South Africa

Disaster Management Act, 2002

Disaster Management Act: Regulations relating to COVID-19

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- Published in Government Gazette no. 43107 on 18 March 2020
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1. Definitions

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—"adequate space" means not more than one person per square meter of floor space;"clinical case" means a patient that presents with clinical signs and symptoms of COVID-19;"definition of "clinical case" inserted by section 3(c) of Government Notice R398 of 2020" COVID-19 means the Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) which is an infectious disease caused by a virus, which emerged during 2019 and was declared a global pandemic by the WHO during the year 2020 that has previously not been scientifically identified in humans;"Criminal Procedure Act" means the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977);"enforcement officer" includes a member of the South African Police Service, the South African National Defence Force and a peace officer as defined in section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act;"donor" means an individual, corporation or organisation that is a contributor of cash, kind and/or other assets;"gathering" means any assembly, concourse or procession in or on—(a) any public road, as defined in the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996); or(b) any other building, place or premises, including wholly or partly in the open air, and including, but not limited to, any premises or place used for any sporting, entertainment, funeral, recreational, religious, or cultural purposes;"definition of "gathering" substituted by section 3(b) of Government Notice R398 of 2020"institutions of higher learning" means 'higher education college' and 'higher education institution' as defined in section 1 of the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997);"definition of "institutions of higher learning" inserted by section 3(c) of Government Notice R398 of 2020"laboratory confirmed case" means a patient who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 through a Department of Health approved laboratory diagnostic method;"definition of "laboratory confirmed case" inserted by section 3(c) of Government Notice R398 of 2020"isolation" means separating a sick individual with a contagious disease from healthy individuals without that contagious disease in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection or contamination;"liquor" means—(a) any liquor product, as defined in section 1 of the Liquor Products Act, 1979 (Act No. 60 of 1989);(b) beer or traditional African beer; or(c) any other substance or drink declared to be liquor under the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 60 of 2003), but does not include methylated spirits;"quarantine" means the restriction of activities or separation of a person, who was exposed, or potentially exposed, to COVID-19 and could be a possible source of the spread of the disease, from other non-exposed persons, in such a manner as to prevent the possible spread of infection or contamination;"school" means a school as defined in section 1 of the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 57 of 1996);[definition of "school" substituted by section 3(e) of Government Notice R398 of 2020]"the Act" means the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002); "WHO" means the World Health Organisation.

1A. Application of Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4

(1) Chapter 1 and any direction issued pursuant to the Regulations shall continue to be in force and effect, save that if there are any inconsistencies between Chapter 1 and Chapters 2 to 4, Chapters 2 to 4 shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

(2) Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of these Regulations will apply as from 26 March 2020 at 23h59 until 30 April 2020 at 23h59: Provided that Chapter 3 will remain in force for the period of the national state of disaster, or for such periods as may be extended;[regulation 1A inserted by section 4 of Government Notice R398 of 2020][regulation 1A substituted by section 3 of Government Notice R465 of 2020]

2. Release of resources

(1) The Department of Defence must, for the duration of the declared national state of disaster, within its available resources—in(a) release and mobilise any available resources, including human resources, stores, equipment, ships, aircraft platforms, vehicles and facilities; and(b) ensure the delivery of essential services, as may be required, to prevent, limit, control and manage the spread of COVID-19.

(2) National organs of state must, within their available resources release their personnel for the rendering of emergency services, as contemplated in section 2(1)(b) of the Act.

(3) Institutions within national, provincial and local government must make resources, other than funding, available to implement these Regulations or directions issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Act regarding the national state of disaster.

(4) Institutions within national, provincial and local government must—(a) make funding available; and(b) as far as possible, without affecting service delivery in relation to the realisation of the rights contemplated in sections 26 to 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, shift funding, within its budget to implement these Regulations or directions issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Act, regarding the national state of disaster.

(5) The National Treasury and provincial treasuries must take the necessary steps in terms of applicable legislation to implement these Regulations or directions issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Act, in relation to the national state of disaster.

(6) Donor funding received to assist with the national state of disaster must be—(a)paid into the Reconstruction and Development Fund, established by the Reconstruction and Development Fund Act, 1994 (Act No. 7 of 1994); and(b) used strictly for purposes of implementing these
Regulations and directions issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Act in relation to the national state of disaster.

3. Prevention and prohibition of gatherings

(1) In order to contain the spread of COVID-19, a gathering is prohibited.
(2) An enforcement officer must, where a gathering takes place—(a) order the persons at the gathering to disperse immediately; and (b) if they refuse to disperse, take appropriate action, which may, subject to the Criminal Procedure Act, include arrest and detention.
(3) The assembly of more than 50 persons at premises where liquor is sold and consumed is prohibited.

4. Refusal of medical examination, prophylaxis, treatment, isolation and quarantine

(1) No person who has been confirmed, as a clinical case or as a laboratory confirmed case as having contracted COVID-19, or who is suspected of having contracted COVID-19, or who has been in contact with a person who is a carrier of COVID-19, may refuse consent to—(a) submission of that person to a medical examination, including but not limited to the taking of any bodily sample by a person authorised in law to do so; (b) admission of that person to a health establishment or a quarantine or isolation site; or (c) submission of that person to mandatory prophylaxis, treatment, isolation or quarantine, or isolation in order to prevent transmission: Provided that if a person does not comply with the instruction or order of the enforcement officer, that person must be placed in isolation or quarantine for a period of 48 hours, as the case may be, pending a warrant being issued by a competent Court, on application by an enforcement officer for the medical examination contemplated in paragraph (a) [subregulation (1) substituted by section 5 of Government Notice R398 of 2020].
(2) A warrant contemplated in subregulation (1) may be issued by a magistrate, if it appears from information on oath or affirmation by an enforcement officer—(a) that a person is confirmed as having been infected with COVID-19; (b) who is on reasonable grounds suspected of having contracted COVID-19, or who has been in contact with, or on reasonable grounds suspected to have been in contact with a person who is a carrier or infected with COVID-19.
(3) The warrant may impose restrictions on the powers of the enforcement officer as the magistrate may deem fit.
(4) A warrant issued in terms of this regulation remains in force until —(a) it is executed; (b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, by any person with like authority; (c) the expiry of ninety days from the date of its issue; or (d) the purpose for the issuing of the warrant has lapsed, whichever occurs first.
(5) No person is entitled to compensation for any loss or damage arising out of any bona fide action or omission by an enforcement officer under this regulation.

5. Places of quarantine and isolation

(1) The Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure must identify and make available sites to be used as isolation and quarantine facilities as the need arises.
(2) A member of the provincial Executive Council responsible for public works must identify and make available sites to be used as isolation and quarantine facilities within each province as the need arises: Provided that if a person refuses to go to such a site of isolation or quarantine facility a magistrate in whose jurisdiction such a person is, an order as contemplated in Annexure A, must be made by that magistrate to force such a person to go to such site of isolation, quarantined facility, or medical examination [subregulation (2) substituted by section 6 of Government Notice R398 of 2020].
(3) The accounting officers of municipalities must identify and make available sites to be used as isolation and quarantine facilities within their local areas, and provide the list to the Department of Health for resourcing.

6. Closure of schools and partial care facilities

Schools and partial care facilities must be closed by 18 March 2020 until 30 April 2020, which period may be extended by way of directions by the Cabinet member responsible [regulation 6 substituted by section 2 of Government Notice R465 of 2020].

7. Suspension of visits

All visits by members of the public to—(a) Correctional Centres; (b) Remand Detention Facilities; (c) Holding Cells; (d) Military Detention Facilities; and (e) Department of Social Development facilities, including Child and Youth Care Centres, shelters, One Stop Centres, and Treatment Centres are suspended for the period of lockdown from the date of publication of this Notice, which period may be extended for any period, but not beyond the duration of the national state of disaster, by the cabinet member responsible [regulation 7 substituted by section 4 of Government Notice R465 of 2020].

8. Limitation on the sale, dispensing or transportation of liquor

(1) All on-consumption premises selling liquor, including taverns, restaurants and clubs, must be closed with immediate effect, or must accommodate no more than 50 persons at any time: Provided that adequate space is available and that all directions in respect of hygiene conditions and limitation of exposure to persons with COVID-19, are adhered to.
(2) All premises selling liquor which provide accommodation must implement measures to stop the spread of COVID-19: Provided that adequate space is available and that all directions in respect of hygiene conditions and limitation of exposure to persons with COVID-19 are adhered to.
(3) No special or events liquor licenses may be considered for approval during the duration of the national state of disaster.
(4) All on-consumption premises selling liquor referred to in subregulation (1) must be closed —(i) between 18:00 and 09:00 the next morning on weekdays and Saturdays; and (ii) from 13:00 on Sundays and public holidays.
(5) All off-consumption premises selling liquor must be closed —(i) between 18:00 and 09:00 the next morning on weekdays and Saturdays; and (ii) from 13:00 on Sundays and public holidays.
(6) The transportation of liquor is prohibited, except where alcohol is required for industries producing hand sanitizers, disinfectants, soap, alcohol for industrial use and household cleaning products [subregulation 6 added by section 5 of Government Notice R465 of 2020].

9. Emergency procurement procedures

Emergency procurement for institutions is subject to —(a) the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and the applicable emergency provisions in the Regulations or Instructions made under section 76 of that Act; and (b) the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003), and the applicable emergency provisions in the Regulations made under that Act.

10. Authority to issue directions

(1) The Minister of Health may—(a) issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in any area of the Republic of South Africa, which directions may include the—(i) requirements and training of human resources from the Department of Health, and other entities responsible for the handling of COVID-19 mortal remains; (ii) deployment of human resources from the Department of Health to identified sites to render services; (iii) sourcing of human resources from the Expanded Public Works Programme retired health professionals and Non-Governmental Organisations to render services in identified sites; (iv) provision of health equipment, sanitation materials and medical supplies; (v) identification and establishment of mortuaries that will accommodate all COVID-19 mortal remains; (vi) disposal of COVID-19 mortal remains; and (b) vary the directions referred to in paragraph (a) as the circumstances require.
(2) The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services may—(a) issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in all Correctional Centres and Remand Detention Facilities in the Republic of South Africa; (b) after consultation with the Chief Justice, where appropriate, issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in all courts and court precincts in the Republic of South Africa; and (c) vary the directions referred to in paragraph (a) as the circumstances require.
(3) The Ministers of Basic and Higher Education may—(a) issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in all schools and institutions of higher learning; and (b) vary the directions referred to in (a) as the circumstances require.
(4) The Minister of Police may—(a) issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in all police stations, police precincts,

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and holding cells; and(b) to levy the directions referred to in paragraph (a) as the circumstances require. 

(5) The Minister of Social Development may—(a)issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in all Department of Social Development facilities; and(b) to levy the directions referred to in paragraph (a) as the circumstances require.

(6) The Minister of Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health, as the case may be, may—(a) protect consumers from excessive, unfair, unreasonable or unjust pricing of goods and services during the national state of disaster; and(b) maintain security and availability of the supply of goods and services during the national state of disaster.

(7) The Minister of Transport may—(a) issue directions to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in matters falling within his mandate; and(b) to levy the directions referred to in paragraph (a) as the circumstances require.

(8) Any Minister may issue and vary directions, as required, within his or her mandate, to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19, from time to time, as may be required, including—(a) disseminating information required for dealing with the national state of disaster; and(b) imposing procedures;(c) to take any other steps that may be necessary to prevent the escalation of the national state of disaster; or to alleviate, contain and minimise the effects of the national state of disaster; or(d) taking steps to facilitate international assistance.

(9) All directions issued in terms of these Regulations shall continue to apply unless, varied, amended or withdrawn by the Cabinet member responsible for such directions.

11. Offences and penalties

(1) For purposes of regulation 3, any person who—(a)convenes a gathering; orperforms more than 50 persons at premises where liquor is sold and consumed; or(ch)inders, interferes with, or obstructs an enforcement officer in the exercise of his or her powers, or the performance of his or her duties in terms of these Regulations, is guilty of an offence and, on conviction, liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2A) A person is guilty of an offence if that person fails to comply with or contravenes the provisions of regulations 6 and 9 of these Regulations.

(subregulation (2) substituted by section 7 of Government Notice R389 of 2020)

(3A) A person convicted of an offence under subregulation (2) liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.

(4A) Any person who intentionally misrepresents that he, she or any other person is infected with COVID-19 is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(5A) Any person who publishes any statement, through any medium, including social media, with the intention to deceive any other person about COVID-19 is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(6A) Any person who intentionally exposes another person to COVID-19 may be prosecuted for an offence, including assault, attempted murder or murder.

Chapter 2

[Chapter 2 inserted by section 8 of Government Notice R389 of 2020]

11A. Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, “directions” means the directions contemplated in section 27(2) of the Act and regulation 10 of the Regulations, issued by a Cabinet member in regard to his or her line functions, after consultation with the Cabinet members responsible for cooperative governance and traditional affairs and justice and correctional services; “definition of “directions” inserted by section 2 of Government Notice R466 of 2020”essential goods” means the goods referred to in paragraph A of Annexure B, as may be amended from time to time by the Cabinet member designated under section 3 of the Disaster Management Act; “essential services” means the services as defined in section 213 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 46 of 1995), and designated in terms of section 718 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (and which designation remains valid at the date of publication of this regulation), and as listed in paragraph B of Annexure B, as may be amended from time to time; “head of an institution” means the accounting officer of a public or private institution; “institutions” means any public or private institution that is engaged in the supply or distribution of an essential good or service; “lockdown” means the restriction of movement of persons during the period for which Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of these Regulations apply, namely from 23h59 on 26 March 2020, until 23h59 on 30 April 2020; and “movement” substituted by section 7 of Government Notice R465 of 2020”movement” means entering or leaving a place of residence or, in the case of people not ordinarily resident in the Republic, their place of temporary residence while in the Republic.

11B. Restriction on the movement of persons and goods

(1) If the period of lockdown—(i) every person is confined to his or her place of residence, unless strictly for the purpose of performing an essential service, obtaining an essential good, or service, collecting a social grant, pension or seeking emergency, life-saving, or chronic medical attention; or(ii) every gathering, as defined in regulation 3, is hereby prohibited, except for a funeral as provided for in subregulation (8); and(iii) movement between provinces and between metropolitan and district areas is prohibited except—(aa) for essential workers who have to travel to or from work; (bb) for the transportation of cargo from the business of an essential service provider to the business of another essential service provider; and(bb) cargo currently at ports of entry for export of goods to declog the ports of entry; (paragraph (bb) substituted by section 8 of Government Notice R466 of 2020)” means the transportation of the mortal remains; and(d) the attendance of a funeral as provided for and on the conditions set out in subregulation (8);(b) a public or private institution that is engaged in the supply or distribution of an essential good or service; (c) retail shops and shopping malls must be closed, except where essential goods are sold and on condition that the person in control of the said store must put in place controls to ensure that customers keep a distance of at least one square meter from each other, and that all directions in respect of hygiene conditions and the exposure of persons to COVID-19 are adhered to; (d) Retail stores selling essential goods are prohibited from selling any other goods; (paragraph (d) was (c) renumbered by section 3(a) of Government Notice R465 of 2020)[e] The cabinet member designated under section 3 of the Act may amend the list contemplated in paragraph (c) as required from time to time.

(paragraph (e) was (d) renumbered by section 3(a) of Government Notice R466 of 2020)[f] Any place not involved in the provision of an essential good or service must remain closed to all persons for the duration of the lockdown; (paragraph (f) was (e) renumbered by section 3(a) of Government Notice R466 of 2020)[g] Stores selling hardware products and vehicle components must maintain a register of persons buying essential goods listed in Part A of Annexure B, and must keep a record of a signed declaration, which corresponds substantially with Form 4 of Annexure C by the buyer of goods attesting that the goods are essential goods as defined in the Regulations, (paragraph (g) substituted by section 8(b) of Government Notice R465 of 2020)[h] The head of an institution must determine essential services to be performed by his or her institution, and must determine the essential staff who will perform those services. Provided that the head of an institution may delegate this function, as may be required in line with the complexity and size of the business operation.

(2) Persons performing essential services as determined in subregulation (2), must be duly designated in writing by the head of an institution, on a form that corresponds substantially with Form 1 in Annexure C.

(3) All places or premises for in Annexure D must be closed to the public except to those persons rendering security and maintenance services at those places or premises.

(4) All workplaces or premises must have care and maintenance that is essential to the prevention of the destruction or significant impairment of working areas, plant, machinery or inventory, or to permit orderly shutdown arrangements, on such conditions as may be issued by means of directions by the Cabinet members responsible for trade, industry and for employment and labour. (b) The Cabinet members responsible for health and social services and trade, industry and competition may, by directions, designate services which are necessary to provide or maintain essential health and social services and international trade or industrial activities listed in Annexure B to the Regulations. (paragraph (b) substituted by section 3(c) of Government Notice R466 of 2020)(paragraph (b) substituted by section 8(b) of Government Notice R465 of 2020)(c) The cabinet member responsible for finance may by direction designate essential services, excluding debt collection services, in relation to the

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financial system, as defined in section 3(1) of the Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017 (Act No. 9 of 2017), generally, which are necessary to—

(i) provide or maintain essential financial services listed in paragraph 3.1 of Part B of Annexure B, and

(ii) provide social grants by banks, mutual banks, co-operative banks and the Postbank in terms of paragraph 3.2 of Part B of Annexure B. [paragraph (c) added by section 3(c)(i) of Government Notice R465 of 2020][(i)]

The Prudential Authority, the Financial Sector Authority and the Reserve Bank may exercise their functions in terms of the Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017, the financial sector laws as defined in section 1(1) of that Act, and the National Payment System Act, 1998 (Act No. 78 of 1998) in the regulation, supervision and oversight of essential financial services as referred to in paragraph 3.1 and 3.2 of Part B of Annexure B. [paragraphs are inserted in terms of respect of which directions or prohibitions are issued in terms of paragraph (c).paragraph (d) added by section 3(c)(ii) of Government Notice R464 of 2020][(ii)]

The Prudential Authority, the Financial Sector Conduct Authority and the Reserve Bank—

(i) must issue directives to institutions under their respective jurisdictions to take appropriate precautionary measures when performing essential financial services

(ii) may issue guidance and other directives in relation to the performance of essential financial services in terms of these Regulations. [paragraph (e) added by section 3(c)(iii) of Government Notice R464 of 2020][subregulation (4A) inserted by section 3(b) of Government Notice R419 of 2020]

(5) All persons performing essential services, obtaining essential goods or seeking medical attention, may be subjected to screening for COVID-19 by an enforcement officer.

(6) A/all borders of the Republic are closed during the period of lockdown, except for ports of entry designated by the responsible member of government for the transportation of fuel, cargo and goods during the period of lockdown. [subregulation (6) substituted by section 3(d) of Government Notice R464 of 2020]

(7) Any Cabinet member may, after consultation with Ministers of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Justice and Correctional Services, issue directions which fall within his or her line functions to provide for further conditions that will apply to activities referred to in section 21(1), or other activities related to essential services in terms of these Regulations, for the protection and safety of any person, including essential workers from COVID-19, provide reasonable measures for persons with disabilities and may vary the directions as the circumstances require. [subregulation (7) substituted by section 3(e) of Government Notice R465 of 2020]

(8) Between a metropolitan or district area, or province, and another metropolitan or district area, or province, a person wishing to attend a funeral shall only be permitted if the person—

(a) so wishing to attend the funeral is a—

(i) spouse or partner of the deceased;

(ii) child of the deceased, whether biological, adopted or stepchild;

(iii) child in-law of the deceased;

(iv) parent of the deceased, whether biological, adopted or step parent;

(v) sibling, whether biological, adopted or step sibling;

(vi) grandparent or grandchild of the deceased;

(b) has a significant relationship based on caregiving, psychological or emotional attachment to the deceased;

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), attendance at a funeral or cremation must be limited to 50 people and will for purposes of these Regulations not be regarded as a prohibited gathering; Provided that no night vigil shall be and that all safety hygiene measures are strictly adhered to.

(d) each person, whether travelling alone or as a group or with another person, must remain in the Republic for the duration of the lockdown or 14 days, as the case may be, and may be subjected to screening for COVID-19 and be quarantined or isolated as required.

Provided that the evacuation of foreign tourists where arrangements, including an arrangement for the evacuation by air charter, has been made by the relevant embassy, may be allowed: Provided further that a tourist is escorted to the point of exit where he or she may be screened again. [subregulation (8) substituted by section 3(f) of Government Notice R464 of 2020]

(9) Any Cabinet member may, after consultation with Ministers of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Justice and Correctional Services, issue directions which fall within his or her line functions to provide for further conditions that will apply to activities referred to in section 21(1), or other activities related to essential services in terms of these Regulations, for the protection and safety of any person, including essential workers from COVID-19, provide reasonable measures for persons with disabilities and may vary the directions as the circumstances require. [subregulation (9) inserted by section 3(g) of Government Notice R465 of 2020]

(10) Forms must be completed in full, including full names, identification or passport numbers and full contact details as required in the form and failure to do so will result in the form being rejected as invalid. [subregulation (10) inserted by section 3(h) of Government Notice R465 of 2020]

11C. Prohibition of public transport

(1) All commuter transport services including passenger rail services, buses, taxis, taxi services, e-hailing services, maritime and air passenger transport are prohibited, except bus services, taxi services, e-hailing services and private motor vehicles necessary for purposes of rendering essential services, obtaining essential goods or services, seeking medical attention, funeral services and for collecting payment of grants and pensions: Provided that—

(a) bus services and e-hailing services shall not carry more than 50% of the licensed capacity; and

(b) private vehicles shall not carry more than 70% of the licensed capacity; and

that in the household to which the child has to move, there is no person who is known to have come into contact, or is reasonably suspected to have come into contact, with a COVID-19 case

that in the household to which the child has to move, there is no person who is known to have come into contact, or is reasonably suspected to have come into contact, with a COVID-19 case who has caused the death certificate or sworn affidavit made, must be kept by the Magistrate who is the head of office or a station commander of a police station or person designated by him or her, who may issue the permit contemplated in paragraph (d).

(11) Any Cabinet member may, after consultation with Ministers of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Justice and Correctional Services, issue directions which fall within his or her line functions to provide for further conditions that will apply to activities referred to in section 21(1), or other activities related to essential services in terms of these Regulations, for the protection and safety of any person, including essential workers from COVID-19, provide reasonable measures for persons with disabilities and may vary the directions as the circumstances require. [subregulation (12) inserted by section 3(i) of Government Notice R466 of 2020]

(12) A Magistrate who is the head of office or a station commander of a police station or person designated by him or her, may issue the permit contemplated in paragraph (d).

(13) The provisions of paragraph (7) must be strictly adhered to when travelling. [subregulation (13) substituted by section 3(j) of Government Notice R466 of 2020]

11A. Prohibition on evictions

No person may be evicted from their place of residence, regardless of whether it is a formal residence or informal residence or a farm dwelling, for the duration of the lockdown. [regulation 11CA inserted by section 9 of Government Notice R465 of 2020]

11D. Resources by the State during lockdown

(1) For the period of the declaration of a lockdown, a person refusing to be evacuated from any place subject to lockdown, may be evacuated by an enforcement officer to a temporary shelter, if such action is necessary for the preservation of life.

(2) The State shall identify (temporary) shelters that meet the necessary hygiene standards for homeless people: and (temporary) sites for...
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quarantine and self-isolation that meet the necessary hygiene standards for people who cannot isolate or quarantine in their homes.

(3) The provision of the State’s resources listed herein shall be for the duration of the lockdown, and the use thereof shall be subject to conditions determined by the Cabinet member responsible for such resources.

11E. ...

[regulation 11E deleted by section 4 of Government Notice R419 of 2020]

11F. Powers and indemnity

These Regulations do not limit any powers or indemnities of security services provided for in any law.

11G. Offences and penalties

For the purposes of this Chapter, any person who contravenes paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) or (iiB)(4); or regulations 11C(1) and 11A commits an offence and is, on conviction, liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

[regulation 11G substituted by section 5 of Government Notice R466 of 2020]

Chapter 3

[Chapter 3 inserted by section 6 of Government Notice R466 of 2020]

11H. Contact tracing

[1] In this regulation—(a)"COVID-19 Tracing Database" means the database established by the National Department of Health in terms of subregulation (2); and (b)"Judge" means a judge designated in terms of subregulation (13).

[2] The National Department of Health shall develop and maintain a national database to enable the tracing of persons who are known or reasonably suspected to have come into contact with any person known or reasonably suspected to have contracted COVID-19.

[3] The COVID-19 Tracing Database shall include all information considered necessary for the contact tracing process, including but not limited to:-(a) the first name and surname, identity or passport number, residential address and other address where such person could be located, and cellular phone numbers of all persons who have been tested for COVID-19; (b) the COVID-19 test results of all such persons; and (c) the details of the known contacts of any person who tested positive for COVID-19.

[4] The information contained in the COVID-19 Tracing Database and any information obtained through this regulation is confidential.

[5] No person may disclose any information contained in the COVID-19 Tracing Database or any information obtained through this regulation unless authorized to do so and unless the disclosure is necessary for the purpose of addressing, preventing or combating the spread of COVID-19.

[6] Where any person is to be tested for COVID-19, the person taking the sample for purposes of testing must obtain as much of the following information as is available at the time of taking the sample—-(a) the first name and surname, identity or passport number, residential address, and cellular phone numbers of the person tested; and(b) a copy or photograph of the passport, driver’s licence, identity card or identity book of the person tested, and promptly submit this information, along with any information it has regarding likely contacts of the person tested, to the Director-General: Health for inclusion in the COVID-19 Tracing Database.

[7] Where any laboratory has tested a sample for COVID-19, the laboratory must promptly transmit to the Director-General: Health, for inclusion in the COVID-19 Tracing Database—(a) all details the laboratory has, including the first name and surname, identity or passport numbers, residential address and cellular phone numbers, regarding the person tested; and (b) the COVID-19 test result concerned.

[8] The National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) must transmit to the Director-General: Health, for inclusion in the COVID-19 Tracing Database—(a) all details the NICD has, including the first name and surname, identity or passport number, residential address and cellular phone numbers of all persons who have been tested for COVID-19; (b) the results of the COVID-19 test concerned; and (c) any information the NICD has regarding likely contacts of the person tested.

[9] Every accommodation establishment referred to in subparagraphs (c)(vii) to (c)(ix) of Annexure D to these Regulations must, promptly after the accommodation establishment is owned or operated as a COVID-19 Isolation Hotel, provide the Director-General: Health with details of the isolation or quarantine, and the electronic communications service provider must promptly comply with the directive concerned.

[10] The Director-General: Health may, in writing and without prior notice to the person concerned, direct an electronic communications service provider licensed under the Electronic Communications Act, 2005 (Act No. 36 of 2005) to provide him or her, for inclusion in the COVID-19 Tracing Database, with such information as that electronic communications service provider has available to it regarding—(a) the location or movements of any person known or reasonably suspected to have contracted COVID-19; and (b) the location or movements of any person known or reasonably suspected to have come into contact, during the period 5 March 2020 to the date on which the national state of disaster has lapsed or has been terminated, with a person contemplated in subparagraph (a), and the electronic communications service provider must promptly comply with the directive concerned.

[11] The information referred to in subregulation (10)—(a) may only be obtained in relation to the location or movements of persons during the period 5 March 2020 to the date on which the national state of disaster has lapsed or has been terminated, (b) may only be obtained, used or disclosed by authorised persons and may only be obtained, used and disclosed when necessary for the purposes of addressing, preventing or combating the spread of COVID-19 through the contact tracing process; (c) where relevant to the contact tracing process, must be included in the COVID-19 Tracing Database; and (d) the information in the COVID-19 Tracing Database may only be retained by the Director-General: Health for a period of six weeks after being obtained and shall thereafter be destroyed.

[12] Nothing in this regulation entitles the Director-General: Health or any other person to intercept the contents of any electronic communication.

[13] The Cabinet member responsible for justice and correctional services shall, in terms of section 7(1)(a) read with paragraph (d) of the definition of "service" in section 1(1) of judges' Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act, 2001 (Act No. 47 of 2001) request a judge or a Constitutional Court Judge who has been discharged from active service to perform service as a COVID-19 Designated Judge as provided for in the Regulations.

[14] The Director-General: Health must file a weekly report with the COVID-19 Designated Judge setting out the names and details of all persons whose location or movements were obtained in terms of subregulation (10)(a) and (10b) respectively.

[15] The COVID-19 Designated Judge may make such recommendations to the Cabinet members responsible for cooperative governance and traditional affairs, health and justice and correctional services as he or she deems fit regarding the amendment or enforcement of this regulation in order to safeguard the right to privacy while ensuring the ability of the Department of Health to engage in urgent and effective contact tracing to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19.

[16] The Director-General: Health shall, within six weeks after the national state of disaster has lapsed, or has been terminated, notify every person whose information has been obtained in terms of subregulation (10) that information regarding their location or movements was obtained in terms of subregulation (10).

[17] Within six weeks after the national state of disaster has lapsed or has been terminated—(a) the information on the COVID-19 Tracing Database shall be de-identified; (b) the de-identified information on the COVID-19 Tracing Database shall be retained and used only for research, study and teaching purposes; (c) all information on the COVID-19 Tracing Database which has not been de-identified shall be destroyed; and (d) the Director-General: Health shall file a report with the COVID-19 Designated Judge recording the steps taken in this regard, and the steps taken pursuant to subregulation (16).

[18] Upon receipt of the report in subregulation (17)(d), the COVID-19 Designated Judge shall be entitled to give directions as to any further steps to be taken to protect the right to privacy of those persons whose data has been collected, which directions must be complied with.

[19] The report required by subregulation (17)(d) and any directions given in terms of subregulation (18) shall be tabled in Parliament.

11I. Offences and penalty

(1) A failure to comply with—(a) an obligation imposed in terms of regulation 11H(5), (9), (11), (17), or (18); or (b) a direction issued in terms of regulation...
Disaster Management Act: Regulations relating to COVID-19

Chapter 4

[Chapter 4 inserted by section 13 of Government Notice R465 of 2020]

11j. Energy and petroleum products supply

To ensure the continuous supply of energy and petroleum products to society as referred to in paragraph 6 of Part B of Annexure B (a) coal/elleries that supply Eskom must continue to operate at full capacity; and (b) refiners must operate at full capacity to avoid shortage of fuel, and such operations must include smelters, plants and furnaces.

11K. Mining operations

(1) Mining operations, as referred to in paragraph 22 of Part B of Annexure B, must be conducted at a reduced capacity of not more than 50% during the period of lockdown, and thereafter at increasing capacity as determined by direction issued by the Cabinet member responsible for mineral resources and energy.

(2) The following conditions apply to the starting and increasing of capacity:
(a) rigorous screening and testing program must be implemented as employees return to work; (b) mining industry must provide quarantine facilities for employees who have tested positive for the COVID-19 virus; (c) data collected during the screening and testing programme must be submitted to the relevant authority; (d) mining companies must make arrangements to transport their South African employees from their homes to their respective areas of operations; (e) workers from neighbouring Southern African Development Community countries must be recalled to their place of employment at the end of lockdown in their respective countries in accordance with these Regulations and regulations applicable in those countries; and (f) the monitoring and impact assessment of seismicity through the Council for Geoscience must be intensified with immediate effect.

12. Commencement

These Regulations come into operation on the date of publication.

Annexure A (Regulation 5(2))

Order for a person to go to a site of isolation, quarantined facility, or for a person to go for medical examination

[Annexure A added by section 9 of Government Notice R398 of 2020] IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ................. HELD AT ................. ON THIS ................. DAY OF ................. 2020 BEFORE ME ................. MAGISTRATE FOR THE FOREMENTIONED DISTRICT IN CHAMBERS WHEREAS it appears that ......... ((name of person) Being a person: who has been clinically, or by a laboratory, confirmed as having COVID-19: who is suspected of having contracted COVID-19; who has been in contact with a person who is a carrier of COVID-19 and who has refused consent for the: submission to a medical examination, including but not limited to the taking of any bodily sample by a person authorised in law to do so; admission to a site to be used as isolation or a quarantine facility; submission to mandatory prophylaxis, treatment, isolation or quarantine or isolation in order to prevent transmission,) I hereby issue this order for the submission of the said person to a medical examination, including but not limited to the taking of any bodily sample by a person authorised in law to do so:.............. MAGISTRATEDATE ................. NOTE: This order remains in force until one of the following occurs: (a) it is executed; (b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, by any person with like authority; (c) the expiry of ninety days from the date of its issue; or (d) the purpose for the issuing of the order has lapsed (Annexure A added by section 9 of Government Notice R398 of 2020) “warrant” substituted with “order” throughout Annexure A by section 5 of Government Notice R419 of 2020]

Annexure B (Regulation 11A)

Categorisation of essential goods and services during lockdown

[Annexure B added by section 9 of Government Notice R398 of 2020]

A - Goods

1. Food(i) Any food product, including non-alcoholic beverages, but excluding cooked hot food; (ii) Animal food; and (iii) Chemicals, packaging and ancillary products used in the production of any food product; (iv) Cleaning and Hygiene Products (v) Toilet Paper, sanitary pads, sanitary tampons, condoms; (vi) Hand sanitiser, disinfectants, soap, alcohol for industrial use, household cleaning products, and personal protective equipment; and (vii) Chemicals, packaging and ancillary products used in the production of any of the above. (v) Products for the care of babies and toddlers. (subparagraph (iv) inserted by section 6(a) of Government Notice R419 of 2020) (v) Personal toiletries, including haircare, body and face washes, roll-ons, deodorants, toothpaste. (subparagraph (vi) inserted by section 6(a) of Government Notice R419 of 2020) (v) Chemicals, packaging and ancillary products used in the production of any of the above. (v) Fuel, including coal, wood and gas. (paragraph 4 substituted by section 7(b) of Government Notice R466 of 2020) (v) Basic goods, including airtime, electricity and the withdrawal of cash. (paragraph 5 substituted by section 7(c) of Government Notice R466 of 2020) (v) Hardware, components and supplies required by any qualified tradespersons solely for the purpose of emergency repairs at residential homes. (paragraph 6 inserted by section 14(a) of Government Notice R465 of 2020) (v) Hardware, components and supplies required by any entity engaged in the provision of essential services for any project related to the provision of water, electricity or other essential services. (paragraph 7 inserted by section 14(a) of Government Notice R465 of 2020) Components for vehicles under-going emergency repairs where such vehicle is used by a person engaged in essential services work. (paragraph 8 inserted by section 14(a) of Government Notice R465 of 2020)

B - Services

Categories of essential services shall be confined to the following services:

1. Medical, Health (including Mental Health), Laboratory and Medical services and the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (paragraph 1 substituted by section 6(b) of Government Notice R419 of 2020) 2. Disaster Management, Fire Prevention, Fighting and Emergency services. (subparagraph (1) the following services necessary to maintain the functioning of a financial system as defined in section 1(1) of the Financial Sector Regulation Act, only when the operation of a place of business or entity is necessary to continue to perform those services: (i) the banking environment (including the operations of mutual banks, cooperative banks, co-operative financial institutions and the Postbank); (ii) the financial markets (including market infrastructures licensed under the Financial Markets Act, 2012); (iii) the insurance environment; (iv) the savings and investment environment; (v) pension fund administration; (vi) outsourced administration; (vii) medical schemes administration; and (viii) additional services designated in terms of regulation 11B(4A)(c)(i)(b) The services listed in paragraph (a) may not be construed to include debt collection services.

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[Provided content has been redacted or is not relevant to the context provided.]
Form 3 - Sworn affidavit by person who wishes to attend a funeral in another metropolitan area, district of province (Regulation 11B(8)(d))

[Form 3 added by section 8 of Government Notice R466 of 2020]

Note:
1. A person giving false information on this affidavit shall be guilty of an offence and, on conviction, liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.
2. This affidavit may only be sworn to or affirmed at a magistrate's court or police station.

I, ____________________________, (full names), identity number ____________________________, hereby declare under oath that the above-mentioned information is true and correct. Signed at ____________________________ this ________ day of ______________________ 2020.

___________________________________
Signature of person making affidavit

Certification

I hereby certify that before administering the *oath/affirmation, I asked the deponent the following questions and noted *his/her answers in *his/her presence as indicated below: (a) Do you know and understand the contents of the above declaration? Answer: Yes/No
(b) Do you have any objection to taking the *oath/affirmation? Answer: Yes/No
(c) Do you consider the *oath/affirmation to be binding on your conscience? Answer: Yes/No

I hereby certify that the deponent has acknowledged that *he/she knows and understands the content of this declaration which was *sworn to/affirmed before me, and the deponent's signature was placed thereon in my presence. Signed at ____________________________ this ________ day of ______________________ 2020.

___________________________________
Signature of person making affidavit

Signatures at__________________________ this ________ day of ______________________ 2020.

___________________________________
Signature of Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths

Full names: _______________________________________________________

Designation: _______________________________________________________
Annexure D (Regulation 11B(4))

Places and premises closed to the public

The following places and premises are closed to the public:

(a) Any place or premises normally open to the public where religious, cultural, sporting, entertainment, recreational, exhibitional, organisational or similar activities may take place;

(b) Any place or premises normally open to the public where goods other than essential goods are procured, acquired, disposed of or sold;

(c) Any place or premises normally open to the public such as-

(i) public parks, beaches and swimming pools;

(ii) flea markets;

(iii) open air food markets;

(iv) restaurants;

(v) night clubs;

(vi) casinos;

(vii) hotels, lodges and guest houses, except to the extent that they are required for remaining tourists confined to hotels, lodges and guest houses;

(viii) private and public game reserves except to the extent that they are required for remaining tourists confined to such holiday resort;

(ix) on-consumption premises, including taverns, shebeens, shisanyama where liquor is sold;

(x) off-consumption premises, including bottle stores, where liquor is sold;

(xi) off-consumption areas in supermarkets where liquor is sold;

(xii) theatres and cinemas;

(xiii) shopping malls and centres (excluding grocery stores and pharmacies);

(xiv) taxi ranks, bus depots, train stations and airports; and

(d) Any other place or premises determined by the Cabinet member responsible for cooperative governance and traditional affairs by direction in the Gazette.