BRIEFING NOTE

Gazette Watch — Detailed Notice Analysis

Government Gazette content, 1–9 September 2026

Lee's Compliance, in association with The Legal Team · Alison Lee

This briefing provides a detailed, notice-by-notice analysis of the notices of compliance interest published in the Government Gazette between 1 and 9 September 2026. Each notice is set out with its reference, a direct download link, a **"What the Gazette states"** panel isolating the operative content, and a seven-part analysis (Summary, Legal Basis, Rationale, Practical Application, Stakeholder Implications, Actions, Conclusion).

Where a notice fixes a specific figure, rate, date or property that appears only in the notice itself, we say so and link you to it, so the exact detail can be read off and diarised. This is a monitoring and awareness document, not legal advice; confirm the full text on www.gov.za before acting.

IN THIS BRIEFING

This edition covers 21 notices across 13 subject areas: aviation, corruption, customs and excise, electronic communications, environmental, financial intelligence, health and safety, labour, medical, the National Development Agency, petroleum, property and marine transportation. The notices are numbered 1 to 21 in the order they appear, and the Contents page on the next page links directly to each one.

The item requiring the most immediate attention is the **Compensation Fund's final reminder on the Return of Earnings (item 9).** Employers with outstanding ROE (W.As.8) submissions for 2025 and prior assessment years must file via CompEasy, and the notice records that non-compliant employers' accounts have been blocked for audit. **The final submission date is 31 October 2026**. Without a submitted return there is no valid Letter of Good Standing, with knock-on consequences for tendering and for contracts with organs of state.

Other dated items to diarise

- 1 September 2026 — the maximum retail price for LPG takes effect (item 17).
- 7 September 2026 — annual submission of Risk Management and Compliance Programmes under FIC Directive 12 commences via the Centre's platform (item 8).
- 4 October 2026 — comments close on the draft Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (item 7).
- 31 October 2026 — final date for outstanding COIDA Returns of Earnings (item 9).
- 4 November 2026 — declared a public holiday (item 12).

The balance of the batch is regulatory and institutional rather than deadline-driven: anti-dumping duty amendments under the Customs and Excise Act, two ICASA inquiries and a licence-transfer application under the electronic communications legislation, CCMA accreditations under the Labour Relations Act, organ transplantation and health professions registration rules, a referral to the Special Investigating Unit, and three sets of marine shipping and traffic regulations. Each is analysed in full below.

Contents

AVIATION **4**
Civil Aviation Regulations: Application for a Proposed New Aerodrome 4

CORRUPTION **6**
Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act: Referral to the SIU 6

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE **8**
Customs and Excise Act: Amendment to Part 1 of Schedule No. 2 (anti-dumping duties) 8

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS **10**
ICASA Act: Notice of Intention to Conduct an Inquiry 10
ICASA Act: Notice of Intention to Conduct an Inquiry (companion) 12
Electronic Communications Act: Applications for Transfer of Ownership of a Licence 14

ENVIRONMENTAL **16**
NEM: Biodiversity Act — Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (for comment) 16

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE **18**
Financial Intelligence Centre Act: Directive 12 — Submission of Risk Management and Compliance Programmes (RMCP) 18

HEALTH AND SAFETY **20**
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act: Final Reminder — Return of Earnings20

LABOUR **22**
Labour Relations Act: Accreditation of Bargaining Councils (CCMA) 22
Labour Relations Act: Accreditation of Private Agencies (CCMA) 24
Public Holidays Act: Declaration of 4 November 2026 as a Public Holiday 26

MEDICAL **28**
National Health Act: Regulations on Organ Transplantation 28
Health Professions Act: Rules on Registration of an Additional Qualification (Medical Practitioners & Dentists) 30
Health Professions Act: Regulations on Qualifications for Registration 32

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY **34**
National Development Agency Act: Proclamation 34

PETROLEUM **36**
Petroleum Products Act: Maximum Retail Price for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 36

PROPERTY **38**
Property Valuers Profession Act: Invitation for Nominations / Submissions 38

MARINE TRANSPORTATION **40**
Marine Traffic Act: Marine Traffic Amendment Regulations, 2026 40
Merchant Shipping Act: Amendment to the Second Schedule (s 356bis) 42
Merchant Shipping Act: Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 2026 44

AVIATION

NOTICE 1

Civil Aviation Regulations: Application for a Proposed New Aerodrome
GG 55314, GoN 7885, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55314

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice under the Civil Aviation Regulations advertising an application for a proposed new aerodrome, giving the location and particulars of the proposed aerodrome and typically inviting objections or representations within a stated period.

The site particulars and any objection window are set out in the notice.

No fee is imposed on the reader; it is a public-participation step in a licensing process.

1.1 SUMMARY

A notice advertises an application for a proposed new aerodrome under the Civil Aviation Regulations and invites objections/representations. Aerodrome approval requires public notice so affected parties can object before the SACAA decides.

1.2 LEGAL BASIS

Civil Aviation Act 13 of 2009 and the Civil Aviation Regulations, administered by the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA); the regulations require advertisement of aerodrome applications and a representation period.

1.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

New aerodromes affect neighbouring land use, safety and the environment; public notice allows affected parties to raise objections before approval.

1.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Landowners, communities and aviation stakeholders near the proposed site who wish to object or comment should obtain the notice, confirm the site and the representation deadline, and respond in the required manner.

1.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Neighbouring landowners and communities; the applicant; the SACAA; local authorities; and environmental/aviation advisers.

1.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, confirm the site and the objection/representation deadline, and lodge any representation within the period if the aerodrome affects your land or operations.

1.7 CONCLUSION

A licensing public-notice step: relevant to neighbours of the proposed aerodrome and anyone wishing to object.

CORRUPTION

NOTICE 2

Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act: Referral to the SIU
GG 55299, Proclamation 344, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — Proc 344

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A Presidential proclamation under the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act 74 of 1996 referring a specified matter — allegations of serious maladministration, corruption, fraud or unlawful conduct in a state institution — to the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) for investigation.

The proclamation defines the institution investigated, the terms of reference and the period of conduct covered. Those particulars are set out in the proclamation itself.

No fee is imposed; the instrument confers investigative jurisdiction on the SIU and access to the Special Tribunal for civil recovery.

2.1 SUMMARY

The President has referred a matter to the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) to investigate alleged serious maladministration or corruption in a state institution. An SIU proclamation empowers the Unit to investigate, recover losses through the Special Tribunal, and refer matters for prosecution and discipline.

2.2 LEGAL BASIS

Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act 74 of 1996, section 2 (the President's power, by proclamation, to establish/refer matters to the SIU) and the powers of the SIU and Special Tribunal to investigate and recover.

2.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

SIU proclamations are the mechanism for investigating and recovering losses from corruption and maladministration in the public sector — part of the post-state-capture accountability drive. Publication defines the exact institution and scope.

2.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The named organ of state (and any contractor, supplier or individual who dealt with it in the covered period) now falls within an SIU investigation, which can lead to civil recovery in the Special Tribunal, disciplinary referrals and criminal referrals to the NPA. Document-preservation and cooperation obligations arise immediately.

2.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

The referred institution and its officials; contractors, suppliers and consultants who transacted with it; the SIU, Special Tribunal and NPA; and advisers to any implicated party.

2.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the proclamation to confirm the institution, terms of reference and period covered. Any client connected to the matter should take advice on document preservation, cooperation with the SIU, and potential civil-recovery or PRECCA exposure. Treat allegations as untested.

2.7 CONCLUSION

A targeted anti-corruption referral: significant for any party that dealt with the named institution in the covered period, who should prepare to engage the SIU process.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

NOTICE 3

Customs and Excise Act: Amendment to Part 1 of Schedule No. 2 (anti-dumping duties)
GG 55342, GoN 7889, published 8 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55342

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

An amendment to Part 1 of Schedule No. 2 to the Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964, published under reference No. 2/1/94, in English and Afrikaans. Schedule 2 Part 1 is the list of goods subject to anti-dumping duties.

The amendment inserts, amends or withdraws a specific anti-dumping duty on specified tariff subheadings. The exact goods, tariff subheadings, countries/producers affected and duty rates are set out in the amending notice itself — the summary cannot substitute for those figures.

The change gives effect to an ITAC recommendation following an investigation; it is a fiscal/trade-defence instrument imposing (or removing) a duty at the border.

3.1 SUMMARY

SARS has amended the anti-dumping duty Schedule (Schedule 2 Part 1, reference 2/1/94) under the Customs and Excise Act, giving effect to an ITAC anti-dumping investigation and changing the duty position for specified imported goods on particular tariff subheadings. Anti-dumping duties protect local producers from goods imported below fair value; the amendment inserts, adjusts or removes such a duty on the affected tariff lines.

3.2 LEGAL BASIS

Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964 (the Minister's/Commissioner's power to amend the Schedules), read with the International Trade Administration Act 71 of 2002 and ITAC's anti-dumping investigation process. Schedule 2 Part 1 lists the goods and the duty rates.

3.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Anti-dumping duties are amended after an ITAC investigation finds dumping (and injury to local industry) or, on review, that the duty is no longer justified. The amendment implements that finding at the border, altering the landed cost of the affected imports.

3.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Importers and manufacturers of the affected goods must check the specific tariff subheadings against the amendment to determine the new duty position — the change may add, raise, reduce or remove a duty, directly affecting landed cost and pricing. Clearing agents must apply the correct rate from the effective date; misclassification or under-declaration attracts customs penalties and forfeiture.

3.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Importers, manufacturers and downstream users of the affected goods; customs clearing and forwarding agents; local producers who sought or oppose the duty; and ITAC/SARS.

3.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice and identify the exact tariff subheadings, affected origins and new duty rates. Reconcile against your import lines and update duty calculations and pricing from the effective date. Where the amendment materially affects you, take trade-law advice on the ITAC finding and any review rights.

3.7 CONCLUSION

A technical but potentially costly trade-defence amendment: the compliance point is to read the exact tariff lines and rates off the notice and apply them correctly at clearance.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

NOTICE 4

ICASA Act: Notice of Intention to Conduct an Inquiry
GG 55299, GeN 4130, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice by ICASA under the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act 13 of 2000 of its intention to conduct an inquiry or regulatory process in the electronic-communications, broadcasting or postal sector.

The specific subject-matter, scope and any participation/comment process are set out in the notice. (A companion intention notice, GeN 4129, appears in the same batch.)

No fee is imposed; it opens a regulatory process in which stakeholders may participate.

4.1 SUMMARY

ICASA has given notice, under GeN 4130, of its intention to conduct an inquiry in the electronic-communications, broadcasting or postal sector; a companion notice (GeN 4129, Notice 5 below) opens a related process on the same day. The gazette listing does not disclose the inquiry's subject matter — that must be obtained from the notice itself — but any resulting inquiry can lead to new or amended regulations, findings or licence conditions.

4.2 LEGAL BASIS

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act 13 of 2000, read with the Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005 (ICASA's powers to conduct inquiries and make regulations).

4.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Inquiries are how ICASA gathers evidence before regulating — on competition, spectrum, licensing or consumer matters — giving stakeholders a chance to participate before rules are made.

4.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Licensees and stakeholders in the affected communications sector should obtain the notice, determine whether the inquiry touches their licence, market or operations, and participate in the stated process, as the outcome may change regulatory obligations.

4.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Electronic-communications and broadcasting licensees; MVNOs and resellers; industry bodies; consumer groups; and communications-law advisers.

4.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, identify the subject-matter and scope, and diarise any participation/comment steps. Prepare a submission where the inquiry affects you. Read together with GeN 4129 (the companion intention notice).

4.7 CONCLUSION

An early-stage regulatory signal: participate now, because the inquiry may shape future rules or licence conditions.

NOTICE 5

ICASA Act: Notice of Intention to Conduct an Inquiry (companion)
GG 55299, GeN 4129, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A further notice by ICASA under the ICASA Act 13 of 2000 of its intention to conduct an inquiry/process in the communications sector — a companion to GeN 4130.

The specific subject-matter and any participation process are set out in the notice.
No fee is imposed.

5.1 SUMMARY

A second ICASA intention-to-inquire notice (GeN 4129), published alongside GeN 4130 (Notice 4 above) on the same day. As with its companion, the specific subject-matter is not disclosed in the gazette listing and must be confirmed from the notice; it signals a regulatory process in which stakeholders may participate before rules or findings are made. GeN 4130), signalling a regulatory process in the communications sector in which stakeholders may participate before rules or findings are made.

5.2 LEGAL BASIS

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Act 13 of 2000, read with the Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005.

5.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

As with GeN 4130, an inquiry is the evidence-gathering step before ICASA regulates.

5.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Communications-sector licensees and stakeholders should obtain the notice, determine whether it affects them, and participate in the stated process.

5.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Communications and broadcasting licensees; industry bodies; consumer groups; and advisers.

5.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, identify the subject matter, and prepare a submission where it affects you. Read together with GeN 4130.

5.7 CONCLUSION

A companion regulatory signal: participate where the inquiry touches your licence or market.

NOTICE 6

Electronic Communications Act: Applications for Transfer of Ownership of a Licence
GG 55313, GeN 4135, published 3 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55313

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice under the Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005 concerning applications for the transfer of ownership/control of an individual electronic-communications (or broadcasting) licence — advertising the transfer application(s) and typically inviting representations.

The parties, licences and any representation window are set out in the notice.

No fee is imposed on the reader; it is a public step in ICASA's transfer-approval process.

6.1 SUMMARY

ICASA has advertised applications to transfer the ownership or control of individual electronic-communications licence(s) and invites representations. Licence transfers require ICASA approval, and public notice allows affected parties to comment.

6.2 LEGAL BASIS

Electronic Communications Act 36 of 2005, section 13 (transfer of a licence or change of control requires ICASA approval), and ICASA's regulations on transfer/ownership.

6.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Change of control of a licensee affects competition and licence conditions; ICASA must approve it after public notice.

6.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Competitors, customers and stakeholders affected by the licence transfer(s) who wish to make representations should obtain the notice, identify the licences and parties, and respond within the stated period. Directly relevant to M&A and change-of-control in the communications sector.

6.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

The transferring and acquiring parties; competitors and customers; ICASA; and communications/competition-law advisers.

6.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, identify the licences and parties, and lodge any representation within the period. Parties to communications-sector M&A should factor the ICASA transfer-approval step into deal timelines.

6.7 CONCLUSION

A licence change-of-control notice: relevant to communications-sector M&A and to any stakeholder wishing to be heard on the transfer.

ENVIRONMENTAL

NOTICE 7

NEM: Biodiversity Act — Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (for comment)
GG 55299, GeN 7877, published 4 September 2026 — comment by 4 October 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 publishing, for public comment, the Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan.

It sets out the conservation objectives, management actions and implementation framework for leopard protection, and invites written comment. Comments are due by **4 October 2026**. The submission address and format are in the notice.

No fee is imposed; it is a draft conservation instrument out for consultation.

7.1 SUMMARY

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment has published a draft Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan under the Biodiversity Act for public comment, with comments due by **4 October 2026**. The Strategy sets conservation objectives and management actions for the species, and may inform future permitting, land-use and activity restrictions in leopard range.

7.2 LEGAL BASIS

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (species and ecosystem conservation, threatened-or-protected-species framework, and the Minister's power to publish strategies and invite comment).

7.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Species conservation strategies guide how a species is managed and protected and can feed into permitting and restrictions. Publishing for comment allows affected landowners, industry and conservation bodies to shape the final Strategy.

7.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Landowners, game and eco-tourism operators, conservation bodies and mining/agriculture interests in leopard range areas should review the draft and lodge written comment by 4 October 2026 if it affects land use, permitting, hunting quotas or activities.

7.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Landowners and game farmers in leopard range; the hunting and eco-tourism industries; conservation NGOs and provincial conservation authorities; and mining/agriculture operators in affected areas.

7.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the draft Strategy, assess its impact on your land use or operations, and lodge a written comment by 4 October 2026 in the format required. Diarise the deadline now.

7.7 CONCLUSION

The one actionable deadline in this batch: affected land users should read the draft and comment by 4 October 2026.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE 8

Financial Intelligence Centre Act: Directive 12 — Submission of Risk Management and Compliance Programmes (RMCP)
GG 55337, GoN 7887, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download/view the full notice:** fic.gov.za — Directive 12

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

Directive 12, issued by the Financial Intelligence Centre under section 43A(1) of the Financial Intelligence Centre Act 38 of 2001 (FIC Act), prescribes the manner and time frame in which specified accountable institutions must submit a copy of their Risk Management and Compliance Programme (RMCP) to the Centre, in terms of section 42(4) of the Act.

The Directive applies to accountable institutions listed in items 1, 2, 3, 9, 11 (excluding banks, mutual banks and co-operative bank credit providers), 14, 20, 21 and 22 of Schedule 1 to the FIC Act. Annexure A fixes the exact annual submission date for each category — 9 October 2026 (and annually thereafter) for items 1, 2, 9 and 11, and 31 October 2026 (and annually thereafter) for items 3, 14, 20, 21 and 22. Submissions are made via the Centre's registration and reporting platform from the commencement date of Monday, 7 September 2026.

No fee is imposed. Failure to submit is treated as non-compliance and attracts an administrative sanction under section 42(4), read with sections 61(c) and 45C of the FIC Act.

8.1 SUMMARY

The Financial Intelligence Centre has issued Directive 12, requiring specified accountable institutions to submit their Risk Management and Compliance Programme (RMCP) to the Centre annually, using its registration and reporting platform, from 7 September 2026. The RMCP is the core document setting out how an accountable institution identifies, assesses and mitigates money-laundering and terrorist-financing risk; the Directive fixes when a copy of it must reach the regulator.

8.2 LEGAL BASIS

Financial Intelligence Centre Act 38 of 2001, section 43A(1) (the Centre's power to issue directives), read with section 42(4) (submission of the RMCP) and section 4(c) (the Centre's function of monitoring compliance). Non-compliance is enforceable under section 42(4), section 61(c) and section 45C.

8.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

The Centre cannot monitor accountable institutions' levels of compliance, as required by section 4(c) of the Act, without visibility of each institution's RMCP. Fixing a standard annual submission date and platform — rather than leaving submission to each institution's discretion — lets the Centre track compliance systematically across the regulated population.

8.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Every accountable institution falling within the listed Schedule 1 items must lodge a copy of its RMCP documentation via the Centre's registration and reporting platform by its applicable date — 9 October or 31 October, annually thereafter. A newly registered accountable institution must submit within 90 days of commencing business, and any institution that updates and approves its RMCP after its Annexure A date must submit the updated version within 10 days of approval.

8.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Accountable institutions listed in Schedule 1 items 1, 2, 3, 9, 11 (excluding banks, mutual banks and co-operative bank credit providers), 14, 20, 21 and 22; compliance officers and MLROs; new entrants to a regulated sector within their first 90 days of business; and the Financial Intelligence Centre.

8.6 ACTIONS

Confirm whether the client (or the firm itself, where relevant) falls within one of the listed Schedule 1 items, identify the applicable Annexure A date (9 or 31 October), and diarise annual submission of the RMCP via the Centre's platform from 7 September 2026. Where an RMCP is updated and approved after the applicable date, submit the updated version within 10 days. New accountable institutions should diarise the 90-day submission window from commencement of business.

8.7 CONCLUSION

A firm, recurring compliance deadline for FIC Act accountable institutions: the RMCP submission date depends on which Schedule 1 item applies, and missing it is an administrative-sanction offence, so the date should be diarised now.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

NOTICE 9

Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act: Final Reminder — Return of Earnings
GG 55347, GeN 4140, published 8 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55347

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A final reminder from the Compensation Fund that employers must submit their outstanding Return of Earnings (ROE / W.As.8) for the 2025 and prior assessment years.

The notice records that non-compliant employers have been “blocked for audit” — their CompEasy accounts are flagged/blocked pending submission — and sets the final window for filing the outstanding returns. ***THE FINAL SUBMISSION DATE IS 31 OCTOBER 2026.***

No new fee is imposed, but assessment (the annual levy based on earnings) and penalties for non-submission flow from the Act; the practical consequence of ignoring the reminder is loss of good standing.

9.1 SUMMARY

The Compensation Fund has issued a final reminder that employers who have not submitted their Return of Earnings (ROE / W.As.8) for 2025 and prior years must do so via CompEasy, and confirms that non-compliant employers' accounts have been blocked for audit pending submission. The ROE is the annual declaration of employee earnings on which the Fund bases each employer's assessment (levy) and Letter of Good Standing.

9.2 LEGAL BASIS

Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993 (COIDA), sections 82 (assessment of employers) and 86–87 (penalties and interest for failure to furnish returns), read with the requirement to hold a Letter of Good Standing. Returns are filed via the Fund's CompEasy system.

9.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

The Fund cannot assess the correct levy or maintain accurate cover without current earnings data. Blocking non-compliant accounts “for audit” is an enforcement lever to compel outstanding submissions before the Fund reconciles assessments.

9.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Every registered employer must file any outstanding ROE immediately. Without a submitted return, there is no valid Letter of Good Standing — which is required to tender for and hold many contracts (especially with organs of state) — and the employer faces penalties and interest on assessed amounts plus a continued account block.

9.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

All employers registered with the Compensation Fund; payroll and finance functions; tender/bid offices that rely on a Letter of Good Standing; labour brokers and their clients; and accountants/payroll bureaux acting for employers.

9.6 ACTIONS

Check CompEasy for any outstanding or blocked returns and submit the 2025 (and any prior) ROE before the final date in the notice. Pay any assessment due to restore good standing, and diarise the annual ROE window so the block does not recur. Confirm the exact deadline from the notice.

9.7 CONCLUSION

A compliance deadline, not a policy change — but a hard one: employers who do not file will lose their Letter of Good Standing and incur penalties, so the outstanding ROE must be submitted without delay.

LABOUR

NOTICE 10

Labour Relations Act: Accreditation of Bargaining Councils (CCMA)
GG 55299, GeN 4127, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice by the CCMA (its Governing Body) under the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 recording the accreditation, or renewal of accreditation, of one or more bargaining councils to perform dispute-resolution functions — conciliation and/or arbitration — for a defined period.

The specific council(s), the functions accredited, and the accreditation period appear in the notice.

No fee is imposed; it is a status/authority instrument governing where disputes are handled.

10.1 SUMMARY

The CCMA has accredited (or renewed the accreditation of) one or more bargaining councils to conciliate and/or arbitrate disputes for a stated period. Accreditation allows a bargaining council to resolve disputes that would otherwise go to the CCMA, within its registered scope.

10.2 LEGAL BASIS

Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995, section 127 (accreditation of bargaining councils and private agencies by the CCMA Governing Body) and section 51 (dispute-resolution functions of bargaining councils).

10.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Accreditation ensures councils meet CCMA standards before handling statutory dispute resolution, and must be renewed periodically. It underpins the decentralised dispute-resolution system in organised sectors.

10.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Employers and unions falling under a named bargaining council must refer disputes within the council's scope to that council (not the CCMA) for the accredited functions and period. Getting the forum wrong can render a referral defective or out of time.

10.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Employers and employees in the sectors covered by the named council(s); trade unions and employers' organisations; HR and ER practitioners; and the CCMA.

10.6 ACTIONS

Confirm from the notice which council(s) are accredited, for which functions, and for what period, and update internal dispute-referral guidance accordingly so that disputes are lodged in the correct forum.

10.7 CONCLUSION

A routine accreditation notice, but one that fixes where certain disputes must be resolved — worth checking against your sector's referral practice.

NOTICE 11

Labour Relations Act: Accreditation of Private Agencies (CCMA)
GG 55299, GeN 4128, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice by the CCMA under the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 (as amended) recording the accreditation (or renewal) of private agencies to perform dispute-resolution functions — conciliation and/or arbitration — for a defined period.

The specific agencies, functions and accreditation period are set out in the notice.

No fee is imposed; it confers dispute-resolution authority on the named agencies.

11.1 SUMMARY

The CCMA has accredited (or renewed) private dispute-resolution agencies to conciliate and/or arbitrate disputes for a stated period. Accredited agencies may lawfully resolve disputes within their accredited scope, as an alternative to the CCMA.

11.2 LEGAL BASIS

Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995, section 127 (accreditation of bargaining councils and private agencies by the CCMA Governing Body).

11.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Accreditation ensures private agencies meet CCMA standards before handling statutory dispute resolution, and is time-limited and renewable.

11.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Parties who use, or are directed to use, an accredited private agency should confirm which agencies are accredited, for what functions and period, so that any conciliation/arbitration is validly conducted.

11.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Employers, employees and unions who use private dispute-resolution agencies; the agencies themselves; and ER/HR practitioners.

11.6 ACTIONS

Confirm from the notice which agencies are accredited and for what functions and period, and update any panel or referral guidance accordingly.

11.7 CONCLUSION

A companion accreditation notice to GeN 4127 — relevant to anyone relying on a private dispute-resolution agency.

NOTICE 12

Public Holidays Act: Declaration of 4 November 2026 as a Public Holiday
GG 55352, RG 12046, Proclamation, published 9 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55352

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

The operative words are short: the President, acting under section 2A of the Public Holidays Act 36 of 1994, declares Wednesday 4 November 2026 a public holiday throughout South Africa to accommodate the 2026 local-government elections.

Section 2A empowers the President, by notice in the Gazette, to declare any day a public holiday nationally or in a defined area. This proclamation completes the legal step begun when the Minister of Cooperative Governance proclaimed 4 November as election day in August 2026.

The notice imposes no fee or levy; its effect is to create a paid public holiday, which triggers the Basic Conditions of Employment Act pay rules for that day.

12.1 SUMMARY

President Ramaphosa has declared **Wednesday 4 November 2026** a public holiday throughout South Africa, to allow citizens to vote in the local-government elections. The declaration follows the earlier proclamation of 4 November as election day and follows the long-standing precedent that election days are declared public holidays.

12.2 LEGAL BASIS

Public Holidays Act 36 of 1994, section 2A (the President's power, by notice in the Gazette, to declare any day a public holiday for the whole country or a defined area). The interaction with work and pay is governed by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997 (sections 18 and 35 on public holidays and remuneration).

12.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Election days are routinely declared public holidays so that citizens have a work-free day to vote and to limit disruption (schools used as voting stations, matric examinations). The declaration formalises what the IEC had already flagged and gives effect to the constitutional imperative of free and fair elections.

12.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Employers must treat 4 November 2026 as an official public holiday. Because it falls on a Wednesday, employees who ordinarily work that day are entitled to the day off on full pay; those required to work are entitled to public-holiday pay (double pay or as agreed) under s 18 of the BCEA. Plan staffing, payroll, shift arrangements and any operations (retail, manufacturing, logistics, healthcare) that run on the day.

12.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

All employers and employees nationally; payroll and HR functions; retailers and essential-services operators that trade on public holidays; municipalities and the IEC; and any business with contractual deadlines or delivery obligations falling on 4 November.

12.6 ACTIONS

Add 4 November 2026 to the company public-holiday calendar and payroll system now. Confirm which staff will work and apply the correct public-holiday pay. Communicate the closure/operating arrangements to staff and customers, and check whether any contractual or statutory deadline falls on the day and needs to be moved.

12.7 CONCLUSION

A routine but operationally significant declaration: it creates a paid national public holiday on 4 November 2026 that every employer must build into pay and staffing arrangements.

MEDICAL

NOTICE 13

National Health Act: Regulations on Organ Transplantation
GG 55299, GeN 7879, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

Regulations on organ transplantation made under Chapter 8 of the National Health Act 61 of 2003, which controls the donation, removal, use and transplantation of human tissue and organs.

The regulations govern matters such as authorised transplant institutions, consent, the certification of death (two doctors, one with more than five years' experience, independent of the transplant team) and the prohibition on transplanting into non-citizens/non-residents without ministerial authorisation. The precise regulatory content — and whether these are new, amended or replacement regulations — is in the notice.

No fee is imposed; this is a health-sector control instrument carrying criminal liability for breach.

13.1 SUMMARY

Regulations under Chapter 8 of the National Health Act govern how human organs may be donated, removed and transplanted — including consent, the dual independent death-certification requirement (two doctors, one with more than five years' experience, both independent of the transplant team), authorised transplant institutions, and the prohibition on transplanting into non-citizens or non-residents without ministerial authorisation. Whether this notice publishes new regulations or amends the existing framework is not stated in the gazette listing and should be confirmed from the notice itself.

13.2 LEGAL BASIS

National Health Act 61 of 2003, Chapter 8 (sections 55–68 on tissue, organs, blood and gametes), read with the Regulations Regarding the General Control of Human Bodies, Tissue, Blood, Blood Products and Gametes. Section 61 and related provisions control who may transplant and into whom.

13.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Organ transplantation is a high-risk, ethically sensitive area prone to abuse (organ trafficking, transplant tourism). The regulations impose strict controls — dual independent death certification, authorised institutions, and a bar on transplanting into non-residents without ministerial consent — to protect donors and recipients and prevent trafficking.

13.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Hospitals, transplant units, authorised institutions and clinicians must align consent, death-certification, record-keeping, reporting and authorisation procedures with the regulations. Breach of Chapter 8 controls is a criminal offence, so the exact requirements must be confirmed and embedded in clinical protocols.

13.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Public and private hospitals and transplant units; the HPCSA and clinicians; the National Department of Health; medical schemes; and patient/donor advocacy bodies.

13.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice and confirm whether the regulations are new, amended or replacement, and what specifically changed. Update transplant-unit protocols (consent, death certification, authorisation for non-citizens, monthly reporting) to match, and brief clinical staff on any change.

13.7 CONCLUSION

A clinically and legally significant instrument in a criminal-liability area: transplant institutions must read the notice and align their protocols precisely.

NOTICE 13

Health Professions Act: Rules on Registration of an Additional Qualification (Medical Practitioners & Dentists)
GG 55299, Board Notice 984, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — BN 984

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A Board Notice under the Health Professions Act 56 of 1974, made by the HPCSA / Medical and Dental Professions Board, amending the rules relating to the registration by medical practitioners and dentists of an additional qualification.

The specific qualifications recognised for registration, and the amended registration requirements, are set out in the notice.

Registration fees under the HPCSA framework may apply, but the notice itself is a rule amendment, not a fee notice.

14.1 SUMMARY

The HPCSA has amended the rules under which medical practitioners and dentists may register an additional qualification. Registering an additional qualification allows a practitioner to hold themselves out as having, and to practise in, a recognised speciality or sub-field.

14.2 LEGAL BASIS

Health Professions Act 56 of 1974, sections 24–25 (registration) and 61 (rules made by the professional boards), administered by the HPCSA and the Medical and Dental Professions Board.

14.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

The list of recognised additional qualifications is updated as professional training and specialities evolve, ensuring the register accurately reflects practitioners' recognised competencies.

14.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Medical practitioners and dentists (and the hospitals/practices employing them) should check whether an additional qualification they hold or seek is affected by the amended rules, as it governs the scope in which they may lawfully practise and hold out.

14.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Registered medical practitioners and dentists; training institutions and colleges; hospitals and practices; the HPCSA; and medical schemes that reimburse by recognised speciality.

14.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice and confirm the specific qualifications and amended requirements before relying on a registration category. Practitioners registering a new qualification should follow the amended process; employers should confirm their clinicians' registrations remain valid.

14.7 CONCLUSION

A professional-registration amendment: narrow in reach but important for the affected practitioners' scope of practice and holding-out.

NOTICE 15

Health Professions Act: Regulations on Qualifications for Registration
GG 55299, GeN 7878, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

Regulations under the Health Professions Act 56 of 1974 relating to the qualifications required for registration in a health profession — prescribing which qualifications the HPCSA/relevant Board recognises for registration in a given category.

The specific profession/category and recognised qualifications are set out in the notice.

Registration fees may apply under the HPCSA framework, but the notice is a qualifications instrument.

15.1 SUMMARY

Regulations under the Health Professions Act prescribe the qualifications recognised for registration in a health-profession category. Registration in the correct category on a recognised qualification is a precondition to lawful practice.

15.2 LEGAL BASIS

Health Professions Act 56 of 1974, sections 24–25 (registration) and 61 (rules/regulations of the professional boards), administered by the HPCSA.

15.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Recognised-qualification lists are updated as training evolves; the regulations ensure only appropriately qualified persons are registered in each category.

15.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Health practitioners and training institutions must check whether the qualification-recognition rules for the affected category have changed, as this governs eligibility to register and practise.

15.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Health practitioners and students in the affected category; training institutions; employers of health professionals; and the HPCSA.

15.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, confirm the specific profession/category and recognised qualifications, and ensure registrations and hiring rely on a currently recognised qualification.

15.7 CONCLUSION

A registration-qualifications instrument: confirm the affected category and recognised qualifications from the notice.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

NOTICE 16

National Development Agency Act: Proclamation
GG 55299, Proclamation 345, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — Proc 345

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A Presidential proclamation under the National Development Agency Act 108 of 1998 (as amended). Proclamations under this Act typically bring amending provisions into operation or effect structural changes at the NDA (which funds civil-society organisations tackling poverty).

The specific operative content — what is brought into force and from when — is set out in the proclamation.

No fee is imposed.

16.1 SUMMARY

A Presidential proclamation under the National Development Agency Act — which funds and supports civil-society organisations addressing poverty and its causes — brings amending provisions into operation or effects a structural change at the NDA. The gazette listing does not specify which provisions or structural change is involved; this must be confirmed from the proclamation itself.

16.2 LEGAL BASIS

National Development Agency Act 108 of 1998 (as amended); Presidential proclamations commence amending provisions or effect structural changes.

16.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Amending Acts commonly commence by proclamation; this fixes the operative date and effect of the relevant NDA amendments.

16.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Civil-society organisations funded by, or applying to, the NDA and entities dealing with it should confirm what the proclamation brings into force or changes, and from when.

16.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Civil-society organisations and NPOs funded by the NDA; the NDA and its board; the Department of Social Development; and grant applicants.

16.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the proclamation to identify the operative date and effect, and check whether any funding, application or governance change follows for your organisation.

16.7 CONCLUSION

A commencement/structural proclamation: confirm its precise effect and date from the notice.

PETROLEUM

NOTICE 17

Petroleum Products Act: Maximum Retail Price for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
GG 55294, RG 12042, published 1 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55294

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice under the Petroleum Products Act 120 of 1977 setting the Maximum Retail Price for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) with effect from 1 September 2026.

It fixes, by zone, the maximum price at which LPG may be sold to consumers for the period. The exact cents-per-kilogram maximums appear only in the notice — the summary cannot substitute for those figures.

The notice sets a price ceiling; selling above it is an offence.

17.1 SUMMARY

The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy has set the maximum retail price for LPG from 1 September 2026. LPG maximum prices are adjusted monthly by zone; the notice fixes the ceiling at which LPG may be sold to consumers.

17.2 LEGAL BASIS

Petroleum Products Act 120 of 1977 (the Minister's power to prescribe maximum prices for petroleum products) and the LPG maximum-retail-price regulations.

17.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

LPG maximum prices are regulated to protect consumers from over-charging on a widely used household fuel, adjusted monthly to reflect underlying costs.

17.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

LPG wholesalers, retailers and large users must apply the new maximum retail price from 1 September 2026 — selling above the gazetted maximum is an offence under the Act. The maximum differs by supply zone.

17.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

LPG wholesalers and retailers; hospitality, manufacturing and household consumers; and the DMRE/regulator.

17.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice for the exact per-kilogram maximum(s) applicable to your zone and ensure retail pricing does not exceed the ceiling from 1 September 2026.

17.7 CONCLUSION

A regulated-price notice: retailers must not exceed the gazetted LPG maximum, the exact figure for which is in the notice.

PROPERTY

NOTICE 18

Property Valuers Profession Act: Invitation for Nominations / Submissions
GG 55299, GoN 7880, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download/view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice under the Property Valuers Profession Act 47 of 2000 by (or concerning) the SA Council for the Property Valuers Profession inviting members of the public or the profession to make nominations or submissions — typically for appointment to the Council.

The specific purpose, criteria and closing date are set out in the notice.

No fee is imposed; it opens a nomination/submission process.

18.1 SUMMARY

A notice under the Property Valuers Profession Act invites nominations or public submissions, typically for appointment to the SA Council for the Property Valuers Profession, which regulates property valuers.

18.2 LEGAL BASIS

Property Valuers Profession Act 47 of 2000 (constitution of the Council and appointment/nomination processes).

18.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Council appointments require a transparent nomination process; publishing the invitation ensures the profession and public can nominate suitable candidates.

18.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Property valuers and interested members of the public who wish to nominate or be considered should obtain the notice, note the criteria and closing date, and make submissions in the required form.

18.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Registered property valuers; the SA Council for the Property Valuers Profession; industry bodies; and interested members of the public.

18.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, confirm the purpose and closing date, and submit any nomination in the required format within the deadline.

18.7 CONCLUSION

A governance/appointment notice: relevant to the property-valuation profession and those wishing to nominate.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION

NOTICE 19

Marine Traffic Act: Marine Traffic Amendment Regulations, 2026
GG 55299, GeN 4132, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

The Marine Traffic Amendment Regulations, 2026, made under the Marine Traffic Act 2 of 1981, amending the existing marine-traffic regulations that govern navigation, vessel movement, reporting and safety in South African waters.

The specific regulations amended and the substituted wording are set out in the notice.

No fee is stated on the face of the summary; any prescribed amounts would appear in the amended regulations.

19.1 SUMMARY

The Marine Traffic Amendment Regulations, 2026 update the rules governing vessel movement, navigation, reporting and safety in South African waters and ports. Which specific provisions of the current marine-traffic regulations are changed is not disclosed in the gazette listing and must be confirmed from the notice itself.

19.2 LEGAL BASIS

Marine Traffic Act 2 of 1981 (the Minister's power to make regulations on marine traffic), administered through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) framework.

19.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Marine-traffic rules are updated to keep pace with navigation, safety and vessel-movement requirements and international maritime standards.

19.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Shipping lines, vessel masters, port operators and pilots operating in SA waters must check the amended provisions against current operating procedures and update navigation/reporting practice before the amendment takes effect.

19.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Ship-owners and operators; vessel masters and pilots; port and harbour authorities (Transnet National Ports Authority); SAMSA; and maritime-law advisers.

19.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, identify exactly which regulations changed and the commencement date, and update on-board and port operating procedures and compliance checklists accordingly.

19.7 CONCLUSION

A sector-specific amendment: relevant to anyone operating vessels in South African waters, who should confirm the precise changes from the notice.

NOTICE 20

Merchant Shipping Act: Amendment to the Second Schedule (s 356bis)
GG 55299, GeN 4133, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

A notice under the Merchant Shipping Act 57 of 1951 amending the Second Schedule to the Act in terms of section 356bis (which permits amendment of the schedules, typically fees, forms or prescribed matters).

The specific amended items are set out in the notice.

If the Second Schedule sets fees, the amended amounts would appear in the notice.

20.1 SUMMARY

An amendment under section 356bis of the Merchant Shipping Act updates the Second Schedule to the Act, which commonly prescribes fees or other amounts for the maritime sector. Which items or fees are changed, and by how much, is not disclosed in the gazette listing and must be confirmed from the notice itself.

20.2 LEGAL BASIS

Merchant Shipping Act 57 of 1951, section 356bis (power to amend the schedules to the Act), administered through SAMSA.

20.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Scheduled fees and prescribed items are periodically updated; the amendment keeps them current.

20.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Ship-owners, operators and maritime-industry stakeholders should check the amended Second Schedule items (often fees) against current obligations and budget for any change.

20.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Ship-owners and operators; SAMSA; maritime agents; and maritime-law advisers.

20.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, identify the exact amended items and any new fee amounts, and update fee schedules and compliance budgets accordingly.

20.7 CONCLUSION

A technical schedule amendment: confirm the exact items/fees from the notice.

NOTICE 21

Merchant Shipping Act: Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 2026
GG 55299, GeN 4134, published 4 September 2026

↓ **Download / view the full notice:** gov.za — GG 55299

WHAT THE GAZETTE STATES

The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 2026, under the Merchant Shipping Act 57 of 1951, setting or amending standards for crew accommodation on vessels — space, sanitation, safety and welfare requirements aligned to maritime-labour standards.

The specific requirements and any transitional/commencement provisions are set out in the notice.

Any prescribed amounts would appear in the regulations.

21.1 SUMMARY

The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 2026 set standards for crew accommodation on vessels — space, sanitation, safety and welfare — aligning South African requirements with the ILO Maritime Labour Convention framework. Whether these are new standards or an amendment to existing ones, and any transitional period, is not disclosed in the gazette listing and must be confirmed from the notice itself.

21.2 LEGAL BASIS

Merchant Shipping Act 57 of 1951 (regulation-making power on crew accommodation), administered through SAMSA and aligned with the ILO Maritime Labour Convention framework.

21.3 RATIONALE AND WHY

Crew-accommodation standards protect seafarer welfare and align SA with international maritime-labour norms.

21.4 PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Ship-owners and operators must align crew-accommodation arrangements with the (new or amended) standards, and check any transitional period before enforcement.

21.5 KEY STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

Ship-owners and operators; seafarers and maritime unions; SAMSA; and maritime-law advisers.

21.6 ACTIONS

Obtain the notice, confirm the requirements and any commencement/transitional provisions, and audit vessels against the standards, remediating where needed before enforcement.

21.7 CONCLUSION

A seafarer-welfare instrument: ship operators should audit crew accommodation against the new standards.

Prepared by Lee's Compliance, in association with The Legal Team, from the Government Gazette listing for 1–9 September 2026 and the enabling legislation for each notice. The "What the Gazette states" panels isolate the operative content; figures, rates, dates or property descriptions flagged as appearing in the notice must be confirmed against the linked gazette before being relied on. This is a monitoring and awareness document and not legal advice.