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government
printing

Department:
Government Printing Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH ALERT: SCAM WARNING!!!

TO ALL SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

Example of e-mails these fraudsters are using:

PROCUREMENT@GPW-GOV.ORG

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fake Tenders

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

How tender scams work

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

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

OR

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

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

Protect yourself from being scammed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

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

EXTRA-ORDINARY

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

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at **R3026.32** 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.gpwnonline.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
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
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 be 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.gpwnonline.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:

Government Printing Works

149 Bosman Street

Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85

Pretoria

0001

GPW Banking Details:

Bank: ABSA Bosman Street

Account No.: 405 7114 016

Branch Code: 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

E-mail: submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za

E-mail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

Fax: 012-323-9574

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6346

27 June 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 [1] of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that the land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged by Mr. James Elmon Nkosi [Identity 480111 5590 082] under file reference KRP 10910 on the property mentioned hereunder in the City of Mbombela Local Municipality, Ehlanzeni District, Mpumalanga Province:


PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

MOUNT BEKKER 237 JU

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 3 of the farm Mount Bekker 237 JU	Bergsaam Trust	T11238/2019	171.8810 Ha (Extent under claim is 44.6589Ha)	None	None	None

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga Province will investigate all the land claims in terms of the provisions of the Act, any party interested in the above mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit within **30 [thirty days]** from the date of the publication of this notice any comments, or further information to:

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights
Private Bag X7201
Witbank
1035


MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
DATE: 2025/06/03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6347

27 June 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that a land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged by the late Mr. Nguni Ojive Simon, [ID No. 240102 5270 081] on behalf of the Nguni family on the property mentioned hereunder situated in the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality in the Mpumalanga Province: [KRP: 2295]

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

Portion 3 of the farm Langkloof 265 JS

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 3 of the farm Langkloof 265 JS	Boshoff Jacobus Nicolaas	T6002/2017	438.1376	B2295/2017	First Rand Bank Ltd	None

The affected hectares on Portion 3 of the farm Langkloof 265 JS measures 20.0000ha in total extent of the claimed land.

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that a land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged by the late Mr. Nguni Otiwe Simon, [ID No. 240102 5270 081] on behalf of the Nguni family on the property mentioned hereunder situated in the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality in the Mpumalanga Province: [KRP: 2295]

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga Province will investigate all the claims in terms of the provisions of the Act, any party interested in the above mentioned property is hereby invited to submit within 30 [Thirty days] from the date of publication of this notice to submit any comments, or further information to:

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights

Private Bag X 11330

Nelspruit

1200

Or

30 Samora Machel Drive

Restitution House

Nelspruit

1200

TEL NO: 013 756 6000

FAX NO: 013 752 3859



MR. L. H. MAPHUTHA

COMMISSIONER FOR RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

DATE: 2024/06/25

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6348

27 June 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 [1] of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that the land claim for **Restitution of Land Rights** has been lodged by Mr. Johannes Mnatal Myele [Identity 550606 6196 081] under file reference KRP 9274 on the property mentioned hereunder in the Thaba Chweu Local Municipality, Ehlanzeni District, Mpumalanga Province:

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

BOSCHJESKOP 250 JT

Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 08 of the farm Boschjeskop 250 JT	M T O FORESTRY PTY LTD	T804/2015	393.2698 Ha (Extent under claim is 54.9777Ha)	Yes	Standard Bank of South African Ltd	B258/2015 B3166/2016

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga Province will investigate all the land claims in terms of the provisions of the Act, any party interested in the above mentioned properties is hereby invited to submit within **30 [thirty days]** from the date of the publication of this notice any comments, or further information to:

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights
Private Bag X7201
Witbank
1035

MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DATE: 2025/06/03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6349

27 June 2025

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 [ACT 22 OF 1994] AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 [Act 22 of 1994] as amended, that a land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged by Mr. Sikhosana Geelbooi Joseph, [ID No. 460830 5489 086] on behalf of the Sikhosana family on the property mentioned hereunder situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in the Mpumalanga Province: [KRP: 9859]

CURRENT PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

Portion 10 of the farm De Bank of Vaalbank 280 IS						
Description of property	Owner of Property	Title Deed Number	Extent of Property	Bonds	Bond Holder	Other Endorsements
Portion 10 of the farm De Bank of Vaalbank 280 IS	Spingbokdraai Boedery (Pty) Ltd	T66327/2004	271.3169ha	None	None	None

The affected hectares on Portion 10 of the farm De Bank of Vaalbank 280 IS measures 24.0000ha in total extent of the claimed land.

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11(1) of the Restitution of the Land Rights Act 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) as amended, that a land claim for Restitution of Land Rights has been lodged by Mr. Sikkhosana Geelhoodi Joseph, [ID No. 460830 5489 086] on behalf of the Sikkhosana family on the property mentioned hereunder situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District in the Mpumalanga Province: [KRP: 9859]

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Mpumalanga Province will investigate all the claims in terms of the provisions of the Act, any party interested in the above mentioned property is hereby invited to submit within 30 [Thirty days] from the date of publication of this notice to submit any comments, or further information to:

Commissioner for Restitution of Land Rights

Private Bag X 11330

Nelspruit

1200

Or

30 Samora Machel Drive

Restitution House

Nelspruit

1200

TEL NO: 013 756 6000

FAX NO: 013 752 3859


MR. L. H. MAPHUTHA
COMMISSIONER FOR RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

DATE: 03-06-2024

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6350

27 June 2025

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

Reference : 6/2/3/D/54/734/2194/81

Claimant : William Richard Duxbury

Property Description : Erf 20 Somerset East, Blue Crane Municipality, Sarah Baartman District, Eastern Cape Province

Extent of Land : 6167 Square Metres

Title Deed : T15728/1989

Date Claim Submitted : 12 November 1998

Current Owner : Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk (Somerset Oss)

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 ninety (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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6351

27 June 2025

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994
(ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11A(4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994 as amended, due to an error in the gazette notice 50311 of 2024 dated the 22nd March 2024.

The above-mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to specify the following correct Reference Number under claim.

Reference No. : KRO – 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/23

Claimant : Mr. Bertie Du Preez

Property Description	Extant of the Land	Title Deed
Remaining extent of Farm 658	3987 SQM	T 12774/2018
1/3 RD Share in Farm No. 649	16003H/A	T 774/2016

Stockenstrom/Mpofu, Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, Amathole District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

Date Submitted : 16 September 1997

Current Owner : National Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Current Land Use : Grazing land

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.

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. Lejane Maphutha
Regional Land Claims Commissioner

Date: 2025/04/07

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6352

27 June 2025

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS
ACT, 1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

WHEREAS Ms N.M. Tembani lodged a claim which was published in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994
And

WHEREAS during the investigation of the land claims, the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Eastern Cape Province has reason to believe that the claim was lodged before the cut-off date as per claim form

Notice: is hereby given in terms of Section 11A(2) of the Act that at the expiry of 21 days the notice of claim previously published under section 11 (1) of the Act in Government Gazette Notice mentioned below will be withdrawn unless cause the contrary is shown to the satisfactory.

The details of the Government Gazette Notice no 1544 of 2005 in the Government Gazette no.27892 of 19 August 2005, relates to the following

REFERENCE	: 6/2/3/D/57/0/0/8
CLAIMANT	: N. M. Tembani
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	: Erf 3, Paterson
EXTENT OF LAND	: 1487 m ²
TITLE DEED	: T14133/1984
DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED	: 12/03/1998
CURRENT OWNER	: Old Apostolic Church of Africa

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

- a) The properties that were gazetted are not under claim.

Notice is further given that at the expiry of the aforesaid 21 days period, the office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner shall, unless cause to the contrary has been shown to his satisfaction, withdrawn the notice of claim in accordance with provisions of the section 11A (2) of the Act.

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 AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6353

27 June 2025

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994
(ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11A(4) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No, 22 of 1994 as amended, due to an error in the gazette notice 1382 of 1997 dated the 26 September 1997.

The above-mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to specify the following correct Reference Number under claim and extent.

Reference No. : KRO – 6/2/2/D/1086/0/0/80

Claimant : Mr. Peni Mafalala

Property Description	Extant of the Land	Title Deed
Piece of land in Madakana Location No.3 in Herschel District, Sterkspruit	51 ha	Unregistered
Sterkspruit, Senqu Local Municipality, Joe Gqabi District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.		

Date Submitted : 5th of June 1995

Current Owner : National Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Current Land Use : Grazing land

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

- When the claim was gazetted it transpired that there was an error in stating the correct reference number and extent was determined through a mapping exercise with claimants after initial publication

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: 2025/03/25

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6354

27 June 2025

AMENDMENT OF GAZETTE 248 OF 2006 AS CONTAINED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NUMBER 28519 IN RESPECT OF ERF 471, BEDFORD, NXUBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 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. 248 of 2006 dated 24 February 2006 as the gazette notice was published.

The above mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to correct claim reference under claim:

REFERENCE : 6/2/3/D/60/712/134/64

CLAIMANT : FE MENE (On behalf of Methodist Church of Southern Africa in Bedford)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT OF LAND
Erf 471, Bedford	6167 m ²

Property is situated in Erf 471, Bedford, Nxuba Local Municipality, Amathole District in the Eastern Cape Province.

TITLE DEED : T29786/1977

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 25/11/1998

BOND HOLDER : None

CURRENT OWNER : Nxuba Local Municipality

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 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 AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6355

27 June 2025

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT,
1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

Reference	: 6/2/3/D/57/0/0/8
Claimant	: N. M. Tembani
Property Description	: Erf 1, Paterson
Extent of Land	: 2974 m²
Title Deed	: T14133/1984
Date Claim Submitted	: 12/03/1998
Current Owner	: Old Apostolic Church of Africa

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 (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 AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6356

27 June 2025

AMENDMENT OF GAZETTE 1328 AND 1329 OF 2001 AS CONTAINED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NUMBER 22326 IN RESPECT OF FARM NO. 422 AND FARM NO. 379 STOCKENSTROOM AMATHOLE DISTRICT, 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 nos. 1328 and 1329 of 2001 dated 08 June 2001, as the gazette notice was published before Rule 3 Research Report conducted.

The above mentioned gazette notice is hereby amended to correct properties under claim:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/112

CLAIMANT : Joseph Martin

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT OF LAND
1/72 Farm No. 422, Stockenstroom	0.013888 Ha
1/72 Farm No. 379, Stockenstroom	0.013888 Ha

All properties are situated in Stockenstroom, Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, Amathole District in the Eastern Cape Province.

TITLE DEED : T10472/1941

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 18/09/1998

BOND HOLDER : None

CURRENT OWNER : Department of Agriculture and land Reform and Rural Development

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 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 AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6357

27 June 2025

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS
ACT, 1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/112

CLAIMANT : Mr. Joseph Martin
(On behalf of Richard Martin)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION : 1/72 share of Farm 379 Stockenstroom
Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality
in the Eastern Cape Province

EXTENT OF LAND : 0.013888 Ha

TITLE DEED : T10472/1941

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 18/09/1998

CURRENT OWNER : Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and
Rural Development

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 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 AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**NO. 6358****27 June 2025****GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS
ACT, 1994 (ACT NO.22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994 as amended) that a claim for restitution of land rights on:

REFERENCE : 6/2/2/D/1078/0/0/112

CLAIMANT : Mr. Joseph Martin
(On behalf of Richard Martin)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION : 1/72 share of Farm 422 Stockenstroom
Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality
in the Eastern Cape Province

EXTENT OF LAND : 0.013888 Ha

TITLE DEED : T10472/1941

DATE CLAIM SUBMITTED : 18/09/1998

CURRENT OWNER : Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and
Rural Development

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 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

FINANCIAL SECTOR CONDUCT AUTHORITY

NO. 6359

27 June 2025

VARIOUS RETIREMENT FUNDS (IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS OF ALL MEMBERS AND BENEFICIARIES – 21 July 2025

Messrs Steve Naylor, Abdool Sahib and Robert MacDonald's appointments as liquidator to the funds was approved by the then Registrar of Pension Funds in terms of section 28(2) of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No. 24 of 1956) (Pension Funds Act).

Messrs Steve Naylor, Abdool Sahib and Robert MacDonald passed away without having finalised the liquidations of the funds that they were appointed liquidator for. It is necessary for replacement liquidators to be appointed.

In terms of section 28(13) of the Pension Funds Act read with section 377 of the Companies Act, 1973, the Financial Sector Conduct Authority has instructed a meeting of the members and beneficiaries of the fund, for the purpose of the nomination and appointment of a replacement liquidator. The replacement liquidator will be tasked with bringing the fund's affairs to finality.

The meeting will be held remotely, using the Microsoft Teams meeting platform and members and beneficiaries that don't have the facility will be given an opportunity to vote beforehand. This meeting will be facilitated by the fund administrator, Liberty Group Limited and be chaired by the FSCA.

Invitations to the meeting will be sent out by the meeting co-ordinator, Ms Cornel Jacobs. Members are requested to produce their identity document and proof of membership for identification purpose. The meeting will take place from **9am South African time on 21 July 2025**. Meetings for the following funds will be held at the times listed below:

PENSION FUND	FUND NUMBER	MEETING TIME
New Era Press Pension And Life Assurance Scheme	12/8/2902	09h00am
Premier Retirement Fund	12/8/15784	09h30am
Labor Construction Co Pension Fund	12/8/6095	10h00am
Lofty's Construction Pension Fund	12/8/19573	10h30am
Teleboss Retirement Fund	12/8/23226	11h00am
Reef And Rural Natal (Pty) Ltd Pension Fund (a.k.a. Lydia Natal)	12/8/34141	11h30am
Selwyn Segal Hostel Pension Fund	12/8/10013	12h00pm
Kien Hung Shipping Pension Fund	12/8/27211	12h30pm
Mark V Systems (Pty) Ltd Pension Fund	12/8/131288	13h30pm
Environmental Lazer Provident Fund	12/8/37345	14h00pm
CHS Pension Fund	12/8/25940	14h30pm
Nelplas Provident Fund	12/8/28514	15h00pm

Members will be given the opportunity to raise questions and nominate a replacement liquidator. The liquidators that have been put forward for consideration are:

- Mr Michael de Villiers, Mr Devaraj Gounden, Mr Frank Krieger or
- Mr Corne Heymans, Mr Tommie Doubell, Mr GJ Mellett

Should you have any enquiries in this regard, please contact Mr Jaco Kok by:

- Telephone: +27 82 871 3502
- Email: jaco.kok@liberty.co.za

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**NO. 6360****27 June 2025****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003****(ACT NO. 57 OF 2003)****DECLARATION OF AREA SITUATED IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE AS PART OF THE EXISTING TANKWA KAROO NATIONAL PARK IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2003)**

I, Dion Travers George, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby in terms of section 20(1)(a)(ii) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003), declare the area listed in the Schedule hereto, as part of the existing Tankwa Karoo National Park.



DR DION TRAVERS GEORGE
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULE

1. The Farm Taaibosch Plaat No. 62, Division of Sutherland, Northern Cape Province, measuring 2194. 8390 (Two One Nine Four Comma Eight Three Nine Zero) hectares and held by the Deed of Transfer No. T31278/2014.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 6361

27 June 2025

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003
(ACT NO. 57 OF 2003)****NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WITHDRAW A PORTION OF AN AREA SITUATED IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE AS PART OF THE EXISTING CAMDEBOO NATIONAL PARK IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2003)**

I, Dion Travers George, the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby, in terms of section 21(1)(b), 21(2), read with sections 31 and 33 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003), give notice of my intention to withdraw a portion of an area situated in the Eastern Cape Province as part of the existing Camdeboo National Park, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

South African National Parks (SANParks) acquired Erf 3908 situated in the district municipality of Graaff-Reinet in the Eastern Cape Province through a donation from the World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa (WWF-SA) for inclusion into the existing Camdeboo National Park. Erf 3908 was then declared as part of the existing Camdeboo National Park in terms of section 2C(1) of the National Parks Act, 1976 (Act No. 57 of 1976) by notice in the *Government Gazette* (Government Notice No. 1070, *Government Gazette* No. 28185 of 28 October 2005).

WWF-SA acquired the area from the Dr. Beyers Naude Local Municipality (the Municipality), subject to a title deed condition that requires the owner of the land to sell a portion of the land back to the Municipality should it ever be required that there be an extension of an aerodrome on a neighbouring property. The Municipality now intends to buy a portion of Erf 3908 known as Erf 7616 back from SANParks to extend the existing aerodrome. The parties (SANParks and the Municipality) have agreed to withdraw a portion of Erf 3908 known as Erf 7616 from declaration as part of the existing Camdeboo National Park.

Members of the public are invited to submit, **within sixty (60) days** from date of publication of this Notice in the *Gazette*, or in the newspaper, whichever date is the last date, written comments on my intention to withdraw the land specified in the Schedule from being declared as part of the existing Camdeboo National Park, to the following addresses:

By post to:	The Director-General Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment Attention: Mr Sydney Nkosi Private Bag X447 PRETORIA 0001
By hand to:	473 Steve Biko Street, Arcadia, PRETORIA , 0083
By mail to:	smampe@dffe.gov.za

Any enquiries in connection with the notice can be directed to Mr Sydney Nkosi at 012 399 9065, or through email: shnkosi@dfre.gov.za.

Comments received after the closing may be disregarded.



DR DION TRAVERS GEORGE
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULE

Title Deed No	Description of Property: Erf	Ownership	District	Extent (ha)
Not available	Erf 7616 (a portion of Erf 3908)	WWF-SA	Graaff-Reinet	3.7713

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6362

27 June 2025

SMALL CLAIMS COURTS ACT, 1984 (ACT NO. 61 OF 1984)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL CLAIMS COURT FOR THE AREA OF BOOYSENS

I, Andries Carl Nel, Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, under section 2 of the Small Claims Courts Act, 1984 (Act No. 61 of 1984), hereby -

- (a) establish a Small Claims Court for the adjudication of claims for the area of BooySENS, consisting of the district of Johannesburg;
- (b) determine BooySENS to be the seat of the said Court; and
- (c) determine BooySENS to be the place in that area for the holding of sessions of the said Court.



MR A C NEL, MP

DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6364

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Racumin® 3D Paste, L10218** containing **Coumatetralyl** at **0.375 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **A rodenticide used in public health for the control of Rats and Mice indoors and outdoors.**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002 Tel

no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6365

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Finale® Rat and Mouse Pellets, L9711** containing **Difethialone at 0.025 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **highly active anticoagulant bait rodenticide for control of the Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), roof rat (*Rattus rattus*) and house mouse (*Mus musculus*).**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002

Tel no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6366

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Racumin® Rat and Mouse Wax Blocks, L8465** containing **Coumatetralyl** at **0.375 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **A rodenticide used in public health for the control Norway rats, roof rats and house mouse in normal in-premise locations, including garden, home and animal dwellings, factories, warehouses, storage premises, industrial areas, food establishments and newly established plantations. For the control of Gerbils in public health environments and agricultural plantations.**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002

Tel no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6367

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Rodilon® Rat and Mouse Wax Blocks, L5356** containing **Difethialone at 0.025 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **Active anticoagulant rodenticide in block form for control of the Norway rat, roof rat and house mouse. Effective against warfarin resistant rats and mice. For use in the home, on the farm, in public health and industrial premises.**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002

Tel no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6368

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Racumin® Paste, L6401** containing **Coumatetralyl** at **0.375 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **A rodenticide used in public health for the control of rodent in all areas including dumps and animal stables.**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002

Tel no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6369

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Finale® Rat and Mouse Wax Blocks, L9643** containing **Difethialone at 0.025 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **an active rodenticide anticoagulant bait in block form for the control of the roof rat, Norway rat and house mouse. Effective against warfarin resistant rats and mice. For use on the farm and industrial premises (outside buildings, warehouses and stores).**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947) Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002

Tel no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

NO. 6370

27 June 2025

Application for derogation for the restricted use of agricultural remedies identified as substances of concern

This notice is to inform the public of administrative action being taken in relation to the approval of agricultural remedies under the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act no. 36 of 1947).

2022 Environmental Science ZA (Pty) Ltd. (Reg. No. 2022/228577/07) hereby informs the public of its intention to submit an application for derogation for the registered agricultural remedy **Racumin® Tracking Powder, L2800** containing **Coumatetralyl at 7.5 g/kg**, identified as a substance of concern due to its classification as a reproductive toxin category 1B according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; for the following use in South Africa: **A rodenticide used in public health for the control of the Norway rat, roof rat and house mouse. For use in and around human and animal dwellings, factories, warehouses, and other storage premises. For control of Gerbils in agricultural situations.**

As per the requirements of the “Regulations relating to agricultural remedies” of August 2023, a risk assessment was conducted for the proposed end uses and the public is hereby invited to review the risk assessment report and submit comments in relation to the proposed application. This report can be accessed online via the following website: [Rodenticide line - Derogation documents](#) or in hard copy at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (20 Steve Biko Street, Agriculture Building, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002) during office hours (08:00 to 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, excluding public holidays). Interested parties must submit comments or objections in connection with the proposed application in writing to:

Mr. Maluta Mudzunga

The Registrar: Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Private Bag X343, Pretoria, 0001

30 Hamilton Street, Harvest House Building, Office 417, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0002

Tel no: 012 319 6530

Email to MalutaM@dalrrd.gov.za

Interested parties must submit comments or objections in relation to this application within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Comments received after this date need not be considered.

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

NO. 6371

27 June 2025

**NOTICE BY THE PRUDENTIAL AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 30(1)(f) OF
THE BANKS ACT, 1990 (ACT 94 OF 1990 – the “Banks Act”)**

Notice is hereby given for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 30(1)(f) of the Banks Act, of the consent granted by the Minister of Finance, in terms of section 54(1)(b) of the Banks Act, to the arrangement for the transfer of more than 25 per cent of the assets and/or liabilities of HSBC Bank plc – Johannesburg Branch to FirstRand Bank Limited.

Fundi Tshazibana

N Tshazibana

CEO: Prudential Authority

DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

NO. 6372

27 June 2025

**DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL BUSINESS LICENSING POLICY**

1. I, the Minister of Small Business Development, Ms. Stella Thembisa Ndabeni, hereby publish the National Business Licensing Policy as approved by Cabinet
2. The National Business Licensing Policy is published in the Government Gazette and can be accessed on the Department of Small Business Development's website at www.dsbd.gov.za


Stella Thembisa Ndabeni-Abrahams

Ms. Stella Thembisa Ndabeni (MP)
Minister of Small Business Development
Date: 09 June 2025



**small business
development**

Department:
Small Business Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL BUSINESS LICENSING POLICY (NBLP)

‘Towards a Cohesive Approach to Business Licensing’

Approved by Cabinet on 28 May 2025

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Acronyms

B-BBEE	Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DSBD	Department of Small Business Development
DEMP	Digital Economy Mission Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
NDP	National Development Plan
NISED	National Integrated Small Enterprise Development
NLBP	National Business Licensing Policy
NPDF	National Policy Development Framework
PAP	Policy Action Plan
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
SBDC	Small Business Development Corporation
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa's current business licensing framework emerged from discriminatory practices that limited enterprise along racial lines. Restrictions in respect of land ownership, access to city centres and the granting of business licenses were a central feature of the policy framework for entrepreneurial activity in the period before the country's democratic dispensation, resulting in long-term negative impacts on the country's trading landscape.

The first phase of removing barriers to business licensing was pursued through the Business Act No. 71 of 1991 (the Business Act), which repealed 18 national Acts of Parliament and amended and/or repealed provincial ordinances of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal administrations. The Act decentralised licensing power, with the local authority designated as the principal actor in the granting of the general business license. Guided by the 1991 Act, which remains in place, municipalities have developed and implemented their jurisdictions' business licensing policies and procedures. These cover the sale, supply and hawking of perishable foodstuffs and meals, the provision of entertainment and selected health facilities, and accommodation services.

In practice, the implementation of the business licensing function has been uneven, with effective implementation in place in better-resourced municipalities and metropolitan authorities, while most under-resourced municipalities have ineffective systems and procedures. As such, notwithstanding the improvements brought about by the Business Act, a coherent licensing regime has been lacking.

Since its first enactment, the Business Act has been successfully amended once, in 1993, mainly to provide for the power of the Minister to amend Schedule 2, which identifies the categories of businesses that require the general business license, as well as provides powers for licensing authorities to impound goods and equipment where appropriate. A more comprehensive review process initiated in 2010 was not brought to finality after the gazetting of the *Licensing of Businesses Bill* by the Trade and Industry Ministry in March 2013. Consequently, the legislative framework governing business licensing has not kept up with various key developments in the context such as the introduction of the Constitutional order through the Constitution of

South Africa Act No. 108 of 1996, the re-organisation of local governance through the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 and evolving developments in the country's socio-economic realities.

The National Business Licensing Policy (NBLP) represents a second phase of instituting a responsive and updated business licensing framework relative to the current and envisaged future contexts. It actively promotes streamlining and common approaches in the granting of general business licenses and seeks to minimise undue burdens in the licensing process. It draws from Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution which designate trade and the regulation thereof as functional areas of concurrent National and Provincial legislative competency, and street trading as an exclusive area of Provincial legislative competence. A national policy to guide both Provincial and Local government in the exercise of their constitutional mandate in respect of business licensing matters is in line with national competence. The NBLP also seeks to further the objectives of the National Development Plan, 2030 (NDP) which encourages the advancement of a conducive business environment by organs of state and calls for smart and effective licensing arrangements to facilitate the reduction of red tape. A uniform national licensing policy provides predictability and helps lessen the regulatory burden on the business sector.

The policy adopts the following broad principles:

- *Dedicated Intergovernmental coordination and the effective streamlining of related policy frameworks and legislation.* The implementation of formalised coordination mechanisms is central to the vision of a common and simplified business licensing framework;
- *Business licensing is a regulatory rather than a fiscal tool.* Fees charged to license applicants should be intended to recoup the administrative costs associated with issuing the license rather than the generation of revenue;
- *Exemptions may be granted in respect of categories of businesses in pursuit of the overarching goals of the NBLP.* The application of exemptions should be managed in a transparent manner and reviewed when necessary;
- *Non-citizens are permitted to participate in the social and economic life of South Africa including engaging in trade.* The conditions set out in the Immigration Act

of 2002 as amended should guide the nature and form of such participation in addition to the laws and regulations governing the licensing of trading activities;

- *The NBLP seeks to give effect to section 22 of the Constitution which specifies the right to choose a trade, occupation and profession for citizens.* In this regard, the Constitutional Court has determined that the section, in specifically referring to citizens rather than “everyone”, gives scope for the prioritisation of citizens in some instances¹;
- *Redress measures adopted within the NBLP are grounded in the country’s existing constitutional and legal framework.* The Constitution and targeted acts such as the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework, the Public Finance Management Act and the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act establish a comprehensive setting from which to draw and inform the incorporation of transformation in business licensing policies.

The scope of the National Business Licensing Policy is limited to the “general business license or license to conduct business”. This is a license issued by a local government to allow individuals or companies to conduct business within that local government’s geographical jurisdiction and encompasses varying sizes of businesses, either formal or informal. Separate, sector or Industry-specific licenses in respect of regulated industries, including those with safety and national security implications (gambling, mining, telecommunications and others), may be issued at either the National or Provincial level or both and fall outside the scope of the NBLP.

Since October 2020, the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) has assumed responsibility for the Business Act, 1991 and is accordingly responsible for the development of the NBLP and oversight over its implementation nationally once approved. A draft *National Business Licensing Policy* was published for Public Comment in March 2024. Inputs on the draft were received from business associations, municipalities and organised local government, government departments and private individuals. The DSBD also convened stakeholder workshops nationally and presented the draft policy at various intergovernmental forums. A Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS) review of the draft developed

¹ Union of Refugee Women and Others Vs. Private Security Industry Authority and Others 2007 (4) SA 395 (CC)

by the Department was duly approved by the SEIAS Unit in the Presidency. Inputs received through these consultative instruments were processed and incorporated as applicable into the final NBLP.

The policy is a guiding framework for the finalisation of updated National Business Licensing legislation and, in turn, local government business licensing policies. Its implementation will further be facilitated through the joint development of three-year policy action plans by the three spheres of government to ensure intergovernmental coordination in the implementation, and to foster coherence.

1. SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

“By 2030, South Africa will have created an economic environment that is conducive to the dynamic formation and expansion of new businesses” (NDP, 2012).

South Africa’s constrained economic growth relative to its socio-economic needs and aspirations is well documented. During the first decade of democracy, economic growth averaged 3% annually, but by 2013, it had declined to below 2%. Such growth rates were insufficient to address the nation’s persistently high unemployment and poverty levels. The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) identified the need for growth rates of at least 4.5% between 2005 and 2009, and 6% from 2010 to 2014 to achieve meaningful socio-economic transformation. Higher growth levels were deemed critical to halving unemployment and poverty by 2014. The economic downturn triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 to 2022 compounded existing challenges, exerting severe strain on the economy and undermining progress toward these goals.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have consistently been identified as pivotal to South Africa’s growth strategies and development outcomes. The foundational White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Small Business (1995) and the Small Business Act (1996) were instrumental in articulating a comprehensive agenda for MSME development. These frameworks facilitated the creation of dedicated institutions to support the sector and advocated for an enabling environment, including reducing regulatory burdens. Subsequent initiatives, such as the Department of Trade and Industry (the DTI) guidelines for reducing red tape in partnership with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), sought to create more favourable trading conditions, particularly at the municipal level.

Despite these efforts, however, the growth of MSMEs has remained largely stagnant. Overregulation and administrative inefficiencies – sometimes referred to as “red tape” - have often been cited as significant obstacles to business activity. Simplified and

streamlined licensing processes are therefore essential to fostering a more conducive business environment and enhancing the productivity of small and micro-enterprises.

The mandate for business licensing is rooted in Section 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which guarantees every citizen the right to freely choose their trade, occupation, or profession, subject to regulation by law. The National Business Licensing Policy (NBLP) provides a framework to guide provinces and municipalities in discharging their licensing responsibilities. By emphasising standardization and minimizing regulatory burdens, the NBLP aims to create a business-friendly environment that supports private sector growth and contributes to South Africa's broader developmental objectives.

1.2. The National Business Licensing Landscape

The main legislative framework governing trading licenses is the Business Act No. 71 of 1991. The Act was introduced following the 1987 White Paper on "*Privatization and Deregulation in the Republic of South Africa*" which underlined the need to encourage entrepreneurship inclusively and away from narrow racial lines. During this period, many apartheid laws were abolished, initially the Influx Control Act in 1986 and subsequently the Group Areas Act, the Black Land Act, the Development Trust and Land Act, and later the Population Licensing Act in 1991. These laws restricted the movement of Black people into urban areas, prevented the ownership of valuable land and limited the granting of trading licenses to the same population group. As a result, the growth of Black-owned businesses in urban areas was severely constrained. With the abolishment of these Acts, much of the legal framework controlling and restricting Black business activity was removed, and municipalities started introducing a less restrictive approach to street vending and relaxed health and labour regulations that had negatively affected micro-enterprises.

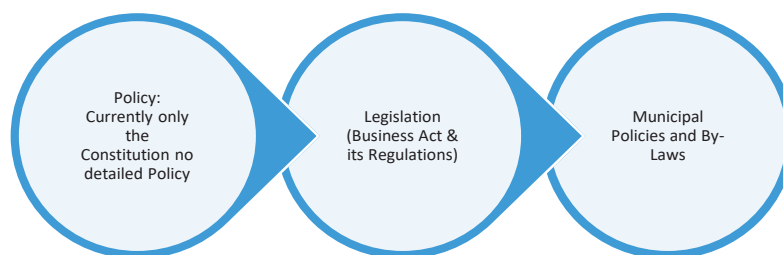
The Constitution recognises the critical role of municipalities in regulating trade and related activities. Schedule 4 of the Constitution assigns trade as a functional area of concurrent legislative competence for both national and provincial governments. Simultaneously, trading regulations are classified as a local government matter within the broader framework of concurrent national and provincial legislative authority.

Additionally, street trading is designated in Schedule 5 as a local government matter under the exclusive legislative competence of provincial governments. This municipal role is specific to metropolitan and local municipalities and excludes the 44 district municipalities.

The establishment of the new local government system was finalised in 2000, resulting in the creation of 284 municipalities categorised into three types: metropolitan, local, and district municipalities and subsequently rationalised to 257².

Current policy and legislative arrangements for the trading license are indicated below:

Figure 1: System of General Business Licensing Governance



Source: Compiled from DPME National Policy Development Framework (2020)

The figure above illustrates the instruments that make up the system of governing the general business license. The process of developing the NBLP is to complete the policy circle through specific policy guidance on how licensing should be undertaken nationally.

The Business Act outlines the powers to issue the general business license through a decentralised system of implementation mainly by municipalities. The license grants individuals or companies the authority to conduct business within the respective geographical jurisdiction of the local municipality. The Act is implemented at the sub-

² <https://sacn.org.za>

national sphere of government and in view of over 200 municipalities in existence nationally, the function is relatively dispersed.

The Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) conducted a municipal survey to evaluate the administration of general business licenses and gain insights into the implementation landscape. The findings revealed that the business licensing function is typically housed within the Local Economic Development (LED) unit of municipalities. However, only a few municipalities—primarily metropolitan ones—reported having dedicated business licensing units. In most cases, manual application systems remain in use, contributing to administrative backlogs that are largely attributed to limited personnel capacity.

The survey also highlighted that municipalities issue licenses for various types of businesses, including those involved in the sale of meals and perishable foodstuffs. Many municipalities maintain a database to record issued business licenses, which serves as a valuable tool for monitoring business activities within their jurisdictions.

In terms of enforcement, municipalities frequently conduct joint operations with state agencies such as the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the South African Revenue Service (SARS). These collaborative efforts were identified as the most common enforcement strategy.

Municipalities were further consulted on the feasibility of introducing five-year validity periods for business licenses. The majority supported this approach, citing potential benefits such as a reduction in non-compliant businesses, decreased reliance on confiscation operations by enforcement officers, and reduced administrative burdens on both business owners and municipal offices. Longer validity periods were seen as a practical step toward improving compliance and administrative efficiency.

Over the period of the implementation of the Business Act, court rulings have clarified a range of principles to inform the management of licensing of businesses to trade, and the future regulatory context. Among others, the power of the municipality to remove a street trader from a site they had occupied for a lengthy period without authorisation was confirmed in a case against the eThekweni municipality³. It was

³ Bizimana and Another v eThekweni Municipality (7262/2005) (2005) ZAKZHC 22

highlighted that the length of time in occupation of the trading spot did not do away with the obligation on the part of the trader to bring themselves into compliance with the applicable general business license requirements. The courts have also directed that powers given to inspectors should be subject to guidelines and not be unfettered; and that any goods confiscated should be stored under safe conditions and returned to the owners, with appropriate compensation paid where applicable⁴. Clarity has also been provided that refugees and asylum seekers are within their rights to apply for trading licenses⁵.

The policy framework outlined in the NBLP takes into account the above insights and their implications and integrates this understanding into the key proposed interventions.

1.3. Why a National Business Licensing Policy?

“The regulatory environment will be simplified” (NDP, 2012)

Both the National Development Plan (NDP) and the National Integrated Small Enterprise Development (NISED) strategy emphasise the importance of a simplified and coordinated regulatory environment as a cornerstone for fostering economic growth. This is particularly pertinent to the administration of general business licenses, which are managed across multiple local authority points, often resulting in fragmentation. To address this challenge, a robust policy framework is necessary to systematically promote synergy and coordination, as advocated by NISED. Such a framework should harmonise approaches at a national level while preserving the mandates of local and provincial administrations in overseeing this critical function.

The socio-economic context further underscores the urgency of these reforms. Rising unemployment and poverty levels have placed increased pressure on the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector to serve as a driver of job creation and income generation. The NDP projects that by 2030, up to 90% of new jobs will be created by small and medium enterprises. However, this potential cannot be realised

⁴ Makwicana vs EThekweni Municipality, KZN EDETEA, DTIC

⁵ Somali Association of South Africa and Others v Limpopo Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism and Others

if regulatory frameworks, such as the general business license, act as barriers rather than enablers of trade. Excessive red tape risks stifling economic activity and undermining the sector's capacity to deliver on its growth and employment potential.

Small and micro businesses are particularly vulnerable to the burdens of red tape, as they often lack the administrative resources and time to navigate complex regulatory requirements. Therefore, the general business license framework aims to minimise administrative burdens, recognising that most entities requiring these licenses fall within the small or micro enterprise category. Simplifying these processes is essential to fostering a business environment that enables, rather than impedes, economic participation and growth.

The cost impacts of Red Tape are highlighted below.

Table 1: Adapted from dti Guidelines for Reducing Municipal Red Tape (2013)

Red Tape Aspect	Impact	Impact on
Compliance Costs	Time, fees	MSMEs, the economy
Efficiency and Opportunity Costs	Reduced business activity or scope	Jobs, MSMEs
Administrative costs	Municipal activities in administering the function	The economy, MSMEs
Non-compliance	Paying fines	Non-compliant firms

Immigration

South Africa has emerged as one of the high immigrant recipient countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the resident immigrant population has increased substantially in the last three decades. This development has not been addressed systematically, including setting conditions under which foreign-owned businesses can operate, the skills and other attributes required of those businesses, and how they complement capabilities deficits in South Africa.

Digital Transformation

The global advancement of technologies and South Africa's commitment to capitalise on the opportunities it presents for the digital economy also have implications for the provision of public services. The primary objective is to achieve the National Development Plan (NDP) goals to improve digital infrastructure, create digital skills, encourage digital innovation, strengthen e-government services, stimulate digital commerce, increase cybersecurity, and promote digital transformation across vital industries. According to this plan, the government and its organs should utilise and strengthen digital government platforms for the improved efficiency and accessibility of public services. A policy of digitised and streamlined regulation processes for business licenses takes advantage of these technological advancements whilst promoting a less onerous regulatory regime, especially for businesses in digital services.

The NBLP informs the updating of the Business Act and by extension, the municipal and provincial policies to comprehensively guide the approach to general business licensing going forward. This will also serve to limit the potential for contradictory approaches and enforcement mechanisms by local and provincial authorities. Business licensing practices to address unique regional and local requirements where required will also be included in the national policy.

1.4. Vision and Policy Objectives

The vision of the NBLP is to ensure a harmonised, predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsive business licensing environment, conducive to investment, trade and enterprise development.

This policy aims to ensure standardised and common policies across the country for business licensing and the further objectives are:

- To provide a policy basis for smart and effective licensing legislation, by-laws and administrative procedures that not only contribute to reducing the

regulatory and administrative burden but also drive transformation and empowerment.

- To provide for a fair and transparent allocation of business operating licenses in a particular jurisdiction, in a manner that enables the citizens to actively participate in the economic life in that jurisdiction, while ensuring the protection of the environment, health and safety of all other citizens and residents.
- To promote and strengthen the coordination of concurrent constitutional national and provincial legislative competencies with respect to trade and trading regulations, as well as support provinces in their exclusive provincial legislative competence with regard to street trading.
- To give effect to the guaranteed rights of citizens as per section 22 of the Constitution which states every citizen has the right to choose their trade freely, and that the practice of such trade may be regulated by law.
- To delineate South Africa's sovereign right to determine the business licensing conditions for foreign nationals in line with its national interest.
- To provide for the reservation of sectors in respect of which a license may only be granted to South African citizens.
- To provide for preferential business licensing for MSMEs and the historically disadvantaged groups, thus increasing their opportunities to participate in the economy and contribute to economic growth.
- To provide for measures to mitigate the effects of economic shocks, crises, or disasters through the easing and emergency adjustment of business licensing regulations, procedures and requirements; as well as any other financial and non-financial relief.

1.5. Policy Guiding Principles

The NBLP is guided by the following principles:

- Dedicated inter-governmental coordination and the effective streamlining and implementation of related policy frameworks and legislation are central to the NBLP in line with the vision of a common and simplified business licensing framework;
- Business licensing is a regulatory rather than a fiscal tool. This means that fees should be intended to recoup the administrative costs associated with issuing the license and not the generation of revenue;
- Exemptions may be granted in respect of categories of businesses and reviewed when necessary, in pursuit of the overarching principles of the NBLP;
- Non-citizens are permitted to participate in the social and economic life of South Africa as per conditions set out in the Immigration Act of 2002 as amended, and can legally engage in trade subject to the laws and regulations governing business operations;
- The NBLP will give effect to section 22 of the Constitution which specifies the right to choose trade, occupation and profession for citizens. The Constitutional Court interpretation has determined that the provision gives scope for the prioritisation of citizens in some instances⁶;
- Differentiation and redress measures will be grounded in the Constitution and other legislative provisions such as the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, the Public Finance Management Act and the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act; and
- The objectives of standardisation may be pursued through the issuing of norms and standards as deemed appropriate and for application by all licensing authorities nationally.

⁶ Union of Refugee Women and Others Vs. Private Security Industry Authority and Others 2007 (4) SA 395 (CC)

2. SECTION 2. A GLOBAL OUTLOOK

2.1 Licensing as a Regulatory Tool

The regulation aims to achieve various social, economic, environmental and other objectives. They function to promote economic stability and growth as well as exercise oversight over economic activity. The level at which Governments involve themselves in the economy varies, with some more involved in the economy, others opting for minimal involvement and others being in between the two extremes.

Through regulation, Governments provide rules, standards and other guidance that underpin markets and protect the rights and safety of citizens. Regulations also seek to ensure that the delivery of public goods and services takes appropriate of the interests of the public and the promotion of an optimal economy.

The administration, process and features of trading licenses vary between and within different countries. However, the relevant processes typically involve the following four broad features:

- a) Search and application:** Businesses identify regulatory requirements that apply to them and proceed to lodge an application to the relevant authority. The submission of any prescribed documents and fees is also undertaken.
- b) Prior approval to operate which requires specified conditions to be met:** The authority receives the license application conducts the applicable assessments and verification and issues formal approval if conditions are met.
- c) Conditions:** Identification and communication of license conditions and any applicable fees.
- d) Enforcement:** The authority enforces the license through pre-screening, audits and inspections. Administrative costs may result from this aspect.

Within the broad licensing context, permits may also be used as a subset of licenses. They can include governments providing businesses with permission to enter a market and/or undertake a specified activity on a once-off basis such as a permit allowing hawkers to trade in public stalls or parks for a specified event.

2.2 The Benefits and Costs of Licensing

Licensing offers a number of potential benefits in the regulatory context including:

- Enabling the identification and verification of business information through the application and notification component of the licensing process;
- Pre-approval processes allow for the assessment of businesses and the identification of those unlikely to meet minimum standards which are relevant for managing risks related to health, safety and the environment;
- Utility as a tool for the controlled use of valuable and scarce community resources; and
- Licensing conditions can often be modified easily, ensuring adaptable and responsive regulation.

At the same time, licenses can in some instances be associated with significant costs and inherent risks which can be pronounced where poor business licensing practices are prevalent. Direct costs on business can include unnecessary duplication and inconsistencies, delays, uncertainties and formal (and informal) compliance activities associated with obtaining a license and complying with license requirements. Indirect impacts on the business sector and the broader community include lower levels of investment and economic activity, revenue lost, lower employment, reduced technology transfer and economic growth potential.

Weaknesses in the licensing system can therefore become a significant regulatory constraint to the business enabling environment. Relatedly, they may result in unnecessary restrictions to entry into the market, limit the supply of important goods and services and constrain the potential for enterprise progression from informal to formal levels.

2.3 Global Approaches to Licensing: Selected Country Examples

Most jurisdictions globally require general business licenses for enterprises operating in various industries. Such licensing is part of the regulatory frameworks and broader development strategies. A comparative analysis of South Africa's Business Act of 1991 with the business licensing legislation of countries such as Botswana, Japan, Zambia, Belize, Kenya, and Uganda reveals both commonalities and distinct approaches.

Most countries share similar objectives in their licensing frameworks namely: promoting compliance, ensuring consumer safety, and fostering a predictable business environment. However, the implementation approaches vary. South Africa's business licensing system emphasises decentralisation and local control, which can lead to administrative fragmentation. In contrast, countries like Malta adopt a more centralised model, with the national government overseeing business licensing processes to ensure uniformity and ease of compliance. Botswana's licensing regulations, while less complex than South Africa's, are more comprehensive and provide clearer guidance for businesses, including detailed provisions for the incorporation of informal enterprises into the formal economy.

Globally, the administration of business licenses reflects diverse governance models. In some jurisdictions, such as Japan, business licenses are regulated and issued primarily at the national level by designated ministries, ensuring consistency across regions. Conversely, in Kenya and Uganda, the responsibility is shared across national, provincial, and local governments, with coordination mechanisms to align regulatory standards. Zambia offers an interesting hybrid model, where licensing processes are administered nationally but executed locally, creating a balance between oversight and accessibility.

South Africa's decentralised approach aligns with its constitutional framework but has led to significant variability in the efficiency and effectiveness of licensing across municipalities. This contrasts with Botswana's streamlined system, which integrates national oversight with local implementation, reducing bottlenecks and enhancing predictability for businesses.

South Africa could benefit from adopting elements of these global best practices to refine its business licensing framework. Introducing a centralised digital platform, akin to Kenya's e-Citizen programme, could reduce the complexity of the current system and improve service delivery. Additionally, clearer guidelines and streamlined processes, as seen in Botswana, could help address the regulatory challenges faced by small and informal businesses. Harmonising national and municipal roles, while preserving decentralisation, would enhance consistency without compromising local responsiveness.

While South Africa's decentralised licensing approach is constitutionally embedded, it must evolve in dynamic ways to meet the demands of a competitive global economy. Drawing lessons from international benchmarks while contextually grounded can guide the development of a more efficient, inclusive, and growth-oriented licensing system.

A survey of fifty-five (55) countries by DLA Piper⁷ as indicated in the next table showed that thirty-nine (39) required a general business license and additional licenses while sixteen (16) required other types of licenses in place of the general business license.

Table 2: Comparative Country Licensing Requirements

License Requirements in Various Countries	
General license and other requirements to conduct business: (39 Jurisdictions)	No general license required to conduct business: (16 Jurisdictions)
Austria, Bahrain, Brazil , Canada, China , Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, India , Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Romania, Russia , Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan,	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, SAR, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Vietnam

⁷ Global Expansion Guidebook, 2018

China, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates United States,	
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The general business license is in operation in all the BRICS countries as well as Egypt, Mauritius and Nigeria being the only surveyed countries from the African continent in the study. Further African countries (Botswana, Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia) surveyed are highlighted elsewhere in the document.

2.4 Easing the Burden of Licensing

Since the White Paper for the Development and Promotion of Small Business (1995), the simplification of systems impacting MSMEs and the reduction of Red Tape have been a national strategic goal for South Africa. The NDP proposes *smart and effective* licensing arrangements to reduce Red Tape and the NISED Masterplan requires that policies and regulations should be governed efficiently and enabling MSME growth.

The Presidency established a Red Tape reduction unit since 2019 to drive this imperative and the DSBD is a central partner in the efforts pursued by the unit nationally.

In their capacity as the authority for business licence regulations, municipalities have an obligation to counter any negative impacts of regulation. The NBLP provides a basis for this reduction of Red Tape and the easing of the burden of compliance, including through leveraging digital technologies such as the use of electronic and digital online business licensing solutions and platforms.

2.5 Concluding Notes

Regulation in the economy should be intended to serve a broad public function. The orientation of the general business license and its administrative processes should focus on minimising barriers to trade and fostering a thriving business environment. The NBLP responds to this objective and seeks to both standardise and simplify licensing approaches nationally.

3. SECTION 3. THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT

In determining some of the focus areas for the business licensing policy, a set of global instruments, local strategies and legislation have a bearing on the mandate of trade and its regulation. Globally, selected United Nations treaties and protocols are highlighted as well as key national strategies and Acts of Parliament.

3.1 The Context for Business Licensing

Several frameworks inform the context for South Africa's policy approach to general business licensing. Internationally, the country's membership of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and United Nations (UN) among others obligates adherence to rules and regulations set out in the various multilateral treaties with implications on trade regulation. Obligations include the treatment of investors and foreign investments to the same standards as local investors⁸, and the receipt and granting of trading rights to refugees.

Locally, the Constitution and the Business Act provide the core context for the regulation of the general business license. Some key laws that inform the implementation of the function include the *Municipal Systems Act, 23 of 2000* (MSA), the *Immigration Act, 13 of 2002*, the *Refugees Act, 130 of 1998*, the *Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013* (SPLUMA) and the *Companies Act 71 of 2008*.

The MSA grants municipalities the power to make and enforce by-laws. In this capacity, municipal authorities will assume responsibility for implementing the NBLP and the updated Business Act and for administering enforcement accordingly. The MSA also empowers the Minister and Members of Executive Councils responsible for local government to make standard by-laws for adoption by Municipal Councils where practical.

The Immigration Act sets out categories of permits available to foreign nationals and their conditions in relation to trade. Through SPLUMA, a uniform system of spatial planning and land use management throughout South Africa is provided for municipalities to apply in relation to other policies such as the trading license. Finally,

⁸ Further detailed in the Protection of Investment Act 22 of 2015

the *Companies Act* regulates the incorporation and registration of companies of any size, from micro to large.

In respect of areas located within Traditional Councils as recognised by the *Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003* as amended, municipal business licensing policies may outline the manner and extent of participation by traditional leadership. Such participation and consultation should be provided for with due regard to the interests of minimising Red Tape for MSMEs.

As delineated in the Business Act, the general business license covers the sale and supply of food, health and entertainment facilities, and hawking. It does not apply to sector or industry-specific licenses which govern regulated industries. These relate to industries that may impact public safety and national security among others, and may be issued at either the National or Provincial level or both. Examples of business activities that are governed under sector or industry-specific licensing in South Africa include banking, broadcasting, construction, gambling operations, mining and transport operations.

3.2 Who Does What in the Ecosystem

A number of players are involved in the processing of the general business license by the Municipality. The designated trade license unit receives and ultimately issues the license. However, inputs from up to five other business units in the municipality are required. An extract from the policy of the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) highlights that concurrence must be obtained from the following Units before the license can be granted:

- Environmental health;
- Noise and air pollution control;
- Public safety;
- Urban planning and
- Building control.

The receipt of positive reports from all the units is required for the approval to start trading to be granted. In a metropolitan municipality such as the CoJ, the different business units would all be internal sections of the municipality and thus within the authority of the organisation. In the context of a local municipality, functions such as Health Services, Public Safety and Environmental Health would be services performed

by the District Municipality within which the local Municipality falls. Accordingly, cooperation and structured coordination between the local and District Municipalities are a central input for achieving efficiencies in the licensing process.

3.3 A Synopsis of the Challenges: the KZN Case Study

A study commissioned by the KwaZulu-Natal Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs to assess the state of the general business licensing in all municipalities provided useful insights into the administration of the function in practice.

Amongst the challenges, it was found that most municipal licensing approaches lack a system of coordination for the role-players in the value chain. The interface between the district and local municipalities is not adequately understood and managed for the purpose of maximising efficiencies in the process. Some Municipalities do not have access to services required to assess applications such as Fire Services and Building Inspection due to staff capacity constraints.

There was also a prevalence of businesses operating without lodging any applications to start trading within the municipality. Other authorities reported that they only received one type of license application (e.g. liquor trading) whilst other (unlicensed) types of businesses were in operation. Backlogs and delays in the processing of applications were also noted as recurrent.

3.4 Responding to the Challenge

The NBLP's objective of fostering uniformity in business licensing nationally requires that there is even capacity to perform the function. The Policy Action Plan that is to be developed to implement the NBLP should accommodate a programme for the capacity assessments of all licensing authorities and the implementation of interventions to supplement gaps as appropriate. The intergovernmental mechanisms to be established under the NBLP Education will enable the sharing of lessons and best practices and inform the national roll-out of targeted capacity-building programmes.

3.5 Concluding Note

The involvement of over two hundred licensing authorities in the administration of the trading license lends it to fragmentation and this is exacerbated by varying capacity levels at different municipalities. Within the municipal environment, there are up to five complementary mandates to be administered before the granting of the general business license such as town planning and environmental health. These are, in turn, guided by a range of distinct legislative frameworks. The system therefore operates through a complex set of interdependencies, giving further impetus for a policy of uniform approaches and simplification.

4. SECTION 4: Pillars to the Licensing Process

The NBLP introduces a common national licensing framework for the regulation of trade governed under the general business license. Once the policy is approved for implementation, it will guide the development, implementation of any business licensing legislation, regulations and systems underpinned by the following pillars:

4.1 Efficient, simplified and transparent business licensing procedures driven by the need for the seamless enablement of trade including the following measures:

- a) Clear license application parameters and procedures and consistent application thereof in respect of all applications;
- b) The optimal use of digital technologies to support the implementation of licensing must be prioritised taking into consideration each Municipality's financial resources and e-government services should be pursued in respect of licensing;
- c) Licensing authorities should recognise licensing as a regulatory tool and not view the function as a fiscal tool. Accordingly, fees should be limited to recovering the administrative costs of the licensing and not serve as instruments for revenue generation;
- d) Licensing policies should be designed such that they lessen the burden of regulation and compliance and contribute to the reduction of red tape.

4.2 The promotion of social and economic inclusion through the following:

- a) Licensing policies that provide for transparent measures to empower disadvantaged groups as classified by the country's transformation and redress frameworks. Measures to promote trading in disadvantaged areas such as informal settlements to be provided for in this regard;
- b) Policy interventions guided by the Constitution and related legislative provisions including the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act and the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act;
- c) The implementation of exemptions whereas appropriate from time to time subject to clear and consultative processes of arriving at the categories of exemptions;
- d) The identification and declaration of reserved areas of business licensing as appropriate and subject to transparent administrative processes;

4.3 The accommodation of foreign nationals in the granting of general business licenses:

- a) Business licensing policies should have proactive provisions for the granting of licences to foreign nationals. The provisions should clarify the additional criteria to be met by this category of applicants guided by the Immigration Act of 2002 as amended and any other relevant legislation;
- b) Licensing authorities should also consider awareness programmes to educate both the citizens and non-nationals on the relevant criteria and promote open and harmonious trading conditions within their jurisdiction.

4.4 Placing intergovernmental coordination at the centre of implementation of the National Business Licensing Policy through:

- a) The establishment of national and provincial Intergovernmental co-ordination mechanisms for the effective streamlining and implementation of the NBLP and the identification and resolution of any barriers to the goals of a common and simplified business licensing framework;
- b) Periodic formal assessments and reporting on the coordinated implementation of the NBLP to identify gaps and avenues for enhanced integration.

The pillars outlined above will guide the development, implementation of future business licensing legislation, regulations and systems, and thereby foster uniformity in the overall general business licensing ecosystem.

5. SECTION 5. KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

5.1. Area of Intervention 1: Development of NBLP Policy Action Plan

Problem Statement

The National Business Licensing Policy has ambitious aims to set the future general business licensing landscape on a path characterised by intergovernmental coherence, uniform and seamless procedures supportive of the needs of businesses seeking licensing and conducive to sustainable business growth. For these positive policy goals to be systematically pursued, there is a need for appropriate implementation mechanisms to be embedded in the policy and to ensure the development of detailed actions and indicators for their implementation.

Policy Intervention

- a) A national NBLP coordination and integration structure to be established and be responsible for the overall development and implementation coordination of the Policy Action Plan led by the national department responsible for Small Business Development.
- b) A provincial NBLP coordination and integration structure to be established in each *Province*, be responsible for the development, and provincial implementation coordination of the Policy Action Plan led by the Departments responsible for economic development.
- c) Policy Action Plan Structures to comprise relevant stakeholders including the private sector, trading associations, and public sector actors in the business license environment.

- d) The NBLP Policy Action Plan to be developed as a three-year iterative plan, adapted and reviewed as appropriate.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) A clear roadmap for the implementation of the policy, supported by regularly accessed feedback information on the implementation landscape, associated challenges and potential solutions.
- b) The implementation structures will provide a platform to identify inconsistencies across the licensing delivery points and to foster and promote uniform approaches and streamlining of business licensing nationally.
- c) The implementation of the Policy Action Plan will produce data that will inform decision-making and future policy and regulatory approaches.

5.2. Area of Intervention 2: Business Licensing Governance, Intergovernmental Support and Monitoring

Problem Statement

All three spheres of government have a constitutional role to play in the general business licensing function. The national and provincial spheres have concurrent legislative competence over trade, whilst trading regulations are the responsibility of the local sphere and provinces have exclusive legislative competence over street trading. This calls for policy interventions to ensure systematic and consistent coordination.

Policy Intervention

- a) Harmonisation of the national, provincial, and municipal business licensing to ensure synergy and alignment with regulations and business licensing by-laws.
- b) Support and monitoring of the implementation of the NBLP ensuring appropriate Provincial licensing and Municipal business licensing by-laws.
- c) Comprehensive review and realignment of provincial licensing requirements, municipal business licensing by-laws and the licensing legislation.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) Increased efficiency of the licensing system due to improved collaboration between national, provincial, and local governments as well as horizontal coordination.
- b) Streamlined coordination in respect of national licensing legislation, provincial licensing and licensing by-laws and uniform application of licensing principles across all spheres.
- c) Improved compliance rates, as businesses will have clearer and more consistent guidelines to follow.

5.3. Area of Intervention 3: Preferential Business Licensing

Problem Statement

The targeted empowerment and promotion of the participation of previously disadvantaged groups in economic activity is well recognised in South Africa. Although some local authority licensing policies do provide for various

empowerment measures, the NBLP needs to provide for the implementation of these measures at a national policy level.

Policy Intervention

- (a) Outlining policy parameters nationally for the avenues for promoting targeted groups through general business licensing.
- (b) Provide measures for identifying local industries where MSMEs and previously disadvantaged communities could benefit from preferential licensing.
- (c) Provide for measures to increase opportunities for MSMEs and previously disadvantaged groups' participation in the economy and for designating business activities in respect of which a license may only be granted to South African citizens or juristic persons wholly owned by South African citizens.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) Clear policy parameters nationally in respect of avenues for promoting targeted groups through general licensing.
- b) Contribution to inclusion in line with NDP principles which identify licensing as one of the measures through which inclusion can be facilitated.
- c) Minimisation of entry barriers through preferential licensing which can be positive for specific industries lacking inclusion.

5.4. Area of Intervention 4: Mitigating Economic Shocks and Disasters

Problem Statement

Economic and other shocks affect various aspects of the economy. The enforcement of business licensing conditions during an economic crisis or disaster presents various challenges. Among others, there may be reduced capacity for inspection and licensing checks due to the prioritisation of emergency-related activities and budget cuts or staff shortages. Businesses may also experience financial distress due to the crisis and thus struggle to meet specific licensing conditions, such as safety standards or waste disposal regulations. This can lead to inadvertent non-compliance. There is a gap in the policy in terms of providing policy responses in respect of the general business licensing mandate in the event of such crises.

Policy Intervention

- a) The policies on business licensing must incorporate measures to be implemented in cases where major shocks and disasters occur. Measures in this regard may include support and education, temporary modification of licensing requirements and processes, non-compliance grace periods and temporary fee reductions or waivers. Partnership approaches should also be embedded in all responses to crises including coordinating responses with social partners and relevant public sector structures and players.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) Uniform policy guidance to licensing authorities on approaches to regulatory flexibility in the context of crises and support of local economies.
- b) Improved compliance and operations by streamlining processes, alternative compliance methods, and support resources thus making it easier for businesses to stay compliant with licensing regulations, allowing them to focus on recovery and innovation.

- c) Reduced administrative burden as a result of streamlined processes and targeted interventions that had been necessitated by the crisis response.
- d) Increased morale and motivation flowing from receiving speedy and timely support from the government, resulting in business confidence and perseverance through the crisis.
- e) Improved economic recovery and retention of jobs.
- f) Enhanced public health and safety as a result of relief measures helping businesses to be sustained while ensuring essential licensing requirements are met even during a crisis.

5.5. Area of Intervention 5: Strengthening the Capacity of the Licensing System

Problem Statement

The absence of a structured and regularly updated training framework for business licensing practitioners restricts professional development opportunities and limits the availability of knowledge and skills for optimal performance of the practitioners' regulatory roles. This increases the risk of inconsistencies in the interpretation and application of regulations, potentially compromising the quality and fairness of licensing procedures and enforcement efforts.

Policy Intervention

- g) Provide a comprehensive assessment of existing business licensing training programmes and standards to align current regulations with best practice training standards and embed continuous review and improvement of training programmes and standards.

- h) Detailed intervention to be outlined in the Policy Action Plan and to include the principle of collaborating with industry partners and educational institutions in finalising training intervention approaches.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) Assuring the increased understanding of licensing regulations amongst officials and businesses, resulting in improved enforcement and compliance.
- b) Establishment of partnerships with training agencies, eliminating duplicate functions, and strengthening partnerships within the public and private sectors in relation to capacity building.
- c) Continuing professional development for licensing officials and inspectors and enhanced skills, efficiency and consistency in regulatory enforcement.
- d) Broader access to information through redesigned awareness campaigns reaching diverse demographics and industries.

5.6. Area of Intervention 6: Leveraging Digital Technologies

Problem Statement

There is sub-optimal use of digital technologies to support the licensing function. Where systems exist at Provincial, District and Municipal levels, these are not integrated and do not serve to lessen the regulatory burden or to improve the business environment for MSMEs. The opportunity for ease of application submission, real-time tracking and seamless communication between businesses and regulatory authorities is not positively exploited.

Policy Intervention

- a) Provide a framework for the design of integrated systems to enable online processes for applications, renewals, status tracking, fee payments and real-time communication between businesses and regulatory authorities.
- b) Promote data sharing and the integration of existing databases and systems within regulatory bodies to ensure data consistency and accuracy.
- c) Establish a support process for licensing authorities to adopt digitalisation including the promotion of awareness on the value proposition, training and other collaboration.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) Streamlining of licensing procedures, reduced administrative burden and time required for businesses to obtain licenses, renewals, or permits.
- b) Transparent and standardised processes, ensuring businesses have clear visibility into requirements, procedures, and application statuses. Better adherence to licensing regulations, reducing the likelihood of unintentional non-compliance.
- c) Improved data collection, analysis, and monitoring capabilities, allowing for more effective oversight, enforcement and data-driven decision-making.
- d) A more efficient and business-friendly licensing environment encourages entrepreneurship, investment, and economic growth by reducing barriers to entry.

5.7. Area of Intervention 7: Knowledge Management and Evaluation

Problem Statement

There is a limited body of research on business licensing either through independent bodies or Government entities, which is not positive for the goals of evidence-based policy-making. Administrative data is also limited partly due to a lack of systems (electronic or otherwise) on the part of municipalities to enable its collection. The future development of business licensing policies, legislation and regulations needs to rely on a strengthened evidence base and administrative data. Updated and reliable data on the state of business licensing in municipalities is also critical in measuring the success of business licensing policies, legislation and regulations and their contribution to the improvement of the ease of doing business and the increased growth of businesses operating within municipalities.

Policy Intervention

- a) Introduce a framework for the systematic collection of administrative data and support ongoing qualitative and quantitative research on licensing.
- b) The monitoring and evaluation intervention would include the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for business licensing to be implemented by all spheres of government aligned to their respective roles and mandates. The framework will be detailed in the Policy Action Plan and should incorporate data analysis and stakeholder insights.

Anticipated Outcomes

- a) A comprehensive data management system will promote accurate and updated data; and reduce unauthorised trading. It will promote fair competition among businesses by ensuring that all enterprises comply with licensing requirements.
- b) A more conducive regulatory environment grounded in data and an understanding of international business licensing trends and best practices.

- c) The availability of reliable data will empower policymakers and programme developers to make informed decisions based on evidence, leading to more effective and efficient policies that support the growth of businesses.

6. CONCLUSION

The licensing of businesses is a vital component in the creation of a positive, enabling local environment for trade to thrive and for the empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises to fulfil their potential. Through the license to trade, entities can execute their business ventures, create jobs and revenue for the economy and pursue growth and sustainability.

South Africa's aspirations for an environment that is user-friendly and conducive to small enterprise growth are long-standing. The country's economic development plans acknowledge that regulation and governance practices have the potential to introduce constraints to the business environment. The National Development Plan thus identifies the need to reduce Red Tape among other interventions in support of small enterprises. Red Tape arises not only from the administrative burden of the processes of the business license but also from the dispersed nature of the delivery of the function. Over 200 municipalities are the licensing authority for the relevant jurisdiction and this has a Red Tape effect on enterprises. The simplification of both the content and process of licensing aims to counter this, among others, through advocating for the use of digital technologies and the implementation of e-government.

Historically, business licensing was characterised by discriminatory practices and operated as a tool for restricting Black business activity. Until the late 1980s, certain trades, businesses and professions were by law not available for this group and accordingly, licenses could not be granted for the identified trades. The right to trade and practice a profession has since been guaranteed in the Constitution (s.22) and redress is provided for as an imperative to support the equality that is pledged in the Bill of Rights.

In view of South Africa, being a high immigrant recipient country, business licensing is impacted by the global phenomenon of immigrant entrepreneurship. This necessitates a policy response to address this sector and ensure clarity for the licensing authorities. Other gaps that the NBLP responds to are knowledge management and structured intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate cohesion.

The National Business Licensing Policy is the first policy-level guidance on general business licensing in South Africa. It provides broad guidance on measures to improve the licensing environment, taking into account the current and envisaged future context, and focuses on facilitating trade as the key policy objective driving licensing. The Policy emerges after more than three decades of the implementation of the main legislation governing business licensing, the Business Act 71 of 1991. It provides a basis for the updating of the Business Act and brings the business licensing regime into compliance with the National Policy Development Framework (DPME, 2020) which requires that all legislation should be informed by policy.

As a next step after the approval of the NBLP, the Department of Small Business Development will lead the development and implementation of a three-year iterative Policy Action Plan to detail targets, indicators, and facilitate ongoing integrated implementation of the policy. All programme-level interventions will be outlined in the PAP and their implementation facilitated through an inclusive implementation mechanism structure involving all relevant actors in the licensing ecosystem.

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

NO. 6373

27 June 2025



tourism

Department:
Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE PAPER ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2024

I, Patricia de Lille, Minister of Tourism, hereby amend General Notice No 2780 of 2024 published in the Government Gazette No 51354 on the 4th of October 2024 by:

1. replacing the map of priority markets appearing on page 37 of the approved White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa 2024, with a Table listing the priority markets.

Table 3 below illustrates the South African Tourism priority markets, which are currently under review by SA Tourism.

SAT 24 priority markets

South African Tourism Priority Markets	Region
Nigeria	African Markets
Kenya	
Namibia	
Zambia	
Malawi	
Mozambique	
Zimbabwe	
Swaziland	
Lesotho	
Botswana	
United States of America	American Markets
Canada	
Brazil	
Netherlands	European Markets
Germany	
France	
Spain	
Italy	
United Kingdom	
Russia	
China	Asia, Australia and Middle East
India	
Japan	
Australia	

I hereby determine that this notice comes into operation effective immediately.

P. de Lille
Ms Patricia de Lille
Minister of Tourism
Date: 6.6.2025

❖ Policy Proposal

There should be prioritisation of domestic tourism with emphasis on:

- Product-market match framework and enhancement of market segmentation of the domestic market to better formulate strategies in order to inspire revenue-generating tourism amongst all segments with potential;
- Cultivation of culture for travel especially among the youth to generate future demand and encourage the exploration of differentiated pricing as a tool for stimulating domestic travel; and
- Repositioning government and community-owned products to expand access and facilitate affordability for lower-income groups.

3.3.3 FUTHER POLICY ISSUES FOR TARGETED GROWTH: Destination Marketing and Branding

Stimulating tourism demand is a complex undertaking, requiring effective marketing approaches whilst maximising benefits from available resources. The imperative to position South Africa as a globally recognised tourism destination brand is critical to regaining regional and international market share through conversion to support the performance of the destination.

An appropriate destination marketing policy approach is critical to recover from the current contraction and to support the tourism economy's future growth and contribution to GDP. South Africa periodically identifies foreign tourism market for investment. For the period 2020-2023, South Africa identified 24 foreign markets as strategic for marketing investment. These comprise eight Africa land markets, two Africa air markets, three American markets, seven European markets and four Australasian and Middle East markets. Of the total targeted, eight are defend markets whilst the rest are growth markets. **Table 3 below illustrates the South African Tourism priority markets, which are currently under review by SA Tourism.**

SAT 24 priority markets

South African Tourism Priority Markets	Region
Nigeria	African Markets
Kenya	
Namibia	
Zambia	
Malawi	
Mozambique	
Zimbabwe	
Swaziland	
Lesotho	
Botswana	American Markets
United States of America	
Canada	
Brazil	European Markets
Netherlands	
Germany	
France	
Spain	
Italy	
United Kingdom	
Russia	Asia, Australia and Middle East
China	
India	
Japan	
Australia	

During consultation stage, stakeholders identified a number of principles that should support marketing efforts. These amongst others include:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 6374

27 June 2025

NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998)**TERMS OF REFERENCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINISTERS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WATER SECTOR ECONOMIC
REGULATION**

Whereas, in terms of Section 99 read with section 100 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and section 76 of the Water Services Act (Act No. 108 of 1997) I Pemmy Majodina, Minister of Water and Sanitation, duly authorised hereby establishes an Advisory Committee on Water Sector Economic Regulation and develops Terms of Reference providing for duties, membership and powers of the committee.

Accordingly, the Department hereby invites suitably qualified individuals and organisations to express their interest in serving on this Advisory Committee.



MISS PEMMY C.P MAJODINA, MP
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION

DATE: 02 / 06 / 2025

SCHEDULE

1. DEFINITIONS:

In this Notice, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act bears the meaning so assigned. Unless the context otherwise indicates.

“Committee” means the Minister’s Advisory Committee on Water Sector Economic Regulation.

“Department” means the Department of Water and Sanitation.

“DG” means the Director General of the Department responsible for Water and Sanitation; and

“Minister” means the Minister as defined in the National Water Act and Water Services Act.

“Post graduate qualifications” means a qualification higher than a degree or equivalent to NQF level 8

2. Establishment of Advisory Committee

The Minister hereby establishes an Advisory Committee to be known as the "Water Sector Economic Regulation Committee" (hereinafter referred to as "the Advisory Committee". The Committee shall serve as a panel of experts to the Minister.

3. Purpose and Functions of the Committee

- (1) The purpose and functions of the Committee shall be to advise the Minister on matters of the economic regulation relating to the following:
- (a) the establishment of an Independent Economic Regulator
 - (b) monitoring compliance to norms and standards and a pricing strategy to guide water use institutions in determining water services tariffs and water use charges;
 - (c) reviewing and assessing the fairness of tariffs determined from the norms and standards and the pricing strategy;
 - (d) developing standards and monitor the quality of water service provision;
 - (e) investigating abuse of monopoly power and improve competitive practices;
 - (f) monitoring of water supply contracts in terms of Section 19(5) of Water Services and any other water related contracts
 - (g) publishing regulatory performance reports and technical studies relating to economic and social regulation annually;
 - (h) dispute resolution
 - (i) promoting consumer survey studies and corrective actions

4. Powers

- (a) collaborative networks with international/national institutions
- (b) The Committee shall have the power to recommend on the regulatory findings to the Minister.
- (c) the Committee shall have no decision-making powers to bind the Minister, other than to report on its findings to the Minister
- (d) the Committee does not have the power to intervene directly with Water Management Institution or Water Services Institutions but through the Chief Directorate: Economic and Social Regulation.

- (e) the Committee is not a juristic person and, therefore, does not have any powers to enter into any form of a contract.

5. Membership

- (a) the Committee shall comprise of eleven (11) members; constituted by ten (10) panel experts in the required fields, (who are appointed by the Minister and are not employees of the Department) and the Chief Director responsible for Economic and Social Regulation.
- (b) Committee structure will constitute:-
- i. Chairperson
 - ii. Deputy Chairperson
 - iii. Seven ordinary Members
 - iv. Secretariat
 - v. Official of the Department who is an Ex-Officio member of the Committee and has voting rights to resolve impasse as and when it happens.
- (c) each member of the Advisory Committee is appointed for a term of two years.
- (d) in selecting members of the Committee, the Minister must, among other things, consider the need for representation by previously disadvantaged persons due to past racial, gender, regional representation and any other form of discrimination.
- (e) the committee's contract is not linked to the Ministers term of office.

6. Required Expertise

- (1) Members of the Committee shall possess proven skills, knowledge, and experience necessary for the efficient and effective performance of the committee's duties, particularly in the field of:

No	Field	Background	Number of Posts
1	Post graduate qualification in Economics or similar field	Regulatory expert with strong skills in Economic and Social Regulation	3
2	Post graduate qualification in Accounting, Registered as Chartered Accountant	Expertise in financial modelling, regulatory accounting systems and corporate and project finance	1
3	LLB and registered as an Attorney or Advocate	Experience in interpretation of legislation, litigation and legal drafting (administrative law)	1
4	Post graduate qualification in Natural sciences, scientific and research	Experience or understanding of the water sector will be advantageous (Infrastructure development, Operation and Maintenance)	1
5	Post graduate qualification in Development or Social studies	Understanding of the government water pro poor policies in relation to water	1
6	Post graduate qualification in Information	Experience in technology and tools used in the infrastructure sector with preference in the water sector	1

No	Field	Background	Number of Posts
	Technology or Business Processes Including Knowledge Management		
7	Post graduate qualification in Engineering	Experience in the engineering field of the water sector will be advantageous.	1
8	Secretariate: Post graduate qualification in Public Administration/ Management/ Governance, Finance related qualification	Previous experience in rendering administration functions in a Regulatory Institution, Board or Committee.	1
9	Ex officio member		1
Total			11

- (2) Minimum of 5 years sectoral expertise
- (3) Regulatory experience will serve as an added advantage.
- (4) Previous experience as a member of Board

7. Procedure for nomination and appointment of Committee Members

- (1) The Department must publish a notice calling for nominations of members of the committee in two national media platforms
- (2) A notice must set out in general terms, at least-
 - (a) the activities of the Committee:

- (b) the term of office for which the appointments are considered:
 - (c) the requirements with which a nomination must comply
 - (d) the closing date for nominations: and
 - (e) the address to which nominations must be delivered.
- (3) The Minister will appoint the selection panel to recommend people for appointments as members of the Committee.
- (4) Every nomination of a person for appointment to a committee member must be signed by a proposer and a seconder. None of whom may be the nominee and must contain the nominee's signed acceptance. No person may nominate or second more than one person.
- (5) The Minister must, before appointing a person to be a member of the Committee, consider any recommendations made by a selection panel.
- (6) If the Committee member resigns, dies or is removed, the replacement appointment will be sourced from the pool of previous applications.

8. Exclusions, termination and removal of a member from the Committee

- (1) The Minister may remove a member from serving on the Committee on the following grounds:
 - (a) if a member has been convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine.
 - (b) if a member has been declared to be of unsound mind by a competent authority.
 - (c) if a member fails to disclose a conflict of interest as required by applicable regulations.

- (d) if the nominated member renders a professional service provision or is contracted to the Department for any other regulatory services which may be related to the functions of ESR
 - (e) if a member is an employee of the Department or board member of any Water Sector Entities
 - (f) any person who was declared unfit to hold public office.
 - (g) if a member is an office-bearer of any party, movement, organisation or body of a political nature;
 - (h) if a member is an un-rehabilitated insolvent;
- (2) The Minister shall consider any representations made before making a final decision on the removal of a member from the Committee.
- (3) A member of the Advisory Committee ceases to hold office:-
- (a) from the effective date of his or her resignation/removal;
 - (b) if he or she has been absent for more than three consecutive meetings without leave of the chairperson. Leave may be granted retrospectively, if the absence of a member was due to unforeseen circumstances;
 - (c) if he or she has been declared to be of unsound mind by a competent authority
- (4) An ordinary member and the Deputy Chairperson of the Committee must notify the Chairperson in writing of their resignation.
- (5) The Chairperson must notify the Minister in writing of their resignation.

9. Operational Obligations of the Committee

- (1) The Committee shall meet quarterly.
- (2) The Committee may establish sub-committees that may meet more often according to work requirements, as per section 11 below.
- (3) A quorum of the Committee is constituted by attendance at a meeting,

either virtually or in person, by at least 70% of its members.

- (4) Should the Committee's secretariat not be available/resign, the Department may provide secretariat and other administrative services to the Committee in the interim.

10. Remuneration

- (1) The members of the Committee may be remunerated as directed by the Minister in line with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance through the DPSA determined rates.
- (2) Remuneration of the Committee is a performance-based and will be remunerated in accordance with the timesheet submitted as per their respective signed contracts.
- (3) Different remuneration rates of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will apply specifically for presiding over primary meetings.
- (4) Committee members are allocated up to the maximum hourly rates of 80 hours per month (equivalent to 10 days a month).
- (5) Committee members shall be entitled for four hours preparation time which is included in the allocated time as per 10(a) above.
- (6) Employees of national, provincial and local government or organs of the government are not entitled to additional remuneration.

11. sub-committee work

- (1) The Committee members may formulate sub committees objectively to focus on areas where there is a need for specialised services.
- (2) The sub committees will be designated at the time of finalisation of the year planner
- (3) The number and type of Committees may vary depending on scope and magnitude of the work being carried out.

- (4) The Chairperson may where required allocate an individual Committee Member to undertake additional work based on skills set required and the expected deliverable.
- (5) Additional work shall not be a repetitive of activities nor shall be ongoing
- (6) The hours remunerated for additional activities must fall within the monthly limit as set out in section 10(a) above.

12. Deliverables

- (1) The Committee shall within the first three months of appointment, finalise its work plan
- (2) The work plan shall comprise of priority project, time deliverables, resources required.

13. Reporting lines

- (1) The Committee shall through the Chief Directorate: Economic and Social Regulation submit any work including quarterly reports to the Minister.
- (2) The reports for any work done shall be signed off by the Chief Directorate: Economic and Social Regulation
- (3) The Chief Director: Economic and Social Regulation will sign off the minutes of the meetings and any other relevant documents submitted by the Committee.

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 3334 OF 2025

Notice published by the Essential Services Committee ('the Committee') in terms of section 71, read with section 71(8) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No 66 of 1995 as amended)

A. Notice is hereby given in terms of section 71(8) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No 66 of 1995 as amended), that under section 71(9) the Committee has varied the following designation:

1. The designation rendered by the Committee on 12 September 1997, under GN R1216 GG 18276 is hereby varied, and hereby reads as follows-

The following services provided by the following civilian personnel in the Department of Defence to support the South African National Defence Force are designated as essential services:

- a) The Secretariat for Defence;
- b) the Intelligence Division;
- c) the Financial Management Division;
- d) the parachute seamstresses service of the South African Army;
- e) the parachute packing service of the South African Army;
- f) the military intelligence service of the South African Army;
- g) the logistics service in the South African Navy;
- h) the technical service in the South African Navy
- i) the marine service in the South African Navy;
- j) the hydrographic service in the South African Navy;
- k) the South African Military Health Service;
- l) those serving in military posts in the South African National Defence Force;
- m) the cryptographic service in the South African National Defence Force; and
- n) the maintenance services in the South African National Defence Force.

are designated as essential services.

B. Notice is hereby given in terms of section 71(8) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No 66 of 1995 as amended), that under section 71(7) the Committee designates the following services as essential:

1. Primary healthcare services provided in tertiary institutions.
2. The services of lifeguarding beach bathers against sharks/shark attacks.
3. The following services at ports:
 - a) Marine Services i.e marine navigations services, pilotage, Towage and berthing,
 - b) Cargo services are designated as essential services only in circumstances where the cargo to be offloaded consists of explosives, Gases: Compressed, Liquefied or Dissolved under Pressure flammable liquids, flammable solids, and pharmaceutical products
 - c) Security Services
 - d) Firefighting and emergency services.
4. The following services rendered by the State Information Technology Agency:
 - a) Hosting and data centre services;
 - b) Wide area network service line;

- c) End user computing services and
 - d) Security service line services
5. The following services rendered by the Border Management Authority:
- a) Law Enforcement;
 - b) Agricultural Specialised Functions;
 - c) Environment Specialised Functions and;
 - d) Immigration Specialised Functions
6. Bulk Material services in support of generation of power, excluding the support services of quantity surveying, procurement, Finance and SHEQ are designated as essential services.



Adv Luvuyo Bono
ESC Chairperson

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 3335 OF 2025

Notice published by the Essential Services Committee ('the Committee') in terms of section 71, read with section 70(B)(1)(d) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No 66 of 1995 as amended)

A. Notice is hereby given in terms of section 71, read with section 70(B)(1)(d) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No 66 of 1995 as amended), that the Committee is in the process of conducting an investigation as to whether the following services are essential:

1. The monitoring, evaluating, regulating, investigating, inspecting, registering, and controlling medicines, scheduled substances, clinical trials and medical devices, in vitro diagnostics, and further related matters in the public interest.

B. Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 71(9) for an investigation on the possible variation or cancellation of the following designation rendered by the Committee:

1. 12 September 1997, under GN R1216 GG 18276, the following services rendered by local government: (traffic services, health services, security services, water and sanitation services and waste collection)

C. Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 71(9) for an investigation on the possible variation of the following designation rendered by the Committee:

1. 12 September 1997, under GN R1216 GG 18276, the services of Municipal health (health services provided by clinics) and cemeteries.

The variation is occasioned by the fact that some municipalities no longer have clinics as part of municipal health, and there have been enquiries directed at the Committee on the status of cemeteries being included or not in municipal health in the above designation.

2. On 11 May 2018, under GN 41621, the services rendered by Mud guards and Team Leaders at tailing dams

The variation is occasioned by the fact that not all tailing dam operators use the term mud guards and team leaders for purposes of maintaining tailing dams. There is a need to identify the services as opposed to those rendering the service.

D. Notice is hereby given that the Committee will hear oral representations as follows:

- (i) Date: 05 August 2025
Venue: CCMA Offices, 28 Harrison Street, 13th floor, **Johannesburg**
Sector: Services mentioned in A1 (rendered by SAHPRA & other parties) @ 10:00
Services rendered in local government @ 10:00
Municipal health and Cemetery services (review) @ 12:00
Mud guards and Team Leaders at tailing dams @ 12:00
- (ii) Date: 06 August 2025
Venue: CCMA Offices, CCMA Offices, 97 Govan Mbeki Avenue **Port Elizabeth**
CCMA House, 69 Kruger Street, Witbank **Mpumalanga**
Sector: Services mentioned in A1 (rendered by SAHPRA & other parties) @ 10:00
Services rendered in local government @ 10:00
Municipal health and Cemetery services (review) @ 12:00
Mud guards and Team Leaders at tailing dams @ 12:00

- (iii) Date: 14 August 2025
Venue: CCMA Offices, 275 Anton Lembede Street, Embassy House **Durban**
Sector: Services mentioned in A1 (rendered by SAHPRA & other parties) @ 10:00
Services rendered in local government @ 10:00
Municipal health and Cemetery services (review) @ 12:00
Mud guards and Team Leaders at tailing dams @ 12:00
- (iv) Date: 15 August 2025
Venue: CCMA Offices, 78 Darling Street **Cape Town**
Sector: Services mentioned in A1 (rendered by SAHPRA & other parties) @ 10:00
Services rendered in local government @ 10:00
Municipal health and Cemetery services (review) @ 12:00
Mud guards and Team Leaders at tailing dams @ 12:00

E. The hearings will be conducted physically at the above offices, and virtually for any interested party to access the hearings and participate from anywhere. Any interested party requiring an opportunity to participate in the hearings must submit written representations and indicate if it requires an opportunity to make oral representations in terms of the ESC Regulations on or before the 1st of August 2025. In the written submissions, the parties must:

1. Submit the above to either ZamangwevuM@CCMA.org.za or to fax: 086 660 6132;
2. Comply with ESC Regulation 2, i.e. state the nature of the interest in the investigation in their written representations; state whether it relies or intends to rely on any expert evidence, and if so, provide a brief summary of that expert evidence; etc and
3. Specify its address, telephone, telefax numbers and e-mail contact address.
4. In line with ESC Regulation 3(2) the ESC hereby (in this notice) also confirms the place and time for the different hearings to be held in this investigation.

NB: Kindly note that the ESC will convene an information sharing session regarding the above investigations on the 23rd of July 2025 @ 10:00 at the CCMA National Office 28 Harrison Street and virtually. Kindly confirm your attendance to the briefing session no later than the 18th of July 2025 to ZamangwevuM@ccma.org.za.

For all Inquiries, please contact Zamangwevu Moshani on ZamangwevuM@ccma.org.za.



NATIONAL TREASURY**NOTICE 3336 OF 2025****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 July 2025** 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 July 2025** 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 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

NOTICE 3337 OF 2025



sport, arts & culture

Department:
Sport, Arts and Culture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**APPOINTMENT OF BOARD MEMBER FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DRUG-FREE SPORT (SAIDS)**

In terms of the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport Act 14 of 1997, as amended, the Minister of Sport, Arts & Culture, Mr Gayton McKenzie calls for nominations for independent, suitably qualified persons with knowledge of anti-doping in sport for appointment as board members of the South African Institute for Drug-free Sport (SAIDS).

The term of office for the Board is for a period of five years, commencing from the date of appointment in 2025 until 2030. The remuneration will be made in accordance with Treasury guidelines for public entities.

Nominees should be in possession of a relevant degree or equivalent qualifications and more than 5 years of professional experience in any of the following fields: Law, Sports Medicine, Sport Management, Sport Science or Law enforcement. Nominees should also demonstrate knowledge of Corporate Governance and familiarity with the King IV and the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA); understand policy implementation; familiarity with anti-doping issues and trends; strong ethical values and principles, and professional respect and recognition by peers in their occupational field

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture encourages applications from women, youth, and persons with disabilities in line with the government's commitment to promoting diversity and inclusion.

Anyone wishing to nominate persons to serve as members of South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport should submit the following:

- a) A letter containing full names, address and telephone numbers of the nominee, giving reasons for nomination;
- b) Recently updated Curriculum Vitae of the nominee, including three contactable references;
- c) A brief statement signed by the nominee explaining his/her suitability for appointment.
- d) Copies of qualifications and ID document.

Nominations are to reach the Acting Director-General of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture by closing date of **13 July 2025** via e-mail to: BoardNominations.SAIDS@dsac.gov.za

No nomination will be considered unless all the above are included. Correspondence will only be entered into with shortlisted candidates. If you have not been contacted within three months of the closing date of this advertisement, please accept that your application was unsuccessful.

Enquiries can be directed to Mr Kgaogelo Phasha on 066 301 4653 or via email at Kgaogelo@dsac.gov.za.

Further information can be obtained from the SA Institute for Drug-Free Sport's website www.drugfreesport.org.za

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

NOTICE 3338 OF 2025



tourism

Department:
Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE PAPER ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2024

I, Patricia de Lille, Minister of Tourism, hereby amend General Notice No 2780 of 2024 published in the Government Gazette No 51354 on the 4th of October 2024 by:

1. replacing the map of priority markets appearing on page 37 of the approved White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa 2024, with a Table listing the priority markets.

Table 3 below illustrates the South African Tourism priority markets, which are currently under review by SA Tourism.

SAT 24 priority markets

South African Tourism Priority Markets	Region
Nigeria	African Markets
Kenya	
Namibia	
Zambia	
Malawi	
Mozambique	
Zimbabwe	
Swaziland	
Lesotho	
Botswana	
United States of America	American Markets
Canada	
Brazil	
Netherlands	European Markets
Germany	
France	
Spain	
Italy	
United Kingdom	
Russia	Asia, Australia and Middle East
China	
India	
Japan	
Australia	

I hereby determine that this notice comes into operation effective immediately.

P. de Lille
Ms Patricia de Lille
 Minister of Tourism
 Date: 6.6.2025

❖ Policy Proposal

There should be prioritisation of domestic tourism with emphasis on:

- Product-market match framework and enhancement of market segmentation of the domestic market to better formulate strategies in order to inspire revenue-generating tourism amongst all segments with potential;
- Cultivation of culture for travel especially among the youth to generate future demand and encourage the exploration of differentiated pricing as a tool for stimulating domestic travel; and
- Repositioning government and community-owned products to expand access and facilitate affordability for lower-income groups.

3.3.3 FUTURE POLICY ISSUES FOR TARGETED GROWTH: Destination Marketing and Branding

Stimulating tourism demand is a complex undertaking, requiring effective marketing approaches whilst maximising benefits from available resources. The imperative to position South Africa as a globally recognised tourism destination brand is critical to regaining regional and international market share through conversion to support the performance of the destination.

An appropriate destination marketing policy approach is critical to recover from the current contraction and to support the tourism economy's future growth and contribution to GDP. South Africa periodically identifies foreign tourism market for investment. For the period 2020-2023, South Africa identified 24 foreign markets as strategic for marketing investment. These comprise eight Africa land markets, two Africa air markets, three American markets, seven European markets and four Australasian and Middle East markets. Of the total targeted, eight are defend markets whilst the rest are growth markets. Table 3 below illustrates the South African Tourism priority markets, which are currently under review by SA Tourism.

SAT 24 priority markets

South African Tourism Priority Markets	Region
Nigeria	African Markets
Kenya	
Namibia	
Zambia	
Malawi	
Mozambique	
Zimbabwe	
Swaziland	
Lesotho	American Markets
Botswana	
United States of America	
Canada	European Markets
Brazil	
Netherlands	
Germany	
France	
Spain	
Italy	
United Kingdom	Asia, Australia and Middle East
Russia	
China	
India	
Japan	
Australia	

During consultation stage, stakeholders identified a number of principles that should support marketing efforts. These amongst others include:

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 3339 OF 2025

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title, scope and purport	Closing Date
SANS 1658:20XX Ed 3	<i>Ballistic resistance of body armour</i> ; This standard specifies the minimum performance requirements for the ballistic resistance of body armour intended to protect the wearer's torso against gunfire. It is limited to ballistic resistance only.	2025-08-27
SANS 11770-2:XXXXXX Ed 3	<i>IT Security techniques - Key management Part 2: Mechanisms using symmetric techniques</i> ; This standard defines key establishment mechanisms using symmetric cryptographic techniques.	2025-08-27
SANS 11770-5:XXXXXX Ed 2	<i>Information security - Key management - Part 5 Group Key management</i> ; This standard specifies mechanisms to establish shared symmetric keys between groups of entities.	2025-08-27
SANS 370094:20XX Ed 1	<i>Governance of organizations -Governance maturity model – Guidance</i> ; This standard provides guidance on evaluating the establishment of governance conditions and on the application of governance principles with consideration for the ISO 37000 key aspects of practice.	2025-08-27
SANS 50010:20XX Ed 3	<i>Measurement and verification of energy and demand savings</i> ; This standard provides a methodology for the determination of energy consumption and demand savings that may be used in a range of voluntary or regulatory processes, which may require the impact of interventions on energy consumption or demand (or both) to be calculated for both Brownfield (Retrofit) and Greenfield (New build) projects.	2025-08-27
SANS 33406:20XX Ed 1	<i>Approaches for the production of reference materials with qualitative properties</i> ; This standard notes the requirements of ISO 17034 (adopted in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 17034) and provides guidance on the implementation of ISO 17034 (adopted in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 17034) in the production of RMs having one or more assigned qualitative property values, for expressing uncertainties for qualitative property values, and for establishing traceability.	2025-08-27
SANS 2098:20XX Ed 1	<i>Scouring Compounds</i> ; This standard specifies requirements and methods of test for three types of scouring compounds for the removal of tenacious soil from hard surfaces and kitchen utensils.	2025-08-27

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.	Title	Scope of amendment	Closing Date
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and Edition			
SANS 441:20XX Ed 1.3	<i>Timber preservative - Mixture of azoles and permethrin</i>	Amended to update referenced standard	2025-08-27
SANS 1900:20XX Ed 1.3	<i>Monoplanar prefabricated timber roof trusses (nail-plated)</i>	Amended to update referenced standards and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers	2025-08-27
SANS 1920: XXXXX Ed 1.3	<i>Mixtures of copper azole compounds for timber preservation</i>	Amended to update the requirements for marking.	2025-08-27
SANS 11770-4:20XX Ed 2 and ISO amdt 1.2	<i>Information technology - Security techniques - Key management Part 4: Mechanisms based on weak secrets</i>	Amended to update Leakage-resilient password-authenticated key agreement with additional stored secrets.	2025-08-27
SANS 1329-4:XXXX Ed 4.2	<i>Retro-reflective and fluorescent warning signs for road vehicles Part 4: Retro-reflective chevron signs and decals</i>	Amended to delete the notes to purchasers and move figure 1 to clause 4.3.	2025-08-27
SANS 422: XXXXXXX Ed 5.2	<i>Hospital nurses' shoes (Goodyear welted construction).</i>	Amended to update normative references.	2025-08-27

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 purport
SANS 2071:2025 Ed 1	<i>Disinfectants and Detergent-disinfectants for use in healthcare environments.</i> This standard specifies the requirements for disinfectants and detergent-disinfectants for use in healthcare environments
SANS 3001-CO1-1:2025 Ed 1	<i>Civil engineering test methods - Part CO1-1: Mixing fresh concrete in the laboratory.</i> This standard Applies to fresh concrete and describes a method for batching of prepared material and mixing of normal concrete in the laboratory (where control and test conditions are possible for assessment of materials or mix design).
SANS 3001-CO1-6:2025 Ed 1	<i>Civil engineering test methods Part CO1-6: Consistence of freshly mixed concrete - Flow table test.</i> This standard describes a method for determining the flow of fresh concrete with a maximum nominal aggregate size of 28 mm.
SANS 3001-CO1-4:2025 Ed 1	<i>Civil engineering test methods - Part CO1-4: Consistence of freshly mixed concrete - Vebe test.</i> This standard describes a method for determining the flow of fresh concrete with a maximum nominal aggregate size of 28 mm.
SATS 17012:2025 Ed 1	<i>Conformity assessment - Guidelines for the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems.</i> This standard provides guidance on the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems. It is applicable to all organizations that plan and conduct all kinds of internal or external audits (i.e. first-party, second-party and third-party audits) of management systems.
SANS 19160-2:2025 Ed 1	<i>Addressing - Part 2: Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical world.</i> This standard focuses on assigning and maintaining addresses that allow the unambiguous determination of an object in the physical world for purposes of identification and location in the context of public administration and public service delivery.
SANS 19443:2025 Ed 1	<i>Quality management systems - Specific requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2015 by organizations in the supply chain of the nuclear energy sector supplying products and services important to nuclear safety (ITNS).</i> This standard Specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization: a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) 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.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 19662:2025 Ed 1	<i>Milk - Determination of fat content – Acidobutyrometric (Gerber method).</i> This standard specifies a method, the acido-butyrometric or "Gerber", for determining the fat content of milk.
SANS 38507:2025 Ed 1	<i>Governance of IT - Governance implications of the use of artificial intelligence by organizations.</i> This standard provides guidance for members of the governing body of an organization to enable and govern the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), in order to ensure its effective, efficient and acceptable use within the organization.
SANS 61260-1:2025 Ed 1	<i>Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octaveband filters Part 1: Specifications.</i> This standard specifies performance requirements for analogue, sampled-data, and digital implementations of band-pass filters.
SANS 61800-9-1:2025 Ed 1	<i>Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems – Part 9-1 Ecodesign for power drive systems, motor starters, power electronics and their driven applications - General requirements for setting energy efficiency standards for power driven equipment using the extended product approach (EPA) and semi analytic model (SAM).</i> This standard Specifies the general methodology to energy efficiency standardization for any extended product by using the guidance of the extended product approach (EPA).
SANS 61960-4:2025 Ed 1	<i>Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Secondary lithium cells and batteries for portable applications - Part 4: Coin secondary lithium cells, and batteries made from them.</i> This standard specifies performance tests, designations, markings, dimensions and other requirements for coin secondary lithium cells and batteries for portable applications and backup power supply such as memory backup applications.
SANS 62841-2-11:2025 Ed 1	<i>Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety Part 2-11: Particular requirements for hand-held reciprocating saws.</i> This standard applies to reciprocating saws such as jig saws and sabre saws.
SANS 62841-2-6:2025	<i>Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety Part 2-6: Particular requirements for hand-held hammers.</i> This standard applies to reciprocating hand-held hammers.

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 purport
SANS 1316:2025 Ed 2.02	<i>Cotton cellular blankets.</i> This standard specifies requirements for one type of cotton cellular blanket.
SANS 5207:2025 Ed 3.03	<i>Determination of iron content in different water matrices using air-acetylene flame atomic adsorption spectroscopy (FAAS).</i> This standard specifies a method of determining the iron content of water and wastewater, using an air-acetylene flame and direct flame atomic absorption.
SANS 5208:2025 Ed 3.03	<i>Determination of lead content in different water matrices using air-acetylene flame atomic adsorption spectroscopy (FAAS).</i> This specifies a method of determining the lead content of water and wastewater, using an air-acetylene flame and direct flame atomic absorption.
SANS 6171:2025 Ed 3.01	<i>Water - Determination of Nickel content in different water samples using air -acetylene flame and direct atomic adsorption spectroscopy (FAAS).</i> This standard specifies a method of determining the nickel content of water and wastewater, using an air-acetylene flame and direct flame atomic absorption.

SANS 60601-2-2:2025 Ed 2.01	<i>Medical electrical equipment Part 2-2: Requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of high frequency surgical equipment and high frequency surgical accessories.</i> This standard applies to the basic safety and essential performance of mammographic X-ray equipment, including equipment for mammographic tomosynthesis, and mammographic stereotactic devices, hereafter also referred to as ME equipment
SANS 61084-1:2025 Ed 2.01	Cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems form electrical installations - Part 1: General requirements. This standard specifies requirements and tests for cable trunking systems (CTS) and cable ducting systems (CDS) intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the electrically protective separation, of insulated conductors, cables and possibly other electrical equipment in electrical and/or communication systems installations.
SANS 61084-2-1:2025 Ed 2.01	<i>Cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems for electrical installations - Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for mounting on walls and ceilings.</i> This standard specifies requirements and tests for cable trunking systems (CTS) and cable ducting systems (CDS) intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the electrically protective separation, of insulated conductors, cables and possibly other electrical equipment in electrical and/or communication systems installations.
SANS 62271-100:2025 Ed 3.01	<i>High-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers.</i> This standard applies to three-phase AC circuit-breakers designed for indoor or outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and/or 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1 000 V.

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 purport
SANS 2813:2025 Ed 3	Paints and varnishes - Determination of gloss value 20°, 60° and 85°. This standard Specifies a method for determining the gloss of coatings using the three geometries of 20°, 60° or 85°.
SANS 4628-2:2025 Ed 3	Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of degradation of coatings -Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering
SANS 8502-3:2025 Ed 2	<i>Preparation of steel substrates before application of paint and related products - Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 3: Assessment of dust on steel surfaces prepared for painting (pressure-sensitive tape method).</i> This standard describes a method for the assessment of dust remaining on cleaned steel surfaces prepared for painting.
SANS 11731:2025 Ed 2	<i>Water quality - Enumeration of Legionella.</i> This standard describes a culture method for the isolation of Legionella organisms and estimation of their numbers in environmental samples. Is applicable to all kinds of environmental samples including potable, industrial and natural waters and associated materials such as sediments, deposits and slime.
SANS 50868-2:2025 Ed 3	<i>Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices Part 2: Sterilization wrap - Requirements and test methods.</i> This standard specifies test methods and values for materials for sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use.
SANS 60332-3-10:2025 Ed 2	<i>Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables -Apparatus.</i> This standard specifies methods of test for the assessment of vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables, electrical or optical, under defined conditions.
SANS 60947-5-1:2025 Ed 5	<i>Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electromechanical control circuit devices.</i> This standard applies to control circuit devices and switching elements intended for controlling, signalling, interlocking, etc., of switchgear and controlgear.

SANS 60974-2:2025 Ed 3	<i>Arc welding equipment Part 2: Liquid cooling systems.</i> This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety and construction requirements for industrial and professional LIQUID COOLING SYSTEMS used in arc welding and allied processes to cool torches. This document is applicable to LIQUID COOLING SYSTEMS which are stand-alone (separate from the welding equipment) or built-in (housed in a single enclosure with other welding equipment).
SANS 62626-1:2025 Ed 2	<i>Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear enclosed equipment - Part 1: Additional requirements for enclosed switch - disconnectors in accordance with IEC 60947-3 - Isolation of electrical equipment during repair and maintenance work in specific applications.</i> This standard applies to enclosed switches-disconnectors with rated voltages up to 1 000 V AC for repair and maintenance work or cleaning work in load circuits.

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, or would like to send comments on draft documents, please send an e-mail to Dsscomments@sabs.co.za for more information.

SCHEDULE 5: ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD OFFICE

Copies of the standards mentioned in this notice 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 3340 OF 2025****COMPETITION TRIBUNAL****NOTIFICATION OF DECISION TO APPROVE MERGER**

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

Case No.	Acquiring Firm	Target Firm	Date of Order	Decision
LM003Apr25	Fedeliity Security Services (Pty) Ltd	SSG Holdings (Pty) Ltd	09/06/2025	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM019Apr25	Trident Property Holdings (Pty) Ltd	The Trident Property Portfolio of Dimopoint (Pty) Ltd	09/06/2025	Approved
LM021May25	LA Concorde South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Paal-Vallei Botteleringmaatskappy (Pty) Ltd	12/06/2025	Approved

The Chairperson Competition Tribunal

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**NOTICE 3341 OF 2025****NOTICE 2045 OF 2023****AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990)****APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE LICENCE**

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

APPENDIX I (New Applications) (A)

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

ALS VS Lugbespuiting(RF) (Pty) Ltd t/s ALS Lugbespuiting. (B) Plot 811, Vyfhoek, Potchefstroom South Africa. (c) Class III. (D) Type G5, G6, G8 & G13. (E) Category A3.

APPENDIX II (Amendment Applications)

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

A) Southern Mapping Aviation (Pty) Ltd. (B) Hangar H, Grand Central Airport, New Road, Midrand. (c) Class III (1489D). Type G3 & G4. (D) Category A3 & A4. Amendment: Managing Director: L.A Kettle; Responsible Person Aircraft; P.R Rohm; Responsible Person Flight Operations: A. Wehmeyer; Air Safety Officer: S.G Klopper; Chief Pilot: T. Van Wyk; Quality Assurance Manager: G Kritzinger.

Surveying and Resource Management Cc. (B) 134 Swallow Street, Montana LA, Stand 64B Doornport 295-jr. (C) Class III (G1421D). (D) Type G3, G4 & G16 (UAS). (E) Category H1. (F) Amendmen application due to changes to: Marin Alwyn Jooste is replacing Martin James Jooste as Accountable Manager; Marin Alwyn is replacing Helgardt Van Heerden as Security Manager.

A) SA Red Cross Air Mercy Service Trust t/s SA Red Cross Air Mercy Service. (B) Beechcraft Road, General Aviation Section, Cape Town International Airport. (c) Class II (N980D). Type N1 & N2. (D) Category A2, A3, H1 & H2. (E) Amendment Application: Changes in Management plan: Accountable Manager (CEO) Ferhaad Haffeejee; Flight Operations Manager: Francois du Toit, Person Responsible Aircraft Francois Fourie; Safety Manager Carin Abrahams.

A) SA Red Cross Air Mercy Service Trust t/s SA Red Cross Air Mercy Service. (B) Beechcraft Road, General Aviation Section, Cape Town International Airport. (c) Class III (G981D). Type G7, G15 (undersling & winching Operations) G16 (Aero Medical Patient Transfer, Movement of personnel, Goods, Equipment and Occasional Promotional Flights). (D) Category A2, A3, H1 & H2. (E) Amendment Application: Changes in Management plan: Accountable Manager (CEO) Ferhaad

Haffeejee; Flight Operations Manager: Francois du Toit, Person Responsible Aircraft Francois Fourie; Safety Manager Carin Abrahams.

A) Wildflite cc. (B) 18 Thong Place, Wapadrand, pretoria. (c) Class III (G1066D). Type G2, G3, G4, G5, G8, G10, G12 & G15 7 G16 (**UAS new addition**). (D) Category A3, A4, H1(**new addition**) H2. (E) Amendment Application: Change of name from Junox300 cc to Wildflite cc; Changes to postholders: Air Safety Officer Pierre Steyn is replaced by Jumari Steyn; Quality Assurance Manager: Pierre Syteyn is replaced by Jumari steyn.

A) Wildflite cc. (B) 18 Thong Place, Wapadrand, pretoria. (c) Class II (N1065D). Type N1 & N2. (D) Category A4 & H2. (E) Amendment Application: Change of name from Junox300 cc to Wildflite cc; Changes to postholders: Air Safety Officer Pierre Steyn is replaced by Jumari Steyn; Quality Assurance Manager: Pierre Syteyn is replaced by Jumari steyn.

APPLICATION FOR AN EXEMPTION

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for. (F) Exemption referred to in Section (16) (4) (e).

(A) **Global Aviation Operations (Pty) Ltd t/a Global Airways and Lift.** (B) Hangar 2, Northern Perimeter Rd, Precinct 3, OR Tambo, Bonaero Park. (C) Class I (S1126D). (D) Type S1 & S2. (E) Category A1. (F) Application for an Exemption to Damp Lease a Foreign registered aircraft for scheduled passenger services.

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

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

APPENDIX I (New Application)

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of International Air Service to which application pertains. (E) Category or kind of aircraft to which application pertains. (F) Airport from and the airport to which flights will be undertaken. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight.

ALS VS Lugbespuiting(RF) (Pty) Ltd t/s ALS Lugbespuiting. (B) Plot 811, Vyfhoek, Potchefstroom South Africa. (c) Class III. (D) Type G5, G6, G8 & G13. (E) Category A3. (F) Main base: South Africa. (G) Area to be Served. (H).

APPENDIX II (Amendment Application)

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

A) SA Red Cross Air Mercy Service Trust t/s SA Red Cross Air Mercy Service. (B) Beechcraft Road, General Aviation Section, Cape Town International Airport. (c) Class III (I/G193). Type G7 & G16. (E) Category A2, A3, H1 & H2. (E) Amendment Application: Changes in Management plan: Accountable Manager (CEO) Ferhaad Haffeejee; Flight Operations Manager: Francois du Toit, Person Responsible Aircraft Francois Fourie; Safety Manager Carin Abrahams.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of section 24 (1(a) and (b) and 25 (5) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 16 (1) and 17 (1) of the International Air Regulations,1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the Chairperson of International Air Services Council. Representation in accordance with section 24(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(2) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairperson of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001 or by email at: FOP@dot.gov.za within 21 days of the publication hereof.

APPENDIX I (FOP'S Applications)

SolitAir Aviation Services DWC LLC (B) Plot 5, Cul De Sac 1 RSA, National Dubai South, Logistic District AMIA. (C) Class IV. (D) Type NV4. (E) Category A1. (F) EI-HRB; EI-HRG; EI-HRF. (G) Dubai (OMDW) – Nairobi (HKJK). 2. Nairobi (HKJK). – Johannesburg (FAOR). 3. Johannesburg - Nairobi (HKJK).4. Nairobi (HKJK). – Dubai (OMDW). (H) Eight (8) flights.
Purpose: Transportation of cargo for FedEx customers in conjunction with FedEx express delivery business.

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 799 OF 2025**HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA****HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT NO. 56 OF 1974)****RULES RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION BY DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS OF
ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.**

The Health Professions Council of South Africa has, under section 61A(1)(l) of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), made the rules in the schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, “**Act**” means the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning.
2. The following qualifications may be registered by dietitians and nutritionists as additional qualifications in terms of section 35(2) of the Act:

Examining authority	Qualification	Abbreviation for registration
<i>Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University (SMU)</i>	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc (Diet)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Dietetics	PhD
	Master of Public Health	MPH
<i>University of Venda</i>	Master of Science in Nutrition	MSc (Nut)

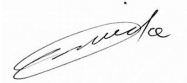
	Master of Science in Public Nutrition	MSc (Public Nut)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Public Health Nutrition	PhD in Public Health Nutrition
	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of Western Cape	Master of Public Health in Nutrition	MPHN; UWC
	Master of Science in Nutrition	MSc (Nutrition); UWC
	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of Limpopo	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc (Diet)
	Master of Public Health	MPH
Stellenbosch University	Master of Therapeutic Nutrition (structured and research)	MTherNutr (structured and research)
	Master of Therapeutic Nutrition (research)	MTherNutr (research)
	Master of Public Health Nutrition (structured and research)	MNutri Public Health (structured and research)
	Master of Public Health Nutrition (research)	MNutri Public Health (research)
	Master of Science in Food and Nutrition Security	MSc (Food and Nutrition Security)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Nutritional Science	PhD (Nutritional Sciences)

University of Pretoria	Master of Dietetics	M (Dietetics)
	Master of Science, Applied Human Nutrition	MSc (Applied Human Nutrition)
	Master of Dietetics (coursework)	M Dietetics (coursework)
	Doctor of Philosophy Dietetics	PhD (Dietetics)
	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of KwaZulu Natal	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc Diet
	Master of Science in Human Nutrition	MSchHumNut
	Doctor of Philosophy	PhD
	Master of Public Health	MPH
Nelson Mandela University	Master of Science in Dietetics (Research)	MSc (Dietetics)
	Master of Science in Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies (Research)	MSc (Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies) (Research)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Dietetics (Research)	PhD (Dietetics) (Research)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies (Research)	PhD (Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies) (Research)
University of Free State	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc in Dietetics

	Master of Science in Nutrition	MSc in Nutrition
	Doctor of Philosophy in Dietetics	PhD in Dietetics
	Doctor of Philosophy in Nutrition	PhD in Nutrition
	Master of Public Health	MPH
North-West University	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc Dietetics
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured)	MSc Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Research)	MSc Nutrition
	Doctor of Philosophy in Science with Dietetics	PhD Dietetics
	Doctor of Philosophy in Science with Nutrition	PhD Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Therapeutic Nutrition	MSc Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Nutrition Science	MSc Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Nuclear Techniques	MSc Nutrition

	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Public Health Nutrition	MSc Nutrition
	Doctor Philosophy in Dietetics	PhD Dietetics
	Doctor Philosophy in Nutrition	PhD Nutrition
University of Cape Town	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of the Witwatersrand	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of Johannesburg	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of South Africa	Master of Public Health	MPH

Signed by: Magome Albanos Masike
Signed at: 2025-06-09 14:41:14 +02:00
Reason: Witnessing Magome Albanos Ma



DR. MAGOME A MASIKE
REGISTRAR

BOARD NOTICE 800 OF 2025**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DEFINING OF A PRODUCTION AREA
AGTER-PAKHUIS ROCKLANDS VALLEY (WARD)**

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

Please take note that Alpha Excelsior applied to the Wine Certification Authority to define Agter-Pakhuis Rocklands Valley (Ward) as a production area to produce Wine of Origin.

The geology of Agter-Pakhuis Rocklands Valley is alluvium with underlying quartzitic sandstone with thin shale, conglomerate and grit beds of the Nardouw Subgroup; Table Mountain Sandstone.

Driving about 20 km east out of Clanwilliam, on the R364 over the Pakhuis pass, one descends into the 1382 hectares Agter-Pakhuis Rocklands Valley. Nestled in the Pakhuis mountains, this high-altitude valley average at around 500m altitude. Currently this area can only be classified as Olifants River Region and does not fall into any existing WO district.

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

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

BOARD NOTICE 801 OF 2025

HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

RULES RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION BY DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS OF
ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The Health Professions Council of South Africa has, under section 61A(1)(l) of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), made the rules in the schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, “**Act**” means the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning.
2. The following qualifications may be registered by dietitians and nutritionists as additional qualifications in terms of section 35(2) of the Act:

Examining authority	Qualification	Abbreviation for registration
Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University (SMU)	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc (Diet)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Dietetics	PhD
	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of Venda	Master of Science in Nutrition	MSc (Nut)

	Master of Science in Public Nutrition	MSc (Public Nut)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Public Health Nutrition	PhD in Public Health Nutrition
	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of Western Cape	Master of Public Health in Nutrition	MPHN; UWC
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	Master of Public Health	MPH
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	Master of Science in Human Nutrition	MScHumNut
	Doctor of Philosophy	PhD
	Master of Public Health	MPH
Nelson Mandela University	Master of Science in Dietetics (Research)	MSc (Dietetics)
	Master of Science in Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies (Research)	MSc (Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies) (Research)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Dietetics (Research)	PhD (Dietetics) (Research)
	Doctor of Philosophy in Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies (Research)	PhD (Food Nutrition and Wellness Studies) (Research)
University of Free State	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc in Dietetics

	Master of Science in Nutrition	MSc in Nutrition
	Doctor of Philosophy in Dietetics	PhD in Dietetics
	Doctor of Philosophy in Nutrition	PhD in Nutrition
	Master of Public Health	MPH
North-West University	Master of Science in Dietetics	MSc Dietetics
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured)	MSc Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Research)	MSc Nutrition
	Doctor of Philosophy in Science with Dietetics	PhD Dietetics
	Doctor of Philosophy in Science with Nutrition	PhD Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Therapeutic Nutrition	MSc Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Nutrition Science	MSc Nutrition
	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Nuclear Techniques	MSc Nutrition

	Master of Science in Nutrition (Structured) with Public Health Nutrition	MSc Nutrition
	Doctor Philosophy in Dietetics	PhD Dietetics
	Doctor Philosophy in Nutrition	PhD Nutrition
University of Cape Town	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of the Witwatersrand	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of Johannesburg	Master of Public Health	MPH
University of South Africa	Master of Public Health	MPH

Signed by: Magome Albanos Masike

Signed at: 2025-06-09 14:41:14 +02:00

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