# Government Gazette
# Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 736 30 October Oktober 2026 No. 55638

PART 1 OF 2

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

ISSN 1682-5845

9 771682 584003 55638

AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS THAT MIGHT OCCUR DUE TO THE SUBMISSION OF INCOMPLETE / INCORRECT / ILLEGIBLE COPY.

NO FUTURE QUERIES WILL BE HANDLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

## Contents


| No. | | Gazette No. | Page No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS** | | | |
| **Communications and Digital Technologies, Department of / Kommunikasie en Digitale Tegnologieë, Departement van** | | | |
| 8097 | Films and Publications Act (65/1996): Consumer Price Index Adjusted Tariffs Applicable for 2026-2027 Financial Year | 55638 | 14 |
| **Employment and Labour, Department of / Indiensneming en Arbeid, Departement van** | | | |
| 8098 | Labour Relations Act, 1995: Registration of a Trade Union: National Union of Communication and Technologies Workers (NUCTW) (LR 2/6/2/3844) | 55638 | 25 |
| 8099 | Labour Relations Act, 1995: Registration of a Trade Union: Inyakanyaka Union (LR 2/6/2/3883) | 55638 | 26 |
| 8100 | Labour Relations Act, 1995: Application for Variation of Registered Scope of a Regional Bargaining Council | 55638 | 27 |
| **Health, Department of / Gesondheid, Departement van** | | | |
| 8101 | Health Professions Act (56/1974): Regulations Defining the Scope of the Profession of Biokinetics | 55638 | 31 |
| **Higher Education and Training, Department of / Hoër Onderwys en Opleiding, Departement van** | | | |
| 8102 | Continuing Education and Training (CET) Act (16/2006) (as amended): Invitation for Nominations of Members of the Public to be appointed to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College Council in terms of Section 10 (4) (b) of the CET Act | 55638 | 43 |
| **Rural Development and Land Reform, Department of / Landelike Ontwikkeling en Grondhervorming, Departement van** | | | |
| 8103 | Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994, as amended): General Notice in terms of the Act: Various Properties | 55638 | 55 |
| 8104 | Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994 as amended): Farm 111, Vergenoegd, Jansenville, Sarah Baartman District Municipality: Eastern Cape Province | 55638 | 56 |
| 8105 | Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994) as amended: Erf 317 | 55638 | 57 |
| 8106 | Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994 as amended): Erf 1, Commonage, Idutywa | 55638 | 58 |
| 8107 | Restitution of Land Rights Act (22/1994 as amended): Erf 839, Fort Beaufort, Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality | 55638 | 59 |
| **Trade, Industry and Competition, Department of / Handel, Nywerheid en Kompetisie, Departement van** | | | |
| 8108 | National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act (5/2008), as amended: The proposed compulsory specification for Profiled Metal Cladding Materials (including Corrugated Iron, Box Rib and Concealed Fix Profiles)-VC 9116 | 55638 | 60 |
| 8109 | Co-Operatives Amendment Act (6/2013): Co-Operatives that have been removed from the Register | 55638 | 73 |
| 8110 | National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998): 5th Generation Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP 2025/2026-2029/2030) for the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition | 55638 | 75 |
| **Water and Sanitation, Department of / Water en Sanitasie, Departement van** | | | |
| 8111 | National Water Act (36/1998): Notice requiring persons to apply for a Water Use Licence in terms of Section 43 (1) of the Act for the Purpose of Compulsory Licensing | 55638 | 76 |
| 8112 | National Water Act (36/1998): Transformation of Korente Vette Irrigation Board into Molen Korente Vette Water User Assocation in terms of Section 98 (6) of the Act | 55638 | 80 |
| **GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS** | | | |
| **Agriculture, Department of / Landbou, Departement van** | | | |
| 4220 | Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (Act 47 of 1996): SAMAC NPC Press Release | 55638 | 81 |
| **Electricity and Energy, Department of / Elektrisiteit en Energie, Departement van** | | | |
| 4221 | National Energy Act (34/2008): Draft National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) 2025-35 | 55638 | 84 |
| **National Treasury / Nasionale Tesourie** | | | |
| 4222 | Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999): Rate of Interest on Government Loans | 55638 | 156 |
| **Trade, Industry and Competition, Department of / Handel, Nywerheid en Kompetisie, Departement van** | | | |
| 4223 | Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC): South African Space Industry Regulatory Bill: Final Notice for the Publication of the Draft Bill in the Government Gazette for Public Comments and Inputs | 55638 | 157 |
| 4224 | Standards Act, 2008: Standards Matters | 55638 | 184 |
| 4225 | Competition Act (89/1998 as amended): Competition Tribunal: Notification of Complaint Referral | 55638 | 193 |
| 4226 | Competition Act (89/1998 as amended): Competition Tribunal: Notification of Decision to approve Merger | 55638 | 193 |

**Transport, Department of / Vervoer, Departement van**

4227 Airports Company Act No. 44 of 1993: Invitations for Nominations of Persons to serve as members of the Regulating Committee for ACSA and ATNS ..... 55638 194

## BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

1003 Financial Markets Act, 2012: Proposed Amendments to the JSE Interest Rate and Currency Derivatives Rules (IRC): Bond CCP ..... 55638 195

1004 Road Accident Fund Act, No. 56 of 1996: Adjustment of Statutory Limit in respect of Claims for Loss of Income and Loss of Support ..... 55638 196

1004 Padongelukfondswet, No. 56 van 1996: Aanpassing van Statutêre Limiet ten opsigte van Eise vir Verlies aan Inkomste en Onderhoud ..... 55638 196

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* 2026

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

- **23 December,** Tuesday for the issue of Friday **02 January 2026**
- **02 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 January 2026**
- **09 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 January 2026**
- **16 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 January 2026**
- **23 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 January 2026**
- **30 January,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 February 2026**
- **06 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 February 2026**
- **13 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **20 February 2026**
- **20 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 February 2026**
- **27 February,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 March 2026**
- **06 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 March 2026**
- **13 March,** Friday for the issue of Thursday **20 March 2026**
- **20 March,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 March 2026**
- **26 March,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **02 April 2026**
- **01 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Friday **10 April 2026**
- **10 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 April 2026**
- **17 April,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 April 2026**
- **22 April,** Wednesday for the issue of Thursday **30 April 2026**
- **30 April,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **08 May 2026**
- **08 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **15 May 2026**
- **15 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **22 May 2026**
- **22 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **29 May 2026**
- **29 May,** Friday for the issue of Friday **05 June 2026**
- **05 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **12 June 2026**
- **11 June,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **19 June 2026**
- **19 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **26 June 2026**
- **26 June,** Friday for the issue of Friday **03 July 2026**
- **03 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **10 July 2026**
- **10 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **17 July 2026**
- **17 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **24 July 2026**
- **24 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **31 July 2026**
- **31 July,** Friday for the issue of Friday **07 August 2026**
- **06 August,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **14 August 2026**
- **14 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **21 August 2026**
- **21 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **28 August 2026**
- **28 August,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 September 2026**
- **04 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 September 206**
- **11 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **18 September 2026**
- **17 September,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **25 September 2026**
- **25 September,** Friday for the issue of Friday **02 October 2026**
- **02 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **09 October 2026**
- **09 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **16 October 2026**
- **16 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **23 October 2026**
- **23 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **30 October 2026**
- **30 October,** Friday for the issue of Friday **06 November 2026**
- **06 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **13 November 2026**
- **13 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **20 November 2026**
- **20 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **27 November 2026**
- **27 November,** Friday for the issue of Friday **04 December 2026**
- **04 December,** Friday for the issue of Friday **11 December 2026**
- **10 December,** Thursday for the issue of Friday **18 December 2026**
- **17 December,** Thursday for the issue of Thursday **24 December 2026**
- **23 December,** Wednesday for the issue of Thursday **31 December 2026**

# 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 |

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES**

**NO. 8097** **30 October 2026**

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

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ADJUSTED TARIFFS APPLICABLE FOR 2026 - 2027 FINANCIAL YEAR**

In terms of section 3 of the Films and Publications Tariff's Regulations, 2020, the Film and Publication Board (FPB) 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 adjusted Tariffs shall be applicable with effect from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2027 as per the attached schedule.

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



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ADJUSTED TARIFFS APPLICABLE FOR 2026-2027

### 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 805.39 | R1 805.39 | R1 805.39 |
| 002 | 1.1.1 | Distributor or exhibitor of films or interactive computer games, and mobile cellular and internet content (Manual application) | Registration | R2 415.56 | R2 415.56 | R2 415.56 |
| 003 | 1.2 | Internet Service Provider | Registration | R902.69 | R902.69 | R902.69 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 004 | 1.2.1 | Annual renewal of Internet Service Provider (Online renewal) | Registration | R122.63 | R245.25 | R367.88 |
| 005 | 1.2.2. | Annual renewal of Internet Service Provider (Manual renewal) | Registration | R161.03 | R322.03 | R483.11 |
| 006 | 1.3 | Annual renewal of distribution certificate (Online renewal) | Registration | R122.63 | R245.25 | R367.88 |
| 007 | 1.3.1 | Annual renewal of distribution certificate (Manual renewal) | Registration | R161.03 | R322.03 | R483.11 |
| 008 | 1.4 | Issue of new certificate on change of details | Registration | R193.54 | R385.60 | R579.15 |
| | **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 | R12 133.94 | R24 267.88 | R36 401.82 |
| 010 | 2.1.2 | Single Issue | Classification – Publication submitted in terms of Section 16 (4) of the Act | R1 368.08 | R2 734.67 | R4 102.76 |



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

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



| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **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 529.33 | R5 057.16 | R8 058.74 |
| 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 264.66 | R2 527.85 | R4 028.59 |
| 013 | 2.2.1.3 | New release of an adult movie (First 3 (three) hours) | Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format | R2 529.33 | R5 057.16 | R8 058.74 |
| 014 | 2.2.1.4 | New release of an adult movie (3 (three) to 4 (four) hours) | Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format | R3 281.32 | R6 561.17 | R10 455.18 |
| 015 | 2.2.1.5 | New release of an adult movie (4 (four) to 6 (six) hours) | Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format | R4 033.32 | R8 065.16 | R12 851.62 |
| 016 | 2.2.1.6 | Trailer of a film (fee rate per minute) | Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format | R25.12 | R50.23 | R80.04 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 017 | 2.2.1.7 | Re-release of original English language film – 50% of the applicable tariffs | Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format | R1 264.66 | R2 527.85 | R4 028.59 |
| 018 | 2.2.1.8 | Re-release of original non-English language films (subtitled) – 50% of the applicable tariffs | Classification – Films – Public Entertainment format | R684.03 | R1 368.08 | R2 179.82 |
| | **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 136.13 | R2 148.32 | R3 223.17 |
| 020 | 2.2.2.2 | New release of original English – language films (2 (two) to 3 (three) hours) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R1 703.45 | R3 223.17 | R4 834.76 |
| 021 | 2.2.2.3 | New release of original English – language films (3 (three) to 5 (five) hours) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R2 272.25 | R4 298.04 | R6 330.91 |
| 022 | 2.2.2.4 | New release of original non-English language film (Subtitled) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R1 691.63 | R3 381.78 | R5 073.41 |

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

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



| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 023 | 2.2.2.5 | New release of original non-English language film (Not subtitled) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R1 691.63 | R3 381.78 | R5 073.41 |
| 024 | 2.2.2.6 | New release of an adult movie (First 3 (three) hours) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R2 529.33 | R5 057.16 | R7 586.48 |
| 025 | 2.2.2.7 | New release of an adult movie (3 (three) to 4 (four) hours) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R3 281.32 | R6 561.17 | R9 100.07 |
| 026 | 2.2.2.8 | New release of an adult movie (4 (four) to 6 (six) hours) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R4 033.32 | R8 065.16 | R12 098.49 |
| 027 | 2.2.2.9 | Re-release of original English language film | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R568.80 | R1 136.13 | R1 704.93 |
| 028 | 2.2.2.10 | Re-release of original non-English language film (subtitled) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R846.56 | R1 691.63 | R2 538.18 |
| 029 | 2.2.2.11 | Re-release of original non-English language film (not subtitled) | Classification – Films – Home Entertainment format | R2 818.90 | R5 636.31 | R8 455.19 |
| | **2.2.3** | **Serials in any language or format** | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 030 | 2.2.3.1 | Foreign productions (first 3 (three) hours | Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format | R2 529.33 | R5 057.16 | R7 586.48 |
| 031 | 2.2.3.2 | Foreign productions (per hour following first 3 (three) hours) | Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format | R450.61 | R901.23 | R1 351.82 |
| 032 | 2.2.3.4 | South African productions (first 5 (five) hours) | Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format | R2 529.33 | R5 057.16 | R7 586.48 |
| 033 | 2.2.3.5 | South African productions (per hour following first 5 (five) hours) | Classification – Films – Serials in any language or format | R450.61 | R901.23 | R1 351.82 |
| | **2.2.4** | **Films produced in Africa** | | | | |
| 034 | 2.2.4.1 | Public entertainment format | Classification – Films – Films produced in Africa | R675.18 | R1 348.87 | R2 024.05 |
| 035 | 2.2.4.2 | Home entertainment format | Classification – Films – Films produced in Africa | R613.12 | R1 226.24 | R1 839.37 |
| | **2.3** | **INTERACTIVE COMPUTER GAMES** | | | | |
| 036 | 2.3.1 | New release in original format | Classification – Interactive computer games | R2 063.94 | R4 127.87 | R6 191.81 |

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 037 | 2.3.2 | New release in different format | Classification – Interactive computer games | R2 063.94 | R4 127.87 | R6 191.81 |
| 038 | 2.3.3 | Re-release in original format | Classification – Interactive computer games | R1 031.22 | R2 062.46 | R3 093.69 |
| 039 | 2.3.4 | Re-release in different format | Classification – Interactive computer games | R1 031.22 | R2 062.46 | R3 093.69 |
| 040 | 2.3.5 | Re-classification of games distributed with magazine | Classification – Interactive computer games | R1 032.71 | R2 065.41 | R3 098.13 |
| 041 | 2.3.6 | Posters of films and interactive computer games | Classification – Interactive computer games | R33.98 | R67.96 | R101.94 |
| | **2.4** | **EXEMPTIONS** | | | | |
| 042 | 2.4.1 | Exemption of Films for Film Festival | Classification – Exemptions | R1 685.73 | R3 369.96 | R5 055.68 |
| 043 | 2.4.2 | Exemption of a film in home-entertainment format | Classification – Exemptions | R812.57 | R1 625.14 | R2 437.72 |
| 044 | 2.4.3 | Exemption of a film in home-entertainment format (additional disc) | Classification – Exemptions | R205.37 | R410.71 | R616.08 |



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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 045 | 2.4.4 | Exemption of an interactive computer game | Classification – Exemptions | R1 012.02 | R2 022.56 | R3 034.59 |
| 046 | 2.4.5 | Copy of a certificate of registration, classification or exemption or decision | Classification – Exemptions | R385.60 | R385.60 | R385.60 |
| 047 | 2.4.6 | List of all titles classified by the FPB (per year) | Classification – Exemptions | R1 685.73 | R3 369.96 | R5 055.68 |
| | **2.5** | **APPEAL TO APPEAL TRIBUNAL** | | | | |
| 048 | 2.5.1 | Trailer of film | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R5 057.16 | R10 114.33 | R15 171.49 |
| 049 | 2.5.2 | Appeal of a film | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R5 057.16 | R10 114.33 | R15 171.49 |
| 050 | 2.5.3 | Appeal of an adult film | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R8 065.16 | R16 128.94 | R24 194.01 |
| 051 | 2.5.4 | Copy of report of Appeal Tribunal | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R60.58 | R121.14 | R181.72 |
| 052 | 2.5.5 | Appeal of a computer game | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R4 127.87 | R8 255.75 | R12 383.62 |

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 053 | 2.5.6 | Periodical publication | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R24 267.88 | R48 535.67 | R72 803.64 |
| 054 | 2.5.7 | Single issue publication | Classification – Appeal to Appeal Tribunal | R2 734.67 | R5 469.37 | R8 204.04 |
| | **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 |



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

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

## 2. Online Distribution

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

| Number of Titles | Films | Serials |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 499 titles | R382.95 per title | R1 531.82 per season |
| 500 to 999 titles | R306.36 per title | R1 225.45 per season |
| 1 000 + titles | R233.19 per title | R980.35 per season |
| Capped fee | R2 658 757.98 | |

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 658 757.98

## 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 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR**

**NO. 8098** **30 October 2026**

## LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995
## REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Lehlohonolo Molefe, the Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby give notice, in terms of section 109(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, that **National Union of Communication and Technologies Workers (NUCTW) (LR 2/6/2/3844)** has been registered as a trade union with effect from 19 October 2026.

**THE REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS**

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR**

**NO. 8099** **30 October 2026**

## LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

## REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Lehlohonolo Molefe, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby notify, in terms of section 109(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, that **Inyakanyaka Union (LR 2/6/2/3883)** has been registered as a trade union with effect from 19 October 2026.

**REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS**

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR**

**NO. 8100** **30 October 2026**

## LABOUR RELATIONS ACT,1995

## APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF REGISTERED SCOPE OF A REGIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL

I Lehlohonolo David Molefe, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 58(1) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, give notice that an application for the variation of its registered scope has been received from the **Bargaining Council of the Meat Trade Gauteng (BCMT).**

Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any person may object to the application on any or all of the following grounds:

(a) the application has not complied with the provisions of section 29 of the Act, read with the changes required by the context;

(b) the sector and area in respect of which the application is made is not appropriate; and

(c) the application is not sufficiently representative in the sector and area in respect of which the application is made.

Any person who objects must lodge his/her written objection with me, c/o the Department of Employment and Labour, Laboria House,215 Francis Baard Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag x117, Pretoria, 0001), email address mbongeni.magula@labour.gov.za; tabogelo.mahlangu@labour.gov.za within 30 days of the date of this notice. A copy of the objective must be served on the applicant within the said period and I must be satisfied that a copy of the objection has been served on the applicant.

The applicant may respond to the objection within 14 days of the expiry of the 30-day period mentioned above and must satisfy me that a copy of the response has been served on the person who objected within the 14-day period.

**TABLE**

**Name of the bargaining council:**

**Bargaining Council for the Meat Trade Gauteng (BCMT)**

**Address of the bargaining council:**

**Bargaining Council for the Meat Trade Gauteng (BCMT)**
Private Bag X3060
**RANDBURG**
**2125**

Email: corne@wadavidson.co.za

**Date on which application was lodged**:

15 September 2026

**Intention of the application**

The intention of the application is to vary the scope of the council by extension of the area of jurisdiction to the whole of the Province of Gauteng.

**Interest in respect of which the application is made:**

The terms of this agreement shall be observed in the whole jurisdiction of the Province of Gauteng, Bargaining Council for the Meat Trade Gauteng as defined hereunder in the following areas of jurisdiction:

1. City of Johannesburg
2. City of Tshwane
3. City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipalities
4. West rand District Municipalities
5. Sedibeng District Municipalities

**Interest in respect of which the registration is held:**

Bargaining Council is registered in respect of the Meat Trade Gauteng as defined hereunder:

1. Magisterial District of Alberton
2. Boksburg
3. Brakpan
4. Germiston
5. Kempton Park
6. Johannesburg
7. Randburg
8. Roodepoort
9. Benoni
10. Krugersdorp
11. Randfontein
12. Springs
13. Westonaria and
14. Area within a 25 km radius of Church square, Pretoria

**Representativeness of the Council:**

Total number of employees falling within the scope of the Council and who belong to trade unions which are party to the Council:

**4 289**

Total number of employers falling within the scope of the Council and who belong to the employers' organization's which are party to the Council:

**343**

Total number of employees employed within the scope of the Council by the employers that belong to the employers' organizations which are party to the Council:

**5 581**

Total number of employers within the scope of the Council:

**643**

Total number of employees employed within the scope of the Council:

**9 167**



**REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS**

**DATE:** 22 October 2026

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

**NO. 8101** **30 October 2026**

## HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO.56 OF 1974)

## REGULATIONS DEFINING THE SCOPE OF THE PROFESSION OF BIOKINETICS

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 33 (1) of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and on the recommendation of the Health Professions Council of South Africa and the Professional Board for Physiotherapy, podiatry, and biokinetics, made the regulations in the Schedule.

**Ms S NDABENI, MP**

**ACTING MINISTER OF HEALTH**

**DATE:** 23/09/2026

## SCHEDULE

### Definitions

1. In these regulations and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning, unless the context indicates otherwise –

**"the Act"** means the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974).

### Acts pertaining to the profession of Biokinetics

2. The following are deemed to be acts specially pertaining to the profession of biokinetics-

(a) Undertaking comprehensive assessment of a patient or group, to gather relevant information using appropriate techniques and procedures.

(b) Undertaking additional investigations as appropriate or refer to other professional(s) as required and, through a process of clinical reasoning, formulate a diagnosis / hypothesis.

(c) Collaboratively developing and implementing patient-centred plan which may include:

(i) therapeutic exercise;

(ii) exercise conditioning;

(iii) high-performance conditioning;

(iv) functional rehabilitation in self-care and home management;

(v) functional rehabilitation for work, community, and leisure activities;

(vi) electrophysical modalities and therapeutic techniques for performance enhancement;

(vii) patient and caregiver education and counselling;

(viii) recommending assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive, and prosthetic devices; and

(ix) recommending physical agents.

(d) Using appropriate monitoring procedures.

(e) Making recommendations for self-management and empowerment.

(f) Providing consultancy services.

(g) Providing disability and medico-legal assessment and report writing.

(h) Prophylactic, therapeutic, rehabilitative and performance- enhancing exercise to optimise movement and sport performance.

(i) Implementing and supervising physical activity programs for individuals throughout the human lifespan.

**Repeal**

**3.** The Regulations Defining the Scope of the Profession of Biokinetics published under Government Notice R1746 in *Government Gazette* 16021 of 14 October 1994, are hereby repealed.

**Short title**

**4.** These Regulations are called Regulations defining the Scope of the Profession of Biokinetics, 2026.

## XITIVISO XA MFUMO

## NDZAWULO YA RIHANYO

**No. R.** **2026**

**NAWU WA TIPHUROFEXINI TA RIHANYO, 1974 (NAWU WA NO 56 LEMBE RA 1974)**

**SWINAWANA LESWI HLAMUSAKA XIKOPU XA PHURAFEXINI YA BIOKINETICS**

Holobye wa Rihanyo, hi ku landza xiyenge xa 33 (1) xa Nawu wa Tiphurofexini ta Rihanyo, 1974 (Nawu wa No 56 lembe ra 1974), naswona eka switsundzuxo swa Huvo ya Tiphurofexini ta Rihanyo ya Afrika Dzonga na Huvo ya Xiphurofexini eka Vutshunguri bya Miri, vutshunguri bya milenge, na biokinetics, u endlile swinawana eka Xedulu.

**MANANA S NDABENI, XIRHO XA PALAMENDE**

**MUKHOMERI WA HOLOBYE WA RIHANYO**

**SIKU:** 23/09/2026

## XEDULU

### Tinhlamuselo

1. Eka milawu leyi na rito rin'wana na rin'wana kumbe xivulavulelo lexi nhlamuselo yi nyikiweke eka Nawu xi ta va na nhlamuselo yoleyo, handle ka loko mongo wu kombisa swin'wana – .

**"Nawu"** swi vula Nawu wa Tiphurofexini ta Rihanyo, 1974 (Nawu wa No 56 lembe ra 1974).

### Migingiriko leyi fambelanaka na phurofexini ya Biokinetics

2. Leswi landzelaka i migingiriko leyi fambelanaka hi ku hlawuleka na phurofexini ya biokinetics:- .

(a) Ku endla nkambisiso lowu heleleke wa muvabyi kumbe ntlawa, ku hlengeleta mahungu lama faneleke hi ku tirhisa tithekiniki na maendlelo lama faneleke.

(b) Ku endla vulavisisi byo engetela tanihilaha swi faneleke hakona kumbe ku kongomisa eka (ti)phurofexinali tin'wana tanihilaha swi lavekaka hakona naswona, hi ku tirhisa endlelo ra ku anakanya ka tililiniki, ku vumba vukamberi / xiringanyeto.

(c) Ku tumbuluxa na ku tirhisa pulani leyi kongomisiweke eka muvabyi hi ku tirhisana leyi nga katsa:

(i) ku endla vutiolori bya vutshunguri;

(ii) ku ringanisela ka ku endla vutiolori;

(iii) ku ringanisela ka matirhelo ya le henhla;

(iv) ku vuyiseriwa ka ntirho eka ku tihlayisa na vufambisi bya le makaya;

(v) ku pfuxetiwa ka ntirho eka migingiriko ya ntirho, vaaki na vuhungasi;

(vi) tindlela ta electrophysical na tithekiniki ta vutshunguri ta ku ndlandlamuxa matirhelo;

(vii) dyondzo na vutsundzuxi bya muvabyi na muhlayisi;

(viii) ku ringanyeta switirhisiwa swo pfuneta, swo pfumelelana na swiyimo, swo lulamisa, swo sirhelela, swo seketela, na swa xitekela; na

(ix) ku ringanyeta switirhisiwa swa nyama.

(d) Ku tirhisa maendlelo ya vulawuri lama faneleke.

(e) Ku endla switsundzuxo swa ku tilawula na ku nyika matimba.

(f) Ku nyika vukorhokeri bya vutsundzuxi.

(g) Ku nyika nkambisiso wa vulema na vutshunguri-nawu na ku tsala swiviko.

(h) Vutiolori bya vusirheleri, bya vutshunguri, byo vuyisela na byo ndlandlamuxa matirhelo ku antswisa ku fambafamba na matirhelo ya mintlangu.

(i) Ku tirhisa na ku landzelerisa minongonoko ya ku endla vutiolori eka vanhu eka vutomi hinkwabyo bya munhu.

**Ku herisa nawu**

**3.** Swinawana leswi hlamuselaka xikopu xa phurofexini ya biokinetics tanihilaha swi humeleriweke hakona ehansi ka Xitiviso xa Mfumo xa R1746 eka *Gazete ya Mfumo* ya 16021 ya ti 14 Khotavuxika 1994, hi leyi yi herisiweke.

**Nhlokomhaka yo koma**

**4.** Milawu leyi yi vuriwa Milawu leyi hlamuselaka Xikopu xa Phurofexini ya Biokinetics, 2026.

## ISAZISO SAKARHULUMENDE

## UMNYANGO WEZAMAPHILO

**No. R.** **2026**

### UMTHETHO WABASEBENZI BEZAMAPHILO, 1974 (UMTHETHO 56 KA 1974)

### IMITHETHOLAWULO EHLATHULULA IMISEBENZI EVUNYELWE NEFANELE YENZIWE MA-BIOKINETICS

UNgqongqotjhe wezamaPhilo, ngokwesigaba 33 (1) somThetho wabaSebenzi bezamaPhilo, 1974 (UmThetho 56 ka-1974), begodu nangesiphakamiso somKhandlu wezabaSebenzi bezamaPhilo weSewula Afrika neBhodi yezeBizelo lokwelatjhwa komzimba, lokwelatjhwa kweenyawo, ne-*biokinetics*, wenze imithetholawulo kuTjhejuli.

**UNKOSAZANA S NDABENI, MP**

**UNGQONGQOTJHE UKUBAMBA WEZAMAPHILO**

**ILANGA** 23/09/2026

## ITJHEJULI

### Iinhlathululo

1. KilemiThetholawulo, begodu nanyana ngiliphi igama namkha umutjho onikelwe ihlathululwe emThethweni uzokuthatha ihlathululo efanako, ngaphandle kwalapho ummongo uhlathulula okuhlukileko–

**"umThetho"** kutjho umThetho wabaSebenzi bezamaPhilo, 1974 (UmThetho 56 ka 1974).

### ImiThetho ephathelene nemisebenzi yama-*Biokinetics*

2. ImiThetho elandelako iphathelene bunqopha nemisebenzi yama-*Biokinetics*:-

(a) Ukuhlola ngokupheleleko isigulani namkha isiqhema, ukuze kubuthelelwe ilwazi eliqakathekileko kusetjenziswe amaqhinga nenkambiso efaneleko.

(b) Ukwenza iphenyo elingezelelweko njengoba kufanele namkha ukudlulisela kwabanye abasebenzi njengombana kufuneka begodu, ngekambiso yokupha isizathu sezokwelapha, ukubumba umrabhu wobulwelwe/ umbono.

(c) Ukusebenzisana nesigulani ukwakha nokwenza ihlelo lokwelatjhwa elitjheje iindingo zesigulani elingafaka hlangana:

(i) itjhaphululomzimba elilaphako;

(ii) itjhaphululomzimba elijwayezako;

(iii) ukubandula umzimba kobana ufinyelele ezingeni eliphezulu lokusebenza.

(iv) amandla nokusebenza komzimba kobana umuntu akwazi ukuzitlhogomela nokwenza imisebenzi yekhaya ngokuzijamela

(v) ukuvuselela amandla nokusebenza komzimba kobana umuntu akwazi ukubuyela emsebenzini, enze imisebenzi yomphakathi begodu azibandakanye nemisebenzini yokuzijabulisa;

(vi) ukulapha iinhlungu ngokuzibandula /iindlela zokusebenzisa igezi kanye namaqhinga wokulapha ukuthuthukisa ukusebenza;

(vii) ukufundisa nokuyelelisa iingulani nabatjheji bazo nokululeka;

(viii) ukuphakamisa iinsetjenziswa ezisiza umuntu kobana anyakaze,

asebenze, ahlale aphephile, namkha enze imisebenzi yangamalanga; begodu

(ix) ukuphakamisa iindlela zokwelapha, ukusiza ukuphola nokwenza ngcono ukusebenza komzimba

(d) Ukusebenzisa iindlela ezifaneleko zokuhlola ituthuko yesigulani.

(e) Ukwenza iimphakamiso zokobana uziphatha njani nokunikela ilwazi ngokuzitlhogomela.

(f) Ukunikela ngezenzwelwa zokweluleka isiyeleliso nomhlahlo ngeenkonzo zokubonisana.

(g) Ukunikela ngokuhlolwa kokukhubazeka nangokuhlolwa kweendaba zomthetho nezokwelapha, nokutlolwa kombiko.

(h) Ukwelapha okukhandela ubulwele, ukwelapha, ukubuyiselwa ebujameni esijayelekileko, ukuthabulula umzimba okuthuthukisa ukusebenza kobana kuthuthukiswe ukunyakaza nokusebenza kwezemidlalo.

(i) Ukusebenzisa nokutjheja amahlelo wokuthabulula umzimba umuntu ngamunye isikhathi soke sokuphila komuntu.

**Ukutshwilisa umthetho**

**3.** Imithetholawulo ehlathulula imisebenzi evunyelwe nefanele ukwenziwa ma-*biokinetics* njengombana kutjhiwo ngaphasi kweSaziso sakaRhulumende kuGazethi kaRhulumende 16021 yamhla amalanga a-14 kuSewula 1994, itshwilisiwe.

**Ithayitlela efitjhani**

**4.** ImiThetholawulo le ibizwa ngemiThetholawulo ehlathulula imisebenzi evunyelwe nefanele ukwenziwa ma-*Bioknetics,* 2026.

## KITSISO YA PUSO

## LEFAPHA LA BOITEKANELO

**Nm. R.** **2026**

### *HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT*, 1974 (MOLAO 56 WA 1974)

### MELAWANATAOLO E E TLHALOSANG BOGOLO JWA TIRO YA BORUTEGI JWA DIBAYOKHINETIKI

Tona ya Boitekanelo o, go ya ka karolo 33(1) ya *Health Professions Act*, 1974 (Molao 56 wa 1974), le ka katlanegiso ya Lekgotla la Diporofešene tsa Boitekanelo la Aforikaborwa le Boto ya Seporofešene ya Kalafi ya Mmele, kalafi ya maoto, le dibayokhinetiki, dirile melawanataolo mo Šejuleng.

**MOHUMAHADI S NDABENI, LELOKO LA PALAMENTE**

**TONA YA NAMANE-O-SA-TSHWERE YA BOITEKANELO**

**LETLHA:** 23/09/2026

## ŠEJULE

### Ditlhaloso

**1.** Mo Melawanataolong eno, lefoko kgotsa tlhagiso efe e e neilweng bokao mo Molaong e tla nna le bokao joo, ntle le fa bokao bo kaya ka mokgwa osele –

**"Molao"** o kaya *Health Professions Act*, 1974 (Molao 56 wa 1974).

### Melao e e mabapi le Borutegi jwa Dibayokhinetiki

**2.** Melao e e latelang ke melao e ka kgethego e leng mabapi le tiro ya borutegi jwa dibayokhinetiki: -

(a) Go dira tlhatlhobo e e akaretsang ya molwetse kgotsa setlhopha, go kgobokanya tshedimosetso e e maleba ka go dirisa dithekiniki le ditsamaiso tse di maleba;

(b) Go dira dipatlisiso tse dingwe tse di tshwanetseng kgotsa go romela molwetse kwa modiring/badiring ba bangwe ba seporofešenale fa go tlhokega, le go tlhama tlhatlhobo kgotsa kakanyo ya bolwetse ka tsamaiso ya go akanya ka mabaka a kalafi;

(c) Ka tirisanommogo go tlhama le go tsenya mo tirisong leano le le ikaegileng mo balwetseng e bile le ka akaretsa:

(i) itshidilo ya kalafi;

(ii) go tlwaetsa go itshidila;

(iii) go itshidila ga tiragatsogodimo;

(iv) tsosoloso e e dirang mo boitlhokomelong le mo taolong ya kwa gae;

(v) tsosoloso e e dirang mabapi le ditirwana tsa tiro, baagi le boitapoloso;

(vi) mekgwa ya eleketerofisikhale le dithekiniki tsa kalafi mabapi le tokafatso ya tiragatso;

(vii) thuto ya balwetse le banayatlhokomelo le go gakolola;

(viii) go atlanegisa didiriswa tse di thusang, tse di fetofetogang, tsa othotisi, tse di sireletsang, tse di tshegetsang, le tsa porosetetisi; le

(ix) go atlanegisa mekgwa ya go alafa ditogwa.

(d) Go dirisa ditsamaiso tsa tekolo tse di maleba.

(e) Go dira dikatlanegiso mabapi le boitaolo le boimaatlafatso;

(f) Go abelana ka ditirelo tsa therisano;

(g) Go tlamela ka tshekatsheko ya bogole le bongaka-semolao le go kwala pegelo;

(h) Ikatiso ya thibelo-malwetse, kalafi, tsosoloso le tokafatso-tiragatso go godisa motsamao le tiragatso ya metshameko; le

(i) Go tsenya mo tirisong le go okamela mananeo a go itshidila mmele a batho ka esi botshelo jotlhe jwa motho.

**Phimolo**

**3.** Melawanataolo e e tlhalosang bogolo jwa tiro ya borutegi jwa dibayokhinetiki jaaka e phasaladitswe ka fa tlase ga Kitsiso ya Puso R1746 mo Lokwalodikgannyeng la Puso 16021 la di14 Diphalane 1994, e a phimolwa fano.

**Setlhogokhutswe**

**4.** Melawanataolo eno e bidiwa Melawanataolo e e Tlhalosang Bogolo jwa Tiro ya Borutegi jwa Dibayokhinetiki, 2026.

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

**NO. 8102** **30 October 2026**

**CONTINUING EDUCATION AND TRAINING (CET) ACT OF NO 16 0F 2006 (AS AMENDED)**

**INVITATION FOR NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO BE APPOINTED TO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET) COLLEGE COUNCIL IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(4) (b) OF THE CET ACT.**

I, Kgwaridi Buti Manamela, Minister of Higher Education and Training, in terms of Section 10(4)(b) of the Continuing Education and Training Act No.16 of 2006 (as amended) (CET Act), invite nominations for appointment in the councils of TVET colleges where vacancies exist within the period specified in the notice from the date of publication from members of the public; national organisations representing TVET college students and principals; the vocational education and training sector; the distance learning sector; educators; organised business; organised labour; provincial governments; municipal governments; business community; research and science councils; and relevant non-governmental organisations.

Nominees must be persons with leadership qualities; an understanding of the CET Act and management of public budget and expenditure; and an understanding of the government priorities and developmental agenda. Preference would be given to persons with a broad spectrum of competencies in the fields of education, business, finance, marketing, information technology, corporate governance, and human resource management to contribute to the strategic direction of the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) system.

Persons shall be nominated by virtue of the fact that they give expression to:

i) Ensure that the functions of the council are performed according to the highest standard;
ii) Ensure that the council is broadly representative of the TVET sector and its related interests;
iii) Ensure that the council members have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the TVET sector and have a recognised qualification (diploma/degree), as well as verifiable experience accompanied by solid grounding in ethical practices with a level of accountability;
iv) Appreciate the role of the TVET colleges in reconstruction of the TVET sector and development and have a clear understanding of the Government trajectory with regard to the sector as contained in the National Development Plan: Vision for 2030;

v) Ensure that members contribute to the strategic direction of the specific TVET college – by offering knowledge and experience in strategic planning, including the development and delivery of a college strategy for attainment of its short, medium, and long term goals;

vi) Ensure that nominees have experience to engage and establish partnerships and linkages with industry for the purposes of Work Integrated Learning and Work Based Education for both the students and lecturers;

vii) Ensure that the council is broadly representative of the community served by the public college in respect of race, gender and disability;

viii) Ensure that the nominated council members reside within reasonable distance from the college they will serve, in order to reduce costs related to council and council committee meetings in terms of travel and accommodation.

Furthermore, members (nominees) are to be nominated by a member of the public (nominator) and to be seconded by a witness.

I will take into account criteria relating to representation of race, gender, geographical location, and disability when I appoint the Council members. Nominators and nominees should ensure that they are conversant with the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) system.

Nominations should be made on the nomination form provided on the website of the Department of Higher Education and Training (www.dhet.gov.za ) or on request from Ms N Gela at 012 312 5824 Email: Gela.n@dhet.gov.za or Ms K Seeletse at 012 312 5832 or Email: Seeletse.K@dhet.gov.za or further assistance.

Nominations made in reply to this notice must be submitted within 21 days of this publication to:

The Director-General, Department of Higher Education and Training for Attention:
Mr SZ Zungu, Private Bag x 174, Pretoria, 0001 (by post) or hand-delivered to 123, Francis Baard Street, Pretoria, 0001.



**Mr KB Manamela, MP**
**Minister of Higher Education and Training Date:** 17.08.2026

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS TO SERVE AS A MINISTERIAL APPOINTEE ON THE COUNCIL OF A TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COLLEGE

I, Kgwaridi Buti Manamela, Minister of Higher Education and Training, in terms of Section 10(10) (a) of the Continuing Education and Training Act No.16 of 2006 (as amended) (CET Act), invite nominations from the public for Ministerial appointees' section 10(4)(b).

Vacancies are available in the councils of the TVET colleges as listed below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gauteng | Central Johannesburg TVET College | One vacancy |
| Gauteng | Ekurhuleni West TVET College | One vacancy |
| Mpumalanga | Gert Sibande TVET College | Three vacancies |
| Limpopo | Mopani TVET College | One vacancy |
| Mpumalanga | Nkangala TVET College | One vacancy |
| Limpopo | Sekhukhune TVET College | Three vacancies |
| Limpopo | Letaba TVET College | One vacancy |
| Limpopo | Waterberg TVET College | Two vacancies |
| Kwa-Zulu Natal | Umfolozi TVET College | One vacancy |
| KwaZulu Natal | uMgungundlovu TVET College | One vacancy |
| Gauteng | Western TVET College | One vacancy |
| Northern Cape | Northern Cape Urban TVET College | One vacancy |
| Western Cape | College of Cape Town TVET | One vacancy |
| Gauteng | Tshwane South TVET College | One vacancy |
| Eastern Cape | Ingwe TVET College | One vacancy |
| Free State | Motheo TVET College | Three vacancies |
| Limpopo | Lephalale TVET College | One vacancy |
| Eastern Cape | King Hintsa TVET College | One vacancy |
| Eastern Cape | Buffalo City TVET College | One vacancy |
| Western Cape | West Coast TVET College | One vacancy |
| Western Cape | South Cape TVET College | One Vacancy |

Colleges with term of office coming to an end 2027/2028:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gauteng | Central Johannesburg TVET College | Five vacancies |
| Gauteng | Tshwane South TVET College | Five vacancies |
| Kwa-Zulu Natal | Coastal TVET College | Five vacancies |

In terms of section 10 (4) of the CET Act, a council of a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) college must consist of 16 members. Five (5) of the council members are appointed by the Minister in terms of section 10(4)(b) of the CET Act. They are external persons who are not employed by the Minister and are not students or support staff at a college. They are referred to as Ministerial appointees.

**To fulfil the requirements of section 10 (4)(b) of the CET Act, I invite the public to nominate suitably qualified persons for my consideration as Ministerial appointees in the councils of TVET colleges.**

**All nominations must be seconded by a witness.**

I will take into account criteria relating to race, gender, disability and geographical location to represent the diversity of society, in considering nominations for appointments on Councils.

Section 10 (9)(a) of the CET Act stipulates that a member of the council must be persons with knowledge and experience relevant to the objects and governance of the public college in question.

Nominees must be persons who:

1. ensure that the functions of the council are performed according to the highest standard;
2. are broadly representative of the TVET sector and its related interests;
3. have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the TVET sector;
4. have a recognised qualification (diploma/degree), as well as verifiable experience accompanied by solid grounding in ethical practices with a level of accountability;
5. appreciate the role in reconstruction of the TVET sector and development and have a clear understanding of the Government trajectory with regard to the sector as contained in the National Development Plan: Vision for 2030;
6. ensure that members contribute to the strategic direction of the specific institution – by offering knowledge and experience in strategic planning, including the development and delivery of a college strategy for attainment of its short, medium- and long-term goals;

7. have experience to engage and establish partnerships and linkages with industry for the purposes of Work Integrated Learning and Work Based Education for both the students and lecturers;
8. reside within reasonable distance from the college they will serve, in order to reduce costs related to council and council committee meetings in terms of travel and accommodation.

It must be noted that Council members are expected to meet four (4) times a year and should they be elected to serve on a council committee, they are likely to meet an additional four times annually.

Nomination documents should consist of:

1. Completed nominator and nominee sections of the nomination form
2. A comprehensive Curriculum Vitae of the nominee, including two referees
3. Certified copies of the nominee's Identity Document, qualifications and training certificates

Nominations should be made on the nomination form provided on the website of the Department of Higher Education and Training (www.dhet.gov.za ) or on request from Ms. Keabetswe Seeletse at Email: Seeletse.K@dhet.gov.za.

Nominations made in reply to this notice must be submitted within 21 days of this publication to: The Director-General, Department of Higher Education and Training for Attention Mr SZ Zungu, Private Bag x 174, Pretoria, 0001 (by post) or hand-delivered to 123, Francis Baard Street, Pretoria, 0001 or via e-mail at Gela.N@dhet.gov.za.



**Mr KB Manamela, MP**
**Minister of Higher Education and Training**
**Date:** 17.08.2026

higher education & training
Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NOMINATION AND APPLICATION FORM FOR SUITABLE CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE COUNCILS OF PUBLIC TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

This form is to ensure that prospective Ministerial appointees on the council comply with the legislative requirements outlined in the Continuing Education and Training Act, Act No 16 of 2006 (CET Act), as amended and college statutes. Information obtained through this form is to ensure compliance with institutional statutes to advise the Minister on council appointments. The information will be kept strictly confidential.

This form comprises four sections.

Section 1: Nominator's Template.
Section 2: Nominee or Applicant's Information.
Section 3: Council Membership Eligibility.
Section 4: Consent and Declarations.

*Please complete all sections (including signing and dating the consent and declarations in Section 4)*

**SECTION 1. NOMINATOR TEMPLATE**

**FORM 1: NOMINATOR'S FORM FOR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP NOMINATION**

In terms of Section 10(4)(B) of the Continuing Education and Training Act

Name of College: _____

**SECTION A: NOMINATOR'S PERSONAL DETAILS**

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| **Full name and surname** | |
| **Title (e.g., Mr, Mrs, Ms, Prof., Dr., Adv.)** | |
| **Organisation/Institution** | |
| **Capacity/Position held** | |
| **Street address & number** | |
| **Suburb** | |
| **Town/City** | |
| **Postal code** | |
| **Province** | |
| **Mobile phone number** | |
| **Work telephone number** | |
| **Primary email address** | |

**SECTION B: REASONS FOR NOMINATION**

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| **1. How do you know the nominee?** | |
| **2. What specific expertise, skills, or experience does the nominee bring to the TVET college council?** | |
| **3. Please provide a brief profile of the nominee's relevant background, career, and notable achievements.** | |
| **4. Ethics and integrity question: Describe any instances or evidence you are aware of that demonstrate the nominee's commitment to ethical conduct, transparency, and accountability. Also, please disclose any known conflicts of interest, disciplinary matters, or legal proceedings involving the nominee that may affect their suitability for a council position.** | |
| **5. Why do you believe this person will be a valuable addition to this specific TVET college council?** | |
| **6. Additional comments or supporting information (optional)** | |

**SECTION C: NOMINATOR'S DECLARATION**

| Declaration | Yes to Confirm |
|---|---|
| I confirm that I have the authority to make this nomination. | |
| I have discussed this nomination with the nominee, and they are willing to serve if appointed. | |
| I declare that the information provided above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. | |
| I understand that this nomination does not guarantee appointment, and the final decision rests with the relevant appointing authority. | |

**Nominator's Signature:**

**Date:**

**SECTION 2. NOMINEE INFORMATION TEMPLATE**

| Name of college the nomination is being made |
|---|
| |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Title (tick relevant)** | **Mr Mrs Ms. Prof. Dr. Adv.** | | |
| **Surname** | | | |
| **Name(s)** | | | |
| **Street Address & No:** | | **Mobile Phone** | |
| **Suburb** | | **Work Telephone** | |
| **Town/city** | | **Home Telephone** | |
| **Code** | | **Primary Email** | |
| **Province** | | **Secondary Email** | |
| **Date of Birth** | | | |
| **Gender** | | | |
| **Race** | | | |
| **Disability** | **Yes** | **No** | |
| **Profession** | | | |
| **Highest Academic Qualification** | | | |
| **Are you a south African citizen** | | **Yes** | **No** |
| **If not please state citizenship** | | | |
| **Have you ever served as a council member in a college(s) council before? Name of college(s).** | | | |
| **If yes, please state the name (s) of and the college (s) and the period (s) of appointment** | | | |

*Section 3: Council Membership Eligibility*

The CET Act and college statutes contain grounds which disqualify persons from council membership. Please answer the following questions to determine whether you are eligible for appointment to serve in a council of a public.

| |
|---|
| Have you been disqualified to act as a director in terms of the legislation regulating the governance of<br>companies or removed from an office of trust by a court of law or similar tribunal or forum? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Have you ever been convicted of an offence for which the sentence was imprisonment without the<br>option of a fine? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Have you ever been declared insolvent by a court of law? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Have you ever been declared unfit to attend to personal affairs by a court of law? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Have you in the past been involved in activities that could call into question your reputation? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Are you a Member of Parliament or Legislature? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Are there any real, perceived or potential conflicts of interest between your circumstances and any?<br>matters relating to any public? If yes, please specify the institution |
| **Yes / No** |
| Please also list any currently held board or council membership/directorship/trusteeship of any company, organization or trust. Include dates of commencement; if none held, please write, None |
| |
| Are you currently serving as a council member in a TVET College for more than one consecutive term? |
| **Yes / No** |
| Have you, in terms of your current work and/or other commitments, the capacity to diligently discharge your duties to Council? |

| **Yes / No** |
|---|
| List any matters of which the Minister should be aware in considering your suitability for appointment. |
| |

*Section 4: Consent and Declarations*

I, (**please type your full name**), hereby declare that:

a) I give consent to the Department that my name be recommended to the Minister of Higher Education and Training for consideration and appointment to a council of a public college.

b) I disclosed all my interests in matters relating to any public.

c) The information provided in this form is accurate.

d) I acknowledge that the information provided on this form will be used by the Department for the purpose of confirming my eligibility to serve as a council member.

e) I acknowledge that the copies of the Identity Document, qualification and training certificates are certified copies.

f) I note that all information I provide will be held securely and kept confidential, except as may be required to be disclosed by law.

**Signed: ..... Date: .....**

**Disclaimers**

- Acknowledgement of the nomination does not mean acceptance as a candidate or appointment.
- The Minister reserves the right not to select any nominee as a candidate.
- Correspondence will be limited to short-listed candidates only.

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM**

**NO. 8103** **30 October 2026**

**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 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

**Reference** **: 6/2/2/D/54/0/0/2**

**Claimant** **: Mr. Ndhleleni Tom Velani**

| Property Description | Property Extent | Title Deed | Current Owner | Municipality |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Erven 1259 Somerset East. | 8273,0000 sqm | T7430/2023 | Doornkraal Prop (Pty) Ltd | Blue Crane Municipality |
| 2. Erven 1260 Somerset East. | 8922,0000 sqm | T7430/2023 | Doornkraal Prop (Pty) Ltd | Blue Crane Municipality |
| 3. Erven 1261 Somerset East. | 8922,0000 sqm | T7430/2023 | Doornkraal Prop (Pty) Ltd | Blue Crane Municipality |
| 4. Erf 1262 Somerset East. | 8922,0000 sqm | T17436/1986 | Besproeiingsraad – Somerset OSS | Blue Crane Municiaplity |
| The family only lost rights on **6.136** square metres | | | | |

**Date Claim Submitted** **: 6th of November 1998**

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within ninenty (**90**) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

**Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape**
**Department of Land Reform and Rural Development**
**PO Box 1375**
**East London**
**5200**
**Tel: 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687**

**Mr. L.H. Maphutha**
**Regional Land Claims Commissioner**
**Date:**2026/07/15

## DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

**NO. 8104** **30 October 2026**

### 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 11A (4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on: 22 of 1994 as amended, due to an error in the Government Gazette Number 42286 Notice Number 352 dated 08th of March 2019.

The above -mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to specify the following correct extent of the land.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reference** | **: KRO.6/2/3/D/64/0/0/1** |
| **Claimant** | **: MFUSI JAFTA DOUZ** |
| **Property Description** | **: Farm 111 Vergenoegd, Jansenville, Sarah Baartman District Municipality: Eastern Cape Province** |
| **Extent of Land** | **: 3 500M²** |
| **Title Deed** | **:** |
| **Date Claim Submitted** | **: 28th December 1998** |
| **Current Owner** | **: Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality** |

The reason why the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner believes that the notice must be amended:

a) When the claim was gazetted, it transpired that there was an error in stating the correct extent of the land.

**NOTICE** is further given that at the expiry of the aforesaid 14-day period, the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner shall, unless cause to the contrary has been shown to his satisfaction, amend the notice.

**Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape**
**Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development**
**PO Box 1375**
**East London**
**5200**
**Tel: 043 700 6000, Fax: 043 743 3687**

**Mr. L.H. Maphutha**
**Regional Land Claims Commissioner**
**Date:** 2026/09/22

## DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

**NO. 8105** **30 October 2026**

### 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 A (4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No, 22 of 1994 as amended, due to an error in the Government Gazette Number 52914, Notice Number 6355 of 2025.

The above-mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to include the correct reference number of the claim.

**Reference** : **6/2/2/D/50/780/875/98**

**Claimant** : **Mrs. Elizabeth Groenewald**

| Property Description | Land Owners | Extent |
|---|---|---|
| Erf 317 | Mr. Du Preez | 991 square meters |

**The property is situated in Hankey, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman, Eastern Cape Province.**

**Province Date Claim Submitted** : **6th of August 1995**

**Current Owner** : **Mr. P.C. Du Preez**

**Current Land Use** : **Agricultural purposes**

The reason why the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner believes that the notice must be amended:

a) When the claim was gazetted it transpired that there was an error in stating the correct reference number of the claimed property.

**NOTICE** is further given that at the expiry of the aforesaid 14 day period; the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner shall, unless cause to the contrary has been shown to his satisfaction, amend the notice.

**The Regional Land Claims Commissioner**
**Eastern Cape P .O. Box 15402 Beacon Bay**
**East London**
**5241**

**Tel: (043) 700 6000**
**Fax: (043) 743 3687**

**Mr. Lebjane Maphutha**
**Regional Land Claims Commissioner**
**Date:** 2026/09/22

## DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

**NO. 8106** **30 October 2026**

### AMENDMENT OF GAZETTE 36123 OF 2013 AS CONTAINED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NUMBER 77 IN RESPECT OF MANGATHI COMMUNITY CLAIM, IDUTYWA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

**Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 A(4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) for the amendment of gazette no. 77 of 2013 dated 08 February 2013, as the gazette notice was published before the property was mapped.**

**The above mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to correct property extent under claim:**

**REFERENCE** : **6/2/2/D/982/0/0/1**

**CLAIMANT** : **Mfanelo Ndwandwa (On behalf of Mangathi Community)**

| PROPERTY DESCRIPTION | EXTENT OF LAND |
|---|---|
| Erf 1 Commonage, Idutywa | 1 775.17 Hectares |

**The property is situated in Idutywa Commonage in Mbashe Local Municipality, Amathole District in the Eastern Cape Province.**

**TITLE DEED** : **T583/1998 and T1241/2001**

**DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED** : **05/07/1995**

**CURRENT OWNER** : **Mbashe Local Municipality**

The reason why the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner believes that the notice must be amended:

a) When the claim was gazetted the correct extent was not available.

**Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within ninety (90) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:**

**Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape**
**Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development**
**PO Box 1375**
**East London**
**5200**
**Tel : 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687**

**Mr. L.H. Maphutha**
**Regional Land Claims Commissioner**

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM**

**NO. 8107** **30 October 2026**

**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)(c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reference** | **: 6/2/3/D/62/719/744/21** |
| **Claimant** | **: Thandeka Zelpha Canda on behalf of Canda family** |
| **Property Description** | **: ERF 839 Fort Beaufort, Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality** |
| **Extent of Land** | **: 1.2251 Hectares** |
| **Title Deed** | **: T78575/2006** |
| **Date Claim Submitted** | **: 05 November 1997** |
| **Current Owner** | **: Thanduxolo Hobson Jantjies & Fikisa Nathalia Jantjies** |

Has been submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of the provisions of the Act in due course.

Any person who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice, any comments/information to:

**Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner : Eastern Cape**
**Department of Land Reform and Rural Development**
**P.O. Box 1375**
**East London**
**5200**
**Tel: 043 700 6000, Fax : 043 743 3687**

**Mr. L.H. Maphutha**
**Regional Land Claims Commissioner**
**Date:** 2026/10/06

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**

**NO. 8108** **30 October 2026**

## NATIONAL REGULATOR FOR COMPULSORY SPECIFICATIONS ACT (Act 5 of 2008), AS AMENDED THROUGH LEGAL METROLOGY ACT (Act 9 of 2014)

## THE PROPOSED COMPULSORY SPECIFICATION FOR PROFILED METAL CLADDING MATERIALS (INCLUDING CORRUGATED IRON, BOX RIB AND CONCEALED FIX PROFILES)- VC 9116

It is hereby made known under section 13(4) of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act (Act 5 of 2008) as amended, that I, Mr Mpho Parks Tau, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, on the recommendation of the NRCS, intends to declare *the Compulsory Specifications for Profiled Metal Cladding* (including corrugated iron, box rib and concealed fix profiles), as set out in the attached Schedule.

Any person who wishes to comment on the intention of the Minister to introduce the Compulsory Specification concerned shall submit their comments, in writing, to the Acting Chief Executive Officer, National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications, Private Bag X 25, Brooklyn, 0075, or email Ms Theresa Stoltz, Thereza.Stoltz@nrcs.org.za, on or before the date two (2) months after the publication of this notice.



**MR MPHO PARKS TAU**
**MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**

## SCHEDULE

## THE COMPULSORY SPECIFICATION FOR PROFILED METAL CLADDING (INCLUDING CORRUGATED IRON, BOX RIB AND CONCEALED FIX PROFILES) – VC 9116

### 1. SCOPE

This Compulsory Specification covers the requirements for the manufacture, marking, properties and performance of individual profiled metal cladding, including corrugated iron, box rib and concealed fix profiles.

### 2. DEFINITIONS

**2.1** The definitions in the following South African National Standards (SANS) apply for this Compulsory Specification unless the context indicates otherwise–

**2.1.1** **SANS 10237**, *The design, testing and installation of self-supporting metal cladding*

**2.1.2** **SANS 4998,** *Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality.*

**2.1.3** **SANS 1845**, *Prefinished sheet metal products for interior and exterior building applications*.

**2.1.4** **SANS 9364**, *Continuous hot-dip aluminium/zinc coated steel sheet of commercial, drawing and structural qualities.*

**2.1.5** **SANS 10400-L**, *The application of the National Building Regulations, Part L: Roofs.*

**2.2** In addition to the definitions in 2.1, the following apply -

**2.2.1** **Applicant:** a manufacturer or an importer seeking approval of profiled metal cladding. The applicant must be an established legal entity within the Republic of South Africa.

**2.2.2** **Approval:** confirmation by the NRCS through the issuance of a Letter of Authority certificate in accordance with Annexure A of this Compulsory Specification that a type of profiled metal cladding manufactured or supplied from therein satisfies the requirements of this Compulsory Specification.

**2.2.3** **Profiled metal cladding sheet:** an individual metal roofing sheet with longitudinal ribs or corrugations at regular intervals. The cladding may be of the corrugated, box rib (trapezoidal), or concealed fix type.

**2.2.4** **Certification body:** an accredited third-party conformity assessment body appointed by a manufacturer or importer to assess the conformity of profiled

metal cladding sheets against the requirements of this Compulsory Specification and recognised by the Regulator in terms of the NRCS's Conformity Assessment Policy.

**2.2.5** **Importer:** an established legal entity within the Republic of South Africa that imports profiled metal cladding sheets.

**2.2.6** **Letter of Authority (LOA) certificate:** as defined in section 1 of the *National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act of 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008),* as amended through *the Legal Metrology Act (Act No. 9 of 2014* and issued in accordance with Annexure A of this Compulsory Specification.

**2.2.7** **Manufacturer:** an entity that manufactures or fabricates profiled metal cladding sheets.

**2.2.8** **Regulator:** the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications as established *by the NRCS Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008), as amended by the Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act No.9 of 2014).*

**2.2.9** **A type of profiled metal cladding sheet**: an individual or single profiled metal cladding that does not differ in such essential respects as:

**2.2.9.1** Design, materials (the type and grade of the base metal and coatings), minimum base metal thickness (BMT), and the type of longitudinal ribs or corrugations; and

**2.2.9.2** The facility at which it is produced by the manufacturer or kept by the importer.

## 3. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

**3.1** The materials used to manufacture profiled metal cladding sheets must comply with the following clauses of SANS **10237:**

**3.1.1** Material requirements specified in **clause 4.1.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (h) ;**

**3.1.2** Identification of materials specified in **clause 4.1.2.**

**3.1.3** Requirements for coatings specified in **clause 5.5.1.1;** and

**3.1.4** Information to be provided by the Manufacturer of cladding specified in **clause 7.**

**3.2** Individual profiles shall comply with SANS 10400-L minimum thickness requirements specified in clause 4.2.2.3, Table 1 (coated steel) and Table 2 (uncoated metal) as per the relevant type of metal classification.

**3.3** No metal profile, coated or uncoated, shall be thinner than the minimum thickness specified for its type, as outlined in clause 3.2 of this compulsory specification.

**3.4** A type of profiled metal cladding sheet must be approved in accordance with the requirements of Annexure A of this Compulsory Specification. This approval process involves submitting an application to the NRCS and meeting all the specified requirements.

**3.5** The Holder of approval ( A Letter of Authority) must notify the NRCS of every modification to the type of profiled metal cladding sheets itself, its conformity evaluation processes and information that must appear on bundle, and recommendations for storage of profiled metal cladding sheets before implementation through an application for an extension of approval in accordance with item A.4 of this Compulsory Specification.

**3.6** The Holder of the approval must satisfy the requirement set out in Regulation 2 relating to the payment of fees in the form of levies as published by Government Notice no. R. 924 (Government *Gazette* no. 33615) of 15 October 2010. Non-compliance with the applicable Regulation may result in the withdrawal of the approval.

## 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR MARKINGS AND PRODUCT INFORMATION

**4.1** Individual (single) profiled metal cladding sheets must be marked in accordance with the following requirements: -

**4.1.1** The NRCS Approval Number assigned to the particular type of profiled metal cladding sheets in the relevant Letter of Authority certificate issued in accordance with Annexure A of this Compulsory Specification must be legibly and indelibly marked on the profiled metal cladding sheets in the following format:

**"*NRCS Approval" followed by the appropriate LOA number***

**4.1.2** Markings as required in the applicable standard stipulated in **Section 4.1.1.1 (a), (b) or (c) of SANS 10237: 2023** for the type of profiled metal cladding sheets.

**4.1.3** The standard (SANS) under which the profiled metal cladding sheets were manufactured.

**4.1.4** The identification of material in accordance with **4.1.2** of **SANS 10237.**

**4.1.5** Manufacturer's information for the use of the type and grade of profiled metal cladding sheets in accordance with **clause 7 of SANS 10237.**

## 5. EXCLUSIONS

The following sections of **SANS 10237:2023** are excluded from the application of this Compulsory Specification:

***a)*** Clause 4.1.1 (e), (f) and (g).

***b)*** Clause 4.2: Fasteners.

***c)*** Clause 4.3: Sealants.

***d)*** Section 5: Requirements of the design of cladding systems (except for clause 5.5.1.1 as specified in clause 3.1.3 of this compulsory specification); and

***e)*** Section 6: Installation.

## 6. TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING CONFORMITY TO REFERENCED SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS (SANS)

**6.1** For the purposes of this Compulsory Specification, a new edition of a referenced SANS shall become effective six (6) months from the date of publication.

**6.2** When a new edition of a referenced SANS is published, products approved initially in accordance with the previous edition of that standard may have their approval extended for up to a year from the effective date of the new standard, subject to the requirements of Annexure A of this Compulsory Specification, unless declared otherwise by the Minister.

## 7. EQUIVALENCE OF STANDARDS

**7.1** Products manufactured to standards other than those specified in this Compulsory Specification or issued by standardisation bodies other than the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) will only be accepted if it is demonstrated through a declaration report from an accredited conformity assessment body that they are technically equivalent to the relevant South African National Standard.

**7.2** The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining such a declaration report from an accredited test laboratory.

**7.3** Evidence of conformity with the equivalent standard will be recognised as compliance with the relevant South African National Standards.

## ANNEXURE A
## (NORMATIVE)
## APPROVAL OF PROFILED METAL CLADDING SHEETS

### A1. APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL

**A1.1** A manufacturer or an importer must apply for approval for every type of profiled metal cladding sheet before it is imported, sold, or supplied to the market.

**A1.2** The application shall include the following information:

**A1.2.1** Details of the type of profiled metal cladding sheets for which approval is sought and the standards (SANS) to which it is claimed to conform;

**A1.2.2** Identification (name of the plant, physical location, contact details, etc.) of the manufacturing plants for which approval is sought;

**A1.2.3** Test reports as evidence of conformity with specific requirements stated in section 3 of this compulsory specification issued by accredited laboratories that are not older than 12 months from the date of issue;

**A1.2.4** Manufacturer's data sheets describing the base, tolerances on the thickness of the base material, the strength of the metal, details of the coating materials, span tables and any other relevant information;

**A1.2.5** Markings and other information to be printed on the sheets or provided with the sheets; and

**A1.2.6** Any additional information relevant to the application for clarification purposes, as may be requested by the NRCS.

**A1.3** An application for LOA must be accompanied by the relevant fee (s) required in accordance with the latest publication of the Regulations relating to the payment of levies and fees with regard to compulsory specifications as amended, published under section 14(3) (b) of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, (Act 5 of 2008).

### A2. APPROVAL OF PROFILED METAL CLADDING SHEETS

**A2.1** The NRCS shall grant approval for an application submitted in accordance with A1 when satisfied that the type of profiled metal cladding sheets meets the requirements of this Compulsory Specification and that all applicable fees and levies have been paid in full.

**A2.2** The NRCS shall assign a unique Approval Number to each in respect of each type of profiled metal cladding sheet approved.

**A2.3** **The** NRCS shall confirm the approval granted for compliance with the requirements of this VC by issuing to the applicant a Letter of Authority certificate (LOA) bearing the unique Approval Number referred to in **A2.2** of this Compulsory Specification.

**A2.4** The validity period of an LOA issued in accordance with **A2.3** of this Compulsory Specification shall be five consecutive years from the date of issue. The LOA shall expire or be rendered invalid immediately thereafter unless it is renewed with the Regulator in accordance with the requirements of item **A2.3** of this compulsory specification.

**A2.5** The LOA certificate is the sole proof of approval by the Regulator.

## A.3 RENEWAL OF LOA CERTIFICATES

**A3.1** The approval granted by the NRCS in terms of **A2.3** shall be reviewed every 5 years to confirm continued adherence to the prescribed approval conditions for the specific type of profiled metal cladding sheets.

**A3.2** The Holder of approval must apply for the renewal of an LOA certificate for a type of profiled metal cladding sheet at least three (3) calendar months prior to the date of expiration of the current LOA certificate. The application for renewal must include the following information as a minimum:

- **i.** The details of the Holder of the approval;
- **ii.** The description of the type(s) of profiled metal cladding sheets.
- **iii.** The LOA numbers to be renewed;
- **iv.** A valid test report (s) for the type of profiled metal cladding sheets as required by paragraph **A1.2.3** of this Compulsory Specification.

**A3.3** The renewed LOA certificate issued in accordance with **A3.2** shall bear the same unique approval number that was assigned to the original (initial) LOA issued for the specific type of profiled metal cladding sheets in accordance with **A2.3** of this Compulsory Specification.

## A4. EXTENSION OF APPROVAL

**A4.1** The Holder of an LOA may apply for an extension of approval by the NRCS to modify (change/amend) or extend (include new technical information pertaining to material and brand names, except for the material composition of the profiled metal cladding sheets in the original approval conditions of an already approved type of profiled metal cladding sheets.

**A4.2** The application for the extension approval will be in accordance with item **A1** (Application for Approval) of this Compulsory Specification.

**A4.3** The NRCS may require further evidence of conformity demonstrating compliance with this Compulsory specification.

**A4.4** Confirmation or refusal of approval specifying the modifications must be communicated by the procedure specified in **A2** of this Compulsory Specification.

**A4.5** The NRCS issuing the extension of approval must assign a series number for such an extension and inform thereof by means of an LOA certificate in the format in **Annex A** to this Compulsory Specification.

**A4.6** The validity period of an LOA APPROVAL EXTENDED certificate must be the same as the original (initial) LOA certificate issued for the type of profiled metal cladding sheets in accordance with **A2.3** of this Compulsory Specification.

**A4.7** The NRCS must communicate the reason(s) for the refusal of an extension of an approval, where applicable.

## A5. WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL

**A5.1** The NRCS may withdraw the approval granted to the applicant for a type of profiled metal cladding sheets granted in accordance with this Compulsory Specification by notifying the applicant in writing if the requirements have not been met or the approval conditions have not been maintained.

**A5.2** The NRCS shall withdraw the approval granted for a type of profiled metal cladding sheet if the Holder of the LOA fails to apply for renewal of the LOA certificate. Thus, the LOA expires or becomes invalid after the stated validity period, upon written notification to the Holder of the concerned LOA of the withdrawal.

**A5.3** Any LOA withdrawn in accordance with items **A5.1** or **A5.2** of this Compulsory Specification as applicable is not renewable after the formal notice of withdrawal is issued.

## ANNEXURE B
## CONFORMITY OF PRODUCTION

### CONFORMITY OF PRODUCTION AND ROUTINE TESTS

**B1.** THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE APPLICANT, particularly to the assessment of conformity of production:

**B1.1** In agreement with the NRCS, the Applicant or a conformity assessment body shall be responsible for controlling the conformity of production.

**B1.2** Ensure that the routine test results are recorded and that the records remain available for a time period of five (5) years.

**B1.3** Analyse the routine test results for each test type to verify and ensure the conformity of production for each type of metal profiled metal cladding sheet, allowing for variations experienced in industrial production.

**B1.4** Ensure that at least the tests prescribed in paragraph B.3 are carried out routinely for profiled metal cladding sheets.

**B1.5** Ensure that further samples are taken and tested when any sample shows non-conformity with the relevant test. All the necessary steps must be taken to restore the conformity of the corresponding production and prevent the sale of non-compliant products.

**B1.6** The Applicant shall ensure that the body, as agreed with the NRCS in paragraph B.1.1, carries out conformity control on a statistical basis, including random sampling.

**B2.** THE DUTIES OF THE NRCS, particularly in the assessment of conformity of production:

**B2.1** The NRCS may, at any time, assess the effectiveness of conformity in production.

**B2.2** The NRCS inspector may select samples to send to a conformity assessment body when non-conformance is suspected in terms of control of production.

**B3. REQUIREMENTS FOR SAMPLING:**

**B3.1** Samples shall be taken in accordance with **Table 1 in B.3.3**

**B3.2** Samples should be selected using appropriately defined criteria to ensure that they represent the lot, i.e., taken at random, evenly and throughout the batch.

**B3.3** For the production to be considered conforming, the routine tests shall meet the sampling requirements in Table 1, as agreed upon between the manufacturer or importer and NRCS.

**1: Sampling requirements:**

| Tests to be conducted | Sample size | Sampling and test frequency | Rejection criteria |
|---|---|---|---|
| a) Determination of Minimum Base Metal Thickness (BMT) or Total Coated Thickness (TCT) to check for conformance with SANS 10400-L, Table 1 — Minimum base metal thickness (BMT) of coated steel, and Table 2 — Minimum thickness: uncoated metal (excluding carbon steel), as applicable.<br>b) Determine the type, thickness & composition of metallic & painted coatings<br>c) The geometry of cladding. | As determined by the body responsible for the control of conformity of production, and to the satisfaction of the NRCS. | As determined by the body responsible for control of conformity of production, and to the satisfaction of the NRCS. | One non-compliant item. |

## ANNEXURE C

## NORMATIVE REFERENCES

**C1.** This Compulsory Specification incorporates dated or undated references and provisions from other publications that are mandatory for its context. Others. Some of these references are cited in the appropriate places in the text, and others indicate legislation and regulations in the appropriate places in the text. Others indicate legislation and regulations that are generally applicable.

**C2.** For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this Compulsory Specification only when incorporated by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

**C3.** The following documents are mandatory for the context and application of this Compulsory Specification: -

**C3.1** National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008), as amended through the Legal Metrology Act (Act No. 9 of 2014);

**C3.2** Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act No.9 of 2014);

**C3.3** Regulations in terms of section 36 of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008, published in Government Notice No. R. 924 (*Government Gazette* No. 33615) of 15 October 2010;

**C3.4** Regulations relating to the gazetting of levy periods, as amended published in Government Notice No. R. 101 (*Government Gazette* No. No. 38479) of 20 February 2015;

**C3.5** The latest publication of Regulations Relating to the payment of levies and fees with regard to Compulsory Specifications under section 14(3) (b) of the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008);

**C3.6** NRCS's Conformity Assessment Policy, as may be amended from time to time.

**C3.7** The NRCS's Sales permit and permit for experimental type approval application handling policy and procedure (NRCS-CPP 129-00) may be amended from time to time.

**C3.8** **SANS 10237**, *The design, testing and installation of self-supporting metal cladding*

**C3.9** **SANS 4998,** *Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality.*

**C3.10** **SANS 1845**, *Prefinished sheet metal products for interior and exterior building applications*.

**C3.11** **SANS 9364**, *Continuous hot-dip aluminium/zinc coated steel sheet of commercial, drawing and structural qualities.*

**C3.12** **SANS 10400-L**, *The application of the National Building Regulations, Part L: Roofs*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

**NO. 8109** **30 October 2026**

### CO-OPERATIVES THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

1. RAMOGATLA BROILER PROJECTS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2011/001831/24)
2. XIHUPANI PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/010130/24)
3. KHUMEDI FARMERS AND PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2019/010960/24)
4. MUTHAPHULI AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/010722/24)
5. THALAUBUKE PROJECTS (2022/605343/24)
6. SPRINGBOKZ FARMING AND PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2016/009509/24)
7. INQOBE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/004159/24)
8. MLABATHEKI MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/019114/24)
9. ITSOSENG MAFUMAHADI CATERING AND CLEANING CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/002366/24)
10. SANPS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/004786/24)
11. WE CARE WESTVILLE (2023/001364/24)
12. KANANA FAMILY AGRICULTURAL PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2015/006557/24)
13. ORGANICALLY ROOTED COMMUNITY GARDEN (2023/006469/24)
14. CABANGUSEBENZE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/011011/24)
15. PULA TRANSPORT AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2011/009695/24)
16. ILUZUKO LWETHU CLEANING AND RECYCLING CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2011/009888/24)
17. SESIFIKILE MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/002835/24)
18. ISEMIHLE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2016/010967/24)
19. GA-MALETE AGRICULTURAL PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/016943/24)
20. BAUHINIA TOURIST CAFE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2012/012423/24)
21. KUSILE AFRICA ENGINEERING PRIMARY COOPERATIVE LIMITED (2017/000341/24)
22. PROPERTY LYF TYM DEVELOPERS PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2020/000129/24)
23. MDANTSANE CORPORATION (2021/603507/24)
24. KEKAOBAMORE PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2020/001145/24)
25. BASHITOA (2007/000357/24)
26. NORTHERN HEIRS (2024/001464/24)
27. SIYAPUMELELA AGRICULTURAL PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2013/017345/24)
28. PHOKA AGRICULTURAL AND PROJECTS (2024/002481/24)
29. WILSOM PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2018/007612/24)
30. PHUZUPHUME SERVICE STATION PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED (2014/020593/24)

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. 8110** **30 October 2026**

the dtic
Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# 5TH GENERATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP 2025/2026-2029/2030) FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITON.

Prepared in terms of section 11 (1) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998), the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) hereby publishes in terms of section 15 of the Act, its Environmental Implementation Plan for implementation.

The plan is accessible through the following hyperlink: http://www.thedtic.gov.za/environmental-implementation-plane/

ANY ENQUIRIES OR VIEWS ON THE PLAN, CAN BE DIRECTED TO THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
Customer care contact centre: +27 (0) 86 184 3384

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS FROM THE GREEN INDUSTRIES UNIT, CAN ALSO BE CONTACTED DIRECTLY: Dr. PUMLA MYEKI: PMyeki@thedtic.gov.za or Ms. ILZE BARON:IBaron@thedtic.gov.za

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION**

**NO. 8111** **30 October 2026**

## NOTICE REQUIRING PERSONS TO APPLY FOR A WATER USE LICENCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 43(1) OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 36 OF 1998) FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPULSORY LICENSING

In terms of Section 43 (1) of the National Water Act, the responsible authority may issue a notice requiring persons to apply for licences for one or more types of water uses contemplated in section 21 of the National Water Act within a specific geographic area. I, Xolani Zwane, the Deputy Director-General: Regulation, Compliance and Enforcement, as delegated in terms of Section 75 of the National Water Act, Act No 36 of 1998, hereby request that all persons who wish to use water from one or more water resources within the Kaap River Catchment, for section 21 water uses as set out below, must submit a completed licence application for such water use no later than **90 consecutive days** after the publication of this notice.

This notice only affects the following water uses as set out in Section 21 of the National Water Act, Act No. 36 of 1998 :

**Section 21** (a) taking water from surface- and groundwater resources;

*(b)* storage of water; and

*(d)* engaging in a stream flow reduction activity as contemplated in section 36 (afforestation).

This notice is issued in terms of section 43 (1) in order:

(a) to achieve a fair allocation of water from a water resource in accordance with section 45-

(i) which is under water stress; or

(ii) when it is necessary to review prevailing water use to achieve equity in allocations;

*(b)* to promote beneficial use of water in the public interest;

*(c)* to facilitate efficient management of the water resource; or

*(d)* to protect water resource quality.

### GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

The Kaap River forms part of the broader Crocodile Catchment, which is a strategically significant water resource area spanning approximately 10 446 km², encompassing key towns such as Mbombela, Barberton, White River, Malelane, and Komatipoort. Compulsory Licensing will be applied to the Kaap River quaternary catchments X23A to X23H, in Mpumalanga. Two maps showing the location and coordinates are presented in Figure 1, below.

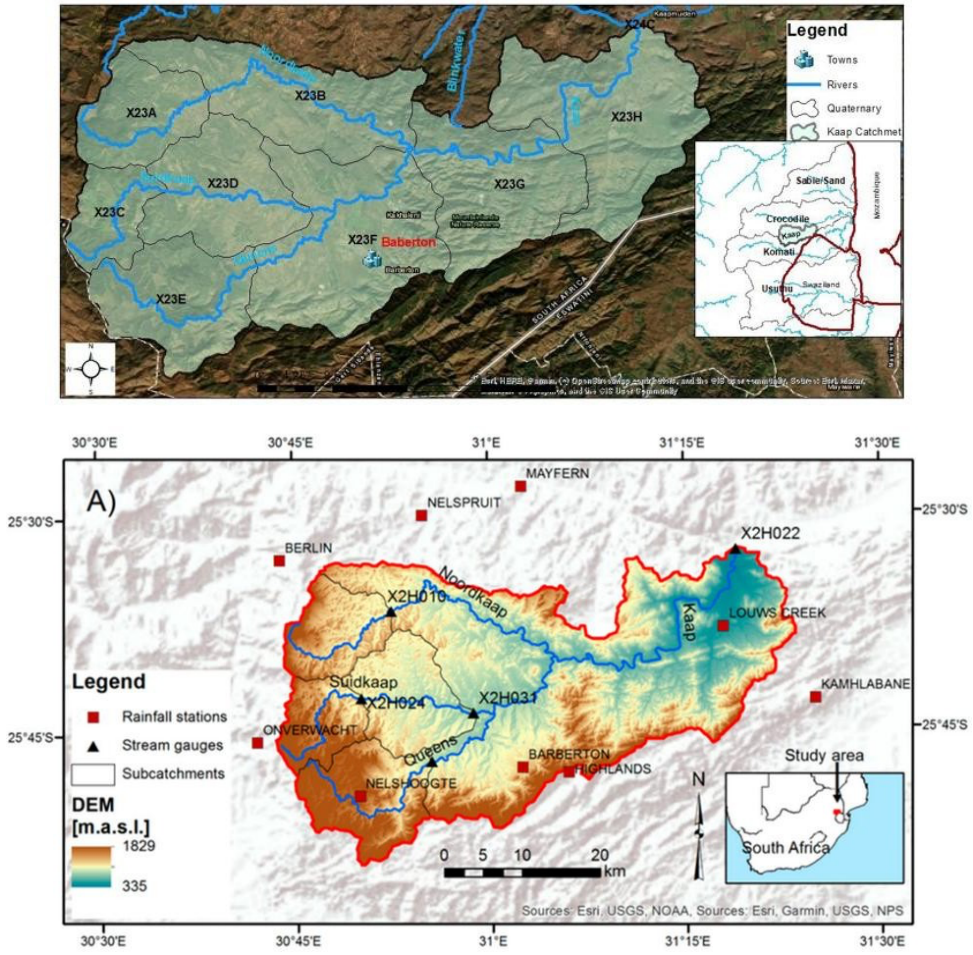



*Figure 1: Kaap River catchment and sub-catchments (top) with local towns and coordinates (bottom)*

## WHO SHOULD APPLY?

All water users in the Kaap river catchment and its tributaries are required to apply. This is inclusive of:

i. All water users whose use is considered an existing lawful water use in terms of Section 32 of the Act, must submit a licence application.

ii. Water users who exercise an entitlement in terms of General Authorisation No 538 as published in the Government *Gazette No. 40243 dated 2* September 2016, must apply for a licence.

iii. Water users who have a valid water use licence issued in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998, which is five (5) years and older or that will expire by 31 December 2030, must also apply for a licence.

**It is important that any potentially unregistered or unverified water users utilise this 90-day notice period to contact the Inkomati Usuthu Catchment Management Agency to confirm their Existing Lawful Use status, and to apply for a licence during this period.**

**WHAT IS REQUIRED?**

All water users will be required to provide the information and supporting evidence needed to complete their e-WULAAS water use licence application during the 60-day notice period. This is inclusive of the following:

i. ***Evidence of Existing Lawful Use (ELU):*** to provide a confirmation letter issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation or Inkomati-Usutu Cathcment Management Agency as evidence of ELU.

ii. ***General Authorisations (GAs)***: information showing the registered use and property details.

iii. ***Valid water use licences***: copy of the licence.

iv. ***Monthly water requirements***: applicants will need to distribute their water use requirements over the course of the year.

v. ***Groundwater use:*** ELU or new applicants will only submit the purpose of use, borehole water use information, borehole depth, location and volumetric abstraction.

**HOW AND WHERE TO APPLY?**

Licence applications must be submitted via the Electronic Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (e-WULAAS). This system can be accessed at the following website: https://ewulaas.dws.gov.za/ewulaasprod/house.aspx

- All applications must be made via the e-WULAAS.
- No printed applications will be accepted.
  Payment of the licence processing fee of R 115.00, which fee includes VAT, is to be paid into the below banking details, using reference generated by the system during application and proof of payment be loaded through the e-WULAAS site.
  Account Holder**: Inkomati Usuthu Catchment Management Agency**
  Bank Name: **Standard Bank**
  Account Number: **253367328**
  Branch code: **054952**
  Branch code **(electronic payments): 051001**
  Account Type: **Business Current account**
- All queries regarding the application process should be directed to Mr Sipho Magagula of the Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency at telephone number 013 753 9027 and email address magagulas@iucma.co.za or kaapcl@iucma.co.za

The application of a licence must be submitted on-line via the e-WULAAS. Support during the application process will be made available via:

(i) the IUCMA Offices upon request; or
(ii) during the e-WULAAS support clinics to be held in Barberton on the dates tabulated below, where assistance will be provided to fill in the forms on e-WULAAS and to address any queries. These practical support sessions will assist on application readiness and e-WULAAS navigation. Personnel will be available to support applicants with application submission preparation and completeness checks.

| Date | Purpose | Venue |
|---|---|---|
| **17 – 19 November 2026** | **e-WULAAS Clinic Sessions 1** | **Barberton Municipal Town Hall** |
| **19 - 22 January 2027** | **e-WULAAS Clinic Sessions 2** | **Barberton Municipal Town Hall** |

After the closing date for the submission of the licence applications, all the applications will be evaluated in terms of section 45(1) of the Act and a proposed allocation schedule reflecting the quantity of water to be assigned or allocated from the water resource(s) will be published in the *Gazette* inviting written objections.



**XOLANI ZWANE**
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: REGULATION COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT**
**DATE:**

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION**

**NO. 8112** **30 October 2026**

## TRANSFORMATION OF KORENTE VETTE IRRIGATION BOARD INTO MOLEN KORENTE VETTE WATER USER ASSOCATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 98(6) OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT (NO.36 OF 1998).

I, Pemmy C.P. Majodina, the Minister of Water and Sanitation, hereby declare in terms of section 98(6) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) that –

(a) The Molen Korente Vette Water User Association is established.

(b) The Association's name is the Molen Korente Vette Water User Association.

(c) The operating area of the Association is in Breede-Olifants Water Management Area within the drainage area H90B and H90C in the Western Cape Province. The origin of the Association resides in the Langeberg mountain stretching across the valley south from the mountain where it joins the Gou Kou River at Riversdale golf club. This includes the Molen River catchment H90B, the Korente river catchment H90B, the Vette River catchment H90B, and the Klein Vette River H90C catchment.

(d) Any other water resource(s) and/or waterworks situated outside the area described in paragraph (c) above, the Department of Water and Sanitation or the responsible authority may request the Water User Association to control, which is situated under Water Management Area number 6 in the National Water Resource Strategy 3 (NWRS3) in the Province of the Western Cape, and

(e) The constitution of the Molen Korente Vette Water User Association has been approved.



**MISS PEMMY C.P. MAJODINA, MP**
**MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION**
**DATE:** 13 - 10 - 2026

# GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## NOTICE 4220 OF 2026

NAMC
Promoting market access for South African agriculture

Hillcrest Office Park, 177 Dyer Road, Barbet Place, Ground Floor, Hillcrest, Pretoria, 0083
Private Bag X935, Pretoria, 0001
**Tel:** 012 341 1115 | **Email:** info@namc.co.za
www.namc.co.za

30 October 2026

## NEWS STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING COUNCIL (NAMC)

## SOUTH AFRICAN MACADAMIA INDUSTRY - APPLICATION FOR THE CONTINUATION OF STATUTORY MEASURES

## REQUEST FOR COMMENTS / INPUTS FROM ROLE PLAYERS

On 28 September 2026, Macadamias South Africa NPC (SAMAC NPC), on behalf of directly affected groups in the macadamia industry, applied to the Minister of Agriculture, for the continuation of the statutory measures (levies, registration and records & returns) on macadamia nuts [Dry Nut-in-Shell (DNIS)] for a new four-year period.

The current statutory measures will expire on 28 February 2027. The application proposes the continuation of these measures for a further four-year period, commencing on 1 March 2027 and ending on 28 February 2031.

SAMAC applied for the following statutory measures:

| Statutory measure | Product | Affected groups |
|---|---|---|
| A per kg levy (excluding VAT) of:<br>• R0.77 - 1 March 2027 – 28 February 2028;<br>• R0.80 - 1 March 2028 – 28 February 2029;<br>• R0.83 - 1 March 2029 – 28 February 2030; and<br>• R0.86 - 1 March 2030 – 28 February 2031. | Macadamia nuts (all forms, expressed as DNIS at 1.5% kernel moisture content for levy purposes). | Producers;<br>Processors;<br>Packers,<br>Traders;<br>Importers;<br>Marketers;<br>Exporters; and<br>Consolidators. |
| Registration with SAMAC; | Macadamia nuts; and<br>Macadamia products including nut-in-shell and kernel | Producers;<br>Processers;<br>Traders;<br>Importers;<br>Exporters;<br>Packers;<br>Persons who consolidate macadamia nuts, and<br>Nurseries. |
| keeping of records; and<br>submission of returns to SAMAC | Macadamia nut (in shell and kernel)<br>Macadamia trees;<br>Domestic production and processing volumes; and import and export | Producers;<br>Processers;<br>Traders;<br>Importers; |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | volumes | Exporters;<br>Packers;<br>Persons who consolidate macadamia nuts; and<br>Nurseries. |

The proposed levy is intended to finance activities that support the sustainable growth and competitiveness of the South African macadamia industry. These include market access and industry promotion, research, information and innovation, and transformation and industry development. Specific activities include domestic and international market development, industry promotion, research and technology transfer, the collection and dissemination of industry information, and engagement with government and other relevant stakeholders locally and internationally.

The proposed levy (R0.77 p/kg for 2028), would represent approximately 0.77%, R75.00 per kg, of the guideline price (for macadamias DNIS 1.5% kernel moisture), of the domestic producers' selling price (first point of sale). This could result in an income of approximately R75 460 000 for the 2028 financial year based on a conservative macadamia nut production estimate of 92 222 tons DNIS.

Registration, records and returns are necessary to:

- Ensure the continuous collection, verification and dissemination of accurate, timely and reliable information relating to macadamia production, processing, trade and industry participants, thereby supporting informed decision-making, industry planning and sustainable growth;
- Support reliable industry statistics, including production forecasts, tree census information, stock levels and domestic and international trade volumes;
- Promote traceability, sound product handling, quality standards and responsible trading practices throughout the macadamia value chain;
- Support the monitoring of industry development and transformation initiatives; and
- Facilitate the effective administration, verification and collection of statutory levies.

The continuation of these statutory measures will assist in promoting the efficiency of the marketing of macadamia nuts and its products, strengthen the industry's competitiveness and support its long-term sustainability and growth. The measures will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or to fair labour practices. Any information obtained will be dealt with in a confidential manner and no sensitive client-specific information will be made available to any party without the prior approval of the party whose rights may be affected.

The continuation of these statutory measures will contribute to the efficient marketing of macadamias and macadamia products, strengthen the industry's competitiveness and support its long-term sustainability and growth. The measures are not expected to have a detrimental effect on employment opportunities or fair labour practices within the industry.

Directly affected groups in the macadamia industry is kindly requested to submit any comments regarding support or objections relating to the proposed establishment of statutory measures to the NAMC in writing (e-mail to mathildavdw@namc.co.za) before or on 13 November 2026, to enable the Council to finalise its recommendation to the Minister in this regard.

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY**

**NOTICE 4221 OF 2026**

## NATIONAL ENERGY ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 34 OF 2008)

## DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGY (NEES) 2025-35

I, **Dr. Kgosientsho David Ramokgopa**, the Minister of Electricity and Energy, in terms of section 19(1)(h) of the National Energy Act, 2008 (Act No. 34 of 2008), and after consultation with the Cabinet Ministers whose areas of responsibility will be affected by the National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) 2025-35, intend to put the Strategy in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit, within 60 days of the date of publication of this Notice, any written comments or representations on the proposed National Energy Efficiency Strategy 2025-35 to the Director-General of the Department of Electricity and Energy, for the attention of Mr Mthunzi Mangqalaza by:

(a) Post to: Department of Electricity and Energy, Private Bag x 96, Pretoria, 0001;

(b) Hand to: Matimba House 192 Visagie Street Pretoria 0001 or

(c) Email to: Mthunzi.Mangqalaza@dee.gov.za

Kindly provide the name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address of the person or organisation submitting the comments.

**Dr K.D. RAMAKGOPA, MP**

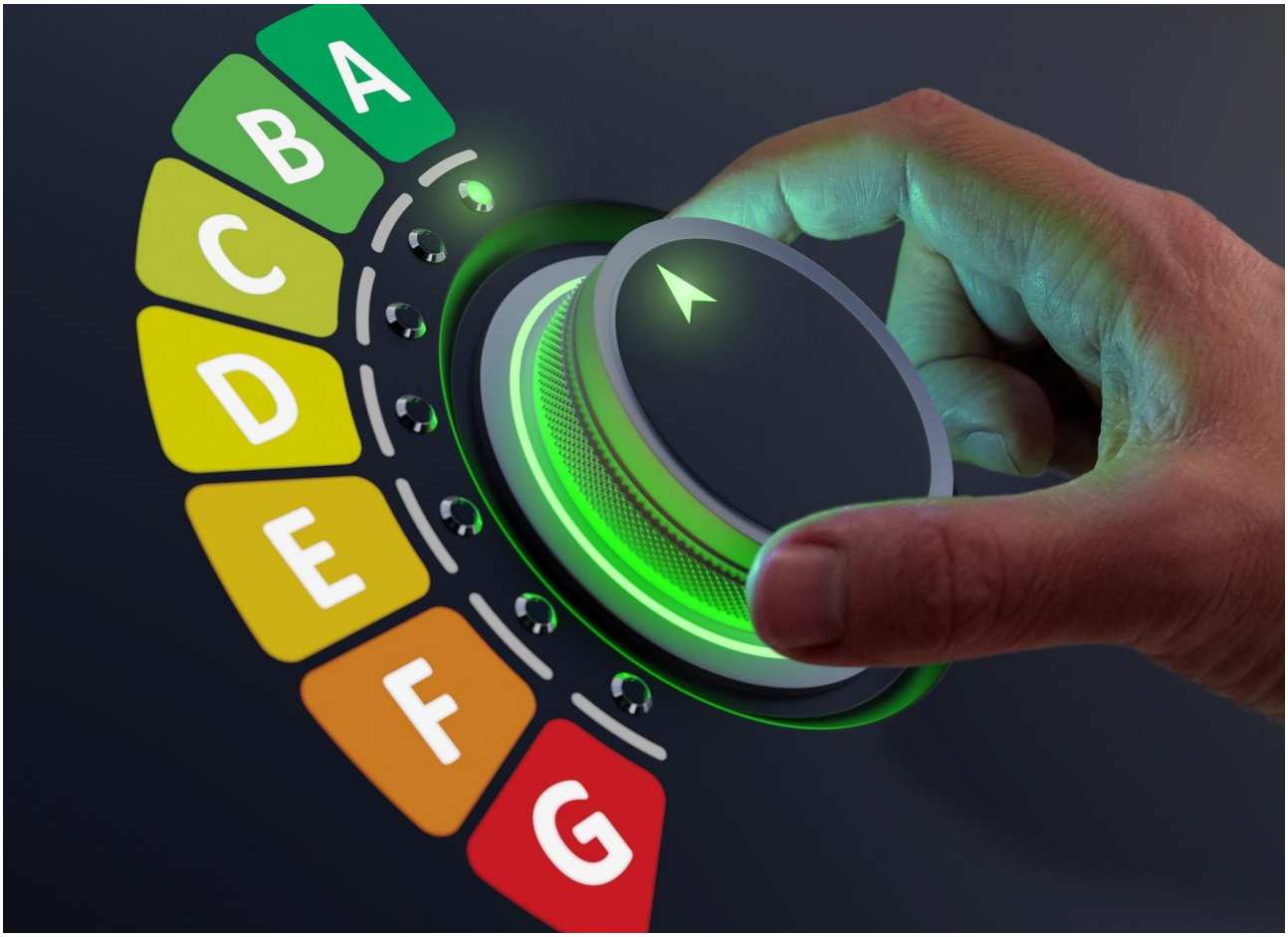
**MINISTER OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY**

**DATE:** 07/10/26

electricity & energy
Department:
Electricity and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGY:

## DRAFT: NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION




Official Use Only

This report is part of the project to **Update and Draft the 2025 - 2035 National Energy Efficiency Strategy**.




**VERSION CONTROL**

| VERSION | DATE | NOTES |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 01.08.2026 | First Full Draft |



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

## Table of contents

**List of Figures** ..... **3**
**List of Tables** ..... **3**
**List of Abbreviations** ..... **4**
**Forewords** ..... **7**
Minister of Electricity and Energy ..... 7
Deputy-Minister of Electricity and Energy ..... 7
Director General of the Department of Electricity and Energy ..... 7
**Executive Summary** ..... **7**
**Introduction** ..... **9**
**Part One: Context** ..... **11**
Policy ..... 11
Governance ..... 12
Macroeconomic and Energy Efficiency Landscape: 2005–2025 ..... 14
**Part Two: Strategic Imperatives and Barriers to Energy Efficiency** ..... **22**
**Part Three: Energy Efficiency Status Quo in South Africa** ..... **24**
**Part Four: Proposed National Energy Efficiency Strategic Vision and Targets (2025-2035)** ..... **31**
Strategic Vision ..... 31
Quantitative Targets (2025-2035) ..... 31
Nation-wide target ..... 31
Industry ..... 32
Transport ..... 34
Residential Sector ..... 35
Commercial and Public Services Sector ..... 36
Conclusion ..... 37
**Part Five: Strategic Goals and Objectives** ..... **38**
Strategic Goal 1. Strengthen EE Governance and Policy ..... 38
Strategic Goal 2: Establish regulatory and financing mechanisms to promote energy efficiency ..... 39
Strategic Goal 3: To embed energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy ..... 41
Strategic Goal 4: Build Institutional Capacity and Skills for Energy Efficiency ..... 45
Strategic Goal 5: Establish Robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification ..... 46
**Part Six: Implementation Framework** ..... **48**
Policy and Governance ..... 48
Financing Strategy ..... 49
Research, Capacity Building and Awareness ..... 51
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework ..... 52
Risk Management ..... 53
**Part Seven: Priority Actions for First Three Years** ..... **55**
Year 1 (2026/27): Foundational Ramp Up ..... 55
Year 2 (2027/28): Scale-Up ..... 56
Year 3 (2028/29): Acceleration ..... 56
**Part Eight: Alignment with International Commitments** ..... **58**
Paris Agreement and NDC Targets ..... 58
Sustainable Development Goals ..... 59
African Union Agenda and Regional Frameworks ..... 59
Strategic Innovation ..... 59
**Annex One: Relevant Policies and Legislation** ..... **60**
**Annex Two: Part Three Gap to Implementation Matrix** ..... **65**
**Endnotes** ..... **67**



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

## List of Figures

Figure 1. State-owned entities under the jurisdiction of DEE....12
Figure 2. Annual GDP Growth Rate for South Africa (constant 2015 prices)....15
Figure 3. SA Energy Balance: Total Primary Energy Supply (bottom), Final Energy Consumption (top), 2024....15
Figure 4. Structure of Total Energy Consumption by Sectors, 2024....16
Figure 5. NERSA Standard Tariff Average Increase....17
Figure 6. South African Load Shedding Hours by Stage (2014-2025)....18
Figure 7. Estimated Annual South Africa Solar PV Installed Capacity....18
Figure 8. South Africa Historic Generation Capacity by Technology, GW....19
Figure 9. Passenger rail trips in South Africa per financial year (in millions)....20
Figure 10. Sectoral Energy Consumption: Baseline, Without new EE (BAU), and NEES (PJ and % target)....31
Figure 11. Impact of NEES EE on Industrial Energy Use (PJ)....34
Figure 12. Impact of NEES EE on Transport Energy Use (PJ)....35
Figure 13. Impact of NEES EE on Residential Energy Use (PJ)....36
Figure 14. The Commercial and Public Services Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ)....37

## List of Tables

Table 1. Key Policy and Legislative Framework....11
Table 2: Main EE Functions and the responsible institutions....13
Table 3. National Energy Imperatives and Energy Efficiency....22
Table 4. Key Barrier Groups to Acceleration of Market Uptake of Energy Efficiency....22
Table 5. Energy Efficiency Status Quo....24
Table 6. Indicative energy-intensity improvement targets by 2035 relative to 2024, from the NEES Interventions....32
Table 7. Industrial Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ)....33
Table 8. Transport Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ)....34
Table 9. Residential Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ) in Residential Sector....35
Table 10. The Commercial and Public Services Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections....36
Table 11. Tiered Key Performance Indicator Framework for the NEES....52
Table 12. Principal Implementation Risks and Mitigation Strategies....54
Table 13. Indicative Sequencing of Priority Actions, 2026–2029....57



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

## List of Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Full term |
|---|---|
| **AEE** | Association of Energy Engineers |
| **AfEES** | African Energy Efficiency Strategy and Roadmap |
| **BAU** | Business as usual |
| **CBAM** | Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism |
| **$CO_2$-eq** | carbon dioxide equivalent |
| **DBSA** | Development Bank of Southern Africa |
| **DCoG** | Department of Cooperative Governance |
| **DDMP** | Distribution Demand Management Programme |
| **DEE** | Department of Electricity and Energy |
| **DFFE** | Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment |
| **DoA** | Department of Agriculture |
| **DORA** | Division of Revenue Act |
| **DoT** | Department of Transport |
| **DSTI** | Department of Science, Technology and Innovation |
| **DTIC** | Department of Trade, Industry and Competition |
| **EE** | energy efficiency |
| **EEDSM** | Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management |
| **EEPBIP** | Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings and Infrastructure Programme |
| **EPC** | Energy Performance Certificate |
| **ERAA** | Electricity Regulation Amendment Act |
| **ESCO** | Energy Service Company |
| **ESMAP** | Energy Sector Management Assistance Program |
| **EV** | electric vehicle |
| **EWSETA** | Energy and Water Sector Education and Training Authority |
| **GBCSA** | Green Building Council of South Africa |
| **GDP** | Gross Domestic Product |
| **GHG** | Greenhouse Gas |
| **GJ** | gigajoule |
| **GVA** | Gross Value Added |
| **GW** | gigawatt |
| **HVAC** | Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning |
| **IDC** | Industrial Development Corporation |
| **IDM** | Integrated Demand Management |
| **IEA** | International Energy Agency |
| **IEECC** | Intergovernmental Energy Efficiency Coordinating Committee |
| **IEP** | Integrated Energy Plan |
| **IEPA** | Institute of Energy Professionals Africa |
| **IPCC** | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |



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

| Abbreviation | Full term |
|---|---|
| **IRP** | Integrated Resource Plan |
| **ISO** | International Organization for Standardization |
| **JET** | Just Energy Transition |
| **KPI** | key performance indicator |
| **kWh** | kilowatt-hour |
| **LPG** | liquefied petroleum gas |
| **M&E** | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| **M&V** | Measurement and Verification |
| **MEMS** | Municipal Energy Management Systems |
| **MEPS** | Minimum Energy Performance Standards |
| **MJ** | megajoule |
| **MRV** | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification |
| **Mt** | million tonnes |
| **MW** | megawatt |
| **MWh** | megawatt-hour |
| **MYPD** | Multi-Year Price Determination |
| **NBEPR** | National Building Energy Performance Register |
| **NBI** | National Business Initiative |
| **NCPC-SA** | National Cleaner Production Centre South Africa |
| **NDC** | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| **NECSA** | South African Nuclear Energy Corporation |
| **NEEAP** | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan |
| **NEES** | National Energy Efficiency Strategy |
| **NERSA** | National Energy Regulator of South Africa |
| **NEV** | New Energy Vehicle |
| **NRCS** | National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications |
| **NRWDI** | National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute |
| **PJ** | petajoule |
| **PUE** | Power Usage Effectiveness |
| **PV** | photovoltaic |
| **RE** | renewable energy |
| **RISE** | Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy |
| **SABS** | South African Bureau of Standards |
| **SACAP** | South African Council for the Architectural Profession |
| **SADC** | Southern African Development Community |
| **SALGA** | South African Local Government Association |
| **SANEDI** | South African National Energy Development Institute |
| **SANS** | South African National Standards |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goal |



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

| Abbreviation | Full term |
|---|---|
| **SOE** | state-owned entity |
| **TJ** | terajoule |
| **ToU** | Time of Use |
| **TPES** | total primary energy supply |
| **UCT** | University of Cape Town |
| **USD** | United States dollar |



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

## Forewords (*to be added*)

### Minister of Electricity and Energy

### Deputy-Minister of Electricity and Energy

### Director General of the Department of Electricity and Energy

## Executive Summary

This draft of the **National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) 2025–2035** seeks to secure Cabinet endorsement for a stronger national energy-efficiency framework that treats efficiency as a strategic energy resource, not a secondary policy instrument. The strategy is intended to reduce pressure on the electricity system, improve affordability and competitiveness, strengthen energy security, and support South Africa's climate and development objectives. It is positioned as the national framework for coordinated action across government, regulators, municipalities, state entities, and the private sector.

South Africa remains one of the more energy-intensive economies globally, with a historic dependence on coal, persistent electricity supply instability, rising energy costs, and weak growth. Energy efficiency offers one of the fastest and most cost-effective means to reduce demand, ease strain on generation capacity, lower input costs across the economy, and reduce emissions without constraining growth. Cabinet action is therefore required to elevate energy efficiency into the centre of national planning, regulation, and implementation.

**Headline National Targets and Outcome:** The draft strategy proposes a national target of approximately **132 petajoules (PJ)**[1] of avoided final energy demand by 2035 relative to the business-as-usual trajectory, equivalent to roughly a **5.5% reduction** in projected final energy demand. This avoided demand is allocated primarily across **industry (40.7 PJ; 4.3%)**, **transport (43.3 PJ; 5.5%)**, **commercial and public services (34.8 PJ; 22.6%)**, and **residential (13.3 PJ; 4.7%)**. This establishes a clear national signal that energy savings must be planned, measured, and delivered with the same commitment afforded to new supply. Industry measures centre on energy management, motors, compressed air, and process heating. Transport measures focus on vehicle efficiency and modal shift. Residential measures prioritise appliances, water heating, and thermal performance. Commercial and public-sector measures focus on retrofits, building performance, and energy management of large facilities. Agriculture and power generation still require stronger data before numerical targets can be finalised.

**Strategic Goals:** The draft Strategy is structured around five goals. **Goal 1** is to strengthen governance through formal adoption of the NEES and an updated action plan, and to recognise energy efficiency as a national planning priority. **Goal 2** is to establish the enabling regulatory and financing framework required for delivery at scale. **Goal 3** is to implement sector-specific interventions across the economy. **Goal 4** is to build institutional capacity and professional skills. **Goal 5** is to establish a credible monitoring, reporting and verification system capable of tracking performance and sustaining

[1] 132 PJ is equivalent to approximately 37 TWh. Sectoral targets converted comprise for industry: 11.4TWh; transport: 12.0 TWh, commercial and public services: 9.6 TWh, and residential: 3.7 TWh. Conversion based on: 1 PJ = 0.277778 TWh.



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

accountability. Together, these goals shift the country from fragmented and largely voluntary efforts toward a more disciplined national programme.

**Immediate Actions (Foundation and Scale-Up): 2026/27–2027/28:** The immediate programme in Parts 6 and 7 is designed around a first implementation cycle from the 2026/27 financial year to 2027/28 financial year. Priorities are Cabinet approval of the NEES, establishment of an Intergovernmental Committee on Energy Efficiency, and promulgation of regulations requiring compulsory energy reporting and energy management plans for large users. It also calls for early, visible "quick wins": strengthening Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), redesigning appliance labels, launching industrial optimisation programmes, and initiating low-income thermal retrofit pilots. These are presented as urgent measures to demonstrate delivery while the broader institutional architecture is being put in place.

**Implementation and Acceleration (2028/29):** Following the foundation phase, scale-up centres on a costed action plan, stronger building-code enforcement, wider rollout of Energy Performance Certificates, stronger standards enforcement, and a gradual shift from ad hoc grants toward more durable utility and market-based efficiency obligations. Further focus areas are the commissioning of a National Energy Data Repository, a national energy consumption survey, and stronger delivery mechanisms for public-sector and market implementation.

**Governance and Financing Implications:** The Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE) is positioned as the lead coordinating institution, with implementation requiring close alignment across transport, local government, standards, industrial, environmental, and public finance institutions. The draft also recognises that the fiscal envelope alone will be insufficient. It therefore envisages a blended financing model comprising public incentives, commercial lending, revolving funds, performance-contracting mechanisms, and concessional climate finance. This is intended to unlock implementation at the scale required while improving certainty for public and private actors.



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

## Introduction

South Africa's economy has historically been energy and carbon intensive, shaped by energy-intensive industries, decades of comparatively low electricity prices, and an electricity system dominated by coal-fired generation. While this structure has supported the country's industrial base, it also creates significant scope to improve energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency is a national energy resource and is a key tool that can increase energy security and improve energy affordability. In addition, given the predominantly coal-based electricity generation of South Africa, every kilowatt-hour avoided through energy efficiency can help decarbonise the economy while reducing harmful local pollutants[i]. Energy efficiency can also boost economic competitiveness by lowering input costs, which will lead to increases in industrial and commercial activity and accelerated investment. Through lowered demand, energy efficiency contributes to reduced instances of load shedding. The jobs that come with energy efficiency, such as those involved in auditing, retrofits, building upgrades, controls, metering, engineering, maintenance, ESCO services, and compliance services, are sustainable employment opportunities.

In recognition of the importance of energy efficiency South Africa's formal commitment to energy efficiency spans almost three decades. The White Paper on the Energy Policy, published in 1998, identified the need to include energy efficiency in energy policy and planning. This policy commitment was given practical expression through the publication of the first National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) for 2005 to 2015, which set an economy-wide target to reduce energy intensity by 12%. This was followed by the publication of a Draft Post-2015 NEES in 2016, which refined the overall energy efficiency targets and set sectoral targets. While the Post-2015 strategy was not formally adopted, it nevertheless shaped the direction of energy efficiency efforts and informed the design of programmes and incentives that have continued to operate in the intervening years. This document was also a core reference to South Africa's 2025 Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, linking national climate change mitigation efforts to the renewable energy development and advancement of energy efficiency. South Africa also has a well-established history of energy demand management, notably through Eskom’s demand-side management programmes, which have delivered measurable reductions in peak electricity demand.

This NEES, for the period 2025 to 2035 represents the next step in this national commitment to energy efficiency and will continue the approach of integrating demand management into the broader energy-efficiency framework. Its purpose is to set out a roadmap to improve energy efficiency across multiple sectors and to optimise energy demand to support a stable and resilient energy system.

This strategy will also align with the African Energy Efficiency Strategy and Roadmap (AfEES), which sets high-level aspirational targets of a 50% improvement in energy productivity by 2050 and a 70% improvement by 2063, in line with the African Union's Agenda 2063.

As with its predecessors, this strategy adopts a sectoral approach because some energy-efficiency and demand-management interventions are sector-specific, while others apply across multiple sectors. It covers six sectors. Primary data was gathered and modelled for the first four, while the Agricultural and Power Sectors rely on secondary research:



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

1. **The Industrial Sector** is the largest consumer of energy and includes energy-intensive sectors such as aluminium, ferroalloys, iron & steel, mining, non-metallic minerals, platinum group metals, other precious and non-ferrous metals, pulp & paper, chemicals, food and beverages and other general manufacturing categories.
2. **The Transport Sector** includes passenger and freight transport across road, rail and aviation; it is a major consumer of liquid fuels, with road transport dominating the energy profile. This sector is the second-largest energy consumer.
3. **The Commercial and Public Sector** covers public and private offices, hotels and other tourism facilities, educational and healthcare institutions, and retail establishments.
4. **The Residential Sector** covers household-level energy use, where electricity is the primary energy source, although many energy-poor households often ration electricity and rely on a mix of fuels such as paraffin, candles, and LPG.
5. **The Agricultural Sector** covers both primary agricultural and crop irrigation.
6. **The Power Sector** includes generation and electricity distribution. Despite not being a traditional energy consumer sector, it is included as generation, transmission and distribution practices have significant potential for improved efficiency and loss reduction.

This strategy is intended to serve as a high-level guide for the decade ahead by setting sectoral energy-efficiency targets for the period 2025 to 2035. Furthermore, it identifies the policy, regulatory, and financing instruments needed to achieve them. This strategy will be followed by the publication of a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), which will provide a detailed roadmap with sector-specific interventions to achieve the goals and targets set out in the strategy.



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

# Part One: Context

## Policy

Under the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, energy planning and management fall within the national sphere of government, with municipalities responsible for the local distribution of electricity and gas. The White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) established the overarching national policy framework for the energy sector and identified energy efficiency as a national priority for economic competitiveness, environmental protection, and the reduction of energy poverty.

The first NEES, published in 2005, set an economy-wide voluntary target of a 12% reduction in energy demand by 2015, with sector-specific targets for industry and mining (15%), transport (9%), commercial and public buildings (15%), residential (10%) and power generation (15%). Between 2005 and 2015, progress was made in improving energy intensity, and expectations were exceeded in most sectors. To build on this success, a Post-2015 NEES set an economy-wide target of a 16% overall reduction in energy consumption by 2030. This, the 3rd iteration of the NEES (2025 to 2035) represents the next step in this national commitment to energy efficiency.

An overview of the key policies and legislation to consider when implementing this strategy, including those relevant to climate change and the just energy transition, is provided in Table 1, with additional details provided in Annex One.

*Table 1. Key Policy and Legislative Framework*

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **Supreme Law** | |
| **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)** | Serves as the supreme law of the country, establishing a democratic framework that protects human rights and ensures the separation of powers. The Constitution guarantees everyone the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and places a binding obligation on the state to protect it for present and future generations. |
| **Overarching Policy** | |
| **National Development Plan 2030** | South Africa's long-term strategy for eliminating poverty and reducing inequality. Calls for a long-term transition to a more efficient, low-carbon economy through improved energy intensity across all sectors. |
| **Energy Policy and Legislation** | |
| **White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)** | Establishes the overarching national energy policy framework and positions energy efficiency as a national priority for economic competitiveness, environmental protection, and reducing energy poverty |
| **National Energy Efficiency Strategy (2005)** | The first NEES. It set economy-wide and sectoral energy intensity reduction targets up to 2015. |
| **Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006)** | Establishes the national electricity regulatory framework and appoints the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) as custodian and enforcer of the framework. The objectives of the Act include promoting energy efficiency. |
| **National Energy Act, 2008 (Act No. 34 of 2008)** | Aims to ensure a diverse, sustainable, and affordable energy supply. It includes measures for the collation of energy data and established the South African National Energy Development Institute (SANEDI) with a mandate to increase energy efficiency. |
| **Draft Post 2015 Energy Efficiency Strategy (2016)** | The immediate predecessor to this strategy. Set economy-wide and sectoral energy-intensity reduction targets for 2030. |
| **Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)** | Provides a national electricity planning framework setting out the long-term electricity supply roadmap. The first IRP was published for 2010, followed by versions in 2019, 2023 and 2025. Although EE was incorporated in 2010 it has not been considered thereafter. |
| **Electricity Regulation Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 38 of 2024)** | Amends South Africa's Electricity Regulation Act, 2006, to create a competitive electricity market framework, enable third-party access to the transmission network, and establish the National Transmission Company of South Africa to take over the transmission functions of Eskom. |
| **Climate Change** | |
| **National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)** | Set out a strategic framework to transition the country toward a climate-resilient and lower-carbon society. |



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

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **Carbon Tax Act, 2019 (Act No. 15 of 2019)** | Imposes a tax on Scope One greenhouse gas emissions, creating a financial incentive for energy efficiency improvements. |
| **Low Emission Development Strategy 2050 (2020)** | South Africa's first Low Emission Development Strategy in line with the adoption of the Paris Agreement. |
| **Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024)** | Enables a long-term transition to a low-carbon economy and allows for the development of a national greenhouse gas emissions trajectory and sectoral emission targets. |
| **Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2025)** | The updated climate change mitigation and adaptation commitments under the Paris Agreement (2015). |
| **Draft Sectoral Emission Targets (2024)** | Proposed greenhouse gas reduction target for key economic sectors, aiming to limit total emissions to achieve the commitments in South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution. |
| **Just Energy Transition** | |
| **DEE Just Energy Transition Framework (2022)** | Presents a vision for the country's shift from coal to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy while ensuring quality of life for all South Africans. It supports the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion, and the eradication of poverty. |
| **Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (2022)** | Outlines the investment requirements to achieve South Africa's decarbonisation commitments and highlights the role of energy efficiency in reducing decarbonisation costs and creating employment. |
| **Just Energy Transition Implementation Plan (2023)** | Provides a roadmap that converts the financial requirements and funding targets set out in the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan into specific projects. Energy Efficiency was added as an additional portfolio to the Implementation Plan. |

## Governance

The Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE), formerly the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, was established in 2025 to provide dedicated oversight and coordination of electricity and energy security. It is the lead national entity responsible for energy efficiency policy, planning, and programme coordination. The DEE exercises oversight over several state-owned entities (SOEs), shown in *Figure 1*.

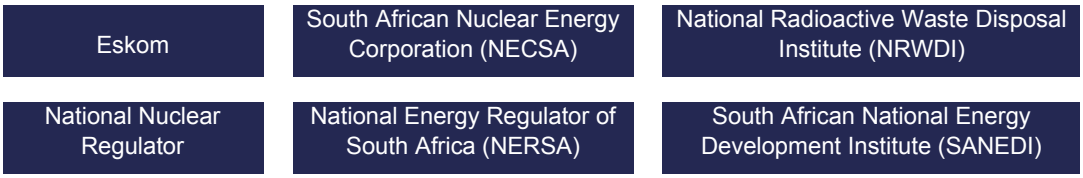



*Figure 1. State-owned entities under the jurisdiction of DEE*

The SOEs relevant to DEE's energy-efficiency mandate are:

- NERSA, which regulates the electricity, piped gas, and petroleum pipeline industries.
- SANEDI, which is responsible for energy research, the promotion and implementation of energy efficiency, and the facilitation of clean energy technology development.
- Eskom, as the national electricity utility, plays a key role in supply-side efficiency and demand management.

Effective implementation of this strategy also requires coordination with the parent and/or oversight ministries of the sectors covered by the NEES, namely:

- Department of Transport (DoT) for efficient transport systems,
- Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic) for industrial competitiveness and standards, and its agencies, the South African Bureau of Standards and the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications,
- Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) for research and innovation,
- Department of Agriculture (DoA) for agricultural development, and



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

- Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) for environmental protection and climate change response.

The National Treasury also plays a key role in designing fiscal incentives that support energy efficiency. Municipalities are responsible for local electricity and gas distribution, have authority over local transport systems, and manage the built environment within their jurisdiction.

A more detailed breakdown of institutional functions related to establishing, enforcing and overseeing energy efficiency norms and standards, training and certifying relevant professionals, ensuring data collection, monitoring and verification is presented in the table below:

*Table 2: Main EE Functions and the responsible institutions*

| Function | Responsible Organisations |
|---|---|
| **National EE strategy and planning** | The DEE is the lead national entity responsible for energy efficiency policy, planning, and programme coordination. |
| **Setting building energy codes** | Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic) is responsible for the legal framework for building codes, while SABS develops and maintains the technical standards used to comply with it, notably SANS 10400-XA under Part XA of the National Building Regulations. |
| **Enforcing building energy codes** | Municipalities are responsible for reviewing plans, approving buildings, and enforcing compliance with the National Building Regulations, including Part XA. |
| **Setting MEPS and labelling standards** | The dtic promulgates compulsory specifications that give legal force to MEPS and energy-efficiency labelling requirements. These are informed by cost benefit analysis studies initiated by the DEE.<br>SABS is responsible for developing and maintaining South African National Standards. |
| **Enforcing MEPS and labelling standards** | The NRCS enforces compulsory specifications for MEPS and energy efficiency labelling requirements by issuing Letters of Authority to manufacturers and importers, verifying that appliances conform to prescribed MEPS before sale in South Africa. The NRCS also conducts market surveillance to ensure ongoing compliance. |
| **Training / certifying energy manager and auditors** | Energy and Water Sector Education and Training Authority (EWSETA) is responsible for education and training in electricity sector. Its work is completement by IEPA a non-profit company and the primary certification body for energy professionals in sub-Saharan Africa. It offers a range of energy management training programmes for both energy management and energy auditing, including the internationally recognised Association of Energy Engineers (AEE) certification programmes. |
| **Training / certifying ESCOs** | SANEDI plays the lead enabling role through the national ESCO Register, which classifies firms by tier and supports ESCO market development and capacity building. |
| **Designing / administering EE financial instruments** | National Treasury designs fiscal incentives including the Section 12L Energy Efficiency Savings Tax Incentive and also designs carbon tax policy. In addition, Eskom Operates the Distribution Demand Management Programme (DDMP), which provides financial incentives for demand and energy reductions. The IDC and DBSA also finance energy efficiency projects through international climate funds. |
| **Collecting / analysing EE data** | DEE is responsible for preparing and publishing the official national energy balance, which provides the primary dataset for tracking national energy consumption and efficiency trends. SANEDI administers the National Building Energy Performance Register (NBEPR), collecting energy performance data from non-residential buildings through the EPC process and collects and analyses M&V data for the Section 12L tax incentive administration. Statistics South Africa also collects socio-economic and household energy consumption data in South Africa. |
| **Initiating/ managing EE outreach / public information** | DEE, Eskom, municipalities, and other public entities all play roles in outreach and consumer information. |



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

| Function | Responsible Organisations |
|---|---|
| **Providing TA / guidelines / tools** | NCPC-SA delivers the Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) Programme, providing energy assessments, support for energy management system implementation, benchmarking tools, and best-practice guides to industrial and selected commercial enterprises. SANEDI provides technical resources and guidance through its ESCO support programme and the GBCSA provides technical resources, tools, and educational materials supporting energy-efficient building design and operation, including the Green Star SA rating tool. |
| **Setting M&V protocols** | SABS develops and publishes SANS 50010 (Measurement and Verification of Energy Savings), the national standard that prescribes the methodology for quantifying energy efficiency savings. This standard underpins the Section 12L tax incentive and other M&V-dependent programmes. |
| **Performing / verifying M&V** | M&V is performed by properly trained professionals. |
| **Programme evaluation** | This varies depending on the programme. |

## Macroeconomic and Energy Efficiency Landscape: 2005–2025

### Key Economic Indicators

This overview illustrates how economic shifts have affected energy usage, policy priorities, investment patterns and ultimately how they have impacted the development and direction of energy efficiency initiatives since the previous strategy was published in 2005.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2005 was just over 288 billion in current USD[ii] and the period started with strong economic growth by capitalising on the global commodities cycle and national infrastructure projects for the 2010 soccer World Cup. This was cut short, first in 2007 by the onset of the electricity crisis when demand exceeded supply and was managed by planned rotational outages (load shedding); and secondly by the global economic crisis of 2008. Collectively, these two events saw the country enter its first recession in 17 years. Economic growth did not return to pre-crisis levels, and averaged between 1.5 to 2.5% through the 2010s, with the country unable to benefit from the post 2009 economic crisis global commodity boom. However, from an energy efficiency perspective it was a strong period: an efficiency target was set in the inaugural integrated resource plan (2010); the Eskom Integrated Demand Management (IDM) programme, delivered large energy savings up to 2015; and the mandatory residential appliance standards and labelling programme was launched (2015).

From 2015 onward, GDP growth decelerated further and averaged 1% reflecting structural bottlenecks: declining productivity, weak investment, governance challenges in state-owned enterprises, and renewed and more acute energy supply constraints. The COVID-19 shock in 2020 caused a severe contraction (around -6%), followed by a partial rebound in 2021 to 2022 and then settled back to low-growth with total GDP for 2024 being just over USD 400 billion in current USD.



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

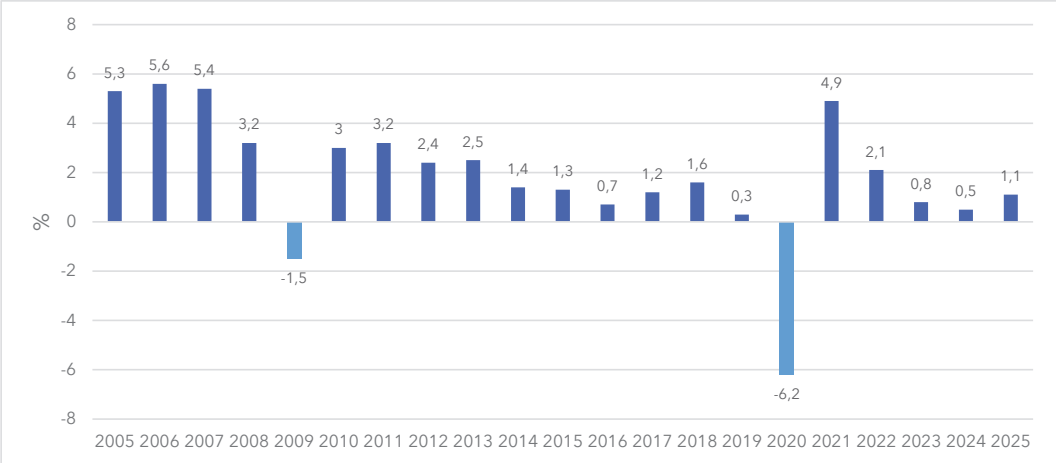
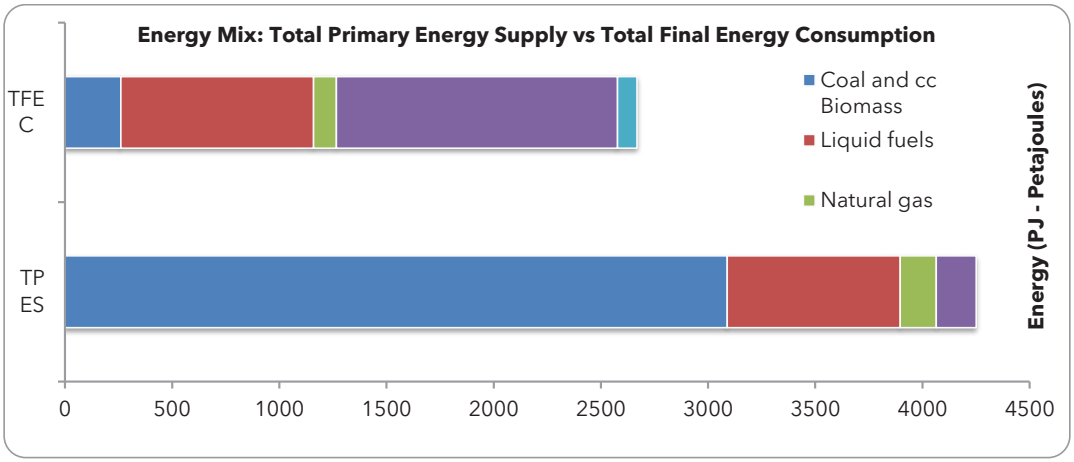



*Figure 2. Annual GDP Growth Rate for South Africa (constant 2015 prices)iii*

## Energy and the Economy

South Africa's abundant coal reserves have long powered its economy, with coal and coke accounting for 3,090 PJ, nearly 70% of total primary energy supply (TPES). Liquid fuels, primarily petroleum, contribute 807 PJ, while renewables, natural gas, and other sources have grown in recent years but remain marginal. The nearly 50% difference between TPES of 4,462 PJ and total final energy consumption of 2,229 PJ across all sectors reflects significant losses in power generation, refining, and distribution, which are typical conversion inefficiencies in energy systems (Source: UCT Figure 3).




*Source: UCT*

*Figure 3. SA Energy Balance: Total Primary Energy Supply (bottom), Final Energy Consumption (top), 2024*

The energy transformation from primary into final energy is dominated by electricity as the dominant energy carrier at 47% of final consumption, while coal shrinks to just 12%. Liquid fuels are consumed primarily to supply the transport sector demand (over 85% of all liquid fuels consumed in this sector). This shows that while coal is the country's primary resource, electricity becomes the primary end-use energy form, highlighting the large potential for fuel-switching to supply electricity with cleaner fuels



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

and renewable energy sources. At the same time, as electricity accounts for nearly half of final energy consumption, energy efficiency in electricity consumption offers a significant opportunity to reduce the energy and carbon footprint of the national economy. SA's final energy consumption is distributed across five key sectors, each with its own energy demands and decarbonisation challenges.

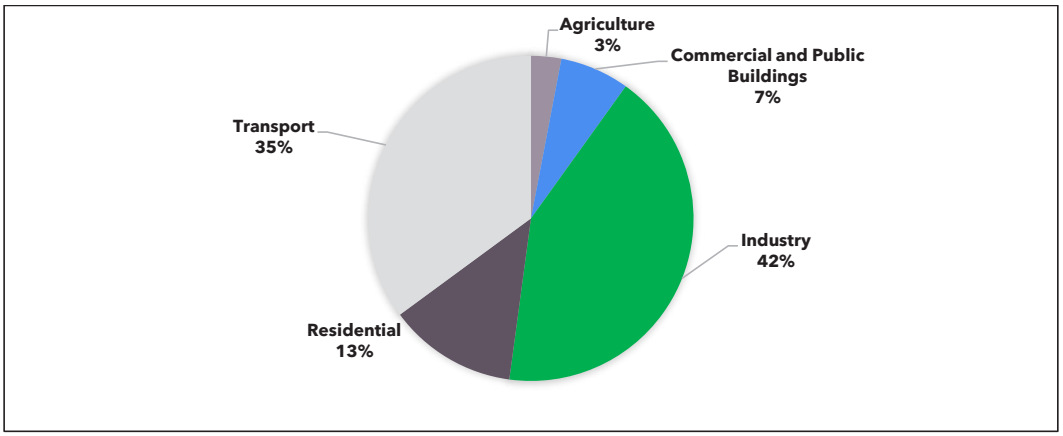
According to the 2024 energy balance, the industrial sector is the largest energy consumer, accounting for 42% of total consumption, reflecting the economy's resource-intensive nature, driven by mining, metal processing, chemicals, and manufacturing. Heavy industry's energy intensity makes it both critical to economic performance and a major target for efficiency improvements.

The next growing challenge is the transport sector, the second largest consumer, accounting for 35% of all final energy. This high share is a particular area of focus, considering that SA is a car-dependent economy, with high energy demands of freight and logistics. Transport is also almost entirely dependent on liquid fuels (petroleum). As the economic welfare improves in the next decade, so will the car ownership rate, making it a priority sector for electrification strategies.

The Residential Sector accounts for 13% of all final energy consumption, serving heating, cooling, cooking, and appliances in SA's over 12 million households. Unlike industry and transport, residential energy use is more dispersed across many small consumers, dominated by the low-income households, making targeted efficiency improvements such as insulation, heat pumps, solar water heaters, and appliance standards both achievable and cost-effective. The residential sector's energy intensity per capita remains high, suggesting considerable potential for demand-side management through behavioural change and technology retrofits.

The commercial and public sector uses 7% of all final energy, supporting retail, offices, hospitals, hotels.

Agriculture accounts for 66.9 PJ (3%), a relatively modest share reflecting the sector's limited mechanisation or its relatively small contribution to overall energy demand despite being economically important.




Source: UCT | 2024 Energy Balance

*Figure 4. Structure of Total Energy Consumption by Sectors, 2024*

The population has grown steadily, rising from roughly 47 million in 2005 to over 60 million by the mid-2020s, and has consistently exceeded GDP growth from 2008, resulting in a deterioration in average living standards, particularly when combined with high inequality and unemployment. The deterioration



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

in living standards, coupled with a steep rise in electricity tariffs, has increased energy poverty. Between 2004 and 2025, South Africa has seen significant tariff increases (Figure 5). The electricity crisis, which resulted in high levels of load shedding which have also weighed heavily (Figure 6), with Stage 1 resulting in the reduction of 1 GW of demand nationally, Stage 2 in 2 GW, Stage 3 in 3 GW and so forth. These events have impacted all households and all economic sectors.

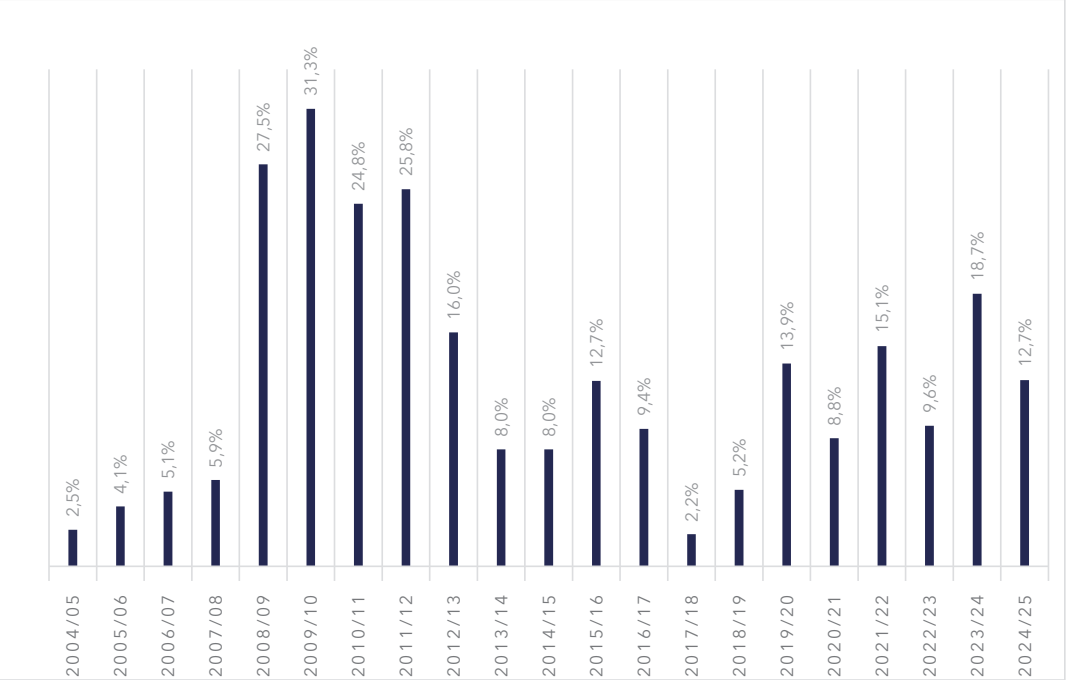
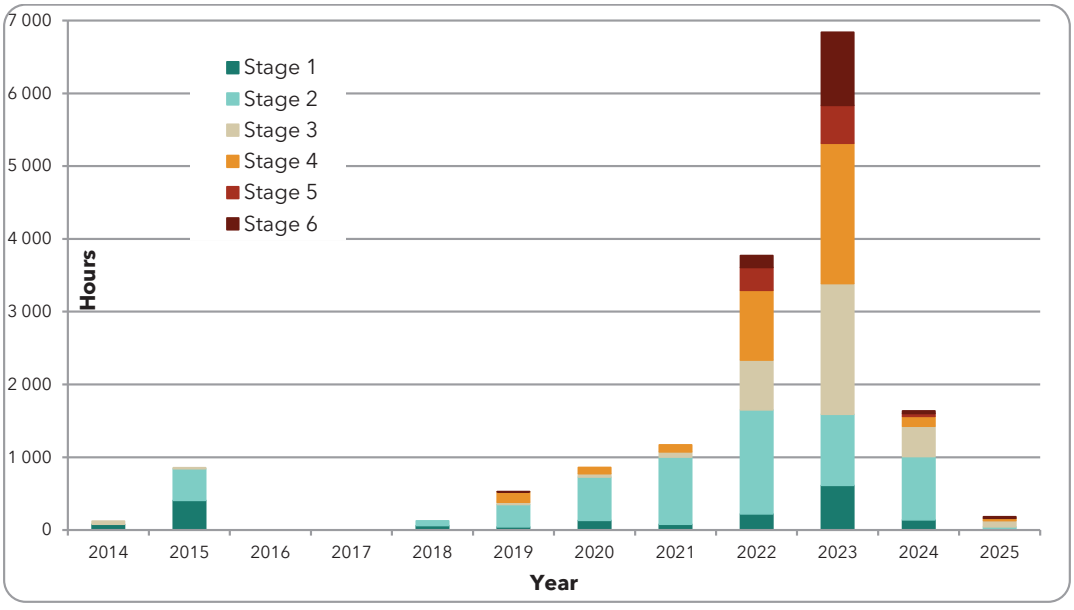



*Figure 5. NERSA Standard Tariff Average Increase*[iv]






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

*Figure 6. South African Load Shedding Hours by Stage (2014-2025)[v]*

The combination of load shedding and a sharp decrease in solar PV costs, of as much as 75% in the last decade, has seen an exponential growth of rooftop solar and the extension of the national Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPP).
Figure 7 shows how utility scale solar, which commenced from 2013, has been superseded by customer owned systems. The 2025 general household survey also found that 675,000 households now own solar panels.

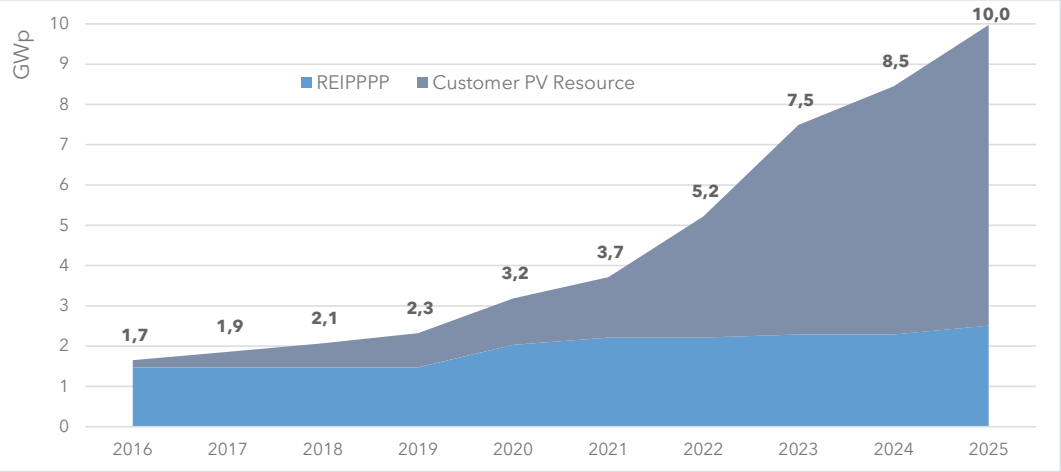



*Figure 7. Estimated Annual South Africa Solar PV Installed Capacity[vi]*

Notwithstanding these large increases in renewable energy, the grid is still dominated by coal.



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

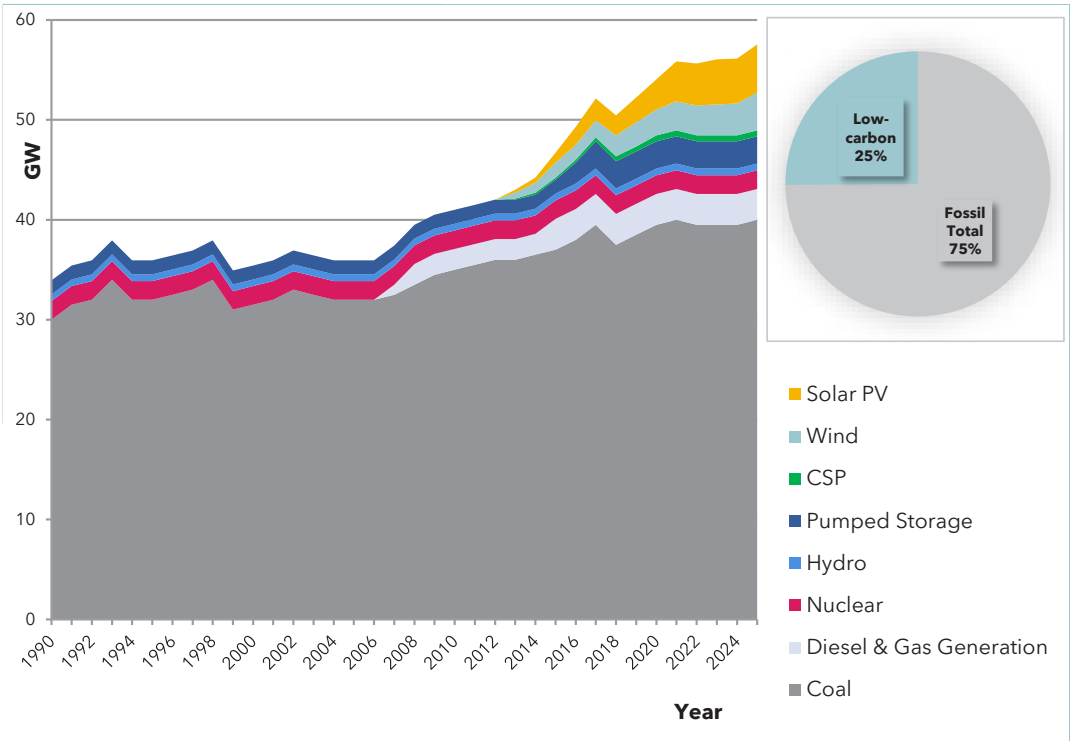



*Figure 8. South Africa Historic Generation Capacity by Technology, GW*[vii]

Road has historically dominated the transport sector with private car use and road freight transport being the two primary consumers of transport energy. South Africa's legacy of structural inequality consigned many households far from work. This legacy has not been substantively addressed since the democratic elections in 1994. In addition, the last decade has seen a major decline in commuter rail with COVID leading to the temporary closure of the service altogether in 2020. In 2025, commuter rail usage has stabilised and is on an upward trend it remains significantly below 2015 levels, as shown in Figure 9. Rail freight has also experienced declines. In 2018, 226 million tonnes of freight were transported by rail, whereas in 2025, this had decreased to 169 million tonnes.



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

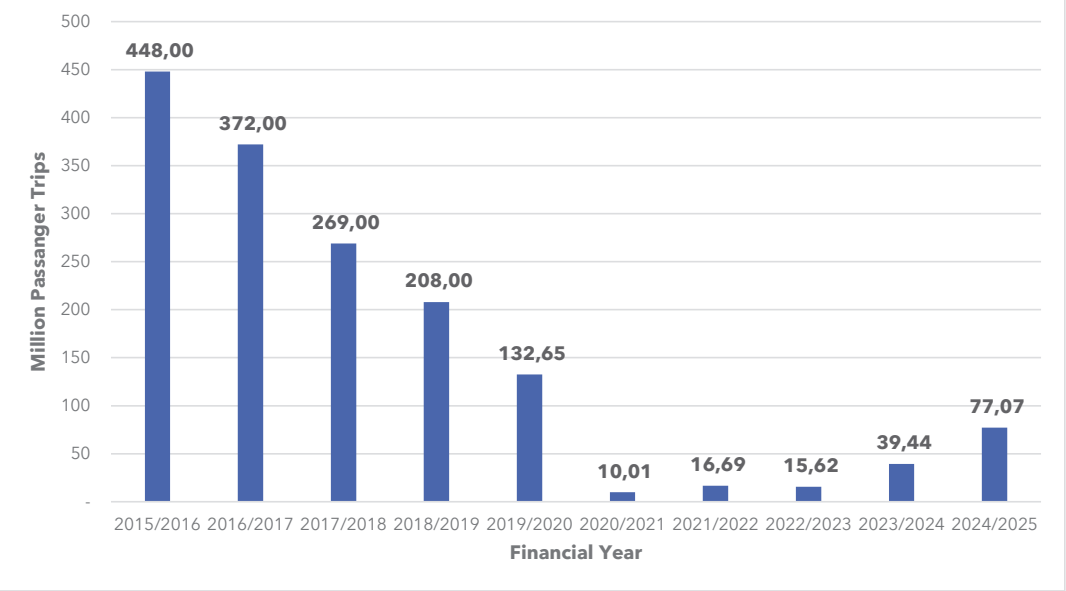



*Figure 9. Passenger rail trips in South Africa per financial year (in millions)*[viii]

Over the past decade, South Africa's energy landscape, predictable and stable for more than a century, has undergone fundamental change. Historically, two energy sources met almost all requirements: oil for transport and coal for nearly everything else, including transport-related energy needs. This transformation has been shaped by policy but complicated by several external factors. Policy instruments such as successive iterations of the IRP and the NDC demonstrate government's commitment to decarbonisation, as illustrated in Figure 8. At the same time, external disruptions have been significant, including extreme levels of loadshedding, where recorded consumption reflects what the system could supply rather than what the economy required; sustained above-inflation tariff increases affecting affordability; the closure of energy-intensive industrial manufacturing facilities; rapid growth in rooftop PV adoption due to declining costs of Solar PV and energy security; stagnant economic growth; and the COVID-19 pandemic, among others.

Taken together, these factors have impacted national energy data collection making reliable and timely data, for the purposes of the NEES, difficult to obtain. Where data is available, evidence based conclusions can be inconclusive as changes may reflect temporary disruptions rather than fundamental shifts. Moreover, an indicator that registers economic contraction as a policy success is undesirable as a target and thus economy-wide energy intensity cannot serve as a reliable performance indicator for this Strategy.

As a result, this Strategy does not use existing data to draw quantitative conclusions about energy efficiency. Instead, it adopts sectoral intensity metrics, based on physical output, floor area, and transport activity, as its primary measures of progress. Economy-wide intensity is retained only as a contextual indicator, while the establishment of a reliable statistical foundation under Goal 5 is treated as a precondition for meaningful performance assessment in the next strategy cycle.

### Summary and Conclusion

Overall, for the period under review (2005 to 2025) carbon intensity has decreased slightly, but with a slight acceleration in the post-COVID and load shedding period. The reduction can be linked to a



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

combination of low economic growth and a sizable increase in renewables. However, coal remains the dominant energy source in industrial processes, with a high reliance on liquid fuels for transport. As such, South Africa is still the largest GHG emitter in Africa and 15th largest in the world. The country's grid emission factor was 0.942 $tCO_2e$/MWh in 2023, 45% higher than the global average. The Government of South Africa is determined to continue reducing its reliance on fossil fuels to improve its competitiveness and meet its international climate obligations, as evidenced by national climate mitigation strategies, to which this NEES aims to contribute meaningfully. (unpack this sentence) Sentence to articulate a supporting tool to address the above – NEES is a response measure to this problem being outlined



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

## Part Two: Strategic Imperatives and Barriers to Energy Efficiency

South Africa's energy system faces several interlinked pressures, including energy security concerns, rising energy supply costs, tariff increases, and climate commitments. Together, these pressures make energy efficiency an important national priority. This section outlines the strategic imperatives for energy efficiency and identifies the barriers that have limited its uptake at scale.

*Table 3. National Energy Imperatives and Energy Efficiency*

| Title | Description |
|---|---|
| **Strategic Imperatives** | |
| **National energy security** | Energy efficiency and demand-side management, both generally and in response to the electricity crisis, offer the most immediate way to reduce peak demand and overall consumption, improving grid stability. Because South Africa is highly dependent on crude oil imports, reducing liquid fuel demand also lowers exposure to global oil price volatility and balance-of-payments pressures. |
| **Minimising energy system costs** | The Integrated Resource Plan 2025 sets out an investment plan of R 2.33 trillion covering the capital, fixed and operational costs of energy generation in South Africa until 2050[ix]. By reducing the need for infrastructure expansion, energy efficiency lowers total future investment of the energy system, which, in turn, lowers tariff increases. |
| **Economic growth and competitiveness** | Sustained increases in electricity tariffs, which have outpaced inflation, have increased costs for business and industry. Increased energy efficiency can lower costs and improve competitiveness. |
| **Energy affordability and poverty alleviation** | With 37.9 % of the population living below the lower-bound poverty line in 2023[x] energy poverty is a significant concern. Energy-efficiency measures can lower energy costs for low- and middle-income households and continue towards overcoming suppressed demand. |
| **Just transition through job creation** | The high unemployment rate of 31.4 %[xi] means job creation is a key component of just transition planning. Energy-efficiency interventions are labour-intensive, and the development of the sector will stimulate the creation of new employment opportunities. |
| **Climate change mitigation commitments** | The Second NDC under the Paris Agreement commits South Africa to an economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions target of 320–380 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt $CO_2$-eq) by 2035 and highlights an ambition to achieve net-zero $CO_2$ emissions by 2050[xii]. Energy efficiency is incorporated in these NDC commitments. |
| **Improving air quality** | Local air quality is a challenge, particularly in the Highveld Priority Area and Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area, which are dominated by coal-fired power generation and heavy industry. Energy efficiency can reduce air pollution by lowering energy consumption. |
| **Creating coherence between energy efficiency and renewable energy** | The deregulation of the electricity sector to enable greater private-sector participation, combined with rapid reductions in the cost of renewable energy installations and steep increases in electricity tariffs, has driven an uptake in Solar PV installations by private-sector companies and homeowners. Energy efficiency reduces upfront capital investment in renewable energy generation and battery storage by decreasing total load. |
| **Promoting energy efficiency generating dependable megawatts** | Promotion of energy efficiency through policies, regulations, standards and awareness measures has the potential to reduce the energy consumption by an average of 5% in all sectors, and up to 20% in commercial and public buildings, improving competitiveness, creating jobs, reducing air pollution. |

The above imperatives will require eliminating a number of market, institutional, technical and capacity/awareness barriers, which are summarised in the table below.

*Table 4. Key Barrier Groups to Acceleration of Market Uptake of Energy Efficiency*

| Title | Description |
|---|---|
| **Economic and Market Barriers** | |
| **Legacy of low electricity tariffs** | Decades of underpriced electricity delayed efficiency adoption across all sectors. As the supply crisis deepened, consumers redirected capital toward energy security first to backup generators and then to solar PV, pushing efficiency further down the agenda. |
| **High transaction costs** | For many organisations, especially smaller enterprises, the costs of identifying opportunities, procuring advice, navigating incentive programmes, and managing implementation can outweigh the energy savings. |
| **Fiscal constraints on public investment** | Competing spending pressures limit state resources for efficiency programmes. As such, public expenditure cannot be the primary method of driving energy efficiency at scale. |



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

| Title | Description |
|---|---|
| **Economic and Market Barriers** | |
| **Limited access to finance** | Financial institutions have limited familiarity with energy efficiency project appraisal and tend to favour larger, more predictable renewable energy investments. Without dedicated financing products, cost-effective efficiency opportunities remain unrealised. |
| **Absence of lifecycle costing** | Procurement in both the private and public sectors defaults to the lowest upfront cost rather than the total cost of ownership, disadvantaging energy-efficient equipment that carries higher capital costs but lower operating costs. |
| **Institutional and Governance Challenges** | |
| **Policy Framework** | The 2005 NEES remains the most recently adopted NEES, meaning it lacks institutional force. Moreover, a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to support the strategy's implementation has never been adopted. |
| **Limited institutional prioritisation of energy efficiency** | There is limited recognition of the strategic importance of energy efficiency within key institutions and policy documents. In particular, there is insufficient acknowledgement that energy efficiency and demand-side management measures are generally cheaper per unit of energy saved than new generation capacity. This imbalance has resulted in energy efficiency being consistently deprioritised, and even omitted, relative to supply-side interventions in energy planning, budget allocation, and institutional mandates. |
| **Municipal revenue disincentives** | Many municipalities derive a portion of their revenue from electricity sales creating a disincentive for municipalities to support energy-efficiency and demand-management programmes that would reduce municipal income. Increases in tariffs are increasingly driving municipal customers to adopt Solar PV, placing additional pressure on this municipal revenue source. |
| **Non-mandatory policy approach** | The voluntary nature of most energy efficiency measures has resulted in low uptake, making them insufficient mechanisms to drive energy efficiency at the scale and pace required to meet national energy security and climate objectives. |
| **Termination of Eskom's Integrated Demand Management Programme** | Between 2004 and 2013, Eskom's Integrated Demand Management (IDM) programme delivered savings in demand and energy, funded through a demand-side management levy. This levy was progressively reduced and ultimately withdrawn, removing the dedicated financing mechanism. The end of the programme resulted in a loss of the institutional capacity and technical expertise that had developed within Eskom. Despite the split-incentive challenges it faced, the IDM programme demonstrated that well-designed, adequately funded demand-side management can deliver energy savings at scale and at a cost well below that of new generation capacity. |
| **Technical and Capacity Barriers** | |
| **Emerging ESCO Sector** | The ESCO sector is still at an early stage of development and is dominated by a few large companies. The small scale of the sector means that is not able to respond to the scale of the energy efficiency opportunity. A mature ESCO market is essential to scaling energy-efficiency implementation, particularly for larger commercial and industrial projects. |
| **Skills shortages across the energy efficiency value chain** | There are insufficient energy managers, auditors, and technical specialists to deliver energy efficiency at scale. In addition, maintenance managers, electricians, plumbers, and other trades professionals who commission, install, and maintain key equipment have limited knowledge of energy efficiency principles and practices. |
| **Absence of comprehensive monitoring, reporting, and verification:** | There is a lack of monitoring, reporting, and verification for the energy-efficiency outcomes of regulations, levies, standards, and programmes. This impedes progress tracking against national targets, regulations and programme evaluations, and reporting. Without monitoring, reporting, and verification, it is not possible to assess the cost-effectiveness of interventions, identify underperforming programmes, or provide the evidence base needed to sustain political and fiscal support for energy efficiency. |
| **Data availability and quality** | There is no centralised, regularly updated database of energy consumption and efficiency data. The available data is incomplete and inconsistent, hindering evidence-based policymaking, baseline setting, and programme targeting. The absence of comprehensive, regularly updated energy consumption data makes it difficult to identify priority sectors and end-uses, quantify savings potential, and design appropriately targeted interventions. |
| **Awareness and Behavioural Barriers** | |
| **Low general awareness of the value of energy efficiency** | Despite steep increases in electricity tariffs, awareness of energy efficiency as a response remains low relative to the uptake of solar PV and backup generation, meaning that energy efficiency competes poorly for capital and management attention, even where it offers a faster payback than generation alternatives. |
| **Decision-Making Limits** | In organisations where energy management is not a core function, most decision-makers operate under "bounded rationality," meaning they have limited mental energy and time to devote to non-core tasks. In an organisation where energy isn't the main business, efficiency opportunities often are ignored because decision-makers are stretched and/or not technically able to evaluate them. |



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

## Part Three: Energy Efficiency Status Quo in South Africa

This chapter presents a high-level assessment of South Africa's energy efficiency landscape across 16 indicators. This assessment draws on the Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) framework, developed by the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). RISE is a globally recognised scorecard that benchmarks countries' policy and regulatory frameworks covering 140 economies and providing a structured basis for cross-country and longitudinal comparison.

In applying the RISE framework to the energy efficiency regulatory landscape, this report uses RISE regulatory sub-categories without assigning binary yes/no scores to individual policy and regulatory questions, instead RISE sub-categories and sub-indicators are used as an organising framework to assess the completeness and maturity of regulatory reform across each dimension. This adapted approach is intended to provide a more contextually appropriate assessment of South Africa's regulatory readiness than binary scoring allows, while preserving the analytical structure and international comparability that the RISE framework affords. However, the ratings reflect a more subjective assessment which is based on a review of publicly available legislation, regulations, policy documents, and sector reports current at the time of writing. Importantly, they do not represent official RISE scores, nor do they constitute an endorsement or position of the World Bank Group or ESMAP. Users are encouraged to consult the official RISE platform at rise.esmap.org for standardised country scores.

Regulatory progress is characterised using a three-tier rating scale:

🔴 Low (Red) — The regulatory or policy element is absent, nascent, or insufficiently developed to drive meaningful change.

🟡 Medium (Amber) — A regulatory or policy foundation exists but is incomplete, inconsistently applied, or not yet operationalised at scale.

🟢 Advanced (Green) — A comprehensive and functional regulatory or policy framework is in place, with evidence of implementation and enforcement.

*Table 5. Energy Efficiency Status Quo*

| Indicator | Overview | Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A: National Energy Efficiency Planning** | South Africa has enabling legislation: the Electricity Regulation Act (2006), which establishes a national regulatory framework for the electricity supply industry, which includes the promotion of energy efficiency as an objective; the National Energy Act (2008), which aims to ensure a diverse, sustainable, and affordable energy supply; the 2005 and Post-2015 Draft NEES set sector-specific targets for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transport sectors. A NEEAP has not been adopted, and the IRP does not include energy efficiency as an energy source in its own right. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming** | This 2025 – 2035 Strategy should be finalised and formally adopted, followed by the development of a NEEAP. The role of energy efficiency as an energy source should be recognised within the IRP. |



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

| Indicator | Overview | Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---|---|
| B: Energy Efficiency Entities | A well-established institutional architecture for energy efficiency exists. DEE is responsible for setting the energy efficiency strategy, while the South African National Energy Development Institute (SANEDI), established under the National Energy Act (2008), is mandated to increase energy efficiency throughout the economy. The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) develops and maintains national standards, including those governing energy efficiency. The NERSA regulates the electricity supply industry, and the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) enforces minimum energy performance standards and labelling requirements. Municipalities are responsible for certifying compliance with building energy codes, and the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) registers and certifies building control officers. | **Green — Well established** | |
| C: Information Provided to Consumers About Electricity Usage | Consumer billing is handled by Eskom and municipalities, with clear pricing information generally included in bills. The 2025 Net-Billing Rules introduced billing-transparency and metering-accuracy requirements, though these apply only to net-billing customers. The Consumer Protection Act (2008) obligates suppliers to ensure accurate metering and fair billing. However, historical usage comparisons are rarely provided, real-time feedback on energy usage is not technically available, and utilities do not offer remote energy management tools. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperformin g** | Consumers should be enabled to compare their current electricity usage against historical consumption patterns through enhanced billing information. Real-time energy feedback and remote energy management tools for consumers should be explored. |
| D: Energy Efficiency Incentives from Electricity Rate Structures | All customer categories (residential, commercial, and industrial) pay for energy charges per kWh. Demand charges and reactive power charges are typically applied to larger commercial and industrial customers. Similarly, time-of-use tariffs with peak, off-peak, and standard periods are generally applied to larger commercial and industrial customers. The Electricity Regulation Amendment Act (ERAA) of 2024 and the forthcoming Wholesale Market Code are expected to enable real-time, variable peak, and critical peak pricing within a competitive market framework. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming**<br><br>**Trending upwards** | Seasonal and time-of-use tariff differentiation should be extended to more residential and small commercial customers to provide behavioural signals for energy efficiency. Real-time pricing, variable peak pricing, and critical peak pricing should be implemented by building on the enabling framework provided by the ERAA 2024 and the forthcoming Wholesale Market Code. |



Official Use Only

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

| Indicator | Overview | Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---|---|
| E: Incentives and Mandates – Large Consumers | South Africa has virtually no mandatory energy efficiency requirements for large energy consumers. There are no mandated energy audits, efficiency targets, energy management systems, or measurement and verification programmes for large-scale users. However, two financial incentives exist: Eskom's Demand Management Programme offers performance-based incentives, and the Section 12L Income Tax Allowance provides a 95 cents per kilowatt-hour deduction for verified energy savings, extended to 31 December 2030. In terms of energy data collection, there are regulations in place allowing DEE to secure energy data from a variety of entities. However, limited use is currently made of this authority. | **Red — Largely unaddressed** | The regulatory framework for large energy consumers requires strengthening. Mandatory energy audits and efficiency targets should be implemented, along with additional incentives for large-scale energy users. A measurement and verification programme is needed to track and validate energy savings. DEE's existing authority to secure energy data from a variety of entities should be more actively utilised to support evidence-based policy and compliance. |
| F: Incentives and Mandates – Public Sector | The public sector has no binding energy savings obligations for its buildings or other public facilities, and energy savings from efficiency activities are not systematically tracked. However, Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) for Buildings regulations published in 2020 require the display and submission of EPCs for government buildings over 1 000 square metres (offices, entertainment and public assembly, theatrical and indoor sport, and places of instruction). There are no dedicated public procurement guidelines for energy-efficient products. However, public entities may retain energy savings from efficiency measures, and public procurement allows for life-cycle costing and the application of international standards in bid evaluations. Obligatory energy efficiency requirements exist for construction works through the National Building Regulations (Part XA), and the Standards and Labelling Programme partially covers goods. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming** | Energy savings obligations and tracking requirements for public buildings and facilities should be established. Public procurement provides an opportunity to advance energy efficiency, and guidelines that encourage the specification of energy-efficient products will leverage the scale of government purchasing. The scope of EPC obligations should be broadened to cover a wider range of public building categories. |
| G: Incentives and Mandates – Utilities | South Africa imposes almost no energy efficiency obligations on utilities (Eskom and municipalities) across electricity generation, transmission and distribution, or demand-side management. There are no mandatory requirements, performance targets, third-party verification, or penalties for non-compliance in any of these areas. Eskom operates a Distribution Demand Management Programme (DDMP) and offers customer incentives for demand response, but municipalities lack similar programmes. There are some cost-recovery mechanisms for energy-efficiency activities as allowed by NERSA. | **Red — Largely unaddressed** | Energy efficiency obligations for utilities, starting with Eskom and the eight Metropolitan Municipalities, should be put in place. More cost-recovery mechanisms are needed for utility-led energy efficiency and demand management programmes. Design of utility programmes should draw on the experience of the Eskom IDM programme. Municipalities should continue to be supported in revising their tariffs to ensure revenue protection. |



Official Use Only

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

| Indicator | Overview | Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---|---|
| H: Financing Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency | Financing for energy efficiency varies by sector. In the residential sector, green mortgages are available through commercial banks for EDGE-certified developments, and commercial loans are accessible. The commercial and industrial sectors benefit from the Section 12L tax allowance and some preferential green-loan products and government financing through the Industrial Development Corporation and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) exist, including the DBSA-managed Green Fund, which offers project preparation grants and finance for initiatives supporting energy efficiency. Municipalities benefit from the Municipal Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM) Programme, operating since 2009, which provides grants to municipalities to reduce their electricity consumption. However, on-bill financing, green bonds, vendor credit, partial risk guarantees, and ESCO financing are largely unavailable across all sectors. There are no tax incentives for residential investments. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming** | A more comprehensive suite of financing instruments for energy efficiency is needed. The systematic quantification of energy savings would support the investment case and help to address the general underfunding of energy efficiency initiatives. The potential for tax incentives for residential energy efficiency investments should be evaluated. |
| I: Minimum Energy Efficiency Performance Standards | South Africa's Standards and Labelling Programme mandates minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for a range of appliances, including refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, dryers, dishwashers, electric ovens, air conditioners, light bulbs, storage water heaters, and electric motors. The Compulsory Specification VC 9008 (2014) covers most appliances, VC 9006 (2014, amended 2016) covers hot water storage tanks for domestic use, VC 9109 (2024) introduced phased minimum efficacy levels for general service lamps, and VC 9113 (2024) introduced compulsory efficiency requirements for Electric Motors. Enforcement is carried out by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS). However, enforcement capacity is limited, and there is a lack of reliable, accredited test laboratories to support compliance verification. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming**<br><br>**Trending downwards** | The MEPS for most residential appliances (excluding lighting) were set in 2014. These were updated (strengthened) during the development of this Strategy[2]. This is a positive development but it is important for review cycles to be undertaken more regularly, typically every five years. Enforcement capacity within the NRCS requires strengthening, and the lack of reliable, accredited test laboratories to support compliance verification requirements needs to be addressed. |
| J: Energy Labelling Systems | Mandatory energy efficiency labelling is in place for refrigerators, AC, electric ovens, light bulbs, storage water heaters, tumble dryers, washing machines, and dishwashers through the S&L Programme. These labels are government-mandated and enforced by the NRCS. However, the current energy labelling programme does not extend to industrial equipment, vehicles, or cookstoves, and the existing energy label format is outdated. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming**<br><br>**Trending downwards** | The scope of the energy labelling programme should be expanded to include industrial equipment, vehicles, and cookstoves. The existing energy label format should also be updated to ensure it remains relevant and effective in supporting consumer decision-making. |

[2] Government Gazette Vol 734 Number 55257 Published 28 August 2026



Official Use Only

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

| Indicator | Overview | Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---|---|
| K: Building Energy Codes | South Africa has mandatory energy efficiency codes for both new and renovated buildings through Part XA of the National Building Regulations, underpinned by the Regulations for Energy Usage in Buildings (Notice R. 711 of 2011), supported by SANS 10400-XA:2021 and implemented by municipalities. The code applies to most building classes, including public venues, schools, hospitals, shops, offices, hotels, and homes.<br>EPCs are mandatory for certain building categories (private buildings over 2 000 m² and government buildings over 1 000 m² in specified use classes), with ratings from A to G based on SANS 1544:2014. There are no incentives or mandates for high-performance green building certifications, and there are no requirements for energy disclosure at the point of sale or lease for residential or commercial buildings. | **Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming** | Municipalities should be supported in improving the enforcement of the mandatory energy-efficiency codes.<br>The potential of energy disclosure requirements at the point of sale or lease for residential and commercial buildings should be evaluated. The extension of EPC obligations to residential buildings would improve transparency around building energy performance. Incentives or mechanisms to encourage green building certifications could further drive improvements in energy performance in the built environment. |
| L: Carbon Pricing | South Africa has a fully operational carbon pricing mechanism. The Carbon Tax, enacted through the Carbon Tax Act (2019), came into effect on 1 June 2019. The act is complemented by the Carbon Fuel Levy (effective June 2019) on petroleum products and the Environmental Levy on $CO_2$ Emissions of Motor Vehicles (effective September 2010). There is also a comprehensive monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system under the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Regulations (2016, amended 2020), which requires companies performing listed activities above specified thresholds to annually measure and report facility-level greenhouse gas emissions using methodologies aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). | **Green — Well established** | Evaluate the possibility of apportioning carbon tax as a potential funding source for energy efficiency and demand-side management. |
| M: Energy Statistics | The DEE is the agency responsible for preparing South Africa's official national energy balance. However, energy balance information is not available in a timely manner and lacks accuracy, and there is no active monitoring of the effectiveness of various energy efficiency programmes to guide decision-making. There is also no centralised and up-to-date repository for energy data. | **Red — Largely unaddressed** | Establish a centralised and up-to-date national energy data repository. The timeliness and accuracy of the national energy balance should be improved. Design and implement a M&E framework to systematically track the performance of energy-efficiency and demand-management programmes. |



Official Use Only

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

| Indicator | Overview | Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---|---|
| N: Energy Efficiency Development Tools | A functioning national Energy Service Company (ESCO) Register was established in 2017 by SANEDI, with 144 registered ESCOs across three tiers in 2024. National standards exist for energy audits (SANS 50002/ISO 50002) and energy management systems (SANS/ISO 50001), although neither audits nor energy management systems are mandatory. | Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming | The voluntary nature of energy audits and energy management systems limits uptake. Evaluate the impact of making these requirements compulsory for designated categories of energy consumers. Continue to support ESCO capacity building and market development. |
| O: Education and Capacity Development | There are no formal requirements or structured programmes for energy efficiency education and capacity development. However, numerous programmes and organisations contribute to energy-efficiency capacity development. These include the Energy and Water Sector Education and Training Authority (EWSETA), the SANEDI ESCO Register and support programme, the Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings and Infrastructure Programme (EEPBIP), the Municipal Energy Management Systems (MEMS) Programme, the National Cleaner Production Centre South Africa (NCPC-SA), the Institute of Energy Professionals Africa (IEPA), and the Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA). | Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming | Explore the potential of formal requirements for structured energy efficiency capacity development programmes, building on the existing contributions of organisations and programmes such as SANEDI, EEPBIP, MEMS, NCPC-SA, IEPA, and GBCSA. |
| P: Public Awareness | There are no formal requirements for public awareness of energy efficiency in South Africa. However, DEE, Eskom and other entities undertake awareness-raising efforts across a range of areas. Most notably during the electricity crisis, Eskom's Power Alert initiative during peak time television was particularly effective. | Amber - Partially addressed or underperforming | Fund and expand government-led information and awareness channels. |

South Africa's energy efficiency framework spans more than twenty years and covers two previous strategy cycles: the 2005 NEES, which set a voluntary economy-wide target of a 12% reduction in energy-intensity demand by 2015, supported by discrete sectoral targets; and the 2016 Draft Post-2015 NEES, which proposed a 16% reduction in consumption by 2030. However, a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) was never adopted. In developing this third iteration of the NEES, the DEE has reflected on past experience and key events to inform its design. The main considerations include:

- **Prioritise adoption and implementation**: The 2005 NEES remains the only adopted strategy, but it is now outdated. Stronger policy signals are therefore required to provide an authoritative basis for action, anchored in Cabinet adoption of the NEES 2026–2035 and a supporting NEEAP.
- **Responsibilities and funding**: Energy efficiency is cross-cutting and has multiple cost-effective economic, social and environmental benefits. However, its success relies on inter-departmental implementation, which is accountable and adequately funded. The IDM programme's funding mechanism demonstrates what can be achieved with dedicated and reliable funding sources.



Official Use Only

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

- **Data collection and performance management**: A failure to adequately and consistently collect data and performance outcomes means that there is limited evidence for ongoing policy making and funding. How centre of excellence will consider demand. Internal unit as first collection with dedicated support for analysis
- **Metrics:** As has been noted in the previous chapter, inappropriate metrics may lead to the wrong conclusions. By example, energy efficiency should not record deindustrialisation (plant closures) as a positive outcome. UCT data reports the metrics needs to be updated for future iterations of the NEES (modalities between modelling and centre of excellence)
- **Efficiency and supply side interventions:** If not embedded in planning with regular review efficiency loses to supply-side priorities. During the electricity crisis, capital moved to backup generation and rooftop solar ahead of efficiency despite shorter paybacks, and efficiency has not been treated as a resource in the IRP since 2010. Minimum energy performance standards for large household appliances set in 2011 and 2014 and are now outdated and rated as trending downwards.

With the benefit of hindsight, the Government of South Africa recognises that the constraint on delivery has not been technical potential, cost-effectiveness or awareness of the opportunity, but the absence of adopted instruments, assigned responsibility, durable financing and verified measurement. Goals 1, 2, 4 and 5 are structured accordingly, on the basis that the sectoral interventions under Goal 3 will not deliver at scale without them.de

Going forward these are the planning tools that would need to be considered



Official Use Only

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

# Part Four: Proposed National Energy Efficiency Strategic Vision and Targets (2025-2035)

## Strategic Vision

***To make energy efficiency a practical driver of South Africa's energy security, affordability, competitiveness and resilience through strong institutions, effective regulation, coordinated investment and economy-wide implementation.***

## Quantitative Targets (2025-2035)

The projections have estimated that the baseline energy consumption of 2,229 PJ (~619TWh) will grow by approximately 11%, which would be equivalent to 2,474 PJ (~687 TWh) in 2035. The NEES targets are derived from energy-demand modelling only covering the industrial, transport, residential, commercial & public services sectors. The modelling indicates energy demand increase from approximately 2,162 PJ (or 601TWh) in 2024 to 2,401 PJ (667 TWh) in 2035 in these four sectors. This does not include energy demand in agriculture and own consumption in the power sector.

## Nation-wide target

By 2035, this Strategy targets a reduction in national final energy demand (*or avoided energy use*) of approximately **132 PJ (or nearly 37 TWh), reducing** the projected energy demand to 2,401 PJ (or 630 TWh) for the four modelled sectors by **5.5%** compared to the projected national final energy demand in 2035 (which is equivalent to 6.1% of energy consumption in 2024 baseline for the four modelled sectors). This is the headline commitment of the NEES 2025–2035 across large energy-consuming sectors.

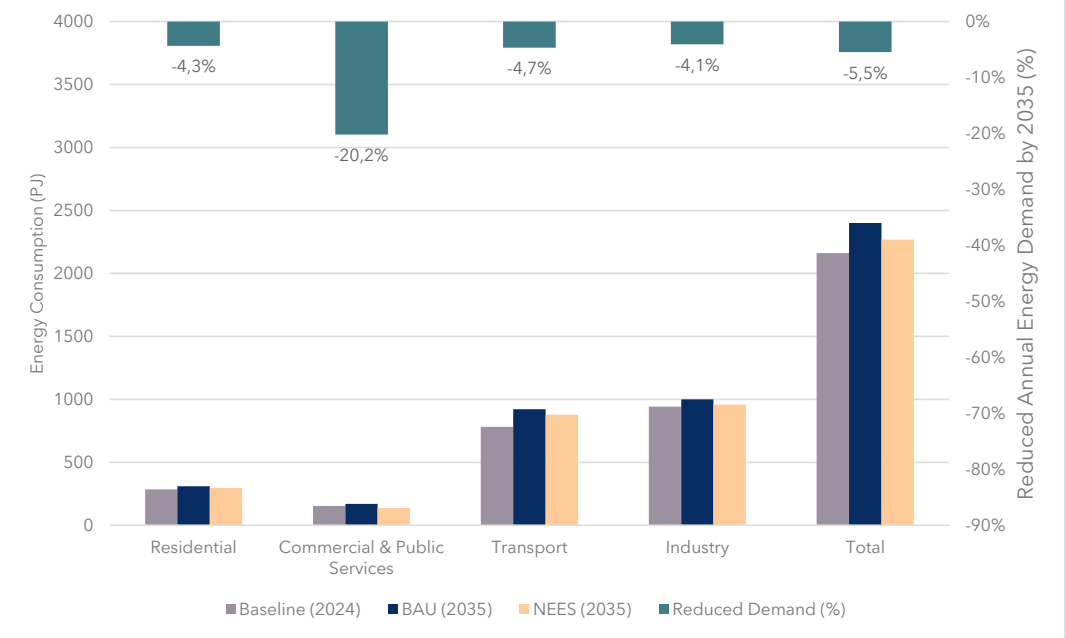



*Figure 10. Sectoral Energy Consumption: Baseline, Without new EE (BAU), and NEES (PJ and % target)*



Official Use Only

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

Because absolute demand is shaped by economic and population growth, energy intensity (energy used per unit of activity) is a complementary measure of efficiency progress that is less sensitive to growth. The Strategy adopts the following intensity-improvement targets by 2035 for each of the sectors.

*Table 6. Indicative energy-intensity improvement targets by 2035 relative to 2024, from the NEES Interventions*

| Sector | Segment | Intensity metric | BAU* | EE (target) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Industry** | **Heavy industry:** | GJ per tonne | | −5% |
| | Iron & Steel | GJ/t | -3% | -4% |
| | Ferroalloys | GJ/t | -7% | -9% |
| | Aluminium | GJ/t | 0% | -1% |
| | Pulp & Paper | GJ/t | -2% | -1% |
| | Non-Metallic Minerals | GJ/t | -3% | -4% |
| | Platinum Group Metals | GJ/t | -2% | -4% |
| | **Other industry:** | GJ / Rand Gross Value Added (GVA) | | −8% |
| | Mining | GJ/R bn GVA | -9% | -18% |
| | General Manufacturing | GJ/R bn GVA | -1% | -10% |
| | Chemicals | GJ/R bn GVA | +16% | +4% |
| | Other Precious & Non-Ferrous Metals | GJ/R bn GVA | +1% | -2% |
| | Food & Beverages | GJ/R bn GVA | -5% | -11% |
| **Transport** | **Passenger** | MJ / passenger km | | −14% |
| | **Freight** | MJ / tonne km | | −12% |
| **Commercial and Public Services** | **Buildings** | GJ / m² | | −26% |
| **Residential** | **Household** | GJ / household | | −9% to −15% |

* In some subsectors the forecasting assumed that the enterprises will increase own steam and electricity generation, which will transfer some of the primary fuel use on-site. This will lead to increased energy intensity of the given industrial process.

## Industry

Industrial final energy demand is estimated to increase from approximately 940.5 PJ in 2024 to 999.6 PJ in 2035 if no new energy efficiency measures are introduced (6.28%). Industrial energy demand will continue to remain high and grow further due to the large share of energy-intensive commodity-producing sectors and the growing volumes of economic output. Some of the key industrial subsectors drive the demand and display high energy intensities:

- Pulp and paper remains the largest energy-consuming industrial subsector throughout the projection period, driven by increasing demand for paper, packaging and forestry products.
- Mining will continue to be a large consumer of energy, despite a gradual decline over time.



Official Use Only

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

- The non-metallic minerals subsector will experience the most significant growth among all industrial subsectors due to the increased production of cement, lime, glass and other construction materials.
- Ferroalloys will continue as an energy-intensive subsector due to the nature of smelting.
- General Manufacturing will show strong and sustained growth throughout the projection period.
- The Chemicals subsector remains relatively stable through 2035, reflecting the sector's large existing energy base.
- Iron and steel subsector is expected to register increased production and the gradual introduction of new production technologies. 76% of all primary energy consumption in this sector is comprised of electricity, bituminous coal and natural gas.

Thermal processes account for 77% of total industrial energy demand, including process heating applications such as industrial boilers, furnaces, kilns, dryers, smelters, cement production processes, lime kilns, glass furnaces, iron and steel production technologies, ferroalloy smelting operations, and combined heat and power systems.

Targeted efficiency measures have the potential to reduce industrial energy consumption by 40.7 PJ by 2035. To utilise this potential, the NEES proposes a number of measures for the industrial sector in Part Five.

*Table 7. Industrial Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ)*

| Scenario | Energy Use (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (%) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Baseline | 940.5 | 0.0 | 0.0% | Reference year |
| 2035 Projected (No Intervention) | 999.6 | +59.1 | 6.3% | With no new energy efficiency measures |
| 2035 with NEES EE Interventions | 958.9 | +18.4 | +2.0% | After efficiency measures |
| Reduced Annual Energy Demand by 2035 due to EE | 40.7 | vs 2024 baseline | -4.3% | Impact of NEES EE measures |
| Cumulative Annual Saving during 2025-35 NEES timeframe | 294.6 | vs 2025-2035 baseline | | Aggregate of annual NEES Impacts |



Official Use Only

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

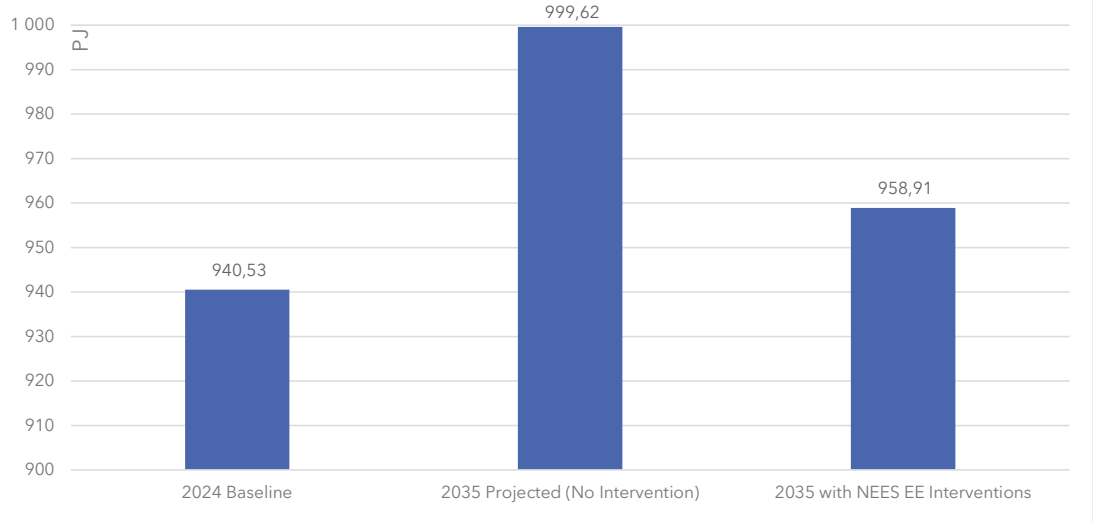



*Figure 11. Impact of NEES EE on Industrial Energy Use (PJ)*

## Transport

Rising demand for transport services is expected to increase associated energy consumption from 782 PJ in 2024 to 921.4 PJ in 2035, a 17.8% increase, assuming current policies, existing efficiency gains, and projected economic growth continue. In 2024, diesel accounted for more than half of primary transport energy use at 52%, followed by gasoline at 38%.

Additional energy-efficiency measures, including greater use of public transport, increased freight movement by rail, and wider electrification of transport services, have the potential to reduce transport energy consumption by 43.3 PJ by 2035. Most of the savings are expected from passenger transport through a higher public transport share, followed by freight shifts to rail and the associated use of electricity. To realise this potential, the NEES proposes transport-sector policy measures in Part Five.

*Table 8. Transport Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ)*

| Scenario | Energy Use (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (%) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Baseline | 782.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | Reference year |
| 2035 Projected (No Intervention) | 921.4 | +139.4 | +17.8% | With no new energy efficiency measures |
| 2035 with NEES EE Interventions | 878.1 | +96.1 | +12.3% | After efficiency measures |
| Reduced Annual Energy Demand by 2035 due to EE | 43.3 | vs 2024 baseline | -5.5% | Impact of NEES EE measures |
| Cumulative Annual Saving during 2025-35 NEES timeframe | 250.9 | vs 2025-2035 baseline | | Aggregate of annual NEES Impacts |



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

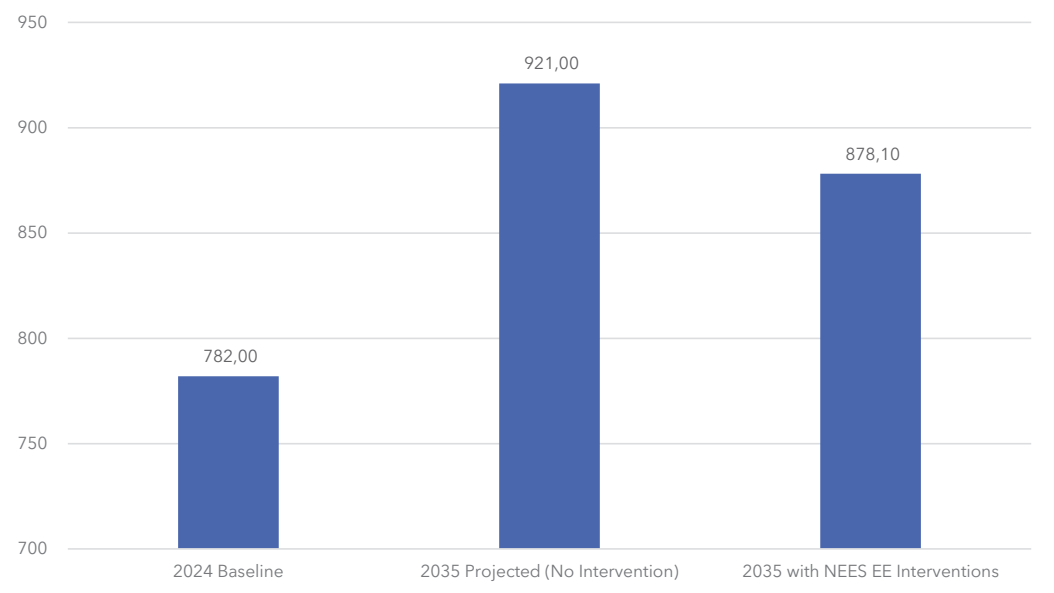



*Figure 12. Impact of NEES EE on Transport Energy Use (PJ)*

## Residential Sector

Residential energy consumption is projected to rise by 8.5%, from 285.2 PJ in 2024 to 309.4 PJ in 2035. This growth is driven by population growth, increased electrification, and rising incomes associated with GDP growth, which increase demand for energy services and appliances such as water heaters, refrigerators, stoves, and televisions. In addition, it is expected that air-conditioning demand will rise both in response to increases in temperatures associated with climate change and rising incomes and it is crucial that performance standards are introduced to avoid the lock-in of inefficient units. Under baseline conditions, growth remains limited to around 9% because existing policies, including appliance MEPS and SANS 10400-XA building codes, are expected to continue delivering efficiency gains, provided they are regularly reviewed and strengthened.

Electricity is the main provider of energy in the residential sector; however, low-income households are still making use of coal, paraffin or wood for cooking and water heating. There are opportunities to support low-income households to shift away from wood, paraffin and coal towards electricity for water heating and cooking, as electricity is more efficient and has other non-energy related benefits such as improved air quality, reduces deforestation, and frees up time, especially for women, for other activities. Large energy efficiency opportunities also exist in improving the efficiency of lighting, refrigeration (fridges and freezers), and air-conditioners as discussed in the national cooling plan, improving the thermal efficiency of homes, as well as the transition to PV.

Fuel shifts combined with improvements in appliance efficiency, lighting technologies, water heating systems and building thermal performance have the potential to reduce energy use intensities between 9-15% per household leading to a 4.30% reduction in 2035 in addition to the continued momentum of existing policies. The NEES proposes a number of measures for the residential sector in Part Five.

*Table 9. Residential Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ) in Residential Sector*



Official Use Only

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

| Scenario | Energy Use (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (%) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Baseline | 285.2 | 0.0 | 0.0% | Reference year |
| 2035 Projected (No Intervention) | 309.4 | +24.2 | 8.5% | With no new energy efficiency measures |
| 2035 with NEES EE Interventions | 296.1 | +11.0 | +3.8% | After efficiency measures |
| Reduced Annual Energy Demand by 2035 due to EE | 13.3 | vs 2024 baseline | -4.7% | Impact of NEES EE measures |
| Cumulative Annual Saving during 2025-35 NEES timeframe | 76.3 | vs 2025-2035 baseline | | Aggregate of annual NEES Impacts |

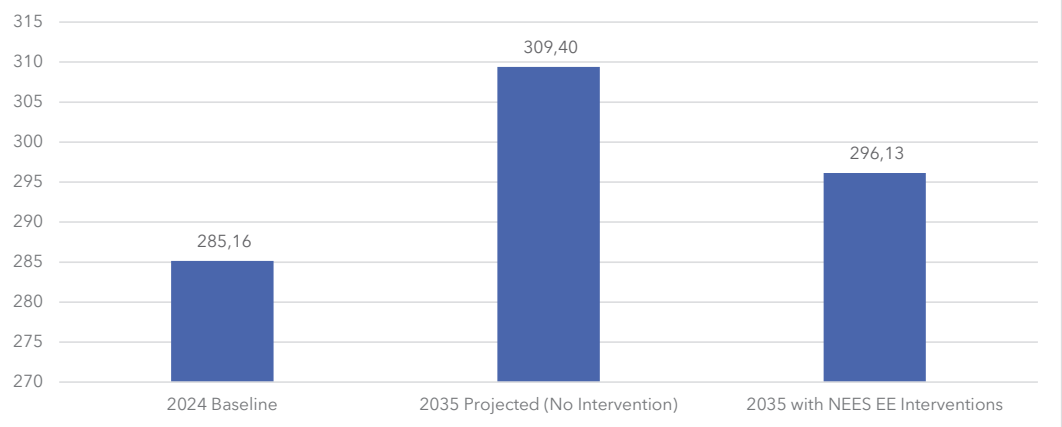



*Figure 13. Impact of NEES EE on Residential Energy Use (PJ)*

## Commercial and Public Services Sector

The energy consumption in the commercial and public sector is expected to grow from 153.9 PJ in 2024 by 10.72%, reaching 170.4 PJ in 2035. This growth is driven by increases with GDP with an expectation that every 1% increase in GDP results in a 0.4% increase in commercial and service building floor space, including private and public offices, retail buildings, hotels, restaurants, public water services, and other commercial and public services. Growth in school and hospital floor space is expected to grow in-line with demographic trends. As floor space expands, digital infrastructure is also expected to grow, increasing IT loads and data centre capacity.

Energy use in this sector is closely tied to building type and the activities carried out within those spaces. Energy consumption is largely driven by building operations. However, offices, retail spaces, hotels, hospitals, schools, and government buildings each have distinct energy profiles depending on occupancy patterns, operating hours, equipment intensity, and service requirements. There are opportunities for efficiency gains through improved efficiency in new buildings, upgrades to HVAC systems, improvements in lighting and appliance efficiency, introduction of energy management systems and building controls, as well as deployment of rooftop solar PV and other distributed renewable energy systems.

With NEES EE interventions, energy consumption will decrease by 18.3 PJ below 2024 baseline, resulting in total avoided energy in 2035 due to EE measures: 34.8 PJ (vs projected 2035). The relevant policy measures to achieve these are presented in Part Five.

*Table 10. The Commercial and Public Services Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections*



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

| Scenario | Energy Use (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (PJ) | Change vs 2024 (%) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Baseline | 153.9 | 0.0 | 0.0% | Reference year |
| 2035 Projected (No Intervention) | 170.4 | +16.5 | 10.7% | With no new energy efficiency measures |
| 2035 with NEES EE Interventions | 135.6 | -18.3 | -11.9% | After efficiency measures |
| Reduced Annual Energy Demand by 2035 due to EE | 34.8 | vs 2024 baseline | -22.6% | Impact of NEES EE measures |
| Cumulative Annual Saving during 2025-35 NEES timeframe | 213.1 | vs 2025-2035 baseline | | Aggregate of annual NEES Impacts |

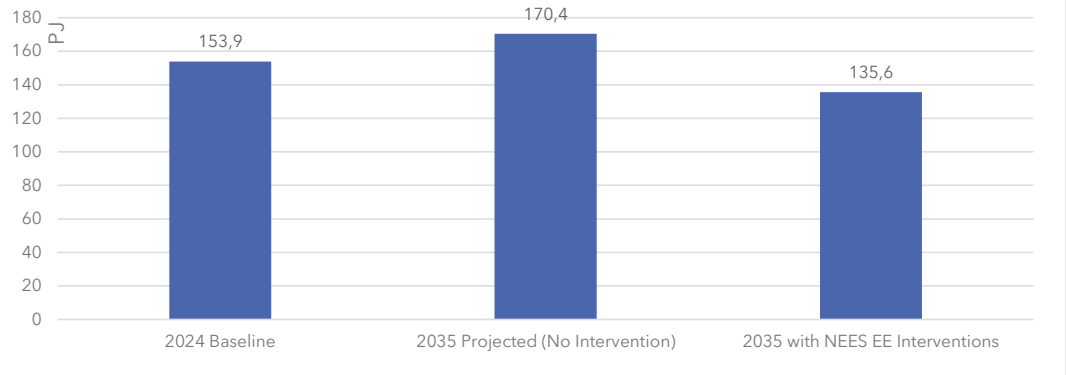



*Figure 14. The Commercial and Public Services Energy Use Comparison: 2024 Baseline vs 2035 Projections (PJ)*

## Conclusion

The sectoral modelling discussed above demonstrates that energy efficiency can make a significant contribution to moderating South Africa's future energy demand and so supporting wider objectives of energy security, affordability, competitiveness and decarbonisation. Across the four modelled sectors, a variety of expanded energy efficiency opportunities are identified that will result in a reduction of final demand by 132 PJ relative to the projected energy demand in 2035. The strategic goals and associated actions set out in Part Five translate these opportunities into the policy.

It is important to note that data quality and completeness on energy use technologies, fuels and energy use intensities for all sectors create a significant uncertainty in energy use analytics and projections. Furthermore, load shedding and embedded generation (shifting a growing share of commercial energy use behind the meter) have reduced observed grid electricity consumption, making measured energy consumption appear artificially low in some cases.



Official Use Only

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

# Part Five: Strategic Goals and Objectives

The NEES establishes an ambitious 2035 target to achieve 132 PJ of avoided energy through efficiency measures across all sectors of the economy. This represents a fundamental shift from business-as-usual, such as controlling residential energy consumption despite rising incomes, reducing commercial energy intensity, ensuring that industrial energy consumption grows slower than the output, and improving transport sector efficiency.

The targets for each sector are grounded in energy modelling and represent the cumulative impact of interventions in each sector. However, these targets can only be accomplished with a coherent framework of governance structures, regulatory instruments, financing mechanisms, sectoral strategies, capacity building, and robust monitoring systems. To advance towards the set targets, NEES sets five strategic goals and their supporting objectives that collectively address the critical regulatory gaps which pose barriers to energy efficiency implementation identified by the Traffic Light Analysis in Part Three. These goals are deeply interconnected, one building on the progress of others.

## Strategic Goal 1. Strengthen EE Governance and Policy

South Africa has well-established energy efficiency institutions but lacks a coordinated approach, and energy efficiency is not yet designated as an energy resource across relevant policies and plans. The last formally adopted NEES dates from 2005, and no NEEAP has been adopted.

Required actions are:

**1.1 Formally adopt this 2025–2035 NEES:** Adoption of the NEES by Cabinet provides the policy certainty needed for implementation across all sectors.

**1.2 Establish institutional arrangements for implementation**: Clear institutional mandates are essential for successful implementation. The lead department for the strategy is the DEE. A lead agency for each of the sectors and the lead agency for key elements such as data collection should also be identified. Institutions must be allocated sufficient funding to fulfil their mandates.

**1.3 Establish a dedicated budget allocation for EE oversight.** Dedicated funding is needed to ensure continuity of EE oversight, planning, implementation and monitoring, enabling effectiveness of work under objective 1.2.

**1.4 Develop and adopt a NEEAP:** A costed NEEAP is needed to operationalise this strategy. The NEEAP must be developed and adopted in close succession to the adoption of the NEES, detailing actions for each objective with a costed implementation schedule, assigned primary and supporting institutional responsibilities aligned with the institutional arrangements from 1.2, and a funding approach.

**1.5 Adopt a five-year NEEAP review cycle:** In line with international experience, a regular review cycle ensures that the NEEAP is dynamic and responsive to change. The NEEAP must be reviewed in five-yearly intervals.

**1.6 Establish an Intergovernmental Energy Efficiency Coordinating Committee (IEECC):** For the strategy targets to be achieved cross-government coordination and oversight is necessary. The IEECC, to be convened by the DEE must build on existing and proposed structures. In so doing EE will be recognised in key policies and plans, and implemented through regulations, incentives and procurement.



Official Use Only

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

**1.7 Establish National EE Large Consumers Coordinating Committee:** To ensure significant reductions in energy consumption, coordination with large energy consumers and relevant representative bodies is required. A key role of the National EE Large Consumer Coordinating Committee will be to establish energy efficiency compacts for key energy consumer sectors that include commitments to energy efficiency targets.

**1.8 Recognise energy efficiency as a national energy resource:** Treating EE as a resource elevates its role in national planning. In key instruments such as the IRP and Integrated Energy Plan (IEP), EE must be incorporated as a defined supply-side equivalent resource, not merely a downward demand adjustment. It should further be properly accounted for through long-term, least-cost national energy demand planning modelling. Including EE into energy system planning in the IRP and the IEP will help avoid the possibility of having excess capacity in outer years.

## Strategic Goal 2: Establish regulatory and financing mechanisms to promote energy efficiency

Foundational regulation is in place, including MEPS for certain product categories; EE provisions in the National Building Regulations; and the Section 12L tax incentive for investment. However, notwithstanding the recent revision of MEPS for certain appliances, many of these have not been reviewed since their implementation, with the consequence that they are outdated (and thus no longer deliver meaningful savings), or sub-optimal (due to unintended consequences), or do not leverage new opportunities to expand their reach (extensions or new measures).

Energy efficiency is also underfunded. There is no dedicated national funding mechanism for energy-efficiency programme management and implementation; commercial lenders have prioritised renewable energy over energy efficiency; and the ESCO and performance contracting market remains underdeveloped. The current financing landscape is insufficient to mobilise the scale of private, public, and international capital required to implement a comprehensive NEES.

Required actions are:

**2.1 Update and expand the MEPS and labelling programme:** Strengthen outdated MEPS and improve labelling to accelerate the removal of inefficient products from the market and support informed consumer choice. The MEPS must be regularly benchmarked against current international standards, tightened progressively and extended to further appropriate product categories. Labelling must be updated to ensure labels can be interpreted by consumers across all income groups.

**2.2 Implement a tightening cycle for building energy efficiency regulations:** A tightening cycle is required to progressively reduce the energy requirements of new and renovated buildings. Review the energy performance requirements of SANS 10400-XA to incorporate lessons learned from implementation, assessments of effectiveness and compliance, new cost-effective technologies, and energy efficiency–renewables synergies and set a scheduled strengthening cycle for new construction and major renovations, each revision informed by compliance data, cost-benefit analysis and international benchmarks. Standards must be progressively improved every 5 years based on market evidence, cost-benefit and cost-optimality analysis and technological advancement. The achievement of this objective will be enabled in combination with the development and enhancement of necessary skills and certification of professionals involved in both compliance and enforcement, as laid out in Objective 4.1.



Official Use Only

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

**2.3 Progressively expand and strengthen the EPC Programme:** Progressive expansion of the EPC will drive increased building energy efficiency. In the short term the EPC Programme will be expanded to include additional building categories as well as a requirement for buildings to improve their energy efficiency rating by one class per five year EPC auditing cycling. In the longer term consideration will be given to a range of options such as the introduction of incentives for poor performing facilities, the consideration of EPC results of public procurement decisions regarding leasing and the adoption of MEPS for building categories. Consideration will also be given to enforcement through municipal building code compliance, title deed recording, and real estate transaction documentation. Disclosure is required via public EPC registry for transparency and market accountability, as well as allowing energy-efficient properties to capture market value premiums in real estate transactions.

**2.4 Improve the accessibility of financial incentives:** Financial incentives that are accessible will increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures. Section 12L will introduce a simplified claiming mechanism for smaller projects using deemed savings or standardised baseline approaches that cut M&V costs; and, based on a review of 12L uptake and barriers, design a broader suite of incentives reaching more commercial and agricultural users.

**2.5 Support the continued transition to time of use tariffs:** Time of use tariffs provide a strong price signal that results in reduced demand in peak periods. Eskom and municipalities must be supported to continue transitioning tariffs to include time of use.

**2.6 Move towards obligation-based energy saving requirements:** Initiate the transition of the utility led energy efficiency and demand site management programmes from grant funding towards obligation-based delivery with NERSA-approved cost-recovery mechanisms in the Multi-Year Price Determinations (MYPD), standardised measurement and verification under SANS 50010, and phased extension from Eskom and the metropolitan municipalities to other municipalities with distribution responsibilities.

**2.7 Establish a National EE funding plan:** A comprehensive funding plan is essential to support implementation. The plan must quantify the investment needed to implement the NEES, identify the optimal mix of funding sources that minimises the burden on the fiscus and maximises private and international leverage, consolidate funding and prioritise actions that will yield the biggest results versus investment.

**2.8 Undertake a study of commercial and industrial financing instruments:** A range of different financing mechanisms will fast-track uptake. Commission a study of viable, context-specific options (on-bill financing, credit guarantees, fiscal incentives), identifying the legal/regulatory enablers and responsible mandate for each, addressing consumer protection and drawing on relevant precedent.

**2.9 Establish a Super ESCO:** A super ESCO will accelerate energy efficiency projects across the public sector. Establish a government-backed Super Energy Service Company (Super ESCO) to finance, facilitate, and accelerate energy efficiency upgrades across public sector facilities to be implemented by ESCOs. Instead of acting as an aggregator, the super ESCO will act as a market facilitator, which is backed by public or IFI funds, offers technical assistance in quality assurance of investment project identification and design work, facilitates procurement of energy performance contracts to qualifying ESCOs, derisks flow of repayment funds from guaranteed/shared savings, implements robust MRV protocols to ensure project performance and documentation of results for gradual scale-up and roll-out to commercial banks.

**2.10 Mobilise commercial finance:** Private sector finance is critical for scaling the level of EE investment. Develop a plan to crowd in commercial lending through instruments such as partial risk



Official Use Only

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

guarantees, standardised project appraisal guidelines and support schemes for energy performance contracting, particularly through the super-ESCO risk mitigation mechanism discussed in 2.9.

**2.11 Strengthen and institutionalise the ESCO and performance contracting market:** To deliver EE through performance-based models, SANEDI will transition its existing ESCO Register to an ESCO accreditation scheme; standardise national performance contracting frameworks and templates; improve access to project finance; formalise a public-sector procurement route for EE services enabling the ESCO/Energy Performance Contracting application for municipalities.

## Strategic Goal 3: To embed energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy

The sectoral targets in Part Four translate into priorities for each NEES sector. The modelling shows transport and commercial buildings offer the largest savings, industry the deepest single pool of thermal-process savings, and residential the need to act before rising incomes lock in inefficient equipment.

Agriculture[3] and Power Generation sectors lack numerical targets due to lack of data-driven quantitative estimates for these sectors. While current NEES focuses primarily on demand-side measures, it highlights the need to explore the potential for fundamental supply-side energy transformation.

### 3.1 Industry

**3.1.1 Industrial process heating, motors and compression optimisation programme:** Thermal processes (process heat, process heating, boilers, kilns and steam systems) dominate industrial energy consumption and represent the largest opportunity for EE, while motors and compression offer the next largest opportunity. The DEE, in partnership with the National Cleaner Production Centre South Africa (NCPC-SA), shall establish sector-specific industrial heating optimisation networks, prioritised by energy intensity and savings potential, that create industry knowledge-sharing working groups, develop costed process heating efficiency roadmaps, and conduct targeted energy audits (partially co-funded by NCPC for mid-size enterprises, and grant-funded for small ones).

**3.1.2 Mandate energy management plans for large industrial consumers:** Energy management remains fragmented across large industrial facilities, limiting cost-effective savings identification. DEE should require all large energy consumers (threshold to be set in NEEAP) to implement energy audits and energy management plans every five years, with annual reporting of energy intensity improvements to DEE. Industrial groups, associations and SANEDI should provide technical support and capacity-building to assist smaller participants in accessing these systems.

**3.1.3 Develop industrial EE financing instruments**: Capital constraints limit the adoption of efficiency measures despite strong payback periods. DEE and commercial lenders should co-design tailored financing products (equipment financing (leasing), energy-performance contracts) that address industrial sector needs, establish risk-mitigation instruments such as partial guarantees, subsidised technical assistance (energy audits, feasibility studies), and work with SANEDI to expand ESCO availability for industrial clients.

**Cross-Cutting Elements:**

[3] It should be noted that agro-processing is included in industrial manufacturing



Official Use Only

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

- Relies on: Goal 5 sectoral energy data collection; Goal 4 operator training; Goal 2 EE obligation mandates
- Uses: Tax incentive mechanisms from Goal 2.4

### 3.2 Residential Sector

**3.2.1 Establish a residential water heating efficiency programme:** Water heating remains a major consumer of household energy consumption. The successful introduction in 2016 of VC9006, which significantly reduced standby losses on electric water heaters cannot be strengthened further. Moreover, many municipal distributors have existing energy saving programmes, such as ripple relays and technological advances offer consumers multiple choices at different price points. It is therefore crucial that a localised, rather than national, approach be coordinated by the DEE.

**3.2.2 Progressively tighten MEPS for residential appliances:** As detailed in Goal 2.

**3.2.3 Launch a low-income residential thermal retrofit programme:** Thermal envelope losses represent significant savings potential but are underfunded for lower-income households. DEE and municipalities should establish a dedicated programme funded through EEDSM grants to provide ceiling insulation, glazing upgrades, and cool-roof coatings for lower-income dwellings, with implementation through local municipal structures and community contractors to maximise local employment benefits.

.

**3.2.4 Develop and execute a Clean Cooking Implementation Plan:** Many low-income and rural households still use fuels such coal, wood and paraffin for cooking exposing these households to safety and health risks. These risks disproportionately fall on women in households who are more likely to be responsible for cooking. DEE with the support of the World Bank has developed a Roadmap for Reducing Energy Poverty through Clean Cooking and Heating. Based on the recommendations of the roadmap an implementation plan will be developed that includes delivery and funding models for implementation. Once the implementation plan is developed secure funding and start phased implementation.

**3.2.5 Implement residential energy performance certification:** as described in Objective 2.3.

Cross-Cutting Elements:
- Relies on: Goal 2 MEPS, building codes and labelling; Goal 4 awareness; Goal 5 appliance data

### 3.3 Commercial and public buildings

**3.3.1 Launch a mandatory commercial building EE & RE retrofit programme:** Existing commercial stock (207 million m²) operates 30-40% less efficiently than new construction and offers the largest near-term opportunity. DEE and SANEDI should establish mandatory retrofit targets for commercial buildings >5,000 m² covering HVAC, lighting, refrigeration, rooftop PV and controls, with a 10-year implementation timeline. The programme should leverage performance contracting (via Objective 2.10) to enable owners to finance retrofits through energy savings, with standardised project appraisal guidelines to crowd in commercial lending.



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

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 OF BOOK 2

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6053, 748 6061, 748 6065

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

# Government Gazette
# Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 736 30 October Oktober 2026 No. 55638

## PART 2 OF 2

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

ISSN 1682-5845
9 771682 584003 55638

AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

**3.3.2 Strengthen commercial building energy performance standards:** Lack of mandatory standards allows poor-performing buildings to continue inefficiently (as described in Objective 2.3)

**3.3.3 Establish a public-sector energy performance financing mechanism** (crosscutting with Objective 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11): Public-sector capital constraints limit EE implementation despite cost-effective savings. There should be a phased evolution of the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) funded EEDSM component of the Integrated National Electrification Programme grant programme into an energy performance contracting model for Category B (local) and Category C (district) municipalities. Repayments from verified savings should recycle capital back into the fund, ensuring long-term financial sustainability and expanding scope to municipalities and provincial government.

**3.3.4 Mandate data centre EE reporting and standards:** IT and data centre energy demand is rapidly growing but lacks transparency and standards. DEE should require large data centres to implement mandatory Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) reporting with public disclosure on a national register within 18 months. SABS should develop a national data-centre energy efficiency standard aligned with ISO/IEC 30134, with waste-heat recovery requirements for facilities above a set capacity threshold *(capacity thresholds to be established under NEEAP)*.

**Cross-Cutting Elements:**

- Relies on: Goal 2 financing; Goal 4 ESCO training; Goal 5 building data
- Uses: EPC baseline data from Goal 2.3

### 3.4 Transport

NEES transport objectives shall remain in harmony with other policies in transport sector aimed at unlocking the transport sector's air pollution and climate change mitigation potential through sustainable mobility alternatives, modal shifting, and promoting behavioural change.

**3.4.1 Implement mandatory light-vehicle fuel-economy standards:** To sustain competitiveness in international markets, by not being phased out from export markets where fuel efficiency standards exist, SA needs mandatory fuel economy standards. The DoT and DEE should jointly commission a feasibility / calibration study, then use its findings to introduce $CO_2$-equivalent fuel-economy standards for light vehicles, aligned with current international norms. Standards should apply to all new vehicle sales and be progressively tightened every three years based on technology cost analysis, with exemptions for manufacturers.

**3.4.2 Expand the vehicle $CO_2$ levy into a feebate system:** The existing $CO_2$ levy does not incentivise efficiency across the market. The levy must be restructured into a revenue-neutral feebate system paying rebates for efficient vehicles (below-standard emissions) funded by levies on inefficient vehicles (above-standard). The feebate structure should be transparent, with annual threshold adjustments reflecting improving fleet average, and should include incentives for new energy vehicles (NEVs) and hybrid technologies.

**3.4.3 Support passenger transit modal shift to public transportation and unmotorized mobility:** Insufficient integration of public transit networks, limited accessibility in underserved areas, and affordability barriers prevent greater uptake of public transportation. A comprehensive public-transit acceleration programme must be established targeting a shift of passenger transport from private vehicles to public modes (quantitative target to be set in NEEAP, following origin-destination surveys, route optimisation models, unified ticketing systems, etc.), with particular focus on integrating fragmented bus and commuter rail systems, improving the quality of the passenger rail service, generating advocacy guidance for local authorities on transit-oriented development, establishing



Official Use Only

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

affordability mechanisms through income-adjusted fare structures or transit subsidies for low-income users to ensure equitable access, etc. Public transit promotion must be complemented with investments in safe, accessible unmotorised mobility (walking, cycling), ensuring seamless multimodal journeys for commuters across all income levels. The NEEAP should address the need for a dedicated, multi-year funding mechanism and cross-government coordination structure to ensure sustained implementation, integration with spatial planning and urban development, and alignment of modal shift targets with national energy efficiency, transport and climate commitments.

**3.4.4 Support freight modal shift to rail:** Freight remains locked into road transport due to fragmented rail infrastructure. There must be an increase in rail's share of freight through investment in rail-road interface facilities, standardised container systems, and modal shift incentives. The programme should target high-volume freight corridors (e.g., long-distance, bulk commodities) where rail offers 40-60% energy savings versus road transport.

**3.4.5 Integrate eco-driving into national driver education:** Driver behaviour influences vehicle fuel consumption by 15-20%, but eco-driving is not systematised. Eco-driving modules must be integrated into the national driving-licence curriculum, mandatory professional driver certification programmes (heavy vehicle, taxi, bus operators), and public awareness campaigns.

**3.4.6 Restructure automotive incentives to prioritise new energy vehicles (NEVs):** Current incentive schemes do not adequately support the transition to electric and hybrid vehicles needed to decarbonise transport. The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic) should revamp existing automotive manufacturing incentives to specifically accommodate NEV and hybrid production, including local assembly incentives, component development support, and preferential government procurement targets. The restructuring should align with industrial policy goals for green manufacturing competitiveness.

Cross-Cutting Elements:

- Relies on: Goal 2 fuel economy standards (legal framework)
- Implements market acceleration through information and incentives (Goal 4 deployment)

### 3.5. Power Generation and Distribution

Generation, transmission and distribution efficiency is a significant long-term opportunity, but one shaped by the ongoing restructuring of the electricity sector. Rather than setting supply-side targets at this stage, this Strategy commits only to preparatory work, so that the next NEES can address supply-side efficiency on an informed basis. There is no quantitative target for this sector due to the lack of aggregate research data, which is why, to pursue comprehensive strategic course of action, the following intervention is required within the first NEEAP period:

**3.5.1 Continue the roll out of smart meters:** Smart meters support revenue collection, reduce electricity losses, provide consumers with real-time data to manage their usage more efficiently and allow for detailed electricity consumption data to be collected. A smart meter project was initiated in 2024 by the National Treasury, and the project should continue to be rolled out until there has been a full conversion to smart meters. Smart meters also support Objective 2.5 as they allow for the implementation of time of use tariffs.

**3.5.2. Undertake a scoping assessment of supply-side efficiency opportunities:** Supply-side energy efficiency opportunities are currently not well understood. A scoping assessment should be undertaken covering generation fleet performance and transmission and distribution technical losses



Official Use Only

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

to establish an evidence base for inclusion of supply-side internal energy efficiency actions in the next NEES. For the second NEEAP, the study must cover generation fleet performance and efficiency assessment; mapping of cogeneration and waste-heat recovery potential; opportunities for fuel-switching and fleet decarbonisation efficiency gains and identify loss-reduction opportunities.

### 3.6. Agriculture

Given the growing climate change challenges, SA will continue to face increasing challenges in irrigation, where the energy efficiency opportunity is embedded in motor-driven irrigation systems. While no credible data is available on sectoral energy consumption and energy use technologies in place, a comprehensive programme aimed at agricultural sector energy efficiency would:

- Reduce energy and carbon footprint of agricultural produce
- Reduce the energy and carbon intensity of agricultural sector GDP
- Improve competitiveness, climate resilience and sustainability of the sector.
- Protect exports from international climate change regulations, such as Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

To pursue a comprehensive strategic course of action, the following intervention is required:

**3.6.1 Build a robust agricultural energy consumption evidence base:** Current agricultural energy data is fragmented, limiting evidence-based policy. A comprehensive research programme analysing energy consumption patterns across the sector should be undertaken. The programme should deliver baseline data and establish reliable monitoring systems to track sectoral trends and inform the next NEEAP. Upon completion of the analysis, generate robust, data-driven interventions aimed at the following:

- Optimising Motor-Driven Agricultural Systems for Electricity Savings
- Reducing Liquid Fuel Consumption Through Fuel-Efficient Agriculture Practices
- Developing Accessible Agricultural Energy Efficiency Financing Mechanisms

## Strategic Goal 4: Build Institutional Capacity and Skills for Energy Efficiency

The country's long history in energy efficiency means that there is an established base of energy efficiency expertise in the public and private sectors. However, data and skills shortages persist across the value chain, and consumers frequently lack the information needed to understand and manage their energy consumption effectively, while policymakers lack the information necessary for strategic course-setting. Sustained energy efficiency depends on a growing pool of qualified professionals and adequate capacity within government to drive implementation, as well as a solid statistical foundation for data-driven policymaking.

Required actions:

**4.1 Establish a national EE skills development plan**: Skills are critical for scaling up EE implementation. Current and projected skills gaps must be identified and a targeted plan established, including training, bursaries, mentorship, recognition of prior learning and the integration of EE modules into relevant trades and tertiary engineering qualifications.



Official Use Only

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

**4.2 Build EE capacity within government:** EE capacity is required to implement EE in the public sector. Designate energy management responsibilities within existing structures in national, provincial and municipal government, supported by a standardised competency framework and centralised training resources.

**4.3 Improve consumer energy information**: Consumers need a clear understanding of their energy consumption to make informed decisions on EE interventions. Electricity bills must present consumption in a simple, standardised format (kWh cost, historical use) that lets consumers track changes over time, accompanied by practical efficiency guidance.

**4.4. Develop and implement awareness campaigns on NEES and EE**: The benefits of energy efficiency are still not well understood at all levels, from senior policy makers to citizens. An awareness campaign should be developed and implemented to maintain a regular flow of information and outreach events on the NEES with the implementing entities to raise awareness of EE and its benefits with sectoral energy consumers as well as the wider public.

## Strategic Goal 5: Establish Robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification

South Africa has existing energy data collection processes, including the national energy balance compiled by the DEE, energy performance certification for certain building categories, and programme-level reporting by entities such as Eskom and SANEDI. However, a centralised energy data repository is lacking that can produce and analyse timely and accurate energy balance data and that can systematically monitor of energy efficiency programme outcomes. Without this dedicated institutional capacity it is not possible to assess the cost-effectiveness of interventions, report credibly on national targets, or sustain the political and fiscal support that energy efficiency requires.

Required actions:

**5.1 Develop and adopt a formal M&E methodology for the NEEAP:** M&E is critical for tracking progress and ensuring accountability. DEE in consultation with data-holding institutions must establish a standardised KPI framework and verification protocols, assign reporting responsibilities, and mandate annual NEEAP progress reports and biennial synthesis reports.

**5.2 Establish dedicated M&E capabilities within the DEE:** Credible measurement underpins the strategy. Without it, the cost-effectiveness of interventions cannot be assessed, national targets cannot be reported on, and political and fiscal support cannot be sustained. A dedicated M&E coordination capability should be established to collect and manage energy efficiency data, track implementation, operate the framework, and publish an annual public progress report against NEES targets.

**5.3 Establish a National Energy Data Repository:** Easily accessible data is critical for assessing impact and selecting priority actions. A centralised and publicly accessible data repository must be established, including the national energy balance, sectoral consumption, energy intensity indicators, programme performance and MEPS and EPC data, supported by data-sharing agreements and mandatory reporting by large consumers. Data will be analysed and made publicly available by sub-sector so entities can benchmark their energy efficiency performance against their peers.

**5.4 Publish a sectoral energy balance annually:** An energy balance is the evidence base for target-setting, IRP modelling and NEEAP assessment. A sectoral-based energy balance should be published annually.



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

**5.5 Establish a regular national energy consumption survey programme:** A regular national energy consumption survey would significantly improve the quality of future energy demand modelling, provide better visibility on end-use consumption patterns and support more targeted policy design, implementation and evaluation. The national energy consumption survey should cover the residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and transport sectors at intervals of approximately four to five years and should collect detailed information on end-use energy consumption, technology ownership and fuel use patterns. Additional surveys, reporting systems and data collection mechanisms are required to better understand thermal energy use across sectors and identify opportunities for fuel switching and industrial decarbonisation.

The linkages of the gaps identified in Part Three, goals set in Part Four, and Objectives above are summarized in Annex Two.



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

# Part Six: Implementation Framework

This Part sets out the implementation framework through which the objectives set in Part Five will be delivered. It outlines the governance and regulatory arrangements, financing strategy, research, capacity-building and awareness programmes, monitoring and evaluation system, and risk-management approach that together constitute the delivery mechanism of the NEES, which will further be operationalised through the NEEAP.[xiii]

## Policy and Governance

### Roles and Responsibilities across government levels

Effective implementation requires that every NEES objective has a clearly designated owner, that mandates do not overlap or leave gaps, and that the three spheres of government act in a coordinated manner and are accountable for their designated obligations.

DEE is the focal point of the NEES and is responsible for overall coordination, for the development and periodic review of the NEEAP, and for reporting on progress against the national and sectoral targets in Part Four. This custodianship gives effect to establishing institutional arrangements. As part of the NEEAP, the most effective NEES and NEEAP oversight scheme shall be proposed, ensuring the necessary staffing, functionality, collaboration and partnership arrangements with implementing partners, academia, public and private sector, general population (Objective 1.2).

Within this overarching arrangement, lead agencies should be designated for key initiatives building on the existing institutional roles and functions mapped in Annex Two.

Each designated institution shall establish a budget including sourcing funding from National Treasury and other financing institutions for its mandate, in line with Objective 1.3. On establishing a sustainable funding mechanism for EE oversight the assignment of responsibilities will be formalised in the NEEAP through a responsibility-assignment matrix covering every objective in Part Five.

Responsibilities are distributed across the three spheres of government according to their constitutional and statutory competences, with further details on responsibilities outlined in Annex Two. Table 1 earlier in this document presents the main existing policy instruments for NEES implementation, some of which would need to be strengthened.

Coordination across departments and spheres will be institutionalised through the IEECC established under Objective 1.6. The Committee, convened by the DEE and functional by the financial year-end of 2026/27, will bring together the DEE, the dtic, the DoT, National Treasury, the DFFE, the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG), the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI), the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, DOA, with a standing secretarial support provided by the DEE. Its functions are to ensure that EE is recognised in key national policies and plans, to resolve mandate conflicts, to coordinate the regulatory pipeline described below, and to report annually to Cabinet on implementation progress. The Committee, which reports directly to the Director General of the Department of Electricity and Energy and will meet on a quarterly basis, provides the institutional home to prioritise the most urgent actions needed to institutionalise energy efficiency by assigning and overseeing obligation owners as the corresponding regulatory instruments are introduced.

In addition, a National EE Large Consumers Coordinating Committee convened by DEE will bring together representatives of key energy consumers will also be established to promote the implementation of the strategy with large energy consumers (Objective 1.7).

### Policy and Regulations



Official Use Only

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

The NEES will be delivered by converting the objectives in Part Five into binding and enforceable regulatory instruments. This builds on the finding in Part Three that SA's energy efficiency implementation is challenged by outdated regulations and standards associated with insufficiently stringent enforcement. Implementation is further hindered by the absence of mandatory reporting and energy savings requirements for large consumers and utilities. These regulatory instruments will always be accompanied by the information and financial measures that make compliance achievable.[xiv]

The regulatory work programme will comprise the following streams, each anchored in an objective from Part Five:

- **Formal adoption and planning instruments:** Cabinet adoption of this Strategy (Objective 1.1); development and adoption of a costed NEEAP (Objective 1.4) with a five-year review cycle (Objective 1.5); and recognition of energy efficiency as a supply-side-equivalent resource and in the inclusion of demand modelling in the IRP and IEP (Objective 1.8), consistent with the treatment of efficiency as the 'first fuel' in international planning practice.[xv]
- **Product and building standards:** benchmarking and progressive tightening of MEPS and modernisation of the energy label (Objective 2.1); a scheduled five-yearly strengthening cycle for SANS 10400-XA informed by analysis of the effectiveness of the current regulations, compliance data and cost-optimality analysis (Objective 2.2); and progressive expansion of the Energy Performance Certification of buildings, including an expansion of certified EPC practitioners, expansion of building categories and requirements to improve efficiency grading over each EPC cycle (Objective 2.3).[xvi]
- **Mandates for large consumers and utilities:** Regulations requiring large consumers to provide an energy audit and an energy management plan every five years (Objective 3.1.2), The establishment of EE compacts with large energy consuming sectors via the National EE Large Consumers Coordinating Committee (Objective 1.7), and the phased evolution of the DORA funded EEDSM component of the Integrated National Electrification Programme grant programme into an energy performance contracting model for Category B (local) and Category C (district) municipalities and/or obligation-based energy-saving requirements on Eskom and metropolitan municipalities, with cost-recovery protections outlined in the Multi-Year Price Determinations that are approved by NERSA (Objective 2.6).[xvii]
- **Transport instruments:** $CO_2$-equivalent fuel-economy standards for light vehicles, introduced on the basis of a joint DoT–DEE calibration study and tightened every three years, together with the restructuring of the vehicle $CO_2$ levy into a revenue-neutral feebate (Objectives 3.4.1 and 3.4.2), drawing on international experience with fuel-economy standard design documented by the IEA and the Global Fuel Economy Initiative.[xviii]
- **Data and reporting regulations:** activation of the DEE's existing powers under the National Energy Act (2008) to require the submission of energy data by entities involved in the exploration, production, import/export, generation, and distribution of energy commodities, as well as large commercial or industrial end users with an annual consumption exceeding 160 terajoules and data on the sales of household appliances by manufacturers and importers, giving legal force to the data-collection framework described under Monitoring and Evaluation below (Objectives 5.3 and 5.4).[xix]
- **Enforcement capacity**: the NRCS's market-surveillance capability will be strengthened, a viable approach for addressing the lack of local test laboratories using internationally proven methods will be developed in parallel with the tightening of MEPS, and municipalities will be supported to improve building-code compliance, so that regulatory ambition is matched by regulatory effect.[xx]

## Financing Strategy

### Sustainable funding mechanisms



Official Use Only

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

Energy efficiency in South Africa is underfunded. There is no dedicated national funding mechanism for programme management and implementation, commercial lenders prioritise renewable energy over efficiency, and the fiscal instruments that do exist reach only part of the market. The financing strategy therefore rests on a single organising instrument, the NEEAP to be developed and adopted under Objective 1.4, which will quantify the total investment required to deliver, at a minimum, the 132 PJ target, sector by sector, and identify the mix of sources that minimises the burden on the fiscus while maximising private and international leverage.[xxi]

The Funding Plan will consolidate and rationalise the following mechanisms:

- **Fiscal allocations:** a dedicated budget line for EE oversight, NEES and NEEAP development, data collection, planning and monitoring within the DEE (Objective 1.3), providing the continuity of core public funding on which all other mechanisms depend.
- **Tax incentives:** reform of the Section 12L allowance to introduce a simplified deemed savings claiming route for smaller projects, reducing measurement and verification costs, together with the design of a broader incentive suite for commercial and agricultural users (Objective 2.4).[xxii]
- **Carbon-revenue designation:** an options analysis on earmarking a share of Carbon Tax Act (2019) revenue as a sustainable funding source for EE programme management and demand-side management, leveraging the country's well-established carbon-pricing framework.[xxiii]
- **Utility cost recovery:** the transition of the utility lead EEDSM programmes from grant funding towards obligation-based delivery with NERSA-approved cost-recovery mechanisms in the MYPD, standardised measurement and verification under SANS 50010, and phased extension from Eskom and the metropolitan municipalities to other municipalities with distribution responsibilities (Objective 2.6).
- **Energy Performance Contracting:** the transition of the DORA funded municipal EEDSM programme from grant funding towards an energy performance contracting model leveraging private sector finance and an independent measurement and verification of energy savings.

Together these mechanisms are designed to provide predictable, multi-year funding for the public functions of the Strategy, governance, standards development, enforcement, data and awareness, while positioning public money to unlock the much larger volumes of private capital addressed below.

### Resource mobilisation

Public resources alone cannot finance the investment programme implied by the sectoral targets in Part Four; the central task of resource mobilisation is therefore to crowd in commercial, institutional and international capital. Building on Objectives 2.8 to 2.11, the DEE working together with National Treasury and development-finance institutions will develop a package of risk-mitigation and market-development instruments, including public-private partnerships, performance contracting, partial risk guarantees, standardised project-appraisal guidelines for lenders, and, subject to the findings of the financing-instruments study under Objective 2.8, on-bill financing and vendor-credit mechanisms with appropriate consumer-protection safeguards. The development of the energy-services market is a parallel priority, and a Super ESCO will be established to support this sector, potentially under the auspices of operational development finance institutions, aimed at technical and financial de-risking investments in energy performance contracting and offering technical assistance and scrutiny to the procurement of ESCO services.

In the public sector, a dedicated revolving fund for national public buildings and infrastructure to promote the implementation of measures using the shared saving model will be established (Objective 3.3.3). Repayments from verified savings will recycle capital back into the fund, ensuring long-term financial sustainability and enabling progressive extension to provincial and municipal facilities.



Official Use Only

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

International climate finance constitutes the third mobilisation channel: the EE Portfolio of the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan 2023–2027 provides an established vehicle through which concessional finance can be directed to government buildings, commercial buildings, large industry, small and medium enterprises, households, and standards programmes, and the pipeline of NEES actions will be structured so that they are eligible for support from this and other multilateral climate-finance windows, including facilities administered by the DBSA and the IDC.[xxiv]

## Research, Capacity Building and Awareness

### Research and Development

Several of the interventions in Part Five are deliberately preparatory, reflecting the finding that the evidence base in several sectors is currently insufficient to support quantified targets. The applied research agenda of this Strategy is coordinated by SANEDI, in cooperation with the DEE, the NCPC-SA, universities and industry bodies, and comprises four priority streams:

- the scoping assessment of supply-side efficiency opportunities across the generation fleet and transmission and distribution networks, including cogeneration and waste-heat recovery potential (Objective 3.5.2)
- the agricultural energy-consumption evidence base (Objective 3.6.1)
- thermal end-use surveys and analysis to identify fuel-switching and industrial decarbonisation opportunities (Objective 5.5)
- technology cost-curve and cost-optimality studies that will inform successive revisions of MEPS, building standards and the NEEAP itself (Objective 2.1)

The research programme will be connected to international knowledge networks so that South African policy development benefits from, and contributes to, global experience, including the IEA Technology Collaboration Programmes on energy-efficient end-use equipment, appliance-policy support through United for Efficiency and CLASP, and the annual evidence base of the IEA's Energy Efficiency market report series, which tracks global efficiency progress, investment and policy developments.[xxv]

By delivering on this NEES, its mandatory reporting, strengthened MEPS, and robust MRV, SA can become the continental reference point for energy efficiency policy, demonstrating that efficiency is deliverable at scale in an emerging, resource-intensive economy. This credibility can be converted into leadership by championing the AfEES and AU Agenda 2063 energy productivity goals, sharing its regulatory instruments, standards, and National Energy Data Repository as replicable public goods within SADC and beyond, and leveraging its standing in the G20, BRICS, and SDG 7 processes to shape international norms from a developing-world perspective. Leadership is earned through demonstrated delivery: by meeting its targets and transparently reporting progress, South Africa can move from participant to standard-setter in global energy efficiency dialogues and become a leading participant in key forums such as the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, the International Energy Forum and the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation.

### Capacity Building

Sustained delivery will create many new jobs in the energy efficiency sector that will need a growing pool of skilled artisans, qualified professionals and adequate capacity within government departments and government entities such as NRCS and SABS, addressing the gaps identified in Part Three. Under Objective 4.1, a national EE skills development plan will be prepared, quantifying current and projected skills gaps across the value chain, from energy auditors, measurement-and-verification professionals and ISO 50001 lead implementers to artisans, building-control officers, staff of government entities, and ESCO project developers, and setting out targeted responses including training programmes, bursaries, mentorship, recognition of prior learning, and the integration of energy-efficiency modules into relevant trades and tertiary engineering qualifications. The process should include preparation of



Official Use Only

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

certified assessors and professional accreditation schemes. The plan will build on the work of the Energy and Water Sector Education and Training Authority (EWSETA) and the established certification infrastructure of the Institute of Energy Professionals Africa, the certification process for EPC professionals, and the international ISO 50001 energy-management standard, and on the delivery capacity of the NCPC-SA, SANEDI, the GBCSA and existing programmes such as the MEMS programme.[xxvi]

Within government, energy-management responsibilities will be designated within existing structures at national, provincial and municipal level (Objective 4.2), supported by a standardised competency framework and centralised training resources. This will ensure that as energy-savings requirements for public buildings are introduced, each responsible institution will have a designated and trained energy manager accountable for compliance.

### Awareness Raising

Consumers cannot respond to price signals or incentives they do not understand. Under Objective 4.3, electricity bills should present consumption in a simple, standardised format, showing kilowatt-hours, cost and historical usage, so that consumers can track changes over time, accompanied by practical efficiency guidance. As the competitive market framework under the Electricity Regulation Amendment Act (2024) matures, the standard will be extended to enable comparative feedback and, ultimately, near-real-time information and remote energy-management tools.

A sustained national awareness campaign will be developed and implemented under Objective 4.4, segmented by audience: decision-makers in government and industry, small and medium enterprises, and households across all income groups. The campaign will maintain a regular flow of information and outreach on the NEES and its programmes, drawing on the demonstrated effectiveness of the Power Alert broadcasts during the electricity crisis, and will be coordinated with the labelling modernisation under Objective 2.1 so that public communication and point-of-sale information reinforce one another. Consistent with the IEA's multiple-benefits framework, campaign messaging will emphasise not only energy-cost savings but also the health, comfort, productivity and employment benefits of efficiency, which international evidence shows are often the more persuasive motivators of action.[xxvii]

## Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

### Key Performance Indicators

The credibility of this Strategy rests on the ability to demonstrate, with verifiable data, whether the targets in Part Four are being achieved and whether individual programmes are cost-effective. The monitoring and evaluation framework established under Objectives 5.1 and 5.2 is built on a three-tier indicator hierarchy, summarised in the next table, that connects national impact to programme outputs. The indicator set follows the methodological guidance of the IEA's twin manuals on energy-efficiency indicators, which set out the sectoral indicator pyramids, data requirements and collection practices used internationally.[xxviii] Savings verification follows SANS 50010, the national measurement-and-verification standard, ensuring consistency between programme reporting, Section 12L administration, and national accounting.

*Table 11. Tiered Key Performance Indicator Framework for the NEES*

| Tier | Indicator focus | Illustrative indicators |
|---|---|---|
| **Impact** | National and sectoral outcomes against Part Four targets | PJ avoided per sector against the 132 PJ national target; final energy intensity of GDP; residential, commercial, industrial and transport energy use versus baseline projections |



Official Use Only

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Outcome** | Market and regulatory transformation | Share of appliance sales meeting updated MEPS; EPCs issued and registered; large consumers with energy management plans; ESCO market volume; ToU tariff coverage; public-transport modal share |
| **Output** | Programme delivery and process | Regulations gazetted; audits and retrofits completed; funds disbursed and leverage achieved; energy managers designated and trained; |

### Reporting Mechanisms

The DEE, through the dedicated monitoring and evaluation capability established under Objective 5.2, will publish an annual public progress report against the NEES targets and KPIs, and a biennial synthesis report assessing the cost-effectiveness of programmes and recommending course corrections for consideration by the Coordinating Committee and, through it, by Cabinet. Annual NEEAP progress reporting by implementing institutions is mandatory under the M&E methodology adopted pursuant to Objective 5.1, with reporting responsibilities assigned in the NEEAP itself. The reporting system is designed for multiple use: the same verified data will feed the five-yearly NEEAP reviews (Objective 1.5), the incorporation of energy efficiency as a resource in successive Integrated Resource Plan cycles (Objective 1.8), sectoral-target and carbon-budget reporting under the Climate Change Act (2024), and South Africa's international reporting obligations described in Part Eight, including Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework and monitoring of progress towards SDG target 7.3.

### Data Collection

Timely and accurate data is the single most consequential enabler of this Strategy, and its absence is the most serious gap identified in Part Three. Under Objective 5.3, a centralised and publicly accessible National Energy Data Repository will be established, housing the national energy balance, sectoral consumption and intensity indicators, programme performance data, and MEPS and EPC datasets, supported by data-sharing agreements with Eskom, municipal distributors, Statistics South Africa, South African Revenue Services (in respect of Section 12L) and SANEDI (in respect of the National Building Energy Performance Register), and by mandatory reporting by large consumers under the DEE's existing powers in the National Energy Act (2008).[xxix]

Two recurring data instruments complete the framework. First, a sectoral energy balance will be published annually (Objective 5.4), providing the evidence base for target-setting, IRP modelling and NEEAP assessment, with improved timeliness and accuracy relative to current practice. Second, a national energy consumption survey will be conducted at intervals of approximately four to five years across the residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and transport sectors (Objective 5.5), collecting detailed information on end-use consumption, technology ownership and fuel-use patterns, and supplemented by targeted surveys of thermal energy use. Survey design will follow the sectoral surveying, metering and modelling practices compiled in the IEA statistics manual, which documents proven country approaches to end-use data collection. These instruments directly address the data-quality caveats recorded in the conclusion to Part Four, including the distortion of observed grid consumption by load shedding and the growth of behind-the-meter generation, and will progressively narrow the uncertainty bands around the sectoral projections that underpin the 2035 targets.[xxx]

## Risk Management

### Identification and mitigation strategies

Implementation of this Strategy will proceed in a demanding environment: constrained public finances, an electricity sector undergoing fundamental restructuring, and data systems that are only now being rebuilt. A structured risk register, summarised in the Table below, will be maintained by the DEE and reviewed annually by the Coordinating Committee, with mitigation actions assigned to the institutions responsible under the governance arrangements described in this Part. The register will be updated



Official Use Only

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

as part of each annual progress report, and material changes in the risk profile will inform the five-yearly NEEAP reviews.

*Table 12. Principal Implementation Risks and Mitigation Strategies*

| Risk category | Key risks | Mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| **Political and institutional** | Delayed Cabinet adoption; weak interdepartmental coordination; contested or overlapping mandates | Early adoption (Objective 1.1); EE Coordinating Committee with Cabinet reporting line (Objective 1.6); responsibility assignment matrix formalised in the NEEAP (Objective 1.2) |
| **Fiscal and financing** | No dedicated budget line; incentive uptake below plan; constrained fiscus limits programme funding | National EE Funding Plan (Objective 2.7); carbon-revenue apportionment option; risk-sharing instruments to leverage private capital (Objectives 2.8–2.11) |
| **Market and delivery** | Immature ESCO market; outdated MEPS and building-code compliance; supply-chain and installer constraints | ESCO institutionalisation (Objective 2.11); NRCS enforcement and test-laboratory capacity; phased introduction of obligations; skills plan (Objective 4.1) |
| **Data and measurement** | Poor baselines undermine targets, IRP integration and incentive credibility | Data Repository, annual energy balance and survey programme (Objectives 5.3–5.5); interim deemed-savings methods for small projects (Objective 2.4) |
| **Electricity-sector restructuring** | Market reform under Electricity Regulation Amendment Act (Act No. 38 of 2024) alters utility incentives and tariff signals during the transition | Design of EE obligations compatible with the Wholesale Market Code; support for the time-of-use tariff transition (Objectives 2.5 and 2.6) |
| **Social and just transition** | Regressive cost impacts on low-income households; unequal access to incentives and information | Low-income thermal retrofit programme (Objective 3.2.3); clean cooking roadmap (Objective 3.2.4); labelling and billing formats accessible across income groups (Objectives 2.1 and 4.3) |

Risk management under this Strategy is not confined to the register: the design principles applied throughout Part Five, phasing obligations behind demonstrated capacity, pairing every mandate with enforcement and funding provisions, and requiring verified data before targets are hardened, are themselves the primary safeguard against implementation failure. Where risks nonetheless materialise, the annual reporting cycle and the five-yearly NEEAP review provide the formal mechanisms through which the Strategy will adapt while preserving the 2035 targets.



Official Use Only

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

# Part Seven: Priority Actions for First Three Years

The first three years of this Strategy determine its trajectory. International experience demonstrates that national efficiency strategies succeed or fail on the strength of their foundation period: where institutional arrangements, funding and measurement systems are put in place early, ambition can be scaled; where they are deferred, targets erode.[xxxi] This Part sets out the priority actions for the financial years 2026/27 to 2028/29, sequenced across three phases: foundation, scale-up and acceleration. Actions were selected against four criteria:

- they close a red-rated gap identified in Part Three or unlock other actions;
- they have short regulatory lead times;
- they contribute materially and cost-effectively to the 132 PJ target (or 37 TWh); and
- they generate visible early benefits that build political and public support.

The two red-rated regulatory gaps that can be closed by regulation, mandates for large consumers and for utilities, and the red-rated energy-statistics gap are deliberately front-loaded, because every other element of the Strategy depends on them. Each action below carries its owning objective from Part Five; owners, milestone dates and KPIs will be confirmed in the NEEAP.

## Year 1 (2026/27): Foundational Ramp Up

### Establish institutional frameworks and governance structures

The foundational ramp up year concentrates on the enabling decisions that only Cabinet and the DEE can take: formal adoption of this Strategy (Objective 1.1); establishment of an IEECC (Objective 1.6) along with a National EE Large Consumers Coordinating Committee (Objective 1.7), identification of sector lead agencies, with the responsibility-assignment matrix agreed across departments (Objective 1.2); establishment of a sustainable funding mechanism line for EE oversight, planning and monitoring (Objective 1.3); and the launch of NEEAP development on a costed schedule (Objective 1.4). In parallel, the monitoring and evaluation methodology under Objective 5.1 is adopted before programmes scale, so that every intervention launched under this Strategy carries a measurable baseline from day one. In addition, regulations on the mandatory reporting of energy data (Objective 5.3) and the compulsory completion of energy management plans by large users will be promulgated (in support of Objective 3.1.2).

### Launch priority “quick win” programmes

Alongside the institutional work, a set of quick-win programmes with short lead times and established delivery channels is launched: benchmarking of MEPS against current international levels, beginning with the residential specifications introduced in 2011 and expanded in 2014, together with the launch of the redesigned the energy label (Objective 2.1); promulgate the draft regulations to strengthen existing MEPS (Objective 2.1); design of the expanded EPC programme and public registry (Objective 2.3); low-income thermal retrofit pilots in two to three municipalities delivered through the EEDSM channel (Objective 3.2.3); the establishment of industrial process-heating, motors and compression optimisation networks with the NCPC-SA (Objective 3.1.1); and development of eco-driving training modules for freight and public-transport operators (Objective 3.4.5) and the continued roll out of smart meters (Objective 3.5.1). These programmes deliver early verified savings while the regulatory pipeline matures.

### Mobilise initial financing and secure partnerships

The foundation year also secures the financing platform: drafting of the National EE Funding Plan (Objective 2.7); agreement of the JET Implementation Plan EE-portfolio pipeline with development partners;[xxxii] commissioning of the commercial and industrial financing-instruments study (Objective 2.8); and initiation of Section 12L reform design with National Treasury and SARS (Objective 2.4).



Official Use Only

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

Early partnership agreements with SANEDI, the NCPC-SA, NBI, GBCSA and organised business formalise the delivery coalition on which Years 2 and 3 depend.

## Year 2 (2027/28): Scale-Up

### Expand successful interventions across sectors

The scale-up year converts foundations into binding instruments and broader coverage: adoption of the costed NEEAP (Objective 1.4); adoption of the clean cooking roadmap with funding and delivery models (Objective 3.2.4); design of the commercial building retrofit programme for buildings above designated threshold (Objective 3.3.1); and extension of the low-income retrofit programme beyond the pilot municipalities as EEDSM delivery capacity is demonstrated.

### Strengthen enforcement mechanisms and compliance

Regulatory ambition is matched with enforcement investment: an NRCS market-surveillance capacity plan and an accredited test-laboratory roadmap for MEPS verification (Objective 2.1); a municipal support programme for SANS 10400-XA building-code compliance, prioritising the metropolitan municipalities (Objective 2.2); the EPC public registry brought live with disclosure requirements (Objective 2.3); and completion of the EEDSM-to-obligations design, including NERSA cost-recovery rules and SANS 50010-based verification (Objective 2.6).

### Deepen stakeholder engagement and public awareness

Year 2 launches the sustained national awareness campaign (Objective 4.4), pilots the standardised consumer billing format with Eskom and two metropolitan municipalities (Objective 4.3), institutes an annual national energy-efficiency stakeholder conference as the public accountability moment of the Strategy, and publishes the national EE skills development plan (Objective 4.1) so that training pipelines expand ahead of the compliance obligations taking effect in Year 3 and beyond.

## Year 3 (2028/29): Acceleration

### Mainstream energy efficiency into all planning (national, municipal, sectoral)

By 2028, energy efficiency is embedded in the machinery of government: efficiency is incorporated as a supply-side-equivalent resource in the next Integrated Resource Plan and Integrated Energy Plan cycle, using verified savings data from the M&E system (Objective 1.8); EE requirements are integrated into public procurement standards and municipal procurement policies; and designated energy managers are in place across national departments and participating municipalities (Objective 4.2) and a National Super ESCO has been launched (Objective 2.9).

### Achieve early wins and demonstrate measurable impact

The acceleration year is the Strategy's first public proof point: publication of the first annual NEES progress report against the KPI framework in Part Six; publication of verified savings from the Year 1 quick-win programmes; commissioning of version one of the National Energy Data Repository (Objective 5.3); fielding of the first national energy consumption survey (Objective 5.5); and delivery of the supply-side efficiency scoping assessment (Objective 3.5.2).

### Prepare for long-term transformation

Finally, Year 3 prepares the transition from foundation to transformation: a decision on the phased rollout of utility energy-saving obligations informed by the Year 2 design work (Objective 2.6); drafting of the feebate legislation for the vehicle $CO_2$ levy restructuring (Objective 3.4.2); delivery of the agricultural energy evidence base to inform quantified agricultural targets in the second NEEAP (Objective 3.6.1); and a re-assessment of the Traffic Light Analysis to measure regulatory gap closure since Part Three, providing the evidence base for the first formal NEES review under Objective 1.5.



Official Use Only

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

Table below summarises the sequencing.

*Table 13. Indicative Sequencing of Priority Actions, 2026–2029*

| Priority action | Timing | Objective | Part Three Indicator | Lead |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adopt NEES; designate lead agencies; establish EE budget line, Intergovernmental Energy Efficiency Coordinating Committee (IEECC) and National EE Large Consumers Coordinating Committee | 2026/27 | 1.1–1.4, 1.6, 1.7 | A | DEE and Cabinet |
| Regulations on compulsory energy reporting and compulsory energy management plans for large consumers, continued roll out of smart meters | 2026/27 | 5.3, 3.1.2, 3.5.1 | M, E | DEE supported by DFFE |
| Adopt M&E methodology and KPI framework | 2026/27 | 5.1 | M | DEE |
| MEPS benchmarking, revised regulations and label redesign launch | 2026/27 | 2.1 | I, J | DEE supported by dtic, SABS and NRCS |
| Low-income thermal retrofit pilots via EEDSM | 2026/27 | 3.2.3 | H | DEE supported by municipalities |
| Industrial process-heating, motors and compression optimisation networks established | 2026/27 | 3.1.1 | N | DEE supported by dtic and NCPC-SA |
| National EE Funding Plan drafted; commercial/industrial financing-instruments study; Section 12L reform design | 2026/27 | 2.4, 2.7, 2.8 | H, E | DEE supported by National Treasury |
| Eco-driving training modules developed for freight and public-transport operators | 2026/27 | 3.4.5 | O | DoT supported by DEE |
| NEEAP adopted (costed, five-year review cycle) | 2027/28 | 1.4 | A | DEE |
| Clean cooking roadmap adopted with funding and delivery models | 2027/28 | 3.2.4 | H | DEE |
| Commercial building retrofit programme designed (buildings above designated threshold) | 2027/28 | 3.3.1 | K | DEE supported by DPWI and built environment sector |
| EEDSM-to-obligations design and NERSA cost-recovery rules | 2027/28 | 2.6 | G | DEE supported by NERSA |
| EPC public registry live; SANS 10400-XA code-compliance support | 2027/28 | 2.2, 2.3 | K | DEE supported by SABS, SANEDI and municipalities |
| National awareness campaign; standardised billing-format pilots | 2027/28 | 4.3, 4.4 | C, P | DEE supported by Eskom, metros and SANEDI |



Official Use Only

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

| Priority action | Timing | Objective | Part Three Indicator | Lead |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National EE skills development plan published | 2027/28 | 4.1 | O | DEE supported by DHET, EWSETA, and SANEDI |
| EE incorporated as a supply-side resource in the IRP/IEP cycle; designated energy managers in place | 2028/29 | 1.8, 4.2 | A | DEE |
| National Energy Data Repository v1 commissioned; national consumption survey fielded | 2028/29 | 5.3, 5.5 | M | DEE supported by DFFE, Stats SA, SANEDI, |
| Feebate legislation drafted for vehicle $CO_2$ levy restructuring | 2028/29 | 3.4.2 | L | DoT support by DEE and National Treasury |
| Agricultural energy evidence base delivered | 2028/29 | 3.6.1 | — | DoA supported by DEE |
| Launch of a National Super ESCO | 2028/29 | 2.9 | H | DEE supported by SANEDI, DPWI, DFI |
| First annual NEES progress report; Part Three (RISE) indicator re-scoring | 2028/29 | 5.2, 1.5 | All | DEE |

# Part Eight: Alignment with International Commitments

This Strategy is South Africa's principal delivery vehicle for the energy-efficiency dimension of its international commitments. Alignment is achieved through closing the gaps identified in Part Three, through the Goals of Part Five, the implementation machinery of Part Six and the priority actions of Part Seven . The monitoring and evaluation system in Part Six serves both domestic accountability and international reporting.

## Paris Agreement and NDC Targets

South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement commits the country to an emissions trajectory within a defined range, with the second NDC, submitted in 2025, extending targets to 2035.[xxxiii] Energy efficiency is among the least-cost mitigation options available to meet this trajectory: the 132 PJ (or 37 TWh) of avoided energy demand targeted by 2035 translates directly into avoided greenhouse-gas emissions, which will be quantified and attributed in the NEEAP using the verification framework in Part Six. Domestically, the Climate Change Act (2024) gives statutory force to this alignment through sectoral emission targets and carbon budgets, into which NEES outcomes will be reported;[xxxiv] internationally, verified NEES savings will feed South Africa's Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework.[xxxv]

The Strategy also positions South Africa to contribute to the collective goal agreed at COP28 of doubling the global average annual rate of energy-efficiency improvement to approximately four per cent by 2030.[xxxvi] While the national target in Part Four is expressed in absolute avoided energy rather



Official Use Only

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

than an intensity-improvement rate, the annual energy-balance and intensity indicators established under Objectives 5.1 and 5.4 will enable South Africa's rate of improvement to be measured on the internationally comparable basis used to track the COP28 goal.

## Sustainable Development Goals

The NEES contributes directly to SDG target 7.3, which calls for a doubling of the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, monitored through primary energy intensity.[xxxviixxxviii] Beyond SDG 7, the Strategy's interventions generate the multiple benefits documented in IEA analysis:[xxxix] the low-income thermal retrofit programme and clean cooking roadmap (Objectives 3.2.3 and 3.2.4) advance SDG 1 (poverty), SDG 3 (health, through improved indoor air quality) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities); industrial efficiency and the growth of the ESCO market (Goal 3.1, Objective 2.9) support SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 9 (industry and innovation); the public-transport and modal-shift measures (Objective 3.4.3) support SDG 11 (sustainable cities); and the Strategy as a whole is a direct contribution to SDG 13 (climate action). These co-benefits will be reflected in the reporting framework so that South Africa's Voluntary National Reviews can draw on NEES monitoring data.

## African Union Agenda and Regional Frameworks

The Strategy advances Aspiration 1 of the African Union's Agenda 2063, a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, and its infrastructure and energy goals, by reducing the energy intensity of growth and freeing generation capacity for productive use and electrification.[xl] Regionally, the NEES is aligned with the SADC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan and will be implemented in cooperation with the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, including on the harmonisation of appliance standards and labelling, which reduces compliance costs for regional trade and prevents the dumping of inefficient products displaced from other markets.[xli]

## Strategic Innovation

Finally, the Strategy commits South Africa to sustained participation in the international energy-efficiency policy and innovation system, so that domestic programmes are continuously informed by global best practice and South African experience contributes to it. Priority channels include the IEA's annual Global Conference on Energy Efficiency and its Energy Efficiency Policy Toolkit and policies database;[xlii] the Mission Efficiency coalition;[xliii] continued engagement with the World Bank/ESMAP RISE benchmarking programme, whose indicators structure the gap analysis in Part Three; appliance-policy cooperation through United for Efficiency and CLASP; and the IEA Technology Collaboration Programmes on end-use equipment. Innovation priorities for the NEEAP period include digitalisation of energy management and consumer feedback as the smart-metering rollout matures, data-centre efficiency standards aligned with international norms (Objective 3.3.4), and the integration of demand flexibility with efficiency as the competitive electricity market develops under the ERAA (2024).

Through these channels, the Strategy ensures that South Africa's energy-efficiency transition remains benchmarked, credible and internationally supported through to 2035.



Official Use Only

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

## Annex One: Relevant Policies and Legislation

The table below provides a more detailed overview of the key relevant policies and legislation discussed in the main body of the document.

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| | **Overarching Policy** |
| **National Development Plan 2030 (2012)** | The National Development Plan 2030 is South Africa's overarching long-term strategy to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan envisages a future where "*The economy's energy intensity will continue to decline and energy efficient options will be widely available and increasingly adopted"*. The plan identifies several measures to improve energy efficiency in South Africa, such as introducing a vehicle carbon tax, carbon-efficient industrial processes, stricter building-efficiency standards, efficient transport systems, encouraging greater use of hybrid and electric vehicles and public transport and the adoption of energy-efficient technologies. |
| | **Energy Policy and Legislation** |
| **White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)** | Establishes the overarching national energy policy framework and positions energy efficiency as a national priority for economic competitiveness, environmental protection, and reducing energy poverty. The policy states that "*Energy efficiency and energy conservation considerations must therefore form part of an overall energy policy*" and "*Energy efficiency should also be considered within the conceptual framework known as 'Integrated Resource Planning'*…". The policy identifies several areas for improving energy efficiency in South Africa, including promoting and driving energy efficiency in industry and commerce, households, appliances, and transport, as well as building energy-efficiency capacity in government. Energy efficiency measures detailed in the policy include:<br>• promoting energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy;<br>• facilitating greater energy efficiency in industry, commerce and mining, including creating an energy efficiency consciousness and will to encourage energy efficiency in commerce and industry;<br>• establishing energy efficiency norms and standards for commercial buildings and industrial equipment;<br>• introducing a domestic appliance-labelling programme;<br>• implementing an energy efficiency programme to reduce consumption in all government buildings;<br>• creating appropriate institutional capacity to implement energy efficiency programmes;<br>• investigating an environmental levy on energy sales to fund the development of renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable energy activities;<br>• building thermally efficient low-cost housing, using these as an opportunity to promote energy efficiency and conservation;<br>• stimulate energy demand management in middle and high-income households;<br>• include energy efficiency as a criterion for government vehicle purchases;<br>• researching the energy efficiency implications of alternative transport modes and subsidy policies; and<br>• considering transport energy efficiency implications. |



Official Use Only

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

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **National Energy Efficiency Strategy (2005)** | The predecessor to this strategy. Its vision statement is: *To encourage sustainable energy sector development and energy use through efficient practices thereby minimising the undesirable impacts of energy usage upon health and the environment, and contributing towards secure and affordable energy for all.*<br><br>The strategy has eight goals split into three groups:<br><br>*Social Sustainability*<br>*Goal 1: Improve the health of the nation*<br>*Goal 2: Job creation*<br>*Goal 3: Alleviate energy poverty*<br><br>*Environmental Sustainability*<br>*Goal 4: Reduce environmental pollution*<br>*Goal 5: Reduce $CO_2$ emissions*<br><br>*Economic Sustainability*<br>*Goal 6: Improve industrial competitiveness*<br>*Goal 7: Enhance Energy Security*<br>*Goal 8: Reduce the necessity for additional power generation capacity*<br><br>It set economy-wide and sectoral energy intensity reduction targets up to 2015, including a voluntary national final energy demand reduction of 12 % by 2015. Sectoral targets included a final energy demand reduction of 15 % for the industry and mining sector, 15 % for the commercial and public building sector, 15 % for the power generation sector, a 10 % for the residential sector, and a 9 % for the transport sector. Supporting mechanisms in the strategy include Efficiency Standards, Appliance Labelling, Certification and Accreditation, Education, Information and Awareness, Research and Technology, Regulation, Energy Audits, and Energy Management Systems. |
| **Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006)** | The Act establishes a national regulatory framework for the electricity supply industry under the custodianship and enforcement of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) and provides for electricity licences and registration. The objectives of the Act include achieving the efficient, effective, sustainable and orderly development and operation of electricity supply infrastructure in South Africa, as well as promoting the use of diverse energy sources and energy efficiency. The Act allows NERSA to make any electricity licence for the generation, transmission, distribution, reticulation, trading and import and export of electricity subject to conditions including "*compliance with energy efficiency standards and requirements, including demand-side Management*". |



Official Use Only

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

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **National Energy Act, 2008 (Act No. 34 of 2008)** | The Act aims to ensure a diverse, sustainable, and affordable energy supply for the South African economy in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation. It includes measures for the collation of energy data and the establishment of the SANEDI.<br><br>According to the Act, the functions of SANEDI relate to improving energy efficiency in South Africa as well as energy research and development in all fields of energy, other than nuclear energy. The functions of SANEDI specifically related to energy efficiency are:<br>*(i) undertake energy efficiency measures as directed by the Minister;*<br>*(ii) increase energy efficiency throughout the economy;*<br>*(iii) increase the gross domestic product per unit of energy consumed; and*<br>*(iv) optimise the utilisation of finite energy resources.*<br><br>The Act defines "energy efficiency" as the "*economical and efficient production and utilisation of an energy carrier or resource*".<br><br>The objectives of the Act relevant to energy efficiency include:<br>• *facilitate effective management of energy demand and its conservation;*<br>• *promote energy research;*<br>• *promote appropriate standards and specifications for the equipment, systems, and processes used for producing, supplying and consuming energy;*<br>• *ensure collection of data and information relating to energy supply, transportation and demand;*<br><br>The Act also makes provision for the Minister to make regulations regarding:<br>• *minimum levels of energy efficiency in each sector of the economy;*<br>• *steps and procedures necessary for the application of energy efficiency technologies and procedures;*<br>• *labelling for energy efficiency purposes of household appliances, devices and motor vehicles;*<br>• *prohibition of the manufacture or importation or sale of electrical and electronic products and fuel burning appliances for reasons of poor energy efficiency;*<br>• *energy efficiency standards for specific technologies, processes, appliances, devices, motor vehicles and buildings;*<br>• *energy conservation measures to be used during energy shortage, which may include but not limited to the amount of energy to be saved, the duration for such measures and penalties associated with non-compliance to such measures;* |
| **Draft Post-2015 Energy Efficiency Strategy (2016)** | The immediate predecessor to this strategy. While the Post-2015 Strategy was not formally adopted, it nevertheless shaped the direction of energy efficiency efforts in South Africa and informed the design of programmes and incentives that have continued to operate in the intervening years. The vision of the strategy is: *Our vision is to promote energy efficiency as the 'first fuel' in driving balanced, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, boosting job creation and leading technological innovation across the region.*<br><br>The strategy sets economy-wide and sectoral energy-intensity reduction targets for 2030. To promote energy efficiency as the 'first fuel' (a hidden energy resource that should be made use of before considering other energy sources), the strategy includes an economy-wide impact target of a 16 % decrease in final energy consumption by 2030, as well as a series of sectoral energy efficiency performance targets including a reduction in final energy demand by 2030 of 13 % for the industry and mining sector, 33 % for the public and commercial sector, 23 % for the residential sector, 30 % for the agricultural sector, and 11 % for the transport sector. The enabling framework in the Strategy includes ongoing strategic planning, overcoming market barriers, knowledge sharing, data collection and performance monitoring, and monitoring compliance and enforcement. |



Official Use Only

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

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)** | Provides a national electricity planning framework setting out the long-term electricity supply roadmap. The first IRP was published for 2010, followed by versions in 2019, 2023 and 2025. The IRP 2025 does not list energy efficiency as a potential source of energy, and it states that energy efficiency and demand-side management impacts could not be incorporated into the Plan due to limited data availability. |
| **Electricity Regulation Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 38 of 2024)** | Amends South Africa's Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (No. 4 of 2006), to create a competitive electricity market framework, enable third-party access to the transmission network, and establish the National Transmission Company of South Africa to take over the transmission functions of Eskom. The Amendment Act updated the first objective of the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006, to "*achieve the efficient, effective, sustainable and orderly development and operation of electricity supply infrastructure in the Republic of South Africa*". |
| **Climate Change** | |
| **National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)** | Outlines a strategic framework to transition the country toward a climate-resilient and lower-carbon society. One of the strategic priorities in this policy document is "Technology research, development and innovation" which includes prioritising "lower-carbon and energy-efficient technologies". The policy lists energy efficiency, demand management and moving to a less emissions-intensive energy mix as the main opportunities for mitigation in South Africa, with "the most promising mitigation options [being] primarily energy efficiency and demand side management". In addition, the strategy states that in the medium-term, one of the mitigation options with the biggest mitigation potential is "significant upscaling of energy efficiency applications, especially industrial energy efficiency and energy efficiency in public, commercial and residential buildings and in transport". One of the Near-term Priority Flagship Programmes in the policy is the Energy Efficiency and Energy Demand Management Flagship Programme, which focuses on driving energy efficiency in the industrial, residential, and public (government buildings) sectors through the use of regulatory measures, including energy efficiency targets complemented by appropriate standards. |
| **Carbon Tax Act, 2019 (Act No. 15 of 2019)** | Imposes a tax on Scope One greenhouse gas emissions, creating a financial incentive for energy efficiency improvements. The Act states that "imposing a tax on greenhouse gas emissions and concomitant measures such as providing tax incentives for rewarding the efficient use of energy will provide appropriate price signals to help nudge the economy towards a more sustainable growth path". |
| **Low Emission Development Strategy 2050 (2020)** | Outlines South Africa's first Low Emission Development Strategy in line with the adoption of the Paris Agreement, with the following Vision *"South Africa follows a low-carbon growth trajectory while making a fair contribution to the global effort to limit the average temperature increase, while ensuring a just transition and building the country's resilience to climate change."* The Strategy focuses on the role of key policy documents in achieving low-emission development. In particular, it highlights the NEES in reducing energy demand. Other energy demand measurers specifically identified are increased uptake of Solar Water Heaters, the importance of national building regulations and standards and the promotion of cleaner mobility. |



Official Use Only

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

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024)** | Enables a long-term transition to a low-carbon economy and allows for the development of a national greenhouse gas emissions trajectory and sectoral emission targets. Two of the Act's principles align with energy efficiency: "*a recognition that a robust and sustainable economy and a healthy society depends on the services that well-functioning ecosystems provide, and that enhancing the sustainability of the economic, social and ecological services is an integral component of an effective and efficient climate change response" and "the costs of responding to the adverse impacts of climate change and of mitigation which must be paid for by those responsible for causing the adverse impacts"*. In addition, one of the Objects of the Act with relevance to energy efficiency is "*to ensure a just transition towards a low carbon economy and society considering national circumstances*".<br><br>The Act frames energy efficiency as a cost-effective, evidence-based, and integrated solution because it:<br>• reduces direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions,<br>• supports the just transition by lowering energy costs, creating jobs in retrofitting and clean tech, and improving competitiveness, and<br>• enhances resilience by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and exposure to volatile energy prices.<br><br>Several sections of the Act related to climate change mitigation including:<br>• National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trajectory (Section 24): This Section establishes a long-term pathway for reducing emissions, ensuring South Africa contributes fairly to global climate goals.<br>• Sectoral Emissions Targets (Section 25): Each sector (e.g., energy, transport, industry) must set emission reduction goals.<br>• Carbon Budgets (Section 27): Entities are allocated a maximum allowable greenhouse gas emissions quota. |
| **South Africa's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2025)** | Outlines South Africa's updated climate change mitigation and adaptation commitments under the Paris Agreement (2015). In this report, the South African government set a mitigation target for the country's greenhouse gas emissions of a range of 320 to 380 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt $CO_2$-eq) per annum for the period 2031 to 2035. This is a more ambitious targets that the previous national mitigation target range of 350 to 420 Mt $CO_2$-eq per annum for the period 2026 to 2030 (set in 2021), as well as the target in South Africa's first Nationally Determined Contribution of a range of 398 to 614 Mt $CO_2$-eq between 2025 and 2030 (set in 2016). |
| **Draft Sectoral Emission Targets (2024)** | Outlines the proposed greenhouse gas reduction goals for key economic sectors as categorised by the relevant national government line departments, aiming to limit total emissions to achieve the commitments in South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution. The draft policy summarises the sector targets detailed in the Post-2015 Draft National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) and uses this to inform the sectoral emission targets. |
| **Just Energy Transition** | |
| **DEE Just Energy Transition Framework (2022)** | Outlines a shared vision for South Africa's shift from coal to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy while ensuring quality of life for all South Africans. It supports the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion, and the eradication of poverty. In this framework, the "Action Plan to Give Immediate Effect to a Just Transition" includes a long-range outcome, "Other sectors reduce emissions while improving efficiencies and creating new economic opportunities" in response to the issue, "Other value chains with high emissions (cement, agriculture, gas, etc.)". |



Official Use Only

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

| Instrument | Description |
|---|---|
| **Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (2022)** | Outlines the investment requirements to achieve South Africa's decarbonisation commitments and highlights the role of energy efficiency in reducing decarbonisation costs and creating employment. The plan notes that the then national Department of Mineral Resources and Energy has, since 2008, promoted energy efficiency and implemented a range of strategies for demand-side management measures in cooperation with Eskom, public sector institutions, and the private sector. The plan lists energy efficiency along with Eskom's current debt burden and the urgent need to address energy poverty through enhanced access to affordable electricity for poor households as key economic and social considerations. The plan lists energy demand management as one of the priority technical, financial, and economic challenges facing the Just Energy Transition. In response to this challenge, the plan lists the following opportunities: "Built environment interventions, including energy efficiency opportunities that are already identified" (through the municipal Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management grant programme) and "case studies and knowledge sharing of good practice". |
| **Just Energy Transition Implementation Plan (2023)** | Provides a roadmap that converts the financial requirements and funding targets set out in the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan into specific projects. Energy Efficiency was added as an additional portfolio to the Implementation Plan. Furthermore, the plan states that the Energy Efficiency Portfolio would receive Just Energy Transition financing support in 2024. The Energy Efficiency Portfolio is set to focus on interventions relating to government buildings, commercial buildings, large industry, small and medium enterprises, households, standards for appliances and buildings. The 'Enabling Policy and Regulatory Reforms for a Just Transition' section of the plan states that since the announcement of the JET IP in 2022, several key milestones have been reached in advancing policy and regulatory reform, including that Eskom has introduced incentives for energy-saving and energy-efficiency measures through the Distribution Demand Management Programme, which follows a performance contracting approach. |

## Annex Two: Part Three Gap to Implementation Matrix

The matrix below consolidates the value chain running through this Strategy, tracing each RISE indicator assessed in Part Three (with its traffic-light status) toe the Part Five objectives that respond to it, the Part Six implementation mechanisms that deliver those objectives, the Part Seven priority actions that sequence them, and the Part Eight international commitments they serve.

*RISE Gap to Implementation Traceability Matrix*

| ID | Part Three indicator | Status | Objectives (Pt 5) | Mechanism (Pt 6) | Priority actions (Pt 7) | Commitments (Pt 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | National EE Planning | Amber | 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.7 | Governance; regulatory pipeline | Yr 1 adoption; Yr 2 NEEAP; Yr 3 IRP | Paris/NDC; SDG 7 |
| **B** | EE Entities | Green | 1.2 (maintain) | Lead-agency architecture | Yr 1 designations | Innovation networks |
| **C** | Consumer Information | Amber | 2.5, 4.3 | Awareness raising; billing standard | Yr 2 billing pilots | SDG co-benefits |
| **D** | Rate Structure Incentives | Amber | 2.5 | Financing strategy; ToU transition | Yr 2 enforcement phase | — |
| **E** | Mandates: Large Consumers | Red | 1.2, 1.6, 3.1.2 | Regulatory pipeline (ISO 50001) | Yr 2 mandate gazetted | Paris/NDC |
| **F** | Public Sector Incentives | Amber | 2.2, 2.3, 3.3.3 | Revolving fund; energy managers | Yr 1 pilots; Yr 3 mainstreaming | SDG 7, 11 |
| **G** | Mandates: Utilities | Red | 1.2, 1.6, 2.6 | EEDSM-to-obligations; NERSA rules | Yr 2 design; Yr 3 rollout decision | Paris/NDC |
| **H** | Financing Mechanisms | Amber | 2.4, 2.7–2.10 | Funding Plan; mobilisation | Yr 1 Funding Plan; JET IP pipeline | SDG 7, 8; climate finance |



Official Use Only

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | MEPS | Amber | 2.1 | Standards stream; NRCS enforcement | Yr 1 benchmarking; Yr 2 enforcement | SADC harmonisation |
| **J** | Energy Labelling | Amber | 2.1, 3.4.1 | Standards stream; fuel economy | Yr 1 label redesign; Yr 2 standards | SADC; CBAM resilience |
| **K** | Building Energy Codes | Amber | 2.2, 2.3 | Code cycle; EPC expansion | Yr 2 registry and compliance support | SDG 11 |
| **L** | Carbon Pricing | Green | 2.7 (funding link) | Carbon-revenue apportionment | Yr 1 options analysis | Paris/NDC |
| **M** | Energy Statistics | Red | 1.7, 5.1–5.5 | M&E framework; Data Repository | Yr 1 methodology; Yr 3 survey/repository | ETF/BTR; SDG 7.3 |
| **N** | EE Development Tools | Amber | 2.9, 3.1.2, 4.1 | R&D; ESCO institutionalisation | Yr 1 networks; Yr 2 skills plan | Innovation networks |
| **O** | Education and Capacity Dev. | Amber | 4.1, 4.2 | Capacity building; energy managers | Yr 2 skills plan; Yr 3 designations | Innovation networks |
| **P** | Public Awareness | Amber | 4.4 | National awareness campaign | Yr 2 campaign launch | SDG co-benefits |



Official Use Only

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

## Endnotes

[i] Kelly, Jamie, et al. 2025. Unmasking the Toll of Fine Particle Pollution in South Africa. Helsinki: Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA). June 3. https://energyandcleanair.org/publication/unmasking-the-toll-of-fine-particle-pollution-in-south-africa/
[ii] World Bank, 2026
[iii] Source: http://www.statssa.gov.za/
[iv] Eskom. (2025). Historical average prices and increase v20250930 no-links External. Eskom. https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.eskom.co.za%2Fdistribution%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2025%2F10%2FHistorical-average-prices-and-increase_v20250930_no-links_External.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
[v] Authors own adaptation of visualisation of South African Energy Data supplied by Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies (CRSES) | Stellenbosch University (2026)
[vi] Authors own adaptation of visualisation of South African Energy Data supplied by Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies (CRSES) | Stellenbosch University (2026)
[vii] Authors own adaptation of visualisation of South African Energy Data supplied by Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies (CRSES) | Stellenbosch University (2026)
[viii] PRASA Annual Reports 2017, 2019, 2020, 2024 & 2025.
[ix] DEE. (2025). Integrated Resource Plan 2025. Department of Electricity and Energy. https://www.dmre.gov.za/mining-minerals-energy-policy-development/integrated-resource-plan/irp-2025
[x] Statistics South Africa. (2025, December 11). Poverty trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2023 [Media release] [Media Release]. https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=19078
[xi] Statistics South Africa. (2026). Quarterly Labour Force Survey Quarter 4: 2025 Report (Statistical Release P0211 (2025)). Statistics South Africa. https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/P02114thQuarter2025.pdf
[xii] Republic of South Africa. (2025). South Africa Second Nationally Determined Contribution Under The Paris Agreement – October 2025. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-10/South%20Africa%27s%20second%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution_2025.pdf
[xiii] The framework follows the good-governance architecture recommended in the IEA's Energy Efficiency Governance Handbook. IEA, Paris (2010). Available at: www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-governance-handbook.
[xiv] IEA (2026), Energy Efficiency Policy Toolkit, IEA, Paris. The Toolkit consolidates international best practice for combining regulatory, information and incentive measures, with sectoral policy packages and country case studies. Available at: www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-policy-toolkit.
[xv] The 'first fuel' framing and the evidence base for treating efficiency as an energy resource are set out in IEA (2022), The Value of Urgent Action on Energy Efficiency, IEA, Paris. Available at: www.iea.org/reports/the-value-of-urgent-action-on-energy-efficiency.
[xvi] SANS 10400-XA (Energy usage in buildings) and SANS 50010 (Measurement and verification of energy savings) are published by the South African Bureau of Standards. Available at: store.sabs.co.za.
[xvii] National Energy Regulator of South Africa. Available at: www.nersa.org.za.
[xviii] IEA (2019), Fuel Economy in Major Car Markets: Technology and Policy Drivers 2005–2017, IEA, Paris (prepared for the Global Fuel Economy Initiative). Available at: www.iea.org/reports/fuel-economy-in-major-car-markets.
[xix] National Energy Act, No. 34 of 2008. Section 3 empowers the Minister to require the provision of energy data. Available at: www.gov.za/documents/national-energy-act.
[xx] National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications. Available at: www.nrcs.org.za.
[xxi] IEA (2010), Energy Efficiency Governance: Handbook, Chapter 7 (energy efficiency funds and funding sustainability). Available at: www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-governance-handbook.



Official Use Only

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

[xxii] Section 12L of the Income Tax Act (energy-efficiency savings allowance), administered by SARS with SANEDI verification. Available at: www.sars.gov.za – Energy Efficiency Savings.
[xxiii] Carbon Tax Act, No. 15 of 2019, administered by SARS. Available at: www.sars.gov.za – Carbon Tax.
[xxiv] The Presidency, Just Energy Transition Investment Plan and Implementation Plan. Available at: www.stateofthenation.gov.za – Just Energy Transition.
[xxv] IEA (2025), Energy Efficiency 2025, IEA, Paris (annual market report series). Available at: www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-2025.
[xxvi] ISO 50001, Energy management systems – Requirements with guidance for use, International Organization for Standardization. Available at: www.iso.org – ISO 50001.
[xxvii] IEA (2014), Capturing the Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency, IEA, Paris. Available at: www.iea.org/reports/capturing-the-multiple-benefits-of-energy-efficiency.
[xxviii] IEA (2014), Energy Efficiency Indicators: Essentials for Policy Making, IEA, Paris; Available at: www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-indicators-essentials-for-policy-making.
[xxix] Statistics South Africa. Available at: www.statssa.gov.za.
[xxx] IEA (2014), Energy Efficiency Indicators: Fundamentals on Statistics, Chapters 2–6 (sectoral data collection methodologies). Available at: www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-indicators-fundamentals-on-statistics.
[xxxi] IEA (2022), The Value of Urgent Action on Energy Efficiency, IEA, Paris, documents the economic and energy-security case for front-loading efficiency action within this decade. Available at: www.iea.org/reports/the-value-of-urgent-action-on-energy-efficiency.
[xxxii] The Presidency, Just Energy Transition Implementation Plan (2023–2027), Energy Efficiency Portfolio. Available at: www.stateofthenation.gov.za – Just Energy Transition.
[xxxiii] South Africa's NDCs are recorded in the UNFCCC NDC Registry. Available at: unfccc.int/NDCREG.
[xxxiv] Climate Change Act, No. 22 of 2024, Sections 24–27 (national trajectory, sectoral emission targets and carbon budgets). Available at: www.gov.za (Gazette No. 50966).
[xxxv] UNFCCC, Enhanced Transparency Framework (Biennial Transparency Report guidance). Available at: unfccc.int/enhanced-transparency-framework.
[xxxvi] COP28 UAE Consensus and the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge (2023); progress is tracked in the IEA's annual Energy Efficiency market report. Available at: www.iea.org – Energy Efficiency 2025.
[xxxvii] United Nations, Sustainable Development Goal 7 (target 7.3); Available at: sdgs.un.org/goals/goal7.
[xxxviii] Progress is reported in Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report (IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO). Available at: trackingsdg7.esmap.org.
[xxxix] IEA, Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency (analysis programme). Available at: www.iea.org – Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency.
[xl] African Union, Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. Available at: au.int/en/agenda2063.
[xli] SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE); SADC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP 2016–2030). Available at: www.sacreee.org.
[xlii] IEA Policies Database (searchable repository of energy-efficiency policy measures by country). Available at: www.iea.org/policies.
[xliii] Mission Efficiency (global coalition for energy-efficiency action). Available at: missionefficiency.org.



Official Use Only

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

**NATIONAL TREASURY**

**NOTICE 4222 OF 2026**

## RATE OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance has, in terms of Section 80(1)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), fixed the Standard Interest Rate applicable, from **1 November 2026** and until further notice, to loans granted by the State out of a Revenue Fund, and /or to all other debts which must be paid into a Revenue Fund, at ten, Seventy Five percent **(10,75%)** per annum.

The above-mentioned Standard Interest Rate is applicable from **1 November 2026** and until further notice, to all drawings of loans from State money, except loans in respect of which other rates of interest are specifically authorized by legislation or the Minister of Finance.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**

**NOTICE 4223 OF 2026**

# FINAL NOTICE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT BILL IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS AND INPUTS

I, Mr Parks Tau, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, hereby publish this Final Notice for the publication of the Draft South African Space Industry Regulatory Bill for Public Comments for a Period of Sixty (60) Days, in the Government Gazette for the public comments and inputs.

Members of the public may submit their comments to this notice within Sixty (60) days from the date of its publication.

For further information and submission of comments and inputs, please contact:

Ms Nomfuneko Majaja
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**)
**the dtic** Campus
77 Meintjies Street
Sunnyside, Pretoria, 0002
Tel: (012) 394 1471
Email: Sasirabill@thedtic.gov.za

This notice is for general public information.



**Mr Parks Tau, MP**
**Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition**

SECRET

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# SOUTH AFRICAN SPACE INDUSTRY REGULATORY BILL

*As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 75 Bill; explanatory summary of Bill and prior notice of its introduction published in Government Gazette No ___ of ____ 2026)*

*(The English text is the official text of the Bill)*

**(MINISTER OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION)**

**[B – 2026]**

SECRET

**BILL**

**To create a supportive regulatory framework for the space industry that complies with the Republic's international obligations; to provide for the establishment of the South African Space Regulatory Authority and the National Office for Outer Space Activities; to provide for the authorisation of space activities; to provide for the registration of space objects and space activities; to provide for liability for damage and for insurance for authorised activities; to provide for the appointment of safety inspectors and safety inspections; to provide for the appointment of investigators and investigation of accidents, incidents and potential emergencies; to provide for offences and penalties; to provide for the repeal of the Space Affairs Act, 1993; and to provide for matters connected thereto.**

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa as follows:—

## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS


### CHAPTER 1

### INTERPRETATION, APPLICATION AND OBJECTS

1. Definitions
2. Application of Act
3. Objects of Act

### CHAPTER 2

### SOUTH AFRICAN SPACE REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND NATIONAL OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES

### PART A — ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION, FUNCTIONS, MEETINGS AND COMMITTEES OF AUTHORITY

4. Establishment of Authority
5. Composition of Authority
6. Functions of Authority
7. Meetings of Authority

SECRET

8. Committees of Authority

**PART B — NATIONAL OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES**

9. Establishment of National Office for Outer Space Activities

**CHAPTER 3**

**SCOPE AND AUTHORISATION TO CONDUCT SPACE ACTIVITIES**

**PART A — SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES**

10. Scope of activities

**PART B — AUTHORISATION TO CONDUCT SPACE ACTIVITIES**

11. Authorisation
12. General requirements for issuing of space authorisation
13. Requirements for specific category of authorisation
14. Application for authorisation
15. Duties and obligations of applicants and holders
16. Granting or refusal of authorisation
17. Amendment, suspension and revocation of authorisation
18. Surrender of authorisation
19. Transfer of authorisation or change of ownership

**CHAPTER 4**

**REGISTRATION OF SPACE OBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES**

20. National Registry of Space Objects
21. Allocation of registration number to space objects
22. Registration of space activities
23. Registration with United Nations Secretary General

SECRET

**CHAPTER 5**

**LIABILITY AND INSURANCE**

24. Liability for damage
25. Insurance for authorised activities

**CHAPTER 6**

**SAFETY AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF SPACE ACTIVITIES**

26. Safety requirements and environmental considerations
27. Safety inspectors
28. Functions of safety inspectors
29. Actions in case of accidents, incidents or potential emergency
30. Investigators

**CHAPTER 7**

**INTERNAL APPEAL AND HIGH COURT JURISDICTION**

**PART A — INTERNAL APPEAL PROCESS**

31. Appeal to Minister
32. Independent Committee

**PART B**
**HIGH COURT JURISDICTION**

33. Review by court
34. High Court jurisdiction regarding damages claims

**CHAPTER 8**

**CONFIDENTIALITY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

35. Confidentiality
36. Limitation of liability

SECRET

**CHAPTER 9**

**GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**PART A — OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

37. Offences and penalties

**PART B — REGULATIONS AND REPEAL OF LEGISLATION**

38. Regulations
39. Repeal of legislation

**PART C — TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND SHORT TITLE**

40. Transitional arrangements
41. Short title and commencement

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTERPRETATION, APPLICATION AND OBJECTS**

**Definitions**

**1.** In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

"**Authority**" means the South African Space Regulatory Authority established by section 4;

"authorisation " means any authorisation granted by the Authority to carry out a space activity as contemplated in section 11;

"**Constitution**" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

"**damage**" means loss of life, personal injury or other impairment of health, or loss of, or damage to, property of States or of natural or juristic persons or property of international intergovernmental organisations, arising from any space activity;

"**Department**" means the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition;

"holder " in relation to an authorisation means any person to whom an authorisation has been granted as contemplated in section 11;

"**incident**" means the occurrence of an event in relation to authorised activities posing a risk of injury or damage to property, regardless of severity of the event or existence of any fatality;

"**investigator**" means a person appointed under section 30;

"**launch**" means the placing or attempted placing of a space object into a suborbital trajectory

SECRET

or into outer space, or the testing of a space launch vehicle in which it is foreseen that the launch vehicle will lift from the earth's surface, and "launching" has a corresponding meaning;
"**launch vehicle**" means any vehicle used to send artificial satellites or any space object into outer space;
"**liability**" means responsible for and answerable in law because of the fault-based legal obligations attached to any eventuality of damage arising out of any space activity;
"**Minister**" means the Minister responsible for trade, industry and competition;
"**National Office for Outer Space Activities**" means the Office contemplated in section 11;
"**National Registry of Space Objects**" means the registry of objects launched into space, contemplated in section 20;
"**outer space**" means the space above the surface of the earth from a height at which it is practically possible to operate an object in orbit;
"**person**" includes—
*(a)* an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution;
*(b)* any company incorporated or registered as such under any law; and
*(c)* any other body of persons corporate or unincorporated;
"**prescribed**" means prescribed by regulation;
**“pre-launch notifications”** -means information that must be provided to the Authority by any person planning to apply for a launch authorisation pertaining to such authorisation
"**re-entry**" means the activity of bringing back a functional or defunct space object into the atmosphere of the earth;
"**regulation**" means any regulation issued in terms of this Act;
"**safety**" includes the safety of public health, property, national security and any other interests of the Republic;
"**safety inspector**" means a person appointed under section 27;
"**space activities**" means activities referred to in section 10;
"**space capabilities**" means the ability of a governmental or non-governmental actor to engage or participate in space activities;
"**space facility**" means any place, premises, structure or installation designed, adapted or equipped for the carrying out or performance of any space or space-related activity;
"**space industry**" refers to all governmental and non-governmental actors that are involved in space activities and space-related activities for any purposes;
**“space launch facility”** means a facility where it is possible to launch any space object into outer space;
"**space object**" means an object launched or intended to be launched into outer space;
"**space-related activities**" means all activities supporting, or sharing mutual technologies with space activities;
"**suborbital trajectory**" means the trajectory of any object which leaves the surface of the

SECRET

earth due to a launch, but returns to the surface of the earth without completing an orbit around the earth;

"**this Act**" includes any regulation made in terms of this Act.

**Application of Act**

**2.** This Act applies to the space activities stipulated in section 10 when carried out or performed—

(*a*) by a person who is a permanent resident or citizen of the Republic or a person incorporated or registered in, or under the jurisdiction or control of, the Republic;

*(b)* from the territory of the Republic by any vessel—

(i) registered in the Republic; or

(ii) owned by a person who is a permanent resident or citizen of the Republic or a person incorporated or registered in, or under the jurisdiction or control of the Republic; or

*(c)* from the territory of another State—

(i) by any movable or fixed platform which comes under the jurisdiction of the Republic; or

(ii) on behalf of a person who is a permanent resident or citizen of the Republic or a person incorporated or registered in, or under the jurisdiction or control of the Republic.

**Objects of Act**

**3.** The objects of this Act are to—

*(a)* create a supportive administrative and regulatory framework for the space industry;

*(b)* ensure that international obligations of the Republic are complied with;

*(c)* regulate the safe and peaceful carrying out of space activities, in order to—

(i) ensure the long-term sustainability of outer space;

(ii) enhance and co-ordinate the space industry and the industry's space capabilities; and

(iii) promote responsible use of space activities so as to attract investment contributing to inclusive growth; and

*(d)* protect the national interests of the Republic.

SECRET

## CHAPTER 2

## SOUTH AFRICAN SPACE REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND NATIONAL OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES

### PART A — ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION, FUNCTIONS, MEETINGS AND COMMITTEES OF AUTHORITY

**Establishment of Authority**

**4.** (1) The South African Space Regulatory Authority is hereby established as the national authority to regulate space activities in the Republic.

(2) The Authority—

*(a)* is a juristic person; and

*(b)* must exercise its functions in terms of this Act.

(3) The Authority is funded by monies appropriated by Parliament and any fees payable in terms of this Act.

(4) The Authority must submit an annual report on its activities to the Director General of the Department to ensure compliance with section 40 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).

(5) Subject to the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999), the Director-General of the Department—

*(a)* must, in consultation with the Authority, prepare the necessary estimate of revenue and expenditure of the Authority;

(*b)* must cause the necessary accounting and other related records to be kept; and

*(c)* is charged with the responsibility of accounting for State monies received or paid out for or on account of the Authority.

**Composition of Authority**

**5.** (1) The Authority consists of not more than 14 members appointed by the Minister as follows:

*(a)* A Chairperson and Vice-chairperson, who must be persons with applicable knowledge or experience relating to matters connected with the objects of this Act;

*(b)* representatives at senior management level from Departments that deal with space activities;

*(c)* at least one person from the space industry, subject to proper measures to avoid conflict of interest; and

*(d)* other members with expertise in the fields of space science and technology, space

SECRET

engineering, corporate governance, space law and other acceptable legal expertise as well as with commercial background, who must have applicable knowledge or experience relating to matters connected with the objects of this Act: Provided that not more than three members referred to in this paragraph may be in the employment of holder.

(2) The composition of the Authority must be such that it reflects the demographic diversity of the Republic, including regarding gender and persons with disability.

(3) The Authority must be constituted through a formal recruitment procedure of the Department.

(4) A member of the Authority must hold office for such period, but not exceeding five years, as the Minister may determine at the time of the appointment, but is eligible for reappointment at the end of the term of office.

(5) The Minister may at any time terminate the period of office of any member if there are good reasons to do so.

(6) The Minister must fill a vacancy as a result of a member's resignation or appointment being terminated by appointing another person as a member of the Authority for the remaining part of term of office.

(7) A member of the Authority who is not in the full-time employment of the State must be paid such remuneration and allowances as determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

**Functions of Authority**

**6.** In order to achieve the objects of this Act, the Authority must—

*(a)* advise the Minister on all space related regulations or any matter necessary to attain the objects of this Act;

*(b)* supervise and implement matters concerning space affairs arising from international agreements entered into or ratified by the Government of the Republic;

*(c)* regulate and authorise space activities in accordance with this Act;

*(d)* maintain a national registry of space objects launched into outer space;

*(e)* ensure that entities carry out any space activity are registered with the Authority;

*(f)* provide for the appropriate and widest possible publication of information concerning the activities of the Authority;

*(g)* hear representations made by any person regarding space activities in the Republic;

*(h)* perform any other activity with a view to contributing to the effective achievement of the objects of this Act; and

*(i)* oversee the operational status of any authorised space object.

SECRET

**Meetings of Authority**

**7.** (1) Meetings of the Authority may be held at such times and places as the Authority may determine.

(2) The Chairperson of the Authority may convene a special meeting of the Authority at any time by giving notice to the other members of the date, time and place thereof.

(3) If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting of the Authority, the Vice-chairperson must preside at that meeting, failing which, the members present must elect one of their number to preside at that meeting.

(4) The quorum to convene a meeting is the majority of members holding office at the time.

(5) A member of the Authority who fails to attend three consecutive meetings, without an apology, is regarded as having resigned from the Authority.

(6) A decision of the Authority is taken by a majority of members present at a meeting of the Authority.

(7) A decision taken by the Authority or an act performed under the authority of the Authority, may not be invalid merely by reason of a vacancy on the Authority or of the fact that any person not entitled to sit as a member sat in such a meeting when the decision was taken or the act was authorised, if the decision was taken or the act was authorised by the appropriate quorum.

(8) Any member of the Authority who has any conflict of interest in respect of any matter in the Agenda of the Authority must disclose such interest and must recuse himself or herself from the Authority's consideration of such a matter.

(9) The Authority may invite persons who are not members to attend meetings of the Authority, on the understanding that such persons may take part in deliberations but may not vote.

**Committees of Authority**

**8.** (1) The Authority may, from time to time, establish such committees as it may consider necessary, to assist in the performance of its functions, and may co-opt any person to a committee even if such person is not associated with the Authority, on the understanding that such person may take part in deliberations but may not be involved in decision-making.

(2) The Authority may at any time dissolve a committee established under subsection (1) or terminate the membership of a member of such a committee.

(3) A person contemplated in subsection (1) must have skills determined

SECRET

by the Authority and must, following an open invitation process, be included in a database of experts who qualify to be co-opted.

(4) A member of a committee established under subsection (1), and who is not in the full-time employment of the State or its entities, must be paid such remuneration and allowances as determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

## PART B — ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES

### Establishment of National Office for Outer Space Activities

**9.** (1) There is hereby established the National Office for Outer Space Activities (NOOSA) which must be constituted as a specialised service delivery unit in terms of section 7B of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), to perform its functions in terms of this Act.

(2) The functions of the NOOSA are to—

*(a)* support the Authority in the provision of oversight for implementation of the National Space Policy;

*(b)* create an enabling environment for the development of the space industry;

*(c)* support the Authority to develop any regulations required in terms of this Act for the approval of the Minister, and monitor the implementation thereof;

*(d)* serve as the Secretariat for the Authority and its committees;

*(e)* support the Authority in its authorisation, registration and all other functions;

*(f)* provide support to the Authority for continuous supervision and monitoring of compliance of all space activities in the Republic with the provisions of this Act;

*(g)* coordinate the ratification of the relevant international agreements or amendment thereof, as may be decided by the national executive;

*(h)* maintain the National Space Registry ;

*(i)* perform safety functions as directed by the Authority; and

*(j)* coordinate the administration of all space activities.

(3) The NOOSA must perform all other incidental work necessary for the performance of the functions of the Authority and its committees.

SECRET

## CHAPTER 3

## SCOPE AND AUTHORISATION TO CONDUCT SPACE ACTIVITIES

### PART A — SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

**Scope of activities**

**10.** (1) This Act regulates the following space activities:

*(a)* Pre-launch notifications;

(b) the launching of space objects , including the suborbital trajectory launching,

*(c)* the operation and control of space objects in orbit, including re-entry;

*(d)* the operation of a space launch facility;

*(d)* the operation of a space facility;

*e)* the manufacture of a space object;

*(f)* the operation of a space launch vehicle;

*(g)* the utilisation of space applications; and

*(h)* the exploration and exploitation of outer space.

(2) No person may undertake or perform a space activity referred to in section 10 (1) without being in possession of an authorisation issued in terms of this Act.

### PART B — AUTHORISATION TO CONDUCT SPACE ACTIVITIES

**Authorisation**

**11.** (1) A space activity listed in section 10 may only be carried out or performed under the authority of an authorisation issued by the Authority.

(2) An authorisation to conduct space activities must be issued subject to such prescribed terms and conditions as the Authority may determine, considering the objects of this Act;

(3) The Authority may, upon application in the prescribed manner, grant a specific authorisation in respect of each space activity listed in section 10.

(4) The Authority must prescribe—

*(a)* application and any other administration fees in respect of authorisations, with the concurrence of the Minister; and

*(b)* the processes and forms required in terms of this Act, including relating to the application for, amendment, transfer, renewal, suspension or revocation of, an authorisation.

SECRET

**General requirements for issuing of space authorisation**

**12.** An authorisation contemplated in section 11 may only be issued after the Authority has determined the propriety of issuing such an authorisation taking into consideration—

*(a)* the nature of the proposed space activity;

*(b)* the national interests and foreign policy objectives of the Republic;

*(c)* compliance with international obligations of the Republic;

*(d)* the applicant having secured appropriate insurance cover for the proposed activity; and

*(e)* safety and environmental considerations.

**Requirements for specific category of space authorisation**

**13.** (1) The Authority may issue an authorisation to launch and operate a space launch vehicle or space object if satisfied that—

*(a)* the space launch vehicle or space object complies with the prescribed minimum technical requirements;

*(b)* the space launch vehicle and the space object to be launched both have the necessary approvals from the relevant authorities under applicable legislation;

*(c)* the applicant has an operational plan that does not violate prescribed minimum safety requirements and any other relevant guidelines or principles; and

*(d)* the activity will not adversely affect national security, or foreign policy interests of the Republic or violate the international obligations of the Republic.

(2) The Authority may issue an authorisation to operate and maintain a space facility if it is satisfied that—

*(a)* the applicant is competent to operate the space facility;

*(b)* all necessary approvals have been obtained under relevant legislation;

*(c)* the operation of the space facility does not pose a danger to public health, safety or does not have a potential to cause substantial damage to property or interference with other lawful activity under relevant legislation; and

*(d)* the space facility meets the prescribed minimum technical requirements, safety and environmental considerations.

**Application for authorisation**

**14.** (1) Any person may, in the prescribed manner, apply for an authorisation to carry out a space activity referred to in section 10.

(2) The Authority must—

*(a)* acknowledge receipt of the application in writing within 15 days of such receipt;

SECRET

*(b)* consider written or oral representations by the applicant in relation to the application; and

*(c)* finalise all necessary application procedures and inform the applicant of its decision within 90 days of receipt of the application.

(3) The Authority may direct any person applying for an authorisation—

*(a)* to serve notice of the application on any person having an interest in the proposed activity; and

*(b)* to give particulars of such activity as may be specified in the direction, or with regard to any matter affecting the application.

**Duties and obligations of applicants and holders**

**15.** (1) Any person applying for an authorisation, or to whom an authorisation has been issued, must furnish the Authority with the prescribed information.

(2) A holder must ensure that the authorised space activities are—

*(a)* conducted in compliance with the provisions of this Act and other related legislation; and

*(b)* carried out in compliance with international obligations and responsibilities arising out of international conventions, treaties and international agreements to which the Republic is a party.

(3) A holder must notify the Authority forthwith of—

*(a)* any deviation from the terms and conditions of an authorisation;

*(b)* any proposed changes in the ownership of the holder, including changes in the composition and citizenship of the body corporate; or

*(c)* any information which may affect the conditions of an authorisation.

(4) A holder must—

(a) inform the Authority in writing of any accident, incident or potential emergency arising during the carrying out or performance of authorised activities;

(b) submit in the prescribed manner—

(i) annual declarations on-

(aa) the functionality of space objects;

(bb) the upgrading of space facilities;

(cc) the upgrading of space launch facilities ;

(dd) the upgrading of space launch vehicles; and

(ii) notifications of re-entry.

SECRET

**Granting or refusal of authorisation**

**16.** (1) The Authority may grant or refuse an application made under this Act, after considering—

*(a)* the application; and

*(b)* whether it meets the requirements of this Act and any prescribed requirements.

(2) The Authority must within 60 days from the date of receipt of all complete information relating to the application notify the applicant of its decision.

(3) Whenever the Authority grants an authorisation the Authority—

*(a)* must do so in the prescribed manner;

*(b)* must set out the terms and conditions applicable to the authorisation; and

*(c)* may impose such additional terms and conditions, considering the provisions as prescribed.

(4) Whenever the Authority refuses an application, it must—

*(a)* furnish the applicant with reasons for the refusal; and

*(b)* inform the applicant of its right to seek redress as specified in this Act and other applicable legislation.

**Amendment, suspension and revocation of authorisation**

**17.** (1) The Authority may, whenever it deems necessary, and after representations from the holder, amend the conditions relating to a specific authorisation, if the amendment—

*(a)* will not militate against the orderly development of space activities in the Republic;

*(b)* is in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the regulations as prescribed.

(2) The Authority may suspend an authorisation with immediate effect, if—

*(a)* any of the terms and conditions of the authorisation is violated; or

*(b)* facts become known which, in relation to the authorised activities, point to an unacceptable safety risk.

(3) The Authority must investigate all circumstances causing a suspension in terms of subsection (2), and if in the case of a suspension in terms of subsection (2)*(a)* it is found that—

*(a)* no violation of the terms and conditions of an authorisation did occur, the Authority must immediately lift the suspension; or

*(b)* a violation of the terms and conditions of the authorisation did occur,

the Authority may—

SECRET

(i) grant the holder an opportunity to comply with all the terms and conditions of the authorisation;

(ii) after consultation with the holder, amend the terms and conditions of the authorisation, after which the suspension may be lifted; or

(iii) revoke the authorisation.

(4) In the case of a suspension in terms of subsection 2*(b)*, the Authority may order the holder to take steps in order to mitigate the unacceptable safety risk.

(5) If the authorisation—

*(a)* complies with the requirements laid down under subsection 3*(b)*(i) or subsection (4), to the satisfaction of the Authority, the Authority may lift the suspension; or

*(b)* does not comply with the requirements laid down, to the satisfaction of the Authority, the Authority may order the holder to take further remedial steps, or revoke the authorisation.

(6) The decision taken by the Authority to amend, suspend or revoke the authorisation takes effect on the date set forth in a written communication served on the holder by the Authority.

**Surrender of authorisation**

**18.** A holder may at any time, in writing, surrender the authorisation or request the Authority to revoke the authorisation: Provided that—

*(a)* the Authority may determine such conditions with regard to the surrender or revocation, as the case may be, as may be necessary or expedient;

*(b)* the Authority may determine the date of surrender or revocation; and

*(c)* the obligations and liabilities of the holder in terms of sections 15, 24 and 25 remain in force.

**Transfer of authorisation or change of ownership**

**19.** (1) An authorisation issued under this Act may not be assigned, ceded or transferred to any other person without prior written approval of the Authority.

(2) An application to assign, cede or transfer an authorisation must be made to the Authority in a prescribed manner.

(3) The manner of effecting changes in the ownership of registered space objects in the National Space Registry must be in accordance with sections 20 and 21, where applicable.

SECRET

## CHAPTER 4
## REGISTRATION OF SPACE OBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

### National Registry of Space Objects

**20.** The Authority must—

*(a)* establish and maintain the National Registry of Space Objects containing prescribed information concerning authorised space objects.

*(b)* in maintaining the National Registry of Space Objects, take due regard of the Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 12 November 1974, and any other international agreements or arrangement relating to the registration of space objects to which the Republic is a party.

### Allocation of registration numbers to space objects

**21.** (1) When the Authority grants an authorisation to carry out an activity in relation to launched space object, as contemplated is S10; the Authority must allocate a registration number to such space object—

*(a)* by which it can be identified and recorded on the National Registry of Space Objects;

*(b)* which, once issued, may not be altered as long as it remains in the National Registry of Space Objects.

(2) The Authority may—

*(a)* reflect a changed status on the National Registry of Space Objects as and when it is necessary to do so; and

*(b)* allow and record alternative designators with the official registration number and information as provided by the holders, which may be changed on transfer of ownership.

(3) A holder must furnish the Authority such particulars as prescribed, related to any change of status.

(4) The Authority must make the National Registry of Space Objects available in whole or in part either in physical, or any electronic, form to any person to inspect.

### Registration of space activities

**22.** (1) Any person involved in carrying out or performing space activities must register prescribed information regarding their activities with the Authority.

SECRET

(2) The Authority must establish and maintain a register of such persons and space activities contemplated in subsection (1), in the prescribed manner.

**Registration with United Nations Secretary-General**

**23.** The Authority must initiate the registration, through appropriate government channels, of all space objects authorised and operated under the responsibility of the Republic in terms of this Act, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## CHAPTER 5
## LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

**Liability for damage**

**24.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), the State is, in accordance with the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects adopted on 29 March 1972, liable for damage caused by space activities or a space object resulting from—

*(a)* the State's launching or procuring the launch of a space object; or

*(b)* An object launched from the State's territory.

(2) Any person who conducts space activities provided for under this Act is liable to reimburse the State for any damage incurred in terms of subsection (1)*(b)* and caused by that person's space activities or space object.

(3) The Minister, in concurrence with the Minister of Finance, must prescribe—

*(a)* an amount regarded as provision for liability insurance for launching of space objects into outer space by persons, incorporated in the Republic, or from within the territory of the Republic; and

*(b)* an applicable reasonable threshold for the liability insurance.

**Insurance for authorised activities**

**25.** (1) Any holder who conducts space activities must obtain and maintain—

*(a)* insurance, equivalent to the value of the space object; and

*(b)* liability insurance contemplated in section 24(3), against any liability which the holder may incur under this Act.

(2) Any holder contemplated in subsection (1) is liable to pay compensation from the proceeds of the liability insurance to the State for any loss incurred by the State in accordance with section 24(1) relating to any damage to third parties that the launch, operation or return of a space object may cause.

SECRET

## CHAPTER 6
## SAFETY AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF SPACE ACTIVITIES

**Safety requirements and environmental considerations**

**26.** (1) The Authority must—

*(a)* prescribe safety requirements in relation to all outer space activities, space objects and space facilities;

*(b)* prescribe procedures to address safety and reliability of outer space activities for all stages of a mission's life cycle;

*(c)* enforce compliance with any regulations contemplated in paragraph *(a)* and *(b);*

*(d)* issue compliance notices pertaining to enforcement of prescribed safety requirements or procedures;

*(e)* promote and enforce compliance with international guidelines or principles relating to safety and reliability of outer space activities;

*(f)* provide guidance and oversight in relation to the implementation and enforcement of safety requirements and procedures contemplated in paragraph *(a)* and *(b)*; and

*(g)* issue guidelines pertaining to specific requirements and procedures to address safety and reliability of outer space activities for all stages of a mission's life cycle.

(2) The Authority may issue any other guidelines necessary to adhere to safety, environment and technical considerations.

**Safety inspectors**

**27.** (1) The Authority may, in writing, appoint such safety inspectors as it may consider necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Act are complied with.

(2) No person may be appointed in terms of subsection (1), as a safety inspector, unless the Authority is satisfied that such a person has the prescribed qualifications and expertise to enable them to perform the functions of a safety inspector.

(3) A safety inspector must be furnished with a certificate signed by the Chairperson of the Authority confirming their appointment as a safety inspector, which the inspector must produce on request of any person who has a material interest in the functions of the inspector.

(4) The Authority must prescribe conditions for the proper functioning of safety inspectors, including with the concurrence of the Minister, such remuneration as may be appropriate for undertaking work in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

**Functions of safety inspectors**

SECRET

**28.** (1) A safety inspector may, subject to subsection (3) and at any reasonable time, conduct a safety inspection of any space activity which is reasonably suspected of being in breach of the provisions of this Act.

(2) In conducting an inspection in terms of subsection (1), a safety inspector may inspect any book, document, or anything concerning the space activities, and the person in charge of the space activity or facility must co-operate with and furnish such assistance as the safety inspector may require in the performance of their function in terms of this Act.

(3) A safety inspector may carry out an inspection of a residential dwelling only when authorised by a warrant issued by a judicial officer.

(4) A safety inspector—

*(a)* is responsible for checking adherence to safety measures in relation to a space activity;

*(b)* must immediately report to the Authority any—

(i) activity which is in breach of prescribed safety, environmental and technical requirements which in the inspector's opinion poses an unacceptable safety risk; or

(ii) safety breach that poses imminent danger; and

*(c)* must report the findings of any safety inspection within 15 days of the conclusion of an inspection to the Authority.

(5) The Authority may, on the advice of a safety inspector, issue a compliance notice relating to any activity which—

*(a)* is in breach of the terms and conditions of an authorisation;

*(b)* is in breach of prescribed safety, environmental or technical requirements; or

*(c)* which poses a possible safety risk.

**Actions in case of accidents, incidents or potential emergency**

**29.** (1) Once the Authority has been notified of an accident, incident or a potential emergency, the Authority must initiate a process to take—

*(a)* all steps necessary to prevent or limit loss of life, injury or damage to property; and

*(b)* such further steps as the Authority may consider necessary.

(2) In the event of an accident, incident or potential emergency contemplated in subsection (1), or whenever the Authority has reason to believe that such an accident, incident or potential emergency may occur, the Authority must

*(a)* notify the Minister accordingly and provide any requisite support; or

*(b)* advise the Minister to appoint an investigator to investigate the matter in terms of section 30.

SECRET

**Investigators**

**30.** (1) Upon advice by the Authority, the Minister must appoint an investigator to—

*(a)* investigate the circumstances surrounding the occurrence or likely occurrence of such an accident, incident or potential emergency; and

*(b)* compile and submit a report to the Authority within five days of appointment on the circumstances surrounding such an occurrence, accident, incident or potential emergency for consideration by the Authority.

(2) The Authority must, within 10 days of receipt of the report by the investigator, consider the report and take such steps as may be necessary to address the situation in a speedy manner.

(3) The Minister must prescribe the requisite qualifications for a person to be appointed as an investigator, which must include applicable knowledge of space matters.

(4) For purposes of an investigation, an investigator has—

(a) authority to obtain information, necessary for the investigation, from any person affected by the investigation;

(b) free access to all documents, books, notes, photographs, recordings and transcripts which are necessary for the investigation, which documents, books, notes, photographs, recordings and transcripts must be produced without delay by the possessor thereof when so requested; and

(c) free access to a space object or facility which is the subject of an investigation.

## CHAPTER 7
## INTERNAL APPEAL AND HIGH COURT JURISDICTION

### PART A — INTERNAL APPEAL PROCESS

**Appeal to Minister**

**31.** (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Authority or its delegate under this Act may, in the prescribed manner, appeal to the Minister.

(2) The Minister may, after considering the recommendations of the Committee appointed in terms of section 32, confirm, amend or set aside the decision referred to in subsection (1).

(3) A decision of the Authority or its delegate to suspend or revoke an authorisation is not suspended pending the outcome of an appeal under subsection (2).

SECRET

**Independent Committee**

**32.** (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Authority, appoint an independent committee, as and when necessary, to consider appeals contemplated in section 31 and make recommendations to the Minister.

(2) The Committee must consist of—

*(a)* a retired judge, who will be Chairperson of the Committee;

*(b)* a person admitted to practise as an advocate;

*(c)* a person admitted to practise as an attorney, who has knowledge of space matters; and

*(d)* two other persons who have the applicable technical knowledge regarding space activities.

(3) The independent committee must function in the prescribed manner, and its proceedings must be held on such a date and at such time and place as the chairperson may determine.

**PART B — HIGH COURT JURISDICTION**

**Review by court**

**33.** (1) Any person whose interests are affected by a decision contemplated in section 31(3) may, within 30 days after they became aware of such decision, request the Authority or its delegate in writing to furnish written reasons for that decision within 30 days after receiving such a request.

(2) The person referred to in subsection (1) may, within 30 days after having been furnished with reasons or the expiry of the period within which reasons should have been furnished by the Authority or its delegate, apply to a division of the High Court having jurisdiction, to review the decision contemplated in section 31(3).

**High Court jurisdiction regarding damages claims**

**34.** The High Court has jurisdiction to adjudicate actions in relation to compensation for damages under this Act.

SECRET

## CHAPTER 8
## CONFIDENTIALITY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

### Confidentiality

**35.** A member of the Authority, a member of a committee of the Authority, an officer or employee of the Department, a safety inspector, an investigator or any other person who is or was involved in the performance of any function in terms of this Act, may not disclose to any person, whether within or outside the Republic, any information which they obtained in the performance of such functions, or cause such information to be disclosed, transmitted or made known, except—

*(a)* to the Minister;

*(b)* to any person, who of necessity requires it for the performance of his or her functions in terms of the provisions of this Act or any other law;

*(c)* where it is required in terms of any law or as evidence in any court of law;

*(d)* to any competent authority within the Republic, or, with the written consent of the Authority, to any authority outside the Republic, which requires it for the institution, or any investigation with a view to the institution of any criminal prosecution;

*(e)* by authority of the Minister or the Authority; or

*(f)* in consulting in privileged circumstances to a patent agent, advocate or attorney in the Republic in a professional capacity.

### Limitation of liability

**36.** The State, the Minister, a member of the Authority or any person in the employment of the Authority or the State may not be held liable in respect of anything done under this Act in good faith and without negligence.

## CHAPTER 9
## GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### PART A — OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

### Offences and penalties

**37.** (1) A person who—

*(a)* contravenes section 10(2); or

*(b)* withholds or misrepresents information, or gives false information, when required to

SECRET

provide information in terms of this Act,

is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(2) A person who—

*(a)* without lawful excuse, fails to furnish information required by an investigator in terms of section 31;

*(b)* after appearing as a witness at proceedings in terms of section 31, without lawful excuse, refuses to be sworn in or to make affirmation or to produce any book, document, or anything which they have been required to produce or to answer any question lawfully put to them; or

*(c)* refuses to cooperate with an investigator or safety inspector or unreasonably denies an investigator or safety inspector access to a facility where a space activity occurs or is suspected to occur or refuses to hand over documents related to the space activity,

is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

## PART B — REGULATIONS AND REPEAL OF LEGISLATION

### Regulations

**38.** (1) The Minister may—

*(a)* upon recommendation of the Authority, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act with regard to any matter that is required or permitted to be prescribed in terms of this Act;

*(b)* determine by notice in the *Gazette* any activity that is unlawful to undertake in relation to space activities;

*(c)* prescribe any working arrangements between the Minister and the Authority; or

*(d)* upon recommendation of the Authority, prescribe any ancillary or incidental administrative or procedural matter that it is necessary to prescribe for the proper implementation or administration of this Act.

(2) The Minister must, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, prescribe—

*(a)* an amount regarded as provision for liability insurance contemplated in section 25(3)*(a)*;

*(b)* an applicable reasonable threshold for liability insurance contemplated in section 25(3)*(b);* and

*(c)* the conditions of service, including remuneration and benefits of members of the

SECRET

Authority and Its Committees.

(3) The Authority must prescribe—

*(a)* the form and manner of applying for, amending, transferring, renewing, suspending or revoking, an authorisation;

*(b)* the terms and conditions applicable to an authorisation;

*(c)* application and other administration fees in respect of authorisations, with the concurrence of the Minister;

*(d)* the conditions for assigning, ceding or transferring an authorisation;

*(e)* minimum technical specifications of a space launch facility;

*(f)* information to be kept in the National Registry of Space Objects;

*(g)* details of space object, their payloads and capabilities that must be registered in terms of section 20;

*(g)* details of persons and their space activities to be registered in terms of section 24(1);

*(h)* the qualifications and expertise required for appointment as a safety inspector; and

*(i)* the conditions of employment, including remuneration and benefits, of safety inspectors.

**Repeal of legislation**

**39.** The Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993), is hereby repealed.

**PART C — TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND SHORT TITLE**

**Transitional arrangements**

**40.** (1) Any license issued in terms of the Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993), and in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, is deemed to have been issued in terms of this Act and remains in force, subject to the conditions under which it was issued.

(2) Any reference in any other law to the Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993), must, from the date of the commencement of this Act, be considered to be a reference to the corresponding provision of this Act.

(3) An application lodged before the commencement of this Act and which has not yet been finalised by the Authority must be considered in terms of this Act.

(4) The members of the Authority who were appointed in terms of the Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993), and were in office immediately before the commencement of this Act, continue in office as members of the Authority under this Act for the unexpired term of their offices and until new members are appointed.

SECRET

(5) The Minister must fill up any vacancy in the Authority caused by the expiry of the term of office contemplated in subsection (4) within three months of the expiry of such term of office

**Short title and commencement**

**41.** This Act is called the South African Space Industry Regulatory Act, 2026, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

## NOTICE 4224 OF 2026

**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.

# SCHEDULE 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.
17

| Draft Standard No. and Edition | Title, scope and purport | Closing Date |
|---|---|---|
| SANS 1288:XXXX Ed 5 | Preservative-treated timber. *Specifies preservative treatment requirements (other than the method of treatment) for preservative-treated timber and timber products (other than for composite board products), that have an expected service life at various levels of preservative treatment which are considered to be acceptable for a range of hazard conditions.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 2616:20xx Ed 2 | Gas welding equipment — Safety devices - Part 1: Devices incorporating a flame (flashback) arrestor. *Specifies the general requirements and tests for safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air incorporating a flame (flashback) arrestor used downstream of manifold, cylinder and/or pipeline outlet regulators, and upstream of blowpipes for welding, cutting and allied processes.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16923:20xx Ed 2 | Natural gas fuelling stations — Compressed natural gas (CNG) stations for fuelling vehicles. *Specifies requirements for the design, construction, operation, maintenance and inspection of stations for fuelling compressed natural gas (CNG) to vehicles, including equipment, safety and control devices up to the fuelling nozzle to the vehicle.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 2026-4:20xx Ed 1 | Artificial intelligence — Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) Part 4:Data quality process framework. *Defines a standardised process framework to manage data quality in analytics and machine learning (ML).* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 15585:XXXX Ed 2 | Hard coal — Determination of caking index. *specifies a method of determination of caking index of hard coal. It is applicable to the evaluation of caking power of bituminous coal with random reflectance of vitrinite, Rr, greater than 0,6 % and less than or equal to 1,8 % (>0,6 % and =1,8 %).* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60196:20xx Ed 1 | IEC standard frequencies. *Specifies the standard frequencies. The standard frequencies are the frequencies to be adopted for single-phase and three-phase a.c. systems, for installations in ships, for a.c. traction systems, for tools and for aircraft.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60227-5:20xx Ed 3 | Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Part 5: Flexible cables (cords*). Details the particular specifications or polyvinyl chloride insulated flexible cables (cords), of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 3758:20XX Ed 2 | Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols. *This document establishes a system of graphic symbols, intended for use in the marking of textile articles, and for providing information on the most severe treatments that do not cause irreversible damage to the article during the textile care process, and specifies the use of these symbols in care labelling.This document is applicable to all textile articles, except:non-removable covers of upholstered furniture; non-removable covers of mattresses;carpets and rugs which require professional carpet cleaning.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATR 61850-7-510:20xx Ed 2 | Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 7-510: Basic communication structure - Hydroelectric power plants - Modelling concepts and guidelines. *Provides explanations on how to use the Logical Nodes defined in IEC 61850-7-410 as well as other documents in the IEC 61850 series to model* | **2026-10-30** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *complex control functions in power plants, including variable speed pumped storage power plants.* | |
| SATR 61850-90-4:20xx Ed 2 | Communication networks and systems for power utility automation Part 90-4: Network engineering guidelines. *Focuses on engineering a local area network limited to the requirements of IEC 61850-based substation automation.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATR 62786-100:20xx Ed 1 | Distributed energy resources connection with the grid - Part 100: Generating plants and units grid connection standard mapping. *Gives guidance for the drafting of IEC publications which relate, wholly or partly, to connection of distributed energy resources (DER) with the grid.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATR 62786-102:20xx Ed 1 | Distributed energy resources connection with the grid - Part 102: CAES connection to the grid. *Provides principles and technical needs for the interconnection of the compressed air energy storage (CAES) system to the distribution network.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 2532:20XX Ed 1 | Standard specification for maintaining acceptable water activity (aw) range (0.55 to 0.65) for dry cannabis flower intended forhuman/animal use. *1.1 This specificaztion covers the recommended range of aw Suitable for safe and efficacious storage of cannabis flowers or portions thereof.1.2 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.1.3 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization TechnicalBarriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 8502-2:XXXX Ed 2 | Preparation of steel substrates before application of paint and related products - Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 2: Laboratory determination of chloride on cleaned surfaces. *Describes a method for the determination of chloride-containing salts that are readily soluble in water and are present on a steel surface. The method is also applicable to previously coated surfaces. This part of ISO 8502 includes a method, applicable in the field or in the laboratory, for washing off the surface while several methods are referred to for chloride analyses.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 11378-2:20XX Ed 2 | Textile floor coverings — Laboratory soiling Part 2: Drum test. *Specifies the test method for assessing the propensity of textile floor coverings to soiling in the absence of abrasive wear and texture changes using a standard artificial soil composition.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 11641:20xx Ed 2 | Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to perspiration. *Specifies a method for determining the colour fastness to perspiration of leather of all kinds at all stages of processing.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 11930:20xx Ed 1 | Cosmetics — Microbiology — Evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product. *Specifies a procedure for the interpretation of data generated by the preservation efficacy test or by the microbiological risk assessment, or both, when evaluating the overall antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 12951:20xx Ed 2 | Textile floor coverings — Determination of mass loss, fibre bind and stair nosing appearance change using the Lisson Tretrad machine. *Specifies four methods of test for textile floor coverings (with or without an underlay), using the Lisson Tretrad machine.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 14002-3:20xx Ed 1 | Environmental management systems - Guidelines for using ISO 14001 to address environmental aspects and conditions within an environmental topic area Part 3: Climate. *Gives guidance to organizations on addressing climate-related environmental aspects, environmantal conditions,and the associated risks and opportunities within an environmental management systems.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-1:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 1: General. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and methods of test for personal protective equipment (PPE) covering the torso, neck, arms, hands, legs, feet, head, eyes and hearing that is used for wildland firefighting.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-2:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methodsPart 2: Compatibility. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and test methods for assessing compatibility of wildland firefighters' personal protective equipment (PPE).* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-3:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 3: Clothing. *Specifies test methods and minimum performance requirements for personal protective clothing, designed to protect the wearers body, except for the* | **2026-10-30** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *head, hands, and feet, that is worn during wildland firefighting and associated activities.* | |
| SANS 16073-4:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 4: Gloves. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and methods of test for personal protective equipment (PPE), gloves, that cover the hands whilst wildland firefighting.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-5:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 5: Helmets. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and methods of test for helmets used for wildland firefighting.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-6:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 6: Footwear. *Covers the general design, minimum performance requirements and methods of test for wildland firefighting footwear.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-7:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 7: Face and eye protection. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and methods of test for personal protective equipment (PPE) face and eye protection, for wildland firefighting.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-8:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 8: Hearing. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and methods of test for hearing protection used when wildland firefighting.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16073-9:20xx Ed 1 | Wildland firefighting personal protective equipment - Requirements and test methods Part 9: Firehoods. *Specifies the minimum performance requirements and methods of test for firehoods that cover the head and neck and are used for wildland firefighting.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16111:20xx Ed 1 | Transportable gas storage devices - Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride. *Defines the requirements applicable to the material, design, construction, and testing of transportable hydrogen gas storage systems, referred to as "metal hydride assemblies" (MH assemblies) which utilize shells not exceeding 150 l internal volume and having a maximum developed pressure (MDP) not exceeding 25 MPa.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 16368:202X Ed 3 | Mobile elevating work platforms - Design calculations, safety requirements and test methods. *This document specifies safety requirements and protective/risk reduction measures, and the means for their verification, for all types and sizes of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) intended for moving a person(s) along with their necessary tools and materials at an elevated work location.This document also applies to MEWPs designed for applications requiring special access to specific work areas. These MEWPs can be either self-propelled or manually propelled and are used to elevate personnel to a level at which they can place, install, or retrieve objects or material on a routine basis. To facilitate operator access to the work area, the retraction of a portion of the MEWP's work platform guardrail system(s) can be necessary.This document is intended to serve as a guide for manufacturers and remanufacturers of MEWPs to achieve the following objectives:- elimination or reduction of accidents and personal injuries;- establishment of criteria for design, manufacture, remanufacture, rebuild/recondition, testing and performance;- establishment and understanding by manufacturers and remanufacturers of their responsibilities. The design and manufacturing requirements of this document apply to all MEWPs manufactured or remanufactured on or after the effective date, but it is not applicable to rebuilt or reconditioned MEWPs.It identifies the hazards arising from the use of MEWPs and describes methods for the elimination or reduction of these hazards.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 17268-1:20xx Ed 1 | Gaseous hydrogen land vehicle refuelling connection devices Part 1: Flow capacities up to and including 120 g/s. *Specifies the design, safety and operation characteristics of gaseous hydrogen land vehicle (GHLV) refuelling connectors.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 19880-2:20xx Ed 1 | Gaseous hydrogen - Fuelling stations Part 2: Dispensers and dispensing systems. *Specifies safety requirements and test methods for the components and systems that enable the transfer of compressed hydrogen to a hydrogen vehicle, as addressed in ISO 19880-1, by a hydrogen dispenser with dispensing pressures up to the H70 pressure class designation.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 19880-3:20xx Ed 1 | Gaseous hydrogen - Fuelling stations Part 3: Valves. *Provides the requirements and test methods for the safety performance of high pressure gas valves that are used in gaseous hydrogen stations of up to the H70 designation.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 19887-1:20xx Ed 1 | Gaseous Hydrogen - Fuel system components for hydrogen-fuelled vehicles Part 1: Land vehicles. *Establishes requirements for newly produced compressed hydrogen gas fuel system components.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 21420:XXXX | Protective gloves - General requirements and test methods. *This document specifies* | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ed 1 | *the general requirements and relevant test procedures for glove design and construction, innocuousness, comfort and efficiency, as well as the marking and information supplied by the manufacturer applicable to all protective gloves. It can also apply to arm protectors and gloves permanently incorporated in containment enclosures. Gloves and hand protectors such as mittens, pot holders and arm protection are covered by this document.* | |
| SANS 22734-1:20xx Ed 1 | Hydrogen generators using water electrolysis Part 1: Safety. *Specifies the safety requirements of hydrogen gas generation appliances or systems that use electrochemical reactions to electrolyse water to produce hydrogen, herein referred to as hydrogen generators.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 26142:20xx Ed 1 | Hydrogen detection apparatus - Stationary applications. *Defines the performance requirements and test methods of hydrogen detection apparatus that is designed to measure and monitor hydrogen concentrations in stationary applications.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 1452:20XX Ed 2 | Lighting and optics overhead projectors. *Specification covers overhead projectors for the projection by transmitted light of images on a transparent medium.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 1676-2:20xx Ed 2 | Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements Part 2: Measurement of airborne sound insulation. *Specifies a laboratory method for measuring the airborne sound insulation of building products, such as walls, floors, doors, windows, shutters, façade elements, façades, glazing, small technical elements, for instance transfer air devices, airing panels (ventilation panels), outdoor air intakes, electrical raceways, transit sealing systems and combinations, for example walls or floors with linings, suspended ceilings or floating floors.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 1676-4:20xx Ed 2 | Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements Part 4: Measurement procedures and requirements. *Specifies the basic measurement procedures for airborne and impact sound insulation of building elements in laboratory test facilities.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-4:20xx Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling Part 4: Preparation of test samples of coal. *Describes the preparation of samples of coal from the combination of primary increments to the preparation of samples for specific tests.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-5:20xx Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling - Part 5: Sampling of coke from moving streams. *Specifies procedures and requirements for the design and establishment of sampling schemes for the mechanical sampling of coke from moving streams and the methods of sampling used.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-6:20xx Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling Part 6: Coke - Preparation of test samples. *Describes the preparation of samples of coke from the combination of primary increments to the preparation of samples for specific tests.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-7:20xx Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling Part 7: Methods for determining the precision of sampling, sample preparation and testing. *Defines methods for estimating overall precision and for deriving values for primary increment variance which can be used to modify the sampling scheme to change the precision.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-8:20xx Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling Part 8: Methods of testing for bias. *Sets out principles and procedures for testing the bias of test samples of coals or cokes, taken according to the ISO 13909 series.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60059:20xx Ed 1 | IEC standard current rating. *Specifies standard current ratings for electrical devices, apparatus, instruments and equipment.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 61000-3-11:XXXX Ed 2 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 3-11: Limits - Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems - Equipment with rated current <= 75 A and subject to conditional connection. *Specifies limits for voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker caused by electrical/electronic equipment connected to public low-voltage (LV) supply systems.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 62485-6:20xx Ed 1 | Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 6: Safe operation of lithium-ion batteries in traction applications. *Applies to battery installations used for electric off-road vehicles; it does not cover the design of such vehicles.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATR 61850-90-7:20xx Ed 2 | Communication networks and systems for power utility automation Part 90-7: Object models for power converters in distributed energy resources (DER) systems. *Describes functions for power converterbased distributed energy resources (DER) systems, focused on DC-to-AC and AC-to-AC conversions and including photovoltaic systems (PV), battery storage systems, electric vehicle (EV) charging systems, and any other DER systems with a controllable power converter.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATS 62933-3-2:XXXX Ed 1 | Electrical energy storage (EES) systems - Part 3-2: Planning and performance assessment of electrical energy storage systems - Additional requirements for power | **2026-10-30** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | intensive and renewable energy sources integration related applications. *Provides the requirements for power intensive and renewable energy sources integration related applications of EES systems, including grid integration, performance indicators, sizing and planning, operation and control, monitoring and maintenance* | |
| SANS 2036:20XX Ed 1 | Good research management practice – Requirements. *specifies the requirements to be met by organisations, of any type, size and complexity that undertake research activities to demonstrate good research management practice (GRMP)* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60384-4:20xx Ed 3 | Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment Part 4: Sectional specification - Aluminium electrolytic capacitors with solid (Mn02) and non-solid electrolyte. *Applies to aluminium electrolytic capacitors with solid and non-solid electrolyte primarily intended for d.c. applications for use in electronic equipment. Covers capacitors for long-life applications and capacitors for general-purpose applications.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 61000-1-2:20XX Ed 3 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 1-2: General - Methodology for the achievement of functional safety of electrical and electronic systems including equipment with regard to electromagnetic phenomena. *Establishes a methodology for the achievement of functional safety only with regard to the electromagnetic phenomena of electrical and electronic systems and installations, as installed and used under operational conditions.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60335-2 17:XXXX Ed 4 | Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety Part 2-17: Particular requirements for blankets, pads, clothing and similar flexible heating appliances. *Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads, clothing and other flexible appliances that heat the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60335-2-27:XXXX Ed 6 | Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety -Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation. *Deals with the safety of electrical appliances incorporating emitters for exposing the skin to optical radiation (wavelength 100 nm to 1 mm), for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60335-2-40:XXXX Ed 7 | Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety Part 2-40: Particular requirements for electrical heat pumps, air-conditioners and dehumidifiers. *Deals with the safety of electric heat pumps, including sanitary hot water heat pumps, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers incorporating motor-compressors and hydronic fan coils units, their maximum rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 600 V for all other appliances.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 61000-2-4:20XX Ed 2 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 2-4: Environment — Compatibility levels in power distribution systems in industrial locations for low-frequency conducted disturbances. *Deals with conducted disturbances in the frequency range from 0 kHz to 9 kHz.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 3452-2:XXXX Ed 3 | Non-destructive testing - Penetrant testing Part 2: Testing of penetrant materials. *Specifies the technical requirements and test procedures for penetrant materials for their type testing and batch testing. Also details on-site control tests and methods.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 740-2:XXXX Ed 2 | General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C. *Specifies a general method of test for determining the mass fraction in percent of matter volatile at a temperature of 105 °C in a sample of pigment or extender. This method is applicable to pigments and extenders that are stable at 105 °C.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 904-2:XXXX Ed 2 | Leather - Chemical tests - Preparation of chemical test samples. *Specifies a method for the preparation of a test sample of leather for chemical analysis.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 62386-101:20xx Ed 3 | Digital addressable lighting interface - Part 101: General requirements - System components. *Applies to system components in a bus system for control by digital signals of electronic lighting equipment*. | **2026-10-30** |
| SATS 61508-3-2:20xx Ed 1 | Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 3-2: Requirements and guidance in the use of mathematical and logical techniques for establishing exact properties of software and its documentation. *Covers the general assurance of dependable software used in critical operational-technology (OT) which is running on hardware devices which are specified as part of the OT application*. | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-3:20XX Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling Part 3: Sampling of coal from stationary lots. *This document specifies procedures for the mechanical sampling of coal from stationary lots, for example, from wagons, barges, ships and stockpiles. These* | **2026-10-30** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *procedures are to be used when it is not possible to sample the lots during loading or discharge according to ISO 13909-2. Procedures for sample preparation are given in ISO 13909-4. This document is applicable to mechanical sampling from stationary coal lots, to obtain samples from which test samples for the determination of moisture, and for general analysis including physical and chemical tests, can be prepared in accordance with the requirements and recommendations set out in ISO 13909-4. In this document, the principles and procedures for designing a sampling scheme are given, together with typical examples of applications; in addition, practices for the execution of sampling in different sampling situations are described. The methods described are limited to those on which it is possible to conduct a test for bias.* | |
| SANS 13909-2:20XX Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling - Part 2: Sampling of coal from moving streams. *Specifies procedures and requirements for the design and establishment of mechanical samplers for the sampling of coal from moving streams and describes the methods of sampling used.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 13909-1:20XX Ed 3 | Coal and coke - Mechanical sampling - Part 2: Sampling of coal from moving streams. *Specifies procedures and requirements for the design and establishment of mechanical samplers for the sampling of coal from moving streams and describes the methods of sampling used.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60904-1-1:XXXX Ed 1 | Photovoltaic devices - Part 1-1: Measurement of current-voltage characteristics of multi-junction photovoltaic (PV) devices. *Describes procedures for the measurement of the current-voltage characteristics of multi-junction photovoltaic devices in natural or simulated sunlight. It is applicable to single PV cells, sub-assemblies of such cells or entire PV modules.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 17236:20XX Ed 2 | Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of extension set. *Specifies a method for determining the extension set of leather. It is intended for use on upholstery leather but is applicable to all flexible leathers.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATS 63346-2-2:20xx Ed 1 | Low-voltage auxiliary power systems - Part 2-2: Design criteria - Low-voltage DC auxiliary power systems for substations. *Provides common rules and specific requirements for the design of low voltage DC auxiliary power systems (APSs) intended to be installed in substations, mainly covering the configuration of DC power sources, system wiring, electric equipment selection and physical layout*. | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 60534-1:20xx Ed 2 | Industrial-process control valves - Part 1: Control valve terminology and general considerations. *Applies to all types of industrial-process control valves (hereinafter referred to as control valves).* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATS 14076:20XX Ed1 | Environmental management - Environmental techno-economic assessment - Principles, requirements and guidance*. Provides principles, requirements and guidance for performing an environmental techno-economic assessment (eTEA). eTEAs provide economic analyses combined with an assessment of environmental impacts. This document specifies requirements for documenting the results, underlying assumptions, parameters and methodologies used in an eTEA. This document is applicable to process systems of any size or production scale.* | **2026-10-30** |
| SATS 63397:XXXX Ed1 | Photovoltaic (PV) modules - Qualifying guidelines for increased hail resistance. *This document defines additional testing requirements for modules deployed under applications or in environments where PV modules are likely to be exposed to the impact of hailstones leading to higher stress beyond the scope of the IEC 61215* series. | **2026-10-30** |

## 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 632:20xx Ed 2.2 | *Clay roofing tiles* | Amended to delete the annex on notes to purchasers | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 814:XXXX Ed 3.4 | *General purpose and aircraft hose clips (Worm-drive Type)* | Amended to delete the annex on notes to purchasers, and to update referenced standards. | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 10019:20XX | *Transportable pressure receptacles for* | Amended to update the foreword, the | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ed 9.3 | *compressed, dissolved and liquefied gases — Basic design, manufacture, use and maintenance* | clauses on design and manufacturing requirements, valves, marking, labelling, colour coding and certificates, handling, storage, transport and use, the annexes on list of acceptable manufacturing standards for gas pressure receptacles, frequency of inspections and tests for pressure receptacles, and on SCUBA and SCBA cylinder requirements, and referenced standards. | |
| SANS 1845:20XX Ed 1.2 | *Prefinished sheet metal products for interior and exterior building applications* | Amended to delete annex notes to purchasers | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 587:20xx Ed 3.4 | *Canned fish, canned marine molluscs and canned crustaceans, and products derived therefrom* | Amended to update referenced standards, and the subclause on true description of the canned fishery product. | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 700:XXXX Ed 1.2 | *Side upper leather (with a smooth corrected grain)* | Amended to delete Annex A note to purchasers | **2026-10-30** |
| SANS 534-3:20XX Ed 2.2 | *Vehicle security - Whole-of-vehicle marking Part 3: Microdot systems - Fitment under OEM control* | Amended to update the subclause on return of microdot system components. | **2026-10-30** |

# SECTION B: ISSUING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

## SCHEDULE B.1: NEW STANDARDS

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

| Standard No. and year | Title, scope and purpose |
|---|---|
| SANS 2150:2026 Ed 1 | Sanitary underwear. *Specifies the requirements and test methods for washable, reusable sanitary underwear used mainly during menstruation.* |
| SANS 2608:2026 Ed 1 | Continuous mechanical handling equipment - Belt conveyors withcarrying idlers - Calculation of operating power and tensile forces. *Specifies methods for the calculation of the operating power requirements on the driving pulley of a belt conveyor, and of the tensile forces exerted on the belt.* |
| SANS 63115-1:2026 Ed 1 | Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Sealed nickel-metal hydride cells and batteries for use in industrial applications - Part 1: Performance. *Specifies the marking, designation, tests and requirements for sealed nickel-metal hydride cells and batteries used in industrial applications, including stationary applications.* |
| SANS 16972:2026 Ed 1 | Respiratory protective devices - Vocabulary and graphical symbols. *Defines terms and specifies units of measurement for respiratory protective devices (RPDs), excluding diving apparatus. Indicates graphical symbols that can be required on RPDs, parts of RPD or instruction manuals in order to instruct the person(s) using the RPD as to its operation.* |
| SANS 19870-1:2026 Ed 1 | Hydrogen technologies - Methodology for determining the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the hydrogen supply chain Part 1: Emissions associated with the production of hydrogen up to the production gate. *Specifies a methodology for quantifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with hydrogen production, from raw material extraction up to the production gate.* |
| SATS 20000-15:2026 Ed 1 | Information technology - Service management - Part 15: Guidance on the application of Agile and DevOps principles in a service management system. *Provides guidance on the relationship between ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 and two commonly used frameworks, Agile and DevOps* |
| SANS 37003:2026 Ed 1 | Fraud control management systems - Guidance for organizations managing the risk of fraud. *Provides guidance for organizations for the development, implementation and maintenance of an effective fraud control management system.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| SATS 38508:2026 Ed 1 | Information technology - Governance of IT - Governance implications of the use of a shared digital service platform among ecosystem organizations. *Provides guidance for members of governing bodies of organizations on the effective, efficient and acceptable use of a shared digital service platform among ecosystem organizations.* |
| SANS 62683-1:2026 Ed 1 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Product data and properties for information exchange - Part 1: Catalogue data. *Establishes the reference dictionary of the general description of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear classes based on defined properties.* |
| SANS 62040-5-3:2026 Ed 1 | Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) - Part 5-3: DC output UPS - Performance and test requirements. *Establishes the performance and test requirements applied to movable, stationary and fixed electronic DC uninterruptible power systems (DC UPS) that are supplied from an AC voltage source not exceeding 1 000 V,deliver a DC output voltage not exceeding 1 500 V,incorporate an energy storage device, and have a primary function to ensure continuity of DC power to loads.* |
| SANS 62902:2026 Ed 1 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Product data and properties for information exchange - Part 1: Catalogue data. *Establishes the reference dictionary of the general description of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear classes based on defined properties.* |
| SANS 62909-2:2026 Ed 1 | Bi-directional grid-connected power converters - Part 2: Interface of GCPC and distributed energy resources. *Specifies GCPC interface requirements for particular distributed energy resources, namely electric vehicle (EV), battery, and photovoltaic (PV) systems.* |

## SCHEDULE B.2: AMENDED STANDARDS

The following standards have been amended in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

| Standard No. and year | Title, scope and purpose |
|---|---|
| SANS 304:2026 Ed 3.3 | Linen threads for footwear. *Amended to update referenced standards.* |
| SANS 1373:2026 Ed 1.3 | Chain-link fencing and its wire accessorie. *Amended to remove the appendix on notes to purchasers.* |
| SANS 727:2026 Ed 2.4 | Windows and doors made from rolled mild steel sections. *Amended to remove the appendix on notes to purchasers.* |
| SANS 10160-6:2026 Ed 1.2 | Basis of structural design and actions for buildings and industrial structures Part 6: Actions induced by cranes and machinery. *Amended to update referenced standards.* |
| SANS 10220:2026 Ed 1.3 | The selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment. *Amended to update referenced standards.* |
| SANS 60598-2-11:2026 Ed 2.1 | Luminaires Part 2-11: Particular requirements - Aquarium luminaires. *Amended to update the clauses on terms and definitions, classification of luminaires, marking, construction, external and internal wiring, endurance tests and thermal tests, and on resistance to dust, solid objects and moisture.* |
| SANS 61427-2:2026 Ed 1.1 | Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage - General requirements and methods of test - Part 2: On-grid applications. *Amended to add the annex on supplemental test profile for frequency regulation duty service, and to update referenced standards*. |

## SCHEDULE B.3: Revised STANDARDS

The following standards have been revised in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

| Standard No. and year | Title, scope and purpose |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| SANS 9001:2026 Ed 6 | Quality management systems – Requirements. *Specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.* |
| SANS 19011:2026 Ed 4 | Guidelines for auditing management systems. *Provides guidance on auditing management systems, including auditing principles, managing audit programmes, conducting audits, and evaluating the competence of individuals involved in the audit process.* |
| SANS 60034-25:2026 Ed 4 | Rotating electrical machines - Part 25: AC electrical machines used in power drive systems - Application guide. *Describes the performance characteristics of AC electrical machines for use on converter supplies. For electrical machines specifically designed for converter duty application design features are defined.* |
| SANS 60086-4:2026 Ed 6 | Primary batteries Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries. *Specifies tests and requirements for primary lithium batteries to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse.* |
| SANS 60095-4:2026 Ed 3 | Lead-acid starter batteries Part 4: Dimensions of batteries for heavy vehicles. *Applies to lead-acid batteries used for starting, lighting and ignition of heavy trucks, commercial vehicles, busses and agricultural trucks.* |
| SANS 60456:2026 Ed 3 | Washing machines for household use - Methods for measuring the performance. *Specifies methods for measuring the performance of electric washing machines for household use, with or without heating devices, and utilising cold and/or hot water supply, including those which specify the use of no detergent for normal use.* |
| SANS61000-4-4:2026 Ed 3 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test. *Relates to the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment to repetitive electrical fast transients.* |
| SANS 61204-3:2026 Ed 3 | Low-voltage switch mode power supplies - Part 3: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). *Specifies the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements for switch mode power supply (SMPS) units supplied by source voltages up to 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC providing AC and/or DC output(s), except inverter output(s) establishing AC mains* |
| SANS 61400-25-6:2026 Ed 2 | Wind energy generation systems Part 25-6: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants - Logical node classes and data classes for condition monitoring. *Specifies the information models related to condition monitoring for wind power plants and the information exchange of data values related to these models.* |
| SANS 61800-7-1:2026 Ed 2 | Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems Part 7-1: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems - Interface definition. *Specifies a generic interface between power drive system(s) (PDS) and the application control program in a controller.* |
| SANS 61951-2:2026 Ed 2 | Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Secondary sealed cells and batteries for portable applications - Part 2: Nickel-metal hydride. *Specifies marking, designation, dimensions, tests and requirements for secondary sealed nickel-metal hydride small prismatic, cylindrical and button cells and batteries, suitable for use in any orientation, for portable applications* |
| SANS 62040-3:2026 Ed 3 | Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements. *Specifies performance and test requirements of a complete UPS and, where applicable, of individual UPS functional units.* |
| SANS 62561-2:2026 Ed 3 | Lightning protection system components (LPSC) Part 2: Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes. *Specifies the requirements and tests for metallic conductors (other than "natural" conductors) that form part of the air-termination and down-conductor systems, and metallic earth electrodes that form part of the earth-termination system.* |

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 (https://www.sabs.co.za/documents-for-public-enquiry)

## SCHEDULE C: ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD OFFICE

Copies of the standards mentioned in this notice (Schedule B) can be obtained from the Head Office of the South African Bureau of Standards at 1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

## NOTICE 4225 OF 2026

**COMPETITION TRIBUNAL**

**NOTIFICATION OF COMPLAINT REFERRAL**

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

| Case No. | Complainant | Respondent | Date received | Sections of the Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CR122Sep26 | Competition Commission | iOCO Ltd (Formerly EOH Mthombo (Pty) Ltd) | 16/09/2026 | 4(1)(b)(i),4(1)(b)(iii) |
| CR131Sep26 | Competition Commission | GE South Africa (Pty) Ltd | 30/09/2026 | 8(1)(c) |
| CR132Sep26 | Competition Commission | Philips SA Commercial (Pty) Ltd | 30/09/2026 | 8(1)(c),8(1)(d)(ii) |
| CR133Sep26 | Competition Commission | Siemens Healthcare (Pty) Ltd | 30/09/2026 | 8(1)(c),8(1)(d)(ii) |
| CRP145Oct26 | Hulpak (Pty) Ltd | Hulamin Operations (Pty) Ltd | 15/10/2026 | 8(1)(d)(ii),8(1)(c) |

**The Chairperson**
**Competition Tribunal**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

## NOTICE 4226 OF 2026

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LM109Aug26 | Brenthurst Retirement (Pty) Ltd | Coral Cover Retirement (Pty) Ltd | 05/10/2026 | Approved |
| LM120Sep26 | Community Property Company (Pty) Ltd | Ragnarak Trading (Pty) Ltd | 05/10/2026 | Approved |
| LM046Jun26 | Shoprite Checkers (Pty) Ltd | The Liquor Stores Businesses of Picardirebel | 07/10/2026 | Approved Subject to Conditions |
| LM003Apr26 | Woolworths (Pty) Ltd | In2food Holdings (Pty) Ltd | 07/10/2026 | Approved Subject to Conditions |
| LM116Sep26 | HN Motor Holdings (Pty) Ltd | NMI Durban South Motors (Pty) Ltd | 08/10/2026 | Approved |

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

## NOTICE 4227 OF 2026

### INVITATION FOR NOMINATIONS OF PERSONS TO SERVE AS MEMBERS OF THE REGULATING COMMITTEE FOR AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA (ACSA) SOC LTD AND AIR TRAFFIC AND NAVIGATION SERVICES (ATNS) SOC LTD

The Minister of Transport hereby calls for nominations for persons to serve as members of the Regulating Committee ("the Committee"). The Committee for ACSA and ATNS is a statutory body established in terms of section 11 of the Airports Company Act No. 44 of 1993 to, *inter alia*, ensure that both ACSA and ATNS do not abuse their monopoly positions; ensure that both companies are able to finance their obligations and have reasonable prospects of earning commercial returns on capital employed; promote the safe, efficient, economical and profitable operations of both companies; etc.

The Minister of Transport intends to appoint five (5) suitably qualified individuals to serve as members of the Committee for a period of three (3) years or until all transport economic regulation functions migrate under the Transport Economic Regulator, whichever occurs first. Members must be fully committed to Committee's work and must possess extensive experience in at least one of the following areas: the civil aviation industry, finance, corporate governance, economics, project management, law and regulatory and institutional framework. Nominated persons must not be employed in terms of Public Service Act, 1994

Members of the public are invited to nominate persons with the required knowledge and skills. A nomination must contain the full names and contact details of the person making the nomination, a signed acceptance of the nomination by the nominee, ID copy and Curriculum Vitae of the nominee providing, amongst others, the nominee's:

- Full name and gender
- Contact address, telephone and e-mail address.
- Previous experience and relevant expertise, quoting dates and organisations concerned.
- Academic qualifications.
- Other Board membership(s)

Interviews and security screening will be conducted for nominees who are shortlisted. The Committee is required to meet at least once a month during normal working hours between 07h00 and 16h30 but not more than four (4) times a month. Remunerations of members will be in accordance with the National Treasury guidelines. For compensation for the preparation of meetings, only two (2) days will be allowed for each meeting.

The nominations for suitably qualified persons accompanied by the required documents must be forwarded to: The Director-General, Department of Transport, Private Bag x193, Pretoria, 0001 or reach out to Ms Charmaine Mathonsi at Tel: 012 309 3939 or E-mail: MathonsC@dot.gov.za and Ms Motlalepula Kgagudi at Tel: 012 309 3703 or E-mail: OwagengM@dot.gov.za

**Nominations received after the closing date will not be considered**

transport
Department:
Transport
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The closing date for the nominations:
**12 November 2026**

**BOARD NOTICE 1003 OF 2026**

**FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY**

**FINANCIAL MARKETS ACT, 2012**

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE JSE INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY DERIVATIVES RULES (IRC): BOND CCP

The Financial Sector Conduct Authority ("FSCA") hereby gives notice under section 71(3)(b)(ii) of the Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No. 19 of 2012) that the proposed amendments to the JSE rules have been published on the official website of the FSCA (www.fsca.co.za) for public comment. All interested persons who have any objections to the proposed amendments are hereby called upon to lodge their objections with the FSCA on email: Queries.Marketinfrastructures@fsca.co.za within a **period of fourteen (14) days** from the date of publication of this notice.

Snaicker

Mr Shreelin Naicker
Head of Department
Markets, Issuers and Intermediaries Department
**Financial Sector Conduct Authority**

## BOARD NOTICE 1004 OF 2026

### ROAD ACCIDENT FUND

### ADJUSTMENT OF STATUTORY LIMIT IN RESPECT OF CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF INCOME AND LOSS OF SUPPORT

The Road Accident Fund hereby, in accordance with section 17(4A)(a) of the Road Accident Fund Act, No. 56 of 1996, adjusts and makes known that the amounts referred to in su bsection 17(4)(c) are hereby adjusted to **R394 325.00**, with effect from **31 October 2026**, to counter the effects of CPI inflation.

Note: The CPI index based on the new "basket and weights" was used to calculate this adjustment, **effective from 31 October 2026** (with base year December 2024 = 100). The CPI index for May 2008 was 43.7 due to the December 2024 rebasing. The CPI index for August 2026 was 107.7. This adjustment was calculated by multiplying the R 160 000 limit by 107.7/43.7.

## RAADSKENNISGEWING 1004 VAN 2026

### PADONGELUKFONDS

### AANPASSING VAN STATUTÊRE LIMIET TEN OPSIGTE VAN EISE VIR VERLIES AAN INKOMSTE EN ONDERHOUD

Die Padongelukfonds maak ooreenkomstig artikel 17(4A)(a) van die Padongelukfondswet, No. 56 van 1996 bekend dat, met effek vanaf **31 Oktober 2026**, die bedrae waarna verwys word in subartikel 17(4)(c) aangepas word tot **R394 325.00**, ten einde die uitwerking van VPI inflasie teen te werk.

Neem kennis: Die VPI indeks gebasseer op die nuwe "mandjie en gewigte" is gebruik om hierdie aanpassing, **effektief vanaf 31 Oktober 2026**, te bereken (met basisjaar Desember 2024 = 100). Die heraangepaste VPI indeks vir Mei 2008 is 43.7 as gevolg van die Desember 2024 aanpassing. Die VPI indeks vir Augustus 2026 was 107.7. Hierdie aanpassing was bereken deur die R 160 000 limiet te vermenigvuldig met 107.7/43.7.

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6053, 748 6061, 748 6065

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