

*Wednesday, 18 March 2026]*

No 48—2026] THIRD SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

**PARLIAMENT**

**OF THE**

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS,  
TABLINGS AND  
COMMITTEE REPORTS**

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WEDNESDAY, 18 MARCH 2026

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# TABLINGS

## National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

### 1. The Minister of Finance

- (a) Draft Amendment to Schedule 2 for approval, submitted in terms of section 10(1)(b) of the Financial Sector and Deposit Insurance Levies Act, 2022 (Act No. 11 of 2022).

### 2. The Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure

- (a) Revised Annual Performance Plan of the Independent Development Trust (IDT) for 2025/26.

## National Council of Provinces

### 1. The Chairperson

- (a) Letter from the President of the Republic of South Africa to the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, informing of employment of 550 members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) for service in cooperation with the South African Police Service (SAPS) for prevention and combating of crime and maintenance and preservation of law and order within Gauteng Province under Operation PROSPER illegal mining.



Referred to the **Joint Standing Committee on Defence** for consideration.

- (b) Letter from the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans to the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, informing of employment of 350 members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) inside the Republic of South Africa to preserve life, health or property in emergency or humanitarian relief operations in the Limpopo Province over the period 2 February 2026 to 30 June 2026: OPERATION CHARIOT.



**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS**  
 Republic of South Africa

27 February 2026

Dear Chairperson,

**THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE FOR SERVICE INSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA TO PRESERVE LIFE, HEALTH OR PROPERTY IN EMERGENCY OR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA OVER THE PERIOD 02 FEBRUARY 2026 TO 30 JUNE 2026: OPERATION CHARIOT**

This serves to inform the National Council of Provinces that I have authorised the employment of **Three Hundred and Fifty (350)** members of the South African National Defence Force for service inside the Republic of South Africa in order to preserve life, health and property in emergency or humanitarian relief operations in the Limpopo Province.

This employment was authorised in accordance with the provisions of section 18(1)(a) of the Defence Act, Act 42 of 2002.

The deployment will be over a period of two (2) months from **02 February 2026 to 30 June 2026**.

The expenditure expected to be incurred for this deployment amounts to **Rm 76 767 565,00**.

I will communicate this report to members of the National Assembly and wish to request that you bring the contents hereof to the attention of the National Council of Provinces.

**Regards**

**Ms Matsie Angelina Motshekga**  
**Minister of Defence and Military Veterans**

Ms Refilwe Mtsweni-Tsipane, MP  
 Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces  
 Parliament of the Republic of South Africa  
 P.O. Box 15  
 CAPE TOWN  
 8000




**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS**  
Republic of South Africa

**MINISTERIAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL  
DEFENCE FORCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 18(1)(a) OF THE  
DEFENCE ACT, ACT 42 OF 2002**

**MINISTERIAL MINUTE NO 01 OF 2026**

By virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Defence Act, Act 42 of 2002, I hereby employ **Three Hundred and Fifty (350) members** of the South African National Defence Force, enrolled in terms of sections 52 and 53 of the said Defence Act, for service inside the Republic of South Africa in the Limpopo Province to preserve life, health or property in emergency or humanitarian relief operations from **02 February 2026 until 30 June 2026** under **Operation CHARIOT**.

**THUS** directed at Pretoria on this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March in this year Two Thousand and Twenty Six.

  
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**MS M.A. MOTSHEKGA, MP**  
**MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS**

Referred to the **Joint Standing Committee on Defence** for consideration.

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# COMMITTEE REPORTS

## National Assembly

### 1. Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure's report on an oversight visit to Construction Site, Sea Point, Cape Town, dated 11 March 2026

The Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure (PCPWI), having undertaken a spot oversight visit to the construction site on the corner of Main and Conifer Roads, Sea Point, on 18 February 2026, reports as follows:

#### 1 Attendance

##### 1.1. Committee Members

1. Ms CM Phiri, MP (ANC, Leader of the Delegation)
2. Ms EN Nkosi, MP (ANC)
3. Mr M Dlelanga, MP (ANC)
4. Mr EM Bath, MP (DA)
5. Mr B Madikizela, MP (DA)
6. Ms P Mkhize, MP (MKP)
7. Mr N Nxumalo, MP (MKP)
8. Ms S Letlape, MP (EFF)

##### 1.2. Committee Support

1. Ms N Matinise (Committee Secretary)
2. Ms S Letlhake (Committee Assistant)
3. Mr Shuaib Denyssen (Content Advisor)
4. Ms Inez Stephney (Researcher)

##### 1.3. Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) and Property Management and Trading Entity (PMTE)

Name & Surname	Designation
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Mr Sifiso Mdakane	Director-General (DG)
Mr Mandla Sithole	Chief Financial Officer (CFO),
Mr Lwazi Mahlangu	Deputy Director-General (DDG) Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC)
Mr Molate Moremi	DDG: Corporate Services
Mr Siza Sibande	Head of PMTE
Ms CJ Abrahams	DDG: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
Ms Batho Mokgothu	DDG: Construction Project Management (CPM)
Dr Riaan Botha	DDG: Total Facilities Management (TFM)
Mr Dumisani Gqibela	Regional Office Manager (ROM): Western Cape
Mr Dannie Pretorius	Acting DDG: Real Estate Management Services (REMS)
Ms Busisiwe Seetleng	Director: Internal Control
Mr Luke Albert	Parliamentary Liaison Officer (PLO)
Mr Maselaelo Matladi	Office of the DG
Mr Msaenkosi Khumalo	Office of the Deputy Minister

The senior management teams of the DPWI and PMTE accompanied the committee. The purpose was to gather on-site information to ensure that investigations into the causes of the collapse followed due process and that the interests of the injured and on-site workers received the necessary attention. This meant that the spot visit covered matters related to construction-site regulatory compliance involving occupation, health, and safety (OHS), regulated by the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL), Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), Council for the Built Environment (CBE), built environment professionals (BEPs), and construction project management (CPM) regulations.

## 2. Introduction

Apart from being the custodian of government properties, the legal framework makes the DPWI the national regulator of the construction, PBE, and related industries. The CIDB and CBE are the DPWI entities mandated by law to ensure compliance with national norms,

standards and regulations. This means that all construction and infrastructure endeavours in the country, whether public or private, must comply with its laws, norms, standards and regulations.

The PCPWI is mandated to oversee the leadership that must keep the industries in compliance with national norms and standards in the law. It oversees the executive authority and the accounting officer of the DPWE, PMTE and public works and infrastructure entities in this regard. Any signs of weak compliance or potential failure indicate that the PCPWI should gather information and investigate the underlying causes.

The PCPWI is particularly concerned about construction site failures. National data from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and DEL show that, compared to the mining sector, the construction sector continues to experience higher rates of weekly incidents (1.5 to 2 deaths).<sup>1</sup> The 2014 construction regulations mandate that clients prioritise health and safety at the design and tender stages of a project and throughout its lifespan. Furthermore, where developers and contractors lack the capacity and experience, they must procure the services of professional OHS agents not only on-site but also during the design, tender, and planning permission stages.<sup>2</sup>

Following the news of a construction site collapse in Sea Point, and that four workers were injured, the PCPWI amended its weekly programme to slot this site visit into its work.

### **3. Oversight – The Suro, Cnr. Main And Conifer Road, Sea Point, City of Cape Town**

Initial reports referred to a construction site collapse, similar to the one that occurred at 75 Victoria Road, George, Western Cape.

Led by the Chairperson, the committee conducted a direct interrogation of the incident in its engagement with the on-site Built Environment Professionals (BEPs). The delegation discovered a significant disparity in professional readiness:

- OHS Agent Performance: The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) agent was found to be experienced and capable of providing technical responses regarding regulatory safety procedures.

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<sup>1</sup> Sibiyi J (Deputy Minister (DM, DEL)), “Inspection and Enforcement Services (IES)” Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) conference in Kempton Park, 14 October 2024; Msiza D, “Overview of 2023/24 mine health and safety performance”, 23 January 2025.

<sup>2</sup> As above, DM DEL.

- **CPM Deficiencies:** In contrast, Construction Project Managers (CPMs) struggled to engage with members. Evidence emerged that some were not fully registered with the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) and lacked the expertise to conduct internal incident investigations to identify weaknesses that led to the injury of four workers.
- **Professional Conduct and Oversight Gaps:** The committee noted a concerning trend where some BEPs focused solely on construction completion rather than the integrity required for worker safety. There was a visible unwillingness or lack of knowledge regarding the regulations governing the investigation of such incidents.
- **Project Gateways and Engineer Sign-offs:** The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) highlighted that specific "gateways"—clearing the site, ensuring surface stability, and verifying the strength of support systems—must be signed off by structural and civil engineers before any work proceeds. The delegation expressed deep concern that workers were permitted to exert pressure from above before these essential safety checks were documented at the exact spot where the scaffolding failed.
- **Employment Compliance:** Committee members explicitly reminded the team of their legal obligation to ensure all workers, including foreign nationals, are documented and compliant with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) and Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) regulations.

Further investigations by the PCPWI revealed a partial rather than a full site collapse. Unfortunately, four workers were injured – one seriously and still in hospital at the time of the visit, and another had to return to the hospital for treatment.

A triad of weakness emerged; each linked to the other. The CPMs struggled to engage members on the complex nature of construction project management, which involves a multiplicity of contractors. They could also not outline what constituted an investigation into the incidents leading up to the collapse, as a process to identify possible weaknesses in the construction management process that might have contributed to the injury of the four workers. The third is that, in their engagement with the PCPWI on the partial collapse, they showed a lack of systems thinking, which substantially increases risk.

### 3.3. Features of construction projects

Property developers<sup>3</sup> often enter into joint ventures (JV) with main contractors.<sup>4</sup> In fact, property developers often form JVs with main contractors. Rawson Property Developers is developing the property at the construction site, the corner of Main and Conifer Roads, Sea Point. They usually construct their projects with their own Rawson Construction team. They are registered with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) and the Master Builders Association (MBA). In projects like the Suro, Sea Point, they formed a JV with the Berman Brothers Group (BBG), which often handles architectural and broader project management for Rawson's projects.

What is important is that each partner in a JV holds the other accountable. This accountability cascades down to every contract that makes up the construction project. The construction and infrastructure sector is characterised by multiple contracts that require adherence to laws, regulations and standards to realise anticipated benefits progressively. Main contractors subcontract to secondary contractors, who in turn subcontract to smaller subcontractors. Each specialising in and delivering a specific layer of the larger construction project. Each has its own contracts with workers and building material suppliers and must comply with the regulatory requirements of its specialisation. Typically, each should ensure risk cover for project delays caused by material shortages, failures, and accidents. Depending on the value of the budget that they manage per project and the successful completion of projects, contractors are graded on the CIDB construction register. They require this registration to tender and win contracts in the public and private construction and infrastructure sectors. There is a weakness in the government's ability to inspect, ensure compliance with existing laws, and enforce norms and standards. However, the lack of systems knowledge and thinking on the part of the PBE team, as the PCPWI and DPWI found on-site, increases risk for the developer, main contractor, subcontractors, and workers.

### 3.4. Initial Findings

#### 3.4.1. Capability vs Compliance

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<sup>3</sup> Rawson Property Developers are developing the property at the construction site, corner of Main and Conifer Roads, Sea Point. They use their own Rawson Construction team for their projects. They are registered with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) and the Master Builders Association (MBA).

<sup>4</sup> Joint venture (ISO 6707-2) International Standards defining *terms applicable to contracts and communication* in relation to buildings and civil engineering works.

The delegation noted that a high company grading (such as Grade 7 or 8) does not automatically ensure that the personnel on site are well-versed in the investigative steps required for structural failures. This led the committee to question the CPMs' ability to identify weaknesses in the scaffolding before the collapse.

### **3.4.2. Experience & accountability**

This triple weakness suggested a possible lack of general CPM experience and of experience investigating site accidents. It could further indicate a lack of prioritising health and safety at the planning, design and tender stages of a project and throughout its lifespan. More concerning, it showed a strong focus on construction completion rather than on identifying the elements of construction project integrity required to ensure worker safety. This indicates their understanding of accountability.

Members found that the PBE team felt a strong sense of accountability to the developer and main contractor, rather than to subcontractors, suppliers, and workers. Two CPMs stated that they managed the project for the developer. Critically, this meant a primary focus on the needs of the developer rather than on government construction and infrastructure regulations that prioritise the protection and development of subcontractors and workers. The focus was not on subcontractors' rights on the construction site. The on-site conditions that affected the subcontractors and workers were secondary, almost peripheral to their professional focus and accountability. While getting projects done on time and within budget is important, this can lead to shortcuts that create construction weaknesses, which, in turn, could cause errors.<sup>5</sup> This placed compliance with the norms and standards set by law and regulations lower in the hierarchy of responsibilities.

### **3.4.3. Strict compliance & risk cover**

The committee highlighted to the PBE teams that they had a responsibility to ensure that foreign workers comply with the law when employed. This means they have to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), the Department of Human Settlements (DHS), the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC), the DPWI, and with entities such as the CIDB and CBE.

Strict compliance with the law includes ensuring that the identity documentation of the main contractor's workers and all subcontractors is trustworthy. More importantly for the public

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<sup>5</sup> WITS School of Construction Economics and Management, 2024, "Good decisions come from experience. Experience comes from making bad decisions" at 21.

works and infrastructure sector, the PBE team had to ensure that subcontractors from neighbouring countries followed South African legal prescripts as administered by specifically the CIDB. The committee found that the CPMs did not know the subcontractors and had little knowledge of whether they were registered with the CIDB or at what grade.

The PBE team expressed concern about the partial collapse and indicated that it was meeting to discuss what needed to be done to investigate what happened. There seemed to be no inclination to indicate to which regulatory organ they would report such an investigation. The key to an incident where workers are injured is whether the main and subcontractors had the necessary (by law) risk cover in place to compensate workers and their families for life-changing injuries or death.<sup>6</sup> The PBE team seemed oblivious to this aspect and did not raise it.

#### **3.4.4. Systems Thinking and Gateways & Engineer Sign-offs:**

The DPWI and PMTE senior management team and Members referred to various regulatory prescripts, the phased construction project gateways<sup>7</sup> that had to be checked, cleared, and signed off before every single preparatory step, from planning phases to site clearance, to ensuring soil and surface stability, to ensuring the integrity of scaffolding and support material and systems that are erected. This is long before concrete is poured on the forms that the scaffolding supports. Such processes include PBEs such as structural and civil engineers, checking with CPMs, OHS agents, and worker teams whether and how each step has been followed, and whether it has the necessary integrity, solidity, and readiness for the following step.<sup>8</sup>

There was an unwillingness to transparently tell the PCPWI, DPWI and PMTE delegation whether and how these steps were followed at the precise spot where the scaffolding collapsed. The delegation was concerned that workers were allowed to exert pressure from the top without the necessary checks being done and signed off by the engineers. The OHS agent highlighted that specific regulatory procedures must be followed in such an investigation. The delegation wanted the CPMs to unpack their understanding of these investigatory steps, but there was hesitation, suggesting a lack of knowledge or experience. On further probing, the delegation

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<sup>6</sup> ISO 31000 international standard defines risk as the “effect (deviation from the expected) of uncertainty on objectives”. Contractors must ensure that these are in place.

<sup>7</sup> CIDB November 2012, “Standard for Delivery and Maintenance of Infrastructure through A Gateway System”.

<sup>8</sup> National Treasury “Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management” (FIPDM/FIDPM) and “Local Government FIPDM” (LGFIPDM) are implemented by municipalities under the oversight of the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA). At the same time, Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) oversees and aligns its project appraisals (such as the “5 Case Model”) with FIPDM processes.

found that not all PBEs were still being examined as part of the PBE registration process. This may require further attention.

#### 4. Follow- up action

- **JVs Create Complexity that Dilutes Accountability**

In South Africa, JVs are frequently used to meet Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) targets or Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) grading requirements necessary for larger, high-density developments. Instead of a traditional "client-contractor" friction, a JV aligns the developer's financial goals with the contractor's operational delivery. Both parties share the profit—and the liability—if things go wrong.

The PCPWI's Suro, Sea Point investigation highlights that 'blurred lines' in a JV can lead to:

- **Compliance Threats:** The Rawson Property Developers' usual JV partner, BBG, is a developer and financial partner in property development. It does not require registration with the CIDB. The BBG's usual JV partner, R&N Construction, is registered as Grade 9B. Rawson Construction, in turn, is registered with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) and the Master Builders Association (MBA), but not with the CIDB. The explanation is that they usually form Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) that enable them as large-scale developers to undertake individual projects using external contractors. This is a significant threat to the construction and infrastructure sector, as it enables the proliferation of non-registered PBEs and slides under the radar of the CIDB Registration efforts, as well as developmental contributions to its B.U.I.L.D. programme.
- **Accountability Slippage:** When the developer and contractor are partners, internal checks (like OHS audits) can become less rigorous as the focus shifts to construction completion over safety. Further, the Rawson, BBG JV project strategy is for BBG to often act as the overarching property developer. At the same time, the actual physical construction at sites like Suro Sea Point is managed through their JV partnership with Rawson, leveraging Rawson's internal construction capacity, shared PBE teams, or external contractors. These arrangements create sufficient complexity for non-compliance with multiple points of accountability-slippage.
- **Threats to Professional Integrity:** The PCPWI's experience at Suro shows how a JV can allow a developer to 'onboard' the contractor's technical expertise and professional registrations directly into the project's legal structure. This could slow BPE's efforts to

complete their professional registrations, hiding weaknesses, inexperience, and capacity that can manifest in faults such as partial collapses.

### **4.3. PCPWI Follow-up Action**

The committee understood that its unannounced spot visit could have delayed the PBE team's investigation. It requested the OHS agent to submit a formal outline of the regulatory investigative steps and an initial draft report to the Committee Secretary. The committee intends to conduct a follow-up oversight visit once these documents have been scrutinised to ensure accountability for the injured workers.

## **5. Recommendations**

Having considered the briefings, site visits, stakeholder engagements and observations made during the oversight visit to Sea Point, the Committee recommends that the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure must:

### **5.1. Strengthen Regulatory Enforcement and Compliance Oversight**

- Direct the Department to conduct a nationwide compliance audit of active construction sites, prioritising high-density urban developments and joint venture (JV) projects.
- Instruct the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) to tighten enforcement mechanisms to prevent contractors and developers from operating outside registration requirements through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).
- Ensure that the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) reviews professional registration processes to close gaps that allow partially compliant Built Environment Professionals (BEPs) to operate on complex projects.

### **5.2. Reform Construction Project Management Accountability**

- Develop and gazette clearer accountability guidelines for Construction Project Managers (CPMs), emphasising their fiduciary and statutory responsibilities toward worker safety, subcontractor compliance, and regulatory reporting.
- Require mandatory proof of active professional registration with the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP) for all CPMs operating on projects above a determined threshold.
- Introduce compulsory continuous professional development (CPD) modules focusing specifically on incident investigation, systems thinking, and construction-site integrity.

### **5.3. Institutionalise Gateway Sign-Off Protocols**

- Mandate digital and auditable gateway sign-off systems for all critical construction phases, including site clearance, soil stability verification, scaffolding integrity, and load-bearing approvals.
- Require that structural and civil engineers formally certify high-risk stages before vertical or load-bearing work proceeds.
- Direct the Property Management and Trading Entity (PMTE) to collaborate with industry regulators to monitor compliance with these gateway controls.

### **5.4. Strengthen Worker Protection and Risk Cover Compliance**

- Ensure strict verification that all contractors and subcontractors carry mandatory risk insurance cover for worker injury, disability, or fatality.
- Require compulsory reporting to the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) and other relevant regulators immediately following any structural failure or worker injury.
- Institute a compliance certification mechanism confirming that all workers, including foreign nationals, meet documentation requirements in accordance with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA).

### **5.5. Regulate Joint Venture (JV) and SPV Arrangements**

- Commission a policy review on JV and SPV arrangements within the construction and infrastructure sector to prevent accountability dilution.
- Require that all JV partners in construction projects demonstrate clear lines of regulatory accountability and CIDB-linked grading compliance.
- Ensure that developers participating in JVs cannot bypass CIDB developmental obligations, including contributions to contractor development programmes.

### **5.6. Improve Government Inspection Capacity**

- Strengthen the inspection and enforcement capacity of the Department and its entities through additional technical appointments and specialised training.
- Develop an interdepartmental enforcement task team involving DPWI, DEL, CIDB, CBE, and other relevant regulators to conduct coordinated site inspections.

## **7. Report and Follow-Up**

- Submit a comprehensive incident investigation report from the relevant parties within 30 days of structural failures involving worker injuries.
- Submit a consolidated departmental response to Parliament outlining corrective actions taken, disciplinary steps (where applicable), and systemic reforms proposed before 30 March 2026.
- Provide the Committee with quarterly progress reports on the implementation of these recommendations.

## **6. Conclusion**

The oversight visit to the Suro construction site in Sea Point revealed not merely a partial structural failure, but deeper systemic weaknesses in compliance culture, professional accountability, systems thinking, and regulatory enforcement within the construction and infrastructure sector.

While no fatalities occurred, the injury of four workers underscores the urgent need to re-centre construction governance on safety, integrity, and strict adherence to national norms and standards. The Committee is particularly concerned that complex joint venture arrangements, insufficiently interrogated professional registrations, and weak investigative capacity may be creating an environment where compliance becomes secondary to construction completion.

The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, as custodian and regulator of the sector, carries a constitutional and statutory responsibility to ensure that all construction activities—public and private—adhere to the highest standards of safety and professional integrity. The Committee therefore calls upon the Minister to treat this incident as an opportunity for decisive reform, strengthened oversight, and restored accountability across the built environment.

The Committee will continue to exercise vigilant oversight and will conduct follow-up engagements to ensure that corrective measures are implemented and that the rights, safety, and dignity of construction workers remain paramount.

**Report to be considered.**

## **National Council of Provinces**

### **1. Report of the Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Public Administration (Traditional Affairs, Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements) on consideration of the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Limited Amendment Bill (B13-2025) [sec75] dated: 17 March 2026**

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1. The Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Public Administration (Traditional Affairs, Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements) (the Select Committee), having deliberated on and considered the subject of the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Limited Bill [**B13 –2025**] (sec 75), referred on 18 September 2025 and classified by the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) as a section 75 Bill, reports that it has agreed to the Bill without amendments.

#### **2. Object of the Bill**

- 2.1. To amend the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Limited Act, 2024, so as to provide for the listing of the Agency as a major public entity in Schedule 2 to the Public Finance Management Act; to provide for the delisting of the Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority from Schedule 2 to the Public Finance Management Act; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

#### **3. Public Participation**

- 3.1. As part of ensuring public participation in legislative processes, on 23 February 2026, the Select Committee placed adverts on parliamentary websites and social media accounts calling members of the public and interested individuals to submit written opinions on the object of the Bill.

- 3.2. Interested individuals and groups wishing to comment were requested to forward written submissions to the Select Committee by no later than 9 March 2026. Only FW De Klerk Foundation submitted written submission.
- 3.3. On the 10 March 2025, the Department of Water and Sanitation presented written responses to the submission made to the Select Committee on the objects of the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Limited Amendment Bill. The Department of Water and Sanitation also presented the object of the Bill clause by clause. On 17 March 2025, the Select Committee considered and adopted the report on the processing of the Bill

#### **4. Recommendations**

- 4.1. The Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Public Administration (Traditional Affairs, Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements) (the Select Committee), having deliberated on and considered the subject of the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Limited Bill [B13 –2025] (sec 75), referred on 18 September 2025 and classified by the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) as a section 75 Bill, reports that it has agreed to the Bill without amendments.

**Report to be considered.**