

Government Gazette
Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

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PART 1 OF 3

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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. 6858 **21 November 2025**

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

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF CANOLA INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

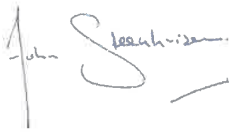
I, John Steenhuisen, Minister of Agriculture, acting under section 15 of the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990), hereby-

(a) make known that I intend to amend the Regulations Relating to the Grading, Packing and Marking of Canola intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa;

(b) invite all interested parties to submit comments and any representations concerning the proposed amendments to the regulations in writing within 30 days from the date of publication of this Notice to the following address:

Executive Officer: Agricultural Product Standards
Department of Agriculture
Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001
30 Hamilton Street, Room 152 Harvest House Building, Arcadia,
Tel. no. 012 319 6171; Fax no. 012 319 6265
Email: VictorMa@nda.gov.za ; and

(c) the proposed amendments to the regulations are available on the Department's website:http://www.nda.gov.za/ "Core Business" "Agricultural-Production-Health-Food-Safety, Natural Resources & Disaster management" "Inspection & Quarantine Services" "Food-Safety-Quality-Assurance" "Draft-Legislation-for-Comments", or can be forwarded via electronic mail or posted to any person upon request.



Mr. John Steenhuisen
Minister of Agriculture

land reform & rural development
Department:
Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X833, PRETORIA, 0001; 600 Lillian Ngoyi Street, PRETORIA, 0002
Tel: 012 – 312 8911; E-mail: queries@dlrrd.gov.za; Website: www.dlrrd.gov.za

Form 2

(Regulation 2(1))

DEPARTMENT OF LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UPGRADING OF LAND TENURE RIGHTS ACT, 1991 (ACT NO. 112 OF 1991): SECTION **2**

Notice of an application for conversion of a land tenure right by the Minister

I, Terries Ndove, Deputy Director General of Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform Branch, received an application for the conversion of a land tenure right described below.

Interested persons are hereby informed of the application for the conversion of the land tenure right.

Any person interested in the application may object to such application within a period of (30) thirty days from the publication of this notice. An objection to the application must be lodged at the address below.

1. The name, surname, identity number and residential address of the applicant:
(Kaliswayo Nkankane Spamandla Michael, Identity Number:
(Erf 12819, Dobsonville Ext 4, Gauteng Province)

2. The nature of the land tenure right:

LeaseHold

This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za

No	Name and Surname	Erf Number	Title Number	Identity Number
1.	Mogale City Local Municipality	Erf 13067 Kagiso Ext 8	T15740/2011	N/A
2.	Mokhethi Ncinci Alpheus Mokhethi Tlou Francinah	Erf 6449 Naledi Ext 2, SOWETO	TL8758/1987	571205****081 580504****080
3.	Selepe Mamokete Tryphina	Erf 20314 Vosloorus Ext 30	TL34348/1994	571129****083
4.	Ntsele Ozwald	Erf 1043 Diepkloof Ext, SOWETO	TL27531/1985	500121****087
5.	Mzamo Vuyani Joseph Mzamo Nokuzola Rosilinah	Erf 8689 Kagiso	TL39441/2008	591218****086 630530****084
6.	Lesejane Keikelame Ethel	Erf 16592 Meadowlands, SOWETO	TL9526/1999	350121****085
7.	Sithole Ntombazanyana Phyllis	Erf 4876 Orlando East, SOWETO	TL37249/1999	460130****081
8.	Ramotsepe Anna	Erf 30433 Tsakane Ext 15	TL33738/2000	671211****086
9.	Sibeko Jeremiah Abe	Erf 19211 Kwa-Thema Ext 6	TL31626/1992	481124****081
10.	Jamani Themba Hope	Erf 299 Siluma View, Katlehong	TL10726/2006	500730****080
11.	Mvubu Mfahaboyu Joseph	Erf 33967 Tsakane Ext 1	TL43944/1987	591004****080
12.	Mabitse Mokgosi Shadrack Mabitse Flora	Erf 7370 Tokoza	TL37444/1987	381113****085 461128****083
13.	Oliphant Rapuleng Simon	Erf 1594 Munsieville	TL18283/2015	450222****081
14.	Mathekgana Mmaselaelo Shadrack Mathekgana Lehloebi Sarah	Erf 15049 Kagiso Ext 6	TL29348/2010	740412****080 800811****083

15.	Matshwane Alfred	Erf 55 Dobsonville Gardens, SOWETO	TE48452/1993	580629****086
16.	Moloi Josias Mokete Moloi Sibulelo Susan	Erf 13245 Kwa-Thema Ext 2	TL45307/1991	450126****085 431031****085
17.	Nsibande Madoda Cleopas Nsibande Moipone Sarah	Erf 1175 Wattville	TL24569/1991	280325****086 591106****083
18.	Mogane Jonathan Ellios Mogane Themba Thalitha	Erf 16593 Vosloorus Ext 26	TL24680/1989	480423****083 550311****080
19.	Mathiba Mafindo Jonathan	Erf 776 Mofolo Central, SOWETO	TL478/1986	291214****081
20.	Macingwane Buzane Calgen Macingwane Nombulelo Rosetta	Erf 2454 Likole Ext 1, Katlehong	T12937/2010	490303****080 480909****089
21.	Nkosi Bongani Alex Nkosi Josephine	Erf 9464 Dobsonville Ext 3, SOWETO	TL49878/1988	581130****085 590108****088
22.	Monenesi Anna Motshewa Monenesi Elizabeth Puleng	Erf 6459 Vosloorus Ext 9	T33253/2012	710324****083 881101****082
23.	Mohapi Simon Teboho	Erf 2254 Dhlamini Ext 5	TL47376/1988	621113****086

24.	Ndala Makgasa Johannes Ndala Rosemary Zandile	Erf 11788 Kwa-Thema	TL32229/1988	510101****084 580225****088
25.	Raphoko Keamogetse Ellah	Erf 4414 Daveyton	TL28470/1999	510812****086
26.	Ngwenya Dikeledi Patricia	Erf 8425 Daveyton Ext 2	TL27236/1987	531223****086
27.	Mkhwanazi Good Moses	Erf 7029 Tsakane	TL37357/1988	360311****085
28.	Nakedi Joseph	Erf 1688 Jabulani, SOWETO	TL52180/1989	630516****082
29.	Matlala Mathabathi Paulina Matlala Kgadi Kleinbooi	Erf 7537 Tokoza	TL 8257/2000	400915****085 310817****089
30.	Nhlapo Vulani Alpheus	Erf 844 Zondi, SOWETO	TL6109/1986	390202****081
31.	Maelane Phori Johannes Maelane Phumelele Rose	Erf 744 Mofolo North, SOWETO	TL27295/1989	471031****085 590705****081
32.	Mkorongo Elsie	Erf 20953 Vosloorus Ext 28	TL9263/1997	650318****084
33.	Mkhabela Sifiso Charles Mkhabela Khanyisile Patricia	Erf 11170 Vosloorus Ext 14	TL23829/2007	720303****081 740814****089
34.	Gininda Makhehla John	Erf 11783 Tokoza Ext 2	TL11822/2009	511203****085

35.	Dlepu Fezile Steven	Erf 3183 Moroka, SOWETO	T31418/2024	800724****081
36.	Dube Nana Beatrice Dube Edward Nene	Erf 231 Protea North, SOWETO	TL22038/1986	331221****086 280323****080
37.	Dube Edward Nene	Erf 807 Mapetla, SOWETO	TL32119/1985	280323****080
38.	Madonsela Nicholas Muzikaise Madonsela Rejoice Madikala	Erf 30220 Meadowlands Ext 11, SOWETO	TL55378/2006	660602****088 730217****080
39.	Nkosi Gloria Nkosi Elias	Erf 8970 Tokoza	TL40172/1987	510702****088 500524****088
40.	Ntshingila Nkosana Moses	Erf 3800 Zonkizizwe, Katlehong	TL42676/2003	400225****089
41.	Mvuleni Petrus Mkumbeni Trust	Erf 2473 Zonkizizwe, Katlehong	T45241/2024	IT001478/2019
42.	Mqilingwa Nomachule Gladys	Erf 1008 Maluti	G407/1984	480609****085
43.	Matambuye Solomon Mukosi Matambuye Manana Martha	Erf 744 Mofolo Central, SOWETO	TL56008/1994	451113****081 521110****089
44.	Mafatle Makalane David	Erf 6653 Langaville	T55232/2000	660602****080
45.	Netsianda John Thambatshira	Erf 7071 Kagiso	TL13994/1992	440704****083

46.	Mmaboko Dintjane William Mmaboko Molaba Jane	Erf 874 Mabuya Park	TL 34405/1999	510507****080 560812****084
47.	Ngobeni Sydney Prince	Erf 10095 Diepkloof, SOWETO	T2625/2019	840808****089
48.	Molefe Pogiso Frans Molefe Martha Dikeledi	Erf 746 Dobsonville, SOWETO	TL695/1991	460126****089 500723****085
49	Masike Lettie Georgina	Erf 12068 Kagiso Ext 6	TL41843/1990	550606****085
50	Thlapane Prince	Erf 581 Mohlakeng	T69508/2007	470218****080
51	Ngidi Musa Mapoleon Ngidi Agnes Khunjulwa	Erf 9414 Kagiso	TL48017/1987	600922****081 590308****080
52	Mkhonza Thokozile Mildred	Erf 5205 Zola	TL7354/1989	521114****086
53	Masike Masetenise Emmah	Erf 3956 Kagiso	TL74873/1998	290902****088
54	Tshabalala Bongani Cornelius Wordsworth Tshabalala Elizabeth	Erf 13275 Diepkloof	TL20673/2018	610113****083 601121****086
55	Leoko Mojanku Constance	Erf 1010 Jabavu Central Western	T81511/1998	510524****088
56	Twala Jabulani Samuel Twala Khumbuzile Fananaye	Erf 440 Ramakonopi Oos	TL32428/1987	541004****088 560729****085

57	Ndala Rosemary Zandile Ndala Makgasa Johannes	Erf 14149 Kwa-Thema Ext 2	TL12148/1994	580225****088 510101****084
58	Queen Padi	Erf 3035 Wattville	TL26770/1998	420425****089
59	Enock Zethemba Sithembu Patricia Sithembu	Erf 12596 Kagiso Ext 6	T55023/2003	690906****087 751112****088

3. The location of the property by stand number, known name for the area; name of local municipality and the province:

Erf Number 12819 Dobsonville, Ext 4, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

Gauteng Province

4. The description of the property:

House

5. The capacity in which the land tenure right is being held or could have been held by the applicant:

Owner

6. If the application is made on behalf of more than one-person, personal particulars of such other persons:

(Masuku Octavia Dudużile, Identity Number: 620927 0452 080)

7. Address at which objection can be lodged:

(Physical address): Department of Land Reform and Rural Development

600, Lilian Ngoyi, Berea Park

Pretoria

0001

(Email address): queen.filani@dlrrd.gov.za

MR. TERRIES NDOVE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL: LAND REDISTRIBUTION AND TENURE REFORM
DATE: 2025/11/07

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6859 **21 November 2025**

land reform & rural development
Department:
Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X833, PRETORIA, 0001; 600 Lillian Ngoyi Street, PRETORIA, 0002
Tel: 012 – 312 8911; E-mail: queries@dlrrd.gov.za; Website: www.dlrrd.gov.za

Form 2

(Regulation 2(1))

DEPARTMENT OF LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Interested persons are hereby informed of the application for the conversion of the land tenure right.

Any person interested in the application may object to such application within a period of (30) thirty days from the publication of this notice. An objection to the application must be lodged at the address below.

1. The name, surname, identity number and residential address of the applicant:
(Kaliswayo Nkankane Spamandla Michael, Identity Number:
(Erf 12819, Dobsonville Ext 4, Gauteng Province)

2. The nature of the land tenure right:

No	Name and Surname	Erf Number	Title Number	Identity Number
1.	Mogale City Local Municipality	Erf 13067 Kagiso Ext 8	T15740/2011	N/A
2.	Mokhethi Ncinci Alpheus Mokhethi Tlou Francinah	Erf 6449 Naledi Ext 2, SOWETO	TL8758/1987	571205****081 580504****080
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4.	Ntsele Ozwald	Erf 1043 Diepkloof Ext, SOWETO	TL27531/1985	500121****087
5.	Mzamo Vuyani Joseph Mzamo Nokuzola Rosilinah	Erf 8689 Kagiso	TL39441/2008	591218****086 630530****084
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8.	Ramotsepe Anna	Erf 30433 Tsakane Ext 15	TL33738/2000	671211****086
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10.	Jamani Themba Hope	Erf 299 Siluma View, Katlehong	TL10726/2006	500730****080
11.	Mvubu Mfahaboyu Joseph	Erf 33967 Tsakane Ext 1	TL43944/1987	591004****080
12.	Mabitse Mokgosi Shadrack Mabitse Flora	Erf 7370 Tokoza	TL37444/1987	381113****085 461128****083
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33.	Mkhabela Sifiso Charles Mkhabela Khanyisile Patricia	Erf 11170 Vosloorus Ext 14	TL23829/2007	720303****081 740814****089
34.	Gininda Makhehla John	Erf 11783 Tokoza Ext 2	TL11822/2009	511203****085

35.	Dlepu Fezile Steven	Erf 3183 Moroka, SOWETO	T31418/2024	800724****081
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37.	Dube Edward Nene	Erf 807 Mapetla, SOWETO	TL32119/1985	280323****080
38.	Madonsela Nicholas Muzikaise Madonsela Rejoice Madikala	Erf 30220 Meadowlands Ext 11, SOWETO	TL55378/2006	660602****088 730217****080
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59	Enock Zethemba Sithembu Patricia Sithembu	Erf 12596 Kagiso Ext 6	T55023/2003	690906****087 751112****088

3. The location of the property by stand number, known name for the area; name of local municipality and the province:

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Gauteng Province

4. The description of the property:

House

5. The capacity in which the land tenure right is being held or could have been held by the applicant:

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6. If the application is made on behalf of more than one-person, personal particulars of such other persons:

(Masuku Octavia Dudużile, Identity Number: 620927 0452 080)

7. Address at which objection can be lodged:

(Physical address): Department of Land Reform and Rural Development

600, Lilian Ngoyi, Berea Park

Pretoria

0001

(Email address): queen.filani@dlrrd.gov.za

MR. TERRIES NDOVE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL: LAND REDISTRIBUTION AND TENURE REFORM
DATE: 2025/11/07

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6860 **21 November 2025**

land reform & rural development
Department:
Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X833, PRETORIA, 0001; 600 Lillian Ngoyi Street, PRETORIA, 0002
Tel: 012 – 312 8911; E-mail: queries@dlrrd.gov.za; Website: www.dlrrd.gov.za

Form 2

(Regulation 2(1))

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1. The name, surname, identity number and residential address of the applicant:

Kgatle Aaron, Identity Number: 56/11/13

Erf Number 12761 Meadowlands township, Gauteng Province

2. The nature of the land tenure right:

LeaseHold

No	Name and Surname	Erf Number	Title Number	Identity Number
1.	Khumalo Aubrey Robert Vuthela Vuyiswa Lorraine	Erf 30789 Daveyton Ext 6	TL64516/2007	741012****080 790203****083
2.	Kgatle Aaron Kgatle Mmamedupi Caroline	Erf 12761 Meadowlands, SOWETO	TL27289/1989	1956/11/13 560313****089
3.	Semenekane Molwedi Joseph Semenekane Motlalepula Violet	Erf 4423 Mohlakeng Ext 3	TL24318/1989	560926****085 620209****082
4.	Qonyana Lindiwe Penelope	Erf 30665 Tsakane Ext 15	TL33982/1999	660804****081
5.	Mushi Shoelele Salome	Erf 2047 Tladi	TL10998/1990	310610****086
6.	Lebotsa Sesane Lizzie Lebotsa Sello Nicholas	Erf 12120 Daveyton	TL41014/1991	460906****080 420818****087
7.	Mbenyana Sindiswa Ethel	Erf 3379 Katlehong South	TL4178/1998	641119****084
8.	Mthembu Jabulani Simon Mthembu Phumla	Erf 21441 Diepkloof, SOWETO	TL26877/1989	610217****088 620903****080
9.	Nkosi Titi Ida	Erf 151 Tokoza	TL2197/1990	300409****084
10.	Mogatusi Constance Lesang	Erf 9520 Kagiso	TL43228/2011	750619****088
11.	Seloane Kgobise	Erf 11075 Daveyton	TL27801/1998	350415****083
12.	Monanyane Lawrence Ramathunkge	Erf 12820 Dobsonville Ext 4, SOWETO	TL10702/1999	691220****082

15.	Radebe Nomsa Radebe Boboza Alpheus	Erf 23319 Diepkloof, SOWETO	TL68982/2006	490424****083 440221****087
16.	Vilakazi Bhekeni Michael Vilakazi Lena	Erf 6431 Naledi Ext 2, SOWETO	TL815/1986	550419****084 580923****089
17.	Mahlangu William John	PTN 48, Erf 1944 Wattville	TL18713/1991	590805****084
18.	Mosiako Moeketsi Daniel Mosiako Nnana Maria	Erf 17059 Kagiso Ext 12	TL23059/1994	500129****089 530418****089
19.	Mphahlele Alpheus Mphahlele Ramatsobane Winnie	Erf 14939 Kagiso Ext 11	TL34940/2010	630130****087 710720****086
20.	Tlhale Maditloko Jacobeth	Erf 13706 Kagiso Ext 8	TL65218/2003	520818****088
21.	Magazi Nokus Anna	Erf 5805 Orlando East, SOWETO	TL47600/1998	330908****089
22.	Radebe Pinki Andrew Radebe Maria Radebe Edwin Dumisane	Erf 12944 Vosloorus Ext 23	TL47759/1989	560607****085 581020****088 1961/11/06
23.	Selepe Mamokete Tryphina	Erf 20314 Vosloorus Ext 30	TL34348/1994	571129****083
24.	Nkosi Tulane Benedict Nkosi Lizantatseng	Erf 1826 Wattville	TL12442/1999	260515****088 291226****082
25.	Sithole Mzamana George	Erf 2462 Etwatwa	TL37837/1992	410909****088
26.	Ngomane Makhoba Titus	Erf 1009 Mofolo North, SOWETO	TL6438/1989	230316****080

27.	Mvubu Mfahaboyu Joseph	Erf 33967 Tsakane Ext 1	TL43944/1987	591004****080
28.	Dhladhla Wilson	Erf 7187 Moleleki Ext 2, Katlehong	TL52198/1992	650617****085
29.	Mtimkulu Lulama	Erf 21099 Vosloorus Ext 20	TL10774/1996	620101****084
30.	Magama Felix	Erf 21086 Vosloorus Ext 20	TL58032/1997	510211****089
31.	Vilakazi Mbeshe Mina	Erf 2493 Zonkizizwe	TL4702/2003	200805****086
32.	Nhlapo Nomgqibelo Paulina	Erf 4777 Zonkizizwe Ext 1	TL10572/2001	440827****088
33.	Mabanga Themba Michael	Erf 631 Ramakonopi OOS	TL4501/1986	560602****089
34.	Mhlanga Bennet Solly	Erf 1058 Zonkizizwe	TL50201/2007	610125****089
35.	Vuyani Joseph Mzamo	Erf 8689 Kagiso	TL39441/2008	591218****086
36.	Ramasia Marumo Abel	Erf 1407 Vosloorus Ext 1	TL 27289/1992	601230****086
37.	Jele Victor Peter	Erf 1807 Katlehong South	TL61658/1997	560927****089

3. The location of the property by stand number, known name for the area; name of local municipality and the province:

Erf Number 12761 Meadowlands township City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

Gauteng Province

4. The description of the property:

House

5. The capacity in which the land tenure right is being held or could have been held by the applicant:

Owner

6. If the application is made on behalf of more than one-person, personal particulars of such other persons:

Kgatle Mmamedupi Caroline, Identity Number:

7. Address at which objection can be lodged:

(Physical address): Department of Land Reform and Rural Development

600, Lilian Ngoyi, Berea Park

Pretoria

0001

(Email address): queen.filani@dlrrd.gov.za

MR. TERRIES NDOVE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL: LAND REDISTRIBUTION AND TENURE REFORM
DATE: 2025/11/07

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6861 **21 November 2025**

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11A (2) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, NO. 22 OF 1994 (AS AMENDED)

WHEREAS land claims were lodged by Mr. Molefe Solomon Madumo, which claims were published in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 (as amended), hereinafter referred to as "the Act".

and

WHEREAS during investigation of the land claims in so far as it relates to the properties referred to below, the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, has reason to believe that the criteria set out in Section 11(1) (b) of the Act, has not been met.

NOW THEREFORE NOTICE is hereby given in terms of Section 11A (2) of the Act that at the expiry of 30 days from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, the notice of the claim previously published in terms of section 11(1) of the Act in Gazette No. 37889 under notice No. 608 of 2014 dated 08 August 2014, to the extent that it relates to the property below, will be withdrawn unless cause to the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner.

The details of the Gazette No. 37889 under notice No. 608 of 2014 dated 08 August 2014, relevant for this notice include the following:

Reference No:	Z0276
Family Representative:	Mr. Molefe Solomon Madumo
Property Description:	Portion 58 of the farm Onverwacht 532 JR
Total extent:	185.1747 hectares
Owner:	Eskom Holdings Soc Ltd
Date Submitted:	30 December 1998

The reasons the Regional Land Claims Commissioner believes that the criteria in section 11(1) of the Act may not have been met, is that:

(a) The claimed land does not meet the criteria set out in Section 11(1) (b) of the Act and/or

(b) The ascendants of the claimants did not have rights in land (as defined in the Act) on the property listed above.

Any party who may have an interest in the above-mentioned land claim is hereby invited to make representations, within thirty (30) days from the publication of this notice, as to why the claim should not be withdrawn in terms of section 11A (3) of the Act.

The representations must be forwarded to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner

MR L H MAPHUTHA
The Regional Land Claims Commissioner
Private Bag X 03
ARCADIA
0007
Tel: (012) 310-6500
Fax: (012) 323-2961

FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1996 (ACT NO. 65 OF 1996), AS AMENDED

CPI ADJUSTED FPB TARIFFS APPLICABLE FOR 2025 - 2026 FINANCIAL YEAR

I, Mr Solly Malatsi, the Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies publish the revised Tariff Regulations, 2025, under section 31(1) of the Films and Publications Act, 1996 as contained in the Schedule, to reflect the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase which is published in the Government Gazette plus 1% (one percent) effective from 1 April 2025.



MR SOLLY MALATSI, MP

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Date: 10 September 2025

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CPI ADJUSTED FPB TARIFFS APPLICABLE FOR 2025-2026

1. Physical Content and Distributor Size

1.1. Physical Content Tariffs

Tariff number	Serial number	Description		Fees with size differentiation		
				Small client	Medium client	Large client
	1	REGISTRATION				
001	1.1	Distributor or exhibitor of films or interactive computer games, and mobile cellular and internet content (Online application)	Registration	R1 730.96	R1 730.96	R1 730.96
002	1.1.1	Distributor or exhibitor of films or interactive computer games, and mobile cellular and internet content (Manual application)	Registration	R2 315.97	R2 315.97	R2 315.97
003	1.2	Internet Service Provider	Registration	R865.47	R865.47	R865.47

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004	1.2.1	Annual renewal of Internet Service Provider (Online renewal)	Registration	R117.57	R235.14	R352.17
005	1.2.2.	Annual renewal of Internet Service Provider (Manual renewal)	Registration	R154.39	R308.80	R463.19
006	1.3	Annual renewal of distribution certificate (Online renewal)	Registration	R117.57	R235.14	R352.17
007	1.3.1	Annual renewal of distribution certificate (Manual renewal)	Registration	R154.39	R308.80	R463.19
008	1.4	Issue of new certificate on change of details	Registration	R185.56	R369.70	R555.27
	2	**CLASSIFICATION**				
	2.1	**Publication submitted in terms of section 16 (4) of the Films and Publications Act, 65 of 1996**				
009	2.1.1	Periodical (annual fee)	Classification – Publication submitted in terms of Section 16 (4) of the Act	R11 633.69	R23 267.38	R34 901.07
010	2.1.2	Single Issue	Classification – Publication submitted in terms of Section 16 (4) of the Act	R1 311.68	R2 621.93	R3 933.61

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	2.2	**FILMS**				
	2.2.1	**Public entertainment format**				
011	2.2.1.1	New release of original English language film	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R2 424.05	R4 848.67	R7 726.50
012	2.2.1.2	New release of original non-English language film (Subtitled) – 50% of the original language	Classification - Films – Public Entertainment format	R1 212.52	R2 423.63	R3 862.50
013	2.2.1.3	New release of an adult movie (First 3 (three) hours)	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R2 425.05	R4 848.67	R7 726.50
014	2.2.1.4	New release of an adult movie (3 (three) to 4 (four) hours)	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R3 146.04	R6 290.67	R10 024.14
015	2.2.1.5	New release of an adult movie (4 (four) to 6 (six) hours)	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R3 867.04	R7 732.66	R12 321.78
016	2.2.1.6	Trailer of a film (fee rate per minute)	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R24.08	R48.16	R76.74

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017	2.2.1.7	Re-release of original English language film – 50% of the applicable tariffs	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R1 212.52	R2 423.63	R3 862.50
018	2.2.1.8	Re-release of original non-English language films (subtitled) – 50% of the applicable tariffs	Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format	R655.83	R1 311.68	R2 089.95
	2.2.2	**Home entertainment format**				
019	2.2.2.1	New release of original English – language films (First hour)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R1 089.29	R2 059.75	R3 090.75
020	2.2.2.2	New release of original English – language films (2 (two) to 3 (three) hours)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R1 633.22	R3 090.29	R4 635.44
021	2.2.2.3	New release of original English – language films (3 (three) to 5 (five) hours)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R2 178.57	R4 120.84	R6 069.90
022	2.2.2.4	New release of original non-English language film (Subtitled)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R1 621.89	R3 242.36	R4 864.25

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023	2.2.2.5	New release of original non-English language film (Not subtitled)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R1 621.89	R3 242.36	R4 864.25
024	2.2.2.6	New release of an adult movie (First 3 (three) hours)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R2 424.05	R4 848.67	R7 273.71
025	2.2.2.7	New release of an adult movie (3 (three) to 4 (four) hours)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R3 146.04	R6 290.67	R8 724.90
026	2.2.2.8	New release of an adult movie (4 (four) to 6 (six) hours)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R3 867.04	R7 732.66	R11 599.70
027	2.2.2.9	Re-release of original English language film	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R545.35	R1 089.29	R1 634.64
028	2.2.2.10	Re-release of original non-English language film (subtitled)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R811.66	R1 621.89	R2 433.54
029	2.2.2.11	Re-release of original non-English language film (not subtitled)	Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format	R2 702.68	R5 403.94	R8 106.61
	2.2.3	**Serials in any language or format**				

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030	2.2.3.1	Foreign productions (first 3 (three) hours	Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format	R2 425.05	R4 848.67	R7 273.71
031	2.2.3.2	Foreign productions (per hour following first 3 (three) hours)	Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format	R432.03	R864.07	R1 296.09
032	2.2.3.4	South African productions (first 5 (five) hours)	Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format	R2 425.05	R4 848.67	R7 273.71
033	2.2.3.5	South African productions (per hour following first 5 (five) hours)	Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format	R432.03	R864.07	R1 296.09
	2.2.4	**Films produced in Africa**				
034	2.2.4.1	Public entertainment format	Classification – Films – Films produced in Africa	R647.34	R1 293.26	R1 940.60
035	2.2.4.2	Home entertainment format	Classification – Films – Films produced in Africa	R587.84	R1 175.69	R1 763.54
	2.3	**INTERACTIVE COMPUTER GAMES**				
036	2.3.1	New release in original format	Classification – Interactive computer games	R1 978.85	R3 957.69	R5 936.54

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037	2.3.2	New release in different format	Classification – Interactive computer games	R1 978.85	R3 957.69	R5 936.54
038	2.3.3	Re-release in original format	Classification – Interactive computer games	R988.71	R1 977.43	R2 966.15
039	2.3.4	Re-release in different format	Classification – Interactive computer games	R988.71	R1 977.43	R2 966.15
040	2.3.5	Re-classification of games distributed with magazine	Classification – Interactive computer games	R990.13	R1 980.26	R2 970.40
041	2.3.6	Posters of films and interactive computer games	Classification – Interactive computer games	R32.58	R65.16	R97.74
	2.4	**EXEMPTIONS**				
042	2.4.1	Exemption of Films for Film Festival	Classification – Exemptions	R1 616.23	R3 231.03	R4 847.25
043	2.4.2	Exemption of a film in home-entertainment format	Classification – Exemptions	R779.07	R1 558.14	R2 337.22
044	2.4.3	Exemption of a film in home-entertainment format (additional disc)	Classification – Exemptions	R196.90	R393.78	R590.68

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045	2.4.4	Exemption of an interactive computer game	Classification – Exemptions	R970.30	R1 939.18	R2 909.48
046	2.4.5	Copy of a certificate of registration, classification or exemption or decision	Classification – Exemptions	R369.70	R369.70	R369.70
047	2.4.6	List of all titles classified by the FPB (per year)	Classification – Exemptions	R1 616.23	R3 231.03	R4 847.25
	2.5	**APPEAL TO APPEAL TRIBUNAL**				
048	2.5.1	Trailer of film	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R4 848.67	R9 697.34	R14 546.01
049	2.5.2	Appeal of a film	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R4 848.67	R9 697.34	R14 546.01
050	2.5.3	Appeal of an adult film	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R7 732.66	R15 463.99	R23 196.56
051	2.5.4	Copy of report of Appeal Tribunal	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R58.08	R116.15	R174.23
052	2.5.5	Appeal of a computer game	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R3 957.69	R7 915.39	R11 873.08

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053	2.5.6	Periodical publication	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R23 267.38	R46 534.68	R69 802.15
054	2.5.7	Single issue publication	Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal	R2 621.93	R5 243.88	R7 865.81
	2.6	**EXPEDITED CLASSIFICATION**				
055	2.6	Expedited classification @ 25% above standard classification fee				

1.2. Categories of Distributor (Distributor size)

Distributor size	Number of titles submitted previous year
Small	Less than 5 (five) titles
Medium	5 (five) to 99 (ninety-nine) titles
Large	100 (hundred) + titles

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2. Online Distribution

2.1. Online Distributor Annual Licence Fees (Films / Games)

Number of Titles	Films	Serials
0 to 499 titles	R367.31 per title	R1 469.25 per season
500 to 999 titles	R293.85 per title	R1 175.40 per season
1 000 + titles	R223.67 per title	R940.31 per season
Capped fee	R2 550 163.52	

The fees above are applied in a stepped fashion (i.e. If a distributor offers more than 1,000 titles, the "0 to 499 titles" fee is applied for the first 499 titles, the "500 to 999 titles" fee is applied for the next 500 titles, and the "1 000 + titles" fee is applied for the remaining titles).

The above online distributor's annual licence fees are capped at R2 550 163.52.

3. Consumer Price Index Increase

The above tariffs are subject to an annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase which is published in the Government Gazette plus 1% (one percent) effective from 1 April of every year. The CPI indicates the annual headline consumer inflation rate published from time to time by Statistics South Africa (STATSSA) and is broadly accepted as an economic inflation indicator. For the purposes of the Tariffs, the CPI will be calculated as the average CPI rates provided by STATSSA for the months 1 April from the preceding year to 31 March of the following year and will then constitute the CPI figure to be taken into account for any CPI-linked increments plus 1% (one percent) that must be implemented from 1 April of the applicable year.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NO. 6863 **21 November 2025**

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

ELECTRICITY REGULATION ACT, 2006

ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE REGULATIONS

CORRECTION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 6778, PUBLISHED ON 31 OCTOBER 2025, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NO. 53605: ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE REGULATIONS NOTICE

I, **KGOSIENTSHO RAMOKGOPA, MP,** Minister of Electricity and Energy, under section 35(4) of the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006), and after consultation with the National Energy Regulator of South Africa, hereby make the Regulations in the Schedule.

DR KGOSIENTSHO RAMOKGOPA, MP
Minister of Electricity and Energy
Date: 12/11/25

ce010725

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions
2. Application of Regulations
3. Objects of Regulations
4. Deviation from IRP or TDP
5. Consultation
6. Determinations
7. Feasibility studies
8. Cross-border transmission capacity
9. Transmission services agreements
10. Cost recovery
11. Exemptions
12. Short title and commencement

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the same meaning so assigned and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"**buyer**" means a person designated by the Minister as a buyer of electricity transmission infrastructure in a determination as contemplated in section 34(3)(*d*) of the Act;

"**cross-border transmission capacity**" means transmission capacity to be established in the Republic of South Africa, of which the infrastructure will be physically interconnected to transmission infrastructure in another jurisdiction;

"**determination**" means a determination made by the Minister in terms of section 34(1)(*b*) of the Act;

"**emergency**" means, for the purposes of regulation 4, a situation posing an imminent and material threat to grid stability or availability, security of supply, or public safety, where delays in transmission infrastructure procurement could result in severe economic, social, or environmental harm;

"**IRP**" means the integrated resource plan as defined in section 1 of the Act;

"**national interest**" means, for the purposes of regulation 4, strategic priorities aimed at safeguarding the Republic of South Africa's security of supply, energy transition, economic stability, or compliance with binding international commitments;

"**private party**" means a person, consortium or joint venture in which the Government of the Republic of South Africa, or any other organs of state, or both, do not hold a controlling ownership interest;

"**procurer**" means a person designated by the Minister in a determination, as being responsible for conducting a procurement process as contemplated in section 34(3)(*f*) of the Act;

"**TDP**" means the transmission development plan as defined in section 1 of the Act;

"**the Act**" means the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006);

"**transmission capacity**" means—

(a) the electricity transmission infrastructure identified in a determination; and

(b) associated activities specified in a determination, including the design, construction, funding, management, maintenance or operation of such electricity transmission infrastructure;

"**transmission service provider**" means a private party appointed pursuant to a procurement process conducted in accordance with a determination, to establish transmission capacity which will be purchased by a buyer or made available to a user;

"**transmission services agreement**" means an agreement entered into between a buyer and a transmission service provider providing for their respective rights and obligations in respect of the transmission capacity to be provided by the transmission service provider;

"**TSO SOC**" means the Transmission System Operator SOC Ltd as defined in section 1 of the Act and, for the period prior to establishment of Transmission System Operator SOC Limited, the National Transmission Company South Africa SOC Limited; and

"**user**" means a person designated by the Minister as a user of electricity transmission infrastructure in a determination as contemplated in section 34(3)(*d*) of the Act.

Application of Regulations

2. (1) These Regulations apply to—

(a) buyers, users and procurers;

(b) transmission service providers; and

(c) the Minister, the Minister of Finance, the Department of Electricity and Energy and the Regulator.

(2) These Regulations do not apply to—

(a) the establishment of new electricity transmission infrastructure by TSO SOC, which is not subject to a determination;

(b) the procurement of transmission capacity by TSO SOC, which is not subject to a determination; and

(c) the performance by TSO SOC of the functions assigned to it in terms of section 34B of the Act.

(3) Where a buyer is designated as a procurer in a determination, reference to the procurer in these Regulations shall, with the necessary changes applicable, be interpreted as reference to that buyer in that buyer's capacity as procurer.

Objects of Regulations

3. The objects of the Regulations are to—

(a) facilitate planning for the procurement and establishment of transmission capacity by private parties in order to expedite the establishment of new electricity transmission infrastructure;

(b) support measures to enhance the reliability and security of the national transmission power system;

(c) facilitate electricity generation connection into the transmission power system; and

(d) ensure consistency and predictability in the implementation of section 34(1)*(b)* of the Act.

Deviation from IRP or TDP

4. (1) The Minister must, when making a determination, consider the following factors:

(a) The contents of the IRP and TPD, including—

(i) the extent to which the IRP or TDP identifies transmission capacity requirements, including the impact, feasibility and readiness; and

(ii) the key components of the electricity transmission infrastructure that is necessary for the purposes of establishing the required transmission capacity;

(b) whether an emergency necessitates a deviation from the IRP or TPD; and

(c) whether the national interest necessitates a deviation from the IRP or TPD.

(2) If the Minister, after a consideration of the factors listed in subregulation (1), intends to make a determination which deviates from the IRP or

TDP, the Minister must, subject to section 34(8) of the Act, publish a notice in the *Gazette* that—

(a) includes the reasons for the proposed deviation; and

(b) invites the public to comment, during the period specified in the notice, on the proposed deviation.

(3) The Minister must consider any comments received from the public as contemplated in subregulation (2)(*b*), and compile a summary of the comments received and the responses thereto.

(4) A determination made in terms of this Regulation that relates to transmission capacity as identified in the TDP is considered to be consistent with the TDP even if it reduces the anticipated timeframe for the establishment of that transmission capacity.

Consultation procedure

5. (1) For purposes of prior consultation in terms of section 34(1) of the Act, the Minister must, in writing, submit to the Regulator and the Minister of Finance—

(a) the terms of the proposed determination, as contemplated in section 34(3) and 34(4) of the Act, and additional information on—

(i) any feasibility study conducted in terms of regulation 7; and

(ii) any other activity the Minister intends to undertake to give effect to the determination, referred to in section 34(9) of the Act;

(b) reasons for a deviation from the IRP or TDP if applicable, and the summary referred to in subregulation 4(3); and

(c) the proposed date for publication of the determination and, if available, an indicative timeframe for the establishment of the selected transmission capacity.

(2) The Regulator and the Minister of Finance must provide written comments to the Minister within 30 days of receipt of the submissions referred to in subregulation (1) or such other period as agreed to by the Minister, Minister of Finance and the Regulator.

(3) Once in receipt of the written comments referred to in subregulation (2), the Minister must consider the comments and, as soon as is practicable, finalise the determination.

Determinations

6. (1) The Minister must, in a determination in terms of section 34(3) of the Act—

(a) identify the transmission capacity required;

(b) specify the identity of the buyers, users, and procurers, where applicable, for the transmission capacity required; and

(c) specify the responsibilities of the procurer, which may include the preparation, management and implementation of activities required for the procurement of transmission capacity, including negotiation of the applicable transmission services agreements.

(2) If the Minister makes a determination in respect of transmission capacity in respect of which the TSO SOC has undertaken management or development activities prior to the date of publication of the determination in the

Gazette, the TSO SOC must provide the procurer with information relating to such management or development activities, and cooperate with the procurer where necessary, in relation to the procurement process for such transmission capacity.

(3) A determination is binding including on the buyer, user and procurer stipulated in such determination, and such buyer, user and procurer must comply with the terms of the determination and do all that is necessary to implement such determination timeously.

(4) The buyer or user is bound by the outcome of a procurement process conducted by the procurer in accordance with a determination and must do all that is necessary to give effect thereto, and conclude the transmission services agreement with the appointed transmission service provider.

Feasibility studies

7. (1) The Minister may designate an official or unit from the Department of Electricity and Energy to conduct a feasibility study or cause the appointment of a service provider to conduct such feasibility study, in respect of the rationale for a proposed determination for transmission capacity.

(2) A procurer may conduct a feasibility study or appoint a service provider to conduct such feasibility study in respect of transmission capacity which is the subject of a determination.

(3) A feasibility study referred to in subregulation (2) may address one or more of the following elements:

(a) The technical and market requirements in respect of the transmission capacity;

(b) the anticipated costs of the transmission capacity;

(c) the proposed allocation of key financial, technical and operational risks between the prospective buyer and user and the transmission service provider; and

(d) the legal, financial, environmental and land use considerations, including the permits, consents or authorisations that will be required in order to establish the transmission capacity.

Cross-border transmission capacity

8. (1) A determination may require or contemplate that cross-border transmission capacity be established, provided the Minister is satisfied that adequate agreements, memoranda of understanding or other arrangements are in place or will be in place between the Government and the relevant foreign government or utility or international organisation, as are necessary to enable the establishment of the transmission capacity in question.

(2) In making a determination that cross-border transmission capacity be established, the Minister must have regard to the applicable regional electricity frameworks.

(3) Where a determination requires or contemplates that cross-border transmission capacity be established, the procurement process shall be planned and conducted with due regard to any agreements, memoranda of understanding or other arrangements referred to in subregulation (1).

Transmission services agreements

9. (1) Before a buyer enters into a transmission services agreement, the procurer must ensure that the transmission services agreement—

(a) represents value for money, in that it results in a net benefit to the buyer and user or to the Government, having regard to cost, quality, quantity, risk transfer, social and economic benefit, or a combination thereof;

(b) transfers appropriate technical, operational and financial risks to the transmission service provider;

(c) contains effective mechanisms for the implementation, management, enforcement and monitoring of the transmission services agreement; and

(d) permits adequate due diligence by the buyer or user, as the case may be, in respect of the transmission service provider's competence and capacity to meet its obligations in terms of the transmission services agreement.

(2) A buyer must cooperate in good faith with the procurer and any transmission service provider to ensure that the respective rights and obligations of the buyer, the user, where applicable, and a transmission service provider are comprehensively provided for in the transmission services agreement in a manner which maximises coordination and efficacy in the national interest.

(3) For purposes of subregulation (2), the buyer or user must provide the procurer and transmission service provider with such information, and access to the transmission power system, as necessary.

Cost recovery

10. (1) The Regulator shall, when determining licence conditions relating to the setting or approval of prices, charges, rates and tariffs charged by licensees and when setting or approving a transmitter's tariffs, ensure that the buyer is able to recover, at least, the full amount of the costs incurred in the following categories:

(a) the development and preparation costs incurred in relation to transmission capacity which is the subject of a determination;

(b) annuity payments or other compensation paid by the buyer in respect of transmission capacity, as provided for in a transmission services agreement;

(c) reimbursement to the transmission service provider for costs incurred for acquisition of servitudes and similar rights, if applicable;

(d) any other payments made by the buyer in terms of a transmission services agreement, provided the buyer or user acted in accordance with its contractual rights and obligations;

(e) the costs efficiently incurred in administering, managing and reporting on a transmission services agreement;

(f) the costs arising from the termination of a transmission services agreement; and

(g) other costs efficiently incurred for purposes of giving effect to a determination.

(2) The buyer may request the Regulator to confirm the categories of costs which will be recoverable by the buyer, before entry into a transmission services agreement, and the Regulator must respond within 30 days.

(3) The buyer must, upon request, provide the Regulator with such information as is reasonably required by the Regulator for purposes of finalising the cost recovery assurance letter.

Exemptions

11. (1) The Minister may—

(a) by notice in the *Gazette;*

(b) after conducting a notice and comment process;

(c) where justifiable having regard to all the circumstances;

(d) in relation to specific transmission capacity or a specific determination; and

(e) subject to any terms and conditions that he or she considers appropriate,

exempt any person from complying with any provision of these Regulations, for the period specified in the notice referred to in subregulation 1*(a)*.

(2) Any person may apply, in writing, to the Minister, for an exemption contemplated in subregulation (1), and include in the application—

(a) details of the person to whom the exemption will apply;

(*b*) which provisions of the Regulations for which exemption from compliance is sought;

(c) the reasons for requesting an exemption from those provisions of the Regulations; and

(d) the measures that the person will implement to mitigate any risks that may arise as a result of non-compliance with the applicable provisions of the Regulations.

(3) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette,* amend or revoke an exemption granted in terms of this regulation, after consultation with affected persons,

if the continued operation of that exemption is likely to cause harm to the security of energy supply in the Republic.

(4) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), no person may be exempted from complying with any provision of the Act.

Short title and commencement

12. These Regulations are called the "Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Regulations" and will come into effect on the date of publication in the *Gazette*.

DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6864 **21 November 2025**

NATIONAL SMALL ENTERPRISE ACT, 1996 (NO. 102 OF 1996) AS AMENDED

DRAFT

INCUBATION BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (IBDS) POLICY

1. I, Ms S Ndabeni, Minister of Small Business Development, hereby publish the draft IBDS policy to solicit public comments on the policy following publication of NISED which was published under the National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996) as amended. NISED proposed the development of the IBDS policy that will provide for standardization, quality assurance, improve competitiveness and improve collaboration and coordination of the BDS service offering

2. Furthermore, members of the public are notified that comments should be submitted to Ms. Lebohang Malakoane at LMalakoane@dsbd.gov.za or Mr. Fhatuwani Tshikovhi at FTshikovhi@dsbd.gov.za or submitted by hand to the SMME Policy & Oversight Directorate, Department of Small Business Development, 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, within 20 (twenty) days of publication of this notice

3. Enquiries can be directed to Mr Fhatuwani Tshikovhi on FTshikovhi@dsbd.gov.za



……

Ms S Ndabeni-(MP)

MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 05 October 2025

small business development
Department:
Small Business Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

INCUBATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES POLICY FRAMEWORK

DRAFT 4: 29 NOVEMBER 2024

EDSE Ecosystem Development for Small Enterprise

Funded by the European Union

Policy Framework developed by Vortex Strategic Alignment (July 2024 to November 2024)

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VERSION AND AMENDMENT SCHEDULE

Version	Version Date	Description of Amendments
Draft 1.1 and 1.2	18 August 2024 and 26 August 2024	Updating and refinements to Department of Small Business Development: Incubation and Business Development Services Policy, Draft V9 (July 2023), with enhancements arising from a review and consolidation of various interlinked documents and strategies, notably: ▪ Draft Incubation and Business Development Services Policy (EDSE, February 2020) ▪ Business Case for the Incubation Partnership Game Changer (DSBD, May 2023) ▪ Draft Sector Focussed Hybrid Incubation and Digital Hub Support Strategy (DSBD, July 2024) ▪ Seda Technology Programme Strategy, 2023/24 (Seda, October 2023) ▪ Seda Incubation Support Programme Improvement Plan (Seda, February 2024) ▪ Seda Technology Programme Sectoral Focus, Concept Note (Seda, July 2024)
Draft 2	3 September 2024	Updating and refinements to Draft 1.2 of the Department of Small Business Development: Incubation and Business Development Services Policy Framework, with enhancements arising from inputs received from DSBD and Seda project team.
Draft 3	21 September 2024	Updating and refinements to Draft 2 of the of the Department of Small Business Development: Incubation and Business Development Services Policy Framework, with enhancements arising from the stakeholder policy dialogue held on 17 September 2024, incorporating inputs raised during the session and additional stakeholder feedback.
Draft 4	29 November 2024	Updating and refinements to Draft 3 of the of the Department of Small Business Development: Incubation and Business Development Services Policy Framework, with enhancements arising from further inputs from DSBD and Seda project team.

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ACRONYMS

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BDS	Business Development Services
DEL	Department of Employment and Labour
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development
DSTI	Department of Science, Technology and Innovation
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
ESD	Enterprise Supplier Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HACCP	Hazzard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IBDS	Incubation and Business Development Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISPESE	Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Small Enterprises, 2004
IT	Information Technology
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises
NDP	National Development Plan Vision 2030, 2012
NDT	National Department of Tourism
NEF	National Empowerment Fund
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NISED	National Integrated Small Enterprise Development
NSEA	National Small Enterprises Act (No. 102 of 1996)
NSEAA	National Small Enterprise Amendment Act (No. 21 of 2024)
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
PSET	Post-School Education and Training
QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SAQA	South Africa Qualifications Authority
SARS	South African Revenue Services

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Seda	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SEDFA	Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SMME	Small, Micro, and Medium-Sized Enterprise
WEF	World Economic Forum

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DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this policy, the terms indicated below have the following meaning:

Term	Definition
Accelerator	A business programme that supports companies to scale through business development services and typically provides access to finance, investor readiness, and introductions. Start-ups typically enter accelerators for a fixed period and as part of an industry-specific cohort of companies.
Accreditation	The formal recognition that an institution, programme, or individual meets established standards of quality and competence in providing services. In the incubation and business development services ecosystem, accreditation ensures consistent service delivery and professional standards.
Business development services	A range of services designed to improve small enterprise performance, access to markets, and competitive edge. These services include training, consultancy, marketing assistance, information, technology development, and business linkage promotion.
Business development services ecosystem	The interconnected and evolving network of all stakeholders involved in the delivery and consumption of business development services aimed at supporting small enterprises. It includes private and public entities, non-governmental organisations, and academic institutions that collaborate to provide comprehensive support.
Business development services practitioner	Juristic persons, entities, or individuals whose primary activity is the delivery of business development services. These practitioners offer services, such as mentorship, consulting, incubation, and virtual support. Different types of business development services practitioners include business advisors, management consultants, mentors, and leadership coaches.
Certification	A formal process by which an individual or organisation is verified to have met certain pre-established standards or qualifications. Certification often involves passing a test, completing a course, or demonstrating competence in a particular skill or area. In the incubation and business development services ecosystem, certification ensures that practitioners possess the necessary skills and knowledge to deliver specific business development services.
Digital hub	A technology-driven centre that supports small enterprises by providing access to digital tools, infrastructure, and resources. Digital hubs play a crucial role in enabling small enterprises to leverage modern technologies and foster innovation and digital transformation. The digital hub provides technology access and infrastructure, offers training in digital skills, facilitates innovation, enables small enterprises to participate in the digital economy, and provides a bridge to market access opportunities. The service is often provided on a drop-in or needs basis.

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Term	Definition
	Digital hubs serve a wide range of users, including individuals, startups, small enterprises, and even freelancers, who are looking to develop digital skills, adopt technology, or pivot to a more technology-driven business mode.
Enterprise supplier development	A programme designed to assist and develop small enterprises by integrating them into corporate supply chains. Enterprise supplier development initiatives focus on providing small enterprises with business linkages and market access opportunities.
Entrepreneurship development	A strategic and systematic approach to promoting and supporting the growth of entrepreneurs and small enterprises in the country. It encompasses a range of initiatives, policies, and programmes designed to create a favourable environment for entrepreneurship by addressing systemic barriers, providing access to resources, and enhancing the skills and capabilities of entrepreneurs.
Fourth industrial revolution	The transformation of industries and societies driven by advances in digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, robotics, and the Internet of Things. These technologies are reshaping industries and economies worldwide.
Green economy	An economic model focused on reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. The green economy seeks to drive economic growth while promoting sustainability and reducing carbon emissions.
Incubatee	A small enterprise or entrepreneur that is receiving business development services or related support within an incubator.
Incubation support programme	A formalised programme aimed at supporting early-stage small enterprises by providing infrastructure, business development services, mentoring, and access to finance to help them grow into sustainable businesses.
Incubator	Physical or virtual facilities providing short- to medium-term business development services, including capacity building and infrastructure, to early-stage enterprises to nurture them into independent, viable businesses.
Mentor	Industry experts or business development services providers who offer ongoing business counselling to small enterprises, guiding them through multiple stages of business development with a long-term focus.
Public-private partnership	A cooperative arrangement between public and private sectors aimed at financing, designing, and implementing public services or infrastructure projects. These partnerships combine resources and expertise to achieve common goals.
Sector-specific incubation	Incubation facility or programme tailored to the specific needs of a small enterprise in a particular sector or industry, offering specialised support, mentoring, and infrastructure to early-stage small enterprises in that sector. The sector-focused incubators serve to align incubation activities with sector trends, regulatory requirements, and value chains to offer specialised guidance that accelerates the growth and competitiveness of small enterprises in the respective high-growth industry. Typically, incubators operate on a structured programme basis, where startups participate in incubation for a set period (e.g., six months to two

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Term	Definition	
	years) to develop, refine, and validate their business models before graduating.	
Small enterprise	As defined by the National Small Enterprise Amendment Act 21 of 2024, a small enterprise is a distinct business entity (together with its branches or subsidiaries) that operates in any economic sector or subsector as outlined in the 2019 schedule. Small enterprises are classified as micro, small, or medium based on the criteria established in the 2019 schedule.	
Small enterprise development ecosystem	The interconnected network of stakeholders, resources, and processes that support the growth and sustainability of small enterprises. This ecosystem spans the entire business lifecycle, from inception and start-up to growth, maturity, and possible exit.	
Results framework definitions	Performance information	Planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation elements which are key to effective management. It indicates how well results are achieved against intended objectives.
	Theory of Change	A tool that describes the process of planned change from assumptions guiding its design, planned outputs and outcomes, to long-term impacts. It outlines the path to achieving desired results reflected in strategic and operational plans.
	Monitoring	Continuous collection, analysis, and reporting of data to provide feedback on implementation progress. It tracks actual performance against planned targets.
	Evaluation	Systematic collection and analysis of evidence on policies, programmes, and projects to assess their relevance, performance, value for money, impact, and sustainability. It helps assess if the right things are being done effectively.
	Vision	A forward-looking statement that outlines the desired future state of a system or ecosystem, providing a guiding beacon for decision-making and goal setting.
	Strategic objective	A long-term aspiration that guides actions toward achieving the vision, measurable through quantitative or qualitative outcomes.
	Operating principle	Rules and commitments that guide action and decision-making in various areas, ensuring consistency and alignment with strategic objectives.
	Results-based framework	A planning tool that links impact, outcomes, outputs, activities, and inputs into a results chain. It is used to monitor and evaluate progress toward achieving desired results.
	Impact	Long-term change or effect resulting from specific outcomes, such as reducing poverty or creating jobs.
	Outcome	Medium-term results for beneficiaries arising from specific outputs. They represent the changes or benefits the system or process aims to achieve.

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Term	Definition	
	Key result area/output	Products, goods, or services delivered which serve as the building blocks toward achieving the desired outcomes.
	Intervention	A deliberate process or action aimed at influencing or improving a situation or system.
	Activity	An action or process that uses inputs to produce outputs and, ultimately, desired outcomes.
	Input	Resources, e.g., finance, personnel, or equipment, used to produce outputs and achieve outcomes.
	Indicator	A measure used to track progress or achievement, either qualitative or quantitative. It specifies what is being measured and how it relates to the intended results.
Policy-related definitions[1]	White paper	A comprehensive government policy document that outlines the final policy position on a specific matter. A white paper typically follows a green paper and does not carry the force of law unless regulated through additional legislation.
	Policy	A specific statement of intent outlining the principles, goals, and actions that guide decision-making in a particular area. Policies provide the foundation for organisational operations and inform legislation, regulations, and governance structures.
	Legislation	The body of laws enacted by a governing authority to provide the legal framework for policy implementation. Legislation establishes obligations, rights, and responsibilities to ensure that policies are legally enforceable.
	Policy framework	A comprehensive structure that includes the steps, procedures, principles, and values needed to implement an organisation's policy. A policy framework provides both broad and detailed guidelines to ensure coherence, consistency, and alignment with strategic goals.
	Regulation	Specific rules or directives issued by a competent authority to enforce legislation and provide detailed operational standards. Regulations ensure that the objectives of legislation are met and are often enforceable through penalties for non-compliance.
	Strategy	A detailed plan outlining the actions, resources, and steps necessary to achieve the objectives of a policy. Strategies are typically timebound and focus on operationalising the policy within a specified timeframe.
	Plan	A detailed outline of the steps, timelines, and resources required to execute a strategy or achieve specific objectives. Plans translate strategies into actionable tasks with clear guidance for implementation.

[1] *The Presidency of the Republic of South Africa. National Policy Development Framework, 2020.*

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Incubation and Business Development Services (IBDS) Policy Framework seeks to address South Africa's national challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality by positioning micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and co-operatives, co-operative financial institutions, and co-operative banks (hereinafter referred to as small enterprises in terms of the definition contained in the National Small Enterprise Amendment Act 21 of 2024) as key drivers of job creation, economic transformation, and inclusive growth, as outlined in the National Development Plan Vision 2030 (NDP).

These enterprises are crucial drivers of economic growth and job creation; however, they face significant challenges, including limited business acumen, restricted access to finance, and constrained market opportunities. These challenges contribute to high failure rates, particularly during the early stages of business development. The policy emphasises the need to address fragmentation and coordination gaps in the IBDS ecosystem, enhance market access, and adopt innovation and technology to expand access to services, especially in underserved regions.

The IBDS ecosystem is a complex network involving various stakeholders, such as incubators, financial institutions, government agencies, corporations, universities, service providers, and communities. Each plays a crucial role in creating an environment where small enterprises can thrive, leading to greater innovation, economic development, and job creation.

A more strategic approach to IBDS coordination on the ground is crucial, with a focus on strengthening partnerships across the ecosystem to enhance entrepreneurship development. The IBDS Policy Framework prioritises improving access to finance as a critical enabler for small enterprise growth and sustainability. This comprehensive support system integrates business incubation as a core component of business development services (BDS), specifically targeting early-stage entrepreneurs and improving their readiness to access essential business support and financial resources necessary for sustainable development and growth.

Innovation and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) are recognised as key drivers of long-term economic growth. The incorporation of digital hubs and technology business incubators positions small enterprises to compete in a rapidly evolving global market shaped by the 4IR. The South African incubation model integrates various streams, including technology business incubators and digital hubs. This approach is critical for preparing small enterprises to leverage digital technologies, foster innovation, and achieve competitive advantage.

1.1. POLICY ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

The IBDS Policy Framework seeks to tackle the critical barriers faced by small enterprises in accessing sustainable support systems. It identifies the need for a coordinated approach to IBDS, which are currently fragmented and lack sufficient alignment with the needs of small enterprises, particularly in underserved areas.

The policy shifts focus from merely coordinating ecosystem players to creating measurable outcomes, specifically increasing the growth and market access of small enterprises, critical for reducing poverty, unemployment, and inequality. The current fragmentation within the ecosystem results in duplicative efforts, while gaps in professionalisation, standards, and accreditation for IBDS providers undermine the quality of services delivered.

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The Competition Commission and local procurement regulations must ensure fair market practices, particularly addressing large retailers' control of market access and the exclusion of small suppliers. Additionally, the professionalisation of IBDS providers is essential, with a national accreditation framework ensuring consistent quality and service delivery.

1.2. BACKGROUND

Globally, small enterprises are recognised as pivotal engines of economic growth, innovation, and job creation. According to the International Labour Organization[2], these enterprises account for over 70% of global employment, underscoring their vital role in job creation. The World Bank[3] highlights the importance of small enterprises in poverty alleviation, particularly in developing countries, where they often constitute the majority of the private sector. In emerging economies, small enterprises contribute approximately 40% of gross domestic product while, in developed countries, this figure can reach up to 60%[4].

The early stages of a business, particularly the first three to five years, are the most vulnerable. Evidence suggests that small enterprises receiving high-quality guidance and specialised support are more likely to survive. For instance, a World Bank study found that 80% to 90% of incubated small enterprises continued to operate after two to three years, compared to only 50% to 69% of non-incubated enterprises.

In South Africa, despite ongoing efforts to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty, the country continues to grapple with high unemployment rates, particularly among youth, and one of the highest levels of income inequality globally. With over half the population living in poverty, the development of small enterprises is critical for enhancing economic participation, fostering innovation, and creating jobs. However, the economic landscape for small enterprises is fraught with challenges. Structural inequalities, high unemployment rates, and limited access to finance create formidable barriers to their success and sustainability. The World Economic Forum (WEF)[5] has highlighted that South Africa’s high Gini coefficient, a measure of income inequality, exacerbates the difficulties faced by small enterprises, as limited disposable income among the majority population restricts market opportunities.

The NDP sets ambitious goals for job creation, with 90% of new jobs expected to come from small enterprises. However, the current underperformance of this sector indicates that these targets may be difficult to achieve without substantial policy shifts and increased support for small enterprises. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[6] notes that South Africa's small enterprise sector struggles with low survival rates, with only about half of new enterprises surviving beyond five years. This trend reflects global challenges, where small enterprise survival often hinges on the availability of supportive policies and development services.

As of quarter three in 2023, South Africa had approximately 2.5 million small enterprises, down from 2.7 million in 2022, with only 54.5% surviving beyond five years and around 30% lasting

[2] *International Labour Organization. "World Employment and Social Outlook." 2019. Accessed from ILO.org, 2024*

[3] *World Bank. "The Role of MSMEs in Economic Development." 2020. Accessed from WorldBank.org, 2024*

[4] *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2018 Ministerial Conference on Small and Micro Enterprises – Key Issue Paper, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2018*

[5] *World Economic Forum. "Global Risks Report 2023." Accessed from WEF.org, 2024*

[6] *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. "SME and Entrepreneurship Policy in South Africa." 2021. Accessed from OECD.org, 2024*

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beyond 10 years[7]. Despite significant investments over the past two decades, the sustainability and survival rate of small enterprises in South Africa remains unacceptably low, revealing critical gaps in the effectiveness of current strategies. The high mortality rates among startups, despite the availability of various support services, underscores the need for a more structured relationship between national policies, private and public sector strategies, and the design and implementation of support programmes.

1.3. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

In South Africa, the importance of a coordinated national framework for small enterprise development was first articulated in the 1995 White Paper on a National Strategy for the Development and Promotion of Small Business. The white paper emphasised the need for a systematic national approach to create an enabling environment for small enterprises, ensuring that policies and programmes at national, regional, and local levels were harmonised.

Building on this foundation, the National Small Enterprises Act (No. 102 of 1996) (NSEA) emerged, identifying key factors essential for small enterprise growth, such as access to finance, capacity building, and a supportive regulatory framework. This act further led to the establishment of government institutions focused on addressing the needs of the small enterprise sector.

In 2004, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), then responsible for small enterprise development, introduced the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Small Enterprises (ISPESE), a 10-year plan. An amendment to the National Small Business Act that same year resulted in the formation of the Small Enterprise Development Agency (Seda), which assumed responsibility for providing non-financial support to small enterprises.

Under NSEA, the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD), led by the Minister for Small Business Development, is mandated to promote and support small enterprises across South Africa. The DSBD is tasked with creating an enabling business, policy, and regulatory environment that fosters the development and growth of small enterprises. Central to this mission is the DSBD's leadership in executing a comprehensive strategy to nurture entrepreneurship, strengthen small enterprise growth, and ensure a conducive legislative and policy environment.

A 2018 evaluation of the ISPESE revealed implementation challenges, leading to strategic recommendations now embedded in the National Integrated Small Enterprise Development (NISED) Strategic Framework, approved by the Cabinet in 2023. The NISED Strategic Framework, which is further detailed in Section 1.6, provides the roadmap for building a coherent small enterprise ecosystem in South Africa, delivering equitable, accessible, and quality services to small enterprises. It provides a pragmatic roadmap for all actors involved in small enterprise development, outlining clear directions, measurable outcomes, and targeted intervention programmes, and emphasises the need for an integrated approach that combines financial and non-financial support.

The establishment of the Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency (SEDFA) under the National Small Enterprise Amendment Act (No. 21 of 2024) (NSEAA), as the implementation agent of the DSBD, marks a significant step toward integrating these services, with a particular focus on supporting small enterprises in underserved areas like townships and rural regions. SEDFA's mandate includes supporting small enterprises across all sectors, from pre-startup to growth stages, with a focus on stimulating township and rural economies, empowering marginalised

[7] *Seda, SMME Quarterly Update Third Quarter 2019, March 2020, and SMME Quarterly Update Third Quarter 2023, March 2024*

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communities, and promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness within priority sector value chains. SEDFA's integrated approach, combining its roles as both a development agency and a development finance institution (DFI), is designed to mitigate lending risks, enhance financial sustainability, and facilitate increased access to finance over time.

The IBDS Policy Framework is mutually supportive of various government policies related to financial inclusion and small enterprise support, including but not limited to: An Inclusive Financial Sector for All (2023), the Co-operatives Development Policy (2012), and the South African SMMEs and Co-operatives Funding Policy (2024).

1.4. STRENGTHENING THE SUPPORT ECOSYSTEM FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES

For South Africa to meet the ambitious goals set out in the NDP, it is essential to strengthen the support ecosystem for small enterprises. This includes expanding access to finance, improving the quality and reach of support services, enhancing access to markets, and fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. Lessons from countries like Germany, India, and South Korea demonstrate the importance of a coordinated approach involving both public and private sectors, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Co-operatives play a vital role in advancing inclusive growth, particularly in rural regions. Their community-driven structure empowers local residents to break down structural barriers, take control of their economic future, and participate in broader financial ecosystems through co-operative banking institutions.

Enterprise supplier development (ESD) is a key driver of market access, capacity building, and sustainability for small businesses in South Africa. Its focus on onboarding and scaling suppliers through training and revenue-generating contracts significantly reduces the high failure rate of small enterprises. However, ESD practices are typically siloed within individual corporations, limiting the external sharing of best practices, tools, and techniques. While the proprietary nature of some ESD investments may support trade competitiveness, greater knowledge sharing is essential to advance ESD outcomes. A more structured and systematic approach to skills development and best practice sharing could significantly impact small enterprise growth. Consistent impact measurements beyond Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) scorecard compliance would better reflect the private sector’s contribution to improving market access for small enterprises.

Although the policy responsibility for ESD lies with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition and the B-BBEE Commission, the DSBD, alongside its agency, SEDFA, holds a mandate to facilitate market access and finance for small businesses. Through partnerships with the private sector, there is significant potential to collaboratively build a strong pipeline of sustainable Black-owned businesses through the inclusion of ESD-focused partnerships as an integral part of IBDS.

While the challenges facing South Africa’s small enterprises are significant, their potential to drive economic transformation is immense. With the right policies, strategic partnerships, and a focus on building a supportive ecosystem, South Africa can unlock the full potential of its small enterprise sector and achieve sustainable, inclusive growth.

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1.5. IMPORTANCE OF INCUBATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

International studies consistently demonstrate the importance of small enterprise BDS, mentorship and business incubation which significantly enhance the survival and success rates of small enterprises, making them a valuable component of the small enterprise development ecosystem. Research by the International Finance Corporation[8] shows that small enterprises that receive BDS are more likely to survive and grow, as these services provide the necessary skills, market access, and networks that small businesses need to thrive.

The South African incubation model, as championed by the Seda previously, illustrates the importance of a comprehensive and integrated approach to incubation. The incubation model incorporates various streams, including digital hubs, technology business incubators, and centres for entrepreneurship and rapid incubators, which are crucial for preparing small enterprises to compete in a global market shaped by the 4IR.

Business incubators, digital hubs and business accelerators are distinct but complementary streams:

1) **Business incubators** provide structured programmes that support startups through the early stages of business development, with sector-focused incubators offering industry-specific guidance. They provide ongoing monitoring, support, and management, serving as a key organisational vehicle for delivering BDS.

2) **Digital hubs** are centres for building digital capabilities and fostering technology adoption, often with flexible engagement.

3) **Business accelerators** are designed for startups that are ready to scale, offering short-term, intensive support to prepare them for rapid growth and investment opportunities.

Together, the streams create a more comprehensive support system for small enterprises, addressing digital readiness, entrepreneurial development, and broader business growth.

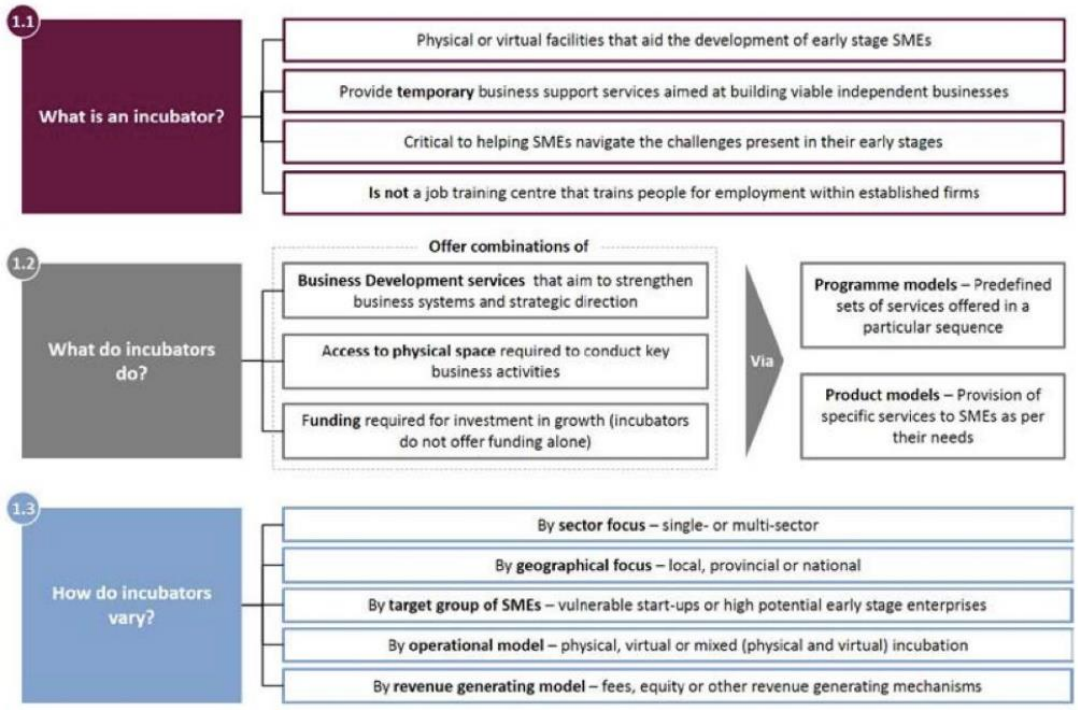
BDS encompasses a wide range of services aimed at improving business performance, expanding market access, and boosting competitiveness. These services address both strategic and operational aspects of business support. Strategic services focus on medium- to long-term challenges, while operational services support day-to-day business functions.

BDS providers offer a wide array of services, each with distinct definitions that clarify their roles and functions. These distinctions are vital for policymakers, as they underscore the ecosystem's diversity. Digitalisation has enabled business development professionals to support entrepreneurs online, creating new opportunities to reach underserved communities in rural areas and small towns. BDS delivery frequently occurs through business-to-business relationships, such as supplier-buyer partnerships, subcontracting, franchising, and licensing.

[8] *International Finance Corporation. "MSME Finance Gap: Assessment of the Shortfalls and Opportunities in Financing Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Emerging Markets.", 2017. Accessed from IFC.org, 2024*

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Figure 1: What are incubators ⇨ description and role



Source: South Africa Business Incubator Establishment Handbook, DTI 2019

Incubation services are typically delivered in two formats:

1) **Programme delivery**: Small enterprises receive a structured set of services delivered sequentially.

2) **Product delivery**: Small enterprises access individual services on demand, with payment based on usage.

Incubation programmes are offered by national, provincial, and local government departments and entities and cover various economic sectors. Beyond government-supported incubators, numerous private sector and NGOs operate incubators offering similar, though often more costly, support. Various incubation models are adopted, including:

1) **Virtual incubation model**: An online programme offering business development support with minimal physical contact. This model is particularly beneficial for small enterprises in remote areas or those unable to participate in physical incubation programmes.

2) **Physical incubation model**: A traditional model providing physical infrastructure, networking opportunities, and hands-on business development support.

3) **Hybrid incubation model**: A flexible model combining in-house and virtual support, extending services to a broader entrepreneurial community.

South Africa's efforts to develop its incubation ecosystem, though still in the early stages, are critical for addressing the country's socioeconomic challenges. The European Union's success

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with incubation programmes[9] can serve as a model for South Africa, where the integration of digital hubs and business accelerators could significantly enhance the capacity of small enterprises to compete in the global market.

A digital hub is focused on enterprises that are inclined to the use of technology-based protocols and delivery systems. The digital hubs are designed to accelerate the development of innovative technologies until they are commercial-ready products and services. These are part of the efforts to create a conducive environment for the swift adoption of various technologies within the 4IR context[10].

A business accelerator is a programme designed to provide growing enterprises with mentorship, investment opportunities, and other forms of support to help them become stable, self-sufficient businesses. Unlike incubators, which cater to businesses in the earliest stages, accelerators focus on startups that have progressed beyond the initial phase but require additional guidance and peer support to scale and strengthen. Accelerator programmes typically last between two to six months, after which companies are expected to be capable of operating independently with a strong market presence.

Integrating digital hubs with business accelerators can provide a holistic approach to small enterprise development, addressing both digital readiness and accelerated growth. This dual support system not only enhances enterprise capacity but also fosters long-term resilience, competitiveness, and innovation, positioning small enterprises for sustainable success in an increasingly digital economy.

IBDS are critical for nurturing resilient and competitive small enterprises, particularly in underserved sectors and communities. Recognising that IBDS delivery models continuously evolve to adapt to changing market needs, technological advancements, and sector-specific demands, this policy is designed to provide a flexible framework that supports innovation and scalability in IBDS delivery. It ensures that emerging models and best practices can be integrated to maximise impact and responsiveness.

1.5.1. Evaluation of the Existing Incubation Support Programme

In 2023, the DSBD commissioned an impact evaluation to determine whether the Incubation Support Programme is delivering sustainable benefits for the small enterprises participating in its various centres[11], with a focus on whether the programme is achieving its primary objectives of enhancing socioeconomic conditions through job creation and small business development.

Key insights from the evaluation include:

1) There is a perception that Seda has historically focused on establishing a large number of incubation centres, possibly at the expense of ensuring the long-term sustainability of existing centres.

[9] European Union. "Business Incubation in Europe: Entrepreneurship Support in Europe's Regions." 2020. Accessed from EU Publications, 2024

[10] Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). "Digital Hubs and Their Role in Technological Innovation.", 2022. Accessed from 4IRHub.org, 2024

[11] Department of Small Business Development. "Impact of the Incubation Support Programme From Inception (2008) To 2021/22 and determining how the beneficial impacts can be strengthened". DSBD, 2023

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2) Recent governance changes have led to lengthier adjudication processes, resulting in delays in programme execution.

3) Feedback from incubators indicates a need for a more flexible, context-specific approach to measuring programme impact.

4) Although Incubation Support Programme incubators have been effective in preparing small enterprises with validated business ideas, the issue of high dropout rates during the incubation process requires further investigation.

The evaluation put forward several key recommendations to strengthen the Incubation Support Programme:

1) Strategic selection and programme design:

    a) Prioritise incubation centres with a strong track record and reduce reliance on public sector funding.

    b) Develop incentives for centres that achieve key milestones, such as enterprise growth and job creation.

    c) Transition the DSBD from a funding role to a strategic partner, ensuring interventions are tailored and outcome focused.

2) Monitoring, evaluation, and data management:

    a) Establish a robust system to track progress and impact, particularly focusing on postgraduation outcomes.

    b) Centralise data in a secure, accessible digital repository to improve transparency and decision-making.

3) Capacity building and stakeholder engagement:

    a) Address capacity constraints to enhance programme execution.

    b) Involve incubators and beneficiaries in programme design and strategy development to ensure greater relevance and foster a culture of continuous learning.

4) Funding and strategic partnerships:

    a) Increase access to funding and leverage tools, such as B-BBEE, to attract private sector support.

    b) Regularly assess the success of partnerships in achieving programme goals, such as increased market access and financial sustainability.

5) Ecosystem coordination and collaboration:

    a) Strengthen collaboration within the broader enterprise development ecosystem.

    b) Facilitate knowledge sharing through conferences, workshops, and studies on incubator best practices and outcomes.

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The recommendations aim to enhance the effectiveness and resilience of the Incubation Support Programme, ensuring that it continues to deliver meaningful support to small enterprises and contributes to broader socioeconomic development goals.

1.5.2. Incubation and Business Development Services within the Broader Entrepreneurship Development Ecosystem

The DSBD is committed to implementing a comprehensive policy framework that strengthens the reach and quality of IBDS across South Africa. This policy seeks to ensure equitable access to support for small enterprises, encouraging all stakeholders involved in the delivery of BDS to align with the DSBD's objectives and policy pillars.

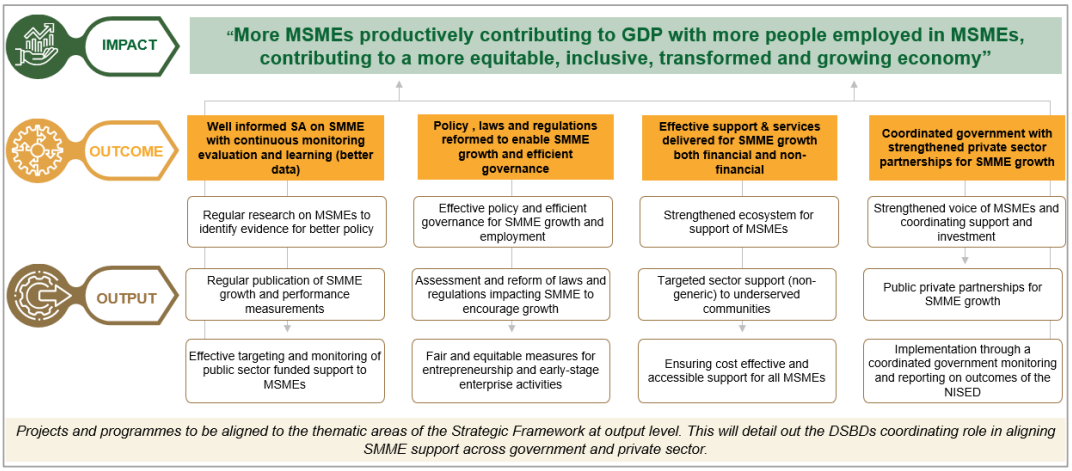
By addressing the unique challenges faced by small enterprises and providing targeted support through incubation and acceleration programmes, the DSBD aims to build a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem. This approach is essential for driving economic growth, job creation, and broad-based business ownership, ensuring that South Africa's small enterprises are well-positioned to thrive in a competitive global market.

1.6. ALIGNMENT TO THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The NISED Strategic Framework represents the next 10-year strategic approach to promoting entrepreneurship, growth, and support for small enterprises in alignment with the NDP targets. It builds on prior policy discussions and developments, ensuring a coordinated and integrated approach to small enterprise development.

The overarching objective of all the programmes of action contained in the NISED Strategic Framework is to contribute to the impact of significantly raising the contribution of economic output and labour absorption in real value of small enterprises. The impact envisaged by NISED will be realised through four outcomes and 12 outputs, reflected in the strategy map below.

Figure 2: NISED Strategic Framework



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A key focus of the NISED Strategic Framework is to align programme areas of work across different role-players in government and the private sector in order to coordinate and drive small enterprise growth and performance. In partnership with business, labour, and civil society, the NISED Strategic Framework presents a coordination tool and repository of the action steps to be taken by numerous actors within government and the whole of society.

While there are linkages to programme areas and outputs of the four NISED outcomes, the IBDS Policy Framework is located and is a specific deliverable under **Outcome 3: Effective support and services delivered for MSME growth, both financial and non-financial**. Although IBDS is more focused on non-financial support, a key emphasis is ensuring small enterprises are investment-ready and able to access financial support and ensuring ongoing support and acceleration post-investment.

In this regard, the IBDS Policy Framework is specifically orientated to contribute to the NISED outputs:

1) **Strengthened ecosystem of support for small enterprises** through the District Ecosystem Facilitation Model to implement a game changer to build the ecosystem of support in collaboration with a broad range of public and private sector partners.

2) **Targeted sector support (non-generic) to underserved communities** by ensuring programmes are aligned with the District Development Model, to ensure tailored support is provided at a district level, with a focus on supporting entrepreneurship development in the value chains of priority sector industries.

3) **Ensuring cost effective and accessible support for all small enterprises** ensuring programmes are accessible through an extensive branch and service access points network, supported incubation centres, and from ecosystem partners to extend the reach and impact of support.

NISED introduces the concept of “transformative game changers” as scalable solutions designed to tackle the sector's most pressing and complex challenges. These game changers are to be implemented through strategic partnerships that leverage the expertise of diverse stakeholders, both within and outside of government.

In this regard, the successful implementation of the IBDS Policy itself is recognised as a game-changing initiative.

1.7. BUILDING ON PRIOR POLICY DISCUSSIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS

In addition to the legislative and policy reforms introduced above, over the years, key engagements and policy discussions have taken place to improve the coordination of the IBDS ecosystem in South Africa and to enhance the quality of services offered, which together serve as a baseline and influence the development of this IBDS Policy Framework:

1) **2011**: The report "Rethinking Small Business Support in South Africa," commissioned by the DTI, critically reviewed government support for small businesses. It highlighted the fragmentation and lack of coordination in support services and the substandard quality of business advisors. The report called for urgent improvements, including institutionalising and measuring collaboration between support institutions and programmes.

2) **2015**: The DTI released the "South Africa Business Incubator Establishment Handbook," offering guidelines for establishing business incubators tailored to the needs of small

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enterprises in specific areas. The handbook was designed for provincial or municipal representatives but also served as a resource for private firms, government entities, NGOs, and academic institutions interested in incubation.

3) **2016**: In March, the DSBD and Seda hosted the South African Business Incubation Conference, which led to the early drafting of the IBDS Policy Framework.

4) **2017**: A working group formed during a symposium organised by the Global Partnership for Action on Sustainable Development and the Green Economy was tasked with developing business advisory services standards under the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS). Later that year, the International Conference on Business Advising brought together government, business advising professionals, and other stakeholders to discuss the state of business advising in South Africa, addressing issues highlighted in the 2011 DTI report.

5) **2018**: The DSBD, Seda, and Services SETA announced the establishment of the National Entrepreneurship and Co-operative Development Institute. This joint initiative aimed to close critical supply-side gaps and scale impact for entrepreneurs and small enterprises. Additionally, the Director-General of DSBD convened a meeting of professional bodies towards the development of a discussion paper on the roles of post-school education and training (PSET) and other stakeholders in professionalising business advisory services.

6) **2019**: A working group comprising Services SETA, business advising professional bodies, accredited training providers, business advisors, and a qualification development consultant developed a small business consultant occupational qualification.

7) **2020**: SABS developed the SATS 2234:2020, outlining standards for business incubators and accelerators. These standards distinguish between incubators and accelerators, providing guidelines for service provision to meet stakeholder requirements.

8) **2022**: The International Standards Organisation (ISO) ratified ISO 20700:2017, which offers guidelines for management consulting and support services, including BDS. These standards set principles for ensuring competence, ethical conduct, and agreed-upon deliverables in service provision.

Building from this platform and to address certain findings and recommendations from the Assessment of the Impact of the Incubation Support Programme from Inception (2008 to 2021/2022), in 2023, the DSBD developed and consulted on a draft IBDS Policy and draft Sector Focussed Hybrid Incubation and Digital Hub Support Strategy. Further, DSBD developed a business case for the Incubation Partnership Game Changer (2023), and Seda has a board-approved Technology Programme Sectoral Focus Strategy (2023).

Together, these documents have been developed to address Pillar 3 of the NISED Strategic Framework; however, each document has a variation of an implementation roadmap and its own implementation considerations, which risks fragmentation and duplication.

To ensure alignment and compliance with the processes outlined in the Cabinet-approved National Policy Development Framework (2020), this updated IBDS Policy Framework was developed and consulted through a policy dialogue with key external stakeholders to allow for additional inputs, refinements, and validation and co-ownership.

Legislation and public policy must play a pivotal role in ensuring the delivery of high-quality support and services that position entrepreneurship as a viable alternative to traditional employment, thus fostering small enterprise growth.

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2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

2.1. UNDERLYING POLICY STATEMENT

The IBDS Policy Framework is designed to address the systemic barriers that prevent small enterprises from realising their full potential as drivers of job creation, economic transformation, and inclusive growth in South Africa. Small enterprises are pivotal to addressing the country's challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality, as outlined in the NDP.

However, despite existing support mechanisms, small enterprises continue to face significant obstacles, particularly in accessing finance, markets, and BDS. Fragmentation, lack of coordination, and inconsistent service delivery further weaken the support ecosystem, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Additionally, the rising costs of accessing services, coupled with insufficient professionalisation and inadequate regulation, hinder the ability of small enterprises to scale and contribute meaningfully to South Africa's economic development.

2.2. PROBLEM STATEMENTS FOR POLICY COMPONENTS

The following problem statements detail the core issues that the IBDS Policy Framework must address to empower small enterprises to drive inclusive economic growth.

2.2.1. Fragmentation and Lack of Coordination in the Incubation and Business Development Services Ecosystem

The IBDS ecosystem in South Africa is fragmented with weak coordination between stakeholders, such as government entities, private sector players, NGOs, and financial institutions. This lack of coordination leads to inefficient resource allocation and poor service delivery, particularly in townships, rural areas, and the informal economy. Marginalised groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, are disproportionately affected by these coordination gaps, limiting their access to critical support.

2.2.2. Inconsistent Quality of Services Due to a Lack of Standards and Professionalisation of Incubation and Business Development Services Providers

The IBDS ecosystem lacks a national accreditation framework, leading to inconsistent service quality across providers. Without structured accreditation and professionalisation of IBDS providers, small enterprises receive varied levels of support, often falling short of what is needed for long-term growth. Targeted training, accreditation, and professional development are necessary to standardise the quality and effectiveness of business support across the country.

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2.2.3. Inadequate Access to Funding for Small Enterprises and Incubators

Both small enterprises and incubators face significant barriers to accessing sustainable funding mechanisms, particularly in rural areas, townships, and for marginalised groups like women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Incubators struggle with long-term sustainability due to inconsistent funding models, limiting their ability to provide critical support. Without innovative blended finance models and tailored funding tools, small enterprises and incubators are unable to grow and scale effectively.

2.2.4. Barriers to Market Access and Value Chain Integration

Small enterprises face significant barriers to accessing markets, including limited entry into value chains dominated by larger firms. Despite the existence of local procurement regulations, weak enforcement and insufficient incentives for both public and private sector entities to integrate small enterprises into their supply chains hinder market access. Strengthened procurement incentives and more robust regulatory frameworks are essential to improving small enterprise market participation.

2.2.5. Geographic, Economic, and Financial Barriers to Accessing Incubation and Business Development Services

Small enterprises in townships, rural areas, and the informal economy face significant challenges in accessing both IBDS due to limited infrastructure, outreach, and service hubs. The high cost of accessing these services further excludes marginalised groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Without subsidies, incentives, and alternative funding models, small enterprises remain excluded from critical support services.

2.2.6. Poor Integration Between Incubation, Business Development Services, and Enterprise Supplier Development Services

The lack of integration between IBDS and ESD services results in fragmented service delivery. Small enterprises, particularly in underserved areas, struggle to receive continuous, stage-appropriate support across their business lifecycle. A more integrated service structure is needed to ensure coordinated support that covers all stages of enterprise development.

2.2.7. Gaps in Sector-Specific Expertise in Incubation

Incubation services often lack the sector-specific expertise needed to provide targeted support to early-stage enterprises. Incubators typically adopt a generalist approach, which fails to meet the specialised needs of key sectors like technology, green industries, and agriculture. Addressing these expertise gaps is crucial to ensuring that incubators can offer tailored, relevant support to small enterprises in priority sectors.

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2.2.8. Lack of Targeted Business Development Services for Lifecycle-Appropriate Enterprises

BDS face challenges in delivering targeted support to growth-stage enterprises. While early-stage support is often available, businesses at the scaling-up stage require more sophisticated services, such as market access, export readiness, and advanced financial management. The lack of tailored BDS for different growth stages limits the potential for these businesses to scale and compete in broader markets.

2.2.9. Lack of Post-Incubation and Long-Term Support for Graduates

Small enterprises often face a lack of post-incubation support, leaving them vulnerable once they graduate from incubation programmes. Without continued mentorship, financing, and market access, many businesses struggle to scale and sustain growth. A comprehensive post-incubation strategy is necessary to provide long-term support for enterprises as they move beyond the incubation phase.

2.2.10. Weak Implementation and Coordination of Government's Incubation and Business Development Services Mandate

The government's ability to implement its IBDS mandate is hindered by weak coordination across departments and limited capacity at the municipal level. Slow, bureaucratic processes for establishing public-private partnerships further delays the delivery of essential support to small enterprises. Improving the government's coordination capacity and streamlining of public-private partnership processes is essential to achieving effective IBDS implementation.

2.2.11. Lack of Innovation in the Incubation and Business Development Services Ecosystem

The lack of innovation limits the ability of IBDS providers to provide dynamic, responsive, and forward-thinking services to meet the evolving needs of small enterprises, particularly those operating in high-growth sectors like technology, agriculture, and green industries. The adoption of modern technologies, data-driven approaches, or sector-specific innovations are essential to provide small enterprises with access to advanced tools, methodologies, and practices that could drive their competitiveness and growth.

2.2.12. Low Uptake of Innovation Solutions and New Technologies

The low uptake of innovative solutions and new technologies by small enterprises (often due to barriers, such as limited access to technology, inadequate digital skills, financial constraints, or a lack of awareness), limits their ability to enhance their operations, products, or services. The adoption of new technologies and innovative solutions are essential to capitalise on opportunities for efficiency gains, market expansion, and improved competitiveness.

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2.2.13. Limiting High Regulatory Compliance Costs for Small Enterprises

Stringent compliance processes and high regulatory compliance costs restrict growth, innovation and limit access to markets for small enterprises in highly-regulated industries. While these regulations are designed to ensure safety and quality, they impose disproportionately high costs on small businesses, even those not directly involved in manufacturing. The development of proportional sector-specific regulatory frameworks, simplified compliance procedures, shared compliance networks, and shared access to compliance resources aims to reduce the compliance cost of small enterprises.

3. POLICY VISION AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. POLICY PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The IBDS Policy Framework supports NISED Outcome 3: Effective support and services delivered for small enterprise growth, both financial and non-financial. The purpose is to address fragmentation, improve coordination, enhance service quality, leverage technology, and ensure equitable access to resources across all regions, especially in underserved areas. This policy serves as a comprehensive solution to the challenges that small enterprises face, focusing on creating a cohesive, inclusive, and sustainable small enterprise ecosystem.

The policy is responsive to and enabled by the following applicable legislation:

1) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

2) The NSEAA, which amended certain provisions of the NSEA.

3) The Co-operatives Act (No. 14 of 2005) as amended, and the Co-operative Banks Act (No. 40 of 2007) as amended.

4) The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No.13 of 2005), as amended, including regulations framing the institutionalisation of the District Development Model.

The IBDS Policy Framework applies to all stakeholders involved in IBDS to small enterprises in South Africa, including state and private actors, community organisations, voluntary associations, business chambers, and professional bodies.

3.2. POLICY VISION

To create an inclusive, resilient IBDS ecosystem that empowers small enterprises to drive growth, job creation, and innovation, thereby playing a meaningful role in addressing poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

3.3. POLICY OBJECTIVES

To achieve this vision, the IBDS Policy Framework will pursue the following key objectives:

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1) Strengthen the role of the state and its agencies in enabling and overseeing the delivery of incubation and BDS to improve accountability, enforce service quality, and ensure compliance across the ecosystem.

2) Promote and drive effective collaboration among sector stakeholders to reduce fragmentation across IBDS and to create a streamlined, integrated support system for small enterprises, improve access to sustainable funding and markets, and connect small enterprises to local and global value chains, enhancing their competitiveness and growth potential in priority sectors.

3) Strive to provide lifecycle-appropriate and sector-focused IBDS that is accessible to all small enterprises, with a focus on equitable access for underserved groups in urban, rural, and township areas, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

4) Foster the adoption of innovative solutions in service delivery and by entrepreneurs (including green technologies), ensuring small enterprises contribute to long-term sustainable economic growth, particularly in priority sectors.

5) Professionalise the IBDS sector by implementing a national accreditation and certification framework to ensure the provision of consistent, high-quality support for small enterprises, and promoting continuous professional development for IBDS practitioners to develop a skilled and reputable IBDS workforce that meets the evolving needs of the sector.

3.4. POLICY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles of the IBDS Policy Framework align with the vision and objectives, ensuring effective and equitable implementation:

1) **Standards and accountability:** The IBDS ecosystem must operate under clear, enforceable standards and guidelines to ensure high-quality service delivery and accountability across all stakeholders, protecting the interests of small enterprises.

2) **Professionalisation and capacity building:** A commitment to raising the quality of IBDS providers through accreditation, formal qualifications, and continuous professional development. This ensures that providers are competent and well-equipped to meet the needs of small enterprises.

3) **Inclusive access through technology and localisation:** Equity in access to IBDS will be achieved by leveraging digital platforms and innovative technologies and decentralised service touchpoints, ensuring that all small enterprises, particularly those in underserved areas, can access critical support.

4) **Collaborative partnerships:** Effective support for small enterprises depends on fostering strong multistakeholder partnerships, involving the public sector, private sector, NGOs, donors, and social enterprises. Collaboration will enhance access to funding, market access and resource mobilisation.

5) **Sustainability and lifecycle support:** The policy will promote long-term sustainability by ensuring that small enterprises receive continuous support throughout their lifecycle (from pre-startup to post-investment growth), enabling them to achieve resilience and success.

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6) **Innovation and adaptability:** The ecosystem must foster innovation and continuously adapt to changing market needs. Incubation centres, BDS providers, and other institutions will be encouraged to adopt modern technologies and practices to remain relevant and effective.

7) **Integration and coordination:** A coordinated and integrated approach to service delivery will reduce duplication, enhance resource allocation, and ensure that small enterprises receive cohesive support across incubation, BDS, and ESD services.

8) **Sector-specific and tailored approaches:** The policy will ensure that support is tailored to the specific needs of different sectors, recognising that each sector requires customised interventions and expertise to foster growth.

9) **Inclusive governance and responsiveness:** Governance structures must be inclusive, agile, and responsive to the needs of small enterprises, especially those from underserved communities. The policy will focus on reducing barriers and simplifying processes to ensure ease of access for all.

3.5. POLICY THEORY OF CHANGE

Towards the policy vision and aligned with the NDP goals and the NISED Strategic Framework, the IBDS Policy Framework's desired impact is an environment where small enterprises have access to high-quality and tailored support services that enable their growth and long-term sustainability, contributing to inclusive economic growth, social equity, and sustainable development across South Africa.

The Theory of Change for the IBDS Policy Framework outlines the interconnected steps that link the policy's inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and the ultimate impact. It reflects a dynamic system that adapts based on feedback, continuous learning, refinement, and responsiveness to external conditions.

The Theory of Change Framework includes:

1) **Inputs**: Foundational resources and systems.

2) **Activities**: Actions to operationalise the policy.

3) **Outputs**: Tangible deliverables of those actions.

4) **Outcomes**: Intermediate and final results achieved over time.

5) **Impact**: Long-term developmental transformation.

Feedback loops are integrated throughout the Theory of Change, ensuring that:

1) Monitoring and evaluation informs adjustments to activities and outputs.

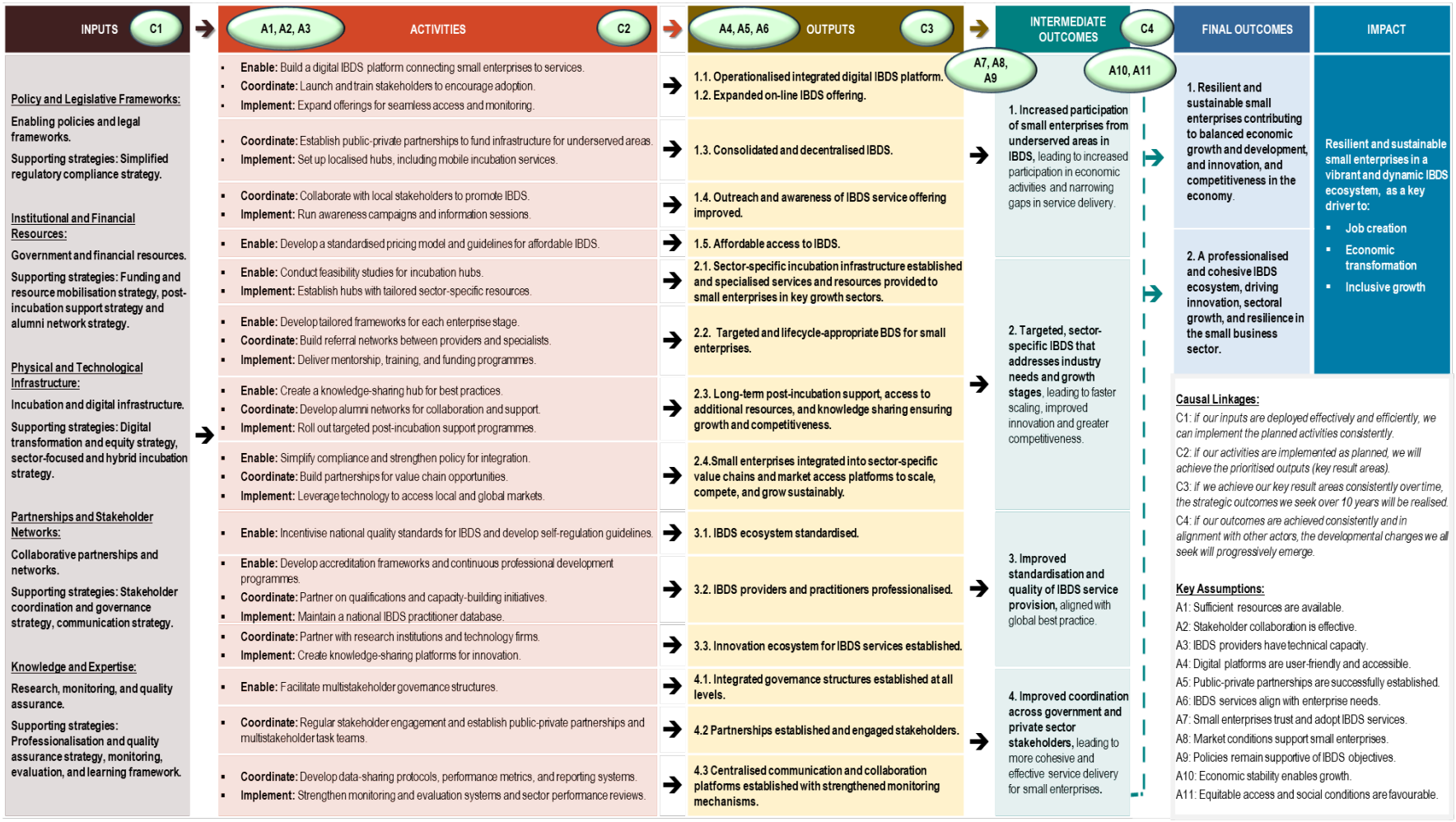
2) Lessons from intermediate outcomes are used to refine priorities and strategies.

3) Stakeholder engagement provides continuous insights to improve governance, coordination, and delivery.

Visually, the IBDS Policy Framework Theory of Change is reflected as follows:

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Figure 3: IBDS Theory of Change



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The Theory of Change outlines the step-by-step progression from inputs to impact, supported by explicit causal linkages, feedback loops, and assumptions underpinning each transition. This ensures transparency and adaptability, enabling effective implementation and monitoring.

1) **From inputs to activities**:

   a) **Key inputs:**

      i) Enabling policies and frameworks.

      ii) Institutional and financial resources.

      iii) Physical and technological infrastructure.

      iv) Collaborative partnerships and networks.

      v) Knowledge and expertise.

   b) **Feedback loops**:

      i) Regular resource reviews ensure gaps in funding, infrastructure, and capacity are identified and resolved.

      ii) Stakeholder engagement evaluates the effectiveness of collaborations.

   c) **Causal linkage**:

      If inputs are effectively mobilised, they will enable planned activities to proceed efficiently.

   d) **Key assumptions**:

      i) **(A1)** Adequate funding and resources are available.

      ii) **(A2)** Stakeholders actively participate and collaborate.

      iii) **(A3)** Targeted IBDS providers have the technical capacity to adopt accreditation frameworks and digital systems.

2) **From activities to outputs**:

   a) **Key activities:**

      i) **Enable:** Develop key tools and frameworks, such as the digital IBDS platform, standardised pricing models, and feasibility studies for sector-specific hubs.

      ii) **Coordinate:** Facilitate public-private partnerships, multistakeholder governance structures, and referral networks among service providers.

      iii) **Implement:** Deliver lifecycle-appropriate and sector-specific IBDS, including mobile incubation hubs, post-incubation programmes, and targeted outreach campaigns.

   b) **Feedback loops**:

      i) Monitor implementation challenges to adjust activities in real time.

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ii) Collect feedback on stakeholder participation to ensure alignment and commitment.

c) **Causal linkage**:

If activities are implemented consistently, they will deliver the intended outputs.

d) **Key assumptions**:

i) **(A4)** Digital IBDS platforms and services are user-friendly and accessible.

ii) **(A5)** Public-private partnerships and stakeholder engagement mechanisms are effectively established.

iii) **(A6)** IBDS are aligned to the needs of small enterprises within high-growth sectors, particularly underserved groups.

3) **From outputs to intermediate outcomes**:

a) **Key outputs:**

i) Operationalised and expanded digital IBDS platforms for seamless access.

ii) Affordable and decentralised IBDS offerings through localised hubs and mobile services.

iii) Professionalisation of IBDS providers via national accreditation frameworks and continuous professional development programmes.

iv) Integrated governance structures and strengthened partnerships across stakeholders.

v) Sector-specific incubation infrastructure tailored to high-potential industries, e.g., green technology and health technology.

vi) Targeted and lifecycle-appropriate BDS for small enterprises to align with different needs at different stages.

vii) Leveraged innovative solutions and new technologies to drive modernisation across the ecosystem and within small enterprises.

viii) Small enterprises integrated into sector-specific value chains and market access platforms

ix) Standardised IBDS systems aligned with global best practices.

x) Targeted awareness campaigns and outreach increasing service visibility in underserved areas.

xi) Post-incubation support programmes fostering enterprise growth and competitiveness.

b) **Feedback loops:**

i) Assess adoption rates of digital platforms and IBDS.

ii) Conduct stakeholder surveys to evaluate output quality and refine service delivery.

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c) **Causal linkage:**

If outputs are achieved, they create the conditions for intermediate outcomes to emerge.

d) **Key assumptions:**

i) **(A7)** Small enterprises trust and actively use IBDS.

ii) **(A8)** Market demand for small enterprise products supports their sustainability.

iii) **(A9)** Policies and regulations remain supportive of IBDS ecosystem goals.

4) **From intermediate outcomes to final outcomes**:

a) **Intermediate outcomes:**

i) Increased participation of small enterprises from underserved areas, enhancing equity and access.

ii) Improved sector-specific IBDS alignment, fostering scalability, innovation, and competitiveness.

iii) Enhanced standardisation and quality in IBDS service delivery.

iv) Greater coordination between government, private, and community stakeholders.

b) **Feedback loops:**

i) Use monitoring and evaluation data to assess enterprise performance and refine services.

ii) Incorporate stakeholder input to address service gaps and improve alignment.

c) **Causal linkage:**

If intermediate outcomes are consistently achieved, they will lead to final outcomes.

d) **Key assumptions:**

i) **(A10)** Enterprises effectively scale with improved services and tailored support.

ii) **(A11)** Stakeholders remain engaged and committed to supporting intermediate outcomes.

5) **From final outcomes to impact**:

a) **Final outcomes:**

i) A resilient and sustainable small enterprise sector, driving economic growth, innovation, and competitiveness.

ii) A professionalised and cohesive IBDS ecosystem, fostering sectoral growth and resilience.

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b) **Feedback loops:**

i) Long-term evaluations assess whether final outcomes contribute meaningfully to impact.

ii) Cross-sector collaboration ensures alignment with broader development goals.

c) **Causal linkage:**

If final outcomes are achieved, they contribute to the policy's long-term developmental impact.

d) **Key assumptions:**

i) **(A12)** Broader economic and political stability supports long-term small enterprise growth.

ii) **(A13)** Social and environmental conditions, such as equitable access and digital readiness, remain favourable.

The Theory of Change provides a clear roadmap for implementing the IBDS Policy, showing how inputs, activities, and outputs contribute to long-term outcomes and impact. By integrating assumptions, causal linkages, and feedback loops, the Theory of Change ensures accountability, adaptability, and alignment with the policy's vision.

This framework supports implementation, monitoring and evaluation, driving sustainable small enterprise growth and economic transformation.

4. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

In response to the defined problem statements within the context of the Theory of Change and towards achieving the policy vision and desired impact, the IBDS Policy becomes a transformative solution that not only tackles the sector's most pressing challenges but also positions small enterprises as key drivers of inclusive economic growth.

Central to this implementation framework are the two final outcomes to increase sustainability and growth and competitiveness of small enterprises, and to develop a professional and cohesive IBDS ecosystem, capable of supporting and transforming the small business sector. Rooted in a commitment to inclusivity and equity, the implementation framework is designed to achieve four intermediate outcomes to address the diverse challenges faced by small enterprises across geographic, economic, and sectoral dimensions.

4.1. POLICY FOCUS AREAS RESPONDING TO PROBLEM STATEMENTS

This section outlines the focus areas to translate the policy's objectives into impactful, measurable outcomes that strengthen South Africa's small enterprise sector.

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4.1.1. Increased Participation Rate of Small Enterprises in Incubation and Business Development Services

Problems to be addressed:

Small enterprises in townships, rural areas, and the informal economy face significant challenges in accessing both incubation and BDS due to limited infrastructure, outreach, and service hubs. The high cost of accessing these services further excludes marginalised groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. This results in a widening gap between urban and rural businesses in terms of access to mentorship, networking, training, and critical support services that are necessary for growth and sustainability. A holistic system is required to drive increased participation by small enterprises in IBDS, particularly from underserved areas. Increased participation of small enterprises and access to essential resources and support boosts their contribution to economic activities and narrows service delivery gaps.

Focus and approach:

1) **Development and operationalisation of an integrated digital platform:**

   The lack of integration between incubation, BDS, and ESD services results in fragmented service delivery. Small enterprises, particularly in underserved areas, struggle to receive continuous, lifecycle-appropriate support across their business lifecycle. A more integrated service structure is needed to ensure coordinated support that covers all stages of enterprise development. The development of an integrated digital platform is designed to revolutionise the coordination between stakeholders and the delivery of small enterprise support services across South Africa. A primary objective is to centralise and streamline access to a comprehensive range of resources and support services, such as incubation, business development, financing, and market access, into a single, cohesive system.

   Centralising coordination efforts will enhance the efficiency of the entire ecosystem, reduce duplication of services, and optimise resource allocation, ensuring that small enterprises receive the most effective support possible. In addition, the platform will enable information sharing and tools to integrate monitoring of performance and centralised reporting and will play a critical role in the professionalisation of both IBDS providers and small enterprises. By offering continuous development opportunities, raising service standards, and empowering enterprise growth, the platform ensures that all participants in the ecosystem are equipped to thrive.

2) **Digital transformation and expansion of IBDS**:

   Leveraging digital platforms revolutionises the way IBDS are delivered, bridging economic and geographic divides. By providing an expanded virtual service offering and access to mentorship, training, and business support, small enterprises in underserved areas can overcome logistical challenges and benefit from high-quality services.

   Powered by advanced technologies, the platform will offer personalised, real-time support and insights, yet it will also be complemented by traditional support methods to ensure that even rural and underserved areas have equal access to these services. The platform's inherently scalable design will extend services to the most remote and underserved areas, bridging geographic and socioeconomic divides and making essential support services accessible to all small enterprises. Furthermore, virtual platforms empower small enterprises to connect with larger markets and networks, boosting their growth potential.

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The integrated digital platform for small enterprise support will be an enabling force in South Africa's entrepreneurial landscape. It is expected to drive systemic improvements by making support services more accessible, efficient, and impactful.

3) **Consolidation and decentralisation of IBDS**:

By establishing regional hubs and deploying mobile incubation units, the geographic barriers that restrict access to IBDS for small enterprises in underserved areas are minimised, particularly for the entrepreneurs who are not yet comfortable with using technology to access services. These initiatives bring essential services closer to rural and remote areas, eliminating the need for small enterprises to incur high travel costs and providing equitable access to incubation, training, and mentorship. The localised presence ensures a strong ecosystem of support, enabling small enterprises to participate fully in economic activities.

4) **Affordable access to services:**

The introduction of a standardised pricing model for IBDS service offering, subsidies, and cost-sharing mechanisms lowers the financial burden on small enterprises, making IBDS accessible to those who previously found the costs prohibitive. These financial support mechanisms are particularly impactful for marginalised communities, ensuring that underserved small enterprises can engage with incubation and development services, scale their operations, and increase their competitiveness. By addressing affordability, this focus area directly contributes to the inclusion of economically disadvantaged enterprises.

5) **Outreach and awareness:**

Many small enterprises in underserved areas are unaware of the IBDS available to them, which perpetuates gaps in service delivery. Targeted awareness campaigns inform small enterprises about available resources and how to access them, addressing the information gap. These campaigns leverage local partnerships, community networks, and digital channels to ensure that small enterprises in even the most remote areas are reached. By improving awareness, this focus area ensures higher participation rates and maximises the impact of IBDS initiatives.

Through these key focus areas, small enterprises in underserved areas are empowered to overcome the barriers that previously excluded them from accessing IBDS. Decentralised services ensure physical proximity and affordability initiatives remove financial constraints, digital platforms extend reach to previously inaccessible regions, and targeted awareness campaigns ensure that small enterprises know where and how to access support.

Together, these interventions create a holistic system that increases the participation of small enterprises in economic activities and addresses service delivery gaps. By fostering an inclusive IBDS ecosystem, these efforts contribute to job creation, enhanced competitiveness, and sustainable economic growth.

4.1.2. Targeted, Lifecycle-Appropriate and Sector-Specific Incubation and Business Development Services

Problems to be addressed:

The focus areas outlined for targeted, lifecycle-appropriate, and sector-specific IBDS provide a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges faced by small enterprises:

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1) Inadequate access to funding for small enterprises and incubators.

2) Gaps in sector-specific expertise in incubation

3) Lack of targeted bds for small enterprises during the different lifecycle stages.

4) Barriers to market access and value chain integration.

5) Lack of post-incubation and long-term support for graduates.

6) Low uptake of innovation solutions and new technologies.

7) Limiting high regulatory compliance costs for small enterprises.

These interventions ensure that IBDS programmes are designed to meet the specific needs of different industries and stages in the lifecycle of entrepreneurial development, enabling small enterprises to scale more rapidly, innovate, and compete effectively.

Focus and approach:

1) **Access to funding and financial readiness:**

   The creation of modernised funding mechanisms and financial readiness programmes address the critical issue of inadequate access to capital for small enterprises and incubators. By building capacity in financial management and readiness, small enterprises are better prepared to secure funding for their operations. This ensures long-term sustainability for both small enterprises and the incubators supporting them, directly contributing to their ability to scale and innovate.

2) **Sector-specific IBDS programmes:**

   Incubation services in specialised industries often lack the sector-specific expertise needed to provide targeted support to early-stage enterprises. Incubators that lack this deep, sectoral expertise may struggle to provide businesses with the industry-specific support they need, leading to suboptimal outcomes.

   Developing sectoral frameworks tailored to high-growth industries (aligned to the priority sectors identified in the Decadal Plan[12] and Master Plan[13]) ensures that small enterprises receive support that is aligned with the unique demands of their respective sectors. These targeted interventions equip small enterprises with industry-specific skills, resources, and networks to overcome sector-specific challenges, positioning them for continuous learning, faster growth, and greater competitiveness.

3) **Targeted lifecycle-appropriate BDS:**

   BDS face challenges in delivering targeted and lifecycle-appropriate support to small enterprises. While early-stage support is often available, businesses at the scaling-up stage require more sophisticated services, such as market access, export readiness, and advanced financial management. The lack of targeted BDS for different lifecycle stages limits the potential for these businesses to scale and compete in broader markets.

   Providing tailored BDS for enterprises at different stages of growth ensures that small enterprises receive lifecycle-appropriate support that matches their unique needs. This

[12] *Department of Science and Innovation. "STI Decadal Plan 2022-2032", May 2024*

[13] *Department of Trade, Industry and Competition. "Master Plans"*

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lifecycle approach addresses the specific challenges of scaling enterprises, such as market entry, operational efficiency, and financial sustainability. It ensures that IBDS programmes are relevant and impactful across all stages of entrepreneurial growth.

4) **Market access and value chain integration:**

For small enterprises and startups, barriers to accessing market opportunities and integrating into value chains present significant challenges. Despite the existence of local procurement regulations, weak enforcement and insufficient incentives for both public and private sector entities to integrate small enterprises into their supply chains hinders market access.

Small enterprises often face difficulties in reaching broader markets, including both domestic and international markets, limiting their ability to generate sufficient revenue, build brand recognition, access supply networks, or scale operations. Barriers to integration often stem from a lack of market information, limited networks, lack of technical skills, inadequate infrastructure, and the inability to meet certification standards.

By strengthening small enterprises' ability to access markets and integrate into local and global value chains, this focus area facilitates connections with larger enterprises, distributors, and global buyers, ensuring that small enterprises can participate meaningfully in value chains, driving revenue growth, and fostering collaboration within industries, positioning them as key contributors to broader economic systems.

In addition, the Competition Commission is a key stakeholder and plays a pivotal role in strengthening enforcement, advocating for fair competition, and creating an enabling environment for small enterprises to access markets and integrate into supply chains

5) **Post-incubation and long-term support:**

Small enterprises often face a lack of post-incubation support or are sometimes reluctant to participate in post-incubation activities where it does exist. This leaves them vulnerable once they graduate from incubation programmes. Without continued mentorship, financing, and market access, many businesses struggle to scale and sustain growth. A comprehensive post-incubation strategy is necessary to provide long-term support for enterprises as they move beyond the incubation phase.

The establishment of online and cost-effective post-incubation programmes ensures continuity in support for small enterprises after they graduate from incubation and the ease of access, leading to higher participation rates. This focus area addresses the lack of long-term support, providing mentorship, funding access, and market linkages that are crucial for sustained growth and competitiveness. It reduces the dropout rate of small enterprises post-incubation and ensures their sustained contribution to economic transformation.

6) **Innovation and technology adoption:**

The lack of innovation in the IBDS ecosystem limits the ability of IBDS providers to provide dynamic, responsive, and forward-thinking services to meet the evolving needs of small enterprises, particularly those operating in high-growth sectors.

Promoting the uptake of innovative solutions and new technologies enhances the capacity of small enterprises to remain competitive in rapidly evolving markets. By integrating innovation into IBDS delivery and providing access to digital and innovation hubs, small enterprises are encouraged to adopt cutting-edge and new technologies, improving

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operational efficiency and fostering the development of new products and services that meet market demands.

7) **Regulatory simplification:**

Stringent compliance processes and high regulatory compliance costs presents challenges in navigating complex regulatory environments, restrict growth and innovation, and limits access to markets for small enterprises in highly-regulated industries. While these regulations are designed to ensure safety and quality, they impose disproportionately high costs on small businesses, even those not directly involved in manufacturing.

Advocating for simplified and small enterprise-friendly regulatory frameworks to reduce compliance burdens and regulatory costs alleviate this burden, enabling small enterprises to operate more efficiently and focus on growth. Simplified regulations and user-friendly processes ensure that more small enterprises can formalise their businesses and access critical IBDS, fostering a vibrant and compliant small enterprise sector.

4.1.3. Standardisation and Improved Quality of Incubation and Business Development Services Provision

Problems to be addressed:

The identified focus areas directly address the systemic challenges of inconsistent quality and lack of innovation in the IBDS ecosystem, laying the foundation for an ecosystem that delivers high-quality, globally-aligned services to small enterprises. Together, these focus areas ensure the standardisation, professionalisation, and continuous improvement of IBDS, fostering a system that is efficient, innovative, and impactful.

Focus and approach:

1) **Development and enforcement of national IBDS standards:**

The establishment of clear service delivery guidelines, benchmarks, and quality frameworks provides unified standards for all IBDS providers. This ensures consistency in service delivery, eliminating disparities in quality and impact across regions and sectors. By setting minimum operational and service standards, IBDS providers are held accountable, fostering trust among small enterprises and stakeholders. The standards also act as a blueprint for new entrants, reducing inefficiencies and aligning efforts across the ecosystem.

2) **Professionalisation of IBDS providers:**

The implementation of accreditation, certification, and capacity-building programmes ensures that IBDS providers possess the necessary skills, expertise, and credibility to deliver impactful services. This professionalisation process not only raises the bar for service quality but also establishes IBDS provision as a recognised and respected profession. Certified providers are better equipped to address the diverse needs of small enterprises, resulting in tailored and high-impact interventions. Additionally, professionalisation enhances the reputation of the ecosystem, attracting more small enterprises to participate and benefit from its services.

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3) **Innovation-driven and best practice aligned service models and tools:**

Fostering innovation in IBDS design and delivery enables providers to stay ahead of emerging trends and meet the dynamic needs of small enterprises. By leveraging the digital platforms, innovative business models, and sector-specific tools, IBDS become more accessible, efficient, and relevant. This focus on innovation ensures that the ecosystem remains competitive and adaptive, offering cutting-edge solutions that enable small enterprises to thrive in modern markets. For instance, digital tools can streamline operations, while sector-specific models ensure that incubators and BDS providers address unique industry challenges effectively.

Benchmarking IBDS service delivery against global best practices positions the ecosystem to compete on an international scale. By aligning standards, methods, and approaches with those of leading global systems, IBDS providers can ensure relevance and competitiveness in an increasingly interconnected world. Global alignment also enhances the credibility of the ecosystem, attracting international partnerships, funding, and market opportunities for small enterprises.

4) **Knowledge sharing and continuous improvement:**

Creating systems for sharing best practices, lessons learned, and success stories fosters a culture of collaboration and continuous improvement within the IBDS ecosystem. Providers can learn from successful models and avoid repeating common mistakes, ensuring that service delivery evolves and improves over time. By facilitating regular knowledge exchanges, the ecosystem becomes more cohesive and adaptive, ensuring that small enterprises benefit from the collective expertise of the IBDS network.

By addressing the gaps in standardisation, professionalisation, and innovation, these focus areas collectively ensure that the IBDS ecosystem delivers consistent, high-quality services aligned with global benchmarks. The result is a system that is trusted by small enterprises, fosters innovation, and continuously evolves to meet changing market demands.

Through the integration of these focus areas, the IBDS ecosystem evolves into a dynamic, high-quality network that effectively supports small enterprises as drivers of inclusive economic growth and innovation.

4.1.4. Strengthen Coordination Across Government and the Private Sector

Problems to be addressed:

The government's ability to implement its IBDS mandate is hindered by weak coordination across departments and limited capacity at municipal level. Slow, bureaucratic processes for establishing public-private partnerships further delay the delivery of essential support to small enterprises. Improving the government's coordination capacity and streamlining public-private partnership processes is essential to achieving effective IBDS implementation.

The focus areas outlined address the systemic issues of fragmentation and weak coordination within the IBDS ecosystem by building robust frameworks, enhancing communication, fostering partnerships, and strengthening accountability. These measures ensure more cohesive and effective collaboration between government and private sector stakeholders, resulting in improved service delivery for small enterprises.

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Focus and approach:

1) **Integrated governance structures:**

Fragmentation in the IBDS ecosystem stems from unclear roles and responsibilities among stakeholders. By establishing integrated governance structures, this focus area creates a unified framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms for all stakeholders. These structures eliminate overlaps, reduce inefficiencies, and ensure that both public and private sector entities work collaboratively toward shared goals. This foundational framework also fosters trust and alignment, creating a solid basis for coordinated action.

2) **Centralised communication and collaboration platforms:**

One of the key barriers to effective coordination is the lack of streamlined communication systems. The integrated digital platform provides a common space for stakeholders to share information, track progress, and collaborate efficiently. It reduces duplication of efforts, enhances transparency, and enables real-time decision-making.

By facilitating seamless communication across different levels of government and private sector entities through the established mechanisms, this focus area ensures that IBDS are delivered in a timely and consistent manner.

3) **Stakeholder engagement and partnerships:**

The participation of diverse stakeholders is critical to addressing complex challenges in the IBDS ecosystem. By fostering public-private partnerships and creating multistakeholder task forces, this focus area ensures the pooling of resources, expertise, and networks. This collaborative approach aligns public sector policy priorities with private sector innovations, ensuring that the needs of small enterprises are met effectively. Partnerships also promote knowledge sharing and co-creation of solutions tailored to specific sectors and regions.

4) **Monitoring and accountability mechanisms:**

Weak implementation and coordination often result from a lack of oversight and accountability. This focus area strengthens monitoring and accountability mechanisms to track stakeholder performance and ensure compliance with the IBDS mandate. By setting clear performance indicators, regular evaluations, and transparent reporting, stakeholders are held accountable for their roles. This focus area fosters a culture of responsibility and continuous improvement, ensuring that coordination efforts translate into tangible outcomes for small enterprises**.**

Regional and local coordination mechanisms are vital to bridging the gap between national small business policies and localised implementation. By leveraging existing provincial and local structures and business chambers, along with fostering collaboration through public-private partnerships and community-based organisations, the small business ecosystem can create tailored, effective solutions that meet the diverse needs of small enterprises. Strengthening these mechanisms ensures more inclusive, efficient, and impactful small business development.

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4.2. TARGET BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

Target markets and stakeholders will be identified to support national and provincial economic policies and priorities outlined in the NDP, District Development Model one-plans, and sector masterplans.

4.2.1. Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the IBDS Policy Framework are small enterprises at various stages of development, particularly early-stage entrepreneurs, startups, and small enterprises with growth ambitions. With a strong emphasis on inclusivity and capacity building to drive sustainable growth and meaningful economic participation, the framework is designed with specific considerations for:

1) **Small enterprises:** Focus on micro enterprises, particularly those in townships, rural areas, and those owned by women, youth, persons with disabilities, and military veterans.

2) **Growth-oriented small businesses:** Tailored support for small enterprises in priority sectors, including value chain assessments to facilitate meaningful industry participation.

3) **Co-operative banking sector:** Strengthen capacity and improve operational efficiency through innovation and technology to enhance financial inclusion.

4.2.2. Stakeholders and Partnerships

The IBDS Policy Framework emphasises the critical role of diverse stakeholders:

1) **The state and its agencies:** Including those responsible for small business development, trade, industry, and education.

2) **Provincial and municipal development agencies:** Provincial and local partners in facilitating the implementation of national strategies at local and regional levels.

3) **IBDS and skills development providers:** Implement national policies and strategies and provide IBDS, advice, and support to beneficiaries.

4) **Private sector partners:** Corporates, financial institutions, and industry bodies involved in IBDS and ESD.

5) **Academic and research institutions:** Universities and research organisations contributing to innovation and professionalisation.

6) **Skills development institutions (e.g., SETA**, **SAQA**, **QCTO)** and professional bodies involved in skills development, education, certification, continuous development, quality assurance, and training regulation in South Africa.

7) **Community organisations and NGOs:** Local bodies supporting entrepreneurial development, particularly in underserved areas.

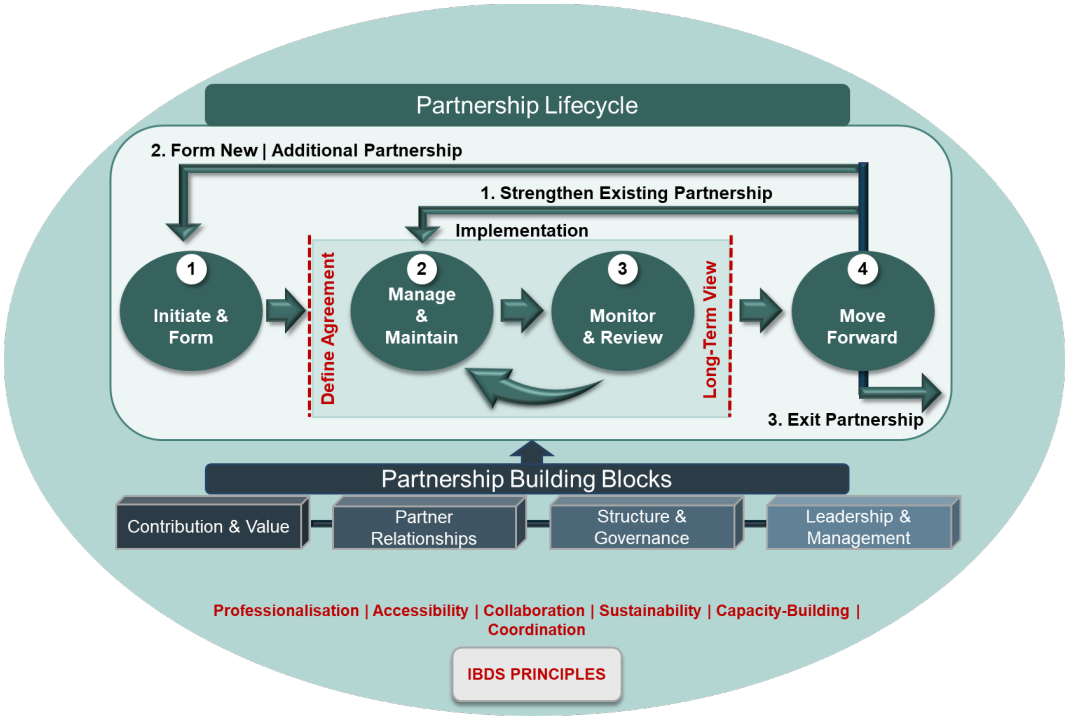
Effective stakeholder management focuses on building strong relationships and aligning expectations. Not all stakeholders are suitable partners and partnerships may vary in

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effectiveness. Successful partnerships require shared goals, value creation, and compatibility between partners, with a focus on collaborative advantages.

In the context of IBDS, partnerships can range from high-level strategic alliances to localised initiatives, but the core processes of building and maintaining them are universally applicable. Despite challenges, resilient and committed partnerships can drive notable change.

Figure 4: IBDS Partnership Model



Source: Adapted from Partnership Model adopted in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals[14]

The IBDS Partnership Model provides a structured approach to managing partnerships with a clear lifecycle:

1) **Initiate and form:** Identify and engage stakeholders, develop a shared vision, and formalise commitments through agreements or memoranda of understanding.

2) **Manage and maintain:** Develop action plans aligned with long-term goals, build strong relationships, and address potential obstacles.

3) **Monitor and review:** Regularly assess partnership performance, measure value creation, and adapt as needed.

4) **Moving forward:** Based on review outcomes, decide to exit, strengthen, scale, or reimagine the partnership.

Key elements for the success of a partnership include ensuring that the partnership creates value greater than the sum of individual efforts, building strong relationships based on equity and

[14] *United Nations and Partnership Initiative. "The SDG Partnership Guidebook". United Nations, 2020*

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transparency, establishing flexible yet accountable governance structures, and employing effective leadership and management strategies.

The IBDS Policy Framework, through the IBDS Partnership Model, outlines a comprehensive approach to forming, managing, and sustaining cross-sectoral partnerships, ensuring they drive meaningful and transformative change in the IBDS ecosystem.

4.3. RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

To implement the IBDS Policy Framework, consideration should be given the following resources:

1) **Human resources**:

   a) For IBDS providers and practitioners, invest in the upskilling and accreditation of IBDS providers, ensuring they meet the standards required to deliver effective support. This includes continuous professional development opportunities to keep practitioners updated on the latest industry trends and methodologies.

   b) For small enterprises and enterprise owners, allocate resources to develop and deliver training programmes aimed at the professionalisation of small enterprise owners. This will include workshops, mentoring, and access to online resources that cover essential business management skills and industry-specific knowledge.

2) **Financial resources**: Secure sustainable funding from government, private sector, and international donors. Develop funding models that ensure long-term viability.

3) **Technological resources**: Invest in information technology (IT) infrastructure and advanced technologies to support the centralised digital platform and digital service delivery, ensuring broad accessibility and effective data management.

4) **Physical resources:** Ensure that incubation centres, BDS offices, and other physical infrastructure are adequately equipped to deliver high-quality services.

4.4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The IBDS ecosystem relies on a diverse set of stakeholders, each playing a critical role in fostering a thriving small enterprise environment.

1) **The government** sets the strategic direction by formulating policies, providing funding, and ensuring alignment with national development goals.

2) **Government agencies, such as DSBD and SEDFA**, serve key roles in the implementation of the IBDS Policy. DSBD is positioned to oversee and enable the delivery of IBDS to improve accountability, enforce service quality, and ensure compliance across the ecosystem; and SEDFA is strategically positioned to lead and strengthen cross-sectoral partnerships and coordination efforts across national, provincial, and local levels, leveraging resources and sharing risks to maximise the impact within the IBDS ecosystem.

3) **Provincial and local government development agencies** localise these initiatives by aligning them with regional priorities, supporting local development and facilitating infrastructure development.

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4) The **private sector** contributes through partnerships, supply chain integration, and mentoring, leveraging its resources and networks to enable market access for small enterprises.

5) **Educational institutions and research organisations** enhance the ecosystem by providing training, capacity building, and sector-specific expertise, while **industry associations** and **chambers of commerce** advocate for small-enterprise-friendly policies and facilitate networking opportunities.

6) Additionally, **financial institutions and development finance entities** support small enterprises with funding mechanisms tailored to their growth needs, and **regulatory bodies** ensure compliance and standardisation within the ecosystem.

Together, these stakeholders create a cohesive and supportive framework that equips small enterprises with the resources, knowledge, and networks needed to scale, innovate, and contribute to economic transformation.

The delineation of roles and responsibilities for implementing the IBDS Policy Framework is discussed in more detail in Annexure B.

4.5. POLICY COMMUNICATION

Communication plays a crucial role in the implementation of the IBDS Policy Framework. Its functions include:

1) **Stakeholder engagement:**

   a) **Building relationships**: Establish and nurture relationships with key stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector partners, service providers, and small enterprises.

   b) **Information sharing**: Disseminate relevant information about the policy framework and its objectives and available services to ensure stakeholders are well-informed and aligned.

   c) **Feedback collection**: Implement channels for stakeholders to provide feedback, raise concerns, and suggest improvements, ensuring that the policy framework remains responsive and effective.

2) **Awareness and outreach:**

   a) **Marketing campaigns**: Develop and execute marketing strategies to increase awareness of the policy framework and its benefits, targeting both potential beneficiaries and service providers.

   b) **Educational initiatives**: Conduct workshops, webinars, and seminars to educate small enterprises and service providers about the policy framework, its components, and how to access the available support.

   c) **Public relations**: Manage public relations efforts to highlight successes, share success stories, and build a positive image of the policy framework.

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3) **Internal communication:**

   a) **Coordination and alignment**: Ensure effective communication among SEDFA, DSBD, provincial hubs, service providers, and other stakeholders to align efforts and prevent duplication.

   b) **Information flow**: Facilitate the smooth flow of information between various levels of the organisation and between different stakeholders, ensuring that everyone is up-to-date and working towards common goals.

   c) **Training and support**: Provide ongoing communication support for training initiatives, ensuring that staff and service providers have the information and resources needed to implement the policy effectively.

4) **Monitoring and reporting:**

   a) **Progress updates**: Communicate progress and outcomes to stakeholders through regular reports and updates, ensuring transparency and accountability.

   b) **Impact measurement**: Share insights and data on the impact of the policy framework, using communication tools to highlight achievements and areas for improvement.

   c) **Crisis management**: Develop strategies for managing communication during challenges or crises, ensuring that stakeholders are informed and reassured about the steps being taken to address issues.

5. POLICY GOVERNANCE

Nomfezeko to provide governance requirements for the policy once finalised.

5.1. POLICY PERFORMANCE REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The implementation of the IBDS Policy Framework is guided by the distinct roles of the DSBD and SEDFA:

1) DSBD provides strategic oversight, ensuring alignment with national priorities, such as the NDP and medium-term development plans. The department is responsible for resource mobilisation, partnership building, and overseeing the overall implementation of the framework. It regularly reports on progress, resource allocation, and the impact of the IBDS initiatives on economic inclusion and job creation.

2) SEDFA, as the primary implementing agent, manages the delivery of incubation, BDS, personal initiative training, and ESD services across all regions. The agency ensures coordinated and integrated service delivery through a centralised digital platform, enhancing accessibility and effectiveness. SEDFA is also responsible for capacity building, improving service quality through targeted training and infrastructure upgrades. It reports regularly to DSBD on implementation progress, performance, and impact, providing data-driven insights to inform policy adjustments and ensure continued alignment with national goals.

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5.1. POLICY RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Risks to the realisation of the IBDS Policy framework are identified as follows:

Outcome	Associated Risk	Mitigation Strategies
Outcome 1: Increased participation of small enterprises from underserved areas in IBDS, leading to increased participation in economic activities and narrowing gaps in service delivery	Limited adoption of digital platforms	▪ Provide training programmes on digital tools and platforms ▪ Partner with telecommunication providers to subsidise internet access for small enterprises ▪ Implement comprehensive training and awareness campaigns ▪ Ensure blended service delivery with traditional methods ▪ Develop partnerships to improve digital infrastructure in underserved areas
	High cost of expanding physical and mobile infrastructure	▪ Leverage partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and the private sector for cost-sharing ▪ Prioritise high-need areas for phased infrastructure deployment
	Struggles in effectively reaching and serving small enterprises in rural and underserved areas	▪ Establish outreach centres and local service centres ▪ Implement targeted outreach programmes ▪ Partner with local community organisations and NGOs
	Limited awareness among small enterprises	▪ Implement localised outreach through community networks and local business chambers ▪ Use a combination of traditional and digital media channels to expand reach
	Inefficiencies in service coordination	▪ Develop a centralised coordination framework and monitoring system ▪ Regularly engage stakeholders to align objectives and streamline processes
Outcome 2: Targeted, sector-specific IBDS that addresses industry needs and growth stages, leading to faster scaling, improved innovation, and	Limited sector-specific expertise	▪ Partner with academic institutions and industry leaders to provide sector-specific training ▪ Develop sectoral frameworks with input from experts to guide service delivery
	Insufficient access to funding and financial support	▪ Secure diverse funding sources, including government, private sector, and international donors ▪ Promote sustainable financing models

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Outcome	Associated Risk	Mitigation Strategies
greater competitiveness		▪ Ensure efficient and transparent resource allocation ▪ Implement financial literacy programmes
	Barriers to market access and value chain integration	▪ Offer technical assistance to meet certification and quality standards and subsidised certification programmes ▪ Organise supply chain networking events to connect small enterprises with larger enterprises
	Resistance to innovation and technology adoption	▪ Provide financial incentives for technology adoption ▪ Establish digital hubs and innovation centres to offer hands-on training and exposure
Outcome 3: Improved standardisation and quality of IBDS service provision, aligned with global best practice	Inconsistent adherence to national standards	▪ Develop an accreditation system with gradual implementation to allow for adaptation ▪ Provide capacity-building programmes to help providers meet compliance requirements
	Gaps in knowledge sharing and best practices	▪ Create a centralised knowledge-sharing platform for IBDS providers ▪ Host regular conferences and workshops for sharing best practices and innovations
	Lack of the necessary skills, knowledge, and standards among IBDS providers and small enterprises	▪ Implement a national professionalisation framework for IBDS providers ▪ Develop tailored professionalisation programmes for small enterprises ▪ Establish ongoing evaluation and feedback mechanisms
	Resistance and/or delays in professionalisation	▪ Provide clear pathways and incentives for IBDS providers to become accredited ▪ Develop partnerships with educational institutions to create accessible certification programmes
Outcome 4: Improved coordination across government and private sector stakeholders, leading to more cohesive and effective service delivery for small enterprises	Fragmentation and role overlaps	▪ Establish integrated governance structures with clearly defined roles for each stakeholder ▪ Regularly review and update governance frameworks to ensure alignment with IBDS goals
	Limited buy-in from the private sector	▪ Simplify processes for establishing public-private partnerships and offer tax incentives for private sector participation ▪ Actively involve private sector stakeholders in policy discussions to align goals

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Outcome	Associated Risk	Mitigation Strategies
	Failure to establish effective public-private partnerships limiting the impact on ESD and market access	▪ Develop structured partnership models ▪ Introduce incentives for private sector participation ▪ Regularly monitor and review the effectiveness of public-private partnerships
	Weak monitoring and accountability mechanisms	▪ Develop performance-based key performance indicators and integrate them into stakeholder agreements ▪ Use digital tools to track progress and ensure transparency in reporting

The following are general mitigation strategies across all the intermediate outcomes:

1) **Build capacity:** Regularly train stakeholders (including government officials, IBDS providers, and small enterprises) to enhance their capabilities and understanding of the ecosystem.

2) **Mobilise resources:** Leverage partnerships with donors, international organisations, and the private sector to secure funding and technical expertise.

3) **Utilise technology:** Invest in digital platforms for efficient service delivery, monitoring, and coordination.

4) **Stakeholder engagement:** Foster regular engagement through forums, task forces, and public-private working groups to maintain alignment and resolve challenges proactively.

5) **Utilise pilot programmes:** Test new initiatives on a small scale before full implementation to identify risks and refine strategies.

6. POLICY MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

Policy monitoring, evaluation, and continuous improvement are important to track progress, assess impact, and adapt the policy framework to ensure it remains relevant and effective. Key considerations are to enable:

1) **Real-time monitoring**: Utilising the centralised digital platform to monitor service delivery and outcomes in real time, allowing for quick adjustments as needed.

2) **Impact metrics**: Define and track key performance indicators, such as reach, service quality, business success rates, and regional inclusivity.

3) **Adaptive policymaking**: Regularly review data and feedback to refine the policy framework, ensuring that it continues to meet the evolving needs of small enterprises across South Africa.

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6.1. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT INDICATORS

The success of the IBDS Policy depends on the ability to measure its progress and effectiveness across a diverse range of activities, interventions, and outcomes.

The following table provides a set of indicative key performance indicators, designed as a guideline for measuring the performance and impact of the IBDS Policy implementation.

The key performance indicators are structured to address multiple dimensions of the IBDS ecosystem, including access to services, quality of delivery, sectoral alignment, innovation, market access, and stakeholder coordination. By monitoring these type of indicators, stakeholders can gain actionable insights to inform decision making, enhance accountability, and identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

Focus Areas	Key Performance Indicator
Coordination and integration	▪ **Stakeholder engagement levels**: Monitor the number and quality of partnerships and collaborations established among stakeholders, including public and private sectors ▪ **Coordination efficiency**: Assess the effectiveness of coordination efforts by tracking instances of duplication and alignment across services and regions ▪ **Number of alumni engaged in mentorship or investment:** The number of former incubation participants who return to provide mentorship or invest in newer enterprises ▪ **Number of partnerships established with industry:** The total number of partnerships formed with corporations, industry associations, or research institutions to provide additional resources to incubated businesses
Technology and digital platform performance	▪ **Platform utilisation rates**: Measure the number of users and frequency of use of the centralised digital platform for accessing support services ▪ **Technical performance metrics**: Track the performance of digital tools, including uptime, response times, and user satisfaction with the technology
Access and outreach	▪ **Number of small enterprises served**: Track the total number of small enterprises that access financial and non-financial support services through the centralised digital platform and provincial hubs ▪ **Geographical reach**: Measure the percentage of rural and underserved areas covered by support services, ensuring equitable access across regions
Service utilisation and quality	▪ **Service usage rates:** Monitor the number of services accessed per enterprise, including IBDS, personal initiative training, and ESD, to gauge engagement and utilisation ▪ **Client satisfaction scores:** Collect feedback from beneficiaries on the quality of services received, using surveys and rating systems to assess satisfaction levels

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Focus Areas	Key Performance Indicator
Sector-specific incubation hubs	▪ **Participant retention rate:** The percentage of enrolled enterprises that remain active throughout the incubation period ▪ **Number of enterprises enrolled:** The total number of startups and small enterprises enrolled in the sector-specific incubation programme over a specific period ▪ **Percentage of participants from underserved areas:** The proportion of enterprises enrolled that come from rural or marginalised areas
Pre-investment and post-investment support	▪ **Pre-investment readiness**: Measure the percentage of enterprises that achieve investment readiness as a result of IBDS support ▪ **Post-investment success rates**: Track the survival rate (12 months, 24 month, and 36 months) and growth metrics of enterprises that have received post-investment support, including revenue growth and job creation ▪ **Percentage of enterprises scaling operations:** The proportion of enterprises that expand their operations, increase production, or enter new markets during or after incubation ▪ **Percentage of businesses transitioning to growth-stage:** The proportion of enterprises that successfully transition from early-stage to growth-stage, as measured by revenue, team size, or market expansion
Market access and value chain linkages	▪ **Percentage of enterprises expanding into new markets:** The proportion of businesses that enter new domestic or international markets during or after the incubation programme ▪ **Number of value chain linkages facilitated:** The total number of connections made between incubated enterprises and new buyers, distributors, or supply chain partners ▪ **Enterprise participation in trade shows or exhibitions:** The number of enterprises that attend or exhibit at trade fairs or international market platforms facilitated by the programme
Knowledge sharing and continual development	▪ **Number of knowledge-sharing platforms established:** The total number of digital or physical platforms (e.g., intranets, learning management systems, and resource hubs) created for knowledge dissemination ▪ **Utilisation rate of knowledge platforms:** The percentage of incubated businesses and service providers actively using knowledge-sharing platforms (e.g., number of logins, downloads, or content views)
Access to finance and investment	▪ **Number of enterprises receiving external funding:** Number of businesses that secure external financing (e.g., grants, loans, venture capital) during or after incubation ▪ **Total value of investment raised:** The total amount of capital raised by incubated enterprises from investors, lenders, or grants during or after incubation ▪ **Percentage of enterprises accessing growth capital:** The proportion of incubated enterprises that secure growth-stage capital after completing the programme

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Focus Areas	Key Performance Indicator
	▪ **Number of linkages with financial institutions:** The number of formal partnerships established between the incubation programme and banks, venture capital firms, and microfinance institutions to support enterprise financing
Professionalisation of IBDS providers	▪ **Number of IBDS providers accredited:** Measure the number of IBDS providers accredited for compliance with the national accreditation framework and standards ▪ **Percentage of qualified and certified IBDS practitioners:** Proportion of IBDS practitioners qualified and professionally certified due to continuous professional development
Compliance with national quality standards	▪ **Adherence to national standards:** Measure the percentage of providers fully aligned with national standards ▪ **Compliance with sector-specific requirements:** Measure the percentage of programmes that integrate sector-specific requirements as the dominant part of the service offering
Capacity building and training	▪ **Completion rate:** The percentage of registered participants who complete the full training programme ▪ **Improvement in skills and knowledge**: Assess the effectiveness of training programmes by measuring the improvement in skills and knowledge among participants
Innovation and commercialisation	▪ **Number of innovations commercialised**: Count the number of new products or services developed and brought to market through incubation support ▪ **Partnerships with research institutions**: Monitor the number of collaborations established between incubation centres and research institutions or universities ▪ **Product or service innovation rate**: Percentage of enterprises that launch new products or services or significantly improve existing ones as a result of incubation support

The indicative set of indicators provide the foundation to inform the development of integrated sector-wide indicators, as part of the policy monitoring and reporting process below.

6.2. POLICY MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCESS

The DSBD is tasked with overseeing, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the IBDS Policy Framework. In collaboration with SEDFA, the DSBD will execute an integrated Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning Strategy. This strategy is designed to foster a culture of continuous improvement within both DSBD and SEDFA, ensuring that all activities are driven by data and evidence-based management.

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Key components of this strategy will include:

1) **Regular needs assessments:** Conduct systematic assessments of the business development support requirements of small enterprises. These assessments will inform the design, methodologies, and delivery of BDS programmes, ensuring they are tailored to the evolving needs of these enterprises.

2) **Standardised monitoring and evaluation system:** Implement a standardised IBDS monitoring and evaluation system with appropriate tools to measure and evaluate the impact of IBDS on beneficiaries. This system will ensure consistent and accurate tracking of outcomes.

3) **Data and knowledge sharing mechanisms:** Establish robust mechanisms for collecting, classifying, curating, and disseminating relevant local and international data, research, and knowledge. This will be done in collaboration with reputable and representative IBDS stakeholders.

4) **Alignment with reporting requirements:** Ensure that monitoring and evaluation processes align with DSBD's data reporting requirements concerning IBDS, integrating monitoring and evaluation seamlessly into all DSBD and SEDFA programmes. This alignment will support a learning-oriented approach and facilitate consistent performance enhancement.

5) **Market assessments and intelligence:** Conduct annual assessments of the IBDS market to evaluate the performance and impact of BDS on small enterprises. These assessments will provide critical insights into the effectiveness of IBDS provision and identify areas for improvement.

6) **Development of e-learning and knowledge platforms:** Undertake the development of an e-learning platform and an online knowledge database to promote best practices, shared learning, and formal educational programmes, thus enhancing the overall capacity of IBDS providers.

Through this structured approach, the DSBD, with the support of SEDFA, will ensure that the IBDS Policy Framework is implemented effectively, contributing to the sustainable growth and development of small enterprises.

6.3. POLICY EVALUATION

DSBD will plan for and conduct an implementation evaluation of the IBDS Policy Framework in the fifth year of implementation to inform review of the IBDS Policy Framework.

6.4. POLICY REVIEW

The IBDS Policy Framework will be reviewed in the fifth year of implementation. However, non-material amendments to implementation considerations and templates may happen regularly based on discovery of best implementation practices.

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7. CONCLUSION

This enhanced policy framework positions the DSBD, acting through its implementation agent SEDFA, as the central coordinating body for a national entrepreneurship development ecosystem. By leveraging technology, particularly generative artificial intelligence, and focusing on inclusive access through a common digital entry point, SEDFA can effectively support small enterprises across South Africa, ensuring equitable growth and economic development, especially in rural and underserved communities.

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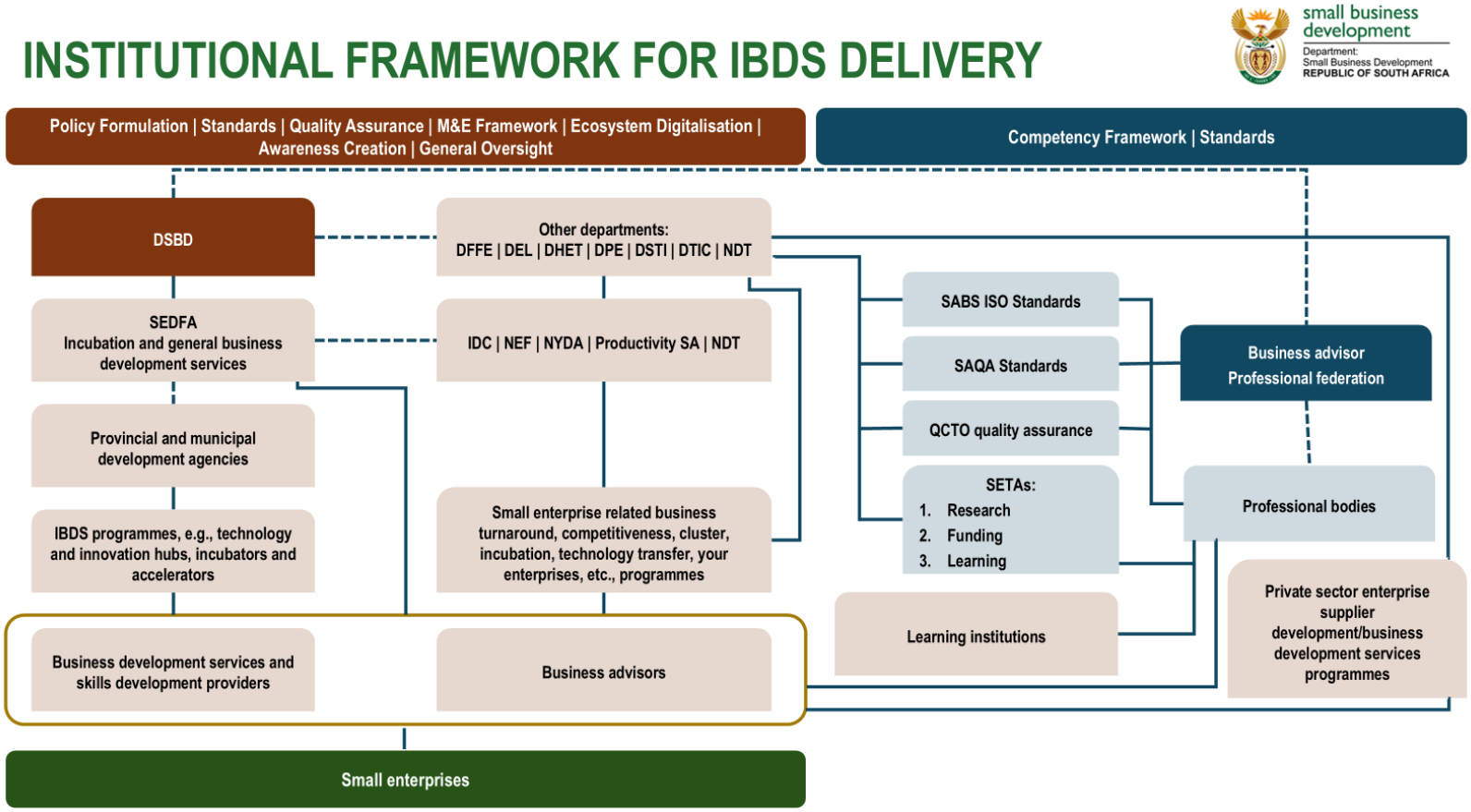
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ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INCUBATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DELIVERY



ANNEXURE B: STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Role Player	Role	Responsibility
Government	Sets the strategic direction	▪ Policy approval, providing funding, and ensuring alignment with national development goals
DSBD	Strategic oversight and policy formulation	▪ Provide overarching guidance and direction, ensuring that the IBDS Policy Framework aligns with national priorities for small enterprise development, economic inclusion, and job creation as outlined in NDP and five-year medium-term development plans ▪ Foster an enabling environment for the growth and sustainability of small enterprises, including tax incentives, regulatory frameworks, and business-friendly legislation
	Resource mobilisation and partnership building	▪ Secure and allocate resources, including financial, human, and technological assets ▪ Build partnerships with the private sector, government agencies, and international organisations to create a cohesive support ecosystem for small enterprises
	Monitoring, evaluation, and coordination	▪ Oversee the implementation of the IBDS Policy Framework, ensuring compliance to standards, effective coordination among stakeholders, tracking progress, and making data-driven adjustments to optimise the impact of the policy on small enterprise growth and sustainability
SEDFA	Centralised service delivery and coordination	▪ Act as the primary policy implementing agent, managing the delivery of IBDS and ESD services ▪ Ensure coordinated and integrated support across all regions, leveraging technology to provide a common entry point experience for small enterprises.
	Financial support	▪ Provide financial support through grants, subsidies, and low-interest loans to support incubation and business development
	Capacity building and support	▪ Enhance the capabilities of service providers and stakeholders by training personnel, upgrading infrastructure, and implementing technology solutions to improve service quality and effectiveness
	Implementation and impact measurement	▪ Oversee the execution of the IBDS Policy Framework, monitoring performance and assessing the impact of services

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Role Player	Role	Responsibility
		▪ Use data-driven insights to refine strategies, ensure alignment with national priorities, and drive continuous improvement in supporting small enterprise growth
Provincial government and agencies	Align IBDS programmes with regional economic priorities	▪ Enhance the capabilities of service providers and stakeholders by training personnel, upgrading infrastructure, and implementing technology solutions to improve service quality and effectiveness
	Resource mobilisation and partnership building	▪ Secure and allocate resources, including financial, human, and technological assets ▪ Build partnerships within growth sectors to create a cohesive support ecosystem for small enterprises
	Capacity building and Support	▪ Enhance the capabilities of service providers and stakeholders within the province by training personnel, upgrading infrastructure, and implementing technology solutions to improve service quality and effectiveness
Local government and agencies	Implement local economic development initiatives	▪ Identify local economic opportunities and create local economic development strategies tailored to their local context, focusing on sectors or industries with growth potential in the community ▪ Streamline the process for obtaining business licenses, permits, and zoning approvals, reducing administrative burdens on small enterprise ▪ Offer clear guidance and support to help small enterprises understand and comply with health, safety, and environmental regulations, providing them with necessary assistance to meet standards ▪ Drive infrastructure development ▪ Establish one-stop-shop service points to support small enterprises ▪ Host local events
	Facilitate access to infrastructure and financial resources	▪ Collaborate with banks, microfinance institutions, and development finance entities to create loan schemes or grants accessible to small enterprises ▪ Allocate municipal funds to provide small grants or microloans for small enterprises, particularly those in high-priority sectors or underserved communities ▪ Invest in or provide space and resources for local incubation centres, digital hubs, or innovation labs that offer funding, training, and mentorship to small enterprises

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Role Player	Role	Responsibility
		▪ Develop and maintain dedicated business parks, industrial zones, and commercial areas that offer affordable facilities and space for small enterprises
	Support underserved small enterprises through coordination and integration	▪ Act as intermediaries, aligning local needs with national policies and priorities ▪ Facilitate communication between small enterprises, SEDFA, and other stakeholders to ensure cohesive and effective support services ▪ Work with higher levels of government to advocate for small business-friendly policies and adjustments in regulations that may impact local businesses
	Provide direct access to IBDS at the community level.	▪ Serve as regional centres for delivering IBDS, ensuring that small enterprises in diverse geographical areas have access to tailored, relevant support and resources ▪ Focus on building local capacity by providing training, resources, and networking opportunities ▪ Strengthen regional ecosystems by connecting small enterprises with mentors, trainers, partners, and funding opportunities
	Promote local market access and networking opportunities	▪ Organise local markets, trade shows, and exhibitions that allow small enterprises to showcase their products and services to local customers, larger businesses, and investors ▪ Establish policies, incentives, and support programmes that encourage value chain integration ▪ Host or support business networking events where small enterprises can connect with each other and larger corporations, fostering collaborations and partnerships ▪ Facilitate connections between small enterprises and larger corporations or value chains by partnering with industry associations and regional development agencies
Private sector	Supplier development programmes, value chain integration, and market access	▪ Support small enterprises in becoming reliable suppliers through technical assistance, training, and capacity-building initiatives ▪ Facilitate market access for small enterprises through procurement, supply chain integration, and partnership opportunities
	Mentorship and knowledge sharing	▪ Offer insights, advice, and resources to small enterprises often in the form of corporate-sponsored mentorship programmes

Role Player	Role	Responsibility
	Corporate social investment and funding	▪ Provide financial support for small enterprises that need resources to upgrade their operations, ensuring they can meet the production volume and quality standards of the corporation
Non-governmental partners	Collaborative development and support	▪ Contribute expertise, resources, and networks to enhance the effectiveness of IBDS, supporting the growth and scalability of small enterprises through joint initiatives and investments
	Market access and supply chain integration	▪ Facilitate market access for small enterprises by integrating them into corporate supply chains and providing opportunities for growth through ESD programmes
	Innovation and best practice sharing	▪ Drive innovation by sharing best practices, tools, and techniques, and by collaborating on research and development efforts to commercialise new products and services
IBDS service providers	Delivery of technical, specialised, sector-specific, and lifecycle-appropriate support	▪ Deliver targeted lifecycle-appropriate BDS, addressing the specific needs of small enterprises and helping them achieve pre-investment readiness and post-investment growth
	Capacity building and infrastructure development	▪ Enhance their own capabilities through investments in infrastructure, technology, and staff training, ensuring high-quality service delivery and effective support for small enterprises ▪ Support small enterprises to achieve necessary certifications (e.g., ISO, Hazzard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)) that are often required to integrate into specific industry value chains ▪ Conduct readiness assessments to identify gaps in small enterprise operations and provide tailored support to help them meet industry standards
	Access to resources, networks and investors	▪ Provide office space, shared services (e.g., administrative support), and other resources to reduce overhead costs ▪ Facilitate connections with investors, potential partners, and industry experts to help businesses grow and secure funding
	Mentorship and coaching	▪ Connect small enterprises with experienced mentors who provide guidance and share industry insights

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Role Player	Role	Responsibility
	Technology access, innovation, and technology support	▪ Provide affordable access to digital tools, software, and infrastructure (e.g., cloud services, high-speed internet) needed by small enterprises ▪ Support small enterprises in implementing technology solutions, such as business automation, customer relationship management systems, and digital payments
	Digital skills training, cybersecurity, and data protection	▪ Offer training programmes in areas like digital marketing, data analytics, and e-commerce to improve small enterprises' digital capabilities ▪ Provide resources and training to help small enterprises protect sensitive data and establish robust cybersecurity practices
	Monitoring and evaluation	▪ Implement robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track service impact, measure outcomes, and continuously improve IBDS offerings based on feedback and performance data
Educational institutions and research organisations	Training and capacity building	▪ Develop and deliver training programmes for entrepreneurs, IBDS providers, and small enterprise employees ▪ Create modules on sector-specific expertise, financial management, market access, and innovation
	Research and development	▪ Conduct studies to identify trends, challenges, and opportunities within key sectors ▪ Provide actionable insights to guide IBDS Policy design and service delivery
	Innovation hubs and collaboration	▪ Partner with small enterprises to test and implement new technologies, products, and processes ▪ Facilitate collaboration between IBDS providers and industry stakeholders to drive innovation
	Support accreditation and certification	▪ Work with regulatory bodies to develop standardised curricula and certification programmes for IBDS providers
Industry associations and chambers of commerce	Policy advocacy	▪ Lobby for small enterprise-friendly policies, including regulatory simplifications and financial incentives ▪ Advocate for the enforcement of local procurement policies to promote small enterprise integration
	Networking and collaboration	▪ Organise trade expositions/exhibitions, networking events, and business-to-business matchmaking sessions ▪ Facilitate partnerships between small enterprises, large corporations, and government entities

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Role Player	Role	Responsibility
	Sectoral representation	▪ Represent the interests of small enterprises within specific sectors, ensuring their unique challenges are addressed in policy discussions
	Capacity building	▪ Provide mentorship and advisory services through industry leaders and experts. ▪ Host workshops on market trends, compliance, and innovation
Financial institutions and development finance entities	Funding mechanisms	▪ Offer grants, loans, and equity financing tailored to different stages of enterprise growth ▪ Develop blended finance models to de-risk investments in high-growth but underserved sectors
	Financial readiness support	▪ Provide financial literacy and investment readiness training to small enterprises ▪ Guide small enterprises in creating bankable proposals and accessing funding opportunities
	Incentive programmes	▪ Collaborate with government to design financial incentives for small enterprises, such as tax breaks or subsidies
	Market linkages	▪ Facilitate small enterprise access to financial networks, including venture capitalists, angel investors, and crowdfunding platforms
Professional associations and regulatory bodies	Accreditation, certification and professional development	▪ Provide certification for IBDS providers and small enterprises to ensure consistent quality and professionalism ▪ Offer continuous learning opportunities, certifications, and qualifications for IBDS providers to improve their service quality
	Regulatory compliance and ethical standards	▪ Guide small enterprises on industry-specific regulations and ensure compliance through monitoring and support ▪ Develop codes of conduct and ethical guidelines to promote professionalism in the IBDS ecosystem
Alumni networks and communities of practice	Mentorship and peer support	▪ Connect alumni who have navigated similar challenges to provide guidance and mentorship to newer small enterprises
	Networking opportunities, knowledge sharing and continuous learning	▪ Create opportunities for ongoing networking with industry experts, funders, and other small enterprises ▪ Organise workshops, webinars, and collaborative projects to keep small enterprises updated on industry trends and evolving market dynamics

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Role Player	Role	Responsibility
		▪ Enable small enterprises to exchange insights, best practices, and experiences through alumni meetings and online forums
NGOs and non-profit organisations	Community-based support and awareness	▪ Implement programmes that support marginalised and rural entrepreneurs, focusing on reducing barriers to entry ▪ Promote social enterprises and small enterprises that address environmental or community needs through sustainable practices ▪ Offer grants, seed funding, and resource support to small enterprises in need, particularly in underserved areas ▪ Work with local communities to raise awareness of available business resources and advocate for the needs of underserved small enterprises

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ANNEXURE B: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Whilst the Policy Implementation Framework provides the overarching structure and guidance for achieving the policy's goals, not all problem areas identified can be addresses directly within the Policy Implementation Framework. Instead, this framework should be supported by a number of strategies and more granular implementation plans as subcomponents of the broader framework.

The Policy Implementation Framework addresses the high-level, cross-cutting interventions required to enable and coordinate the sector and to guide and drive policy implementation that are critical to the success of the entire ecosystem.

Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
Outcome 1: Increased participation of small enterprises from underserved areas in IBDS, leading to increased participation in economic activities and narrowing gaps in service delivery	**1.1. Operationalised integrated digital IBDS platform** ▪ Seamless access ▪ Strengthened coordination, monitoring and reporting capability ▪ Expanded digital IBDS offering	**Enable and standardise**	1.1.1. A fully operational integrated digital IBDS platform connecting small enterprises with IBDS providers and ESD services	Small enterprises, especially in underserved areas, IBDS providers	DSBD	SEDFA Private sector technology partners	High	One year to two years for platform development and rollout	Funding for platform development, IT infrastructure, technical expertise	**Risks:** ▪ Technical challenges and adoption rate **Mitigation:** ▪ Robust platform development and testing ▪ Digital literacy programmes
		Coordinate	1.1.3. Launch digital platform to stakeholders with training plan to simulate adoption and usage	Small enterprises accessing IBDS IBDS providers	DSBD SEDFA	Training providers	Medium	One year	Financial analysis, policy frameworks, legal expertise	**Risks:** ▪ Slow rollout of training plan ▪ Technological proficiency of users ▪ Low adoption and usage rate **Mitigation:** ▪ Strengthened promotional campaigns ▪ Incentivise platform adoption by IBDS service providers ▪ Collaborate with stakeholders to

Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										support the implementation of training plans
	1.2 Expanded on-line IBDS offering	Implement	1.2.1. Develop and roll out an expanded digital IBDS service offering	Small enterprises, especially in underserved areas	IBDS providers	Universities, sector role players	High	One year to three years	Digital tools, partnerships with technology providers, internet access infrastructure	**Risks:** ▪ Slow rollout of expanded digital IBDS service offering **Mitigation:** ▪ Launch recognition schemes/ incentivisation initiatives to accelerate availability on digital service offering
	1.3. **Consolidated and decentralised IBDS,** especially in underserved communities	Coordinate	1.3.1. Establish collaborative partnerships (public-private partnerships) to secure funding for infrastructure development and improve digital and physical access	Small enterprises in remote or underserved areas	IBDS providers SEDFA	Local government, telecommunications companies, digital service providers, funding providers	High	One year to three years	Digital tools, partnerships with academic institutions, technology providers, internet access infrastructure	**Risks:** ▪ Lack of funding for infrastructure development ▪ Internet connectivity in rural areas ▪ Low uptake due to low digital literacy ▪ Cost of infrastructure development for localised incubation and pop-up services **Mitigation:** ▪ Consolidate existing infrastructure

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										▪ Partnerships with telecommunications to improve internet ▪ Digital literacy training ▪ Partnerships with financial providers
		Implement	1.3.2. Establish localised IBDS access points, including mobile pop-up incubation hubs, focused on high-potential industries (i.e., green technology and health technology, local manufacturing) in target communities	Small enterprises in high-growth sectors (e.g., green technology and health technology)	IBDS providers	Private sector partners, industry associations, sector-specific experts, local government, logistics	High	Phased – two years to four years (site development, sector-specific resourcing)	Funding for hub infrastructure, specialised equipment and resources, sector-specific expertise, mobile units, technology, local government support	**Risks:** ▪ Lack of financial sustainability for hubs ▪ Inadequate specialisation based on sector needs ▪ High logistical costs ▪ Challenges with standardised quality in mobile units **Mitigation:** ▪ Develop tailored financial models for sustainability ▪ Regular, sector feasibility studies ▪ Pilot studies ▪ Partnerships to reduce costs of mobile and pop-up access points
	1.4. **Outreach and awareness** of IBDS service offering improved	Coordinate	1.4.1. Collaborate with regional and local stakeholders to promote available IBDS	Small enterprises in remote or underserved areas	IBDS providers SEDFA	Local NGOs, community-based organisations, municipalities	High	One year	Coordination budget, partnerships	**Risks:** ▪ Insufficient engagement from local organisations **Mitigation:**

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
	in underserved areas									▪ Incentives to participate ▪ Formal partnership agreements with clear roles
		Implement	1.4.2 Launch targeted awareness campaigns and host information sessions in underserved areas to create awareness of available services, information distributed through print and/or digital content	Underserved communities, informal sector	IBDS providers SEDFA	Local media, community leaders, community-based organisations, NGOs	High	One year to five years	Use local leaders and community organisations to promote services and leverage media channels and social media to increase reach	**Risks:** ▪ Lower reach ▪ Limited engagements **Mitigation:** ▪ Pilot studies ▪ Partnerships to share costs of awareness campaigns ▪ Outreach initiatives
	1.5 Affordable access to IBDS	**Enable and standardise**	1.5.1. Develop standardised pricing model for IBDS and guidelines for implementation	Small enterprises in remote or underserved areas, startups and early-stage businesses facing financial constraints	DSBD	SEDFA, development finance institutions, provinces, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, and community organisations	High	Zero to two years	Financial resources, human resources, technology, communication and marketing	**Risks:** ▪ Resistance to adopt pricing models ▪ Sustainability of providers ▪ Low uptake by small enterprises **Mitigation:** ▪ Co-develop pricing modes ▪ Cost-sharing mechanisms to offset costs for underserved small enterprises ▪ Tiered pricing models with

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										different service levels
Outcome 2: Targeted, sector-specific IBDS that addresses industry needs and growth stages, leading to faster scaling, improved innovation, and greater competitiveness	**2.1. Sector specific incubation infrastructure established and specialised services and resources provided to small enterprises** in key growth sectors	**Enable and standardise**	2.1.1. Conduct feasibility studies for identified growth sectors for possible consolidation and enhancing of existing incubators, and growth for new incubators	Potential high-growth sectors (e.g., technology and agriculture)	DSBD SEDFA	Industry associations, research institutions, universities	Medium	Six months to 12 months	Research funding, sectoral data, expertise	**Risks:** ▪ Inaccurate sector information ▪ Pace of change **Mitigation:** ▪ Engage industry experts and update studies regularly
		Implement	2.1.2. Consolidate and enhance existing incubators to improve service quality, resource utilisation, and ecosystem impact	Potential high-growth sectors (e.g., technology and agriculture)	Incubation, digital hubs, and accelerators	Sector-specific financial institutions and investors, sector experts, government agencies, development finance institutions, financial consultants, community-based organisations, and co-operatives	High	Three years to five years	Infrastructure investment, specialised equipment, partnership agreements Financial expertise, partnership funding, operational budgets	**Risks:** ▪ Resistance to change ▪ Loss of regional focus ▪ Disruption of services during consolidation ▪ Redistribution of resources may not match needs **Mitigation:** ▪ Communicate the benefits of consolidation ▪ Clear frameworks ▪ Phase in consolidation ▪ Comprehensive resource mapping and resource allocation

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
		Implement	2.1.3 Establish sector-specific hubs with financial sustainability models with sector-specific resources, equipment, and facilities	Incubation hub managers, sectoral small and medium enterprises	Incubation, digital hubs and accelerators	Sector-specific financial institutions and investors, sector experts, government agencies, development finance institutions, financial consultants, community-based organisations, and co-operatives	High	Two years to five years	Infrastructure investment, specialised equipment, partnership agreements Financial expertise, partnership funding, operational budgets	**Risks:** ▪ High costs ▪ Offering not aligned with market demands ▪ Unsustainable financial models ▪ Limited interest from large corporations in partnering with small enterprises **Mitigation:** ▪ Consultations with industry experts to identify key resources and alignment with key resources ▪ Sectoral assessments to adapt support based on market needs ▪ Regular funding gap analyses to ensure the development of tailored financial instruments ▪ Blended finance approach to provide both equity and debt solutions ▪ Hubs to develop diverse revenue streams and build public-private partnerships to

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										reduce operational costs ▪ Incentives (e.g., tax breaks) ▪ Innovation and local market knowledge partnerships
	2.2. Targeted and lifecycle-appropriate BDS for small enterprises	**Enable and standardise**	2.2.1. Establish lifecycle-appropriate frameworks for startups, growth-stage, and scaling enterprises; and business development roadmaps for each growth stage	Small enterprises across various growth stages (startup, scale-up, mature)	SEDFA	Business advisors, sector-specific consultants, BDS providers	High	Six months	Consultants and sector experts, digital tools for roadmap creation, training resources, diagnostic tools, business advisors	**Risks:** ▪ Generic roadmaps may not fit the unique needs of enterprises at different stages **Mitigation:** ▪ Develop sector-specific and stage-specific roadmaps to ensure relevance and provide flexibility in roadmaps to adapt to evolving business needs
		Coordinate	2.2.2. Coordinate with and develop referral networks between BDS providers and sector specialists to align support services and ensure seamless transition between lifecycle stages.	Small enterprises in various sectors	BDS providers Sector specialists	SEDFA DSBD	High	Ongoing	Event management resources, digital networking platforms	**Risks:** ▪ Limited participation **Mitigation:** ▪ Promote value of networks ▪ Integrate networking opportunities into all major training and incubation programmes

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
		Implement	2.2.3. Develop and implement lifecycle-appropriate support programmes that include mentorship, funding, capacity building, operational training, networking and collaboration for each stage and measure programme impact	Small enterprises at startup, scale-up, and mature stages	BDS providers Sector specialists	SEDFA, industry associations, sector-specific networks, chambers of commerce	High	One year to two years	Business advisors, BDS platform, financial literacy programmes, curriculum developers, digital platforms, mentor recruitment programmes, matching platform or system, incentives for mentors, trainers, curriculum development, online and in-person training resources, event management resources, digital networking platforms	**Risks:** ▪ Limited effectiveness for different growth stages due to lack of alignment with needs ▪ Low engagement levels ▪ Lack of qualified mentors for certain sectors or growth stages ▪ Relevance of capacity-building programmes **Mitigation:** ▪ Use pilot programmes to test tailored services before scaling ▪ Develop a comprehensive mentor recruitment strategy, targeting retired executives, industry professionals, and successful entrepreneurs, with incentive programmes for mentors ▪ Needs assessments, stay up to date with industry shifts

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										▪ Partnerships with trusted local organisations ▪ Tailor programmes to specific financial needs of different sectors ▪ Promote value of networks ▪ Integrate networking opportunities into all major training and incubation programmes
Outcome 2: Targeted, sector-specific IBDS that addresses industry needs and growth stages, leading to faster scaling, improved innovation, and greater competitiveness	**2.3. Long-term post-incubation support, access to additional resources, and knowledge sharing ensuring growth and competitiveness**	**Enable and standardise**	2.3.1. Create an intelligence hub to facilitate knowledge sharing and best practice exchange	Small enterprises that have exited incubation programmes, particularly in sector-specific areas (e.g., agriculture, technology, and manufacturing)	DSBD	SEDFA, universities, research institutions, sector-specific innovation hubs	High	One year to two years (initial setup of alumni networks and communities)	Digital platforms for networking, funding for alumni events and programmes, partnerships with sector-specific industry leaders Partnerships with academic institutions, online learning platforms, funding for innovation challenges or grants	**Risks:** ▪ Low adoption rate ▪ Data information gaps ▪ Poor infrastructure or technical limitations ▪ Cyberattacks or data breaches **Mitigation:** ▪ Targeted awareness campaigns ▪ Partner to source high-quality data, mobile-friendly and low-bandwidth version of the hub ▪ Implement robust cybersecurity measures

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
		Coordinate	2.3.2. Establish post-incubation support programmes through sector-specific alumni networks and communities of practice; and strengthen networking and collaboration opportunities	Small enterprises across various sectors looking to expand their networks and collaborate with peers or larger businesses	Post-incubation support providers	SEDFA Alumni networks, event organisers, other sector role players, industry associations, business chambers, innovation hubs, sector-specific networks	Medium	Ongoing	Event management resources, online networking platforms, partnerships with industry bodies	**Risks:** ▪ Low engagement from alumni due to lack of incentives ▪ Difficulty in maintaining active communities. ▪ Limited cross-sector collaboration **Mitigation:** ▪ Incentives - networking opportunities, funding access, and exclusive resources to encourage participation ▪ Dedicated community managers to foster engagement and coordinate activities
		Implement	2.3.3. Develop, implement and measure post-incubation support programmes that include access to funding, provision of targeted post-incubation BDS and advisory services, and leveraged technology for continuous improvement and innovation	Growth-stage small enterprises needing capital to expand operations Small enterprises looking to innovate and remain competitive in their sectors Small enterprises	Accelerators, digital hubs, and post-incubation BDS providers	SEDFA Development finance institutions, private equity firms, venture capital firms, large corporations, industry associations, procurement agencies. Technology partners (e.g., software providers), digital incubators, local technology hubs	High	One year to three years	Partnerships with financial institutions, growth-stage funding models, de-risking mechanisms (e.g., guarantees, blended finance) Sector-specific BDS tools, financial resources for advisory services,	**Risks:** ▪ Lack of appropriate funding products for post-incubation enterprises ▪ Failure to access funding ▪ Relevance of growth stage and advisory services ▪ Low participation rates ▪ Lack of engagement

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities	Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
			adopting digital tools for business operations and growth					partnerships with private BDS firms Partnerships with academic institutions, online learning platforms Funding for innovation challenges or grants Technology infrastructure, software licenses, training programmes for digital tools adoption	▪ Outdated programmes ▪ Low digital literacy ▪ Cost barriers **Mitigation:** ▪ Needs analysis ▪ Subsidies for BDS services to increase accessibility ▪ Engage private sector financial institutions to develop tailored funding products, such as blended finance models ▪ Financial literacy training ▪ Incentives ▪ Partner with sector-specific experts to ensure learning content stays up to date with industry trends ▪ Digital literacy training ▪ Partner with technology providers to offer discounted or subsidised tools for small enterprises

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
	2.4. Small enterprises integrated into sector-specific value chains and market access platforms to scale, compete and grow sustainably	**Enable and standardise**	2.4.1. Strengthen regulatory and policy support and simplify compliance regulations	Small enterprises	DTIC	SARS DSBD Local municipalities, regulatory bodies, industry associations, chambers of commerce, private sector	High	Zero to three years	Legal expertise, partnerships with regulatory bodies, policy advocacy teams	**Risks:** ▪ Slow policy reforms ▪ Complex and fragmented regulatory environment **Mitigation:** ▪ Harmonising regulations across different government agencies to streamline processes for small enterprises
		Coordinate	2.4.2. Partner with larger enterprises and supply chain entities to identify value chain opportunities, and with industry associations and chambers of commerce to facilitate value chain linkages	Small enterprises affected by regulatory and policy barriers to market access	Provincial Government and local municipalities	Corporates, industry associations, chambers of commerce, IBDS providers, accelerators	High	One year to two years	Venues or virtual platforms for networking events, workshops, and roundtables between small and medium enterprises and larger enterprises, local economic development, project management capability, BDS experts, representatives from industry associations	**Risks:** ▪ Limited buy-in from large corporates ▪ Insufficient readiness of small enterprises **Mitigation:** ▪ Engage stakeholders early in the process ▪ Incentives ▪ Harmonising regulations across different government agencies to streamline processes for small enterprises

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
		Coordinate	2.4.3. Facilitate access to finance and resources, and foster partnerships with large corporations and industry associations to facilitate integration into sector-specific value chains	Small enterprises at different growth stages and sector Small tiers 1 to 3 enterprises seeking access and partnership in targeted value chains	Sector-specific IBDS providers (including accelerators and digital hubs)	Private sector partners, industry associations, local government, logistics	High	One year to two years	Partnership frameworks, incentives for large corporations	**Risks:** ▪ Limited willingness from large companies **Mitigation:** ▪ Incentivise partnerships through tax breaks, procurement preferences, and access to innovation-driven solutions
		Implement	2.4.4. Leverage the adoption of new technology and innovation and facilitate access to domestic and international markets	Small enterprises looking to adopt digital solutions and/or use digital platforms to expand their market reach into local and global markets	Sector-specific IBDS providers (including accelerators and digital hubs), provincial government, and municipalities	Large corporations, technology partners, market access platforms, export promotion agencies, trade associations, international trade bodies	High	One year to three years	Digital platforms for market access, partnerships with e-commerce platforms, access to innovation grants Export readiness programmes, market access facilitation, partnerships with local and international buyers	**Risks:** ▪ Limited capacity to meet export requirements ▪ Barriers to access international markets ▪ Low digital literacy levels ▪ High costs of accessing advanced technologies **Mitigation:** ▪ Export readiness training ▪ Work closely with trade bodies and export promotion agencies to provide market intelligence and support

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										▪ Digital literacy training ▪ Partner with technology providers to offer discounted services ▪ Partner with universities and industry leaders to continuously update resources and best practice guidelines
Outcome 3: Improved standardisation and quality of IBDS service provision, aligned with global best practice	**3.1. IBDS ecosystem standardised**	**Enable and standardise**	3.1.1. Incentivise compliance with national quality standards for IBDS and develop self-regulation guidelines	Small enterprises accessing IBDS IBDS providers	DSBD	SEDFA IBDS providers, industry associations	Medium	One year to two years	Development of guidelines, accreditation tools, partnerships with quality assurance bodies	**Risks:** ▪ Non-compliance ▪ Slow adoption of self-regulation **Mitigation:** ▪ Self-regulation and periodic audits to ensure compliance ▪ Training and support ▪ Recognition and certification ▪ Provide small enterprises with list of registered service providers
	3.2. Professionalised IBDS providers and practitioners	**Enable and standardise**	3.2.1. Facilitate the development and implementation of the national accreditation and continuous professional development frameworks	BDS providers and practitioners	DSBD SEDFA	Educational institutions, sector-specific experts	High	One year to two years	Certification framework development, legal support, partnerships with accreditation bodies	**Risks:** ▪ Resistance to certification requirements **Mitigation:** ▪ Provide incentives (e.g., recognition,

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										market access) for certified providers ▪ Awareness campaigns on the importance of accreditation and build incentives into the accreditation system (e.g., access to government contracts)
		Coordinate	3.2.3. Partner with stakeholders to develop and implement recognised qualifications, continuous professional development programmes, and capacity-building programmes	BDS providers and practitioners	DSBD SEDFA	Professional associations, academic institutions, training bodies	High	One year	Curriculum development, trainers, digital and in-person learning platforms	**Risks:** ▪ Slow rollout of qualifications and capacity development programmes ▪ Limited interest in professional qualifications **Mitigation:** ▪ Market the qualifications as critical for career growth and access to higher-tier contracts or jobs ▪ Recognition of prior learning and continuous professional development incentives to encourage participation

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
		Implement	3.2.4. Establish a database of accredited IBDS practitioners	Small enterprises, accredited IBDS practitioners	SEDFA	DSBD QCTO, industry associations, chambers of commerce, technology providers, educational institutions	High	Zero to three years	Funding for database development and maintenance, IT specialists, accreditation teams, communications, and marketing	**Risks:** ▪ Incomplete and inaccurate data ▪ Low registration uptake by practitioners ▪ Limited access **Mitigation:** ▪ Nationwide outreach campaign to register all IBDS practitioners ▪ Incentivisation ▪ User-friendly and accessible database
	3.3. Innovation ecosystem for IBDS established	Coordinate	3.3.1. Facilitate partnerships between IBDS providers, research institutions, and technology companies to develop innovative service delivery models	Small enterprises	IBDS providers	Research institutions, technology companies	High	One year to three years	Funding for pilot projects and research collaborations, human resources, advanced tools for data analytics, artificial intelligence driven insights, and real-time reporting	**Risks:** ▪ Lack of buy-in ▪ Mismatched objectives between partners ▪ Lack of technical expertise to innovate ▪ Intellectual property and data ownership **Mitigation:** ▪ Articulate mutual benefit ▪ Establish clear framework for collaboration ▪ Training and capacity-building programmes

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										▪ Conclude intellectual property agreements
		Implement	3.3.2. Knowledge sharing mechanisms established	IBDS providers, small enterprises	SEDFA	Ecosystem stakeholders	high	One year to two years	Funding for knowledge sharing platform, human resources, communications, and marketing	**Risks:** ▪ Low stakeholder engagement ▪ Inconsistent or poor-quality contributions ▪ Limited access to digital knowledge sharing platforms ▪ Limited connectivity ▪ Limited skills ▪ Fragmentation of knowledge resources **Mitigation:** ▪ Conduct awareness campaigns to highlight benefits ▪ Guidelines and quality standards for content submission ▪ Mobile-friendly, low-bandwidth platform ▪ Map existing knowledge sharing platforms and integrate and align ▪ Centralised repository

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
Outcome 4: Improved coordination across government and private sector stakeholders, leading to more cohesive and effective service delivery for small enterprises	**4.1 Integrated governance structures established at all levels**	**Enable and standardise**	4.1.1. Facilitate multistakeholder governance structures at all levels, to oversee ecosystem development and resolve conflicts	IBDS providers, small enterprises, government bodies, and private sector stakeholders	DSBD	SEDFA	High	One year to three years	Digital infrastructure, partnerships with technology providers, funding for platform development and maintenance	**Risks:** ▪ Bureaucratic delays ▪ Lack of coordination ▪ Limited engagement **Mitigation:** ▪ Set up equitable governance structures within partnerships ▪ Set up streamlined processes for decision-making and conflict resolution ▪ Develop a clear governance framework
	4,2 Partnerships established and engaged stakeholders	**Coordinate**	4.2.1. Regular stakeholder engagements and establish partnerships (public-private partnerships) and multistakeholder task teams	IBDS ecosystem	SEDFA Provincial Government Local Government	IBDS stakeholders	High	Ongoing	Financial resources, secretariat services, venues	**Risks:** ▪ Fragmentation of stakeholder efforts ▪ Power imbalances or conflicting interests ▪ Capacity challenges to manage **Mitigation:** ▪ Unified framework for stakeholder collaboration with clear roles, responsibilities, and objectives ▪ Develop formal agreements

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities		Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
										between stakeholders ▪ Centralised platforms to coordinate ▪ Build trust through transparent communication
	4.3 Centralised communication and collaboration platforms established with strengthened monitoring mechanisms	**Coordinate**	4.3.1. Coordinate data sharing protocols, performance metrics, and reporting requirements to support unified monitoring and evaluation	IBDS providers, government agencies, financial institutions	SEDFA	ICT specialists, financial institutions, IBDS providers	High	Ongoing	Data-sharing agreements, digital tools for data integration, training for data management	**Risks:** ▪ Data privacy and security concerns ▪ Inconsistent reporting or data collection **Mitigation:** ▪ Ensure compliance with data protection regulations and invest in secure data systems ▪ Provide training on monitoring and evaluation processes
		Implement	4.3.2 Strengthened monitoring and evaluation of sector performance and impact assessments and adjust policies as needed to improve effectiveness	IBDS providers, government agencies, sector stakeholders	DSBD	Monitoring and evaluation experts, industry bodies, IBDS providers	High	Ongoing	Robust monitoring and evaluation framework for the IBDS sector Monitoring and evaluation tools, training for monitoring and evaluation staff, data collection systems	**Risks:** ▪ Lack of stakeholder cooperation ▪ Limited analytical capacity ▪ Resource constraints **Mitigation:** ▪ Align goals and highlight the benefits of

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Outcome	Outputs	Key Activities	Target Group	Lead Role Player	Support Role Players	Priority	Timeline	Resources Required	Risk and Mitigation
									monitoring and evaluation ▪ Recruit skilled personnel ▪ Training ▪ Secure multi-year funding for monitoring and evaluation activities ▪ Establish policy review cycles

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ANNEXURE C: PROPOSED SUPPORTING STRATEGIES TO DRIVE INCUBATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

To effectively drive the implementation of the IBDS Policy intentions, several supporting strategies and implementation plans must be developed or refined to align to the IBDS Policy. These documents will operationalise the policy, translating high-level goals into actionable steps and ensuring alignment across stakeholders and sectors.

The following list of supporting strategies provide a guideline for implementation and should not be treated as an all-inclusive list.

SECTOR-FOCUSED AND HYBRID INCUBATION AND DIGITAL HUB SUPPORT STRATEGY

Purpose:

To create a conducive environment for the incubation community to provide comprehensive, high-quality support for startups and early-stage businesses, ensuring they build sustainable business models and are prepared for growth.

Key components:

1) Leverage support for high-impact incubation centres.
2) Infrastructure modernisation and development.
3) Strengthened collaboration for quality support.
4) Strengthened sector-specific incubation models.
5) Increased access to incubation support.
6) Commercialisation of innovative solutions.

FUNDING AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

Purpose:

Ensure sustainable financing and resource availability to implement the policy.

Key components:

1) Blended financing models combining government funding, private sector contributions, and donor and/or grant funding.
2) Incentives for private sector participation, e.g., tax benefits, corporate social responsibility alignment).
3) Mechanisms for financial sustainability, such as cost-sharing and tiered pricing models.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND EQUITY STRATEGY

Purpose:

Enable the integration of digital tools to improve accessibility and efficiency while addressing digital inequities.

Key components:

1) Digital infrastructure rollout, particularly in underserved areas.
2) Affordable or subsidised internet access programmes for small enterprises.
3) Development and maintenance of the integrated IBDS digital platform.
4) Digital literacy and skills training programmes.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Purpose:

Tailor IBDS to the needs of prioritised and high-growth sectors.

Key components:

1) Detailed strategies for high-growth sectors, e.g., agriculture, technology, green economy, and manufacturing.
2) Sector-specific incubation programmes, partnerships, and funding opportunities.
3) Roadmaps for value chain integration and market access within each sector.
4) Engage with industry associations and chambers of commerce to design sector-specific programmes.
5) Develop key performance indicators and metrics to track sectoral progress.
6) Pilot sector-focused initiatives in collaboration with private sector stakeholders.

POST-INCUBATION SUPPORT AND ALUMNI NETWORK STRATEGY

Purpose:

Ensure long-term support for small enterprises beyond the incubation phase.

Key components:

1) Establish alumni networks and communities of practice for peer support and mentorship.
2) Provide ongoing access to funding, training, and advanced market linkages.
3) Design frameworks for monitoring post-incubation small enterprise performance and impact.
4) Create a centralised database to track and connect alumni.
5) Organise networking events and workshops for graduated enterprises.

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6) Develop post-incubation mentorship programmes with corporate and industry experts.

STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE STRATEGY

Purpose:

Ensure alignment and collaboration among key players in the IBDS ecosystem.

Key components:

1) Formalise roles and responsibilities of government agencies, private sector players, and NGOs.
2) Establish mechanisms for conflict resolution and decision making.
3) Develop clear reporting and accountability structures.
4) Create a multistakeholder governance body to oversee implementation.
5) Define communication protocols and feedback loops for regular engagement.
6) Conduct periodic reviews to address inefficiencies and improve collaboration.

PROFESSIONALISATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE STRATEGY

Purpose:

Build capacity and ensure consistent service quality within the IBDS ecosystem.

Key components:

1) Accreditation and certification frameworks for IBDS providers.
2) Continuous professional development programmes for practitioners.
3) National quality standards for IBDS aligned with global best practices.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK

Purpose:

Track progress, evaluate outcomes, and enable adaptive implementation.

Key components:

1) Real-time data collection and reporting systems.
2) Outcome-based performance indicators for policy goals and implementation activities.
3) Mechanisms for feedback and continuous learning.

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COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS STRATEGY

Purpose:

Promote awareness of IBDS and encourage small enterprise participation.

Key components:

1) Targeted outreach campaigns for underserved areas and priority sectors.
2) Multichannel communication plans, e.g., radio, social media, and community workshops.
3) Branding and messaging to highlight the value of IBDS support.

SIMPLIFIED REGULATORY COMPLIANCE STRATEGY

Purpose:

Reduce barriers for small enterprises by streamlining regulatory requirements.

Key components:

1) Shared compliance hubs or virtual resources for small enterprises to access regulatory guidance.
2) Cost-sharing models for certifications and licensing processes.
3) Advocacy for regulatory reforms to benefit small enterprises.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND EQUITY STRATEGY

Purpose:

Ensure marginalised groups benefit from IBDS.

Key components:

1) Programmes targeting women, youth, and persons with disabilities.
2) Outreach and training initiatives for rural and township entrepreneurs.
3) Incentives for inclusive procurement and participation in value chains.

The above supporting strategies and implementation plans will serve to operationalise the IBDS Policy by providing actionable, detailed roadmaps for achieving the policy objectives. By addressing funding, coordination, sectoral focus, and equity, they ensure a comprehensive approach that drives systemic change and enhances the IBDS ecosystem's effectiveness and inclusivity.

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DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6865 **21 November 2025**

NATIONAL SMALL ENTERPRISE ACT, 1996 (NO. 102 OF 1996) AS AMENDED

DRAFT

NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. I, Ms S Ndabeni, Minister of Small Business Development, hereby publish the draft National Entrepreneurship Strategy and Implementation Plan to solicit public comments following publication of NISED which was published under the National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996) as amended. NISED proposed the development of the National Entrepreneurship Strategy which will create a holistic approach to develop and nurture interactions between different components within the entrepreneurial ecosystem in support of entrepreneurship development.

2. Furthermore, members of the public are notified that comments should be submitted to Ms Ziyanda Ndamse at zndamse@dsbd.gov.za or Ms. Violet Tladi at vtladi@dsbd.gov.za or submitted by hand to the Entrepreneurship Directorate, Department of Small Business Development, 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, within 20 (twenty) days of publication of this notice.

3. Enquiries can be directed to Ms Noxolo Thembela on nthembela@dsbd.gov.za

Stella Tembisa Ndabeni-Abrahams

SIGNIFLOW

……

MS S NDABENI, MP

MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

DATE 28 / 09 /2025

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small business development
Department:
Small Business Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNEXURE A

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NES

June 2025

List of Acronyms

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CBDA	Cooperative Banks Development Agency
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development
DSTI	Department of Science, Technology and Innovation
DTIC	Department of Trade Industry and Competition
ESD	Enterprise Supplier Development
GEM	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
GII	Global Innovation Index
HEI	Higher Education Institution
IBDS	Incubation and Business Development Services
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
ISEP	Innovation Support and Enablement Programme
IP	Intellectual Property
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NACI	National Advisory Council on Innovation
NES	National Entrepreneurship Strategy
NISED	National Integrated Small Enterprise Development
OTT	Offices of Technology Transfer
R&D	Research and Development
SACDA	South African Career Development Association
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SEFA	Small Enterprise Finance Agency
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SEDFA	Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency
SEFA	Small Enterprise Finance Agency
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TEA	Total early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USAf	Universities South Africa
UWC	University of Western Cape

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Entrepreneurship Strategy (NES) provides a well-structured and coordinated approach to harness the potential for entrepreneurship in South Africa. The aim of the NES is to cultivate an entrepreneurial ecosystem that drives economic growth, innovation, and job creation, ensuring entrepreneurs have the opportunity, resources, and support to build successful businesses. The NES was drafted by the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) in 2022, in consultation with partners and stakeholders and with insights from a 2021 Diagnostic Assessment by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

This NES Implementation Plan marks the second phase of NES development. It considers the various challenges faced by entrepreneurs and proposes practical interventions to address these issues, to increase rates of entrepreneurship, and to encourage growth and stability among early-stage businesses. Challenges and opportunities were identified through a literature review and in consultation with stakeholders across the entrepreneurial ecosystem. This research was conducted from July to December 2024 and culminated in an NES Workshop hosted by the DSBD in Pretoria on the 7th of November.

The Implementation Plan represents an operational roadmap for turning the Strategy's vision into actionable outcomes. It outlines the actions, policy implications and partnerships required to create an ecosystem that supports entrepreneurship at every stage of business - with emphasis on cultivating entrepreneurs and early-stage businesses. The Implementation Plan is designed, not only to address the immediate needs of entrepreneurs, but to build long-term, sustainable mechanisms for fostering innovation, enabling access to finance, enhancing skills, and improving market access.

Given the multi-dimensional nature of entrepreneurship, successful implementation of the NES requires collaboration across a range of stakeholders, from government entities and policymakers to private enterprises, financial institutions, academic institutions, and civil society organisations. The DSBD plays a critical role in this process by coordinating efforts across various departments, institutions and organisations through the delivery of activities and priority projects. These activities align with and seek to advance a revised Theory of Change for entrepreneurship in South Africa.

The Implementation Plan is accompanied by a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework to guide the DSBD in tracking progress, assessing the effectiveness of the Strategy, and ensuring that the NES is delivering its intended outcomes. The M&E Framework must be carefully considered and adopted by the DSBD M&E Unit to ensure it is well-aligned and effective.

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2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The NES Implementation Plan is underpinned by the following principles:

- The Implementation Plan is guided by the stakeholder engagement process, as well as insights from the NES Literature Review, both of which are detailed in Annexures to the NES. This approach ensures that all interventions are well-informed and contextually relevant.
- The Implementation Plan is designed to advance the Theory of Change (TOC), ensuring a clear linkage between activities and output.
- Implementation Plan delivery requires ongoing engagement with stakeholders across the entrepreneurial ecosystem to ensure that interventions are well-aligned, adequately resourced, and effectively implemented.
- The Implementation Plan is aligned to the 'One Government' approach, which requires active collaboration between relevant government departments and entities, at all levels.

The Implementation Plan also seeks to advance the priorities of the NES across five focus areas, namely:

1. Improving entrepreneurship education and skills building
2. Improving access to finance and markets
3. Facilitating technological exchange and innovation
4. Optimising the business and regulatory environment
5. Promoting awareness and networking

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3. THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The NES Implementation Plan outlines an approach to effectively deliver on the objectives of the NES. The Plan emphasises collaboration between key stakeholders; leverages South Africa's existing entrepreneurial ecosystem; and addresses systemic challenges such as access to finance, regulatory barriers, and capacity gaps.

3.1. Stakeholder Mapping

The following Stakeholder Map (Figure 1) identifies key actors involved in executing the NES Implementation Plan. It aligns to the Stakeholder Map presented in the NES Literature Review but is specific to the activities identified in the Implementation Plan.

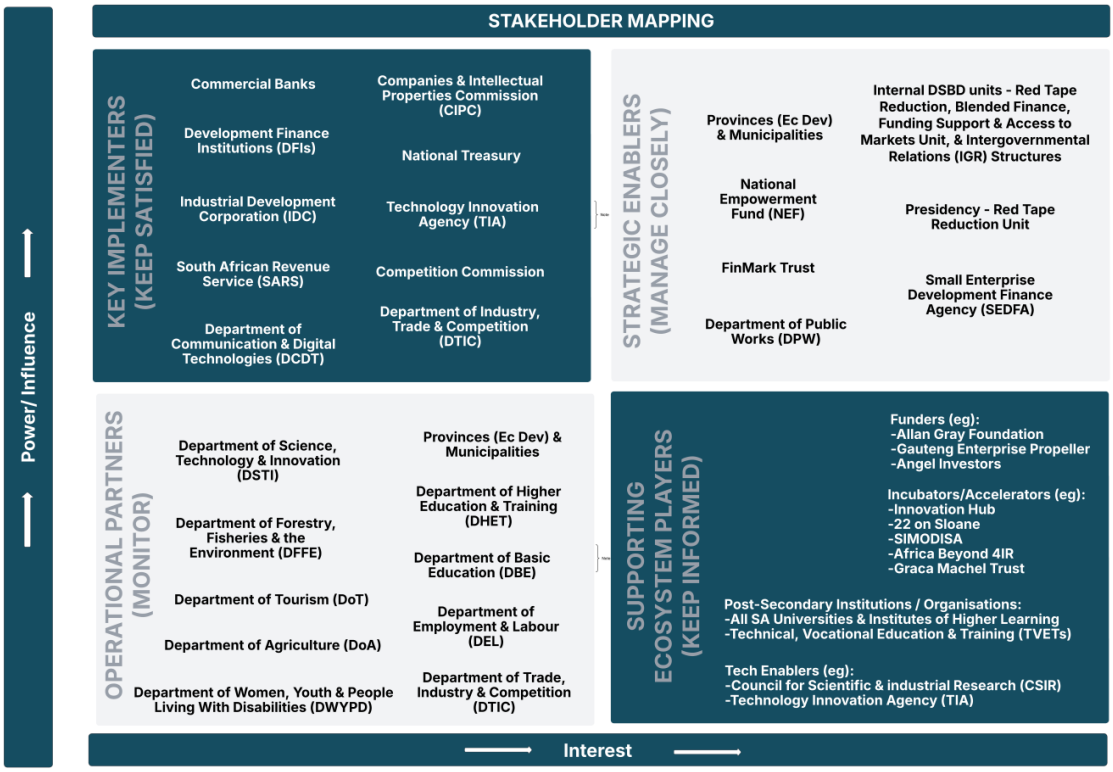
Using Mendelow's Matrix, stakeholders involved in implementation are categorised based on their power (defined as their influence over entrepreneurship policy execution) and their interest (defined as their level of engagement in implementation efforts). These categories are defined in greater detail below:

1. High Power, High Interest (Key Implementers) – These stakeholders, including government departments, development finance institutions, and regulatory bodies, must be fully engaged as they drive policy execution. Their role includes funding support, regulatory facilitation, and enabling an entrepreneurship-friendly environment.
2. High Power, Low Interest (Strategic Enablers) – Includes entities such as large corporations and municipalities, which may not be directly involved in implementation, but should be satisfied by the process and outcomes.
3. Low Power, High Interest (Operational Partners & Advocates) – Includes business incubators, accelerators, universities, research institutions, and entrepreneurship networks, which contribute to the implementation of the NES by providing technical support, training, and mentorship to entrepreneurs.
4. Low Power, Low Interest (Supporting Ecosystem Players) – Includes entities such as private funders, who require minimal direct engagement but should be kept informed to ensure continued support for entrepreneurship initiatives and resource mobilisation.

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Figure 1: Stakeholder Mapping for the NES Implementation Plan



3.2. Roles & Responsibilities

A strong and coordinated entrepreneurial ecosystem requires the active participation of stakeholders, including government departments, private institutions, and organisations that support entrepreneurship and small business development. The following is an overview of the roles and responsibilities of entities directly engaged in implementation of the NES.

Role of the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD)

The DSBD is the lead agency responsible for coordination and reporting on the NES, playing a pivotal role in driving the Strategy's success. The responsibilities of the DSBD with respect to implementation of the NES are to:

Coordinate Stakeholders and Foster Partnerships:

- Facilitate collaboration and encourage partnerships between government departments, private sector actors, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), and development agencies.
- Lead interdepartmental engagements to harmonise policies and initiatives supporting entrepreneurship.
- Establish MOUs with ecosystem actors including government entities, HEIs, the private sector, business incubators, accelerators and other implementing agents.

Provide Strategic Oversight:

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- Guide the implementation process, aligning efforts with legislation and government strategies/priorities, and ensuring accountability across the ecosystem.
- Review and revise the Implementation Plan as required to address emerging challenges and take advantage of new opportunities.
- Lead the Monitoring & Evaluation process to measure the impact of the NES and identify areas that must be strengthened and/or realigned.

Role of other Government Departments & Organisations

The government plays a fundamental role in spurring entrepreneurship by fostering a conducive business environment, reducing barriers to entry, and ensuring access to information, finance and training. Through policy interventions and targeted funding initiatives, government departments and other entities will work collaboratively to create an enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurs. Table 1 outlines the key government departments and organisations involved in implementation of the NES.

Table 1: Government Entities and their Role in Implementing the NES

Department/ Entity	Role
Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency (SEDFA)	SEDFA is a new entity within the DSBD, established through the merger of SEFA, SEDA and the CBDA. SEDFA as a one-stop shop for entrepreneurs, established to streamline access to business support services, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and ensure entrepreneurs receive holistic support tailored to their business needs. SEDFA will play a crucial role in implementation of the NES by acting as the primary organisation responsible for providing funding support to entrepreneurs. SEDFA will also play a role in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of interventions as noted in the NES M&E Framework.
DSBD Red Tape Reduction Unit	The DSBD Red Tape Reduction Unit is responsible for identifying and assessing regulatory hurdles which negatively impact on MSME registration and growth. This work is done in alignment with the Red Tape Reduction Unit in the Presidency. The Unit will support implementation of the NES where it relates to the Business Regulatory Environment focus area.
National Treasury	The National Treasury will support the implementation of the NES by ensuring the effective allocation of financial resources. Treasury will work with government departments, development finance institutions, and private sector stakeholders to create financial instruments that improve access to capital for entrepreneurs and ensure that public procurement policies are leveraged to provide market opportunities for MSMEs, particularly through supplier development programs.
The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic)	The DTIC will support implementation of the NES by fostering a competitive and inclusive economy through policies that promote industrialisation, job creation, and MSME growth. The Department will continue to provide financial and non-financial incentives to entrepreneurs, including grant funding, tax breaks, and market development programs.
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	The CIPC is an entity within the dtic responsible for the registration of companies, co-operatives and intellectual property rights. The CIPC will play a vital role in supporting the NES by helping to reduce red tape in line with the work of the Red Tape Reduction Units in the Presidency and DSBD. The CIPC is expected to further streamline business registration processes, making it easier for entrepreneurs to formalise their businesses quickly and efficiently, while also supporting M&E within the Optimising the Business and Regulatory Environment Focus Area.
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) will play a crucial role in providing financial support for the activities of the NES and investment opportunities for entrepreneurs and small businesses.

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Department/ Entity	Role
Development Finance Institutions (DFI's)	DFIs will play a crucial role in providing financial support for the activities of the NES and investment opportunities for entrepreneurs and small businesses
Department of Science Technology and Innovation (DSTI)	The DSTI will play a crucial role in implementing the NES by driving technology and innovation-based entrepreneurship. It will foster collaboration between research institutions, technology hubs, and start-ups to accelerate innovation-driven enterprises. DSTI will also support key interventions and M&E under the technology and innovation pillar, including funding for research and development (R&D), commercialisation of market-relevant technologies, and support for high-tech start-ups.
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	The CSIR programmes are crucial role in implementing the NES by driving technology and innovation-based entrepreneurship. It will foster collaboration between research institutions, technology hubs, and start-ups to accelerate innovation-driven enterprises, this is crucial under the Technological and Innovation focus area of the National Entrepreneurship Strategy to support high tech start-ups. DSTI will also support key interventions and M&E under the technology and innovation pillar, including funding for research and development (R&D), commercialisation of market-relevant technologies, and support for high-tech start-ups
Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)	The Technology Innovation Agency (TIA) will play a crucial role in implementing the NES through the following interventions that the agency is responsible for: ▪ Support the commercialisation of industry enhancing technologies. ▪ Promoting innovation skills development initiatives between academic institutions and industry. ▪ Providing access to infrastructure and enabling innovators to develop new technologies.
Department of Basic Education (DBE)	The DBE will support the implementation of the NES by spearheading priority projects and providing M&E support under the Entrepreneurship Education and Skills Building pillar. DBE will support the NES's goals by continuing efforts to integrate entrepreneurship into school curricula and creating co-curricular and extracurricular entrepreneurship programs. Additionally, DBE will work with policymakers to ensure that entrepreneurship education is embedded within the National Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS).
Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)	The DHET will further work with higher education institutions to provide practical entrepreneurship training, incubation programs, and experiential learning opportunities, ensuring a supportive environment for student entrepreneurs. DHET will assist in creating an enabling environment for student entrepreneurs to transition into business ownership, beyond university. DHET is also responsible for supporting project implementation and M&E under the Entrepreneurship Education & Skills Building focus area.
Department of Women, Youth and People living with Disabilities. (DWYPD)	The DWYPD will support the NES Implementation by promoting good governance regarding the rights and transformation of the social and economic empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities who are entrepreneurs.

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Department/ Entity	Role
Department of Agriculture (DOA)	The Department of Agriculture will support the implementation of the NES by managing the development of identified infrastructure programmes related to agricultural enterprises. The department will also co-ordinate the establishment of business entities and co-operatives related within the agricultural regime. The department will provide support to existing and emerging agricultural entrepreneurs including mentorship.
Department of Tourism (DT)	Tourism is a catalyst for sustainable and inclusive growth. It promotes social inclusivity, creates employment and contributes to poverty reduction- through various incentives and funding, the Department of Tourism (DoT) is supporting growing sustainable tourism SMMEs and tourism enterprises (Department of Tourism, 2024). Tourism remains a key driver of South Africa's national economy and contributes to job creation. In formulating the National Entrepreneurship Strategy, MSMEs in tourism industry should be given necessary support and their diverse interests or concerns addressed in the strategy.
Department of Employment and Labour (DEL)	Makes provision for a framework for labour related issues for employers, employees, employer organisations and trade unions. It also regulates the fundamental rights of workers and employers that employing entrepreneurs need to subscribe to. The Department is also responsible in creating a database of unemployed graduates, this will assist the department with
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFEE)	The Department of Fisheries and Environment will support the Implementation of the NES through the following: ▪ well-managing fisheries and aquaculture sector that sustain and improve economic growth and development by supporting entrepreneurs in the fisheries sector and industry. ▪ Providing improved socio-economic conditions for fishing entrepreneurs. ▪ Providing an adequate capacitated local sphere of government which can execute its environmental management function effectively for the well-being of entrepreneurs. ▪ Improved contribution on socio-economic transformation and empowerment of previously disadvantaged communities who are entrepreneurs.
Department of Economic Development Provinces	Department of Economic Development play a crucial role to oversee the socio-economic transformation in the various provinces for entrepreneur It will therefore lead strategic focus area implementation directed at promoting entrepreneurial development and growth.
Municipalities	Municipalities play an important role in the enforcement of business regulations and permitting. In line with the NES, Municipalities will streamline regulatory processes to encourage business formalisation, new business formation, and compliance. This includes reducing bureaucratic red tape, expediting business licensing, and permitting procedures, and providing clear, accessible guidelines for entrepreneurs. Additionally, municipalities will be encouraged to integrate entrepreneurship programs into their Local Economic Development (LED) efforts and to support MSMEs through procurement.

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Other Organisations and Institutions

Table 2 outlines the role of stakeholders beyond government, including private sector entities, academic institutions, and support organisations. These stakeholders complement government efforts to implement the NES and achieve higher levels of entrepreneurship in South Africa.

Table 2: Non-Government Entities and their Role in Implementing the NES

Stakeholder	Role
Incubators & Accelerators	Incubators and accelerators will play a key role in supporting the activities and priority projects of the NES by offering structured programs that provide start-ups with mentorship, workspace, business development support, and investment readiness training. Incubators and accelerators will work closely with government and private sector stakeholders to align their programs with national entrepreneurship priorities.
The Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs (ANDE)	ANDE is a network of organisations committed to propelling entrepreneurship and has expressed an interest in collaborating with the DSBD. ANDE will provide advisory and evaluation services and support the implementation of the NES by strengthening entrepreneurship networks through capacity-building programs, knowledge-sharing initiatives, and policy advocacy.
United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	UNCTAD will provide policy guidance, research, and data analytics to enhance entrepreneurship development. UNCTAD has an established relationship with the DSBD and works with government more broadly to create favourable regulatory environments and promote inclusive economic growth.
Higher Education Institutes (HEIs)	South Africa's HEIs, including universities and TVET colleges, will support NES activities by delivering more modern and practical entrepreneurial education and by creating pathways for student-led businesses to access funding, industry partnerships, and commercialisation support, ensuring long-term sustainability and scalability.
Private and Commercial Funders	Private and commercial funders provide capital to entrepreneurs through grants, loans, venture capital, and impact investment, supporting business sustainability and expansion. It is expected that these funders will continue to deliver this function, while also collaborating with development finance institutions and government programs to expand funding reach and enhance financial inclusion for entrepreneurs.
South African Career Development Association (SACDA)	SACDA will upskill career development practitioners to provide entrepreneurship related guidance and support to the youth. SACDA will also collaborate with the DSBD in implementing the entrepreneurship component of the National Careers Week in schools through linking entrepreneurs with learners in schools during term 3, week 8 each year, supporting entrepreneurship competitions and enhancing the NCW platform.

3.3. Activities prior to Implementation of the NES

The following is an overview of the activities required prior to implementation of the NES. These activities are essential for aligning stakeholders, mobilising resources, and creating an enabling environment for effective policy execution.

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Table 3: Activities required prior to Implementation of the NES

Activity	Definition
Understanding the NES	Before implementation of the NES, it is essential for all relevant stakeholders—including government agencies, private sector partners, development institutions, and entrepreneurial support organisations—to develop an understanding of the NES and Implementation Plan. This is achieved by continuing the **engagement process**, sharing documents, and inviting stakeholders to take part in information sessions.
Communication and Awareness of the NES and Implementation Plan	Effective communication by the DSBD is essential to ensure that stakeholders understand their **roles**, comply with **requirements**, and actively contribute to the NES's success. Ensuring that all involved stakeholders are well-informed enhances the overall effectiveness of the Implementation Plan and is aligned to the fifth focus area of the NES, 'Promoting Awareness and Networking'. It may be achieved through the hosting of engagement sessions and disseminating key information through digital platforms, print media, and public events.
Determine state of readiness for implementation	The DSBD, in collaboration with implementation partners, must assess the institutional and operational readiness of implementing agents to identify barriers and gaps before full-scale rollout. This should include an evaluation of **financial and non-financial resources** and **stakeholder preparedness**. It also includes the careful **alignment** of NES and other Departmental policies and strategies, where such alignment is not complete (i.e. IBDS Policy).
Strengthening Institutional Collaboration	Effective implementation of the NES requires coordinated efforts among multiple government agencies, private sector players, development finance institutions, and business support organisations. Establishing clear communication channels, forming inter-agency working groups, drafting MOUs, and developing public-private partnerships (PPPs) will enhance collaboration. A structured **coordination framework** will help avoid duplication of efforts and ensure streamlined execution.
Preparing Annual Departmental/Performance Plan(s)	Each department and entity involved in NES implementation must include the NES interventions in their annual plans, to provide the **resources and accountability** for implementation. The entities annual plans must outline their response to the NES, including key activities and priority projects.
Taking a phased approach to Implementation	The NES should be implemented through a phased approach, ensuring that initiatives are introduced in a structured manner, allowing for **gradual scaling**. This may require preparatory planning, involving institutional capacity building, securing funding, or strengthening stakeholder collaboration.
Prioritising Projects for Implementation	The process of prioritising projects is a crucial step in the successful implementation of the NES. Given the complexity and resource-intensive nature of the strategy, it is not feasible to immediately implement all proposed initiatives at the same time. This step requires departments, agencies, and implementing stakeholders to undertake a **structured approach** to assessing, selecting, and sequencing interventions.
Adoption of the NES Implementation Plan	The formal approval and adoption of the NES Implementation Plan is a critical step that ensures **commitment from policymakers and key stakeholders**. This process involves reviewing and finalising implementation guidelines and securing endorsements from departments who are key stakeholders in the Strategy, including those who will be leading the proposed projects.
Launching of Implementation Activities	Following the adoption of the Implementation Plan, the rollout of NES interventions begins. This includes implementing the activities and priority projects **towards fulfilment of the Theory of Change**. The launch phase should be well-coordinated to ensure smooth execution, alignment and impact.

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3.4. The Implementation Framework

The following Implementation Framework is aligned to the five focus areas set out in the NES. The Framework presents the key gaps and challenges for entrepreneurship in South Africa, identified through the literature review and stakeholder consultation; recommends activities and outputs, aligned to the Theory of Change; and identifies priority project(s), the relevant stakeholders, priority level, timeline and resource requirements. These priority projects are described in more detail in Section 3.5.

Table 4: NES Implementation Framework

Focus Area	Gaps identified through Stakeholder Consultation and Literature Review	*NES PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR PILOTING*	*Stakeholder/ Lead Institution*	*Priority Level*	*Implementation Timeline*	*Resource Requirements*
1) Improving Entrepreneurship Education and Skills Building	▪ Lack of business management and technical skills. ▪ Entrepreneurship not included in most school curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular. ▪ Curricula is outdated for modern entrepreneurial needs.	1. Training of Career Development Practitioners to provide entrepreneurship related guidance and support to learners and students. 2. Business Shadowing (exposing school learners to a business environment). 3. Monitoring and tracking of enterprises established and supported from universities and schools. 4. Pitching competition to high-schools and TVET students on best entrepreneurial projects. 5. Inclusion of Entrepreneurship in Basic and Higher learning curriculum in relevant learning areas. 6. Establish a national database for entrepreneurs that tracks completed trainings and certifications, with eco-system players to minimize duplication.	• DSBD • SEDFA • DBE • DHET • Commercial Banks • DFI's • Private Sector players (i.e. Allan Gray, 22 On Sloane) • DEL • SACDA • Services SETA • W&R SETA • Provincial	High	Scale the programme over 3 years (2025-2027)	▪ Prize funding (SEDFA) ▪ DSBD Awards funding (DSBD) ▪ Project management capacity (SEDFA) ▪ Project coordination capacity (DSBD) ▪ Funding for upskilling ▪ Career Development Practitioners ▪ Funding for an enhanced National Careers Week platform that incorporates entrepreneurship

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Focus Area	Gaps identified through Stakeholder Consultation and Literature Review	*NES PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR PILOTING*	*Stakeholder/ Lead Institution*	*Priority Level*	*Implementation Timeline*	*Resource Requirements*
			Departments of Economic Development • DOA • DTIC			

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Focus Area	Gaps identified through Stakeholder Consultation and Literature Review	*NES PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR PILOTING*	*Stakeholder/ Lead Institution*	*Priority Level*	*Implementation Timeline*	*Resource Requirements*
2) Improving Access to Finance and Markets	*Access to Finance* ▪ Early-stage funding gap. Low levels of financial literacy. ▪ Low levels of finance readiness. Limited awareness of funding options. ▪ Complicated and costly tax structures for MSMEs.	1. Enhancing the criteria of funding instruments to accommodate early-stage entrepreneurs. 2. Establishment of a special fund to support early-stage entrepreneurs.	• DSBD • SEDFA • DFI's • Commercial banks • DSBD (Innovation & Digital Business Unit) • DHET • DBE • DSI • TIA • CSIR	Medium	Scale up over 3 years (2025 – 2027)	Project management (DSBD)
	Access to Markets: ▪ Limited knowledge and weak market linkages. ▪ Low levels of market readiness. ▪ Lack of collaboration among MSMEs. ▪ Low number of MSMEs taking up export opportunities.	1. Development of an e-commerce platform to host exhibitions of products and services offered by entrepreneurs. 2. Provide for linkages to expose product offerings by innovative entrepreneurs. 3. Review the micro-franchise programme to create value-chain opportunities for entrepreneurs.			Scale up over 3 years (2025 – 2027)	Project management, workshop delivery (DSBD) -Partner facilitation (DSBD)
	Access to Finance & Markets: ▪ Lack of coordination and fragmentation with regards to					

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	finance, market access and other support.					

Focus Area	Gaps identified through Stakeholder Consultation and Literature Review	*NES PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR PILOTING*	*Stakeholder/ Lead Institution*	*Priority Level*	*Implementation Timeline*	*Resource Requirements*
3) Facilitating Technological Exchange and Innovation	▪ Low adoption of innovation and technology. ▪ Weak collaboration between research institutions and businesses. ▪ Lack of support for high-tech start-ups. ▪ Limited innovation and product development.	1. Facilitate for linkages to technological transfer and innovation support.	• DSBD • DSTI • TIA • CSIR • SOEs • Provincial Department of Economic Development. • Private • Enterprises • Incubators/Innovation Hubs	High	Leverage over 3 years (2025 – 2027)	Project management, workshop delivery (DSBD) -Partner facilitation (DSBD)
4) Optimising the Business and Regulatory Environment	▪ Some regulations unnecessarily burden or restrict MSMEs. ▪ High cost of compliance with certification, licencing and permits. ▪ Lack of transparency on the regulatory framework and the licencing/permitting process. ▪ Compliance can be costly and inefficient. ▪ Complex labour laws and employment regulations	1. Repealing the National Businesses Act 71 of 1991. 2. Advocate for inclusion of the financial support in the existing financial instruments to cater for industry compliance.	• DSBD • DTIC • CIPC • Department of Employment and Labour • (DEL) • Municipalities • COGTA • SALGA • National Treasury	High	2025-2027(3 years)	▪ Project management, workshop delivery (DSBD) ▪ Partner facilitation (DSBD)

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Focus Area	Gaps identified through Stakeholder Consultation and Literature Review	*NES PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR PILOTING*	*Stakeholder/ Lead Institution*	*Priority Level*	*Implementation Timeline*	*Resource Requirements*
5) Promoting Awareness & Networking	▪ Lack of coordination between government institutions. ▪ Limited opportunities for networking and marketing. ▪ Limited awareness of MSME opportunities and support.	1. Host bi-annual themed seminars/entrepreneurship outreach and awareness campaigns at national, regional and local levels in collaboration with entrepreneurial stakeholders. 2. Stimulate partnerships with entrepreneurial ecosystem players. 3. Create referral platforms for small enterprises and big businesses. 4. Ongoing SBD post disbursement monitoring for previously funded entrepreneurs.	• DSBD • SEDFA	High	Development: 2025 Launch: 2026	▪ Project management, workshop delivery (DSBD) ▪ Partner facilitation (DSBD)
6. Planning, Co-ordination and Reporting on NES Implementation.	▪ Lack of integration amongst government departments (Silo Approach). ▪ Fragmented eco-system initiatives. ▪ Government Departments competing amongst each other.	1. NES joint planning meetings with Entrepreneurship Eco-system players. 2. Establishment of an NES Forum to track NES implementation. 3. Development of an NES Roadmap on the Implementation plan with delivery partners. 4. Development of a Data Collection tool tracking NES Implementation. 5. Development of a reporting template for NES delivery partners.	• DSBD • DBE • DHET • CSIR • SEDFA • DSTI • COGTA • SALGA • DTIC • SOE's	High	2025	▪ Project management (DSBD) ▪ Event planning and hosting (DSBD – funding and capacity) ▪ Forum management (DSBD NES Unit)

Focus Area	Gaps identified through Stakeholder Consultation and Literature Review	*NES PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR PILOTING*	*Stakeholder/ Lead Institution*	*Priority Level*	*Implementation Timeline*	*Resource Requirements*
			• Innovation & Incubation Hubs • DEL • Municipalities • DFI's • Allan Gray Orbis. • National Treasury			▪ Forum participation (DSBD – all participating units) ▪ Forum participation (all participating stakeholders)

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National Entrepreneurship Strategy (NES)

Draft Strategy & Implementation Plan

June 2025

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List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ANDE SA	Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs in South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CBDA	Cooperative Banks Development Agency
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DDM	District Development Model
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development
DSTI	Department of Science, Technology and Innovation
DTIC	Department of Trade Industry and Competition
ESD	Enterprise Supplier Development
ESO	Enterprise Support Organisations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEYODI	Gender, Youth and Disabled Individuals
GEM	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
GII	Global Innovation Index
HEI	Higher Education Institution
IBDS	Incubation and Business Development Services
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
ISEP	Innovation Support and Enablement Programme
IP	Intellectual Property
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEDP	Micro-Enterprise Development Package
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NACI	National Advisory Council on Innovation
NES	National Entrepreneurship Strategy
NIBUS	National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy
NISED	National Integrated Small Enterprise Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OTT	Offices of Technology Transfer
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey

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R&D	Research and Development
SACDA	South African Career Development Association
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SEDFA	Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency
SEFA	Small Enterprise Finance Agency
SEIF	Shared Economic Infrastructure Facility
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TEA	Total early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity
TREP	Township and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USAF	Universities South Africa
UWC	University of Western Cape

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1. Introduction

The Draft National Entrepreneurship Strategy (NES) was developed in 2023 by the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) to address the challenges of low levels of entrepreneurship and high failure rates among South Africa's Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). In 2024/25 further research and engagement was undertaken to strengthen the NES, including:

- Detailed Literature Review to assess the challenges, opportunities and interventions for MSME development in South Africa, and the state of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.
- Engagement with key stakeholders across the entrepreneurial ecosystem, culminating in an NES Workshop held in November 2024.
- Updating the Theory of Change in line with the research findings.
- Development of an Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework to support realisation of NES objectives and activities.

The enclosed document represents an updated and revised NES in alignment with the research and feedback received.

2. Problem Statement

The MSME sector is a potentially significant contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the fiscus and the creation and retention of both formal and casual employment opportunities. However, all indications are that *SMMEs are not contributing to GDP growth to the extent found in other economies of similar size and development; the number of SMMEs is less than can be reasonable expected; and their rate of failure is outpacing the creation of new enterprises*.[1]

Consequently, *MSMEs are not creating jobs at a meaningful rate, the number of MSME's employing people is declining, and the number of people they employ is also declining.* This lack of meaningful employment growth is especially true in the micro- and small sectors, which typically create one to five jobs per enterprise.

This situation is exacerbated and/or to some extent related to *low levels of awareness of, and satisfaction with, the various financial and non-financial SMME support programmes offered by Government and the private sector* – the latter primarily through Enterprise and Supplier Development (ESD) programmes implemented under the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) framework.

Furthermore, more than half of all new MSMEs operate in the wholesale and retail sectors, meaning that they are trading in already-produced goods with little or no proprietary innovation or value creation. This further limit their capacity for growth and job creation.

[1] National Integrated Small Enterprise Development Strategic Framework (2022)

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Although not true of all programmes and *SMME support initiatives, many do not differentiate between entrepreneurs driven by necessity and those driven by opportunity*, the different types and experience levels of entrepreneurs, those in different sectors, or those at different stages of the business development process.[2]

In South Africa, compared to other similar economies globally and other African countries there are…				
Far fewer potential entrepreneurs **intending to start** a business in next 3 years	Fewer nascent entrepreneurs **taking steps to start** a new business	Fewer new entrepreneurs in the **early stages of business startup**, and lower rates of progression	Fewer entrepreneurs **running established** (stable, scaleable, job-creating) businesses	Far **more entrepreneurs exiting** their businesses

Even though prevalent societal perceptions of entrepreneurship are generally positive,[3] *South Africa has fewer potential entrepreneurs compared to other African countries and Level C economies*. This means that, in future, there will continue to be fewer MSME's launching than are exiting – in other words, the entrepreneurial population will continue to decrease in the absence of appropriate interventions.
Factors contributing to this trend include:

- Decreased perception of economic opportunities.
- Increased fear of failure.
- Low levels of intention to start a business in the next 3 years.[4]
- Access to finance, which has consistently ranked as one of the most challenging obstacles to entrepreneurial activity, and one of the main reasons for entrepreneurs failing to start or exiting a business.
  - Inadequate skills level to meet market demand.
  - Barriers in the regulatory framework, with entrepreneurs finding it difficult to navigate issues of business compliance.
  - The drivers of entrepreneurship, with most entrepreneurs driven by necessity (unemployment) and, as a result, operate in the informal sector.

A Summary of the ***Key Challenges faced by entrepreneurs in South Africa*** are:

Difficult Regulatory Environment	*Entrepreneurship Education and Skills*	*Technology Exchange and Innovation*	*Access to Finance and Markets*	*Awareness and Networking*
There are many administrative burdens in the business regulatory environment. For example, business licencing procedures are	Weak integration of entrepreneurship into the basic and vocational education system and a focus on theoretical (rather	Existing ICT infrastructure constraints remain a hindrance to MSME development in South Africa.	Inadequate access to finance and markets remains a major obstacle for aspiring entrepreneurs and early-stage MSMEs.	Fragmented entrepreneurship ecosystem and initiatives.

[2] UNCTAD Diagnostic Report (2022)
[3] Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (2022)
[4] **Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (2022)**

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expensive and timely, with numerous processes and stakeholders involved.	than practical) education, while entrepreneurship is more visible in higher education.			

Successful entrepreneurship embodies specific characteristics and behaviours which may be seen differently in different contexts and communities. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Report rated social and cultural norms supporting entrepreneurship in South Africa at an average rating of 4 in 2021, compared to the global average of 5. More concerning is that the propensity for entrepreneurial risk-taking scored the lowest of all countries surveyed at 3,58. This has a range of implications, including credit rating approaches, how funding providers mitigate risk, and how to support early-stage entrepreneurs who are "blacklisted", or have adverse credit scores.

According to GEM, *facilitating and nourishing a culture of entrepreneurship in South Africa will encourage more people to view business creation as a positive alternative to employment, and as a career path of choice.* The integration of creativity, innovation, personal initiative, and the introduction to the foundations of entrepreneurship, are all important parts of basic education and can lead to a more positive sentiment towards entrepreneurship.

GEM states that *the media have an important role to play in framing an entrepreneurship culture*. Entrepreneurial success stories abound in South Africa, and the media provide good, and improving, coverage across various platforms.

Education is a major contributor to entrepreneurial activity. Apart from imparting technical and vocational skills, education provides a strong foundation in a range of life skills that are key to becoming a capable and confident entrepreneur. There is extensive research confirming that the "layering" of business and technical skills on an inadequate or insubstantial set of life skills is seldom effective. These life skills include punctuality, personal initiative, confidence, forward planning and time management, interpersonal and supervisory skills, trust-building, writing skills and leadership.

The inclusion of structured and contemporary entrepreneurship education in South Africa is lacking. This deficit plays a significant role in the weak level of entrepreneurial activity as young learners and young adults are not exposed to exciting opportunities in this space. Teachers currently do not have the tools, knowledge and skills to carry out entrepreneurship education. Tertiary education programmes – other than those directly focused on business and entrepreneurship -- also do not involve enough practical training to get students ready for the entrepreneurial space.

Many education interventions are being introduced on the ground to support entrepreneurship development. These initiatives are grouped into five focus areas:

1. Roadshows held regionally and nationally in the form of national competitions. These have mostly targeted exit level students.

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2. Mentorship support delivered in partnership with funding agencies such as the National Youth Development Agency and through Sector Education Training Authorities (SETAs) were noted across various sectors.
3. Partnerships were also noted as key to creating an entrepreneurial mindset, including the skills and knowledge related to entrepreneurship development, including through non-accredited entrepreneurship education (i.e. Lewen Africa).
4. Training and support for lecturers, who serve as an important conduit through which knowledge is transferred.
5. Modules and curriculum that have assisting in bridging the gap between theory and practice, noting those modules that are interactive and allow for integration into practice.

The success of these varied interventions has been mixed. First, no hard metrics appeared to be present and in use. The challenge appears to be the measuring of impact around the many interventions and the lack of monitoring and evaluation systems, which impedes the measuring of success.

Second, in other institutions, success is measured as the number of student enterprise' registered, with little consideration for growth and sustainability. . These institutions demonstrate a lack of incubator support, needed to assist the post-student transition and also the growth of student entrepreneurial efforts.

Institutional voids were noted as crucial in measuring success. For instance, some institutions have policies in place that support student businesses on campus. However, in such cases students are given metrics of success which are objective and subjective, further complicating measurements of success.

Third, there is a demand for entrepreneurship curriculum and syllabus that is updated and related to the "new economy". For instance, in TVET's or higher education institutions, linkages were needed across all subjects with the theme of entrepreneurship development. Furthermore, entrepreneurship and/or business management needs to be infused within other curricular.

In South Africa's education system entrepreneurship viewed as an add-on and never designated a position solely on its own. Entrepreneurship tends to be taught using a theoretical approach and not in a practical way, necessitating a synergy between theory and practice. Importantly, a balance is needed between experienced educators without entrepreneurship experience and those with practical experience, but perhaps little background in pedagogy.

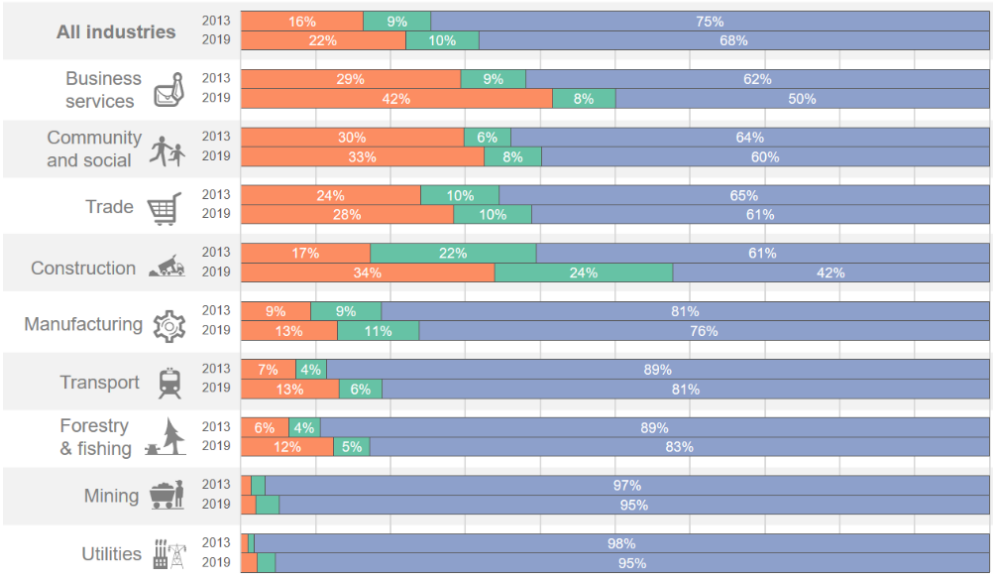
Industries in the South African formal business sector, according to Stats SA, generated R10,5 trillion in total turnover from goods and services in the 2019 financial year. A breakdown of turnover by business size shows that small businesses were responsible for generating R2,3 trillion (or 22%) of this turnover. Medium sized businesses contributed the smallest portion (10%) while large businesses accounted for the biggest contribution, just over two-thirds (68%) of total turnover.

Small businesses have, without much fanfare, slowly grown their turnover, relative to the size of the business economy. In 2013, small business generated 16% of total turnover in the formal business

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sector, expanding to 22% in 2019, while the contribution of large business waned over the same period, from 75% to 68%.

Figure 1: MSME turnover by industry, 2013 - 2019



Source – National Treasury, AFS, 2019

The figure above shows that the following seven sectors are predominant for SMMEs and the potential exists for accelerated growth:

1. Business services
2. Construction
3. Community and social services
4. Trade
5. Transport
6. Manufacturing
7. Forestry and fishing

These sectors therefore need to be considered in specific terms when developing programmes to nurture, develop and support entrepreneurs, as each sector has its own specific challenges (barriers to entry, regulatory environment) as well as opportunities (untapped market sectors, potential to innovate).

Enterprise and Supplier Development (ESD) is a key component for transforming the economy as outlined in the B-BBEE legislation and Codes of Good Practice. Government's MSME-focused Localisation Policy Framework (2020) also refers to the development of small manufacturers and agri-processors as a way of re-industrialising the economy and promoting MSME market access.

While ESD is measured in terms of an enterprise focus, its potential for entrepreneurial development is noted. The ESD strategies and programmes of corporates and SOEs can have an enormous impact on

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reducing the currently high failure rate of small businesses, inter alia through development of entrepreneurial capabilities, networks and training.

The private sector on average is only achieving 64.5 % of the 100% target for ESD, yet SOEs are achieving close to 100% of their ESD target due to their development mandate, Board-level support for ESD, which flows through to the operational (practitioner) level, and linkage to KPIs.

Two factors are crucial to leveraging ESD as an entrepreneurship strengthening dynamic: (i) the role of the ESD practitioner, and (ii) the nature of implemented programmes and their focus on the entrepreneur and the enterprise. The implementation of ESD is a large-scale effort by corporates, and practitioners have developed numerous ESD programmes that support B-BBEE. The B-BBEE framework is currently being reviewed by the B-BBEE Commission, which presents an opportunity to leverage the ESD regime to include a more explicit focus on entrepreneurship.

Becoming an entrepreneur can be both psychologically and economically challenging. Some of the main challenges include the regulatory environment (enabling or constraining), social standing and stressors, the concept of failure (risks, attitudes, and implications) and specific challenges faced by women, youth, rural and township entrepreneurs.

In addition, entrepreneurs often work long hours and face numerous challenges, which can lead to burnout, stress and mental health issues if not managed properly. Deciding what type of business to start, developing a sales strategy, finding initial funds, and establishing a financial plan are all additional and unpredictable stress factors, particularly for aspiring entrepreneurs who lack formal management, marketing and financial skills.

Informal entrepreneurs face the additional challenges of a marginal existence, safety and security concerns, exposure to climate and gender-abuse risks, and other challenges.

Regulatory constraints and compliance challenges are felt directly and acutely by informal entrepreneurs, particularly those operating in townships. These cannot be dis-associated from physical and digital infrastructure challenges, including but not limited to utility services (water, electricity, sewerage), public space and infrastructure degradation or lack of facilities, and safety and security issues.

Digital platforms have the potential to significantly improve access to support for start-ups and entrepreneurs. By providing online communities, tools and resources, these platforms can help entrepreneurs access the financial and non-financial support they need to succeed. The NES therefore needs to explore how to transform from the traditional one-size fits all, one-way delivery model, and unlock the potential of a network and peer-to-peer approach to entrepreneur development.

Several innovative Enterprise Support Organisations (ESOs) and enterprises in the private sector have developed powerful entrepreneurship support platforms and networks that provide peer-to-peer entrepreneurial growth opportunities. Future Females, SW7 and Impact Amplifier's OS are examples of

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this growing trend, which, if it grows exponentially, may overtake Government's role in the upper segment of the innovative entrepreneurial sector.

As with most countries, one of the biggest challenges (and opportunities) facing entrepreneurs and government in South Africa involves transiting from a traditional economy to a knowledge-based and innovation-driven economy. To achieve this, entrepreneurs need to be equipped for a post-pandemic world that is more digitalised, diverse, and dynamic.

The challenges facing an entrepreneur in this process are many – in addition to the lack of central access to information on setting up a business, scaling of administrative hurdles, limited access to funds and an inability to scale up the enterprise – there are also the following systemic hurdles:

- High cost of connectivity and mobile devices suitable for business.
- Lack of specialised digital skills.
- Distance from high demand markets.
- Language, currency, and distance barriers to entering African markets.

Furthermore, digital enablement and capacitation is not only for technology entrepreneurs, content creators and those in the gig economy. Every informal trader can benefit from the plethora of digital tools, marketing aids, compliance support and self-development tools and content that is available and continually expanding.

The Department on its own has limited capacity to drive change in terms of developing entrepreneurial appetite, awareness, behaviours, knowledge, and activity, and therefore must mobilise as many partnerships as possible, clarify roles among partners and its own positioning within the broader system, particularly with respect to the private sector, ESOs and academic institutions. Partnership mobilisation should involve:

- Learning from ecosystem best-practice in entrepreneurship development.
- Supporting certain entrepreneur development programmes and activities.
- Developing tools and resources that can be used by less sophisticated actors in the ecosystem to advance entrepreneurship through awareness raising and capability-building resources.

A strategy focused on the prioritisation, identification, development and support for entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship requires a more nuanced and person-centred rather than entity centred lens.

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2. National Entrepreneurship Strategy (NES)

The South African entrepreneurial ecosystem has declined over the years in terms of co-ordination and integration, levels of entrepreneurial activity, and adoption of and adaptation to 4IR technologies.

Although South Africa's economy is the second largest in Africa, entrepreneurship levels in the country remain relatively low. Key ecosystem role-players such as ESOs, investors, business chambers, educational facilities and government entities are not aligned to a shared strategy.

Alignment of understanding, intent and activities remains elusive. Business support entities, investors, government, and entrepreneurs themselves are not always working in concert, and their goals and strategies are not well aligned to ensure maximum entrepreneurial activity. Compared to many emerging economies, South Africa has the highest business failure rate. This indicates that the entrepreneurial ecosystem, which should be effective and working in synergy to encourage entrepreneurship, build the culture of entrepreneurship, and support recognition of the role of entrepreneurs as vital drivers and agents of socio-economic development, innovation, and value, is not working as it should.

This reflects the lack of a generally accepted entrepreneurship development agenda for South Africa, which is ranked alongside MSME development as a national priority.

2.1 Definitions

While the terms and concepts of 'entrepreneur' and 'small enterprise' are closely related, and are indeed in a symbiotic relationship with each other, this strategy is firmly focused on the entrepreneur: the individual, or group of individuals, who make a conscious decision, whether through necessity or ambition, to embark on a business venture where success is dependent on his, her, or their decisions and actions.

To ensure clarity of purpose and meaning in this document, the following terms are defined:

Entrepreneur: the person who conceptualises and initiates the process of starting and then operating a business enterprise.

Entrepreneurship: the process the entrepreneur engages in to plan, start, run and wind up a business enterprise.

Enterprise: the business entity or operation, whether formal or informal, created because of the entrepreneurial process.

2.2 Segmenting – The Stages of Entrepreneurship

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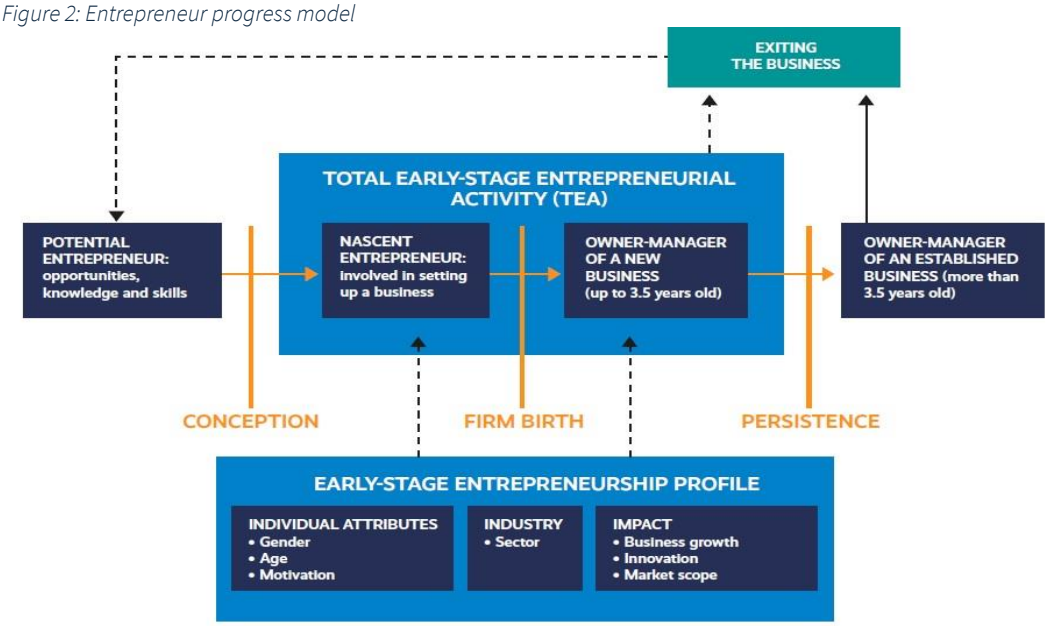
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Entrepreneurs go through different stages as they develop, and each stage requires different skills, resources and therefore, different modalities of support. It is therefore important that the NES distinguish between the **different types** of entrepreneurs. While various typologies have been developed globally, the most reliable body of available evidence on South African MSMEs is the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM).

This GEM model of entrepreneurship development has been scientifically validated; its supporting data has been collected for a period exceeding 20 years, and it therefore has proven relevance over time for public and private sector policymakers, practitioners, and entrepreneur support organisations .

Figure 2 summarises the stages of the entrepreneur progress model:

Figure 2: Entrepreneur progress model



The entrepreneur progress model provides a basis on which to target interventions and support for entrepreneurs, allocate resources, and align interventions and programmes appropriately for different types and stages of the entrepreneur.

The GEM model provides five high-level categories of entrepreneurship[5] summarised as follows:



Bowmaker-Faloner and Meyer (2022); https://www.gemconsortium.org/

The GEM model also provides for the progressive movement of entrepreneurs from one stage to the next (although in some cases the sequence may vary in practice). This implies that the people

[5] Bowmaker-Faloner and Meyer (2022); https://www.gemconsortium.org/

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participating in one stage form the base for potential progress to the next. People may also choose, for various reasons, to remain in a particular stage, or to exit the pipeline and not progress. A detailed description of the entrepreneurial mindset, challenges and activities per stage are summarised in the Annexures to this document and will be used to inform the implementation plans for NES.

2.3 Strategic Response

The NES aims to respond to the problem statement and challenges set out above through the following aims, objectives and outcomes.

2.3.1 Aims of NES

The NES aims to create a **holistic approach** to develop and nurture interactions between different components within the entrepreneurial ecosystem in support of entrepreneurship development. It forms part of the Department's contribution towards building a **sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economy** assisting in developing and preparing entrepreneurs to be catalysts for change.

2.3.2 Objectives of NES

The objectives of the NES are as follows:

- **Support the development of entrepreneurs as a specific economic actor** category by better understanding the nature, needs, challenges, operating requirements, and economic value potential of different categories of entrepreneur.
- **Better align, enable and possibly equip and co-ordinate various ecosystem role players** to better support the culture and activity of entrepreneurship.
- **Define the need for development of progressively better segmentation** and other models of the entrepreneur sector to drive improved resource allocation, programme development and service delivery.
- **Build a national culture of entrepreneurship** to encourage, support and recognise the social, economic, and competitive value of entrepreneurs to the country.
- **Deliver a set of guiding principles supported by dedicated operational tools** for entrepreneurs at each stage in the progress model.
- To create an **enabling environment for the development of entrepreneurship and start-ups.**
- The development of a **structured national approach to building entrepreneurial skills and capabilities.**

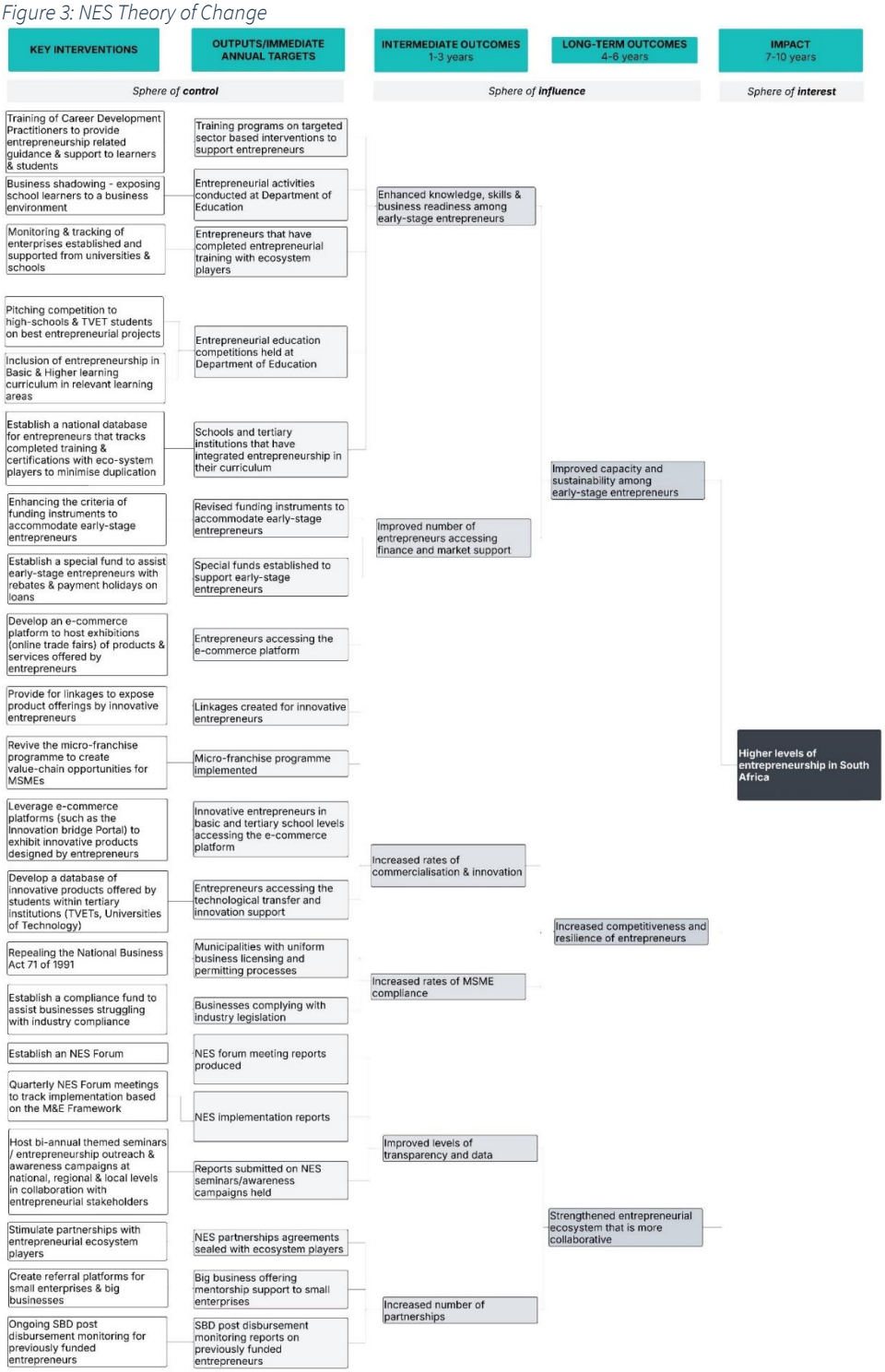
2.3.3 NES Theory of Change

The NES can be summarised in the following Theory of Change/Logical Framework:

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Figure 3: NES Theory of Change



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The Theory of Change is further underpinned by the following assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS UNDERPINNING THE THEORY OF CHANGE
1. Stakeholders will participate in all aspects of the strategy development, administrative reform and the implementation process
2. Adequate resources will be available to carry out all planned activities
3. Government will continue to develop policies, regulations and reforms to create an enabling environment for entrepreneurs
4. Crime, corruption and infrastructure challenges facing entrepreneurs are likely to persist
5. Economic uncertainty is likely to persist with slow economic growth over the short-medium term
6. Market access is limited: many industries are dominated by big business & many entrepreneurs are excluded from established markets
7. Severe inequality in access to education, markets, funding, and business opportunities is likely to persist

3. Integration and Alignment of the NES

The NES has been aligned with the National Integrated Small Enterprise Development (NISED) strategy, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) research h and guidelines and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) principles. The NES is based on the GEM Entrepreneurship Development Model and makes recommendations for entrepreneurs at each stage of development, including strategies for:

- MSME funding,
- MSME non-financial support, incubation
- UNCTAD focus areas,
- Targeted sectors (i.e. gender, youth and disability, and informal)
- Informal and township development
- Priority sectors such as Green, Technology, Social Development, Exports

This section summarises the integration and alignment of the NES strategy.

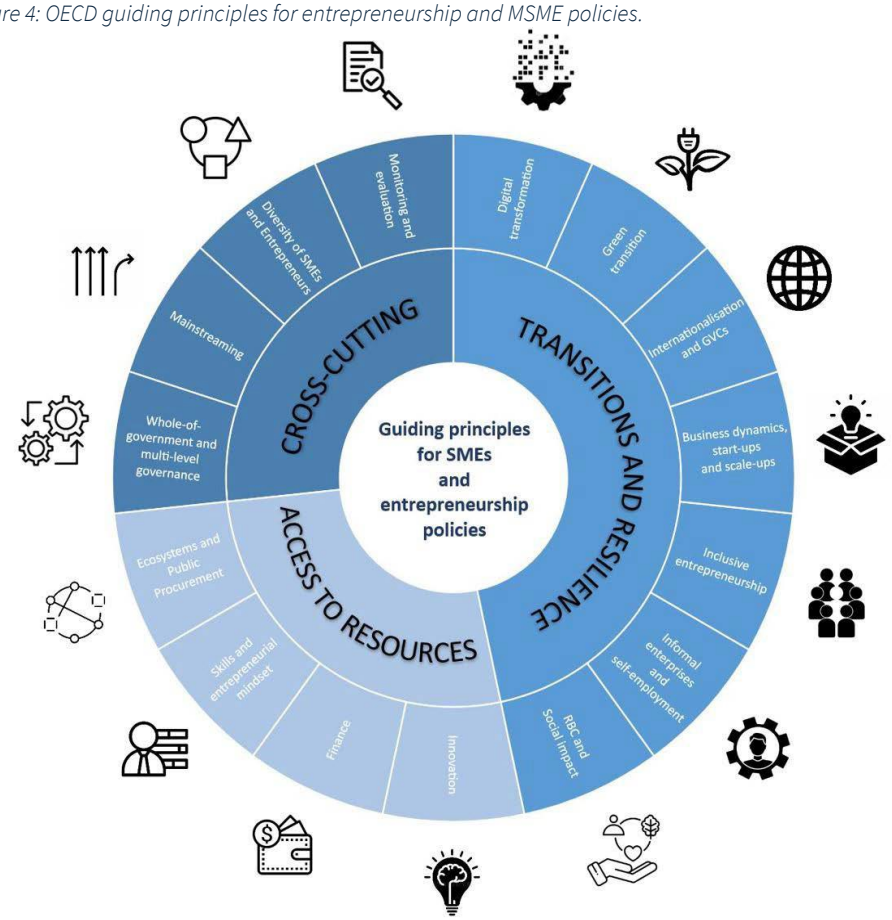
3.1 International Frameworks Alignment

3.1.1 OECD Principles

The NES will align to and include the guiding principles from the OECD as summarised in the Figure below.:

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Figure 4: OECD guiding principles for entrepreneurship and MSME policies.



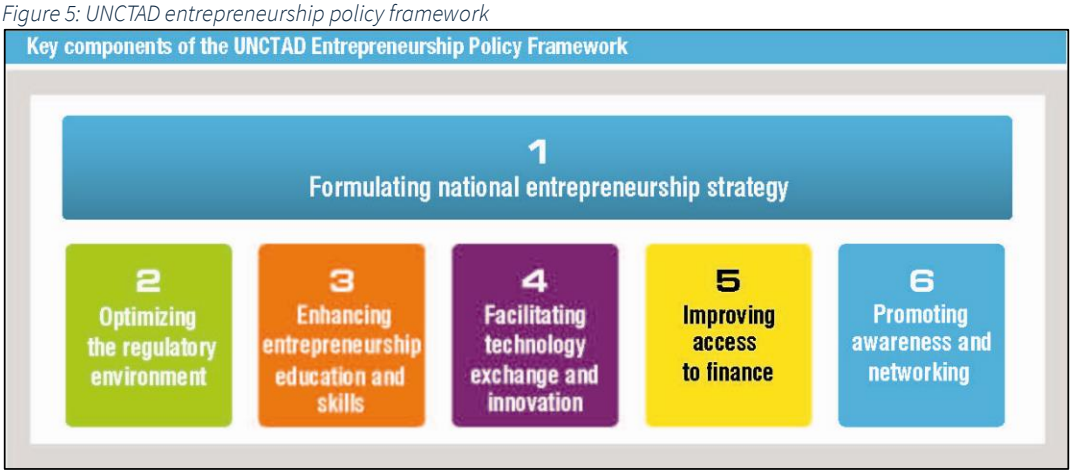
Source: https://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/strategy.htm

3.1.2 UNCTAD Entrepreneurship Policy Framework

UNCTAD is a key partner of the DSBD, assisting in the initial problem analysis and development of the NES. The components of the UNCTAD entrepreneurship policy framework as summarised in the Figure below are also captured in the NES.

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Figure 5: UNCTAD entrepreneurship policy framework



3.2 South African Policy & Legislation Impacting on Entrepreneurship

A summary of different policies and legislation impacting on the South African entrepreneur is captured in the Appendix. The range of policy and legislation, mostly at a national level, has created a challenging regulatory environment for the entrepreneur, which needs to be addressed to enable and create the conditions to promote entrepreneurship in South Africa.

The NES will therefore not be developing additional policy and legislation but rather focus on alignment and synergy between existing policy and legislation and how this can support and enable entrepreneurship and the entrepreneur. Alignment and further research is therefore required between the NES and the Red Tape Reduction work of the Department and Presidency to address regulatory challenges facing entrepreneurs. The work done by the Startup Act, for example, where legislative review proposals have been developed, will be brought into the NES so that these can be reviewed and addressed as part of the Strategy.

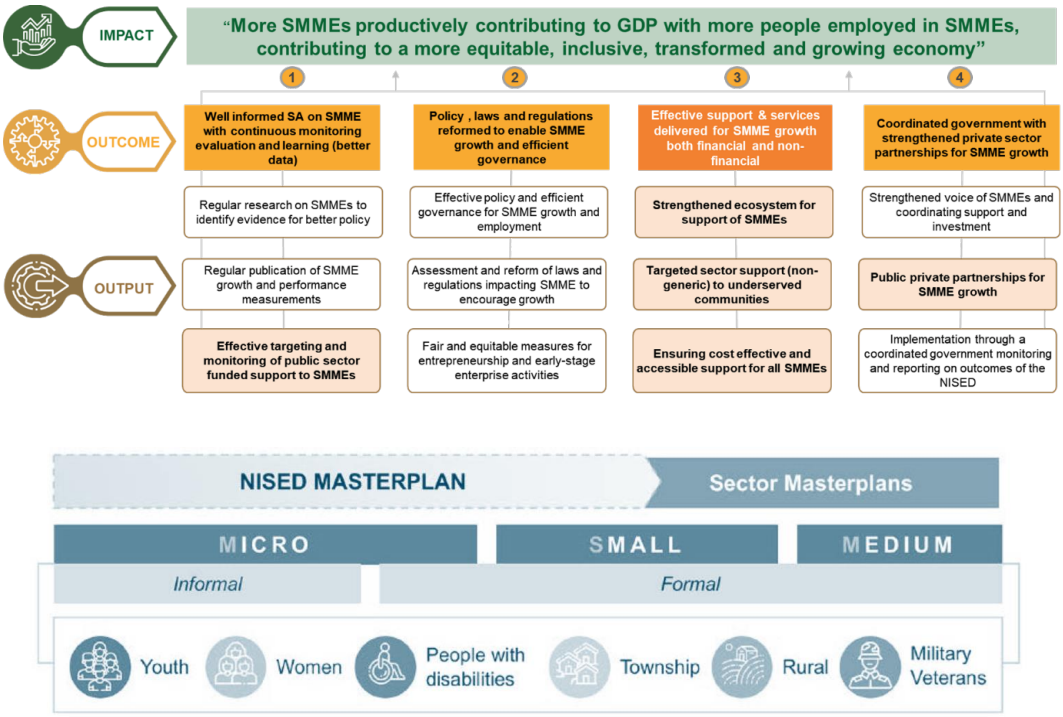
3.3 NISED & NES Alignment

The NISED strategic framework envisages several outputs and outcomes to achieve improved MSME support. These can be extrapolated to include measures that are an extension to the NISED logical framework, and which are focused specifically on entrepreneurship, versus MSME, cultivation and support.

The NISED framework and segmentation shown in the figure below uses a broad-brush approach that is appropriate for an ecosystem-focussed strategy. Alternatively, the NES will focus specifically on the Entrepreneur and the needs and requirements at each stage of the entrepreneurs' development.

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Figure 6: NISED Framework



National Integrated Strategy for Enterprise Development (NISED)	National Entrepreneurship Strategy (NES)
Ecosystem focus	Individual entrepreneur focus
Institution/system based	Entrepreneurship development based
Focuses on MSME's as a whole	Distinguishes between the needs of different entrepreneurs at different stages of development
Emphasis on all outcomes and interaction between them	Emphasis on Outcome 3: Effective services and support delivered for MSME growth, both financial and non-financial

Implications of NISED for entrepreneurship strategy & support

NISED Outcomes	NES Implications
Better informed South Africa on MSME development with continuous M&E and learning	Better informed (sector-based opportunities) and **skilled (personal, social, entrepreneurial, management and technical skills**), entrepreneurs that learn from their own experiences and from each other (networks).
Policy, laws and regulations reformed to enable MSME growth and efficient governance	Better **MSME knowledge** about policy, laws and regulations relevant to particular sectors and stages of growth, and an **understanding of costs and benefits** of compliance.

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NISED Outcomes	NES Implications
Effective support and services delivered for MSME growth, both financial and non-financial.	Appropriate, effective support and services (both financial and non-financial) are **visible, accessible, trusted, cost effective and tailored** to the needs of different types of entrepreneurs in different sectors and stages of growth.
Co-ordinated government with strengthened private sector partnerships.	Greater awareness of and support for the importance and diversity of entrepreneurial activity. Coherent and effective sector based, value chain aligned programmes for **developing the entrepreneurial pipeline** for **different types of entrepreneurs in different sectors and stages of growth.**

3.4 SMME and Co-operative Funding Policy alignment

This SMME and Co-operative Funding Policy is currently being finalised within the Department. The key objectives and outcomes are summarised in the figure below.

Policy Objective	To provide a holistic, coordinated and pragmatic framework for strengthening the provision of development finance towards the SMME and Co-operative sector with a view to improve access to finance for SMMEs and Co-operatives.		
Impact	Transformed and sustainable SMME and Co-operative sector contributing meaningfully to economic growth, job creation, poverty alleviation and reduction of inequality.		
Outcome	Effective support and services delivered for SMME growth both financial and non-financial.		
Outputs	Improve coordination in the SMMEs and Co-operatives access to finance ecosystem	Database of small businesses	Improve the provision of start-up capital
	Targeted funding instruments for SMMEs and Co-operatives	Improve Business Development Support	De-risking SMMEs and Co-operatives finance through credit guarantee
	Implementation of a movable asset collateral registry	Establish a simplified legal processes for business registration and winding up of SMMEs and Co-operatives	Credit information systems for small businesses
	Easing small businesses cash flow constraints through timely payments and invoice factoring	Affordable and appropriate insurance for small businesses including Co-operatives	Improve and monitor the SMMEs and Co-operatives access to finance market
	Improve informal SMMEs access to the finance ecosystem	Create accessible funding environment for targeted groups	Incorporate digital financial services in SMMEs and Co-operatives access to finance
	Improve Microfinance Institutions capacity to deliver sustainable financial solutions	Improve Co-operatives Access to Finance	

The NES will focus on the development of the entrepreneur/individual rather than the enterprise and thus is aligned to this policy framework. The NES will not duplicate outputs and interventions but align and draw on the interventions proposed in this Policy in support of the development of the entrepreneur through the different stages of development.

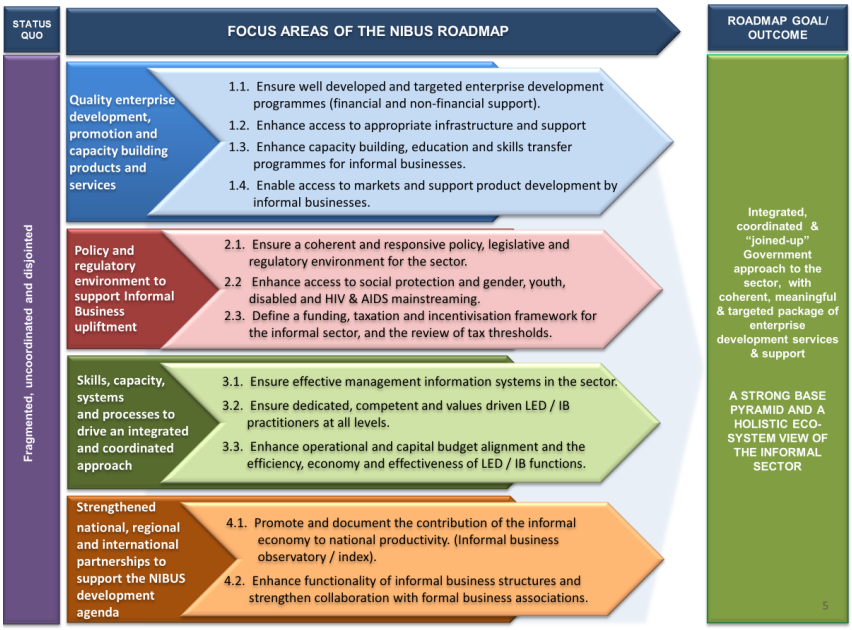
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The SMME and Co-operatives Funding Policy will assist to address the key challenge of access to finance, which consistently ranks as one of the most challenging obstacles to entrepreneurial activity, and one of the main reasons why entrepreneurs fail to start or exit a business.

3.5 NIBUS Alignment

The National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy (NIBUS) was developed in 2017 with the aim of facilitating the creation of an enabling environment that will enhance enterprise development support and coordinate intergovernmental and stakeholder relations to broaden participation of South Africa's informal business economy. The details of the NIBUS are summarised in the figure below:

Figure 7: NIBUS framework for informal business development.



The National Informal Business Upliftment Programmes are being delivered through two instruments:

- The Micro Enterprise Development Package (IMEDP), and the
- Shared Economic Infrastructure Facility (SEIF).

More recently, the Township and Rural Entrepreneurship (TREP) Programme has also prioritised support for this sector.

The NES will focus on the entrepreneur, while NIBUS focusses on informal businesses. The NES can leverage the instruments available in the NIBUS as required to support the development of the entrepreneur and promotion of entrepreneurship within the informal economy.

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3.6 Other Areas of Alignment

The NES is inclusive of closely related MSME issues including, but not limited to, access to finance, non-financial support, gender, youth and disabled individuals (GEYODI). It also includes specific focus on priority sectors such as "green" business, technology, social entrepreneurship, and export businesses. The Strategy approaches its subject first through a strategic national lens, and then evolves into specific strategic and programmatic recommendations and partnerships to achieve sustainable impact.

4. Operationalising and Implementing NES

The problem statement has indicated that the entrepreneurship ecosystem is fragmented and not co-ordinated. Various role players in the ecosystem provide different opportunities and service offerings for the entrepreneur, however, these are not tailored to the different stages of entrepreneurial development.

Entrepreneurship is not located in one single government department but is a cross-cutting/transversal function, that will require an inter-governmental basis and arrangement to ensure that the support and programmes across government are focussed and aligned to NES. The Department also has limited capacity to drive the NES alone and needs to mobilise as many key partnerships as possible to ensure buy-in, alignment and support for implementation of the NES.

The operationalising of the NES requires that these aspects be addressed, and that NES elevates and provides a priority national focus on the importance of entrepreneurship development. Lessons from the case study countries profiled in the Appendix, together with advice and guidance from OECD, UNCTAD and stakeholders consulted in the development of the NES, have assisted to inform the proposed implementation approach.

4.1 Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Role Players and Stakeholders

The South African entrepreneurship ecosystem is complex, given the large number of different role players. The Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs in South Africa (ANDE-SA) has provided direction on the ecosystem mapping. The diagram below provides a summary of the different ecosystem role players that will need to be mobilised and brought together as part of the NES, drawing on the work done by ANDE-SA.

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Figure 8: Mapping the entrepreneurial ecosystem, ANDE SA



The finance providers cover both local and international role players. The finance support provided to entrepreneurs include debt, equity, and grants. Typically, the finance providers include:

- Fund managers.
- Private equity
- Venture capital and angel investors
- Crowdfunders
- Specialised finance
- Direct finance providers linked to government and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)

Government has not been captured as a category on its own but features as part of the group of finance providers, capacity development providers and the education and training sector.

Capacity development providers include both local and international role players and cover:

- Initiatives and programmes within different government departments
- Corporates
- Non-profits
- For profit providers

Other support providers typically include:

- Network associations and their targeted events.
- Academics
- Consultants
- Foundations
- Media

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The ecosystem map has also captured entrepreneurs who may be located in the formal or informal/township sectors as well as geographically across South Africa in rural and/or urban contexts. The priority groups, namely, women, youth and persons with disabilities, would also form part of the entrepreneur category.

4.2 Alignment, Co-ordination and Collaboration

Within the NES the different ecosystem role players must be brought together to buy-in, focus and align their work and activities. Role clarification will need to be provided for each ecosystem role player category as a means to enable buy-in and alignment to the NES.

The operational arrangements for the NES must be set-up in a manner that promotes collaboration and supports innovation and initiatives. Duplication of efforts and resources should be avoided to ensure maximum utilisation of available resources in the ecosystem. Enabling the entrepreneur should be the overall objective of the collaboration.

With regards to government and the different initiatives and programme across government at a national level, as well as within the different spheres of government, an Inter=Governmental Relations (IGR) collaboration approach is required. There are many existing IGR structures that are working on sector and thematic areas that relate to NES. Duplication of these should be avoided, in favour of "drawing-in" and alignment and co-ordination with these existing initiatives. Prioritising will also be required within NES to identify which of these to target and will involve enabling the operationalising of NES and implementation going forward. All relevant IGR structures should however be made aware of and receive updates on the NES.

4.3 Implementation Approach

The NES cuts across various government departments and sectors. It also involves various stages of development and growth that need support and assistance. The NES is therefore complex and requires specialised knowledge and inputs from each of the various sectors.

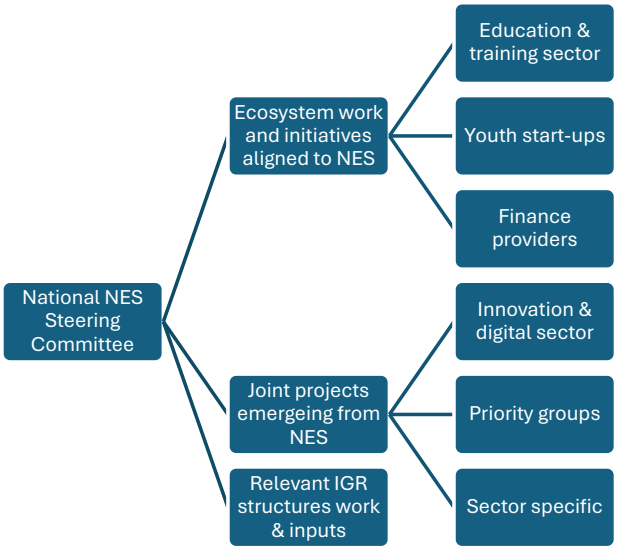
DSBD has put in place an approach that will ensure wide reach of all key sector stakeholders and ensure that there is ownership and buy-in to the NES.

The following implementation approach is therefore proposed:

- Establishment of National Steering Committee for NES set-up and driven by DSBD and involving the key ecosystem role players as identified in Section 4.1 and linking in with other relevant government departments and key IGR structures.
- The National NES steering committee will be underpinned by the work and initiatives taking place in the ecosystem aligned to and in support of the NES strategy. This will be captured and communicated in a Digital Platform (one-stop shop) for NES.
- There may be joint projects emerging from the National NES Steering Committee that will also form part of the implementation approach.

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The implementation approach is illustrated as follows:



The National NES steering committee will be responsible for:

- Oversight of the NES and the implementation plan.
- Proposing updates and amendments to the NES implementation plan as required
- Proposing priority sector interventions and projects as well as sector specific projects and interventions.
- Mobilising of NES partnerships and arrangements.
- Ongoing co-ordination, alignment, and collaboration in support of NES objectives.
- Communication of NES through the Integrated Digital Platform (one-stop shop).
- Ensuring appropriate support and opportunities are available for the entrepreneurs at each stage of development.
- Proposals to create and enabling environment and addressing NES regulatory challenges.

The high-level implementation plan for NES is detailed in the next section and will form part of the work of the National NES Steering Committee. This work will be further detailed in terms of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period by the National NES Steering Committee.

Technical assistance support will be mobilised from UNCTAD and other partners to support the National NES Steering Committee and specific pieces of work required to be done by the Committee. The National Steering Committee may form thematic working groups to explore specific issues as required.

Provincial Departments and municipalities may replicate the National NES Steering Committee for their provincial ecosystem if this promotes the overall objectives of NES and encourages efficient and effective support for entrepreneurs. Initiatives emerging from the District Development Model (DDM) work can be brought to the National NES Steering Committee as part of the IGR alignment processes.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 6866 **21 November 2025**

CO-OPERATIVES THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. BOASI AGRICULTURAL FARMING AND MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/008005/24)
2. ZIMKHATHI (2023/005684/24)
3. REGGIES CAR WASH AND GENERAL TRADING PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2011/008682/24)
4. NTINGA CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2006/000864/24)
5. MAIKAELELO SECURITY SERVICES PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/002214/24)
6. SUKUMANI FARMING PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/000626/24)
7. ROATRA CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/000408/24)
8. MASIWELENI GENERAL TRADING (2009/004594/24)
9. AREUTLWANENG PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/004761/24)
10. V CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL TRADING PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/000642/24)
11. ARK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING (2024/005236/24)
12. AMAKHOSI TANNERY AND MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/012869/24)
13. SINJENGOMTHI PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/008394/24)
14. TIRO LERUO MULTIPURPOSE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/004042/24)
15. SIZATHULI DRESS MAKING PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/003631/24)
16. TSHIENDEULU DZATA 1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2021/301419/24)
17. SO HAMBA SONKE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/002653/24)
18. NHLAYISO (2025/003878/24)
19. KE NAKO POULTRY FARM PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/002392/24)
20. DIE NYA TSE BOTSE (2023/004008/24)
21. KUZOLUNGA FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/010772/24)
22. ABAHLUMI N AND N TRADERS (2023/000781/24)
23. GALBESHE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2016/004746/24)
24. PFUXANANI WOMENS PRIMARY COOPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/007027/24)
25. INGWANE ELIHLE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/020589/24)
26. IZWILE INKOSI 9060 PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/010535/24)
27. BI-COL TRADING PRIMARY WORKERS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2016/002621/24)
28. MAG APO PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2020/006150/24)

Notice is hereby given that the names of the abovementioned co-operatives have been removed from the register in terms of the provisions of section 71A of the Co-operatives Amendment Act, No 6 of 2013.
Any objections to this procedure, which interested persons may wish to raise, must together with the reasons therefore, be lodged with this office before the expiration of the period of thirty days.

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES
Office of the Registrar of Co-operatives
Dti Campus
77 Meintjies Street
Pretoria
0002

Private Bag X237
Pretoria
0001

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 6867 **21 November 2025**

competitioncommission
south africa

THE COMPETITION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF ITS DECISIONS IN THE FOLLOWING MERGERS, WHICH WERE CONDITIONALLY APPROVED IN QUARTER 2 OF THE 2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR (1 JULY 2025 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2025)

1. **Case number: 2025Apr0055** – FR. Meyer's Sohn (Gmbh&Co.) KG and Gac Laser International Logistics (Pty) Ltd

2. **Case number: 2025Jul0015** – Markzuri Group Proprietary Limited and Swift Chemicals Proprietary Limited

3. **Case number: 2025Jul0019** – Tollman Family CC and White Cloud Ventures Limited

4. **Case number: 2025Jul0020** – Trident Capital Retail Proprietary Limited and Sanlam Life Insurance Limited IRO Shelly Centre

5. **Case number: 2025Jun0034** – The Ali Asad Family Trust and The Hamza Family Trust and Eston Brick and Tile Proprietary Limited and Long Meadow Estate Proprietary Limited

6. **Case number: 2025Jun0058** – Amic Trading Proprietary Limited and Global Toys Proprietary Limited

7. **Case number: 2025Jun0060** – ACDC Dynamics Proprietary Limited and Blue Nova Energy Proprietary Limited

8. **Case number: 2025Mar0059** – Sunshine Sugar SA Proprietary Limited and The Marketing, Sales and Distribution Operations of Gledhow Sugar Company

The merger notices are available on the Competition Commission of South Africa's website

https://www.compcom.co.za/notices/

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NO. 6868 **21 November 2025**

N O T I C E

COMPANIES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (CIPC)

Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
a member of the dtic group

Taking into consideration that CIPC official office days are Mondays to Fridays and does not include week-ends or public holidays, notice is hereby given in terms of and for purposes of the Acts mentioned in the Schedule below, that CIPC will be closed to the public from **10h00 on Wednesday 24 December 2025 and will re-open on Monday 5 January 2026.**

The CIPC Offices at –
a) the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic) (77 Meintjies Street, Block F – Entfutfukweni) in Sunnyside, Pretoria;
b) 1st floor, Office 103, Sancardia Building, 541 Madiba Street, Arcadia, Pretoria;
c) Norton Rose House No 8, Shop Number 3, Riebeek Street, Thibault Square, Cape Town; and
d) CIPC Kiosk in Pavilion Shopping Centre in Jack Martens Drive in Westville,
will re-open at 08h00 on Monday 5 January 2026.

The lodgment of documents and services of legal documents will be accepted on Tuesday 23 December 2025 until 15h30.

The days from Wednesday 24 December 2025 up to and including Friday 2 January 2026 will be regarded as *dies non* for purposes of the stated Acts.

CIPC offers different lodgment / filing methods for certain services to its customers. During this period, services processed by automated means will continue to be processed while those services which require back-office intervention / finalisation e.g. services which require scanned documents to be e-mailed to dedicated e-mail addresses or uploaded via electronic platforms e.g. New E-Services, will only resume from Monday 5 January 2026.

Please also take note that with regards to name reservations, all reserved names that would have lapsed between Wednesday 24 December 2025 up to and including Friday 2 January 2026, will now have their reservation dates moved forward to Monday 5 January 2026 and will, therefore, only elapse on that date.

SCHEDULE

Trade Marks Act, 1993
Patents Act, 1978
Design Act, 1993
Copyright Act, 1978
Companies Act, 2008
Close Corporations Act, 1984
Co-operatives Act, 2005
Registration of Copyright in Cinematograph Film Act, 1977

Kind regards.

Rory Voller
Signed by Rory Voller, RVoller@cipc.co.za
06/11/2025 10:15:48(UTC+02:00) SIGNIFLOW

Rory Voller
Commissioner: CIPC

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 6869 **21 November 2025**

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

PROPOSED RESERVE DETERMINATION FOR WATER RESOURCES FOR USUTHU-MHLATHUZE CATCHMENTS IN THE INKOMATI-USUTHU AND PONGOLA-MTAMVUNA WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS.

I, **Pemmy Castelina Pamela Majodina**, in terms of section 16(3) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), hereby publish, for public comments the proposed Reserve determination for the water resources in the Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna Water Management Areas, as set out in the Schedule.

Any person who wishes to submit comments on the proposed Reserve determination must submit their comments in writing within 60 days from the date of publication of this Notice by-

(a) Posting such comments to the following address:
Department of Water and Sanitation
Director: Reserve Determination', Attention: Mr Yakeen Atwaru
Ndinaye Building
Private Bag X313
PRETORIA
0001;

OR

(b) Hand delivering such comments to the following address:
Department of Water and Sanitation
Director: Reserve Determination', Attention: Mr Yakeen Atwaru
Ndinaye Building
178 Francis Baard Street
PRETORIA
0001;

OR

(c) sending such comments electronically to the following e-mail address:
Email: AtwaruY@dws.gov.za

Comments must be addressed to the Director: Reserve Determination and marked for the attention of Mr Yakeen Atwaru. Comments received after the closing date shall not be considered.

MISS PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA (MP)
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION
DATE: 01 - 10 - 2025

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SCHEDULE

1. DESCRIPTION OF WATER RESOURCE

(1) The Reserve is determined for all or part of every significant water resource within the catchments of the Usuthu-Mhlathuze, as set out below:

Water Management Areas: Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna
Drainage Region: W Primary Drainage Region
River(s): W1 catchment (main river: Mhlathuze).
W2 catchment (main river: UMfolozi).
W3 catchment (main river: Mkuze).
W4 catchment (main river: Pongola) - part of this catchment area falls within Eswatini.
W5 catchment (main river: Usutu) - much of this catchment falls within Eswatini.
W7 catchment (Kosi Bay and Lake Sibaya).

(2) The Reserve is hereby determined for all or part of the water resource referred to in sub-clause 1.1, which classes have been determined in Government Notice No. 52814 of 06 June 2025.

(3) The Minister has in terms of section 12 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998), prescribed a system for classifying water resources by issuing Government Notice No. R. 810, published in Gazette No. 33541 dated 17 September 2010. In terms of section 16(1) of the Act, the Minister must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the class of all or part of a water resource has been determined, by Notice in the Gazette, determine the Reserve for all or part of that water resource.

(4) The Minister, in terms of section 16(3) of the Act, proposes, for the purpose of section 16(1) of the Act, the following Reserve determination for the water resources of the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchments in the Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna Water Management Areas.

2. ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

(1) Acronyms used in Annexure A

BHN	Basic Human Needs
BHNR	Basic Human Needs Reserve
EcoSpecs	Ecological Specifications
EIS	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity
EWR	Ecological Water Requirement
EWR_MLF	Ecological Water Requirement_Maintenance Low Flows
WARMS	Water Allocation Registration Management System
GRA II	Groundwater Resource Assessment Phase II
GRDM	Groundwater Resource Directed Measures

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MAR	Mean Annual Runoff
MCM	Million Cubic Metres
PES	Present Ecological Status
REC	Recommended Ecological Category
TEC	Targeted Ecological Category
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EC	Electrical Conductivity
TIN	Total Inorganic Nitrogen
SRP	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus
RC	Reference Condition
WQU	Water Quality Unit
IUA	Integrated Unit of Analysis
RU	Resource Unit

(2) DEFINITIONS

In this Notice unless the context indicates otherwise –

"Baseflow" means a sustained low flow in rivers during dry or fair-weather conditions and includes contribution from delayed interflow and groundwater discharge;

"EWR" means Ecological Water Requirements and refers to the flow patterns (magnitude, timing and duration) and water quality needed to maintain a riverine ecosystem in a particular condition;

"Recharge" means the addition of water to the zone of saturation, either by downward percolation of precipitation or surface water and/ or the lateral migration of groundwater from adjacent aquifers; and

"the Act" means the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).

3. RESERVE DETERMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 16(3) OF THE ACT

(1) The Reserve determination for the quantity component of the Rivers in the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment includes the EWR sites as shown in **Table 1** and illustrated in **Figures 1 to 5** of **Annexure A**, and the basic human needs are as set out in **Table 2** of **Annexure A.**

(2) The Reserve determination for the quality component of the Rivers at EWR sites in the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment is set out in **Tables 3.1 to 3.8** of **Annexure A**.

(3) A summary of the Water Quantity & Quality Reserve for selected Wetlands for the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment is set out in **Tables 4.1 to 4.7** of **Annexure A.**

(4) The Reserve determination for the Estuaries in the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment is set out in **Tables 5.1** and the Threshold of Potential Concerns (TPC's) associated with each of the ecological specifications are provided in **Table 5.2 to 5.9** of **Annexure A.**

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(5) The Reserve determination for the groundwater contribution to the Reserve for Water Quantity for the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment is set out in **Table 6.1** of **Annexure A**.

(6) The Reserve determination for the groundwater contribution to the Reserve for Water Quality for the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment is set out in **Tables 7.1 to 7.9** of **Annexure A**.

4. COMMENCEMENT

The Reserve determinations made in this Notice commence on and apply from the date of publication hereof.

The Annexure to this Notice, containing the Reserve determination for the quantity and quality component of the rivers at EWR sites and the extrapolated nodes, estuaries, wetlands, groundwater contribution to the Reserve for water quantity and quality for the Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna Water Management Areas, can be accessed from:

https://www.dws.gov.za/wem/currentstudies/gazettedreserves.aspx

or requested from:

Director: Reserve Determination
Attention: Mr. Yakeen Atwaru
Department of Water and Sanitation
Ndinaye Building 5082
178 Francis Baard Street
Private Bag x 313
Pretoria
0001

E-mail: Atwaruy@dws.gov.za

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ISAZISO JIKELELE

ISAZISO Nombolo._____ SIKA-2025

UMNYANGO WEZAMANZI NOKUTHUTHWA KWENDLE

UMTHETHO WAMANZI KAZWELONKE, 1998

PRUKUNQUNYWA KWENDAWO YOKUGCINA OKUHLONGOZWAYO KWEMITHOMBO YAMANZI EZINDAWENI EZIPHATHA AMANZI E-USUTHU-MHLATHUZE EZINDAWENI ZOKULAWULWA KWAMANZI E-INKOMATI-USUTHU KANYE NASE-PONGOLA-MTAMVUNA.

Mina, **Pemmy Castelina Pamela Majodina**, ngokwesigaba 16(3) soMthetho Wamanzi Kazwelonke, ka-1998 (uMthetho Nombolo 36 ka-1998), ngalokhu ngishicilela, ukuze abantu baphawule ngokunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina yemithombo yamanzi yase-Inkomati-Usuthu kanye Nezindawo Zokulawulwa Kwamanzi zase-Pongola-Mtamvuna, njengoba kubekiwe Ohlelweni.

Noma imuphi umuntu ofisa ukuletha imibono ngokunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina kumele alethe imibono yakhe ngokubhaliwe ezinsukwini ezingu-60 kusukela ngosuku lokushicilelwa kwalesi Saziso ngoku-

(a) Ngokuthumela imibono enjalo ekhelini elilandelayo:
Umnyango Wezamanzi Nokuthuthwa Kwendle
Umqondisi: Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina,
Ukunakwa: Mnu. Yakeen Atwaru
Ndinaye Building
Private Bag X313
PRETORIA
0001;

NOMA

(b) Ukuhambisa ngokwakho leyo mibono ekhelini elingezansi:
Umnyango Wezamanzi Nokuthuthwa Kwendle
Umqondisi: Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina,
Ukunakwa: Mnu. Yakeen Atwaru
Ndinaye Building
178 Francis Baard Street
PRETORIA
0001;

NOMA

(c) Ngokuthumela leyo mibono nge- elekthronikhi ku-imeyli elandelayo:
i-Imeyli: AtwaruY@dws.gov.za

Imibono kumele ibhekiswe kuMqondisi: Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina futhi kubekwe uphawu lokunakwa nguMnu Yakeen Atwaru. Imibono etholwe ngemuva kosuku lokuvala ngeke icatshangwe.

NKOSAZANA PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA (ILUNGU LEPHALAMENDE)
UNGQONGQOSHE WEZAMANZI NOKUTHUTHWA KWENDLE
USUKU: 01 – 10 – 2025

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UHLELO

1. UHLELO LOMTHOMBO WAMANZI

(1) Indawo Yokugcina inqunyelwa yonke noma ingxenye yemithombo yamanzi emikhulu ezindaweni eziphatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze, njengoba kubekwe ngezansi:

Indawo Yokulawulwa Kwamanzi: Inkomati-Usuthu and Pongola-Mtamvuna

Izifunda Zamapayipi Okudonsa Amanzi: Isifunda Sepayipi Lokudonsa Amanzi Esiyinhloko e-W

Imifula: Indawo ephatha amanzi i-W1 (umfula omkhulu: iMhlathuze).
Indawo ephatha amanzi i-W2 (umfula omkhulu: i-UMfolozi).
Indawo ephatha amanzi i-W3 (umfula omkhulu: iMkuze).
Indawo ephatha amanzi i-W4 (umfula omkhulu: iPongola) – ingxenye yalendawo ephatha amanzi iwela ngaphansi kwase-Eswatini.
Indawo ephatha amanzi i-W5 (umfula omkhulu: i-Usutu) - ingxenye yalendawo ephatha amanzi iwela ngaphansi kwase-Eswatini.
Indawo ephatha amanzi i-W7 (i-Kosi Bay kanye neChibi laseSibaya).

(2) Indawo Yokugcina ngalokhu inqunyelwa yonke noma ingxenye yemithombo yamanzi okubhekiselwa kuyo esigatshaneni 1.1, osigaba saso sinqunywe kwiSaziso sikaHulumeni Nombolo 52814 sika-06 Juni 2025.

(3) Ungqongqoshe ngokwesigaba 12 soMthetho Wezamanzi Kazwelonke, ka-1998 (Umthetho Nombolo 36 ka-1998), unqume uhlelo lokuhlukaniswa kwemithombo yamanzi ngokukhishwa kweSaziso sikaHulumeni Nombolo R. 810, eshicilelwe kuMbiko kaHulumeni No. 33541 wangomhlaka 17 Septhemba 2010. Ngokwesigaba 16 (1) soMthetho, uNgqongqoshe kufanele, ngokushesha uma kungenzeka ngemuva kokunqunywa kwesigaba sayo yonke noma ingxenye yomthombo wamanzi, ngeSaziso embikweni sikaHulumeni, anqume Indawo Yokugcina yawo wonke noma ingxenye yalowo mthombo wamanzi.

(4) Ungqongqoshe, ngokwesigaba 16(3) soMthetho, uhlongoza, ngenjongo yesigaba 16(1) soMthetho, ukunqunywa okulandelayo Kwendawo Yokugcina kwemithombo yamanzi ezindaweni eziphatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze ezise-Inkomati-Usuthu kanye Nezindawo Zokulawulwa Kwamanzi zase-Pongola-Mtamvuna.

2. Ama-AKHRONIMI NEZINCAZELO

(1) Ama-akhronimi asetshenziswe kuSithasiselo A

i-BHN	Izidingo Zabantu Eziyisisekelo (i-Basic Human Needs)
i-BHNR	Indawo Yokugcina Yezidingo Zabantu Eziyisisekelo (i-Basic Human Needs Reserve)
i-EcoSpecs	Ukucaciswa Kwemvelo (i-Ecological Specifications)
i-EIS	Ukubaluleka Kwemvelo Nokuzwela (i-Ecological Importance and Sensitivity)
i-EWR	Izidingo Zamanzi Emvelo (i-Environmental Water Requirement)

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i-EWR_MLF	Izidingo Zamanzi Emvelo_Ukusebenza Kokunakekelwa Okuncane (i-Ecological Water Requirement_Maintenance Low Flows_
i-WARMS	Uhlelo Lokulawulwa Kokubhaliswa Kokwabiwa Kwamanzi (i-Water Allocation Registration Management System)
i-GRA II	Isigaba II Sokuhlolwa Kwemithombo Yamanzi Angaphansi Komhlaba (i-Groundwater Resource Assessment Phase II)
i-GRDM	Izinyathelo Eziqondiswe Emithonjeni Yamanzi Angaphansi Komhlaba (i-Groundwater Resource Directed Measures)
i-MAR	Isilinganiso Sonyaka Kokugeleza (i-Mean Annual Runoff)
i-MCM	Ama-Cubic Mitha Ayizigidi (i-Million Cubic Metres)
i-PES	Isimo Sezemvelo Samanje (i-Present Ecological Status)
i-REC	Isigaba Semvelo Esiphakanyisiwe (i-Recommended Ecological Category)
i-TEC	Isigaba Semvelo Esihlosiwe (i-Target Ecological Category)
i-DWS	UMnyango Wezamanzi Nokuthuthwa Kwendle (i-Department of Water and Sanitation)
i-DWAF	UMnyango Wezamanzi Namahlathi (i-Department of Water Affairs and Forestry)
i-EC	Ukudluliselwa Kukagesi (i-Electrical Conductivity)
i-TIN	Ingqikithi ye-Nitrogen Yezinto Ezingaphili (i-Total Inorganic Nitrogen
i-SRP	I-Phosphorus Esebenzayo Encibilikayo (i-Soluble Reactive Phosphorus)
i-RC	Isimo Sokubhekiselwa (i-Reference Condition)
i-WQU	Iyunithi Yezinga Lamanzi (i-Water Quality Unit)
i-IUA	Iyunithi Yokuhlaziya Edidiyelwe (i-Integrated Unit of Analysis)
i-RU	Iyunithi Yomthombo (i-Resource Unit)

(2) IZINCAZELO

Kulesi Saziso ngaphandle uma isimo sibonisa okuhlukile –

"ukugeleza okuyisisekelo" kusho ukugeleza okuphansi okuqhubekayo emifuleni phakathi nezimo zezulu ezomile noma ezilungile futhi kuhlanganisa umnikelo osuka ekubambezelekeni kokugeleza nokuphuma kwamanzi angaphansi komhlaba;

"i-EWR" isho Izidingo Zamanzi Ezemvelo futhi ibhekisela kumaphethini okugeleza (ubukhulu, isikhathi nobude) kanye nezinga lamanzi elidingekayo ukuze kugcinwe imvelo yomfula esimeni esithile;

"Ukugcwaliswa" kusho ukwengezwa kwamanzi endaweni yokugcwala, kungaba ngokungena phansi kwemvula noma kwamanzi angaphezulu kanye/noma ukufuduka kwamanzi angaphansi komhlaba avela eziphethwini ezingomakhelwane; kanye

"uMthetho" usho uMthetho Wamanzi Kazwelonke, 1998 (uMthetho Nombolo 36 ka-1998).

3. UKUNQUNYWA KWENDAWO YOKUGCINA NGOKUPHATHELENE NESIGABA 16(3) SOMTHETHO

(1) Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina yengxenye yenani Lemifula endaweni ephatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze kuhlanganisa izindawo ze-EWR njengoba kuboniswe

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kuThebula 1 futhi kufanekisiwe **Kwimifanekiso 1** kuya ku-**5 yeSithasiselo A**, futhi izidingo zabantu eziyisisekelo zibekwe **kuThebula 2 leSithasiselo A.**

(2) Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina yengxenye yezinga Lemifula endaweni ephatha amanzi ezindaweni ze-EWR e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze kubekwe **kumaThebula 3.1 kuya ku-3.8 eSithasiselo A**.

(3) Isifinyezo Sendawo Yokugcina Yenani kanye Nezinga Lamanzi Ezindaweni Ezingamaxhaphozi ezikhethiwe endaweni ephatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze sibekwe **kumaThebula 4.1 kuya ku-4.7 eSithasiselo A.**

(4) Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina Yezizalo Zemifula endaweni ephatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze kubekwe **kuThebula 5.1** futhi Izinkinga Ezingaba Khona (ama-Threshold of Potential Concerns) (ama-TPC) Izinkinga ezihambisana nokucaciswa kwemvelo ngayinye nazo zinikezwe **kumaThebula 5.2 kuya ku-5.9** of **eSithasiselo A.**

(5) Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina ekufakeni isandla kwamanzi angaphansi komhlaba Endaweni Yokugcina Kwinani Lamanzi endaweni ephatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze kubekwe **kuThebula 6.1 weSithasiselo A**.

(6) Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina ekufakeni isandla kwamanzi angaphansi komhlaba Endaweni Yokugcina Ezingeni Lamanzi endaweni ephatha amanzi e-Usuthu-Mhlathuze kubekwe **umaThebula 7.1 kuya ku-7.9 eSithasiselo A**.

4. UKUQALA

Ukunqunywa Kwezindawo Zokulondoloza okwenziwe kulesi Saziso kuzoqala futhi kusebenze kusuka ngosuku lokushicilelwa kwalokhu.

Isithasiselo salesi Saziso, esiqukethe ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina yengxenye yenani nezinga lemifula ezindaweni ze-EWR kanye nezindawo ezandisiwe, izizalo zemifula, izindawo zamaxhaphozi, igalelo lamanzi angaphansi komhlaba Endaweni Yokugcina yenani nezinga lamanzi e-Inkomati-Usuthu kanye Nezindawo Zokulawulwa Kwamanzi zase-Pongola-Mtamvuna, singatholakala ku-:

https://www.dws.gov.za/wem/currentstudies/gazettedreserves.aspx

noma sicelwe ku-:

Umqondisi: Ukunqunywa Kwendawo Yokugcina
Ukunakwa: Mnu. Yakeen Atwaru
Umnyango Wezamanzi Nokuthuthwa Kwendle
Ndinaye Building 5082
178 Francis Baard Street
Private Bag x 313
Pretoria
0001

i-Imeyli: Atwaruy@dws.gov.za

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3610 OF 2025

AMENDMENT NOTICE

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 A (4) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Amending Notice No. 1783 of 1998 published in Government Gazette No. 19171 dated 28 August 1998 in respect of the claim lodged by **Adimulam Naidoo**, under Reference No. **KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/670** to:

REPLACE

Extent of property	**:**	**813 square metres**

WITH

Extent of property	**:**	**923, 44205 square metres**

_____

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3611 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 A (3) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Court Order dated 13 June 2025 granted by the Land Claims Court of South Africa under case number LCC 01/2009, the notices of claims published in respect of the Amaqamu Tribe under Reference Numbers KRN6/2/2/E/38/0/0/68 and KRN 6/2/2/E/4/0/0/9 , which notices were published in terms of Notice No. 1701 of 2002, published in Government Gazette No. 23817 dated 13 September 2002, Notice No. 1773 of 2003 published in Government Gazette No. 25134 dated 4 July 2003 and Notice No. 152 of 2009 published in Government Gazette No. 31864 dated 13 February 2009 are with effect from date of the order no longer subject to any land claims and are hereby **WITHDRAWN** by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3612 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**Sub 34 (a subdivision of Subdivision K) of the farm Garibaldi No. 2161, now known as Portion 34 of the farm Garibaldi No. 2161**
Extent of property	:	**1, 6187 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**uMgungundlovu District Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T13148/1985**
Current Owner	:	**Regional and Land Affairs**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**None**
Claimant	:	**Suryakumarie Beharie**
Date claim lodged	:	**16 October 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN62/2/E/38/0/0/65**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3613 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**That portion of Durban commonly known as Shack No. 34 Newlands**
District Municipality	:	**eThekwini District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**eThekwini Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Claimant	:	**Zandile Patricia Gabela**
Date claim lodged	:	**30 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/1637/84**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

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Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3614 OF 2025

AMENDMENT NOTICE

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 A (4) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Amending Notice 3309 of 2003 published in *Government Gazette* No. 25729 on 21 November 2003 in respect of the claim lodged by Sominthra Jugroo, under Reference No. **KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/341** to:

1. EXCLUDE THE PROPERTY IN SCHEDULE BELOW

NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NUMBER	DATE OF LODGEMENT
75	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/341	Dhrampal Ramnarain	1. Lot 42 of Lot 43,44 and 45 of Lot E of the farm Cato Manor 812 2. Lot 59 of Lot 43,44, and 45 of Lot E of the farm Cato Manor 812 3. Lot 41 of Lot 43,44 and 45 of Lot E of the farm Cato Manor 812	1. 1012 sqm 2. 3962 sqm 3. 1012 sqm	1. T13011/1968 2. T20530/1974 3. T7260/1975	8 September 1998

2. INCLUDE THE PROPERTY IN SCHEDULE BELOW

NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NUMBER	DATE OF LODGEMENT
75	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/341	Sominthra Jugroo	Lot 42 of Lot 43,44 and 45 of Lot E of the farm Cato Manor 812, now known as Erf 1127 Cato Manor	1012 sqm	T13011/1968	8 September 1998

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3615 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**Portion 26 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Crane Valley No. 7576, previously known as the Remainder of Lot 39A of the farm Crane Valley No. 7576**
Extent of property	:	**7, 9545 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**Amajuba District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Dannhauser Local Municipality**
Administrative District:	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Previous Title Deed No.	:	**T2170/1952**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T12055/1965**
Current Owner	:	**R S A**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**I-4661/1977LG**
Claimant	:	**Mpande Khoza**
Date claim lodged	:	**31 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/17/0/0/176**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3616 OF 2025

AMENDMENT NOTICE

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 A (4) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Amending Notice 131 of 2018 published in *Government Gazette* No. 41498 on 16 March 2018 in respect of the claim lodged by Bonginkosi Isaac Khumalo on behalf of the Khumalo Family, under Reference No. **KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/505** to:

1. EXCLUDE THE PROPERTY IN SCHEDULE BELOW

NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	LODGMENT DATE
1	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/505	Bonginkosi Isaac Khumalo	That portion only of Cato Manor, commonly known as 15 New Clare	24-07-1996

2. INCLUDE THE PROPERTY IN SCHEDULE BELOW

NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF CLAIMANT	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	LODGMENT DATE
1	KRN6/2/3/E/8/817/2716/505	Bonginkosi Isaac Khumalo	That portion only of Cato Manor, commonly known as KU 11 New Clear-Mount Carmel	24-07-1996

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3617 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**see attached schedule**
Extent of property	:	**see attached schedule**
District Municipality	:	**uThukela District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**see attached schedule**
Current Owner	:	**see attached schedule**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**see attached schedule**
Claimant	:	**Justice Madondo**
Date claim lodged	:	**26 February 1997**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/51/0/0/8**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	PREVIOUS TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	Portion 0 of Erf 311 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 0993 ha	T4576/1965	T27427/1992	Anwar Goolam Hoosen Gangat	None
2	Portion 0 of Erf 312 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 0995 ha	T4576/1965	T11994/2013	Balesh Rampiara Sarjoo, Madhuri Sarjoo and Veerosha Rampiara Sarjoo	None
3	Portion 0 of Erf 342 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 0994 ha	T4576/1965	T20965/1997	Mhlabuzile Hadebe	None
4	Portion 0 of Erf 343 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 1050 ha	T4576/1965	T6854/1992	Mohamed Hussain Khan and Shaheedah Khan	None
5	Portion 0 of Erf 344 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 1050 ha	T4576/1965	T10132/1982	Mahomed Ebrahim Mamoojee	none
6	Portion 0 of Erf 345 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 1050 ha	T4576/1965	T9073/1981	Rabia Moosa Mamoojee	None
7	Portion 0 of Erf 346 Weenen Ext 1, previously known as a portion of Lot 80 Weenen Township	0, 0994 ha	T4576/1965	T4121/1190	Rehana Moosa Sader	None

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3618 OF 2025

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL IN TERMS OF SECTION 11A (3) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11A (3) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) as amended, that the notice of the claim lodged by **Tata Mafana on behalf of the Latha, Nzimande, Nsindane, Dlamini and Magosa Families** under Reference Number **KRN6/2/2/E/16/0/0/51**, in the District of Ixopo, KwaZulu-Natal, which was published under Notice No. 2142 of 2023 in *Government Gazette* No. 49603 dated 3 November 2023 has been **WITHDRAWN** by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3619 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**see attached schedule**
Extent of property	:	**see attached schedule**
District Municipality	:	**Harry Gwala District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**see attached schedule**
Current Owner	:	**see attached schedule**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**see attached schedule**
Claimant	:	**Tata Mafana on behalf of the Josephine Bridge Group of Families**
Date claim lodged	:	**21 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/16/0/0/151**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	A portion of the consolidated Portion 7 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085, known before consolidation as Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	47, 0666 ha	T9504/2021	Umasa Projects Proprietary Limited	None
2	A portion of the consolidated Portion 7 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085, known before consolidation as Portion 2 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	117, 7626 ha	T9504/2021	Umasa Projects Proprietary Limited	None
3	A portion of the consolidated Portion 5 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085, known before consolidation as Portion 3 of Portion 1 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	58, 6060 ha	T39019/2001	Evan Antel Family Trust-Trustees	None
4	A portion of the consolidated Portion 5 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085, known before consolidation as Portion 4 of Portion 2 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	44, 1118 ha	T39019/2001	Evan Antel Family Trust-Trustees	None
5	Portion 5 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	102, 7178 ha	T39019/2001	Evan Antel Family Trust-Trustees	None
6	Portion 6 of Portion 1 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	73, 4616 ha	T46467/2005	John William Sfaelos	None
7	Portion 7 of the farm Mimosa Brae No. 2085	164, 8292 ha	T9504/2021	Umasa Projects Proprietary Limited	None

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3620 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**A portion of Portion 0 of the farm Lot 321 Empangeni No. 13040**
Extent of property	:	**120 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**King Cetshwayo District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Umhlathuze Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T5585/1975** **T20341/2017**
Current Owner	:	**National Government of the Republic of South Africa**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**K2382/2017S; K2638/2000S; VA1425/2009; VA2428/2000; VA2982/2017**
Claimant	:	**Mbongwa Richard Mashiyana on behalf of the Mashiyana Community**
Date claim lodged	:	**31 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/21/0/0/44**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3621 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Blaauw Krans No. 1123**
Extent of property	:	**145, 3990 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**uThukela District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T33510/2019**
Current Owner	:	**Udukane Communal Property Association**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**VA3856/20147**
Claimant	:	**Xobisile Creslentia Mntambo**
Date claim lodged	:	**3 March 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/51/0/0/10**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3622 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**see attached schedule**
Extent of property	:	**see attached schedule**
District Municipality	:	**Harry Gwala District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**see attached schedule**
Current Owner	:	**see attached schedule**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**see attached schedule**
Claimant	:	**Nyangayezizwe Vincent Ngongoma**
Date claim lodged	:	**10 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/16/0/0/74**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	Portion 0 of the farm Sikaka No. 14234	240 ha	G62/1958	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	VA2929/2016
2	Portion 0 of the farm Lot BZ1 No. 8360	20 ha	T19283/1990	Diocese of Marianhill of the Archdiocese of Durban	None
3	Portion 0 of the farm Lot BZ2 No. 8359	60 ha	T19283/1990	Diocese of Marianhill of the Archdiocese of Durban	None

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3623 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a Claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**A portion of Portion 0 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Stags No. 13409**
Extent of property	:	**20 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**uMgungundlovu District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Mpofana Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T31692/2000**
Current Owner	:	**Millennium Trust-Trustees**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**B5040/2010; VA864/2006**
Claimant	:	**Marwanqana Shapton Nxumalo**
Date claim lodged	:	**18 July 1996**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/24/0/0/4**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3624 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**Portion 0 of Erf 965 Newcastle, previously known as Lot 30 Carrington, Lennoxton Township**
Extent of property	:	**0, 4047 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**Amajuba District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**Newcastle Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T26563/1994**
Current Owner	:	**Newcastle Municipality**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**VA1236/1994**
Claimant	:	**Nomkhozi Elizabeth Shongwe**
Date claim lodged	:	**9 October 1995**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/31/0/0/106**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3625 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**see attached schedule**
Extent of property	:	**see attached schedule**
District Municipality	:	**eThekwini District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**eThekwini Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**see attached schedule**
Current Owner	:	**see attached schedule**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**see attached schedule**
Claimant	:	**Bhekumbuso Jacob Shandu on behalf of the Shozi and Shezi Families**
Date claim lodged	:	**29 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/44/0/0/56**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	Portion 0 of Erf 1306 Kingsburgh Ext 6	0, 0930 ha	T17350/1991	Jan Stelpstra and Brenda Stelpstra	B21276/2005 B22667/2004 B40520/2006
2	Portion 0 of Erf 1307 Kingsburgh Ext 6	0, 0930 ha	T16856/2013	Sibusiso Innocent Mfeka and Mambibi Suzen Mfeka	B9384/2013
3	Portion 1(Remaining Extent) of the farm Good Hope No. 962	0, 1002 ha	Not Registered		I3959/1976LG

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3626 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 11 (A) (2) OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, NO 22 OF 1994

WHEREAS a land claim was lodged by Sidunu Burning Zuka on behalf of the Zuka Family, which claim was published in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No 22 of 1994 (as amended), herein referred to as the Act.

NOW THEREFORE NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 11(A) (2) of the Act that at the expiry of **thirty (30) days** from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, the notice of the claim previously published in terms of section 11 (1) of the Act under Notice No. 137 of 2007 published in Government Gazette No. 29611 dated 16 February 2007 will be amended to **INCLUDE** the property listed below unless cause to the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner.

The details of Notice No. 137 of 2007 published in Government Gazette No. 29611 dated 16 February 2007, include the following:

Reference No.	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/25/0/0/39**
Claimant	:	**Sidunu Burning Zuka on behalf of the Zuka Family**
Property Description	:	**Portion 4 of Portion 1 of the farm Modderfontein No. 211**
Total extent	:	**43, 6018 hectares**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T11796/1996** **T11797/1986**
Owner	:	**Timothy James Stubbs**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**B5633/1999**

Any party who may have an interest in the above mentioned land claim is hereby invited to make representations, within 30 days from the publication of this notice, as to show cause why the claim should not be amended in terms of section 11 (A) (4) of the Act.

The representations must be forwarded to

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355-8400
Fax: (033) 342-3409

Submissions may also be delivered to African Life Building, Second Floor, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg 3201.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU-NATAL
DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE 3627 OF 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) that a Claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties have been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will further investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	**Portion 2 of the farm Umgetu No. 14830**
Extent of property	:	**23, 1702 hectares**
District Municipality	:	**uMgungundlovu District Municipality**
Local Municipality	:	**uMngeni Local Municipality**
Administrative District	:	**KwaZulu-Natal**
Current Title Deed No.	:	**T13164/2024**
Current Owner	:	**Constant Cottages Proprietary Limited**
Bonds & Restrictive Conditions (Interdicts)	:	**K93/1973s**
Claimant	:	**Zwelakhe Zuma**
Date claim lodged	:	**21 December 1998**
Reference number	:	**KRN6/2/2/E/19/0/0/32**

Any party/parties who have an interest in the above-mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit, within **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, any representations and/ or information which shall assist the Commissioner in proving or disproving this claim.

Should no information and/ or representations from the affected party/ parties be forthcoming within the stipulated period, the affected party/parties shall be *ipso facto* barred from further doing so and the Commission shall continue with the subsequent processes towards completion of the investigation.

Any comments and information should be submitted to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 3628 OF 2025

NATIONAL OFFICE
851 River View Park Street
Riverview Office Park
Halfway Gardens
Midrand
1685
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL
NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council intends to amend the Rules made in terms of sections 95(1) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by amending Part I (Definitions) of the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

Explanatory Note

Words in Italic and underlined with a solid line indicate proposed insertions to the existing Rule, which will necessitate a change in the subsequent numbering of the following provisions.

Amendment to rule 1.20 of the Legal Practice Council Rules.

1.20. Good standing" means, in relation to a legal practitioner:
1.20.1 that the name of the legal practitioner is on the roll of legal practitioners and that he or she has not been suspended from practice;
1.20.2 that there are no proceedings pending or contemplated to remove the name of the legal practitioner from the roll of legal practitioners or to suspend him or her from practice;
1.20.3 *that the legal practitioner, if he or she is required by the Act or these Rules to submit or to ensure the submission of an annual audit report, inspector's report or financial statement, has complied with such requirement within the prescribed period as determined by the Council;*
1.20.4 that where the legal practitioner is required to be in possession of a Fidelity Fund certificate, he or she is in possession of a valid Fidelity Fund certificate; and
1.20.5 that the legal practitioner is up to date with all amounts owed by him or her to the Council.

In terms of Section 95(4)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, legal practitioners and any interested persons are hereby invited to submit comment to the Council in writing on the proposed amendment.

Please note that all comments must be sent by email to rules@lpc.org.za by no later than **22 December 2025**.

Signed at **Midrand** on **11 November 2025**.

ADV PG SELEKA SC
Chairperson- Legal Practice Council

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 3629 OF 2025

NATIONAL OFFICE
Thornhill Office Park
Building 20
94 Bekker Road
Vorna Valley, Midrand
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council intends to amend the Rules made in terms of sections 95(1) (Zk) read with section 85(1)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by amendment of the following rule(s) to the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

Explanatory Note

The proposed insertions have been carefully formulated to precisely mirror the intent and legal effect of the proposed amendment to Rule 27.1, thereby ensuring perfect harmonisation across all relevant rules. The proposed deletions remove the now-obsolete grace period and the associated "statement of intent" requirement, leaving no room for ambiguity.

Words in bold type square brackets **[ ]** indicate proposed deletions from the existing Rule.

Words in Italic and underlined with a solid line indicate proposed insertions to the existing Rule.

Proposed amendment to Rules 47.7.1 of the Legal Practice Council Rules.

47.7 Every such application shall be accompanied by-

47.7.1 **[in the case of an applicant who, for the first time, is required to be in possession of a Fidelity Fund certificate, a statement indicating that the applicant shall within a period of one year after the date on which the applicant was required for the first time to be in possession of a Fidelity Fund certificate, or within such further period as the Council may approve in any specific case, complete to the satisfaction of the Council a legal practice management course approved by the Council, failing which a Fidelity Fund certificate will not be issued to him or her until he or she has completed the course]** *in the case of an applicant who, for the first time, is required to be in possession of a Fidelity Fund certificate, proof to the satisfaction of the Council that the applicant has completed a legal practice management course approved by the Council;*

47.7.2 in the case of a legal practitioner other than one referred to in rule 47.7.1, the certificate of an auditor in respect of an audit of his or her trust accounts that had been performed for the year ended immediately prior to the application.

In terms of Section 95(4)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, legal practitioners and any interested persons are hereby invited to submit comment to the Council in writing on the proposed amendment.

Please note that all comments must be sent by email to rules@lpc.org.za by no later than **22 December 2025**.

Signed at **Midrand** on **11 November 2025**.

ADV PG SELEKA SC
Chairperson- Legal Practice Council

Executive Committee: Ms. Kathleen Matolo - Dlepu – Chairperson, Adv Anthea Platt SC - Deputy Chairperson, Adv. Greg Harpur SC, Ms. Trudie Nichols, Mr Lutendo Sigogo, Mr Jan Stemmett, Adv. Ghandi Badela, Executive Officer: Ms. Charity Nzuza

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 3630 OF 2025

NATIONAL OFFICE
Thornhill Office Park
Building 20
94 Bekker Road
Vorna Valley, Midrand
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) & (4) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT, 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council intends to amend the Rules made in terms of sections 95(1) (z) read with section 32(3) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended) by amendment of the following rule(s) to the South African Legal Practice Council Rules:

Explanatory Note

The proposed insertions have been carefully formulated to precisely mirror the intent and legal effect of the proposed amendment to Rule 27.1 of the Legal Practice Council Rules thereby ensuring perfect harmonisation across all relevant rules. The proposed deletions remove the now-obsolete grace period, leaving no room for ambiguity.

Words in bold type square brackets **[ ]** indicate proposed deletions from the existing Rule.

Words in *Italic* and underlined with a solid line indicate proposed insertions to the existing Rule.

Proposed amendment to Rules 32.2.2 of the Legal Practice Council Rules.

32.2 An advocate referred to in section 34(2)(a)(i) and practising as such may at any time, as determined in the rules and upon payment of the fee determined by the Council, apply to the Council for the conversion of his or her enrolment to that of an advocate referred to in section 34(2)(a)(ii) and practising as such, provided the applicant satisfies the Council –

32.2.1 that the applicant has passed the examination required to be passed by attorneys so as to reflect that the applicant has the required knowledge of accounting for the keeping of accounting records referred to in section 87 of the Act and for compliance with the accounting rules published by the Council from time to time;

32.2.2 that the applicant shall **[within a period of one year after the date on which the applicant was required for the first time to be in possession of a Fidelity Fund Certificate, or within such further period as the Council may approve in any specific case, complete to the satisfaction of the Council a legal practice management course approved by the Council]** *prior to being issued with a Fidelity Fund Certificate for the first time as envisaged in terms of section 84(1) of the Act, complete to the satisfaction of the Council a legal practice management course approved by the Council*;

In terms of Section 95(4)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, legal practitioners and any interested persons are hereby invited to submit comment to the Council in writing on the proposed amendment.

Please note that all comments must be sent by email to rules@lpc.org.za by no later than **22 December 2025**.

Signed at **Midrand** on **11 November 2025**.

ADV PO SELEKA SC
Chairperson- Legal Practice Council

Executive Committee: Ms. Kathleen Matolo - Dlepu – Chairperson, Adv Anthea Platt SC - Deputy Chairperson, Adv. Greg Harpur SC, Ms. Trudie Nichols, Mr Lutendo Sigogo, Mr Jan Stemmett, Adv. Ghandi Badela, Executive Officer: Ms. Charity Nzuza

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE 3631 OF 2025

NATIONAL OFFICE
Building 10
Riverview Office Park
100 River View Park Street
Halfway Gardens
Midrand 1685
Tel: 010 001 8500

LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL PRACTICE COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(1) OF THE LEGAL PRACTICE ACT 28 OF 2014

Notice is hereby given that the Council amends the Rules made in terms of sections 95(1)(x) read with section 32(1)(a) of the Legal Practice Act, 28 of 2014 (as amended), in the following respects:

Amendment to rule 30.4 of the legal practice Council rules:

Rule 30. Application for conversion of enrolment by attorneys and advocates.

30.4 The application referred to in rule 30.1 must be signed by the applicant, and must be accompanied by the following-

30.4.1 proof of payment of the prescribed fee;

30.4.2 where the applicant is an attorney applying to convert his or her enrolment to that of an advocate-

Amendment to rule 31.4 of the legal practice Council rules:

Rule 31. Conversion of non-practising legal practitioners to practising legal practitioners and vice versa.

31.4 The application referred to in rule 31.1 must be signed by the applicant and must be accompanied by proof of payment of the prescribed fee.

31.5 Where the applicant is a practising legal practitioner, and the Council is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to convert his or her enrolment to that of a non-practising legal practitioner, the Council shall remove the name of the applicant from the roll of practising legal practitioners and shall place the name of the applicant on the roll of non-practising legal practitioners.

Signed at **Midrand** on **11 November 2025**.

ADV PG SELEKA SC
Chairperson- Legal Practice Council

NATIONAL TREASURY

NOTICE 3632 OF 2025

PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, 1999:
TECHNICAL CHANGES OF PUBLIC ENTITIES

I, Enoch Godongwana, Minister of Finance, in terms of section 47, read with section 48, of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999 – "the Act"), with effect from the date of publication of this notice, hereby amend—

(a) **Part A** of Schedule 3 to the Act by replacing—

(i) "Artscape" with "**Artscape NPC**";

(ii) "Market Theatre Foundation" with "**The Market Theatre Foundation NPC**";

(iii) "Mining Qualifications Authority" with "**Mining Qualifications Authority (Pty) Ltd**";

(iv) "National Arts Council" with "**National Arts Council NPC**";

(v) "National Empowerment Fund" with "**National Empowerment Fund Corporation SOC Ltd**";

(vi) "National Housing Finance Corporation" with "**National Housing Finance Corporation SOC Ltd**";

(vii) "SA Civil Aviation Authority" with "**South African Civil Aviation Authority**";

(viii) "SA Council for Educators" with "**South African Council for Educators**";

(ix) "SA Heritage Resources Agency" with "**South African Heritage Resources Agency**";

(x) "SA Institute for Drug-free Sport" with "**South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport**";

(xi) "SA Library for the Blind, Grahamstown" with "**South African Library for the Blind**";

(xii) "SA Maritime Safety Authority" with "**South African Maritime Safety Authority**";

(xiii) "SA Medical Research Council" with "**South African Medical Research Council**";

(xiv) "SA National Accreditation System" with "**South African National Accreditation System**";

(xv) "SA National Roads Agency" with "**The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd**";

(xvi) "SA Qualifications Authority" with "**South African Qualifications Authority**";

(xvii) "SA Revenue Service" with "**South African Revenue Service**";

(xviii) "SA Tourism Board" with "**South African Tourism Board**";

(xix) "Servcon" with "**Servcon Housing Solutions (Pty) Ltd**";

(xx) "Special Investigation Unit" with "**Special Investigating Unit**";

(xxi) "State Information Technology Agency" with "**State Information Technology Agency SOC Ltd**";

(xxii) "State Theatre, Pretoria" with "**The State Theatre NPC**";

(xxiii) "The National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute (NRWDI)" with "**National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute**";

(xxiv) "The National Skills Fund (NSF)" with "**National Skills Fund**"; and

(xxv) "Thubelisha Homes" with "**Thubelisha Homes NPC**";

(b) **Part B** of Schedule 3 to the Act by replacing—

(i) "Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa Limited" with "**Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa SOC Ltd"**;

(ii) "Onderstepoort Biological Products" with "**Onderstepoort Biological Products Ltd**";

(iii) "Public Investment Corporation Limited" with "**Public Investment Corporation SOC Ltd**";

(iv) "Sasria Limited" with "**SASRIA SOC Ltd**";

(v) "Sentech" with "**Sentech SOC Ltd**"; and

(vi) "Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency" with "**Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency SOC Ltd**";

(c) **Part C** of Schedule 3 to the Act by replacing—

(i) under the province of **Gauteng**, "Gauteng Enterprise Propeller" with "**Gauteng Enterprise Propeller NPC**";

(ii) under the province of **Limpopo**, "Limpopo Roads Agency" with "**Roads Agency Limpopo SOC Ltd**"; and

(iii) under the province of **Mpumalanga**, "Mpumalanga Regional Training Trust" with "**Mpumalanga Regional Training Trust NPC**";

(d) **Part D** of Schedule 3 to the Act by replacing—

(i) "Eastern Cape Development Corporation" with "**Eastern Cape Development Corporation Ltd**";

(ii) "Northwest Transport Investments (Pty) Ltd" with "**Northwest Transport Investments SOC Ltd**";

(iii) "NW Development Corporation" with "**North West Development Corporation SOC Ltd**"; and

(iv) “Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone Company" with "**Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone Company SOC Ltd**".



ENOCH GODONGWANA, MP
MINISTER OF FINANCE

NATIONAL TREASURY

NOTICE 3633 OF 2025

DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS FOR PURPOSES OF THE MILITARY PENSIONS ACT, 1976 (ACT 84 OF 1976)

1. The Minister of Finance has, in terms of the provisions of sections 1 and 5 of the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act 84 of 1976), read with section 3 (2) of the Act, determined that, with effect from 1 April 2025—

   (a) for the purposes of formula I as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor A of the said formula shall represent an amount—
   (i) mentioned in the Schedule; or
   (ii) the amount as determined by the Director-General to a minimum of **R 124 866,18** according to which one of the said amounts is the most advantageous to the member:

   (b) for the purposes of formula II, as defined in section 1 of the said Act, factor C of the said formula shall represent the amount of **R 18 691,32** and

   (c) the gratuity payable to the member who suffers from a pensionable disability which has in terms of the said Act been determined at 10 per cent or less shall be **R 12 462**;

   (d) the gratuity payable to a member who suffers from a pensionable disability which has in terms of the said Act been determined at more than 10 per cent but less than 20 per cent shall be **R 24 920**.

2. All members who are in possession of a three-year bachelor's degree or a matriculation certificate and who have, immediately prior to 1 April 1998, received an amount as contemplated in paragraph 1 (a) of Government Notice No. R.1280 of 3 October 1997 shall receive an amount as set out in the Schedule.

3. Government Notice **No. 51499 of 1 November 2024** is hereby withdrawn.

Mr Enoch Godongwana, (LP)
Minister van Finansies

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL PENSIONS

Percentage disablement	Basic pension	Matriculation certificate	Three- year bachelor's degree
100	112 603,26	115 554,90	124 866,18
90	101 342,51	103 999,31	112 379,15
80	90 083,35	92 444,59	99 893,71
70	78 821,85	80 888,13	87 406,05
60	67 562,08	69 333,28	74 920,00
50	56 302,19	57 778,07	62 433,83
40	45 041,06	46 221,60	49 946,16
30	33 781,08	34 666,52	37 459,68
20	22 520,41	23 110,81	24 973,09

NASIONALE TESOURIE

KENNISGEWING 3633 VAN 2025

BETALING VAN BEDRAE VIR DOELEINDES VAN DIE WET OP MILITêRE PENSIOENE, 1976 (WET 84 VAN 1976)

1. Die Minister van Finansies het kragtens die bepalings van artikels 1 en 5 van die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976 (Wet 84 van 1976), saamgelees met artikel 3 (2) van die Wet, met ingang van 1 April 2025—

   (a) vir die doeleindes van formule I, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van vermelde Wet, faktor A van bedoelde formule I, 'n bedrag voorstel—

   (i) die toepaslike bedrag volgens die Bylae; of
   (ii) die bedrag soos deur die Direkteur-generaal bepaal tot 'n minimum van **R 124 866,18** na gelang van watter een van sodanige bedrae vir die lid die voordeligste is;

   (b) vir die doeleindes van formule II, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van vermelde Wet, faktor C van bedoelde formule die bedrag van **R 18 691,32** voorgestel; en

   (c) die gratifikasie betaalbaar aan 'n lid wat ly aan 'n pensioengewende ongeskiktheid wat ingevolge vermelde Wet op 10 persent of minder vasgestel is, bedra **R 12 462;**

   (d) die gratifikasie betaalbaar aan 'n lid wat ly aan 'n pensioengewende ongeskiktheid wat ingevolge vermelde Wet op meer as 10 persent en minder as 20 persent vasgestel is, bedra **R 24 920**;

2. Alle lede wat in besit van 'n driejarige baccalaureusgraad of 'n matrikulasie sertifikaat is en wat onmiddellik voor 1 April 1998 'n bedrag bedoel in paragraaf 1 (a) van Goewermentskennisgewing No. R.1280 van 3 Oktober 1997 ontvang het, moet 'n bedrag soos uiteengesit in die Bylae ontvang.

3. Goewermentskennisgewing **No. 51499 of 1 November 2024 word** hierby herroep.

Mr Enoch Godongwana, (LP)
Minister van Finansies

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL PENSIONS

Percentage disablement	Basic pension	Matriculation certificate	Three- year bachelor's degree
100	112 603,26	115 554,90	124 866,18
90	101 342,51	103 999,31	112 379,15
80	90 083,35	92 444,59	99 893,71
70	78 821,85	80 888,13	87 406,05
60	67 562,08	69 333,28	78 920,00
50	56 302,19	57 778,07	62 433,83
40	45 041,06	46 221,60	49 946,16
30	33 781,08	34 666,52	37 459,68
20	22 520,41	23 110,81	24 973,09

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NOTICE 3634 OF 2025

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIVE TITLE CONDITIONS FOR ERF 1432 GONUBIE – T17360/2019

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY granted approval in terms of Section 95 of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipal Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw of 2016, for the removal of restrictive title conditions A.(a) and D, contained in Deed of Transfer Number T17360/2019, pertaining to Erf 1432 Gonubie.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NOTICE 3635 OF 2025

BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY (EASTERN CAPE)

Removal of Restrictive Conditions in terms of Section 95 of the By-Law pertaining the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

ERF 10163 EAST LONDON, EASTERN CAPE

In terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (By-Law Section 95), of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, and upon instructions by the Metropolitan Municipality, a notice is hereby given that Condition C.1.(a-d), C.2 and D. (1-3) in Deed of Transfer T7505/2001 applicable to Erf 10163 East London, are hereby removed.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3636 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
LM138Dec24	The Hollard Insurance Company Ltd	Lombard Insurance Company Ltd (Lombard)	19/02/2025	Approved
LM120Nov24	Lactalis South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Vista 24 (Pty) Ltd	25/02/2025	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM126Nov24	Sands Olive Investments (Pty) Ltd	Motovantage Holdings (Pty) Ltd	25/02/2025	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM135Dec24	Clientele Ltd	Emerald Life (Pty) Ltd	27/02/2025	Approved

The Chairperson Competition Tribunal

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3637 OF 2025

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title, scope and purport	Closing Date
SANS 1633:20xx Ed 1	Part-worn tyres fitted to vehicles. *This standard specifies the minimum requirements for the minimum criteria in terms of the use and fitment of part-worn (useable), pneumatic diagonal ply and radial ply tyres designed for use on vehicles on public roads. This standard further specifies detail identifying in specific terms the characteristics relevant to waste (non-useable), tyres. The latter, by implication, do not therefore meet the relevant criteria required with regard to useable product.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 2606:20xx Ed 1	Standard Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement. *This standard covers hydraulic cements for both general and special applications.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 10324:20XX Ed 2	Inspection and supplemental treatment of treated wood utility poles. *This standard gives guidance on the field inspection of in-service poles used for power distribution lines, telephone systems or street lighting, to determine damage to the poles by physical factors or biological factors (or both), and on the supplemental treatment that can be used to prolong the serviceability of utility poles.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 277:20xx Ed 2	Respiratory equipment - Compressed gases for breathing apparatus. *This standard specifies requirements for the quality of compressed gas supplied for mixing or use in respiratory protective devices and hyper- and hypobaric operations.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 4624:XXXX Ed 2	Paints and varnishes - Pull-off test for adhesion. *This standard describes methods for determining the adhesion by carrying out a pull-off test on a single coating or a multi-coat system of paint, varnish or related product.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 6504-3:XXXX Ed 3	Paints and varnishes - Determination of hiding power Part 3: Determination of hiding power of paints for masonry, concrete and interior use. *This standard Specifies methods for determining the opacity given by paint films of white or light colours of tristimulus value Y greater than 25, applied at a spreading rate of 20 m2/L to an agreed black and white chart or to colourless transparent polyester foil.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 8400:20xx Ed 1	Standard Guide for Assessing Spoilage of Hemp Seed Intended for Human Consumption. *This standard covers the recommended steps for a visual assessment of spoilage in hemp seed intended for human consumption.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 8433:20xx Ed 1	Standard Specification for Food Safety and Quality of Hempseed Intended for Dehulling or Oil Extraction Food Purposes. *This standard establishes the maximum allowable E. coli and Salmonella microbial levels, moisture content,peroxide value (PV), free fatty acid (FFA) content, yeast and mold levels, representative heavy metals, total coliforms,foreign material, and discoloration for hempseed intended for human consumption.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 9245:XXXX Ed 1	Citrullus lanatus (Kalahari m.elon) seed oil. *This standard applies to Citrullus lanatus (Kalahari melon) seed oil suitable for cosmetic use.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 17665:20xx	Sterilization of health care products - Moist heat -Requirements for the	**2026-01-20**

Ed 1	development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices. *This standard provides requirements for the development, validation and routine control of moist heat sterilization processes for medical devices. It also contains guidance which is intended to explain the requirements set forth in the normative sections. The guidance given is intended to promote good practice related to moist heat sterilization processes according to this document. The application within industrial and health care settings is considered.*	
SANS 21150:20xx Ed 1 and ISO amdt 1	Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Eschericia Coli. *This standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism Escherichia coli in cosmetic products.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 24443:XXXX Ed 2	Cosmetics - Determination of sunscreen UVA photoprotection in vitro. *This standard specifies an in vitro procedure to characterize the UVA protection of sunscreen products.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 50143:20xx Ed 3	Respiratory protective devices - Particle filters - Requirements, testing, marking. *This standard specifies particle filters for use as replaceable components in unassisted respiratory protective devices (RPD) with the exception of escape devices and filtering face pieces.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 60079-14:20xx Ed 6	Explosive atmospheres Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection. *This standard Contains the specific requirements for the design of electrical systems,selection, installation and the required initial inspection of electrical installations of Ex Equipment in, or associated with, explosive atmospheres including requirements for documentation and personnel competency.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 60079-17:20xx Ed 6	Explosive atmospheres Part 17: Electrical installations inspection and maintenance. *This standard applies to users and covers only those factors directly related to the inspection and maintenance of electrical installations specifically designed for hazardous areas, where the hazard is caused by explosive atmospheres.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 60479-4:20xx Ed 2	Effects of current on human beings and livestock - Part 4: Effects of lightning strokes. *This standard summarizes the basic parameters for lightning and its variability insofar as they apply to human beings and livestock.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 61260-3:20xx Ed 1	Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters -Part 3: Periodic tests. *This standard describes procedures for periodic testing of octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters that were designed to conform to the class 1 or class 2 specifications given in IEC 61260-1:2014. The aim of this standard is to ensure that periodic testing is performed in a consistent manner by all laboratories.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 62642-2-4:XXXX Ed 1	Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-4: Intrusion detectors - Combined passive infrared / Microwave detectors. *This document is for combined passive infrared and microwave detectors installed in buildings and provides for security Grades 1 to 4, specific or nonspecific wired or wire-free detectors, and uses environmental classes I to IV.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 63112:XXXXXX Ed 1	Photovoltaic (PV) arrays - Earth fault protection equipment - Safety and safety related functionality. *This document is applicable to low voltage Photovoltaic Earth-Fault Protection Equipment (PVEFPE) whose function is to detect, interrupt, and warn system operators of earth faults in solar photovoltaic arrays.* *NOTE 1 In the context of this document, the PV array may include connected wiring and equipment. The required coverage of the monitoring and protection is defined in PV installation codes and standards, including aspects such as whether or not the coverage is required to include battery circuits, the DC outputs of DC-DC converters, etc.* *NOTE 2 The IEC definition of low voltage is 1 000 V or less for AC systems and 1 500 V or less for DC systems. PV-EFPE may be stand-alone or integrated into other equipment such as PV power conversion equipment, a PV combiner, etc.* *This document specifies:* *– the types and levels of the monitoring and protection functions that may be provided;* *– the nature and timing of responses to earth faults;*	**2026-01-20**

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	– test methods for validating the monitoring and protection functions provided; *– requirements for functional safety and fault tolerance;* *– requirements for product safety including construction, environmental suitability, markings, documentation, and testing.*	
SANS 63207:XXXXXX Ed 1	Photovoltaic power systems - DC arc detection and interruption. *This document specifies measurement methods for optical performance (luminance) and blue light characteristics (BLCs) of visual display terminals (VDTs), excluding displays for outdoor use only.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 61557-10:20xx Ed 2	Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC –Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures Part 10: Combined measuring equipment for testing, measuring and monitoring of protective measures. *This standard specifies the requirements for measuring equipment that combines several measuring functions or methods of testing, measuring or monitoring, that are in accordance with the respective parts of IEC 61557, into one piece of apparatus.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 80079-49:20XX Ed 1	Explosive atmospheres - Part 49: Flame arresters - Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use. *This standard specifies the requirements for flame arresters that prevent flame transmission when explosive gas-air or vapour-air mixtures are present.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 22002-7:20xx Ed 1	Prerequisite programmes on food safety - Part 7: Retail and wholesale. *This standard pecifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to control food safety hazards in the retail part of the food chain, including wholesalers,food banks and other organizations.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 22002-6:XXXX Ed 1	Prerequisite programmes on food safety - Part 6: Feed and animal food production. *This standard specifies, in conjunction with ISO 22002-100 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 22002-100), requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to control feed safety hazards in feed and animal food, and materials intended for use in the production of feed and animal food.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 22002-1:20xx Ed 1	Prerequisite programmes on food safety - Part 1: Food manufacturing. *This document specifies, in conjunction with ISO 22002-100, requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to control food safety hazards in food manufacturing.* *This document is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size or complexity.* *This document does not apply to other parts of the food supply chain.* *Exclusions to requirements can be supported by a sufficient justification that ensures that the exclusion does not adversely impact food safety*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 22002-4:XXXX Ed 1	Prerequisite programmes on food safety - Part 4: Food packaging manufacturing. *This standard specifies, in conjunction with ISO 22002-100 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 22002-4), requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to control food safety hazards in the manufacture of food and feed packaging.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 22717:20xx Ed Ed 2 and ISO amdt 1	Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. *This standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified micro-organism Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cosmetic products.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 21150:20xx Edition 1 and ISO amdt 1	Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Eschericia Coli. *This standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism Escherichia coli in cosmetic products.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 50010:20xx Ed 3	Measurement and verification of energy and demand savings. *This standard provides a methodology for the determination of energy consumption and demand savings that may be used in a range of voluntary or regulatory processes, which may require the impact of interventions on energy consumption or demand (or both) to be calculated for both Brownfield (Retrofit) and Greenfield (New build) projects*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 16358-2:XXXXX Ed 1	Air-cooled air conditioners and air to-air heat pumps - Testing and calculating methods for seasonal performance factors - Part 2:Heating seasonal performance factor. *This document specifies the testing and calculating methods for seasonal performance factor of equipment covered by ISO 5151, ISO 13253*	**2026-01-20**

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	and ISO 15042. For the purposes of this part of ISO 16358, it is assumed that any make-up heating will be provided by electric heaters running concurrently with the heat pump. It also specifies the seasonal performance test conditions and the corresponding test procedures for determining the seasonal performance factor of equipment, as specified in 1.1, under mandatory test conditions and is intended for use only in marking, comparison, and certification purposes.	
SANS 18326:20xx Ed 1	Non-ducted portable air-cooled air conditioners and air-to-air heat pumps having a single exhaust duct - Testing and rating for performance. *This document specifies the standard conditions for capacity and efficiency ratings of non-ducted portable air-cooled air conditioners having a single exhaust duct and non-ducted portable air-cooled heat pumps having a single exhaust duct. Such air conditioners and heat pumps may include an evaporatively cooled condenser cooled by air and the evaporation of: a) condensate collected from the evaporator; b) external supplementary water stored in a supplementary water tank; or c) both a) and b).* *This document also specifies the test methods for determining the capacity and efficiency ratings.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 12885:20xx Ed 2	Nanotechnologies - Health and safety practices in occupational settings relevant to nanotechnologies. *This standard describes health and safety practices in occupational settings relevant to nanotechnologies.*	**2026-01-20**
SANS 61010-2-030:20xx Ed 2	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use -Part 2-030:Particular requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits. *This standard specifies safety requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits which are connected for test or measurement purposes to devices or circuits outside the measurement equipment itself.*	**2026-01-20**
SATR 19167:20xx Ed 1	Application of ubiquitous public access to-geographic information to an air quality information service. *This standard facilitates an understanding of the Ubiquitous Public Access (UPA) context information model, as defined in ISO 19154 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 19154), to establish a UPA-to-Geographic Information (GI) environment.*	**2026-01-20**

SCHEDULE A.1: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following draft amendments are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South African National Standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	**Scope of amendment**	**Closing Date**
SANS 417:20XX Ed 3.5	*Stainless steelware for medical and catering services in institutions*	Amended to delete the appendix on notes to purchasers,	**2026-01-20**
SANS 534-2:20XX Ed 1.3	*Vehicle security - Whole-of-vehicle marking Part 2: Microdot systems - MID requirements*	Amended to update the subclauses on adhesive and coating material, supply chain, and on job card handling.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 1198:20XX Ed 2.2	*The manufacture of rubber sheeting for rubber lining*	Amended to update referenced standards and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 1321-2: XXXX Ed 1.4	*Non-metallic waste traps Part 2: Rubber waste traps*	Amended to update referenced standards and delete the annex on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 3001-AG1:202x Ed 1.3	*Civil engineering test methods Part AG1: Particle size analysis of aggregates by sieving*	Amended to update the introduction, referenced standards, to include a table on water classification and quality requirements, and to renumber the tables.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 10400-F:XXXX Ed 3.2	*The application of the National Building Regulations Part F: Site operations*	Amended to update the protection against subterranean termite activity on clause 4.3	**2026-01-20**

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SANS 10400-G:XXXX Ed 3.2	*The application of the National Building Regulations Part G: Excavations*	Amended to remove the note on the scope, to update referencing standards on the Normative references, to update definitions (3.1 & 3.2), to update requirements (4), to remove Annex A and update the standard reference in the bibliography	**2026-01-20**
SANS 10400-J:XXXX Ed 3.2	*The application of the National Building Regulations Part J: Floors*	Amended to update the normative referencing standards (names and dates); delete the definition (3.4); delete the note to 3.12; update the reference to the Regulation (4.1. b) 3) and eliminate specification references to a competent person (4.4.1 a, note to 4.4.1 b 2, and 4.4.7).	**2026-01-20**
SANS 10400-N:XXXX Ed 3.2	*The application of the National Building Regulations Part N: Glazing*	Amended to remove the note on the scope, delete the 3.2 definition, eliminating specification references to a competent person (4.2.2, 4.2.3 b), and ,4.2.3 b)), and Delete Annex A (as well as 4.1.1 and 4.1 2).	**2026-01-20**
SANS 10400-H:XXXX Ed 3.1	*The application of the National Building Regulations Part H: Foundations*	Amended to remove referencing standards by date (Normative references, 3.14, Table 2, Annex A Note, Annex A.8.1, Annex B.3.1, Table B.2, Table B.3, Table B.4, Annex C.4.2, Annex D.2), delete the note of 3.8, delete the definitions (3.9 & 3.10), updated 3.14 Note, and eliminating specification references to a competent person and reference by year (4.1.1 c, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.4, 4.3.1.1, 4.3.1.2, 4.3.1.3, 4.3.1.4, 4.3.1.5, 4.3.2.1.3 (Note), table 2, 4.3.2.1.5, 4.3.2.1.7, Annex A Note, A.8.1 e), B.3.1, Table B.2, Table B.3, Table B.4, C.4.2, and D.2	
SANS 10400-W:XXXX Ed 3.1	*The application of the National Building Regulations Part W: Fire installation*	Amended to add referencing standards on the Normative references, delete the definitions (3.4 & 3.5), to eliminate specification references to a competent person (4.1 c) 1)), and Annex A (4.1).	**2026-01-20**
SANS 3:20XX Ed 1.1	*Recognition of Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) in South Africa*	Amended to update referenced standards.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 540-1:XXXX Ed 4.2	*Fibreboard products Part 1: Uncoated fibreboard*	Amended to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 545:20XX Ed 3.7	*Wooden doors*	Amended to delete the appendix on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 556-2-5:20xx Ed 2.1	*Low-voltage switchgear Part 2-5: Earth leakage switches - Switches that incorporate residual current protection*	Amended to update refrenced standards.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 6059:XXXXXX Ed 2.2	*Water - Mercury content*	Amended to update referenced standards.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 7810:XXXX Ed 3 and ISO amdt 1	*Identification cards - Physical characteristics*	Additional requirements for integrated circuit cards with contacts	**2026-01-20**
SANS 18415:20xx Ed 2.1 and ISO amdt 1	*Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of specified and non-specified microorganisms*	amended to add new culture medium as an alternative to Eugon LT 100 liquid broth, modified Eugon LT broth. The new information is	**2026-01-20**

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		in clauses 5.3.3.1.1, 5.3.3.1.3, 5.3.3.2. The former subclauses 5.3.3.2 to 5.3.3.3 are renumbered.	
SANS 1198:20XX Ed 2.2	*The manufacture of rubber sheeting for rubber lining*	Amended to delete the annex/appendix on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 189:20xx Ed 4.3	*Short-link steel chain (medium-tolerance)*	Amended to update the note in the table for mechanical properties, and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 61557-1:20XX Ed 1.1	*Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. - Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures - Part 1: General requirements*	Amended to update referenced standards and the subclause on immunity.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 820:XXXXXX Ed 3.2	*Mild steel nails*	Amended to delete the annex on notes to purchases, and to update the notes in the figure on permfix nail	**2026-01-20**
SANS 1424:XXXX Ed 1.3	*Filters for use in air-conditioning and general ventilation*	Amended to delete appendix on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 62852:XXXXXXXX Ed 1.1	*Connectors for DC-application in photovoltaic systems - Safety requirements and tests*	Amended to update the scope and normative references, to update requirements on construction requirements and performance and tests.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 534-4:20XX Ed 1.2	*Vehicle security - Whole-of-vehicle marking Part 4: Microdot systems - Fitment post OEM control*	Amended to provide process when electronic proof of fitment is used,	**2026-01-20**
SANS 657-2:20XX Ed 1.3	*Steel tubes for non-pressure purposes Part 2: Steel tubes for cycles*	Amended to delete the subclause on certification, and the appendix on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 657-4:20XX Ed 1.3	*Steel tubes for non-pressure purposes Part 4: Steel tubes of round, oval, square and rectangular section for furniture*	Amended to delete the subclause on certification, and the appendix on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 1389:20XX Ed 1.4	*Tables*	Amended to update referenced standards.	**2026-01-20**
SANS 1824:202X Ed 1.2	*Beam trolleys (crawls)*	Amended to update the note on length of chains, and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.	**2026-01-20**

SECTION A CORRECTION OF THE CLOSING DATE ON DRAFT STANDARDS – GAZETTE NUMBER 53605

Members of the public and interested parties are hereby informed of the corrections of the closing date for draft South African Standard"

a) SANS 10087-1Ed7 gazetted on the 31 October 2025 in the government gazette number 53605 will close on the 30 November 2025;

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, obtaining a copy of the draft or would like to send comments on draft documents, please send an e-mail to Dsscomments@sabs.co.za for more information or visit SABS website

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3638 OF 2025

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS

LIST 07/2025

The International Trade Administration Commission (herein after referred to as ITAC or the Commission) has received the following application concerning the Customs Tariff. Any objection to or comment on this representation should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner, ITAC, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rate of duty mentioned in this application is that requested by the applicant and that the Commission may, depending on its findings, recommend a lower or higher rate of duty.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The submission of confidential information to the Commission in connection with customs tariff applications is governed by section 3 of the Tariff Investigations Regulations, which regulations can be found on ITAC's website at http://www.itac.org.za/documents/R.397.pdf.
These regulations require that if any information is considered to be confidential, then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version the regulations are strictly applicable and require parties to indicate:

- *Each instance where confidential information has been omitted and the reasons for confidentiality;*
- *A summary of the confidential information which permits other interested parties a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and*
- *In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, reasons must be submitted to this effect.*

This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the Commission, which unless clearly indicated to be confidential, will be made available to other interested parties.

The Commission will disregard any information indicated to be confidential that is not accompanied by a proper non-confidential summary or the aforementioned reasons.
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 on the basis of the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.

1. EXTENSION OF THE MINIMUM LEVEL OF LOCAL ASSEMBLY FOR SEMI-KNOCKED DOWN VEHICLE KITS FOR PARTICIPATION UNDER THE APDP2, WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES EXCLUDED as follows:

"Original equipment components for specified motor vehicles as defined in rebate item 317.03 or 317.04 destined for assembly outside the borders of the Republic, must be in the minimum form of kits that have untrimmed painted bodies with no parts assembled to the body and may exclude lead acid batteries".

INITIATED BY:

International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa
Private Bag X753
Pretoria
0001

REASONS FOR THE APPLICATION

In his policy directive, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition considered requests submitted by vehicle assemblers participating under the Automotive Production and Development Programme (APDP) to extend the minimum level of assembly required for the SKD vehicle kits to qualify on the basis that certain African countries require local sourcing of certain components as part of their localisation policy. Furthermore, making provision in terms Chapter 98 of the Customs and Excise Act and Amended APDP Regulations would allow for the exclusion of acid lead batteries from the SKD vehicle kits exported from South Africa, on the condition that there is evidence of domestic production of the component at the export destination.

The request is aligned to SAAM 2035's pillar of regional market development and ensuring that South Africa continues to serve as a competitive and relevant supplier of vehicles and components, while also supporting the broader strategy goals of industrialisation and regional integration across the African continent.

Publication Period:

Written representations must be submitted within two (02) weeks of the date of this Notice.

ITAC Ref: **10/2025**, enquires: Ms. Mpho Mafole, Ms. Nompumelelo Nkosi, Ms Lavhelesani Mulaudzi, and Ms Keleabetswe Muoe Tel: (012) 394 3697/1378/1678/1206 or by email: mmafole@itac.org.za/nnkosi@itac.org.za / lmulaudzi@itac.org.za and kmuoe@itac.org.za respectively.

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2. REVIEW OF THE TARIFF STRUCTURE AND INVESTIGATION INTO THE POSSIBLE INTRODUCTION OF AN IMPORT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR STEEL PRODUCTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER CHAPTERS 72, 73, 82, AND 83 OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT

INITIATED BY:

International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa ('ITAC')
Private Bag X 753
Pretoria
0001

On 19 March 2025, ITAC published the above-mentioned review in the Government Gazette No. 52347, under Notice 3061 of 2025 for a period of four (4) weeks for interested parties to comment on a number of focus areas.

During the publication period, in excess of a hundred and fifty (150) comments were received from interested parties, ranging from requests for duty increases, the creation of rebate provisions, inclusion of specific products under import control and other general comments on the potential impact of the review on the steel value chain.

This culminated to the Commission publishing its preliminary determinations on the matter on 20 August 2025. Following the publication of the preliminary determination, the Commission received additional submissions (109 written submissions) from interested parties on all the aspects of the investigation covered. The Commission has since made its final determination on all the areas published on 20 August 2025 and a report to this effect will be forwarded to the Minister for his consideration after which it will be made public.

Additional areas arising from the Commission's preliminary determinations

During the comment period that subsequently followed the preliminary determination, additional requests were received from interested parties for the addition of products on the list to be considered for possible duty increases; requests for additional rebate provisions to be created; and requests for more products to be considered for addition on the import control list **(see Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 below).** In light of the above, the Commission hereby invites interested parties to submit comments on the following additional aspects:

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- The possible increase in the rate of customs duty, to the respective WTO bound rates, on the products listed in Table A;
- The possible creation of the proposed rebate provisions listed in Table B; and
- The possible introduction of import permit controls for the importation of all products listed in Table C.

PUBLICATION PERIOD:

Representations should be made within **two (2) weeks** of the date of this notice.

Enquiries: ITAC Ref: **20/2024**. Ms Rethabile Molala/ Ms Nonqubeko Sikhakhana/Ms Princess Matsepane. Tel: 012 394 5162/3835/3699 or email rmolala@itac.org.za/nsikhakhana@itac.org.za/ pmatsepane@itac.org.za.

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CONTINUES ON PAGE 258 OF BOOK 3

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TABLE 1

Tariff Heading / Subheading	Article Description	Applied Rate	WTO Bound Rate
7312.10.23	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated: Stranded wire, ropes and cables: Ropes and cables, of wire which is not plated, coated or clad, of a diameter not exceeding 13 mm (excluding that of wire of stainless	5%	15%
7312.90.10	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated: Other: Slings and the like, of rope of a diameter not exceeding 4 mm (excluding that of wire plated, coated or clad with copper and that identifiable as conveyor belt cord)	Free	15%
7315.90.90	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel: Other parts: Other	10%	15%
7314.20	Cloth (including endless bands), grill, netting and fencing, of iron or steel wire, expanded metal of iron or steel: Grill, netting and fencing, welded at the intersection, of wire with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 mm or more and having a mesh size of 100 cm^2 or more	5%	15%
7320.20.90	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel: Helical springs: Other	5%	15%
7320.90	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel: Helical springs: Other	5%	15%
7219.13.10	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of 600 mm or more: Of a thickness of 3 mm or more but less than 4,75 mm: Of a width exceeding 1574 mm	Free	10%
7219.14.10	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of 600 mm or more: Of a thickness of less than 3 mm: Of a thickness of less than 0,3 mm; of a width exceeding 1574 mm	Free	10%
7308.40.10	Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06) and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frame-works, doors and windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel: Equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping: Mining appliances	Free	15%
7318.16.29	Screws, bolts, nuts, coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers (including spring washers) and similar articles, of iron or steel: Nuts: Other	10%	30%
7325.10	Other cast articles of iron or steel: Of non-malleable cast iron	Free	15%
7304.39.35	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (excluding cast iron) or steel: Other: Other, of a wall thickness exceeding 25 mm or an outside crosssectional dimension exceeding 170 mm	Free	15%
7304.41	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (excluding cast iron) or steel: Other, of circular cross-section, of stainless steel: Cold-drawn or cold-rolled (cold-reduced)	Free	15%
7304.49	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (excluding cast iron) or steel: Other, of circular cross-section, of stainless steel: Other	Free	15%
7304.59.45	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (excluding cast iron) or steel: Other: Of a wall thickness exceeding 25 mm or an outside cross-sectional dimension exceeding 170 mm	Free	15%
7209.28	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated: Not in coils, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced): Of a thickness of less than 0,5 mm	Free	10%
7326.19	Other articles of iron or steel: Forged or stamped, but not further worked: Other	Free	15%
7214.10	Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted: Forged	10%	10%
8483.10	Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks; bearing housings and plain shaft bearings; gears and gearing; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters; flywheels and pulleys, including pulley blocks; clutches and shaft couplings (including universal): Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks	Free	10%
8483.40	Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks; bearing housings and plain shaft bearings; gears and gearing; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters; flywheels and pulleys, including pulley blocks; clutches and shaft couplings (including universal): Bearing housings, not incorporating ball or roller bearings; plain shaft bearings: Gears and gearing (excluding toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately); ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters	Free	10%

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TABLE 2

Tariff Heading / Subheading	Article Description	Extent of Rebate
	Proposed Creatoin of Additional Rebate Provisions	
72.13	*Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel, classifiable in tariff heading 72.13, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the products are not available in the SACU market and that the products are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 4 for the same industry and purpose*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
72.14	*Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling, classifiable in tariff heading 72.14, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the products are not available in the SACU market and also that the products are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 4 for the same industry and purpose*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
72.15	*Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, classifiable in tariff heading 72.15, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the products are not available in the SACU market and that the products are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 4 for the same industry and purpose*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
72.16	*Angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel, classifiable in tariff heading 72.16, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the products are not available in the SACU market and that the products are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 4 for the same industry and purpose*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
72.17	*Wire of iron or non-alloy steel classifiable in tariff heading 72.17, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the products are not available in the SACU market and that the products are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 4 for the same industry and purpose*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
	Proposed Rebate arising from the 20 August 2025 Publication	
7302.1	*"Rails, of iron or steel, of a length of 50 m or more but not exceeding 60 m, of a mass of 48g/km or more but not exceeding 60kg/m, for railway application, classifiable under tariff subheading 7302.10, in such times, in such quantities and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the goods are not available in the SACU market"*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
	Proposed Amendment of Rebate Item 460.15/72.08/01.04 to also enable the rebating of Schedule 2 duties.	
72.08	*Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, provided the products are not available in the SACU market and that the flat-rolled products are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 4 for the same industry and purpose*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2
	Proposed Quota Rebate.	
72.08	*Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, &classifiable under tariff heading 72.08, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as the International Trade Administration Commission may allow by specific permit, subject to an annual maximum volume of 85 000 tonnes*	Full Duty in Schedule No. 1 and Schedule No. 2

TABLE 3

Product Description	Affected Tariff Subheadings
Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots	7206
Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	7207
Uncoated flat hot-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel of a width of 600 mm or more	7208
Uncoated flat cold-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more	7209
Uncoated flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of less than 600 mm	7211
Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of other alloy steel	7227
Other bars and rods of other alloy steel	7228
Wire of other alloy steel	7229
Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails, staples of iron or steel	7317
Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel	7320
Other cast articles of iron or steel	7325

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3639 OF 2025

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED DUMPING OF CERAMIC AND PORCELAIN WALL AND FLOOR TILES, EXCLUDING FINISHING CERAMICS, MOSAIC CUBES AND THE LIKE, CLASSIFIED UNDER TARIFF HEADING 69.07 ORIGINATING IN OR IMPORTED FROM THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA, THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE, THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

The International Trade Administration commission of South Africa (the Commission) accepted an application alleging that ceramic and porcelain wall and floor tiles, excluding finishing ceramics, originating in or imported from the Republic of India, the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Zimbabwe is being dumped into the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), causing material injury and threatening to cause material injury to the SACU industry.

The Applicant submitted sufficient evidence and established a *prima facie* case to enable the Commission to arrive at a reasonable conclusion that an investigation should be initiated on the basis of dumping, material injury and causality.

THE APPLICANT

The anti-dumping application is lodged by SACU Industry Tile Manufacturers ("the Applicant"), who are Ceramic Industries (Pty) Ltd ("Ceramic industries") and Rayal Industrial (Pty) Ltd t/a Sinotile ("Rayal") the major manufacturer of Ceramic Tiles in SACU. Ceramic Industries and Rayal, which according to information at the Commission's disposal, together constitutes more than 80 percent of the domestic production of the Subject Product in SACU.

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THE SUBJECT PRODUCT

The imported product allegedly being dumped are ceramic and porcelain wall and floor tiles, excluding finishing ceramics, mosaic cubes and the like. The applicable tariff sub-headings are as follows: 6907.21 and 6907.22, originating in or imported from the originating in or imported from the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia, the Republic of Zimbabwe and Republic of India.

For the purposes of this investigation, the product types explained above are described as a single subject product under tariff heading 69.07. However, a potential tariff loophole was identified under tariff heading 6904.90 and 6907.40, which may be leveraged to facilitate imports from the countries concerned.

THE ALLEGATION OF DUMPING

The dumping allegation is based on comparing the normal values and the export prices.

The normal value for Mozambique was determined based on the price list of the subject product obtained from Safira Mozambique Ceramic Lda, a manufacturer. The normal value for Zambia was determined based on sales invoice of the subject product obtained from Keda Zambia Ceramic Company (“Keda”), a manufacturer. The normal value for Zimbabwe was determined based on sale invoice of the subject product obtained from Sunny Yi Feng Tiles (Zimbabwe) Pvt Ltd, a manufacturer. The normal value of the subject product for India was determines based on the quotation from Johnson Designers’ choice, a manufacturer in India.

The export prices were determined based on official import statistics obtained from the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

On this basis, the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of dumping.

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THE ALLEGATION OF MATERIAL INJURY

The applicant submitted evidence to show that there is price suppression and price depression. The applicant's information indicated a decline in sales and production volumes, negative net cash flow, negative return on investment, negative effects on capacity utilisation and declines in profits, employment, productivity, increased inventory and salaries & wages.

Cumulative assessment:

Four countries are involved in this investigation. The information shows that the imported products from the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia, the Republic of Zimbabwe and Republic of India satisfy the criteria to be cumulatively assessed as the margins of dumping for each country are more than two percent, the volume of imports from each country are above negligibility levels, and the imported products compete with each other and also compete with the SACU like product.

On this basis the Commission decided to cumulatively assess the effect and/or impact of the alleged dumped imports on the issue of material injury to the SACU industry.

On this basis, the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of material injury.

THE ALLEGATION OF THREAT OF MATERIAL INJURY

The applicant submitted information indicating that there is limited literature on disposable capacity of the exporters in the Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia, the Republic of Zimbabwe and Republic of India, significant increase of allegedly dumped imports into the SACU market which indicates the likelihood of substantially increases importation and that the subject product is entering the SACU market which will have a depressing and suppressing effect on SACU prices and are likely to increase demand for further imports.

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

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CAUSAL LINK

On this basis, the Commission found that there was *prima facie* proof of material injury to the SACU industry, and that there is a causal link between the alleged dumped imports and the material injury suffered by the SACU industry.

PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION

The period of investigation for purpose of determining the dumping margin is from 01 May 2024 to 30 April 2025. The period of investigation for purposes of determining the material injury is from 01 May 2022 to 30 April 2025.

LEGAL 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 (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.

PROCEDURES AND TIME FRAMES

In order 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 representative of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and India had also been notified.

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Importers and other interested parties are invited to contact the Commission as soon as possible in order 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 has to be completed, and any other representations must be made within the time limit set out below.

The Senior Manager: Trade Remedies II, should receive all responses, including non - confidential copies of the responses, not later than 30 days from the date hereof, or from the date on which the letter accompanying the abovementioned questionnaire was received. The said letter shall be deemed to have been received 7 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-days 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 Embassy on behalf of exporters.

The information submitted by any party may need to be verified by the Investigating officers in order 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 would 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.

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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 to be 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 Anti-Dumping Agreement. 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.

Failure to submit an adequate non-confidential version of the response that complies with the rules set out 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.

Any interested party may request an oral hearing in accordance with Section 5 of the ADR, provided that the party indicates reasons for not relying on written submissions 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

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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 on the basis of the facts available to it.

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, reasons must be submitted to this effect.

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-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

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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 on the basis of 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; Provided that a party submitting such information indicates it to be confidential."

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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 or threat of material injury must be submitted in writing to the following address:

Physical address

The Senior Manager: Trade Remedies II
International Trade Administration Commission
Block E – The DTI Campus
77 Meintjies Street
SUNNYSIDE
PRETORIA
SOUTH AFRICA

Postal address

The Senior Manager
Trade Remedies II
Private Bag X753
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the investigating officers: Mr. Pfananani Muumba at email address RMuumba@itac.org.za, Ms. Millicent Baloyi at email address mbaloyi@itac.org.za and the case administrator Ms. Siphokazi Makeleni at email address smakeleni@itac.org.za

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 3640 OF 2025

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 II (Amendment Application)

A) Safair Operations Proprietary Limited t/a Safair /flysafair (BNorthen Perimeter Road, O.R Tambo International Airport, Bonero Park, 1619 (C) **Class I (I/S328).** (D) Type S1. (E) Category A1. (F) Amendment Application due to addition of route: Johannesburg-Harare-Johannesburg (2 daily frequencies);

A) Safair Operations Proprietary Limited t/a Safair /flysafair (B) Northen Perimeter Road, O.R Tambo International Airport, Bonero Park, 1619 (C) **Class II (I/N203).** (D) Type N1, N2, N3 & N4. (E) Category A1. (F) Amendment Application due to addition of route: Johannesburg-Harare-Johannesburg (2 daily additional frequency);

A) Safair Operations Proprietary Limited t/a Safair /flysafair (B) Northen Perimeter Road, O.R Tambo International Airport, Bonero Park, 1619 (C) **Class III (I/G204).** (D) Type G3, G7, G13. (E) Category A1. (F) Amendment Application due to addition of route: Johannesburg-Harare-Johannesburg (2 daily frequency);

BOARD NOTICE 853 OF 2025

public works
& infrastructure
Department:
Public Works and Infrastructure
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE IN TERM OF SECTION 6 (10) OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD ACT, 2000 ACT NO

As the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure, acting in terms of Section 6 (1) and 7 (1) of the Construction Industry Development Act, 2000 (No. 38 of 2000), I have made a decision to appoint the new Accounting Authority for the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB). The incumbents are appointed for a three-year term commencing from 04 November 2025 and concluding on 03 November 2028. In terms of Section 6 (9) of the Act, the first meeting of the board shall take place on 04 November 2025. The meeting shall take place on a virtual platform.
Nine persons that have been appointed are listed as follows:

i Mr Khulile Vuyisile Nzo – Chairperson

ii Prof. Susanna Gertruida Bouillon - Deputy Chairperson

iii Ms Karabo Joyce Siyila

iv Ms Yvonne Mbane

v Mr Johan van der Walt

vi Dr Deenadayalen Konar

vii Dr Julia Petla

viii Ms Thembisa Jimana

ix Dr Elizabeth Makgae

Yours sincerely,

MR. D. MACPHERSON, MP
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE
03 November 2025

BOARD NOTICE 854 OF 2025

SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL

Nursing Act, 2005 (Act No. 33 of 2005)

NOTICE REGARDING PROPOSED FEES FOR ACCREDITATION OF CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD) PROVIDERS PAYABLE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL

DEFINITION

1. In this notice, **CPD** as defined in the CPD framework is a "purposeful statutory process whereby registered practitioners registered with SANC, through personal commitment, engage in a range of learning activities/events/programmes to maintain and improve their knowledge, skills, attitudes and professional integrity to keep up to date with new science, innovation and health care developments; to enable them to practise safely, ethically, competently, and legally within their evolving scope of practice; and to provide quality care to the South African community.
2. Section 39 of the Nursing Act, 2005 (Act No. 33 of 2005 mandates Council to determine the criteria for recognition by the Council of CPD and accredited institutions offering such activities and fees payable.
3. In this notice, **"the regulations"** means the Regulations Regarding Fees and Fines Payable to the South African Nursing Council published by Government Notice No. R. 170 of 8 March 2013.

PROPOSED FEES FOR ACCREDITATION OF CPD PROVIDERS

1. The proposed fees are informed by the costing report on Evaluation and Analysis, benchmarking report conducted, fees charged by statutory Councils with the same mandates for accreditation/approval of CPD programmes,
2. The proposed fees differentiate between the cost of application for accreditation for a full programme and the cost of application for accreditation for a short course

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3. A full programme refers to an application by a prospective CPD provider to offer a full scale of CPD activities **across all five themes** and a short course is an application by a prospective provider to offer focussed CPD activities in one of the five themes by someone specialised e.g. an application by a provider to offer Ethics under Ethical and Legal theme.

Fees for accreditation of a Full programme (Focusing on all five themes)

Organisation/Entity	Administration Fee (Non-refundable)	Evaluation & Analysis Fees	& Annual Renewal Fee
NEIs	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
Hospitals	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
District Health Services	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
Professional Associations	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
Provider/Independent companies	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
Correctional Services	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
South African Military Health Services	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
Laboratories	R5 000.00	R19 347,19 per application	R1 000.00
Independent Nurse Practitioners	R2 500.00	R9 673.59 per application	R1000.00

Fees for accreditation of a short course (Focusing on one theme)

Organisation/Entity	Application Fee	Evaluation & Analysis	& Annual Renewal
NEIs	R5000.00	R3878.72 per	R1000.00

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		application	
Hospitals	R5000.00	R3878.72 per application	R1000.00
District Health Services	R5000.00	R3878.72 per application	R1000.00
Professional Associations	R5000.00	R3878.72 per application	R1000.00
Provider/Independent companies	R5000.00	R3878.72 per application	R1000.00
South African Military	R5000.00	R3878.72 per application	R1000.00
Laboratories	R5000.00	R3878.72 per application	R1000.00
Independent Nurse Practitioners	R2500.00	R3878.72 per application	R500.00

4. The accreditation fee and the annual fee amounts will apply to all subsequent annual fee years until such time that the fees are amended.

PROF NG MTSHALI
REGISTRAR AND CEO
SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL
DATE: 20/10/2025

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BOARD NOTICE 855 OF 2025

HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)

The Health Professions Council of South Africa, in terms of the authority granted to it by the Minister of Health in terms of section 62 (1) under Government Notices R.2281 and R.2283 of 3 December 1976, hereby prescribe the following annual fees inclusive of value-added tax –

Category	**Annual fees**
Forensic Pathology Officers	R789.00
Orientation and Mobility Practitioners	R715.00

Signed by:Magome Albanos Masike
Signed at:2025-10-29 09:21:26 +02:00
Reason:Witnessing Magome Albanos Ma



DR. MAGOME A MASIKE
REGISTRAR
DATE:

BOARD NOTICE 856 OF 2025

HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)

ETHICAL RULES OF CONDUCT FOR PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED UNDER THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974: AMENDMENT.

The Health Professions Council of South Africa has, under section 49 of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and in consultation with the professional boards, made the rules in the schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these rules "**the rules"** means the Ethical Rules of Conduct for Practitioners registered under the Health Professions Act, 1974 published under Government Notice No. R. 717 in *Government Gazette No.* 29079 of 04 August 2006 as amended by Government Notice No. R68 in *Government Gazette* No. 31825 of 02 February 2009, Government Notice No. R654 in *Government Gazette* No. 33400 of 30 July 2010, Board Notice No. 26 in *Government Gazette* No. 36183 of 01 March 2013, Board Notice No. 373 in *Government Gazette* No. 47632 of 01 December 2022, and Board Notice No. 512 in *Government Gazette* No. 49720 of 17 November 2023, and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the rules shall have that meaning, unless the context otherwise indicates.

Amendment of rule 1 of the rules

2. Rule 1 of the rules is hereby amended by the substitution, for the definition of "Appropriate healthcare, of the following definition –

"Appropriate healthcare" means healthcare delivery which is expected to deliver clinical benefits of care that outweigh the expected negative effects to such an extent that the treatment is justified.

Amendment of rule 18 of the rules

3. Rule 18 of the rules is hereby amended by the substitution, for sub rule (1), of the following sub rule –

"(1) A practitioner shall accept a professional appointment or employment from employers approved by the council only in accordance with a written contract of appointment or employment which is drawn up on a basis which is in the interest of the public and the profession."

Signed by:Magome Albanos Masike
Signed at:2025-10-29 09:20:57 +02:00
Reason:Witnessing Magome Albanos Ma



DR. MAGOME MASIKE
REGISTRAR

BOARD NOTICE 857 OF 2025

HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)

RULES RELATING TO FEES PAYABLE TO COUNCIL

The Health Professions Council of South Africa has, under section 61A of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), prescribe the following registration fees, inclusive of value-added tax –

Category	**Registration fees**
Forensic Pathology Officers	R934.00
Orientation and Mobility Practitioners	818.00

Signed by:Magome Albanos Masike
Signed at:2025-10-29 09:21:09 +02:00
Reason:Witnessing Magome Albanos Ma

MR. MAGOME A MASIKE
REGISTRAR
DATE:

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