Tuesday, 11 August 2026]

No 131—2026] THIRD SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

The Speaker and the Chairperson

1. Bills passed by Houses – to be submitted to President for assent

(1) Bill passed by National Assembly on 11 August 2026:

(a) **Independent Municipal Demarcation Authority Bill** [B14D–2022] (National Assembly – sec 76).

(2) Bill passed by National Council of Provinces on 11 August 2026:

(a) **One-Stop Border Post Bill** [B12B–2024] (National Assembly – sec 75).

National Assembly

The Speaker

1. Membership of Committees

(1) The following committee membership changes have been made by the Democratic Alliance:

(a) <u>**Portfolio Committee on Agriculture**</u>

Discharged: van der Walt, Mrs D [Alternate]
Discharged: Nhanha, Mr MA [Alternate]
Discharged: Smit, Mr CFB

Appointed: van der Walt, Mrs D
Appointed: Kruger, Mr HCC
Appointed: Linde, Ms E [Alternate]
Appointed: Peach, Mr WD [Alternate]

(b) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Basic Education</u>**

Discharged: van der Walt, Mrs D

Appointed: Spies, Ms ERJ
Appointed: van der Walt, Mrs D [Alternate]

(c) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Communications and Digital Technologies</u>**

Discharged: Singh, Ms S

Appointed: Vilakazi, Mr SG
Appointed: Roos, Mr AC [Alternate]
Appointed: Singh, Ms S [Alternate]

(d) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services</u>**

Appointed: Klopper, Mr DD [Alternate]

(e) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs</u>**

Discharged: Mabhena, Mr TB [Alternate]

Appointed: Moore, Mr SJ [Alternate]
Appointed: Baptie, Mr EV [Alternate]

(f) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Defence and Military Veterans</u>**

Discharged: Shelembe, Mr ML

Appointed: Powell, Ms EL
Appointed: Shelembe, Mr ML [Alternate]
Appointed: Smith, Mr R [Alternate]

(g) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Electricity and Energy</u>**

Appointed: Lorimer, Mr JRB [Alternate]
Appointed: Zondi, Mr S [Alternate]

(h) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Employment and Labour</u>**

Discharged: van der Walt, Mrs D

Appointed: Poole, Mr CJ
Appointed: Madikizela, Mr BS [Alternate]

(i) **<u>Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment</u>**

Appointed: Clarke, Mrs MO [Alternate]
Appointed: Kgobisa-Ngcaba, Ms K [Alternate]

(j) **Portfolio Committee on Health**

Appointed: Ismail, Ms H [Alternate]

(k) **Portfolio Committee on Higher Education**

Appointed: Spies, Ms ERJ [Alternate]
Appointed: Jordaan, Ms C [Alternate]

(l) **Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs**

Discharged: Myburgh, Mr NG [Alternate]

Appointed: Smith, Mr R [Alternate]
Appointed: Madikizela, Mr BS [Alternate]

(m) **Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements**

Discharged: Poole, Mr CJ

Appointed: Maseko, Ms LM
Appointed: Poole, Mr CJ [Alternate]
Appointed: Mabhena, Mr TB [Alternate]

(n) **Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation**

Appointed: Alexander, Mrs WR [Alternate]
Appointed: Roos, Mr AC [Alternate]

(o) **Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development**

Appointed: Kohler Barnard, Ms D [Alternate]

(p) **Portfolio Committee on Land Reform and Rural Development**

Discharged: Maseko, Ms LM

Appointed: Shelembe, Mr ML
Appointed: van der Walt, Mrs D [Alternate]
Appointed: Maseko, Ms LM [Alternate]

(q) **Portfolio Committee on Mineral and Petroleum Resources**

Appointed: Mileham, Mr KJ [Alternate]
Appointed: Nhanha, Mr MA [Alternate]

(r) **Portfolio Committee on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Discharged: Christie, Ms KA

Appointed: Khanyile, Ms TA
Appointed: Christie, Ms KA [Alternate]

(s) **Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration**

Discharged: Spies, Ms ERJ

Appointed: Gondwe, Dr MM
Appointed: le Roux, Dr KWD [Alternate]
Appointed: Spies, Ms ERJ [Alternate]

(t) **Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure**

Appointed: Marais, Mr EJ [Alternate]

(u) **Portfolio Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation**

Appointed: Bodlani, Ms TK [Alternate]
Appointed: de Blocq van Scheltinga, Mr AD [Alternate]

(v) **Portfolio Committee on Small Business Development**

Discharged: Singh, Ms S
Discharged: Kruger, Mr HCC
Discharged: Powell, Ms EL

Appointed: Mdluli, Mr M
Appointed: Smit, Mr CFB
Appointed: Bagraim, Mr M [Alternate]
Appointed: Kruger, Mr HCC [Alternate]

(w) **Portfolio Committee on Social Development**

Appointed: Schickerling, Ms L [Alternate]
Appointed: Graham-Maré, Mrs SJ [Alternate]

(x) **Portfolio Committee on Sport, Arts and Culture**

Discharged: Ramongalo, Mr TR [Alternate]

Appointed: Spies, Ms ERJ [Alternate]
Appointed: Poole, Mr CJ [Alternate]

(y) **Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition**

Discharged: Mdluli, Mr MM

Appointed: Christie, Ms KA
Appointed: Mdluli, Mr MM [Alternate]
Appointed: Bateman, Mr AG [Alternate]

(z) **Portfolio Committee on Tourism**

Appointed: van Zyl, Ms AM [Alternate]
Appointed: Kruger, Mr HCC [Alternate}

(aa) **Portfolio Committee on Transport**

Discharged: Vilakazi, Mr SG
Discharged: Mabhena, Mr TB [Alternate]

Appointed: Mabhena, Mr TB
Appointed: Atkinson, Mr PG [Alternate]
Appointed: Vilakazi, Mr SG [Alternate]

(bb) **Portfolio Committee on Water and Sanitation**

Discharged: Mbiko, Ms F [Alternate]

Appointed: van Zyl, Ms AM [Alternate]
Appointed: Bollman, Ms NJ [Alternate]

(cc) **Portfolio Committee on Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities**

Discharged: Khanyile, Ms TA

Appointed: Graham-Maré, Mrs SJ
Appointed: Khanyile, Ms TA [Alternate]
Appointed: Powell, Ms EL [Alternate]

(dd) **Standing Committee on Auditor-General**

Discharged: Vilakazi, Mr SG
Discharged: Bateman, Mr AG [Alternate]

Appointed: Christie, Ms KA
Appointed: Vilakazi, Mr SG [Alternate]

(ee) **Standing Committee on Public Accounts**

Discharged: Wakelin, Mr KH [Alternate]
Discharged: Burke, Dr MJ [Alternate]

Appointed: Singh, Ms S [Alternate]
Appointed: Bateman, Mr AG [Alternate]

(ff) **Committee on The Presidency**

Discharged: Michalakis, Mr G
Appointed: Breytenbach, Adv G

(gg) **Executive Undertakings and Petitions Committee**

Discharged: Bollman, Ms NJ
Appointed: Gondwe, Dr MM

(hh) **Joint Standing Committee on Financial Management of Parliament**

Discharged: Hunsinger, Dr CHH
Discharged: Clarke, Mrs MO
Discharged: Michalakis, Mr G [Alternate]
Discharged: Breytenbach, Adv D [Alternate]

Appointed: Michalakis, Mr G
Appointed: Mazzone, Mrs NWA
Appointed: Hunsinger, Dr CHH [Alternate]
Appointed: Clarke, Mrs MO [Alternate]

(ii) **Joint Standing Committee on Defence**

Discharged: Shelembe, Mr ML
Appointed: Powell, Ms EL

(jj) **Joint Constitutional Review Committee**

Discharged: Michalakis, Mr G
Appointed: Labuschagne, Ms C

(kk) **Multi-Party Women's Caucus (Steering Committee)**

Discharged: Khanyile, Ms TA
Appointed: Graham-Maré, Mrs SJ

(2) The following members serve on the Disciplinary Committee:

The Deputy Speaker (Chairperson)
Mchunu, Ms TVB
Marawu, Ms TL
Michalakis, Mr G
Mafagane, Ms MC
Matiase, Mr NS
Denner, Mrs H
Langa, Mr TM
Swart, Mr SN
Hlazo-Webster, Mrs NL
Gana, Mr SM
Frenchman, Ms S
Ismail-Moosa, Mr I
Mahlatsi, Dr LW
Mathopa, Ms M

2. Referral to Committees of papers tabled

(1) The following paper is referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Transport**:

(a) Draft Regulations on the proposed increase of the validity period of a driving licence card from 5 to 10 years, made in terms of section 75 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996).

(2) The following paper is referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services**:

(a) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Namibia on Cooperation in the Field of Correctional Services (signed 17th July 2026), tabled in terms of section 231(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

(3) The following paper is referred to the **Standing Committee on Finance** for consideration:

(a) Amendment of Schedules in respect of the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA), made in terms of the Financial Sector and Deposit Insurance Levies Act, 2022 (Act No. 11 of 2022).

TABLINGS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

1. The Speaker and the Chairperson

(a) Erratum to the Annual Performance Plan and Budget of the 7th Parliament of the Republic of South Africa for 2026/27.

Available on Parliament's website: www.parliament.gov.za

2. The Minister of Finance

(a) Integrated Report and Financial Statements of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for 2025-26.

National Assembly

1. The Speaker

(a) Reply by the Minister of Basic Education to *Report of Standing Committee on Appropriations on Division of Revenue Bill [B5 – 2026]*, as adopted by the House on 21 April 2026.

Referred to the **Standing Committee on Appropriations**.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Council of Provinces

1. REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE TO GAUTENG 4 – 5 JUNE 2026, DATED 11 AUGUST 2026

The SC on Economic Development and Trade, having undertaken an oversight visit to Gauteng from the 4 – 5 June 2026, reports as follows:

1. Introduction

The Select Committee on Economic Development and Trade undertook a two-day oversight programme in Gauteng from 4 to 5 June 2026 to evaluate the performance, governance, and operational effectiveness of key institutions driving South Africa's economic development agenda. This initiative formed part of the Committee's constitutional mandate to oversee executive action, monitor policy implementation, and assess the contribution of public institutions to inclusive growth, industrialisation, employment creation, and economic transformation.

The programme featured engagements with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, with respect to the Tshwane Special Economic Zone (SEZ), the Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic Development, the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) Head Offices. These interactions enabled the Committee to examine how effectively these institutions are fulfilling their mandates and advancing national development priorities.

Through these visits, the Committee assessed governance frameworks, operational performance, financial sustainability, and policy execution, while also identifying systemic challenges that hinder institutional effectiveness. The oversight visit was pivotal in strengthening accountability, promoting sound governance, and evaluating the impact of government programmes. It further provided the Committee with insights into policy, governance, funding, and operational interventions required to accelerate industrial development, attract investment, enhance public sector efficiency, drive digital transformation, and ensure the long-term sustainability of institutions central to South Africa's economic and developmental agenda.

2. Purpose of the Oversight

2.1. Oversight Visit to Tshwane Automotive SEZ

The purpose of the Committee's engagement with the Tshwane SEZ was to assess its strategic performance, economic impact, and operational effectiveness in advancing national industrial policy objectives. Specifically, the Committee sought to:

- Evaluate the SEZ's role in investment attraction, localisation, infrastructure development, industrialisation, employment creation, skills development, and socio-economic transformation.
- Review progress against approved strategic objectives and investment targets.
- Examine governance arrangements, operational competitiveness, regulatory effectiveness, and risk management systems.
- Engage with stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of intergovernmental coordination and collaboration in supporting industrial development and investment growth.

2.2. Oversight Visit to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) Head Offices

The purpose of the Committee's engagement with the SABC was to evaluate the public broadcaster's financial sustainability, governance, and operational performance in fulfilling its developmental mandate. The Committee focused on:

- Assessing the adequacy of the current funding model and progress in implementing the turnaround strategy.
- Evaluating the impact of declining television licence compliance on institutional sustainability.
- Examining the implications of the analogue switch-off process, digital transformation initiatives, and the growth of SABC Plus in a competitive broadcasting environment.
- Reviewing governance frameworks, operational capacity, infrastructure challenges, and developments in legislative and regulatory reforms aimed at strengthening the broadcaster's long-term sustainability.

3. Delegation

The delegation was as follows:

Members:

- Mrs HS Boshoff - Chairperson: SC on Economic Development and Trade
- Ms MG Dhlamini
- Mr MG Modise
- Mrs MB Ndlangisa- Nodada
- Mr SP Mabilo
- Ms SL Sithole
- Mr NH Pienaar
- Mr HJ Van den Berg
- Ms LP Mhlongo

Support Staff:

Ms M Koff:	Committee Secretary
Mr L Sishuba:	Content Advisor
Mr E Boskati:	Content Advisor
Mr A Ganief :	Researcher
Mr Z Ngxishe:	Researcher
Mr S Tsewu:	Committee Assistant
Ms M Monareng:	Assistant to Ms Dhlamini

4. DAY ONE (4 JUNE 2026): TSHWANE AUTOMOTIVE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)

4.1 Engagement with Department of Trade Industry and Competition, Tshwane Special Economic Zone Entity, Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic Development and Tshwane Metro

The Select Committee on Economic Development and Trade commenced its two-day oversight programme with an engagement at the Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone (TASEZ). The purpose of the visit was to assess the SEZ's strategic performance, governance, and operational effectiveness in advancing South Africa's industrialisation agenda, while also evaluating its contribution to investment attraction, localisation, employment creation, skills development, and socio-economic transformation.

4.2 Strategic Context

Established in May 2020 under the Special Economic Zones Act, TASEZ represents a collaborative initiative between national, provincial, and local government, anchored by the automotive manufacturing sector. The Tshwane region remains the heart of South Africa's automotive industry, producing approximately 40 per cent of the country's passenger vehicles and hosting major original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) such as Ford, BMW, Nissan, Iveco, and UD Trucks, supported by more than 100 component suppliers. The sector provides over 40,000 direct jobs and serves as a critical driver of industrial output and investment.

4.3 Achievements and Impact

The Committee was informed that despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, municipal constraints, and complex engineering requirements, TASEZ was implemented on an accelerated timeline. Within two years, twelve factories were completed and occupied, delivering significant economic benefits. Government investment amounted to R4.12 billion, complemented by R5.9 billion in private sector investment. The project created 5,500 construction jobs and 3,422 permanent jobs, while R1.7 billion was directed to SMME procurement. Overall, the development contributed an estimated R27 billion to GDP and supported approximately 10,000 jobs across the supply chain.

TASEZ has successfully attracted a diverse mix of international and local investors from the United States, Thailand, France, Australia, Germany, and South Africa, strengthening the automotive value chain and advancing localisation. The entity emphasised its role as the flagship or "crown jewel" of South Africa's SEZ programme, demonstrating the potential of coordinated intergovernmental action in driving industrial expansion.

4.4 Governance and Institutional Model

The Committee noted the innovative governance model adopted by TASEZ, which differs from conventional structures. The board comprises representatives from principal partner institutions, including the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, the City of Tshwane, the Tshwane Economic Development Agency, the automotive sector, and Ford Motor Company South Africa. Officials serve as institutional representatives without board fees, ensuring alignment of objectives and collective accountability for outcomes.

4.5 Transformation and Community Development

A strong emphasis was placed on transformation, community participation, and local economic development. TASEZ has established a comprehensive community engagement framework, including a Community Project Committee, Community Liaison Officers, and a Socio-Economic Development Centre. Opportunities were ringfenced for designated communities, guided by a Social Compact that promotes employment, skills development, enterprise support, and community initiatives.

During Phase 1, 43 per cent of construction procurement expenditure was directed to SMMEs, benefiting 229 enterprises through 265 procurement packages. Additionally, 370 SMMEs received training and support to enhance their participation in the automotive value chain. The entity outlined plans for a Training Academy and a future Centre of Excellence to provide skills in robotics, artificial intelligence, welding, green hydrogen technologies, entrepreneurship, and digital skills, with a focus on youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

4.6 Future Expansion – Phase 2

The Committee received an update on Phase 2, which spans 81 hectares and is designed to support further industrial expansion through a mixed-use development model. Planned developments include industrial facilities, logistics services, retail spaces, and skills development infrastructure. Phase 2 is expected to generate R1.95 billion in government investment and R3.5 billion in private sector investment, creating 2,000 construction jobs and 2,500 permanent jobs. At least 30 per cent of procurement expenditure will be directed to SMMEs, with opportunities for black industrialists forming a key component of future investment attraction.

Energy security was highlighted as a strategic priority, with investments in solar photovoltaic generation, battery storage systems, and gas-to-power infrastructure. A R600 million solar project is currently under implementation, expected to provide up to 20 MW of generation capacity.

4.7 Challenges and Risks

The Committee noted several challenges that could affect future development, including delays in statutory approvals, budget shortfalls for Phase 2 infrastructure, municipal approval processes, and electricity grid connection requirements. Broader risks within the automotive sector, such as shifting global demand patterns and the rapid growth of Chinese manufacturers, were also identified. TASEZ emphasised the importance of continued government support and coordination to mitigate these risks and sustain long-term growth.

4.8 Strategic Opportunities

Rather than viewing the rise of Chinese automotive manufacturers solely as a competitive threat, TASEZ is actively exploring opportunities to attract Chinese vehicle producers and component suppliers into the SEZ. This approach is seen as critical to maintaining South Africa's competitiveness and relevance in the global automotive industry.

4.9 TASEZ Master Plan

During the oversight engagement, the Gauteng Department of Economic Development and Trade (GDED), the City of Tshwane, and the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM) emphasised the strategic importance of the Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone (TASEZ) as a driver of sustainable job creation, investment attraction, and inclusive economic growth. Stakeholders highlighted that the automotive sector is central to achieving the Gauteng City Region's target of 3–5 per cent economic growth, with TASEZ serving as an economic anchor that supports broader industrial development and creates opportunities for SMMEs and businesses across the automotive value chain.

4.10 Cooperative Governance and Policy Alignment

The success of TASEZ was attributed to cooperative governance and strong intergovernmental coordination. Stakeholders stressed the need to further reduce red tape, improve planning processes, and accelerate development projects. Lessons from TASEZ were identified as applicable not only to other SEZs but also to broader economic development initiatives across the country. The importance of avoiding complacency was underscored, particularly in light of the global transition towards electric and new energy vehicles. Continuous investment in research, development, and innovation was seen as essential to maintaining South Africa's competitiveness in the evolving automotive landscape.

4.11 Infrastructure Commitments

Infrastructure was recognised as a key enabler of growth. The City of Tshwane reported that it had committed R3.7 billion towards infrastructure and development projects, including R2.4 billion allocated directly to TASEZ. In addition, 81 land parcels were secured for Phase 1 of the development, demonstrating the city's commitment to supporting industrial expansion and long-term sustainability.

4.12 Industry Competitiveness and Localisation

NAACAM highlighted that while demand in the automotive market is growing, local manufacturing capacity has declined. To address this, the organisation emphasised the need to increase localisation and integrate international investors into domestic supply chains. TASEZ was recognised as a critical platform for strengthening South Africa's automotive component manufacturing sector and improving the global competitiveness of the country's automotive industry.

4.13 Complementary Roles of Stakeholders

The complementary roles of GDED and the City of Tshwane in supporting TASEZ were further highlighted. These included financial investment, infrastructure provision, enterprise development, skills training, and initiatives aimed at integrating SMMEs into automotive value chains. Together with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, these efforts are intended to position Gauteng as a leading hub for automotive manufacturing and future mobility industries in Africa.

4.14 Conclusion

The Committee noted that TASEZ is a flagship project within South Africa's Special Economic Zone programme and a successful example of coordinated public-private investment and cooperative governance. The oversight visit highlighted the SEZ's significant contribution to industrial development, investment attraction, job creation, localisation, skills development, transformation, and the competitiveness of the automotive sector. Stakeholder engagements reinforced the importance of sustained collaboration, strategic partnerships, policy support, and resource mobilisation to ensure the successful expansion and long-term sustainability of the initiative, while enabling the automotive industry to continue driving inclusive economic development in Gauteng and across South Africa.

4.15 Committee observations

- The Committee noted the significant clustering of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and related industrial initiatives within Gauteng Province compared to other provinces. Members expressed concern that this concentration could exacerbate regional disparities and migration pressures. It was emphasised that lessons from successful SEZs such as TASEZ should be systematically documented and shared with other provinces to promote balanced national development.
- The Committee recognised the critical role of the City of Tshwane in supporting TASEZ, particularly through infrastructure provision and municipal services. Members highlighted the need for sustained investment in bulk infrastructure—water, electricity, roads, and other services—to ensure that industrial growth is not constrained.
- The Committee underscored the strategic importance of rail infrastructure in supporting industrial development and export competitiveness. Concerns were raised about the condition and utilisation of existing rail networks and the need to leverage rail connectivity to reduce logistics costs and improve efficiency.
- While acknowledging TASEZ's success in attracting investment and creating jobs, Members observed that long-term sustainability requires reducing reliance on government funding. A clear pathway towards financial self-sufficiency was deemed essential.
- The Committee acknowledged Ford Motor Company South Africa's role as anchor investor but stressed the importance of diversifying the investor base to strengthen resilience and reduce dependence on a single industry player.
- Members expressed interest in understanding the drivers of rapid industrialisation in Asian economies, including skills development, research and innovation, industrial policy support, and long-term strategic planning. Lessons from international best practice were seen as vital for strengthening South Africa's competitiveness.

- Concerns were raised about the growing presence of imported vehicle brands without local production facilities. Members emphasised the need for industrial policy to incentivise local production, localisation, and skills transfer.
- The Committee highlighted the importance of positioning South Africa strategically in response to global automotive shifts, particularly the growing influence of Chinese manufacturers. Members sought clarity on how emerging brands are being integrated into South Africa's industrial strategy and SEZ programme.
- The Committee noted with concern the decline of industrial parks and manufacturing hubs across the country. Provincial governments were urged to play a proactive role in safeguarding industrial infrastructure and promoting industrial development.
- Employment opportunities generated through TASEZ were welcomed, but Members cautioned that technological advancements such as artificial intelligence and automation could pose challenges for job creation. Proactive interventions were deemed necessary to equip workers, especially youth from townships and rural areas, with future-ready skills.
- The Committee sought greater clarity on the overall employment impact of investments facilitated through the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, and whether these initiatives were translating into sustainable job creation.
- Efforts to promote transformation and black industrialist participation were welcomed, but Members expressed interest in understanding the level of uptake by black industrialists within the SEZ and automotive value chains.
- The Committee highlighted the importance of strengthening apprenticeship programmes, skills accreditation systems, and partnerships with higher education institutions to ensure training initiatives align with industry needs and produce meaningful employment outcomes.
- Members noted positively the City of Tshwane's role in addressing operational and infrastructure bottlenecks but emphasised the need to sustain this level of institutional responsiveness over the long term.
- TASEZ was recognised as a model of effective intergovernmental coordination. The Committee expressed interest in how lessons from the project are being shared with other provinces, SEZs, and countries across Africa. Structured collaboration and knowledge-sharing among SEZs was seen as critical to exchanging best practices and addressing common challenges.

- Concerns were raised regarding land availability and environmental sensitivities affecting future expansion phases. Members stressed the importance of balancing development with environmental sustainability, particularly in wetland areas.
- The Committee highlighted the need to digitise investor support services, including one-stop-shop facilities and investment facilitation processes, to improve efficiency, reduce administrative burdens, and equip young people with digital economy skills.
- Members noted that participation of persons with disabilities in SEZ employment opportunities remained below national targets. Stronger measures were called for to promote inclusivity and equitable participation.
- Finally, the Committee observed that South Africa continues to face challenges in attracting investment and competing with rapidly industrialising economies. A comprehensive assessment of competitiveness constraints was seen as essential to guide policy interventions that strengthen investment attraction, industrialisation, and economic growth.

4.16 Recommendations

1. The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition with the support of the subnational government should establish a national framework to replicate successful SEZ models like TASEZ across provinces, ensuring equitable distribution of industrial infrastructure and reducing regional disparities. This should include structured knowledge-sharing, capacity building, and targeted incentives for under-developed regions.
2. Over the medium term, government should ring-fence long-term investment in bulk infrastructure (energy, water, transport, and especially rail connectivity) as a prerequisite for SEZ expansion. Integrated planning must ensure that industrial growth is not constrained by service bottlenecks.
3. Government should shift SEZs towards hybrid funding models that combine government seed capital with private sector revenue streams.
4. Further, government should implement a coordinated national skills and innovation strategy that aligns SEZ training academies, apprenticeships, and higher education

partnerships with industry needs. Prioritise youth, women, persons with disabilities, and black industrialists to ensure inclusive participation in industrial value chains.

5. In addition, government should proactively integrate emerging international manufacturers—particularly in electric and new energy vehicles—into SEZ strategies. Policy should encourage joint ventures, localisation, and technology transfer to secure South Africa's competitiveness in the evolving global automotive industry.
6. Further, government should ensure future SEZ expansion incorporates environmental safeguards and digitised investor support services. Digital one-stop-shop platforms should streamline investment facilitation while equipping workers with digital economy skills.

5. DAY TWO (5 JUNE 2026): OVERSIGHT VISIT TO SABC HEAD OFFICES

In his opening remarks, the Deputy Minister Mondli Gungubele thanked the Committee for undertaking the oversight visit to the SABC. He welcomed the Committee's decision to focus attention on the corporation's financial sustainability, revenue generation, service delivery, and developmental role. The Deputy Minister informed the Committee that the Ministry of Communications and Digital Technologies had established a joint task team to consider the matters raised above in greater detail, over and above the normal oversight and compliance reporting mechanisms. He noted that this initiative provides an additional layer of oversight aimed at addressing the corporation's long-term sustainability and operational challenges.

The Deputy Minister further highlighted that the SABC's mandate is rooted in the Constitution, particularly the Bill of Rights, which guarantees access to information and seeks to ensure that all citizens, including underserviced and economically marginalised communities have access to information and public discourse. He emphasised that an informed citizenry is fundamental to the success of any democracy and that the SABC plays a critical role in fulfilling this constitutional obligation.

5.1 Funding Model

It was reported that the SABC's current funding model is no longer fit for purpose because it is rooted in an earlier broadcasting environment and does not adequately reflect the Corporation's evolving role as a public service media institution. Its mandate has expanded while the revenue model has remained heavily dependent on commercial income, despite clear indications that advertising and other market-based income cannot sustainably fund a broad public mandate. The SABC has made extensive submissions into the process led by the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies to revise the funding model, but the passing of legislation will take time. For that reason, the SABC continues to emphasise the urgency of an interim funding model while awaiting a longer-term, legislated solution that aligns funding with its public mandate.

5.2 Impact of Analogue Switch-Off

It was reported that the proposed analogue switch-off remains one of the most significant immediate risks to the SABC, particularly in provinces where analogue transmission is still prevalent. The SABC highlighted the continued risks associated with its debt dispute owed to to SENTECH, which the latter has threatened to switch off transmission signal. SABC has interdicted SENTECH on the basis of Universal Access/Public Service and the matter is still pending. At present the SABC has brought an Interlocutory Application in response to SENTECH summons regarding the signal cost debt and the SABC has asked that the matter be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the tariff dispute/ excessive pricing complaint and the matter has been referred to the Competition Tribunal and the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies is acting as a mediator between Sentech and SABC. The national broadcaster has further reported that the concern is not only technical but constitutional and financial as millions of households could lose access to free-to-air public broadcasting, undermining universal access and disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities. This also places a substantial portion of audience reach and advertising income at risk. It was also reported that while digital migration is necessary, the current constraints around set-top boxes, limited retail market solutions, and dependence on third-party satellite platforms mean that any switch-off must be carefully managed and it must be financially viable and must be aligned with a broader multi-platform strategy.

5.3 Turnaround

The SABC's turnaround strategy, was launched in 2018 and formally supported by National Treasury. By 2019, has delivered measurable progress and was successfully implemented in December 2024. Since then, the corporation has moved from a period marked by governance weakness, high vacancy rate, low morale to a more stable executive structure, clearer strategy, and stronger institutional direction. Financial losses have been reduced substantially over the past four years, and corporate governance has improved this include operational planning which is now guided by a longer-term strategy and corporate plan. Although the turnaround strategy has not resolved all structural challenges, it has however placed the SABC on a firmer footing from which it can pursue sustainability, restore competitiveness and move closer to breakeven in terms of financial performance. Deputy Minister Mondli Gungubele emphasised that he would always advocate for the SABC and expressed pride in the appointment of a competent leadership team despite the organisation's significant financial challenges. He pointed out progress achieved through the turnaround strategy and the positive results that had been realised. The Deputy Minister further noted that the SABC's ability to continue servicing its creditors under such constrained financial circumstances demonstrated prudent financial management and astute leadership.

5.4 TV Licences

It was emphasised that TV licence revenue is no longer a sustainable funding source of revenue for the SABC. Compliance in terms of recovery of license fees continue to decline, collection costs remain high, and the current framework is still based on analogue-era assumptions that do not account for digital viewing behaviour. While there has been some recent recovery in licence payments, the gains remain limited and do not overcome the structural weaknesses of the system. The corporation has identified the need to improve collections in the short term through better digital channels, stronger enforcement legislation, improved data quality, and greater institutional compliance, but the broader conclusion is that the licence system requires replacement by a more equitable, efficient and future-oriented source of public funding. The corporation further emphasised the need for stronger enforcement measures and penalties for non-compliance with television licence fee payments. It proposed that, given the significant number of individuals employed within the public sector, proof of a valid and up-to-date television licence should be considered a prerequisite for employment within government institutions.

5.5 Digital Transformation

Digital transformation has become central to the SABC’s future sustainability, competitiveness, and public service relevance. The SABC reported that it has prioritised digital growth not only to respond to changing audience habits but also to improve business continuity, operational efficiency, and long-term resilience. SABC Plus has emerged as the flagship platform in this transition, with strong growth in registered users and new opportunities for audience engagement, content diversification, and monetisation. The digital platform has more than 3.2 million subscribers. However, progress remains constrained by insufficient funding, limiting the pace at which the SABC can invest in compelling content, digital infrastructure, platform expansion and skills development. The digital strategy is therefore both an opportunity and an urgent necessity, but one that depends on resources being made available to the national broadcaster to be able to compete fairly with other commercial television stations.

5.6 Financial Sustainability

It was reported that the SABC's long-term financial sustainability remains under severe pressure because its public mandate is only partially funded while the organisation remains heavily reliant on commercial income (advertisement). Most revenue is still generated through advertising, sponsorship and content sales, yet these streams are increasingly exposed to shifts in the media market, including stagnant television advertising, growing digital competition, and the dominance of global platforms like Netflix and other streaming services. At the same time, the SABC continues to subsidise a substantial portion of its public mandate from commercial revenue, which limits its ability to invest in innovation, infrastructure and future growth. This disconnect and balance between the national broadcaster's public obligations and the competitive commercial reality is at the core of the corporation's sustainability challenges and underlines the need for direct support for public mandate costs. The SABC reported that interim financial support required amounts to R3.8 billion and this includes R120 million needed to cover the 2026 Local Government Elections. The Corporation reported that coverage is a public mandate and is critical to South Africa's democratic dispensation and as the cost of public funding mandate is already under severe strain it also risk the SABC being unable to adequately cover the electoral process from voter education, registration awareness and up to the actual voting day and the announcement of voter results.

5.7 Financial Position

SABC reported that while it still faces considerable financial challenges, its current financial position reflects meaningful recovery from when compared with previous years. The organisation has reduced losses over a sustained period of time and has restored solvency and moved away from technical insolvency through cost containment, operational discipline, and improved corporate governance. It has also secured consecutive unqualified audit outcomes signalling stronger financial management and institutional control. Nevertheless, these gains remain vulnerable as the SABC still lacks the financial capacity needed to invest consistently in content, critical infrastructure and digital transformation. The national broadcaster continues to face major risks related to liquidity, signal distribution costs (debt owed to Sentech), and the broader unfunded public mandate. The current position therefore reflects a financial stable entity that is not yet out of the woods.

5.8 Governance, Infrastructure, the SABC Bill and Public Mandate

It was also reported that corporate governance, digital infrastructure, legislative reform, and the public mandate are closely linked in shaping the SABC's future. The corporation has made notable corporate governance improvements including stronger compliance with legislation, more stable leadership and better institutional discipline. The national broadcaster however continues to face an uneven regulatory environment that is not fully suited to a modern public service media entity. At the same time, ageing infrastructure, underinvestment in maintenance, obsolete systems, and limited capital expenditure pose a direct threat to broadcasting continuity and service delivery. The SABC Bill is therefore critical to improving SABC's financial situation as it is expected to provide the legislative basis for a more appropriate mandate and funding framework. Although delays in processing the Bill has rendered the process uncertain. Ultimately, the SABC's public mandate remains central to its existence and relevance to society: it serves as an essential democratic principle that fosters public participation, cultural expression, language preservation, education, public information alerts, and the fight against deception and misinformation. The SABC makes clear that this mandate cannot be separated from the question of funding and that sustained democratic norms and values depend on the alignment of governance, infrastructure investment and legislative reforms.

5.9 Conclusion

The South African Broadcasting Corporation is facing a number of challenges and yet its role in shaping the future of South Africa remains crucial. Despite these challenges, the committee noted the good work done by the broadcasters' board and executive team to bring stability to the national broadcaster. Financial losses have been reduced significantly, and creditors can now engage the broadcaster on certain funding requirements. For example, SABC managed to raise about $8 million dollars to secure 34 games of the 2026 Fifa World Cup. This opportunity also allows the broadcaster to generate revenue on advertisement. There are clear signs that SABC is moving in the right direction in terms of the financial stability of the entity.

5.10 Committee observations

- The Committee observed that the SABC despite its constrained financial resources continues to operate without funded public mandate, outdated legislative provisions and an unresolved funding model. All of which require urgent attention particularly in light of the upcoming local government elections.
- The Committee noted that the corporation's financial sustainability remains under significant pressure, with revenue generation challenges, declining morale among staff personnel
- The Committee emphasised the need for a detailed breakdown of amounts owed to the SABC by government departments and entities especially television licence debt fees, so that the committee can further engage the National Treasury and other relevant authorities.
- The Committee observed that government at national and provincial level should demonstrate stronger support for the SABC through its communication, marketing and advertising expenditure, and that this support should align with the public broadcaster's public mandate.
- The Committee noted the importance of protecting and strengthening governance and leadership within the SABC and stressed that both management and political principals must work together to safeguard the institution and address systemic weaknesses.
- The Committee further observed that radio remains a critical contributor to the SABC's overall mandate and revenue streams, and that more detailed information is required on the performance of individual radio stations and their contribution to the sustainability of the national broadcaster.
- The Committee raised concerns regarding the current television licence regime, including weak enforcement processes, non-payment, possible abuse of licence registration practices (where ten people use one TV license to buy a TV set), and the lack of effective consequences for defaulting households and institutions.

- The Committee underscored the need for stronger public advocacy on the importance of paying television licences and supporting the public broadcaster, including broader awareness campaigns and innovative outreach programmes.
- The Committee observed that the SABC should not be assessed solely against commercial or streaming platform services in terms of success, as its core role is to serve the public good, widen access to information and fulfil a constitutional mandate.
- The Committee noted the importance of sustaining recent improvements at the SABC, commended the entity's frankness regarding its challenges, and expressed support for interventions aimed at ensuring long-term institutional stability.
- The Committee raised concerns about the dispute between SABC and SENTECH and the delays in digital migration, including the financial implications of analogue transmission, the possible loss of viewers and advertising revenue, and the need for clarity on timelines.
- The Committee observed that innovation, research, audience development and new content creation require greater attention, particularly in relation to attracting younger audiences, revitalising the industry and ensuring that the SABC remains relevant in a competitive broadcasting environment.
- The Committee reiterated that its role is to intervene constructively and provide support to the SABC, while also expecting timely written responses to outstanding questions raised during the oversight engagement.

5.11 Recommendations

1. The committee recommended that the national broadcaster should provide the committee with the list of departments and entities owing the broadcaster's license fees (indebted to the SABC) so that the committee can write to National Treasury and the leader of business in Parliament to address the matter of unfunded mandates.
2. The committee committed itself to take up the matter of lack of funding by National Treasury to the SABC for Local Government Elections with the National Treasury since funding was made available in previous local government elections.
3. The committee recommended that the payment of TV license fees should be made mandatory in that no one should be employed in government without an up-to-date TV license fee.

4. The committee also recommended that National Treasury must ensure funding for the national broadcaster on all sporting events with a national appeal as such events have a unifying impact among the diverse South African society.

Report to be considered