



National  
**Nuclear  
Regulator**



## ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

Protection of persons,  
property and the environment.





This 2024/25 Annual Report of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) is presented to the Minister of Electricity and Energy in accordance with Section 7(1)(j) and Section 15 (7) of the National Nuclear Regulator Act of 1999 (Act No. 47 of 1999)(the NNRA).

The report reflects the health and safety related to workers, the public and the environment associated with all sites regulated by the NNR, the activities of the NNR for the 2024/2025 financial year and the financial affairs of the NNR in accordance with Section 55(1)(d) of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) and regulation 28 of the Treasury Regulations (as amended).



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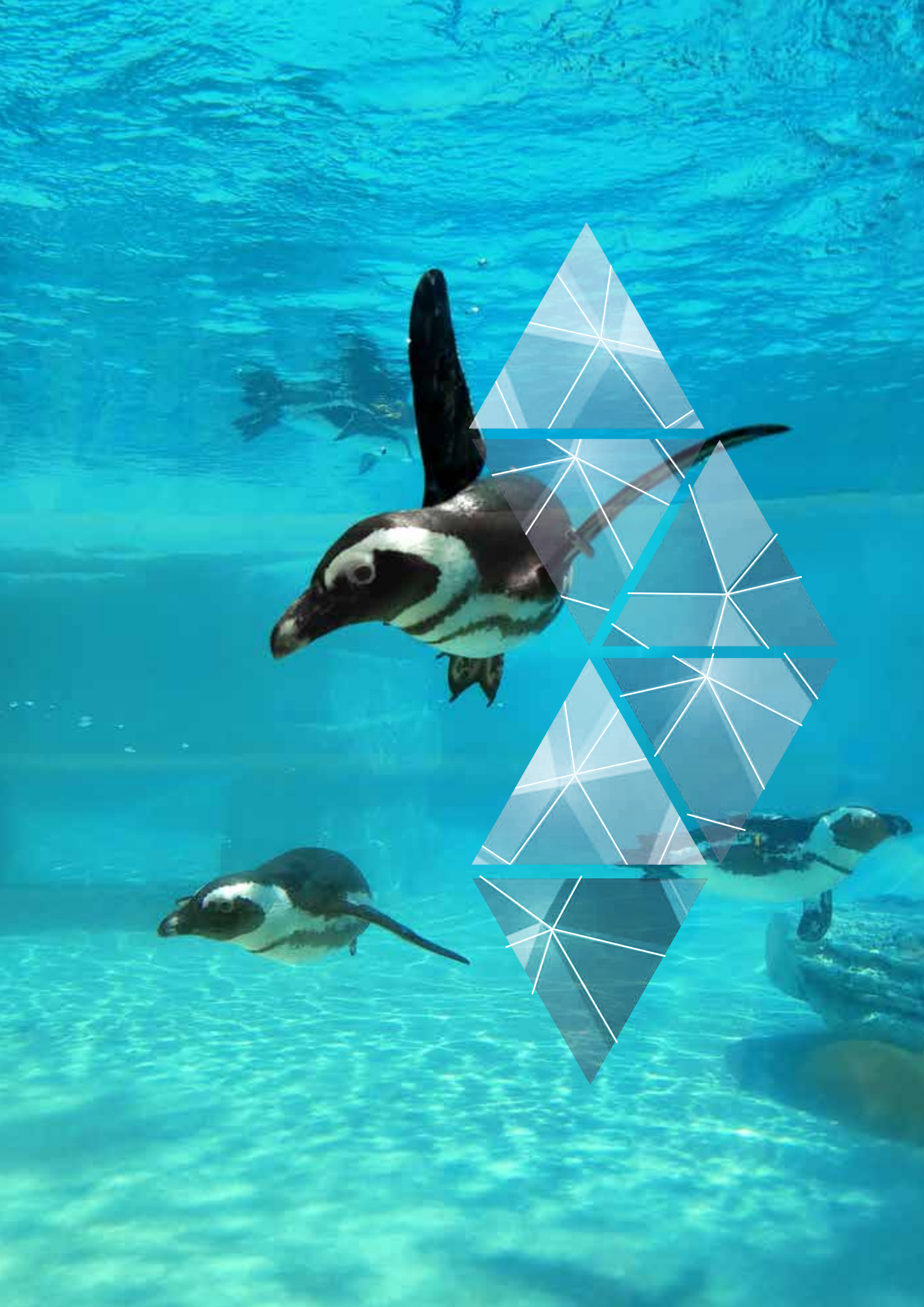
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# PART A



## GENERAL INFORMATION

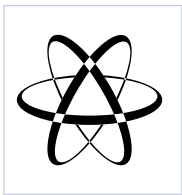
This part of the report provides a strategic overview of the entity and the legislative context that relates to the NNR's accountability.

### **In this part:**

- Corporate Information
- Foreword by Chairperson
- Chief Executive Officer's Overview
- Statement of Responsibility and Confirmation of Accuracy for the Annual Report
- Strategic Overview
- Legislative and other Mandates
- Organisational Structure

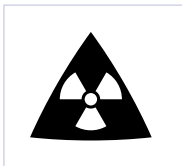


# NNR CORPORATE IDENTITY



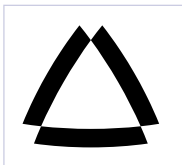
## ATOMIC ENERGY

It is a reference to science and our ongoing commitment to innovation and continuous improvement. The technical drawing and perfect geometry represents momentum, direction and innovation. The subliminal heart shape formed by the ellipses reflects the NNR's passion and commitment to its mandate. The green triangle encases the blue triangle which represents an additional layer of protection from radiation. Additionally the green triangular shape has diamond shape connector points which denotes strength and gives the logo a unique African appeal.



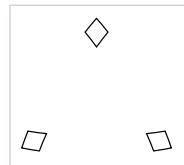
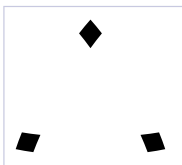
## RADIATION

It provides context to the NNR's reason for existence.



## TRIANGLE

The encasing of the trefoil symbol within the triangle denotes safety, security, stability and dependability.



## DIAMOND

This symbolises a strong commitment to a meaningful bond with stakeholders.



## CORPORATE INFORMATION

<b>Registered name:</b>	National Nuclear Regulator
<b>Registration number:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Registered office:</b>	Eco Glades Office Park, Eco Glades 2, Block G, Witch Hazel Avenue, Highveld Ext 75, Eco Park, Centurion, 0157
<b>Business address:</b>	Eco Glades Office Park, Eco Glades 2, Block G, 420 Witch Hazel Avenue, Eco Park, Centurion, Highveld Ext 75, 0157
<b>Postal address:</b>	P.O. Box 7106, Centurion, Eco Park, Highveld Ext 75, Pretoria
<b>Executive Authority:</b>	Minister of Electricity and Energy
<b>Bankers:</b>	ABSA Bank
<b>Auditors:</b>	Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)
<b>Board Secretary:</b>	First Corporate Transfer Secretaries : Mr Fulufhelo Ndou was acting as secretary until 30 September 2024 and First Corporate Transfer Secretaries was appointed secretary of the entity from 01 October 2024.





# ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS/INITIALISMS

AA	Accounting Authority	NDR	National Dose Register
ARMCOM	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Necsa	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
AADQ	Annual Authorised Discharge Quantity	NIL	Nuclear Installation Licence
AFRA	African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology	NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
AFS	Annual Financial Statements	NNRA	National Nuclear Regulator Act
ACR	Authorisation Change Request	NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa	NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable	NTN	Nuclear Technology and NORM
ASDP	Aerodynamic Separation Process	NTWP	Nuclear Technology and Waste Projects
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers	NUSSC	Nuclear Safety Standards Committee
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	NVL	Nuclear Vessel Licence
CNS	Convention on Nuclear Safety	OTS	Operating Technical Specification
COE	Certificate of Exemption	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999
COR	Certificate of Registration	PLEX	Plant Life Extension
CSS	Corporate Support Services	PPC	Parliamentary Portfolio Committee
DIPR	Dedicated Isotope Production Reactor	Programme	This refers to how the entity manages its operations for budgeting and reporting purposes
DSP	Dosimetry Service Providers	PSA	Periodic Safety Assessment
ECC	Emergency Control Centre	RAIS	Regulatory Authority Information System
EPD	Electronic Personal Dosimeter	RASIMS	Radiation Safety Information Management System
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	RASSC	Radiation Safety Standards Committee
FNRBA	Forum for Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa	RNEE	Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercise
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice	RITS	Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services
HEU	Highly Enriched Uranium	RPO	Radiation Protection Officer
HR	Human Resources	SALTO	Safety Assessment of Long-Term Operation
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	SAPS	South African Police Service
IAEA CSS	International Atomic Energy Agency, Commission on Safety Standards	SAT	Self-Assessment Tool
ILT	Initial Licence Training	SGR	Steam Generator Replacement
ISI	In-Service Inspection	SHEQ	Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Management
KNPS	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	SSRP	Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
LETF	Liquid-Effluent Treatment Facility	TPU	Thermal Power Uprate
LEU	Low Enriched Uranium	TRANSSC	Transport Safety Standards Committee
LLW	Low-Level Waste	TSO	Technical Support Organisation
LSA	Low Specific Activity	WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
LTAM	Long-Term Asset Management	WASSC	Waste Safety Standards Committee
MDEP	Multinational Design Evaluation Programme		
mSv	Millisievert		
MW	Megawatt Electrical		



# CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD



## Mr. Protas Phili

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

It is my privilege to present the National Nuclear Regulator's (NNR) Annual Report for the 2024/25 financial year. This reporting period has been characterised by improved operational performance, important regulatory milestones, and continued alignment with national and international commitments in nuclear safety.

The NNR's mandate, entrenched in the NNR Act, remains clear: to protect persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage. We execute this mandate with unwavering commitment to regulatory independence, guided by the principles of good governance, integrity, ethical leadership and technical excellence.

### Governance and Organisational Stability

The Board has operated in terms of the NNR Act and the Board Charter, and has remained steadfast in ensuring that the NNR operates independently, free from undue influence, in line with the requirements of the Convention on Nuclear Safety and international best practice.

The Board remains duly constituted in terms of the NNR Act, except that there were two vacancies at year end. All Executive positions remain filled and there were no unfilled positions at Executive level at year end. Board secretarial services are currently performed by the First Corporate Transfer Secretaries.

The NNR has again achieved an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings from the AGSA ("clean audit"), which is in line with the Board's commitment to good governance, accountability, transparency, ethical leadership, compliance and performance excellence.

### Performance Excellence

Following the completion of the organisation-wide Competency Gap Assessment in the previous financial year, the NNR implemented targeted developmental and training interventions in 2024/25. This investment in our human capital is central to sustaining the high-performance culture that underpins our regulatory effectiveness.

To this end, the NNR achieved one of its highest organisational performance results to date. The organisation achieved a performance score of 98.77%, which is an improvement from the performance achieved last year of 92.85%. This achievement is testament to the dedication of management and staff to continuously improve organisational performance and reflects strong operational discipline across all programmes.

Key highlights include:

- **Koeberg Long Term Operation (LTO)**

The NNR completed its review of the Safety Evaluation Report for Koeberg Unit 1 and approved the 20-year operational extension with specific conditions. The decision on Unit 2 was deferred pending completion of the review process.

- **Regulatory Readiness for New Technologies**

The NNR finalised its Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Readiness Report, ensuring a technology-neutral regulatory framework is in place for future licensing processes.

- **Emergency Preparedness**

Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercises were conducted at Nufcor and Koeberg, confirming that emergency plans remain viable to protect persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage.

- **Centre for Nuclear Safety and Security (CNSS)**

During this reporting period, the NNR completed the last year of the implementation of the Ministerial Approval to pilot a fee-charging model for services rendered by the CNSS.

## **Infrastructure and Stakeholder Engagemen**

The year saw the completion of construction of the Cape Town site office, providing fit-for-purpose facilities to support regulatory oversight activities in the Western Cape. The project reached practical completion in May 2024, with final fit-out activities scheduled for early 2025/26.

Stakeholder engagement remained a core priority. The NNR strengthened bilateral and cooperative partnerships with regulators such as the USNRC, the Namibian Radiation Protection Authority, and France's ASN. Locally, collaboration with entities such as the South African Civil Aviation Authority and the Railway Safety Regulator has strengthened coordinated oversight.

A second set of public hearings for the Koeberg LTO were conducted to ensure broader consultation and inclusivity in the regulatory decision-making process. The hearings were held on 3 and 4 June 2024 in the Northern Cape and on 6,7 and 8 June 2024 in the Western Cape.

## **Financial Sustainability**

The organisation remains financially sustainable, solvent and liquid, and there is nothing that has come to the attention of the Board that may indicate that the organisation is not a going concern into the foreseeable future.

## **Looking Ahead**

The National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 2004 came into effect in June 2025. Key changes brought about by the Amendment Act are, amongst others, the following:

- Providing clarity that the Regulator not only can it grant or amend the authorisation (licence), but it can also refuse, suspend or revoke the authorisation subject to the provisions of the Act



- Increasing the public participation period from 30 days to 90 days
- Increasing the appointment term of the Board and the CEO from three (3) years to five (5) years
- Providing for the transfer of authorisation (licence) subject to written permission from the Regulator
- The requirement for the Regulator to make publicly available a statement providing information on the procedures and requirements for suspension, modification, renewal, revocation or surrender of authorisations (licences).
- Providing for the establishment and maintenance of a national dose register and radiation sources

The Board remains committed to ensuring that the NNR not only sustains but enhances its regulatory capability in a dynamic nuclear safety landscape. Priorities for the year ahead include:

- Implementing the NNR Amendment Act.
- Completing the evaluation of the LTO for Koeberg Unit 2 licence extension application.
- Advancing regulatory readiness for SMRs and other emerging nuclear technologies.
- Finalising outstanding project deliverables for the Cape Town site office.

As South Africa continues to transition its energy mix and embrace innovation in the nuclear sector, the NNR will uphold its responsibility to assure safety of usage and operation of nuclear and radiation materials and technologies and honour international obligations on behalf of the Republic.

## Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I extend sincere gratitude to my fellow Board members for their sound strategic leadership, to the Executive Management for their continued commitment to implement the NNR strategy, and to all NNR employees for their dedication to excellence in nuclear safety regulation. I also thank our stakeholders and partners, whose trust and collaboration are essential in fulfilling our mandate.

Together, we will continue to ensure that nuclear activities in South Africa are conducted to the highest safety standards, protecting people, property, and the environment for current and future generations against nuclear damage.




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Mr. Protas Phili  
Chairperson of the Board of Directors  
National Nuclear Regulator





## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW



**Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo**  
Chief Executive Officer

Looking back on 2024/25, I take pride in reporting that the NNR recorded an improved performance score of 98.77% against last year's performance score of 92.85%. This score is indeed a testimony to the unwavering employee commitment, internal capacity and high-performance culture at the NNR.

### **General financial review and spending trends of the public entity**

Total revenue increased by 1,5% to R349 million (2023/24: R345 million), driven by an average of 4,6% increase in authorisation and application fees. The government allocation declined in the same period by 5,4% to R44 558 million (2023/24: R46 949 million) due to government-wide budget cuts. The organisation forecasted total revenue to equal R332 million for the 2024/25 financial year. Actual revenue realised equalled R349 million, which is 5% above the estimated revenue. This can be attributed to additional revenue generated from interest income and other income.

The 2024/25 financial year was characterised by an above-inflation increase in expenditure. Total expenditure increased by 5% to R316 million (2023/24: R300 million), driven by costs of travelling for conducting site inspections, and operational costs, while compensation for employees increased by 2%.

### **Capacity constraints and challenges facing the public entity**

The organisation has the capacity to deliver on its mandate for all its programmes through in-house employees, however, certain skills are sourced on an as-needed basis from the Technical Support Organisation (TSO). The declining grant allocation poses a long-run liquidity challenge for the organisation and impedes the implementation of new activities.

### **Discontinued key activities/activities**

There were no key activities discontinued during the reporting period.

## Key activities to be continued to next reporting period

The key activities expected to continue to be implemented in the forthcoming financial year include:

- Completing the LTO evaluation for Koeberg Unit 2.
- Advancing regulatory readiness for SMRs and other emerging nuclear technologies.
- Finalising outstanding project deliverables for the Cape Town site office.
- Addressing residual underperformance areas through scheduled follow-ups in 2025/26.

## New or proposed key activities

There are no new key activities proposed.

## Requests for roll-over of funds

The National Treasury approved the retention of surplus funds for the 2023/24 financial year equalling R144 million for the implementation of key projects that were in progress and rolled over into the 2024/25 financial year. The key projects include, among others, the completion of the construction of the new NNR Cape Town office within the approved budget. The planned regulatory review activities for the Thyspunt and Duynefontein site licence applications were steadily progressing during the reporting period.

## Supply chain management

The NNR continued to implement an effective and efficient supply chain management system for the acquisition of goods and services that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective, and is consistent with the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003, (Act 53 of 2003) and the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act 5 of 2005). The procurement spend on designated targeted groups was R68 million. The set specific goals in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework were achieved.

There were no unsolicited bids awarded to any service providers during the year under review. The organisation has established an effective procurement system supported by policies and procedures aligned to procurement laws and regulations.

## Challenges experienced and how they will be resolved

The conduct of illegal mining activities continued to have a negative impact on the safety and health of surrounding communities and pose safety risks to NNR employees conducting regulatory activities such as inspections, collection of environmental samples and verification of controls at the sites. This also impacts the overall well-being of the environment and is a risk to the long-term sustainability of the mining industry. To mitigate the risks faced by NNR employees, group inspections are arranged for high-risk areas, and SAPS and/or security employees of the relevant authorisation holder are requested to accompany employees conducting regulatory activities in these areas.

## Audit report matters in the previous year

The organisation achieved an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements and there were no material reportable matters on the performance information, as it relates to the usefulness and reliability of reported performance against predetermined objectives. All other matters relating to control deficiencies identified by internal and external auditors in the previous financial year were addressed before the start of the 2025/26 financial year.



## Plans for the future to address financial challenges

The organisation will continue to implement cost containment and resource optimisation to manage increasing costs in an environment where revenue is declining. The NNR will engage the Minister of Electricity and Energy, as well as the National Treasury, to address the declining allocation.

## Events after the reporting date

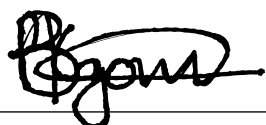
Subsequent to the end of the 2024/25 financial year the organisation has written off R7,7 million, bringing the total debts written off this year to R10,2 million. These debts were considered irrecoverable and uneconomical to collect.

## Economic viability

The NNR maintained a healthy balance sheet and liquidity position that is stable, and the organisation can meet its obligations in the next 12 months. The NNR is financially solvent, and it is expected to operate as a going concern for the near future. The regulatory and administrative programmes for the 2024/25 fiscal year were adequately funded to ensure that people, property and the environment are protected from the risks associated with the use of nuclear technology and its applications, and this remains at the very core of the NNR's purpose and existence.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Board of Directors for their guidance and leadership, and the management team for their commitment and efficiency. I also extend my appreciation to our bilateral counterparts and international associates for their collaboration in strengthening the nuclear safety regime. Thank you also to the entire Team NNR for always being equal to the task and your individual and collective contributions to the performance achievements of this year.



Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo  
Chief Executive Officer



# STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor-General of South Africa. The annual report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury. The Annual Financial Statements (Part G) have been prepared in accordance with the standards applicable to the public entity.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information. The Accounting Authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

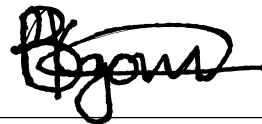
In our opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the public entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Yours faithfully



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Mr. Protas Phili,  
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



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Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo,  
Chief Executive Officer



# STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

## Vision

To be recognised as a caring and trusted nuclear and radiation safety regulator.

## Mission

To provide and maintain an effective national regulatory framework through innovation in the protection of persons, property and the environment against radiation damage.

## Values



# LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The NNR is listed as a national public entity in Schedule 3 Part A of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended).

## Constitutional Mandate

The NNR derives its mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), which prioritises health, safety, security and the environment. The NNR's strategy seeks congruency with Section 24 of the Constitution, specifically Chapter 2, the Bill of Rights, which reads:

### **Everyone has the right:**

- to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through

### **Reasonable legislative and other measures that -**

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- promote conservation; and
- secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

## Legislative and Policy Mandate

The NNR's mandate is derived from Section 3 of the NNRA. The Act gives effect to the objects of the Regulator as stipulated in Section 5.

The NNR also contributes to the DMRE programme 6: Nuclear Energy Regulation and Management. These programmes include the following:

- Nuclear safety and technology;
- Nuclear non-proliferation and radiation security; and
- Nuclear policy.



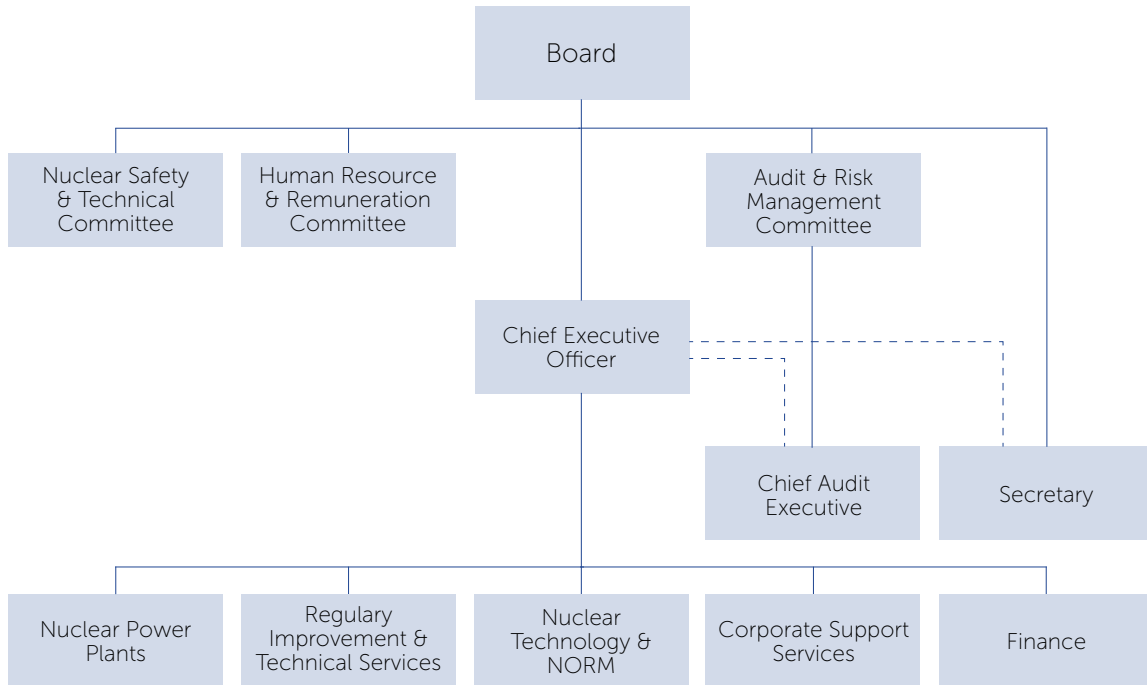
The following are some of the legislation that the NNR must comply with:

**Table 1. Overview of relevant legislation regulating the NNR**




Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, No. 3 of 2000
Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, No. 53 of 2003
Protected Disclosures Act, No.26 of 2000
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, No. 130 of 1993
Protection of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, No. 4 of 2000
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
Protection of Information Act, No.84 of 1982
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, No. 25 of 2002
Protection of Personal Information Act, No. 4 of 2013
Employment Equity Act, No. 55 of 1998
Promotion of Access to Information Act, No. 2 of 2000
Government Immovable Assets Act, No.19 of 2007
Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999
Income Tax Act, No. 58 of 1962
Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, No. 70 of 2002
Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No.13 of 2005
Skills Development Act, No.97 of 1998
Labour Relations Act, No. 66 of 1995
Skills Development Levies Act, No.9 of 1999
National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, No. 43 of 1996
Tobacco Products Control Act, No. 83 of 1993
National Environmental Management - Waste Act, No.59 of 2008
Unemployment Insurance Act, No. 63 of 2001
Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 85 of 1993
Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act, No.4 of 2002
Pension Funds Act, No. 24 of 1956
Use of Official Languages Act, No. 2 of 2012
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, No. 5 of 2000






# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





**Table 2. Composition of the Board**

Name	Status	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board directorships	Other committees or task teams (e.g Audit Committee/Ministerial task team)
 Mr. Protas Phili Chairperson.	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MCom (Taxation)</li> <li>• Postgraduate Diploma in Accountancy</li> <li>• Advanced Certificate in Auditing</li> <li>• BCom (Accounting)</li> <li>• CA (SA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounting</li> <li>• Auditing</li> <li>• Corporate Governance</li> <li>• Strategy</li> <li>• Financial Management</li> <li>• Risk Management</li> <li>• Corporate Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilient REIT Limited</li> <li>• Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors</li> <li>• Khula Credit Guarantee Limited</li> <li>• Khwezela Investment Group (Pty)Ltd</li> <li>• Litsamaiso (Pty) Ltd</li> </ul>	
 Ms. Dineo Peta, Deputy Chairperson of the Board.	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LLB (Admitted Attorney of the High Court)</li> <li>• Practical Legal Training Certificate</li> <li>• LLM (Environmental Law)</li> <li>• Postgraduate Diploma (International Maritime Law) (current)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexkor SOC Limited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee</li> <li>• Audit and Risk Management Committee</li> </ul>
 Ms. Nomvuyo Bahlekazi, Member.	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BJuris University of Transkei</li> <li>• LLB University of Natal</li> <li>• LLM Temple University, Philadelphia</li> <li>• Admitted attorney, Witwatersrand</li> <li>• Management Advancement Program (MAP), Wits</li> <li>• Post graduate Diploma in Business Management (PDBA), (GIBS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment Law</li> <li>• Strategy and Leadership</li> <li>• Conflict Resolution</li> <li>• Human Resource Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yedidya (Pty) Ltd</li> <li>• DVT Energy Solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resources and Remuneration Committee</li> <li>• Audit and Risk Management Committee</li> </ul>






Name	Status	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board directorships	Other committees or task teams (e.g Audit Committee/Ministerial task team)
 <p>Dr. Nandi Malumbazo, Board Member.</p>	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PhD (Chemical Engineering)</li> <li>• MSc (Synthetics Organic Chemistry)</li> <li>• BSc (Hons) (Chemistry)</li> <li>• BSc (Chemistry, Biochemistry and Microbiology)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemistry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy &amp; Water SETA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee</li> <li>• Human Resources and Remuneration Committee</li> </ul>
 <p>Ms. Margaret Phiri, Board Member.</p>	11 November 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCom (Accounting)</li> <li>• CTA/BCompt (Honours)</li> <li>• CA(SA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounting</li> <li>• Auditing</li> <li>• Tax</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SASRIA</li> <li>• UL Enterprise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit and Risk Management Committee</li> <li>• Human Resources and Remuneration Committee</li> </ul>
 <p>Dr. Pathmanathan Naidoo, Board Member.</p>	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PhD (Management of Technology and Innovation)</li> <li>• BEng (Electrical)</li> <li>• MBA</li> <li>• MSc (Electrical Engineering)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical engineering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pat Naidoo Consulting Engineers</li> <li>• South African Institute of Electrical Engineers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit and Risk Management Committee</li> <li>• Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee</li> </ul>



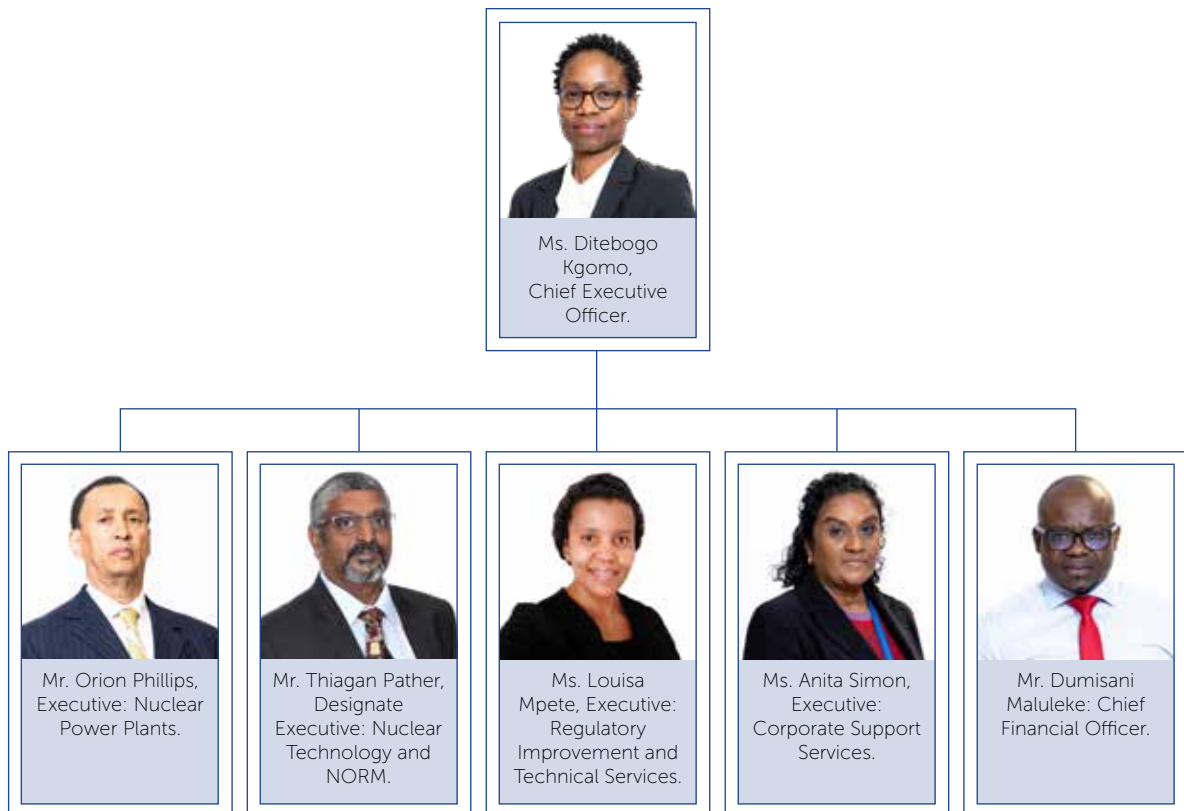
Name	Status	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board directorships	Other committees or task teams (e.g Audit Committee/Ministerial task team)
 <p>Mr. Happy Khambule, Board Member.</p>	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LLB</li> <li>• Environmental Entrepreneurship Sustainability Initiative</li> <li>• Bachelor of Politics, Philosophy and Economics (UNISA) – in progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and Legislative Development</li> <li>• Political Strategy and Risk Mitigation</li> <li>• National and International climate change policy</li> <li>• Project management</li> <li>• Organisational development</li> <li>• Compliance and Governance</li> <li>• Problem-solving and scenario development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khambule De Mink</li> <li>• Clean City SA</li> <li>• Mansa Advisory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit and Risk Management Committee</li> <li>• Human Resources and Remuneration Committee</li> </ul>
 <p>Mr. Paul Heeger, Board Member.</p>	1 September 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engineer</li> <li>• Chartered Building Consultant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction Engineering</li> <li>• Project Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Housing Finance Corporation (SOC)</li> <li>• Department of Public Works and Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee</li> <li>• Human Resources and Remuneration Committee</li> </ul>
 <p>Mr. Mottalepula Mosia, Board Member.</p>	Served from 15 November 2021 to 14 November 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher Certificate in Business Management</li> <li>• B-Tech Project Management</li> <li>• National Diploma Mechanical</li> <li>• Qualified Fitter and Turner</li> <li>• MLDP (Management and Leadership Development Programme)</li> <li>• ESDP (Eskom Supervisory Development Programme)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical</li> <li>• Business Management</li> <li>• Project Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turno Holding Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee</li> <li>• Human Resources and Remuneration Committee</li> </ul>



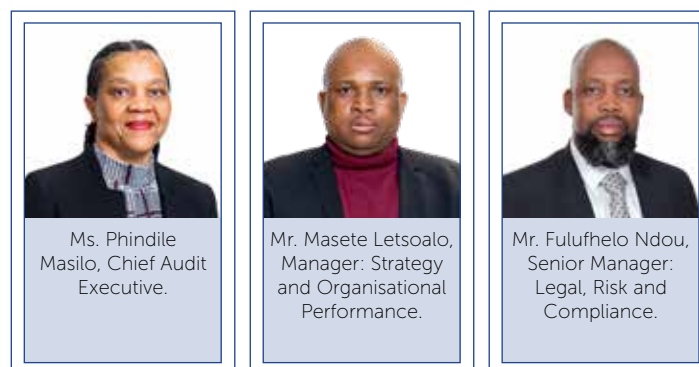
Name	Status	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board directorships	Other committees or task teams (e.g Audit Committee/Ministerial task team)
 <p>Mr. Katse Maphoto, Board Member.</p>	27 February 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Leadership Programme</li> <li>• MSc (Applied Environmental Nuclear Physics)</li> <li>• BSc (Honours) (Physics)</li> <li>• BSc (Physics and Chemistry)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear physics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kabomali Business Solutions</li> <li>• Hlweko Waste Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee</li> </ul>
 <p>Ms. Devinagie Bendeman, Board Member.</p>	14 November 2023 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LLB</li> <li>• BA Law</li> <li>• Practical Legal Training</li> <li>• Certificate of Competence in Business Communication Skills</li> <li>• Procurement and Tender Approval Course</li> <li>• Legal Drafting Certificate</li> <li>• Certificate in Medical-Legal Practice</li> <li>• Executive Coaching Certificate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit and Risk Management Committee</li> </ul>
 <p>Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo, Chief Executive Officer.</p>	20 October 2022 Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master of Science</li> <li>• Bachelor of Science (Hon)</li> <li>• Bachelor of Science</li> <li>• Master of Laws (Energy Law &amp; Policy)</li> <li>• Post-graduate Diploma in Coaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Safety Regulation &amp; Enforcement</li> <li>• Energy Policy development &amp; implementation</li> <li>• International Nuclear Safety Conventions</li> <li>• Non-proliferation of WMD and Import/Export Controls</li> <li>• Coaching and mentoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ardoraid Resources</li> <li>• Transition Coaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairperson of the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</li> <li>• 2025 Chairperson of the NSG Licensing and Enforcement Experts Meeting</li> </ul>



# EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT REPORTING TO THE CEO



## Managers in the office of the CEO





# PART B



## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

This part of the report describes the overall key performance of the entity, outlining its key outputs, challenges and achievements.

### In this part:

- Auditor's Report: Predetermined objectives
- Overview of performance
- Institutional programme performance information
- Revenue collection
- Capital investment



# PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

## 1. AUDITOR'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the predetermined objectives heading in the report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report. The Auditor's Report will be included in the final Annual Report in Part G: Financial Information.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

### 2.1. Service Delivery Environment

The NNR was established as an independent juristic person and this authority is entrenched "de jure" in the NNR Act. In principle, this means that in its service delivery, the NNR must carry out its mandate free from pressures associated with political circumstances or economic conditions, or pressures from government departments, authorised persons, or other organisations. Therefore, the NNR continues to subscribe to the exercise of regulatory independence in line with the requirements of the Convention on Nuclear Safety and related international nuclear safety standards.

During the reporting period, the NNR did not experience any challenges in its service-delivery environment.

### 2.2. Organisational environment

During the reporting period, the organisation has once again reached one of its highest performance levels at 98.77% achievement of targets against the overall target set of 85%.

During 2023/24, the NNR Board Secretariat resigned. To ensure continuity in the operations of the Board Secretarial Services, the Senior Manager for Legal Services, Risk and Compliance was appointed as an Acting Board Secretary until the end of the financial year. In 2024/25, the services of an external Board Secretariat were sourced, and First Corporate Transfer Secretaries were appointed as the NNR Board Secretary.

Following the completion of the Competency Gap Assessment for all its employees in 2023/24, the NNR identified developmental needs of individual employees, and these were included in the employees' development and training plans for 2024/25. A Mitigation Plan was developed and implemented through individual as well as group training.

During the reporting period, the Safety Evaluation Report (SER) for Koeberg Long Term Operation (LTO) was completed and the outcome of the LTO assessment was submitted to the Board for consideration. Based on the outcomes of the assessment, the NNR Board granted approval for LTO of Koeberg Unit 1 with conditions. The Board deferred the decision for Koeberg Unit 2, given that the evaluation process for the 20-year extension was still in progress and the current Unit 2 licence is valid until November 2025.

### 2.3. Key policy developments and legislative changes

During the reporting period, government adopted three priorities to take South Africa forward. The mandate of the NNR is aligned with the third government strategic priority namely, **Build a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State**, which will be achieved through the Regulator's mandate of providing for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage. The government's Medium-Term Development Plan for 2024-2029 was also approved. As required by the Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance



Plans, the NNR will ensure that government's medium-term priorities are reflected in its Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan.

The President assented the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Bill during the period under review. The Amendment Bill amends the National Nuclear Regulator Act of 1999 to align it with current international regulatory best practices as determined by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Once the Amendment Act commencement date is proclaimed, the NNR will implement the additional regulatory scope assigned by these amendments.

## 2.4. Progress towards achievement of institutional Impacts and Outcomes

The South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) conducted a 12-month Surveillance Assessment on gamma spectrometry, focusing on various management aspects of the quality management system, including the handling of non-conformances, internal audits, risk and opportunity management, and supplier management. Furthermore, the SANAS online application for scope extension of Uranium, Radium and Thorium in water by alpha spectrometry was completed.

The NNR continued to implement regulatory programmes to ensure effective nuclear safety regulation by conducting compliance assurance activities (inspections) and undertaking reviews and assessments. The inspections were conducted to verify compliance by authorisation holders with conditions of nuclear authorisations, provisions of the NNR Act, Safety Standard and Regulatory Practices (R388) and approved procedures. Letters confirming the inspection outcomes were issued to the authorisation holders during the reporting period. The authorisation holders were instructed to register separate nuclear occurrences for the individual findings raised during the inspections, where applicable.

The following is a summary of inspections completed during the reporting period:

- A total of 50 inspections were conducted by the NPP programme. These included 35 planned inspections and 15 reactive inspections. The reactive inspections were conducted due to the delay with Outage 226, reviews that had been conducted, and implementation of safety improvements to the plant related to the LTO commitments.
- All 136 planned inspections were conducted under the NORM sub-programme. Two additional inspections were conducted, one as a follow up on the directive issued previously for non-compliance, and another to verify the handling of radioactive material at an unauthorised site.
- The NTWP completed the 90 planned inspections. Two additional inspections were conducted. One was conducted at the K009 facility, following the reported malfunctioning of the security door. The other was conducted at SAFARI-1, following the unscheduled shut down of the reactor to install a neutron detector and commission the Neutron Safety Channel.

Reviews and assessments were undertaken during the financial year and included both current and historical submissions from both assessments and inspectorate units. The reviews and assessments cover the nuclear and radiation safety aspects required by the safety standards, regulatory requirements, and guidance. Furthermore, the licensees are required to address operational safety and radioactive waste requirements in their submissions.

The following sums up the work conducted under different NNR programmes for reviews and assessments:

- A total of 360 reviews and assessments of submissions were completed for the NPP Programme. These included 321 targeted reviews and assessments and 39 additional reviews as the planned target is an estimation based on the number of open tasks at the beginning of the quarter and the number of tasks received in previous quarters.



- The NORM programme completed 1 240 reviews and assessments out of the planned 1 253. Some reviews and assessments were not completed as planned due to delays related to verification of information on mining rights with the DMRE. Other reviews required additional time and could not be completed by the end of the reporting period.
- A total of 452 reviews and assessments were completed for the NTWP Programme. These included 429 targeted reviews and assessments and 23 additional reviews which were completed in response to urgent submissions made by Necsa.

During the reported period, the NNR Readiness Report for SMRs was completed. The SMR project was undertaken to ensure regulatory readiness for the licensing of SMRs. The Report was developed with information, insights, and experience gained through regulatory activities. It consists of literature studies, benchmarking, gap analysis of the NNR draft General Nuclear Safety Regulations (GNSR) and draft Specific Nuclear Safety Regulations (SNSR) against international practice, specifically with respect to SMRs. The Report provides a basis for the enhancement of the draft GNSR and draft SNSR to ensure that the NNR has a set of technology-neutral regulations in place that will serve as the basis for processing nuclear licence applications for SMRs.

The NNR conducted two Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercises(RNEEs) at NUFCOR and Koeberg to assess the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response plans and procedures of the authorisation holders. Findings in the form of non-compliances and observations were identified during these RNEEs and were graded using the graded approach against the specific objectives of the exercises. Based on the overall response to the evaluated specific objectives, it was concluded that the Emergency Plans for both NUFCOR and Koeberg remains viable for the protection of persons, property and the environment.

The 2024/25 financial year was the final year for the implementation of the CNSS Pilot Programme. The CNSS Pilot Programme consisted of piloting the long-term sustainability of operations in all pillars of CNSS using a fee-charging model approved by the Minister.

The NNR completed the construction of the Cape Town site office. The construction project reached its practical completion in May 2024. This major milestone will ensure that adequate and safe facilities are provided for the site office.

The NNR continued to improve its communication and engagements with key stakeholder groups, thereby building ethical and healthy relations with stakeholders and managing the NNR corporate image and reputation. Several engagements were held with bilateral partners such as United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission(USNRC), Namibian Radiation Protection Authority(NRPA), and the French Nuclear Safety Authority to exchange information on areas of cooperation between regulators. Cooperative governance meetings were also held with South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) and Railway Safety Regulator (RSR) to discuss among others, the planning of joint inspections at airports and to share information relating to new legislations that might affect the entities.

The NNR held public hearings on the LTO applications as well as briefings as part of communication and information dissemination on the LTO public hearing process and the Board decision. During the reporting period, the NNR completed the process for inviting nominations from members of the public for the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Pelindaba Public Safety Information Forums.

### 3. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

#### 3.1. Programme 1: Administration

The Office of the CEO leads the implementation of the approved organisational strategy and ensures that the organisation's operations and resources are administered effectively and efficiently. The Administration Programme comprises the Office of the CEO, CSS and Finance. The Office of the CEO includes the Legal, Risk and Compliance, Internal Audit, Governance, and Strategy and Organisational Performance departments.



## **Sub-programmes to Programme 1: Administration include:**

### **3.1.1. Subprogramme: Legal, Risk and Compliance**

Legal, Risk and Compliance which is responsible for the provision of legal services, enterprise risk management and the monitoring of legislative compliance within the organisation.

### **3.1.2. Corporate Support Services**

CSS provides strategic organisational support through human resource management, knowledge and information management, integrated management systems, facilities and security management, ICT, occupational health and safety, and communication and stakeholder relations management.

### **3.1.3. Financial Management**

This sub-programme ensures that the organisation practises good financial governance and maintains financial stability. This is achieved through financial planning and expenditure management, financial reporting and internal controls, asset management, supply chain management (procurement), accounts payable, accounts receivable, cash book management and payroll management

#### **Institutional outcomes that Administration Programme contributes towards, as per the Annual Performance Plan**

- Ensure proactive management of potential litigation
- Enhance stakeholder engagement (internal and external)
- Enhance ICT capabilities to enable business support
- Determine the gap between the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) and competencies of employees
- Adequate funding for the execution of the NNR's mandate
- Inclusion of previously disadvantaged individuals in economic activities
- Provision of adequate and safe facilities for the site office

## **3.2. Programme 2: Regulation of Nuclear Power Plant**

This programme conducts regulatory oversight of Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. It reviews applications, grants authorisations and verifies compliance with regulatory requirements for nuclear safety and radiation protection. It also issues authorisations for vessels propelled by nuclear power or with radioactive material on board.

#### **Institutional outcomes that the NPP Programme contributes towards, as per the Annual Performance Plan**

- Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear safety regulation
- Provide an effective oversight of the LTO

## **3.3. Programme 3: Regulation of Nuclear Technology and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material**

This programme grants authorisations and oversees nuclear technology, waste projects and naturally occurring radioactive material. It consists of two sub-programmes: NORM and NTWP. Both sub-programmes ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and conditions of authorisation through compliance inspections, audits and investigations. The NORM sub-programme oversees mining and minerals processing facilities and scrap metal dealers who handle or use material subject to regulatory control. The NTWP sub-programme oversees nuclear facilities on the Pelindaba site and the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility.



Any nuclear technology matter not associated with NPP and NORM falls under the NTWP sub-programme.

#### **Institutional outcomes that the NTN Material Programme contributes towards, as per the Annual Performance Plan**

- Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear safety regulation

### **3.4. Programme 4: Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services**

This programme provides cross-cutting nuclear safety services to all NNR technical departments. It performs in-depth nuclear safety reviews and assessments for all regulated facilities, independent verification through computer codes, emergency preparedness and response services, laboratory services, development of regulatory standards and nuclear projects, and coordination of nuclear security and safety as well as safety and security culture functions.

The CNSS is the flagship initiative under this programme. CNSS develops capabilities to enhance the nuclear safety and security regulatory framework through targeted regulatory research and development, education and training, and technical and scientific support. CNSS collaborates with both international and local academic and research institutions, as well as technical and scientific organisations, to execute the NNR's mandated activities.





Institutional outcomes that the RITS Programme contributes towards, as per the Annual Performance Plan

- Provide an independent radio-analytical verification capability and capacity
- Ensure the readiness to regulate SMRs
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of the CNSS

### **3.5. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievement**

During the 2024/25 financial year, the NNR APP included 12 outcomes and 16 output indicators. Organisational performance is calculated using a weighted score against a target of 85%. The NNR achieved a performance level of 98.77% against the set target.

The RAGG indicators are used to summarise the performance outcomes as detailed below:

	Red (0 - 84%) – Target not achieved
	Amber (85-99%) – Target largely achieved
	Green (100%) – Target fully achieved
	Grey (set aside / target not applicable)



**Table 3. Legal, Risk and Compliance**

Programme / Sub-programme: Legal, Risk and Compliance								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Ensure proactive management of potential litigation	Quarterly legislative compliance report	PM3: Number of legislative compliance reports	96.77% compliance to legislation	3 legislative compliance reports were compiled	4 Legislative compliance reports	4 legislative compliance reports were compiled 	No deviation	N/A

**Table 4. Corporate Support Services**

Programme / Sub-programme: Corporate Support Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Enhance stakeholder engagements (internal and external)	Approved stakeholder engagement plans Quarterly reports	RM7: % implementation of public communications and stakeholder engagement plans	100% of the stakeholder relationship management plan implemented	98.3% of the implementation of the public communications and stakeholder engagement plans implemented	100% implementation of the public communications and stakeholder engagement plans	100% of the public communications and stakeholder engagement plans implemented 	No deviation	N/A





Table 4 continued from previous page.





Programme / Sub-programme: Corporate Support Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	
Enhance ICT capabilities to enable business support	Quarterly progress reports	PM1: % implementation of the ICT business support activities	100% of the ICT business support plan implemented	98.3% of the ICT business support activities implemented	100% implementation of the ICT business support activities	100% of the ICT business support activities implemented 	No deviation	N/A	
Determine the gap between the workplace skills plan (WSP) and competencies of employees	Mitigation plan implementation report	LM1: % implementation of the mitigation plan	N/A	Competency analysis report and mitigation plan were compiled.	100% implementation of the mitigation plan for 2024	97% of the mitigation plan for 2024 implemented 	-3%	Three training sessions on people management, stress management and negotiation skills were not attended due to rescheduling by the training service provider and clashing work commitments by employees	

Table 5. Finance

Programme / Sub-programme: Finance									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	
Adequate funding for execution of NNR mandate	Board approved budget Quarterly financial reports	FM1: % funding of NNR planned activities.	100% of NNR planned activities funded	100% of NNR planned activities funded	100% funding of NNR planned activities	100% of NNR planned activities were funded 	No deviation	N/A	

Table 5 continued from previous page.

Programme / Sub-programme: Finance									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	
Include previously disadvantaged individuals in procurement	Supply Chain Management report on bids awarded to targeted designated groups	FM2: % procurement spent on targeted designated groups	76% of procurement spent on designated groups	77.3% of procurement was spent on targeted designated groups	70% procurement spent on targeted designated groups	78.33 % of procurement was spent on targeted designated groups 	+ 8.33%	There was an increase in service provider responses that met the designated and targeted group requirements	
Provide adequate and safe facilities for the site office	Approved project plan Project reports	PM2: % implementation of the Cape Town Office project plan	100% of the Cape Town Office construction project plan implemented	100% of the Cape Town Office construction project plan implemented	100% Implementation of Cape Town Office project plan	96.8% of the Cape Town Office project plan implemented 	-3.2%	Some project activities such as delivery of furniture, carpet installation, Jarrison system configuration, branding and procurement of new laptop stands were not completed	





**Table 6. Nuclear Power Plant**

Programme / Sub-programme: Nuclear Power Plant									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	
Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear safety regulation	Letter to authorisation holder or applicant informing them of review and assessment outcomes Inventory of reviews and assessments undertaken Quarterly plan	RM2a: Number of inspections conducted (NPP)	41 inspections conducted	42 inspections conducted	41 inspections conducted	35/41 planned inspections conducted.  15 reactive inspections were also conducted	- 6 planned inspections	Reactive inspections were conducted due to the delay with Outage 226, outcomes of the reviews that have been conducted, and implementation of safety improvements to the plant related to the LTO commitments	
		RM2b: % implementation of reviews and assessments plan (NPP)	113.14% of reviews and assessments plan implemented. (241/213)	120.42% of reviews and assessments plan implemented. (289/240)	100% implementation of reviews and assessments plan	112.15% of reviews and assessments plan implemented. (360/321)	+ 12.15 % of reviews and assessment plan implemented (+39 additional submissions completed)	Additional 39 submissions were reviewed as the quarterly targets are an estimation based on the number of pending tasks and the number of tasks received in previous quarters.	
Provide an effective oversight of the Long-Term Operations	LTO Recommendation to the Board	RM4: Submit Safety Evaluation Report to Board	Safety evaluation progress report compiled	Draft record of decision report not compiled	Approved Safety Evaluation Report	Approved Safety Evaluation Report was submitted to Board  LTO Status Report was submitted to Board	No deviation	N/A	

The NNR revised its 2024/25 APP to consolidate all indicators for reviews and assessments under NPP Programme (RM2b: NPP, RM2c: NISL and RM2d: TISF) to be reported under indicator RM2b

**Table 7. Nuclear Technology and Waste Projects and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material**

Programme / Sub-programme: Nuclear Technology and Waste Projects and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	
Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear safety regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection reports</li> <li>• Letters to authorisation holder or applicant informing them of inspection outcomes.</li> <li>• Inventory of inspections conducted</li> </ul>	RM2a: Number of inspections conducted (NORM)	121/120 inspections conducted	123/120 inspections conducted	136 NORM inspections conducted	138/136 inspections conducted 	+2 additional inspections	Two additional inspections were conducted. One was conducted to verify the handling of radioactive material at an unauthorised site. Another was a follow up on the directive issued previously for non-compliance.	
		RM2a: number of inspections conducted (NTWP)	88/85 inspections conducted	93/90 inspections conducted	90 inspections conducted	92/90 inspections conducted 	+2 additional inspections	Two additional inspections were conducted. One was conducted at the K009 facility, following the reported malfunctioning of the security door. Another one was conducted at SAFARI-1, following the unscheduled shut down of the reactor to install neutron detector and commission the Neutron Safety Channel.	









Table 7 continued from previous page.

Programme / Sub-programme: Nuclear Technology and Waste Projects and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear safety regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Letter to authorisation holder or applicant informing them of review and assessment outcomes</li> <li>Inventory of review &amp; assessments undertaken</li> <li>Quarterly plan for reviews and assessments</li> </ul>	RM2b: % implementation of reviews and assessments plan (NORM)	140.63% reviews and assessments plan implemented (360/256)	100% of reviews and assessments plan implemented. (1141/1141)	100% implementation of reviews and assessments plan	98.96% of reviews and assessments plan implemented. (1240/1253) 	-1.03%	Some reviews and assessments were not completed as planned due to delays related to verification of information on mining rights with the DMRE. Other reviews required additional time and could not be completed at the end of the reporting period.
			106.46% reviews and assessments plan implemented. (610/573)	102.56% of the reviews and assessments plan implemented. (1 603/1 563)	100% implementation of reviews and assessments plan	105.36% of the reviews and assessments plan implemented. (452/429) 	+5.36%	The additional reviews were in response to urgent submissions made by Necsa during the respective reporting period.
Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear and radiation safety	Recommendation report for indoor radon	RM3: Compile report and recommendations on indoor radon control	Approved Stakeholder Consultation Plan	Progress report on radon in dwellings action plan was compiled.	Report and recommendations on indoor radon control	Report and recommendations on indoor radon control compiled 	No deviation	N/A

**Table 8. Regulatory Improvement & Technical Services (RITS)**

Programme / Sub-programme: Regulatory Improvement & Technical Services (RITS)									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	
Provide an independent radio-analytical verification capability and capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved accreditation plan</li> <li>Approved action plan and progress report</li> <li>SANAS accreditation report</li> </ul>	RM1: SANAS Accreditation: Scope extension for Alpha Spec: (U, Ra, Th) Water ISO/IEC 17025:2017	SANAS Accreditation Report Gamma Spec: (Soil/Sediment) ISO/IEC 17025:2017 received.	The SANAS accreditation status was report compiled.	SANAS online application for scope extension of U, Ra and Th in water by alpha spectrometry completed.	SANAS online application for scope extension of U, Ra and Th in water by alpha spectrometry completed. 	No deviation	N/A	
Ensure readiness to regulate SMRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved SMR implementation plan</li> <li>Approved SMR implementation report</li> <li>NNR readiness report</li> </ul>	RM5: % implementation of the SMR plan	NNR readiness report on SMRs regulation with plan of action compiled	NNR readiness progress report was compiled	NNR readiness report on SMRs	NNR readiness report on SMRs was compiled. 	No deviation	N/A	
Ensure the long-term sustainability of the CNSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved pilot plan</li> <li>Approved CNSS Pilot Report</li> </ul>	RM6a: Compile CNSS evaluation report	Pilot report compiled and approved	CNSS Pilot Report (Year 2) was compiled and approved.	CNSS pilot programme evaluation report	CNSS pilot programme evaluation report compiled. 	No deviation	N/A	
	CNSS funding model/costing structure report	RM6b: Implementation of the CNSS funding model/costing structure	0% funding of CNSS planned activities	CNSS funding model/costing structure implementation report was compiled.	CNSS funding model/costing structure report	CNSS funding model/costing structure report was compiled. 	No deviation	N/A	



### 3.6. Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

The following are strategies to address underperformance on targets not achieved

- PM2: The incomplete project activities are scheduled to be completed during 2025/26.
- LM 1: Training not completed in 2024 are scheduled to be attended in 2025.
- RM2b (NORM): Incomplete technical reviews and assessments will be completed during 2025/26.
- RM2a (NPP): Incomplete inspections will be completed in the 2025/26 Compliance Assurance Plan.

### 3.7. Linking performance with budgets

**Table 9. Linking Performance with Budgets**

Programme	Description	2024/2025			2023/2024		
		Budget	Actual	Variance Under/(Over)	Budget	Actual	Variance Under/(Over)
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	Personnel	58 247	65 804	(7 557)	55 193	62 956	(7 763)
	Goods & Services	91 705	86 618	5 087	99 955	71 045	28 910
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149 951</b>	<b>152 421</b>	<b>(2 470)</b>	<b>155 148</b>	<b>134 001</b>	<b>21 147</b>
Nuclear Power Plants	Personnel	45 041	39 348	5 693	42 824	39 244	3 580
	Goods & Services	12 031	8 192	3 839	39 667	10 951	28 716
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57 072</b>	<b>47 540</b>	<b>9 532</b>	<b>82 491</b>	<b>50 195</b>	<b>32 296</b>
Nuclear Technology & NORM	Personnel	54 096	54 377	(281)	52 094	54 133	(2 039)
	Goods & Services	4 620	3 342	1 278	6 007	8 448	(2 441)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58 717</b>	<b>57 719</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>58 101</b>	<b>62 581</b>	<b>(4 481)</b>
Regulatory Improvements and Technical Services	Personnel	57 061	51 491	5 570	55 609	49 748	5 861
	Goods & Services	20 083	6 768	13 315	20 254	3 484	16 770
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77 144</b>	<b>58 259</b>	<b>18 885</b>	<b>75 863</b>	<b>53 231</b>	<b>22 632</b>

## 4. REVENUE COLLECTION

**Table 10. Revenue Collection**

Sources of revenue	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Under/(Over)	Budget	Actual	Variance Under/(Over)
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Authorisation fees	236 236	236 726	(491)	233 545	234 538	(993)
Application fees	29 728	30 597	(869)	27 587	28 094	(507)
State grant	44 558	44 558	-	46 949	46 949	-
Other revenue	21 729	37 755	(16 026)	22 558	34 929	(12 371)
<b>Total</b>	<b>332 251</b>	<b>349 637</b>	<b>(17 386)</b>	<b>330 639</b>	<b>344 510</b>	<b>(13 871)</b>

Total revenue for the period ended 31 March 2025 slightly increased by about 1,5% from R344 million at the end of March 2024 to R349 million. Authorisation fees remain the core revenue source for the NNR, and account for about 67.7% of total revenue for the period under review. This category of revenue increased slightly by about 1% compared to the previous financial year. The government grant decreased by about 5.1% compared to the 2023/24 financial year. This decrease can be attributed mainly to cost-containment measures



circular that was issued by National Treasury. The grant is expected to increase by about 4,5% over the MTEF period. The over-collection in other revenue is mainly attributed to positive cash balances accumulated and invested into the Reserve Bank CPD over the financial year. The advance billing and collection of revenue contributed significantly to the positive cash balances.

## 5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

**Table 11. Capital Investment**

Sources of revenue	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Budget	Expenditure	Balance	Budget	Expenditure	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Retained Surplus	38 538	24 732	13 806	127 100	41 621	85 479
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 538</b>	<b>24 732</b>	<b>13 806</b>	<b>127 100</b>	<b>41 621</b>	<b>85 479</b>

Spending on capital investment relates to the completion of the Cape Town Site Office construction. This investment also includes IT equipment, office furniture, and other equipment for the Cape Town Office. The project, along with other assets, were funded through surplus funds retained from previous financial years and approved by National Treasury.







# PART C



## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This part of the report describes how the NNR is directed, controlled and held to account.

### In this part:

- Introduction
- Portfolio Committee
- Executive Authority
- Accounting Authority/Board of Directors
- Risk Management
- Internal Control
- Internal Audit and Audit Committees
- Compliance with Laws and Regulations
- Fraud and Corruption
- Code of Conduct
- Health, Safety and Environmental Issues
- Board Secretary
- Social Responsibility
- Audit and Risk Management Committee Report
- B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information



# PART C: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance embodies processes and systems that direct, control, and hold public entities accountable. In addition to legislative requirements based on the Regulator's enabling legislation and the Companies Act, corporate governance for public entities is applied through the precepts of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), and aligns with the principles contained in the King IV Report on Corporate Governance.

Parliament, the Executive, and the Accounting Authority of the Regulator are responsible for corporate governance. The NNR (Regulator) is listed as a Schedule 3A Public entity in terms of the PFMA. South Africa's legislative framework for corporate entities also applies to the Regulator, where applicable, and the entity is aligned with King IV.

Compliance with the PFMA promotes transparency, accountability, and the sound management of revenue, expenditure, assets, and liabilities in public entities. The NNR Board, as the Accounting Authority, takes effective and appropriate steps to prevent irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure. The NNR's Materiality and Significance Framework is reviewed on an annual basis.

## 2. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

There were no meetings held with the Portfolio Committee during the reporting period.

## 3. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy served as the Executive Authority of the NNR. In May 2024, the National Executive was reconfigured by the President, and the Executive Authority of the NNR was reassigned to the Minister of Electricity and Energy.

## 4. ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY / BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the Accounting Authority in terms of the PFMA and the NNRA. The Board was appointed for a period of three years by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy. In terms of Section 8 (1) and (2) of the NNRA, the Regulator is governed and controlled, in accordance with the NNRA, by a Board of Directors to ensure that the objectives of the NNRA are carried out, and to exercise general control over the performance of the Regulator's functions.

The Regulator is governed by a unitary Board of Directors who, collectively, have the required experience and business acumen to guide the organisation's strategy and governance. The Board of Directors embraces the principles of good corporate governance and considers these as the foundation for creating organisational excellence at all levels within the Regulator.

## 5. ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board sets the precedent for driving the ethics of good governance, and the directors, collectively and individually, acknowledge their responsibilities and duties in terms of the Board Charter and other governance, regulatory and legislative requirements. The Board of Directors is ultimately accountable for the governance and performance of the NNR. The Board provides oversight, strategic direction, and leadership, and approves strategic policies of the NNR.



## 6. BOARD CHARTER

The Board Charter is reviewed annually and sets out the responsibilities of the Board. The charter ensures that the Board exercises full control over significant matters, including the Regulator’s vision, mission, and values, strategic objectives, strategic plans, annual budget, performance monitoring against set objectives, and approval of the Annual Financial Statements. The Board Charter supports independence and objective decision-making.

None of the directors have contractual or familial relationships with the organisation, nor do they participate in company incentive schemes or charities that benefit from donations by the Regulator. This ensures fair, unbiased, and unfettered judgements about matters that affect the Regulator.

## 7. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board consists of thirteen directors, comprising twelve non-executive directors, and the CEO as the executive director. Board members, including the CEO, hold office for a maximum of three years, but are eligible for reappointment. By the end of the reporting period, the Board had two vacancies.

The Board adopted the principles of openness, integrity, and accountability as espoused in King IV. All directors have a fiduciary duty to exercise due care and skill in fulfilling their responsibilities. The Board is accountable to the shareholder for the entity’s activities and performance. The roles of the Chairperson and CEO are separated. The Chairperson is an independent non-executive director, who ensures that the Board functions effectively and operates as a unit. The responsibility for managing the entity’s day-to-day business is delegated to the CEO, as the executive director, and she is accountable to the Board.

**Table 12. Meetings Attended**

1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025				
Board member	Board meetings	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee	Human Resource and Remuneration Committee
Mr P Phili*	7/7	1/1	2/2	NA
Ms D Peta	7/7	6/6	5/5	NA
Ms V Bahlekazi	7/7	5/6	NA	6/6
Mr P Heeger	7/7	NA	5/5	6/6
Mr H Khambule	7/7	5/6	NA	6/6
Dr N Malumbazo	7/7	NA	5/5	5/6
Dr P Naidoo	7/7	6/6	5/5	NA
Ms M Phiri	7/7	6/6	NA	6/6
Ms D Kgomo	7/7	6/6	4/5	6/6
Mr K Maphoto	6/7	NA	3/5	NA
Ms V Bendeman	3/7	3/6	NA	NA
Mr M Mosia*	6/7	NA	4/5	5/6

\*Board Chairperson attended the Sub-Committee meetings as an invitee

\*Served from 15 November 2021 to 14 November 2024



**Table 13. Remuneration of Board Members**

Name	Remuneration	Other allowance	Other reimbursement	Total
	R	R	R	R
Mr P Phili	334,159	-	6,058	340,217
Ms D Peta	245,574	-	7,583	253,157
Mr MA Mosia	124,659	-	2,740	127,399
Ms T Bahlekazi	203,978	-	3,118	207,096
Mr P Heeger	123,436	-	376	123,812
Mr H Khambule	110,030	-	1,924	111,954
Dr N Malumbazo	213,030	-	6,510	219,540
Dr P Naidoo	172,887	-	2,258	175,145
Ms M Phiri	243,040	-	4,725	247,765

## 8. RISK MANAGEMENT

At NNR, we approach risk management with a robust, integrated framework that ensures alignment with regulatory requirements and global best practices. Effective risk management is fundamental to the delivery of the organisation's mandate and the achievement of strategic deliverables. The Board is responsible for governance and risk mitigation and holds the CEO and management accountable for effective risk management.

During the reporting period, the risk management strategy was converted into a framework. The risk management framework not only identifies, assesses, and mitigates risks proactively but also safeguards the interests of stakeholders, supporting sustainable growth. The risk management policy, risk appetite and tolerance framework, and terms of reference for the Risk Steering Committee were reviewed and updated to reflect recent developments. The Risk Management function conducted periodic risk assessments to assess material risks that may affect the delivery of predetermined objectives and to identify opportunities that could be channelled back to the organisational strategy. This approach ensures we remain proactive in identifying and managing risks that could materially impact the business.

The NNR's risk management processes remained effective throughout the year, despite a challenging economic environment. Executive Management remained closely involved in important risk management activities and ensured that controls were in place and that action plans were implemented and reported regularly. Evidence portfolios for action plans were compiled and documented to ensure that risk and action owners are held liable for mitigating their risk. The risk maturity for the organisation was assessed, and gaps requiring action were identified.

The responsibility and accountability for risk management reside at all levels within the organisation – adopting a top-to-bottom approach. The Risk Management Implementation Plan was monitored using the risk registers and all relevant monitoring tools to ensure the achievement of an appropriate balance between risk and opportunities in the organisation. The Risk Champions Forum met quarterly to monitor and ensure that actions aimed at addressing the identified risks at the operational level were implemented during the reporting period. The status of key risks was reported to the Executive Committee, the ARMCOM, the Board, and the shareholders. The identification of new and emerging risks, issues, and ethics remained a standing agenda item at the Risk Steering Committee meetings. Emerging risks represent external and forward-looking threats that are anticipated to develop over time and potentially impact the business significantly.



## 9. INTERNAL CONTROL

Internal controls are a fundamental aspect of good corporate governance and play a vital role in preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities. The Risk Management function successfully conducted the NNR strategic, fraud, and operational risk assessments. The controls were identified to ensure that individuals are held accountable for their actions and decisions. This is part of the risk management process and includes reporting and monitoring the implementation of action plans to mitigate identified residual risks, as well as ensuring that the controls recorded in the risk registers are adequate and effective. Robust internal controls contribute to the efficient use of public resources.

The Internal Audit department conducted audits to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of controls relating to specific activities. The objective was to ensure that the control strategies of management are consistent with the objectives of the entity. Recommendations relating to the adequacy and effectiveness of controls were made as required, and all significant findings were reported to the ARMCOM. Ongoing communication between the Risk Management and Internal Audit functions ensured that risks identified were incorporated into audit planning and execution to provide assurance that mitigation strategies and controls are being implemented by management.

## 10. INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The NNR Internal Audit department is governed by an approved Internal Audit Charter and adheres to the Institute of Internal Auditor's International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (Standards) in executing its deliverables. Internal Audit provides reasonable assurance to the Board and the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMCOM), on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes. Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity that is guided by a philosophy of adding value to improve the operations of the NNR. It helps the NNR accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and enhance the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.

## 11. OBJECTIVES AND KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the definition of internal auditing and the authority to establish and maintain an Internal Audit function, as contained in the PFMA and its Treasury Regulations, the Internal Audit department of the NNR provided independent, objective, assurance and advisory services, designed to add value and improve the operations of the NNR. To ensure independence, the Chief Audit Executive reports functionally to the ARMCOM and administratively to the CEO.

The responsibilities of the Internal Audit department included the following:

- Monitoring and evaluating governance processes, including ethics.
- Performing an objective assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and the internal control framework.
- Systematically analysing and evaluating business processes and associated controls.
- Developing and reporting on the Combined Assurance process for the NNR.



## 12. SUMMARY OF AUDIT ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

The annual allocation of internal audit resources to audit activities was established based on an approved annual internal audit plan. The ARMCOM remained responsible for approving the rolling three-year and annual internal audit plans.

During 2024/25 financial year, the NNR internal audit department, with the assistance of the external service provider, conducted twenty one internal audits. The Internal Audit department of the NNR conducted sixteen audits, and an external service provider conducted seven audits. The internal audits focused on the following areas: Finance (including Supply Chain Management); CSS; Information Technology; Legislative Compliance; Strategy and Organisational Performance; the NPP Programme; the NTWP Programme; and the NORM Programme. No critical issues were raised in the completed audits. The outcomes and recommendations of the audits were discussed with the management team, and action plans together with implementation dates to address the recommendations, were developed.

The Internal Audit department continued to implement actions to address issues raised in the Quality Assurance Review (QAR) and conducted the Internal Audit Self-assessment in 2024/25. All issues identified continue to be addressed, and progress is reported to the ARMCOM.

### 12.1. Combined assurance

In line with the provisions of King IV, the National Treasury Guidelines and the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing Standard (IIA Standard 2050—Coordination and Reliance), the Internal Audit department embarked on a process of developing the Combined Assurance process for the NNR. The Combined Assurance Framework was updated and presented to the ARMCOM for approval. The Combined Assurance plan was subsequently approved by ARMCOM for implementation in the 2025/26 financial year.

## 13. OBJECTIVES AND KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Management Committee comprised six non-executive directors. The mandate of the Audit and Risk Management Committee is, among others, to review the effectiveness of internal controls, to ensure satisfactory standards of governance and compliance, and to oversee risk management including risk control systems. The Audit and Risk Management Committee complied with all applicable legal requirements and applied the appropriate corporate governance practices for audit committees as recommended by King IV.

For the reporting period the Audit and Risk Management Committee assisted the Board in overseeing financial reporting risks, the effectiveness of Internal Audit and the NNR systems for internal control.

## 14. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The NNR operates in a regulated environment. The Board plays an oversight role in ensuring that the NNR complies with applicable laws and regulations, and considers adherence to non-binding rules, codes, and standards. The NNR has a dedicated unit for monitoring compliance to laws and regulations. The annual compliance level was 96.65%. Management committees, in line with the delegation of authority, escalate material regulatory issues to the Board, and take corrective actions to address any identified non-compliance.



## 15. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Executive Management has ensured that the fraud and corruption documents are implemented throughout the year. The following documents - the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy, the Whistle-blowing Policy, the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan, and the Fraud and Corruption Response Plan - were reviewed and updated according to current developments.

Risk and fraud prevention awareness workshops were conducted for the entire organisation to ensure that all NNR staff are aware of the internal and external impact of fraud and corruption. A fraud risk assessment was conducted internally with managers, aimed at identifying and reviewing potential fraud and corruption risks. The identified fraud risks were rated according to the Risk Management Matrix of the NNR, and the risk owners were requested to provide mitigation plans to address any control deficiencies. The effective management of fraud and corruption risks focuses on key areas of prevention, detection, and response.

A consolidated fraud register was developed and approved by the Board. The action plans were monitored and updated to verify they were being implemented. During the quarterly Risk Steering Committee meetings, progress was checked and advice given on how to improve the control and action plans. No incidents of fraud and corruption were reported during the reporting period.

## 16. CODE OF CONDUCT

The NNR Code of Conduct and Ethics Framework is aligned to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants. The framework sets out the ethical standards and behaviours that must be adhered to. The Code of Conduct guides employees as to what is expected of them, from an ethical point of view, in their individual conduct in both their public and private life. The conduct of NNR employees is guided by a set of core values, whose prime purpose is to promote a culture of ethical behaviour and to instil public trust and confidence in the entity's employees who are required to be impartial and to act with integrity.

This framework covers, among others, the relationships between employees and stakeholders, conflicts of interest, and information security. Breaches to the Code of Conduct are handled in accordance with the applicable organisational processes. Serious offences of misconduct, such as the unauthorised disclosure of classified information may result in criminal charges being laid against the offender.

## 17. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The NNR remained committed to providing and maintaining a healthy and safe workplace environment for its employees. The Health and Safety Committee of the NNR has been appointed in compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993). During the reporting period, the NNR conducted quarterly workplace inspections, and external health, safety and environmental assessments and audits. Remediation plans were developed and implemented for issues identified during the inspections and audits conducted.

There were two minor non-reportable incidents on duty. Corrective measures were implemented to address the issues and prevent a repetition of incidents that could have been avoided.

The NNR conducted an emergency drill and provided feedback to employees to improve the established evacuation processes. Sixteen training and awareness sessions on various health- and safety-related topics were conducted.

A review of hazard identification and risk assessments was conducted for different departments to ensure continued workplace safety.



The NNR conducted periodic medical surveillance of employees to ensure that employees are healthy and fit for duty. Employees were issued with the requisite personal protective equipment to carry out their responsibilities. Ongoing hygiene measures were maintained to ensure the health and safety of employees. Ventilation in the building was improved through the installation of a new HVAC system.

A waste separation and recycling programme was implemented to support environmental sustainability.

## 18. BOARD SECRETARY

The Board Secretariat provides guidance and support to the Board of Directors to discharge their legal oversight and regulatory responsibilities and duties in the best interests of the Regulator. The Board Secretary's duties include providing directors with timely, accurate, and unrestricted access to corporate information.

## 19. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The delivery of the NNR mandate enables a wide range of interlinked environmental and social outcomes. During the reporting period, the entity continued to donate sanitary hygiene comfort packs and school shoes to underprivileged girl learners from rural, disadvantaged schools. In addition, the entity donated school shoes to several primary school learners in the North West province. During Women's Month, the NNR hosted a Girl Learner motivational event at the NNR Laboratory.

The NNR's learner outreach programme continued to focus on helping learners, especially in the rural parts of South Africa with course selection in Science, Technology, Engineering, and 'Mathematics (STEM) fields and with post-matric career guidance in the nuclear energy field. The NNR utilised various engagement platforms, including partnering with other entities to conduct learner awareness sessions in the local communities.

## 20. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act 53 of 2003), as amended (the B-BBEE Act 46 of 2013), read together with the B-BBEE Regulations, requires that all spheres of government, public entities and organs of state as well as companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) report to the B-BBEE Commission annually on their compliance with broad-based black economic empowerment.

The NNR supports the broad impetus of B-BBEE to structure and transform the economy to enable meaningful participation of the majority of its citizen, and to further create capacity within the broader economic landscape at all levels.

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the B-BBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade and Competition.

**Table 14. B-BBEE compliance performance information**

Criteria	Response	Discussion
	Yes / No	(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	As a regulatory body, the NNR among other functions, issues licences to eligible service providers and regulates the safety and security of nuclear power plants technology. Currently the qualifying criteria being applied are those determined in terms of the Legislation (National Nuclear Regulator Act No. 47 of 1999).
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The NNR has developed supply chain management processes that cater for preferential procurement with corresponding templates, evaluation criteria, and frameworks to ensure that the imperatives of B-BBEE are achieved and complied with.



Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	The NNR is a public entity, recognised as such under Schedule 3A of the Public Finance Management Act. As such, we do not engage in any form of sales activities as an entity.
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	Yes	The NNR is guided by Chapter 16 of Treasury Regulations when entering into partnerships with the private sector.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	The award of incentives, grants and investments is not the core activity of the NNR. However, the NNR does make investments in the form of bursary awards to staff and corporate social responsibility initiatives targeting previously disadvantaged individuals and institutions, such as schools, etc.







# PART D



## HUMAN RESOURCES

This part of the report describes how the NNR ensures that it provides a safe and rewarding work environment for its employees.

### **In this part:**

- Introduction
- Human resource oversight statistics



# PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Human Resources Management function focuses on the following key areas:

- Recruitment and selection
- Remuneration and rewards
- Succession planning
- Performance management
- Training and development
- Employee relations
- Employee wellness

During the reporting period, the entity focused on delivering all HR services in accordance with key organisational processes. All planned HR deliverables were achieved, which demonstrates the efficient and effective management of human resources and our commitment to treating employees as invaluable resources.

### 1.1. Employee Performance Management Framework

The organisation's integrated performance management system incorporates three aspects of performance management, which are strategic performance, operational performance, and individual performance. Final individual performance is a weighted factor of all three aspects of performance management. The performance management cycle entails contracting, reviewing, assessing, moderating, and rewarding, where applicable. The entity continued to build and maintain a high-performance culture.

### 1.2. Policy development

During the reporting period, the entity reviewed and updated its human resources processes and procedures, as required in terms of the integrated management system.

### 1.3. Training and development

- The entity developed and implemented the annual workplace skills plan. As per the Annual Training Report filed with the Energy and Water Sector Training Authority for January to December 2024, the entity conducted eight hundred and seventeen training activities against a planned target of one hundred and sixty-one.
- The entity also provided work experience opportunities for 13 learners during this period. Two of the learners were permanently employed by the entity, and another two secured employment outside of the entity after the programme.
- The implementation of the Competency Gap Analysis mitigation plan commenced in the reporting period. Ninety five of ninety seven activities were completed. The implementation will continue to be rolled out until the end of 2026, where all identified gaps must be closed.

### 1.4. Employee Wellness Programme

During the reporting period, the entity successfully implemented a programme that focused on a holistic, integrated, and comprehensive approach to employee wellness. The key activities included ongoing communications and engagements with employees at all levels. The activities implemented under the entity's Employee Wellness Programme were aligned to key national programmes and focused on issues of concern that are specific to its employees. The entity's Employment Equity and Skills Development Committee played



a significant role in ensuring the successful implementation of the Employee Wellness Programme during the reporting period.

## 1.5. Employee relations

The entity remained resolute to build and maintain good relationships with all internal stakeholders. Quarterly meetings with the recognised trade union were held, and a wage agreement was successfully concluded during the reporting period. The internal employee forum met biannually to discuss issues raised by employees. Matters relating to employee interests were also successfully addressed during the quarterly CEO staff engagement sessions.

## 1.6. Challenges

The entity continues to approach the staffing of the Regulator in a prudent and sustainable manner to ensure that all critical regulatory responsibilities are undertaken whilst ensuring that the entity remains financially stable and sustainable.

## 1.7. Future HR plans/goals

The entity will focus on the training and development of successors to management positions to ensure that the NNR offers growth opportunities to staff and meets employment equity goals and targets.

# 2. HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

## 2.1. Personnel-related expenditure

Table 15. Personnel cost by programme

Programme/Activity/Objective	Total expenditure for the entity (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of Total expenditure	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	152,421	65,804	20.83%	56	1,175
Nuclear power plants	47,540	39,348	12.45%	30	1,312
Nuclear technology and NORM	57,719	54,377	17.21%	41	1,326
Regulatory improvement and technical services	58,259	51,491	16.30%	42	1,226
<b>Total</b>	<b>315, 940</b>	<b>211,020</b>	<b>66.79%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,249</b>

Table 16. Personnel cost by salary band

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of personnel expenditure to Total personnel cost	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Top management (JE level 1)	3,571	2%	1	3, 571
Senior management (JE level 3)	22,170	11%	9	2, 463
Professional qualified (JE level 4, 5, 6, 7)	167,997	80%	120	1, 400
Skilled (JE level 8, 9)	14,669	7%	23	638
Semi-skilled (JE level 10)	1,119	1%	3	373
Unskilled	1,494	1%	13	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,020</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>8,560</b>



**Table 17. Performance rewards**

Programme	Performance rewards	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of performance rewards to Total personnel cost
Top management (JE level 1)	359	3,571	10%
Senior management (JE level 3)	1,889	22,170	9%
Professional qualified (JE level 4,5,6 ,7)	16,647	167,997	10%
Skilled (JE level 8,9)	1,492	14,669	10%
Semi-skilled (JE level 10)	128	1,119	11%
Interns and learners	-	1,494	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,515</b>	<b>211,020</b>	<b>10%</b>

**Table 18. Training costs**

Programme	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure as a % of personnel cost	Number of employees trained	Average training cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	65,804	2,056	3,1%	56	37
Nuclear Power Plants	39,348	4	0,0%	30	0
Nuclear Technology & NORM	54,377	124	0,2%	41	3
Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services	51,491	61	0,1%	42	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,020</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>13</b>

**Table 19. Employment and vacancies**

Programme	2024/2025 number of employees	2024/2025 approved posts	2024/2025 vacancies	% of vacancies
Permanent employees	155	163	8	4.9%
Fixed-term contracts	1	1	0	0%
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0%
Interns and Learners	13	13	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

**Table 20. Employment vacancies per employment level**

Salary band	End March 2025 Number of employees	2024/2025 approved posts	2024/2025 vacancies	% of vacancies
Top management	6	6	0	0%
Senior management	6	6	0	0%
Professionally qualified	29	29	0	0%
Skilled	89	95	6	3,7%
Semi-skilled	23	25	2	1,2%
Unskilled	3	3	0	0%
Temporary	0	0	0	0%
Interns and Learners	13	13	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.9%</b>



**Table 21. Employment changes**

Salary band	Employment at beginning of period April 2024	Appointments	Terminations	Employment at end of the period March 2025
Top management	6	0	0	6
Senior management	6	0	0	6
Professionally qualified	30	0	1	29
Skilled	90	4	6	89
Semi-skilled	23	1	1	23
Unskilled	3	0	0	3
Temporary	1	1	1	0
Interns and Learners	13	8	8	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>169</b>

**Table 22. Reasons for staff leaving**

Reason	Number	% of Total number of staff leaving
Death	1	11%
Resignation	5	56%
Dismissal	1	11%
Retirement	1	11%
Ill health	0	0%
Expiry of contract	1	11%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 23. Labour relations: Misconduct and disciplinary action**

Nature of disciplinary action	Number
Verbal warning	0
Written warning	0
Final written warning	0
Dismissal	0



**Table 24. Equity target and employment equity status**

**Explanations:** The information presented is as per the Annual Employment Equity Report filed in January 2025. The NNR is currently developing a new five-year plan in line with the amended legislation. The new plan will come into effect on 1 September 2025.

Levels	MALE							
	African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top management	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Senior management	3	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
Professionally qualified	12	12	4	4	1	1	5	6
Skilled	41	40	2	3	3	3	0	1
Semi-skilled	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

Levels	FEMALE							
	AFRICAN		COLOURED		INDIAN		WHITE	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top management	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Senior management	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
Skilled	39	40	2	2	0	1	1	1
Semi-skilled	14	14	1	2	0	0	3	3
Unskilled	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Levels	DISABLED STAFF			
	Male		Female	
	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top management	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified	1	1	0	0
Skilled	1	1	3	3
Semi-skilled	0	0	1	1
Unskilled	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>





# PART E



## PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

This part provides information relating to PFMA compliance requirements.

### In this part:

- Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and material losses
- Supply chain management



# PART E: PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

## 1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

### 1.1. Irregular expenditure

a. Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

**Table 25. Reconciliation of Irregular Expenditure**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	310	310
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed		
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	(310)	
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed		
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable		
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off		
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>310</b>

b. Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

**Table 26. Reconciling Notes**

Description <sup>2</sup>	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	310	
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>310</b>	

### 1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a. Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

**Table 27. Reconciliation of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	21	21
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed		
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned	(21)	
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable		
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>21</b>



b. Details of current and previous year Fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned

**Table 28. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned**

Description <sup>4</sup>	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned	21	
<b>Total<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>21</b>	

<sup>2</sup>Group similar items.

<sup>3</sup>Total unconfirmed irregular expenditure (assessment), losses (determination), and criminal conduct (investigation)

<sup>4</sup>Group similar items.

<sup>5</sup>Total unconfirmed irregular expenditure (assessment), losses (determination), and criminal conduct (investigation)



## 2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Table 29. Late and/or Non-payment of Suppliers

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	2 852	R 93 983
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	2 852	R 93 983
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	N/A	N/A
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	N/A	N/A
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	N/A	N/A



### 3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1. Procurement by other means

**Table 30. Procurement by other means**

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract
				R'000
Microsoft licencing and solutions	MICROSOFT	Sole supplier	PO-0008023	R7 241
Payment of the annual gamma spectrometry method accreditation fees for 2024/2025.	SANAS	Single Source	PO-0008045	R38
Announcement of NNR public hearings Northern Cape	RADIO NFM	Single Source	PO-0008055	R28
Analysis of carbon-14 for the six shell samples collected from the Duynefontein site	iTHEMBA LABORATORIES	Sole supplier	PO-0008069	R30
Rigging services for the delivery of the gamma spectroscopy instrument donated by the IAEA to the NNR	BIO-TEKNIK	Single source	PO-0008089	R47
CaseWare licence renewal	ADAPT-IT	Sole supplier	PO-0008234	R105
Worklaw Subscription	WORKLAW	Sole supplier	PO-0008256	R190
Calibration and repairs of oxygen sensor	THE LITTLE MUD	Sole supplier	PO-0008266	R92
Renewal of risk spectrum software	RISK SPECTRUM	Sole supplier	International supplier	EUR12
Provision of SANS standards	SABS	Sole supplier	PO-0008332	R8
Calibration of RS-230 BGO handheld gamma Ray Spectrometer	GEOTRON SYSTEMS	Sole supplier	PO-0008345	R31
Maintenance of laboratory UPS	STANDBY SYSTEMS AFRICA	Sole supplier	PO-0008359	R4
On-premises, installation & post-sales support for board pack	BIZ-CONNECT	Sole supplier	PO-0008384	R51
Provision of Exhibition for 2025 African Energy Indaba Conference	AFRICA ENERGY INDABA	Sole supplier	PO-0008384	R89
Installation of Elga Purelab water purification system, consumables items	LABOTEC	Sole supplier	PO-0008388	R23
Renewal of SAGE 300 people payroll solution	SAGE	Single source	PO-0008387	R160
Reconfiguration of access system for time and attendance at the NNR CPT office.	JARRISON SYSTEM	Sole supplier	PO-0008420	R75
Radioactive waste management and disposal	NECSA	Sole supplier	PO-0008440	R35
<b>Total</b>				<b>R8 247</b>



### 3.2. Contract variations and expansions

Table 31. Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion (s) or variation (s) (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Conference facilities provided to the NNR for strategy workshop	ROYAL ELEPHANT	Variation	PO-0008061	R34	N/A	R2
Additional transport and distribution of flyers public hearings for the Koeberg LTO licence applications	PHEZULU PROCUREMENT ENTERPRISE	Variation	PO-0008186	R845	N/A	R93
Cleaning services for NNR Cape Town Office	LABOROKA HOLDINGS	Variation	PO-0007096	R2 281	N/A	R130
Annual insurance licences	SANKOFA INSURANCE	Variation	PO-0008349	R1246	N/A	R62
Variation of contract to complete the HVAC Project in other areas of the NNR building	GOLDWAVE CONSTRUCTION	Variation	PO-0007857	R6 334	N/A	R1266
<b>Total</b>				<b>R10, 704</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>R1, 553</b>





# PART F



## REGULATION OF NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

This part of the report describes the state of health and safety related to workers, the public and the environment in relation to all sites on which a nuclear installation is situated or on which any action, which is capable of causing nuclear damage is carried out in South Africa. The report summarises the most significant regulatory activities undertaken by the NNR during the reporting period.

### In this part:

- Regulation of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station
- Regulation of the Necsa Pelindaba site
- Regulation of the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility
- Regulation of NORM



## PART F: REGULATION OF NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

**Table 32. List of Active Authorisations during the Reporting Period**

Authorisation No.	Var.	Nuclear Facilities	Date Issued
NIL-01	20	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	26 January 2024
NIL-02	4	SAFARI-1 Research Reactor	26 March 2024
NIL-03	2	P-2700 Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-04	1	Thabana Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-05	2	HEU Vault	04 March 2024
NIL-06	1	A-8 Decontamination Facility	04 March 2024
NIL-07	1	Building A-West Drum Stroe	04 March 2024
NIL-08	2	ELPROD in Building P-2500	04 March 2024
NIL-09	2	UMET in Building P-2600	04 March 2024
NIL-10	1	Conversation Plant Complex	30 March 2022
NIL-11	2	Area 14 Waste Management Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-12	1	Quarantine Storage Facility	30 March 2022
NIL-13	1	V-YB Pelindaba East Bus Shed Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-14	1	Pelindaba East Evaporation Ponds Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-15	1	Oil Purification Facility	30 March 2022
NIL-16	1	Area 21 Storage Facility	28 March 2024
NIL-17	1	BEVA K3 Storage Complex	30 March 2022
NIL-18	1	Area 16 Complex	28 March 2024
NIL-19	2	Area 40 Complex	28 March 2024
NIL-20	1	Area 27 De-Heeling Facility	28 March 2024
NIL-21	1	J-Building	30 March 2022
NIL-22	1	D-Building	30 March 2022
NIL-23	1	C-Building	30 March 2022
NIL-24	1	Building P-2900	30 March 2022
NIL-25	1	Building XB	30 March 2022
NIL-26	1	BEVA Evaporation Ponds	28 March 2024
NIL-27	1	Building P-2800	28 March 2024
NIL-28	2	Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility	04 March 2024
NIL-29	2	Area 26	28 March 2023
NIL-30	1	E-Building	30 March 2022
NIL-31	1	Dorbyl Camp	28 March 2023
NIL-32	1	X-Building	28 March 2023
NIL-33	1	Building P-1500	28 March 2023
NIL-34	1	YM Vacuum Workshop	30 March 2022
NIL-35	1	V-H Building Laboratories	28 March 2023
NIL-36	1	P-1900 Laboratories	28 March 2023
NIL-37	1	P-1600 Laboratories	28 March 2024
NIL-38	1	Fuel Development Laboratories Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-39	1	NTP Radiochemicals Complex	26 March 2024



Authorisation No.	Var.	Nuclear Facilities	Date Issued
NIL-40	1	Pelindaba Analytical Laboratories (PAL) in Building BEVA-E1	28 March 2024
NIL-41	2	Liquid Effluent Treatment Facility Complex	04 March 2024
NIL-42	1	B1-Building Basement	30 March 2022
NIL-44	3	Transient Interim Storage Facility	08 January 2024

#### AUTHORISATION HOLDERS FOR CORs

1	COR-5	ARMgold/Harmony Freegold Joint Venture Company (Pty) Ltd (Tshepong, Matjhabeng & Bambani Operations)	Category 5	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
2	COR-6	ARMgold/Harmony Freegold Joint Venture Company (Pty) Ltd (Joel operation)	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
3	COR-7	African Rainbow Minerals Gold Limited (Welkom Operations)	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
4	COR-10	Avgold Limited - Target Division	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
5	COR-11	Gravelotte Mines Limited	Category 4	"P.O. Box 5001 Boksbutg North 1461 Modderbee Road Benoni"	Modderfontein	Gauteng
6	COR-13	MTC Demolition	Category 2	"P.O. Box 3138 WELKOM 9460 20 TENTH STREET INDUSTRIA WELKOM "	Welkom	Free State
7	COR-16	Nuclear Fuels Corporation of South Africa (Pty) Limited	Category 3	P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa	Westonaria	Gauteng
8	COR-18	South Deep Joint Venture	Category 5	"P.O. Box 57 Westonaria 1780 South Africa"	Westonaria	Gauteng
9	COR-20	Foskor Limited (Phalaborwa)	Category 4	"P.O. Box 1 Phalaborwa 1390 South Africa"	Phalaborwa	Limpopo
10	COR-23	Steenkampskraal Monazite Mine (Pty) Limited	Category 2	"P.O. Box 3173 Somerset West 712"	Steenkampskraal (Vanrhynsdorp)	Western Cape
11	COR-25	Eggerding SA (Pty) Limited	Category 2	"P.O. Box 824 Richards Bay 3900 South Africa"	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
12	COR-26	Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Limited	Category 4	"P.O. Box 401 Richards Bay 3900 KwaZulu-Natal South Africa"	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal



13	COR-27	Foskor Limited (Richards Bay)	Category 3	"P.O. Box 208 Richards Bay 3900 South Africa"	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
14	COR-28	Randfontein Estates Limited- (Kusasaletheu)	Category 4	"P.O Box 2 Randfontein 1760"	Carletonville	Gauteng
15	COR-30	Mine Waste Solutions (Pty) Limited	Category 4	P.O. Box 62117 Marshalltown 2107 South Africa	Stilfontein	North West
16	COR-33	Rampete Metal Processors (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	P.O. Box 772 Westonaria 1780	Randfontein	Gauteng
17	COR-34	DMC Energy (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"53 KYALAMI BUSINESS PARK KYALAMI 1684"	Johannesburg	Gauteng
18	COR-37	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Free State Operations)	Category 5	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa "	Welkom	Free State
19	COR-38	Omnia Phosphates (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"Private Bag X82271 RUSTENBURG 0300"	Rustenburg	North West
20	COR-40	ARMgold/Harmony Freegold Joint Venture Company (Pty) Ltd (St Helena Operations)	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
21	COR-43	Tronox KZN Sands	Category 4	Private Bag X20010 Empangeni 3880 South Africa	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
22	COR-50	Rappa Resources (Pty) Limited	Category 1	P.O. Box 13084 Knights 1413	Germiston	Gauteng
23	COR-53	East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited	Category 4	P.O. Box 2227 Boksburg 1460	Springs	Gauteng
24	COR-57	Crown Gold Recoveries Pty) Limited	Category 4	P.O. Box 12442 Selcourt Springs 1567	Johannesburg (Brakpan, City Deep, Knights and Crown)	Gauteng
25	COR-58	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited - Randfontein Operations	Category 4	"P.O Box 2 Randfontein 1760"	Randfontein	Gauteng
26	COR-59	Industrial Zone Limited	Category 4	"P.O. Box 27 CROWN MINES 2025 "	Ormonde	Gauteng
27	COR-61	Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 8399 Foreshore Cape Town 8012	Harris	Western Cape
28	COR-64	Potchefstroom Plastiek Herwinning BK	Category 1	"P.O. Box 2687 Potchefstroom 2520 "	Potchefstroom	North West
29	COR-66	Mintek	Category 1	Private Bag X3015 Randburg 2125 South Africa	Randburg	Gauteng



30	COR-69	Sibanye Gold Limited (Driefontein Operations)	Category 4	"Bag X2016 Goudveld 2507"	Carletonville	Gauteng
31	COR-70	Sibanye Gold Limited (Kloof Operation)	Category 5	P.O. Box 190 Westonaria 1780	Westonaria	Gauteng
32	COR-71	Sibanye Gold Limited (Beatrix Operation)	Category 5	"P.O. Box 2823 Welkom 9460"	Welkom	Free State
33	COR-80	Mogale Gold (Proprietary) Limited	Category 4	"P.O. Box 803 Krugersdorp 1740"	Krugersdorp	Gauteng
34	COR-81	Metrec	Category 1	"P.O. Box 115 Florida 1710"	Randfontein	Gauteng
35	COR-86	Glenover Phosphate Limited (Mining Site) Operation)	Category 2	"P.O. Box 40672 Arcadia 0007"	Lephalale	Limpopo
36	COR-87	Rand Refinery Limited	Category 1	P.O. Box 565 Germiston 1400 South Africa	Germiston	Gauteng
37	COR-92	The Forensic Science Laboratory, SA Police	Category 1	"Private Bag X 620 Pretoria 0001"	Pretoria	Gauteng
38	COR-100	South African Airforce (SAAF), Department of Defence (DoD), RSA	Category 3	Private Bag X199 Pretoria 0001	Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, YsterPlaat & Overberg, Makhado and Hoedspruit	Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Western Cape, Limpopo and Limpopo
39	COR-101	The Reclamation Group (Pty) Ltd (Richards Bay)	Category 2	P.O. Box 60 Stilfontein 2550	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
40	COR-104	South African Ports Operations-Dry Bulk Terminal Richards Bay A division of Transnet Limited on Sage 300	Category 4	P.O. Box 10124 Marine Parade, Durban South Africa 4056	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
41	COR-106	Mineral Sands Resources Pty Ltd	Category 4	P.O. Box 139 Lutzville 8165 Western Province	Lutzville	Western Cape
42	COR-107	Vesuvius South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	2 Pebble Lane P.O. Box X2 Olifantsfontein 1665	Olifantsfontein	Gauteng
43	COR-110	Geotron Systems (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	10 Jeppe Street P.O. Box 2656 Potchefstroom 2520 South Africa	Potchefstroom	North West
44	COR-111	Bosveld Phosphate (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"Private Bag X 01022 Phalaborwa 1390"	Phalaborwa	Limpopo
45	COR-112	Scaw Metals Group	Category 2	"P.O. Box 61721 Marshalltown Gauteng 2107 South Africa"	Germiston	Gauteng



46	COR-116	Tswelopele Beneficiation Operations	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
47	COR-118	GoldPlats Recovery Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 40 Benoni 1500	Benoni	Gauteng
48	COR-131	East Rand Beneficiation (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 941 Northlands 2116 South Africa	Brakpan	Gauteng
49	COR-132	Grifo Engineering (Pty) Limited	Category 2	"P.O. Box 379 Germiston 1401"	Germiston	Gauteng
50	COR-137	Manos Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 1274 WELKOM 9460	Welkom	Free State
51	COR-138	Bright Refining (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	227 Frederick Drive, Northdiff 2195 Gauteng	Germiston	Gauteng
52	COR-140	China African Precious Metals (PTY) Ltd	Category 4	"35 Ballyclare Drive Bally Oaks Office Park Building D, First Floor Bryanston 2021"	Orkney	North West
53	COR-141	Palabora Copper (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	"P.O. Box 65 Phalaborwa 1390"	Phalaborwa	Limpopo
54	COR-142	Pan African Resources - Evander Gold Mining	Category 4	"Private Bag X 1012 Evander 2280 South Africa"	Evander	Mpumalanga
55	COR-143	Zirco Roode Heuwel	Category 1	P.O. Box 6038 Uniedal 7612	Namaqualand	Northern Cape
56	COR-144	Scamont Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 379 Germiston 1400 South Africa	Germiston	Gauteng
57	COR-148	Saldanha Dry Bulk Terminal Cc	Category 2	Suite 1 Private Bag x2 Vredenburg 7380	Saldanha	Western Cape
58	COR-149	Cronimet RSA (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	P.O. Box 124284 Alrode Gauteng 1451	Alberton	Gauteng
59	COR-150	Minrite (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	14 Park Lane Century City Cape Town 7441 South Africa	Lutzville	Western Cape
60	COR-151	Covalent Water Company (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	P.O. Box 62117 Marshalltown 2107 South Africa	Carletonville	Gauteng
61	COR-152	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Cooke operations)	Category 1	P.O. Box 90 Gallo Manor 2052	Randfontein	Gauteng
62	COR-156	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa); calibration pads	Category 1	P.O. Box 582 Pretoria 0001 South Africa	Pelindaba Hartbeesfontein	Gauteng/ North West



63	COR-159	North West Reclaiming	Category 2	P.O. Box 10463 Klerksdorp 2570	Stilfontein	North West
64	COR-160	Shiva Uranium One	Category 2	P.O. Box 20 Hartbeesfontein 2600	Klerksdorp	North West
65	COR-164	Sulzer Pumps (SA) Limited	Category 1	"Private Bag X23 Elandsfontein 1406 South Africa"	Elandsfontein	Gauteng
66	COR-167	Western Uranium (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"P.O. Box 923 Northlands 2116"	Kempton Park	Gauteng
67	COR-178	Durban Container Terminal - Business Unit of SA Port Operations	Category 1	"P.O. Box 10124 Marine Parade Durban South Africa 4056"	Durban	Kwa-Zulu Natal
68	COR-180	SA Port Operations - Container Terminal Cape Town	Category 1	"P.O. Box 10124 Marine Parade Durban South Africa 4056"	Cape Town	Western Cape
69	COR-181	Transnet Limited (SA Port Operations -Multipurpose Terminal,Saldanha bay)	Category 1	"P.O. Box 10124 Marine Parade Durban South Africa 4056"	Saldanha bay	Western Cape
70	COR-182	Buffelsfontein Gold Mine Limited	Category 3	"Private Bag X800 Stilfontein 2550 Hartbeesfontein Farm 4221P"	Stilfontein	North West
71	COR-190	Sibanye Gold - Ezulwini	Category 4	"Private Bag X9 Randfontein 1760 South Africa"	Randfontein	Gauteng
72	COR-195	Houlgon Uranium & Power (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 1825 Brooklyn Square 0075	Pretoria	Gauteng
73	COR-197	Gold Reef City Theme Park	Category 1	"Private Bag 1890 Cold Reef City South Africa 2159"	Johannesburg	Gauteng
74	COR-201	A&S Mining Supplies	Category 1	P.O. Box 1914 Welkom 9460	Welkom	Free State
75	COR-203	Cemo Pumps (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 27023 Jeppetown 2043	Johannesburg	Gauteng
76	COR-215	Margaret Water Company	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg South Africa"	Stilfontein	North West
77	COR-216	Paddy's Pad 1183 (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 4143 Tygervalley 7536	Edenburg	Free State
78	COR-217	Cango Caves Oudtshoorn Municipality	Category 1	P.O. Box 255 Oudtshoorn 6625 South Africa	Oudtshoorn	Western Cape



79	COR-218	Grindrod Terminals (Pty) Limited	Category 2	"P.O. Box 10744 Meer-en-See 3901"	Richardsbay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
80	COR-219	Sibanye Gold Eastern Operations (Pty) Ltd.	Category 4	"Private Bag X5 Westonaria 178"	Balfour	Mpumalanga
81	COR-225	New Kleinfontein Goldmine (Pty) Limited	Category 4	"P.O. Box 262 Petersfield 1566"	Springs	Gauteng
82	COR-226	Rand Uranium (Pty) Limited	Category 5	Private Bag X9 Randfontein 1760	Randfontein	Gauteng
83	COR-228	Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited	Category 4	P.O. Box 12442 Selcourt Springs 1567	Brakpan	Gauteng
84	COR-229	The New Reclamation Group (Pty) Limited - Welkom Operations	Category 2	"P.O. Box 2461 Welkom 9460"	Welkom	Gauteng
85	COR-230	ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Limited	Category 1	53 Angus Crescent Long Meadow Business Park East Entrance Edenvale Johannesburg South Africa	Edenvale	Gauteng
86	COR-236	Reclaim Invest 101 (Pty) Limited	Category 2	P.O. Box 60 Stilfontein 2550 RSA	Stilfontein	North West
87	COR-238	Tronox (Namakwa Sands Operations)	Category 4	P.O. Box 435 Vredenburg 7380 South Africa	Lutzville	Western Cape
88	COR-240	TANTUS TRADING 180 (PTY) LIMITED	Category 2	P.O. Box 6169 Westgate 1734	Johannesburg	Gauteng
89	COR-242	Enviro Mzingazi Gypsum (Pty) Limited	Category 1	P.O. Box 504 Richards Bay 3900	Richards bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
90	COR-246	NTP Logistics (Pty) Limited	Category 2	"P.O. Box 4648 Kempton Park 1620 South Africa"	Kempton Park	Gauteng
91	COR-248	Foskor Zirconia (Pty) Limited	Category 2	"1 Phalaborwa 1390 Republic of South Africa"	Phalaborwa	Limpopo
92	COR-251	Wintertide Trading	Category 1	"2754 Thetheletsa Street Bekkersdal 1779"	Westonaria	Gauteng
93	COR-252	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (South Operations)	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg, South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
94	COR-253	Avgold Limited (North Operations)	Category 4	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg, South Africa"	Welkom	Free State
95	COR-258	SA Metal and Machinery Co (Pty) Limited	Category 2	P.O. BOX 1951 BEDFORDVIEW 2008 SOUTH AFRICA	Elandsfontein-JHB	Gauteng



96	COR-260	African Mineral Standards (a division of Set Point Industrial Technology (Pty) Ltd)	Category 1	P.O. Box 856 Isando 1600 Gauteng, South Africa	Kempton Park	Gauteng
97	COR-261	North West University	Category 1	"Private Bag X2046, Mmabatho South Africa"	Mafikeng	North West
98	COR-263	Aklin Carbide (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 265060 Three Rivers 1935 South Africa	Vereeniging	Gauteng
99	COR-264	Umhlathuze Imports and Exports	Category 2	P.O. Box 75009 Richards bay 3900	Richards Bay	Kwa-Zulu Natal
100	COR-265	Tau Lekoa Gold Mining Company (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	"Private Bag X800 Stillfontein 2550"	Stillfontein	North West
101	COR-266	Nicolor (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"Private Bag X800 Stillfontein 2550"	Stillfontein	North West
102	COR-268	Far East Gold Special Purposes Vehicle (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"Postnet Suite 415 Private Bag X75 Bryanston 2021 South Africa"	Johannesburg	Gauteng
103	COR-269	Newshelf 1186 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"Postnet Suite 415 Private Bag X75 Bryanston 2021 South Africa"	Benoni	Gauteng
104	COR-271	Taurus Africa Scrap Metal	Category 2	"P. O. Box 1238 63 Vrede Street FOCHVILLE 2515"	Fochville	Gauteng
105	COR-272	Sasol Gas Ltd	Category 1	"Private Bag X 10014 Sandton 2196"	Komatipoort/ Barberton/ Carolina/ Secunda	Mpumalanga
106	COR-273	É&A Belt Sales CC	Category 2	Postnet Suite 3220 Private Bag X82445 Rustenburg 0300	Waterkloof, Rustenburg	North West
107	COR-274	Freight Facilitators (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	2nd Floor FTP Building South Arm Road Port of Cape Town 8001	Foreshore, Cape Town	Western Cape
108	COR-275	Vosloo and Lloyd Investments (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"P.O. Box 146 Evander 2280"	Evander	Mpumalanga
109	COR-276	Aquatro Investments CC	Category 2	4 Thorium street Klerksdorp Uraniaville	Klerksdorp	North West
110	COR-277	Donnlee Pump Tech (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 12149 Benoryn 1504	Benoni	Gauteng
111	COR-279	Harmony Moab Khotsong Operations (Pty) Ltd	Category 5	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein 1760 Johannesburg, South Africa"	Klerksdorp	North West
112	COR-281	DRD Gold Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	P.O. Box 390 Maraisburg 1700	Carletonville	Gauteng



113	COR-282	Kopanang Gold Mining Company(Pty) Ltd	Category 5	"P.O. Box X 800 Stillfontein 2550"	Stillfontein	North West
114	COR-283	Access World (South Africa) Pty Ltd	Category 1	ld PX Autosort Yard Lower Maritzburg Street Kaserne Johannesburg 2192	Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Richards bay, Durban, Saldanha, Port Elizabeth	Gauteng, Free State, Kwa Zulu Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape
115	COR-284	Ncamiso Trading (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"P.O. Box 1980 Nigel 1490"	Nigel	Gauteng
116	COR-286	LightDeepEarth (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"Light Deep Earth 21 Roger Dyason Road Pretoria Gauteng 0183"	Johannesburg	Gauteng
117	COR-287	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd – Vaal River	Category 1	"P.O. Box 90 Gallo Manor 2052"	Klerksdorp	North-West
118	COR-288	Lemowe (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	16 Koring Street Fochville Gauteng 2515	Fochville	Gauteng
119	COR-289	Bomamba Trading (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"19 Dodge Street Aureus EXT3 Randfontein 1759"	Fochville	Gauteng
120	COR-290	Brinni Beneficiation Technologies (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"P.O. Box 1530 Sasolburg 1947"	Pretoria West	Gauteng
121	COR-291	Nanoretech Processing (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	P.O. Box 61771 Marshalltown Johannesburg 2107	Edenvale	Gauteng
122	COR-292	EnviroServ Waste Management (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"P.O. Box 1547 Bedfordview 2008"	Germiston	Gauteng
123	COR-293	Blyvoor Gold Capital (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	"P.O. Box 1136 Houghton 2041"	Carletonville	Gauteng
124	COR-294	Golden Core Trade and Invest (Pty) Ltd	Category 5	"P.O. Box 2 Randfontein Johannesburg, South Africa 1760"	West Rand	Gauteng
125	COR-295	Deton Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	P.O. Box 123920 Alrode 1451	Johannesburg	Gauteng
126	COR-296	Thermo Tec Mobile Air (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"P.O. Box 2782 Vanderbijlpark 1900"	Sasolburg	Free State
127	COR-297	Anglo Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd - Technical Solutions	Category 1	"8 Schonland Street Theta Johannesburg 2025"	Johannesburg	Gauteng
128	COR-299	EFG Group (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"P.O. Box 315 Fochville 2515"	Fochville	Gauteng



129	COR-300	Minrite (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	"P.O. Box 313 Century City 7441"	Durban	KZN
130	COR-301	Middelvei Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	"P.O. Box 3084 Saxonworld 2132"	Randfontein	Gauteng
131	COR-302	Desert Star Trading	Category 2	"32 Joseph Avenue Northcliff Johannesburg 2195"	Namakwa District municipality	Northern Cape
132	COR-303	Metal Rec 1 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"7A Mahogany Avenue Klerkindustria Klerksdorp 2571"	Klerksdorp	North-West
133	COR-304	Exalt Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"33 Aureus Industrial Area 6 Honda Street Randfontein 1760"	Randfontein	Gauteng
134	COR-305	West Wits Mining MLI (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"PostNet Suite 017 Private Bag X 13 Florida Hills 1716"	Roodepoort	Gauteng
135	COR-307	Taroko Development (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"P.O. Box 39727 Faere Glen 0043"	Modderfontein	Gauteng
136	COR-308	Grindrod Logistics (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	"5th Floor, Grindrod Mews 108 Margaret Mncandi Avenue Durban 4001"	Durban	Kwa-Zulu Natal
137	COR-309	Whale Head Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	"6 Reier Avenue Alexaner Bay 8290"	Namaqualand	Northern Cape
138	COR-310	Ferroglobe South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	"P.O. Box 214 Witbank 1034"	Witbank	Mpumalanga



## 1. Background



The NNR regulates the South African nuclear sector to protect people and the environment from the potential risks associated with ionising radiation, as defined in the NNR Act (Act 47 of 1999). It is responsible for exercising regulatory control over the safety of nuclear installations, certain types of radioactive waste, irradiated nuclear fuel and the mining and processing of naturally occurring radioactive material. Facilities regulated by the NNR include the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, various facilities on the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation's Pelindaba site, the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility and several mining and minerals processing facilities located throughout South Africa. The NNR's core regulation of nuclear activities include authorisations, compliance verification, compliance enforcement and reporting to the Board of Directors. These activities enable the NNR to provide assurance to stakeholders of the continuing compliance and safety performance of authorisation holders.

Compliance verification involves the NNR inspectors undertaking regulatory inspections to confirm compliance with the conditions attached to the nuclear authorisation. The type and level of the NNR inspection is based on the complexity and magnitude of the potential nuclear and radiation safety risk associated with regulated facilities and activities.

In some instances, the NNR may also conduct independent testing and verification as required. Authorisation holders are required to report unusual events and occurrences to the NNR. The NNR considers occurrences, an authorisation holder's performance and lessons learned when reviewing its annual compliance assurance plans. The NNR conducts RNEEs at authorised facilities having potential for nuclear incidents or nuclear accidents to test the adequacy of the on-site and off-site emergency preparedness and response arrangements.

Any occurrence or succession of occurrences having the same origin and resulting in an unintended/ unauthorised exposure to radiation or release of radioactive material that can give rise to an effective dose in excess of 1 mSv to the public off-site in a year, or in excess of 50 mSv to any individual on-site received essentially at the time of the event, is regarded as a nuclear accident.

Furthermore, any unintended event that is reasonably capable of giving rise to an effective dose equal to or in excess of 0,1 mSv to the public received essentially at the time of the event, or the unintended spread of radioactive contamination or exposure to radiation that could reasonably give rise to an effective dose in excess of 20 mSv to any individual on-site received essentially at the time of the event, or significant failure of safety provisions, is regarded as a nuclear incident.

## 2. Regulation of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS)



The KNPS is located 35 km north of Cape Town on the West Coast of South Africa and is the only operating nuclear power station on the African continent. The KNPS is owned and operated by South Africa's national electricity supplier, Eskom. In terms of the NNR Act, nuclear installation licences contain conditions deemed necessary to ensure the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage. The KNPS is operated in terms of the Nuclear Installation Licence, NIL-01 Variation 21 and associated 29 conditions.

In terms of section 26(2) of the NNR Act, Eskom as the nuclear licence holder implements an inspection programme to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Nuclear Installation Licence. The NNR implements an independent system of compliance inspections to provide assurance of compliance with the conditions of the nuclear licence in terms of section 5(d) of the NNR Act.

The KNPS is operated in terms of the Nuclear Installation Licence, NIL-01 Variation 20 and associated 29 conditions, including specific licensing requirements and controls pertaining to:

### Conditions of NIL-01 variations

1. General
2. Nuclear installation description
3. Demarcation of site
4. Scope of actions that may be undertaken
5. Radiological protection
6. Environmental protection and effluent management
7. Radioactive waste management
8. Emergency planning and preparedness
9. Medical surveillance and health register
10. Transport
11. Safety assessment
12. Modification to design of plant
13. Design and manufacturing of components
14. Limits and conditions on operations
15. Maintenance and in-service inspection
16. Ageing management and long-term operation
17. Decommissioning
18. Physical security
19. Dealing with site
20. Authorised and qualified persons
21. Quality and safety management
22. Documents and records
23. Organisational changes
24. Safety committees
25. Financial security
26. Inspection programme
27. Events on-site
28. Public safety information forum
29. Display of installation licence



In terms of section 26(2) of the NNRA, Eskom as the nuclear licence holder implements an inspection programme to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Nuclear Installation Licence. The NNR implements an independent system of compliance inspections to provide assurance of compliance with the conditions of the nuclear licence in terms of section 5(d) of the NNRA.

## 2.1. Occupational exposure to radiation (normal operation)

The NNR prescribes that occupational exposure of any worker must be controlled to ensure that the regulatory limits are not exceeded.

GENERAL REGULATORY DOSE LIMITS	
Maximum individual worker dose	A (maximum) effective dose of 50mSv in any single year
Average worker dose	An (average) effective dose of 20mSv per annum averaged over five consecutive years

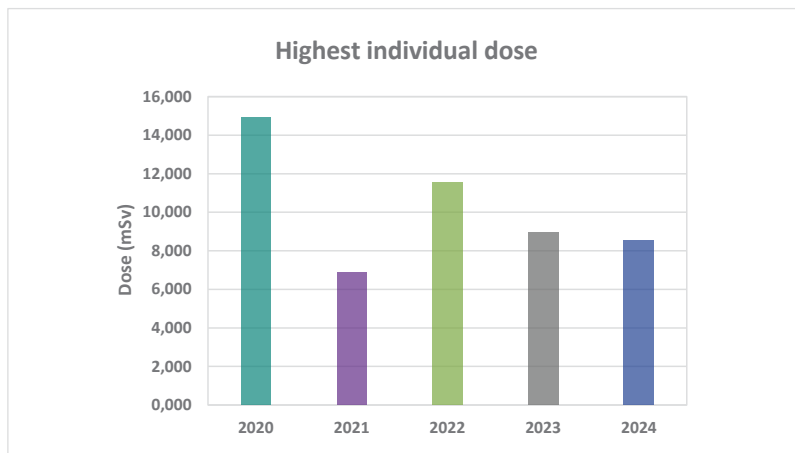


Figure 1: Maximum individual occupational exposure (2020–2024)

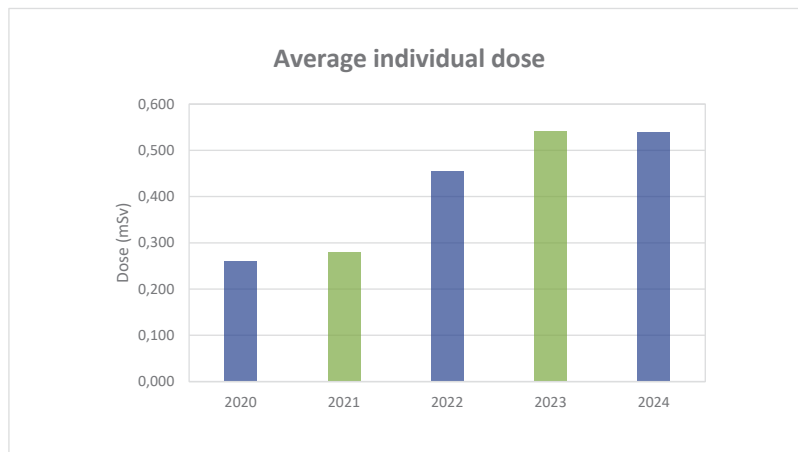


Figure 2: Average individual dose at KNPS (2020–2024)

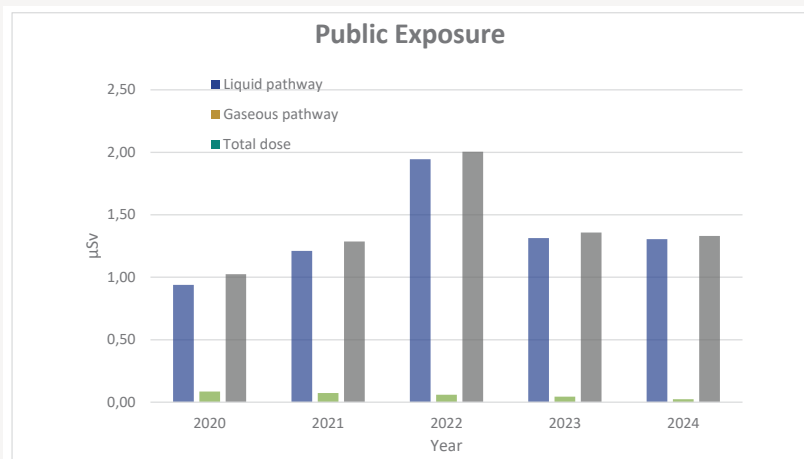
Radiation exposure to workers at the KNPS remained subject to control by the Operational Radiation Protection Programme. The average individual dose for the period 2020–2024 was below 20mSv per annum, attesting to the ALARA programme implemented by the licence holder. No individual exceeded the average individual



dose averaged over five consecutive years as prescribed in the Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices regulation (SSRP). The NNR reviewed the occupational exposure records, which confirmed compliance to regulatory requirements. The highest individual dose and the average individual dose from 2020–2024 are presented in Figure 1 and 2 respectively.

## 2.2. Projected public exposure to radiation (normal operation)

In accordance with the conditions of the licence and the SSRP the public doses resulting from effluent discharges from the KNPS must comply with the dose constraint of 250 $\mu$ Sv/a, and the system of Annual Authorised Discharge Quantities (AADQs) applicable to the site. Condition 6 of NIL-01, Variation 21 requires that the licence holder must have control over the discharge of liquid and gaseous effluent and implement environmental monitoring programmes to monitor the impact on the environment and demonstrate compliance with the licence condition. The licence holder is required to submit a quarterly report to the NNR on effluent discharges to the environment. The NNR conducts independent environmental sampling and analyses. Based on the NNR overall assessment it can be concluded that the KNPS complied with the AADQs and the projected public doses resulting from the effluent releases (both liquid and gaseous) for the 2024 calendar year were within the dose constraint. There were no unauthorised effluent discharges and no safety concerns to the public living around the KNPS site.



**Figure 3: Projected public dose from effluent discharges (2020-2024)**

The public doses resulting from effluent discharges for the period 2020-2024 were below 250 $\mu$ Sv/a and comply with the dose constraint prescribed by the SSRP regulations.

## 2.3. Safety of plant and operations

An overview of the NNR’s key safety assessments activities conducted for the KNPS during 2024/25 is presented as follows:

### 2.3.1. Steam generator replacement (SGR)

The SGR project for Unit 2 has been completed during Outage 226. The three new steam generators were successfully installed in Unit 2. Welding and non-destructive examination related activities associated with the joining of the existing primary, secondary and auxiliary piping to the SGRs were completed. The six original steam generators removed from both units are stored in the original steam generator interim storage facility (OSGISF) authorised under NIL-44.



### 2.3.2. Used-fuel dry storage

In the South African context, nuclear fuel that has been irradiated in a nuclear reactor is called “used fuel” instead of “spent fuel”. Pending the outcome of current investigations into possible reprocessing of the used fuel to extract radioactive isotopes for further use, used fuel is not classified as radioactive waste. Rather than being in its final form for disposal, used fuel is considered as a strategic asset. Used nuclear fuel is currently stored in the spent-fuel pools as well as dry storage casks located in the cask storage building (CSB) on the KNPS site. The dry storage casks authorised for storage at Koeberg are the Castor X28 and the HI-STAR 100 designs. The storage space in both spent-fuel pools is almost fully utilised. Eskom has adopted an interim strategy to load the spent fuel in dry storage casks that will be stored in the CSB and a transient interim storage facility (TISF) on the KNPS site, subject to NNR licensing.

Eskom procured 14 HI-STAR 100 metal casks from the American-based company Holtec International. The casks were manufactured and delivered to the KNPS in accordance with NNR requirements contained in RD-0034 and PP-0012. Eskom is in the process of procuring an additional 11 HI-STAR 100 casks from Holtec. Four (4) of these HI-STAR 100 were delivered to Koeberg. Eskom plans to load four (4) HI-STAR 100 casks before Outage 227.

A loss of an interlid pressure occurred on one of the four GNS CASTOR X/28F casks shortly after calibration of the pressure transmitter in February 2022. Helium sample testing indicated that neither radioisotopes nor any activity was detected, which demonstrated that the primary seal was not compromised. The Koeberg SAR requires that a defective cask be transferred to the fuel building for repairs within six months of the failure, if required. Eskom applied for waiver, due to delays experienced with the site transport contract as well as the delivery of the replacement seal. After review of the last waiver submission, the NNR extended the date by which the repairs must be affected to October 2026.

Notwithstanding, Eskom is still expected to provide the NNR with the pressure monitoring figures of the interlid pressure, including the rate of charging the cask since the leak was identified. The average pressure drop of the leaking cask remains around 0.2 kPa/day and the pressure has stabilised at about 537 kPa. With Eskom continuously monitoring the pressure to ensure the interlid pressure is maintained above 400 kPa, the risk is deemed acceptable.

The NNR has also evaluated and accepted Eskom’s application for a transport validation certificate for the GNS CASTOR X/28F casks. Based on the satisfactory closure of the outstanding actions by Eskom, the NNR resolved to issue transport validation certificates for three of the four casks. Once the repair campaign on the fourth cask has been successfully completed, the NNR will evaluate the results and consider issuing the fourth certificate accordingly.

### 2.3.3. Application for the TISF

On 4 May 2020 Eskom applied for a nuclear installation licence to site, construct, operate and decommission a TISF at the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. The TISF application is for storage of used nuclear fuel in dry storage casks on modular storage pads, as well as for the temporary storage of six original steam generators (OSGs).

The construction of the (original steam generator interim storage facility) OSGISF was prioritised because of the need for interim storage of the original steam generators. NIL-44 was issued for the construction and operation of the OSGISF:

- NIL-44 Variation 0: Construction of Building One of the OSGISF
- NIL-44 Variation 1: Construction of Building Two of the OSGISF
- NIL-44 Variation 2: Operationalisation of Building One of the OSGISF
- NIL-44 Variation 3: Operationalisation of Building Two of the OSGISF



Related to the storage of dry storage casks in the TISF, Eskom proposed the modular construction of open concrete storage pads that would allow for the dry storage of up to 14 of the Koeberg HI-STAR 100 casks or casks of a similar design.

Following the receipt of Licence Change Request (LCR) 2058 application, the NNR varied NIL-44 to allow for site establishment and early site activities for the TISF pads as these activities are non-nuclear in nature. This was also incorporated into NIL-44 Variation 3. After this, Eskom submitted the Detailed Design and Safety Construction Case documents to the NNR for review.

Eskom, subsequently, applied with LCR-2077 for the construction of the first Spent Fuel Cask Storage Area. The final design includes an enclosing concrete auxiliary shielding module (ASM) structure to provide additional shielding to the dry storage casks to ensure that the allowable radiation limit beyond the TISF boundary is not exceeded.

In relation to this application (LCR-2077), the NNR issued an instruction for Eskom to publish a notice of the application and supporting documents submitted to the NNR in the Government Gazette and a minimum of two newspapers circulating in every municipality affected by the application. The supporting documentation that was submitted to the NNR comprised of a Public Information Document, the Detailed Design Report and the Construction Safety Case. On 6 December 2024, The commenting period of 60 days ended on 4 February 2025.

An analysis of the representations made during this further public comment phase on the design of the TISF by the interested and affected parties found that the issues related to health, safety and the environment have been either addressed or dispositioned by the nuclear installations licence conditions, or the safety documents that were submitted in support of the application and made available to the public. This outcome was used to make an informed recommendation to the Board regarding the application for the construction of the first Spent Fuel Cask Storage Area.

The Board approved the application for construction and NIL-44 was subsequently varied to Variation 4 to allow for construction of the first Spent Fuel Cask Storage Area.

#### **2.3.4. Long-term operation (LTO)**

The KNPS safety analysis report assumed a design life of 40 years, which limited operations to 21 July 2024. Eskom applied in May 2021 to extend the operating life of the plant beyond the period justified in the licensing basis at the time. Eskom also submitted a licence change request to separate the operational timeframes of KNPS Unit 1 and Unit 2. The NNR approved the separation of the operational time frames of the Koeberg units. The approval authorised the operation of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 until 21 July 2024 and the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 until 9 November 2025, unless amended for subsequent licensing stages including long-term operation; or varied, suspended, or revoked. NIL-01 Variation 20 was issued to Eskom. Eskom submitted the LTO Safety Case Rev 3 and associated deliverables, as well as an updated public information document, Rev 3. The NNR review of the LTO safety case identified several references and deliverables that were deemed important in the review of the safety case. On 15 March 2024, the NNR received all the outstanding deliverables in support of Eskom's LTO safety case. These include the updated DSSR and associated reports on the revised seismic and tsunami hazard analyses.

The NNR concluded the first set of public hearings on the LTO application in February 2024 and the second set of hearings in June 2024. The outcome from both sets of public hearings, as well as the review of the safety case and associated deliverables, were considered in the Board decision on the LTO application. (Refer to 12.1 for more details on the public hearings).



As provided for by section 21 (5) of the NNR Act, the NNR Board approved the granting of the application for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 to operate for 20 years until 21 July 2044 subject to conditions related to post LTO commitments in the safety case and safety improvements identified as part of the 3rd Periodic Safety Review.

With regards to KNPS Unit 2, given that the evaluation process for the 20-year extension is still in progress and the current Unit 2 licence sustains until 9 November 2025; the NNR Board of Directors deferred the assessment decision to be made before November 2025.

The regulatory decision was communicated to the applicant on 19 July 2024 and Variation 21 of NIL-01 was provided, together with the outcomes of assessment for LTO. Eskom has been informed that any failure in meeting the conditions of the NNR Directive will be considered a non-compliance to a NIL-01 licence condition which may warrant appropriate enforcement measures being implemented. In accordance with the NNR Directive (k10001925N), Eskom submitted 6-monthly reports on the status of each activity listed in the NNR Directive. Eskom has also submitted additional information in support of the revalidation of TLAA-301 for Unit 2 which includes performance of additional tests, installation of additional monitoring instrumentation and further analyses supported by results and calibration insights from cross-validation of the integrated leak rate tests (ILRTs) and the TLAA re-analyses.

## **2.4. Competency and sufficiency of Eskom's Koeberg workforce to work safely**

Condition 25.2 of NIL-01, Variation 20 requires that Eskom must provide proof that the required financial and human resources are available to ensure the safe operation of the plant. Eskom reports to the NNR on the adequacy of human resources and provides quarterly feedback at meetings, as and when required. The NNR Inspectorate also monitors activities, including events on the site that may indicate either a lack of resources or competency.

In 2024/25 Eskom demonstrated that it had plans and resources to maintain operational safety and not compromise the operations, including other safety-related programmes, such as maintenance, in-service inspection and testing, radiation protection, etc. Based on monitoring events on the plant, the overall staffing and competency levels required for acceptable performance in work related to nuclear safety at the KNPS were found to be satisfactory during the reporting period.

## **2.5. Transport safety**

As per Condition 10.1 of NIL-01, Variation 21, the transport of radioactive material or any equipment or objects contaminated with radioactive material off-site must comply with the relevant provisions of the IAEA Safety Standard Series, No. SSR-6 "Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material".

There was no safety concerns related to the transport of radioactive material during the reporting period. The NNR processed a nuclear vessel licence application for the transport of fresh nuclear fuel to the KNPS.

## **2.6. Radioactive waste safety**

The KNPS is required to implement a radioactive waste management programme for the minimisation and safe management of radioactive waste on the site. The programme must accomplish the following:

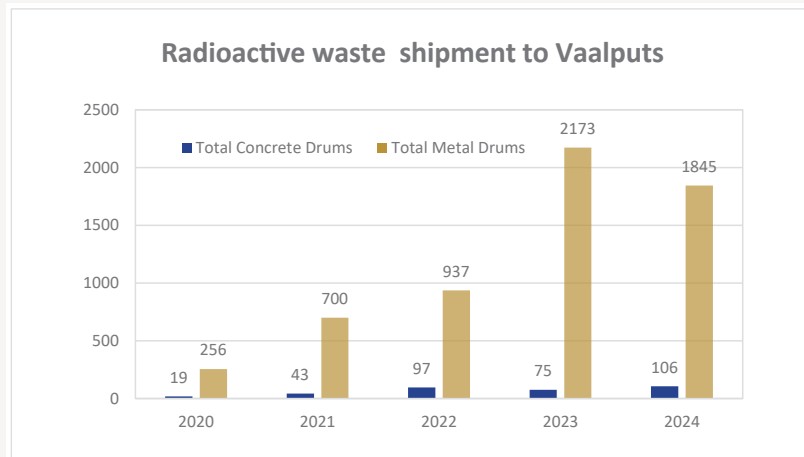
- Ensure the identification, quantification, characterisation and classification of any radioactive waste generated.
- Provide for the necessary steps leading to safe clearance, authorised discharge, disposal, reuse or recycling.
- Provide for the safe storage of radioactive waste between any waste management processes.



- All waste packages to be stored, transported and disposed must be approved by the NNR. The safety report of each container design intended for storage or transport of radioactive material must be submitted for NNR approval. The safety report must address predisposal, interim storage, transport and disposal requirements, and demonstrate compliance with respective waste disposal acceptance criteria.

The shipment to Vaalputs of 210L metal drums containing trash and resins, and concrete drums containing non-compactable waste (NCW), filters and resins took place during the 2024 calendar year as per data in Figure 4.

The NNR approved the delivery of 106 concrete drums and 1845 metal drums to Vaalputs during the 2024 calendar year (See figure 4).



**Figure 4: Inventory of solid radioactive waste produced and drummed for calendar years 2020-2024**

## 2.7. Environmental protection

Condition 6 of NIL-01, Variation 21 requires the licence holder to have in place and implement an environmental monitoring programme accepted by the NNR. The environmental monitoring programme includes terrestrial, marine and direct radiation monitoring. Samples were collected from indicator sites located within 15 km from Koeberg as well as from control sites that are located within 15 to 30 km from Unit 1 Reactor, or in areas not influenced by plant discharges. The radiological effluent discharge quantities of the KNPS for 2024 were found to be lower than the quantitative limits approved by the NNR.

## 2.8. Nuclear emergency planning and preparedness

Section 5(f) of the NNR Act, Act No. 47 of 1999 (NNR Act) mandates the NNR to ensure that provision for nuclear emergency planning is in place. Further, Section 38 prescribes that the NNR must ensure the effectiveness of nuclear authorisation holder's emergency preparedness and response arrangements for protection of persons and the environment.

One of the non-conformances related to the November 2022 related to availability of an offsite whole-body counter is still open although alternative measures have been implemented. The procurement of alternative equipment has been initiated.

The NNR conducted a nuclear emergency exercise at KNPS in November 2024. The report on the outcome of the exercise has been completed and submitted to Eskom to present the corrective action plan. A total of sixteen findings (nine non-compliances and seven observations) were identified in the 2024 RNEE at KNPS.



The effectiveness of the emergency plan was evaluated based on six specific objectives, with responses to four objectives deemed adequate and two assessed as partially adequate. Although non-compliances were identified, the overall response to the evaluated specific objectives indicates that the Integrated Koeberg Nuclear Emergency Plan remains viable for the protection of persons, property, and the environment. However, the identified non-compliances must be addressed to ensure compliance with the emergency response plan and procedures.

## **2.9. Physical security**

The NNR and the National Key Points' Security functionaries have responsibilities regarding physical security at the KNPS. In 2024/25 the NNR conducted all planned inspections on security. As part of the KNPS Periodic Safety Review, Eskom assessed the conditions of the security infrastructure at KNPS and submitted the Periodic Nuclear Security Review to the NNR for review and acceptance. The periodic assessment was accepted by the NNR.

## **2.10. Safety of sealed radioactive sources**

The management of sealed radioactive sources on the KNPS site complies with regulatory requirements. There were no concerns regarding the safety of the sealed radioactive sources during the reporting period.

## **2.11. Nuclear incidents/accidents reported**

Further, Regulation 6.3 of the SSRP and Condition 27.1 of NIL-01, Variation 21, require that the holder of nuclear authorisation must immediately inform the Regulator when a nuclear accident occurs or an incident has arisen, or is expected to occur or arise, as the case may be, and will provide such information as may be required. There were no nuclear incidents or accidents, as defined in the NNRA, reported. The NNR was satisfied with the processes implemented at the KNPS relating to events/occurrences.

The following notable events occurred at KNPS during the reporting period:

- OTS Significant Event: 24 July 2024: An Event occurred when the humidity sensor of the gaseous waste treatment system heater, was disconnected for calibration and the OTS, Group 2 event was not declared.
- OTS Significant Event & Plant Status Control (PSC): 25 September 2024: An Event occurred when fire dampers on a ventilation system were found tripped closed and undetected. It resulted in the declaration for an Unplanned OTS Group 1 LCO.
- Significant Event & PSC: 25 September 2024: An Event occurred when an incorrect pump was racked out as part of the periodic testing of the system. It resulted in the declaration for an Unplanned OTS Group 1 LCO.

## **2.12. Public Safety Information Forum**

Pursuant to Regulation No R968 gazetted in September 2008, read with the provisions of Section 26(4) of the NNR Act, a holder of a nuclear installation licence must establish a Public Safety Information Forum (PSIF) in order to inform the persons living in the relevant municipal area in respect of which an emergency plan has been established in terms of Section 38(1) of the NNR Act on nuclear safety and radiation safety matters related to the relevant nuclear installation.

During the review period four PSIF meetings related to Koeberg were held on 27 June 2024, 26 September 2024, 28 November 2024 and 27 March 2025 respectively.



### **2.13. Regulatory compliance inspections**

To verify the degree of compliance with the conditions of authorisation, the NNR undertakes independent inspections and audits. During the reporting period the NNR conducted 50 inspections at the KNPS as part of its compliance assurance activities. These included: planned and reactive inspections during normal operations, outages as well as project-related inspections and unannounced inspections. Identified weaknesses were addressed by Eskom and found to be acceptable by the NNR.

### **2.14. Regulatory warnings or directives to stop work**

There were no directives issued to Eskom during the report in period.

### **2.15. Regulatory independent verification of radiological environmental analysis**

Eskom is required to submit quarterly reports, which detail the radioactive effluents discharged from the site, and the effects (if any) on the environment. In addition, the NNR conducts its own independent analysis and verification. During the reporting period 38 environmental samples were collected and analysed. The analysis confirmed that all effluents discharged from Koeberg were within the NNR's regulatory limit. This indicates that radioactive effluents from Koeberg in 2024 had no significant impact on the health and safety of the public and the environment.

### **2.16. Regulatory capacity and number of appointed inspectors**

During the reporting period the regulatory staff assigned to the Koeberg programme comprised 17 NNR analysts, three administrators and four appointed inspectors. The NNR uses appropriate external technical support organisations to assist with technical services, as and when needed. In 2024, the Koeberg programme commissioned external technical services for civil, electrical, welding and non-destructive examination methods.

### **2.17. Appeals to the Chief Executive Officer or the Board**

There were no appeals concerning Koeberg during the period under review.



### 3. Regulation of nuclear facilities and activities on the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa) Pelindaba site



The nuclear facilities on the Necsa Pelindaba site are diverse and include:

- The SAFARI-1 Research Reactor.
- Various fuel cycle facilities involved in the manufacture of nuclear fuel for the SAFARI-1 Research Reactor.
- Analytical Laboratories.
- A Liquid Effluent Treatment Facility.
- A variety of radioactive waste treatment and storage facilities; and,
- An array of facilities in various stages of decommissioning.

These facilities are authorised in terms of Nuclear Installation Licences NIL-02 through NIL-27 and NIL-29 through NIL-42 as well as COR-156. In accordance with the conditions of the authorisation, Necsa is required to ensure that arrangements, acceptable to the NNR, are established and implemented with respect to the following aspects:

1. Plant/Facility description and configuration	8. Medical Surveillance and Health Register
2. Scope of Activities that may be undertaken	9. Radioactive Waste Management
3. Demarcation of Site Boundary, Site Plans, Designs and Specifications	10. Records Management and Reporting
4. Physical Security	11. Management and Reporting of Events (including Incidents or Accidents) on the Site
5. Transport of Radioactive Material	12. Emergency planning and Preparedness
6. Restrictions on Dealing with the Site	13. Environmental Protection
7. Radiological Protection	14. Effluent Management
16. Appointment of Duly Authorised and Suitably Qualified and Experienced Persons	24. Decommissioning
17. Safety Committees	25. Funding for Decommissioning and Radioactive Waste.

18. Safety Documentation	26. Organisational Capacity and Management of Organisational Change
19. Quality, Security and Safety Management	27. Financial Security for Nuclear Liability
20. Modification to Design of Existing Plant or Facility	28. Public Safety Information Forum
21. Construction and Commissioning of Plant or Process	29. Self-Inspection Programme to ensure compliance with Conditions of Authorisation
22. Limits and Conditions of Operation	30. Display of the Nuclear Installation Licence
23. Examination, Inspection, Maintenance and Testing	31. Implementation of written instruction for all operations that may affect nuclear safety or nuclear security.

### 3.1. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO RADIATION

The NNR prescribes that occupational exposure of any worker should be controlled to ensure that the limits shown in the table below are not exceeded.

GENERAL REGULATORY DOSE LIMITS	
Maximum individual worker dose	A (maximum) effective dose of 50mSv in any single year
Average individual worker dose	An (average) effective of 20mSv per annum averaged over five consecutive years

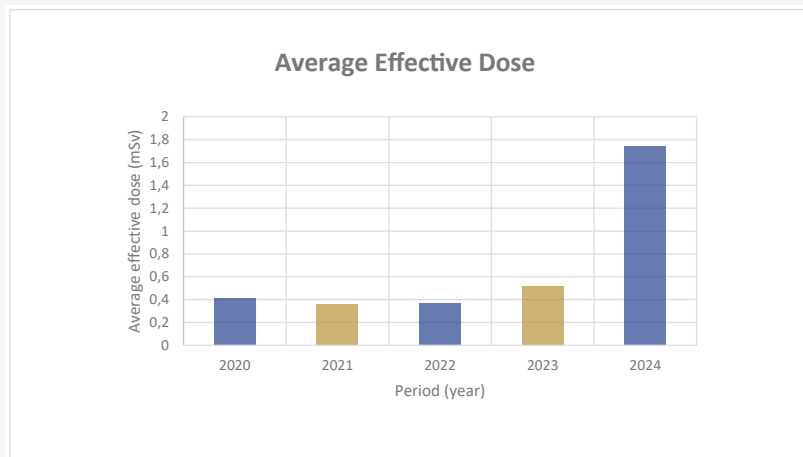
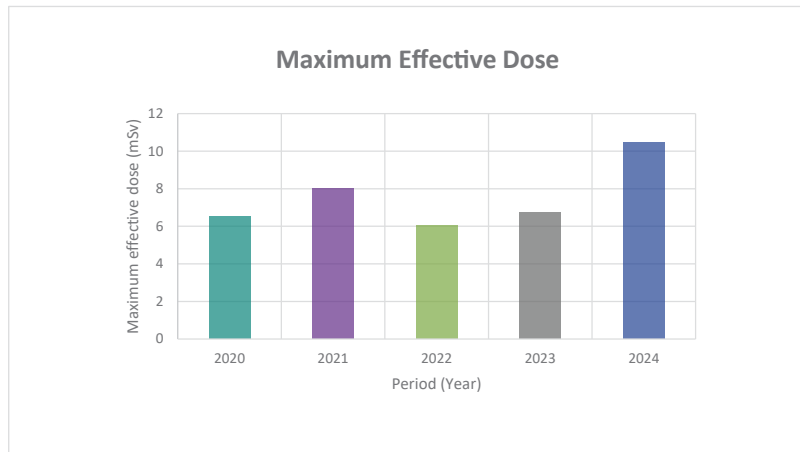


Figure 5: The average effective dose Pelindaba site (2020-2024)





**Figure 6: Maximum individual dose Pelindaba site (2020-2024)**

The average effective dose and the maximum individual doses incurred by Necsa workers during the past five years are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 respectively.

Radiation exposure of workers at the Pelindaba site is subject to control through the individual facility specific Operational Radiation Protection Programme and the corporate wide Process Based Licensing (SHEQ-INS) system. In addition, Necsa has committed to implementing an ALARA Goal of 4mSv/a. Reporting of worker doses is undertaken on a quarterly basis and includes an evaluation of the doses over a rolling 12-month period. NNR review of the occupational exposure records for workers on the Pelindaba site over the reporting period has confirmed compliance with the regulatory requirements.

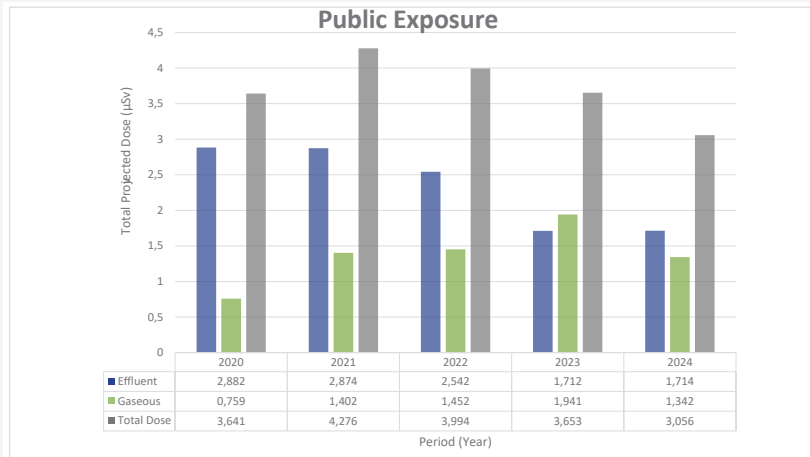
### 3.2. PROJECTED PUBLIC EXPOSURE

The conditions of authorisation and the SSRP Regulations require that public doses resulting from effluent discharges from the Necsa Pelindaba site must comply with the dose constraint of 250µSv per annum and the system of Annual Allowable Discharge Quantities (AADQs) applicable to the site. The system of AADQs limits the total quantity of individual radionuclides that may be released as effluent via the liquid and airborne pathways in a given period.

Necsa submits quarterly reports on the effluent releases and projected public doses from said releases to the NNR. Further, the projection of public dose is presented to the public at the quarterly Public Safety Information Forum (PSIF) meetings.

For the reporting period, Necsa demonstrated compliance with the AADQs and prescribed public dose limit. The projected public doses, resulting from the liquid and gaseous effluent releases during the past five years is as shown in Figure 7.





**Figure 7: Projected public exposure from liquid and gaseous pathways for Necsa Pelindaba site (2020-2024)**

### 3.3. SAFETY OF PLANT AND OPERATIONS

#### 3.3.1. Review of Current Conditions of authorisation

The NNR had previously initiated a phased review of all nuclear installation licences for facilities on the Necsa Pelindaba site. During the 2024/2025 financial year the NNR reviewed and amended the following nuclear installation licences :

- a. NIL-10 (Variation 2)
- b. NIL-12 (Variation 2)
- c. NIL-15 (Variation 2)
- d. NIL-17 (Variation 2)
- e. NIL-21 (Variation 2)
- f. NIL-22 (Variation 2)
- g. NIL-23 (Variation 2)
- h. NIL-24 (Variation 2)
- i. NIL-25 (Variation 2)
- j. NIL-30 (Variation 2)
- k. NIL-34 (Variation 2)
- l. NIL-42 (Variation 2)

#### 3.3.2. Process Based Licence Documents

Process Based Licensing (PBL) is the process where the authorisation holder has the responsibility for technical details relating to nuclear safety and more emphasis is placed on the licence holder to ensure that appropriate processes are in place to comply with the regulatory requirements. Application of PBL at Necsa run facilities commenced in the 2002/03 financial year and the system comprises of more than 200 Necsa designed documents, dealing with the full spectrum of process areas. These processes include:

- a. Identification of applicable fundamental nuclear and radiological safety standards.
- b. Identification of the basis for authorisation, change control in respect of modification, processes to update and maintain safety case and relevant operational programs.
- c. Identification of nuclear and radiological safety requirements necessary to underpin the safety case and processes needed to maintain these in line with the safety case.
- d. Monitoring and enforcement of compliance with the requirements identified in (c) above.



During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed 24 Process Based Licensing submissions and the following are sampled submissions –

- a. Necsa Requirements for Resource Management
- b. Control of Inspection Measuring and Testing Equipment
- c. Criticality Safety Programme
- d. Requirements for Security Control of Cameras and Weapons
- e. Overview of Necsa's Environmental Management System Requirements
- f. Necsa Requirements for Audits
- g. Security Requirements for the Control of Classified Information
- h. Requirements for Inspection and Maintenance of Security Systems

### **3.3.3. SAFARI-1 Research Reactor**

SAFARI-1 Research Reactor is owned and operated by South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (NECSA) at their facility at the Pelindaba site and has been in operation since 1965. It is utilised mainly for the commercial production of medical and industrial isotopes, activation analyses, material modification (such as the neutron transmutation doping of silicon for the semi-conductor industry) and numerous support services such as neutron radiography and neutron diffraction, which are of both industrial and academic interest.

#### **3.3.3.1. Ageing Management at SAFARI-1**

In the interest of ensuring, that SAFARI-1 continues safe operation of the plant going forward an assessment is being performed of all the safety related Systems, Structures and Components (SSCs) to establish the status of health of SAFARI-1 explicitly and objectively as a basis for continuous safe operations, developments, maintenance, and ageing management processes. The facility has developed an ageing management programme to support continued safe operation till 2030.

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the response for NNR comments on the Project Plan for replacement of the Neutron Safety Channel-Guarded Fission Chamber Detector. The outcomes of the review concluded that the Project Plan met NNR requirements. During the reporting period Necsa successfully replaced the current Neutron Safety Channel-Guarded Fission Chamber Detector.

#### **3.3.3.2. SAFARI-1 Alternate Fuel Plate Supplier**

SAFARI-1 currently makes use of Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Fuel Assemblies and Control Rod Assemblies assembled at the ELPROD Facility on the Necsa site, using fuel plates that are procured from France. In order to enhance security of fuel supply, Necsa has undertaken to qualify an alternate supplier of fuel plates being Novosibirsk Chemical Concentrates Plant, in Russia.

During the reporting period the NNR reviewed and accepted the Necsa responds to NNR comments on the Audit Report for the Qualification Assessment for ELPROD to assemble Russian (NCCP) supplied fuel plates into fuel assemblies and control rod assemblies. The NNR also reviewed Necsa response to NNR comments on the NCCP LTA Irradiation and Test Plan. The outcomes of the NNR review concluded that the Necsa responses were not satisfactory in addressing the NNR comments and further comments were communicated to Necsa.

#### **3.3.3.3. Contingency Plan for SAFARI-1 used Fuel Storage**

Due to delay in the Thabana Pipestore, extension project, Necsa submitted a contingency plan to create additional provision in the storage pool. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Safety Assessment Report for the Storage of Spent Fuel in 12 High Density Racks and up to 5 Low Density Racks in support of the contingency plan. The outcomes of the review concluded that the Safety Assessment Report was acceptable and subsequently, the contingency plan was accepted.



### **3.3.4. Area 14 Waste Management Complex**

The Area 14 Waste Management Complex is located on the eastern side of the Necsa Pelindaba site and comprises of the Pelstore and Area 14 Decommissioning Facilities.

#### **3.3.4.1. Establishing an X-Ray Facility**

Necsa has established an X-ray Facility in Pelstore to identify waste drums that possibly contain liquids. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed Necsa request that cold commission of the X-ray facility in Pelstore is not required. The outcomes of the review concluded that Necsa had satisfactorily justified the decision to exclude cold commissioning and the NNR accepted the Necsa justification.

Further, the NNR reviewed the Necsa request to conduct hot commission of the X-ray facility in Pelstore. The outcomes of the review concluded that Necsa had satisfactorily addressed all requirements for hot commissioning and approval for hot commissioning was granted.

#### **3.3.4.2. Establishment of the Wet Waste Storage Facility in the Cable Tunnel**

Necsa intends to repurpose the Cable Tunnels for use as a storage facility for wet waste. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the licensing strategy for the establishment of the Wet Waste Storage Facility in the Cable Tunnel. The outcomes of the review concluded that the licensing strategy was not acceptable, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

#### **3.3.4.3. Waste Segregation and Repacking Facility (WSRF)**

Necsa intends to establish a radioactive Waste Segregation and Repacking Facility (WSRF) in Pelstore where waste drums are opened, liquid is removed, and the dry waste is repacked, and the drum is re-characterised before further processing. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed WSRF Installation and Construction Manual. The outcomes of the review concluded that Necsa is required to submit the Design Package as committed in the licensing strategy and additional comments were communicated to Necsa.

Further, the NNR reviewed the Site Acceptance Tests for the WSRF in Pelstore. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission met NNR requirements.

### **3.3.5. The V-XB Pelindaba East Bus Shed Complex**

The Pelindaba East Bus Shed is a waste storage facility for waste drum. A nuclear occurrence was registered related to corroded waste drums in the facility. A project was initiated to ensure safe repacking, characterisation and conditioning of the waste drums.

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Safety Assessment Report for Rehabilitation, Re-packing and Preparation of 210L drums at Bus Shed. The outcomes of the review concluded that Necsa failed to adequately address previous NNR comments on the Safety Assessment Report.

### **3.3.6. Pelindaba East Evaporation Ponds**

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed Necsa request for NNR clearance of the uranium containing waste in the Pelindaba East Pans 1-5 to EnviroServ for disposal at Holfontein Waste disposal Facility. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission was not acceptable, and comments were communicated to Necsa. Further, the NNR reviewed the Licensing Strategy for the Removal, Containerisation and Interim Storage of Pelindaba East Pond 6 Sediment. The outcomes of the review concluded that the strategy was not acceptable, and comments were communicated to Necsa.



### **3.3.7. Area 26: Test Smelter Furnace Cold Commissioning and Sintering Activities**

Necsa intends to resume with the Test Smelter project and perform cold commissioning and acceptance test. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed Necsa response to the previous NNR comments regarding the request to resume Test Smelter furnace Cold Commissioning and Sintering Activities supporting documents.

The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission was acceptable, and approval was granted.

### **3.3.8. NTP Radiochemicals Complex**

3.3.8.1. NTP is subsidiary of Necsa which produces radioisotopes such as molybdenum-99 and iodine-131 from the dissolution of irradiated uranium target plates, in the NTP Radiochemicals Complex located on the western side of the Necsa Pelindaba site.

3.3.8.2. Authorisation Request for the Removal of the Cell 7 Containment Box In P-1701

Necsa/NTP requested authorisation for the removal of the Cell 7 containment box. The outcome of the review concluded that Necsa has satisfactorily addressed the NNR comments and authorisation was granted.

3.3.8.3. Authorisation Request for Modification of the Daleen Inner Container

Necsa/NTP requested authorisation for the implementation of the three modified Daleen Inner Containers upon completion of all required test. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed functional testing report for Building X5, SAFARI-1 and NTP Cell Maintenance Area. The outcomes of the NNR review concluded that the Necsa/NTP submission addressed all NNR comments and authorisation was granted.

3.3.8.4. Authorisation Request for Removal of Strontium Source from Cell 7 In P1701

During the reporting period the NNR reviewed and accepted the Necsa responses to NNR comments on the submission related to the removal of the strontium source from Cell 7 and the transfer to Area 24 for interim storage. Subsequently, the NNR authorised the removal of the strontium source from Cell 7 and transfer to Area 24 for interim storage.

3.3.8.5. Authorisation Request for Packaging and Removal of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW)

During the reporting period the NNR reviewed the Necsa responses to NNR comments and granted approval for the packing and removal of intermediate level waste from Cell 11 to Cell 3 in P1701.

3.3.8.6. Authorisation Request for the Removal of the Cell 11 Containment Box In P-1701

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Necsa responses to NNR comments related to the removal of the Cell 11 containment box. The outcomes of the NNR review concluded that the Necsa responses were satisfactory in addressing the NNR comments and authorisation was granted.

3.3.8.7. Authorisation Request for the Cell 11 Replacement Project In P-1701

Necsa/NTP intends to replace the Cell 11 containment box, the control system, and associated peripheral systems and components. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Licensing Strategy and other supporting documents. The outcomes of the reviews concluded that the submissions did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa/NTP.



### 3.3.8.8. Authorisation Request for LTS Containers

Necsa/NTP requested authorisation for safe removal of Long-Term Storage (LTS) containers containing uranium residue (U-residue) from Hot Cell 2 at the P1701 Radiochemicals Facility to the Necsa Thabana Pipestore for long-term storage. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Licensing Strategy for Building P1701 LTS Container Transfer Flask. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission met NNR requirements.

## 3.4. TRANSPORT SAFETY

### 3.4.1. Import Of Fissile Material from France to OR Tambo and Transport to Pelindaba Site

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the supporting documentation and confirmations for shipments of fissile material from France through OR Tambo international Airport to be transported to Necsa. Following review of the documents the NNR granted approval of the intended import and subsequent transport of fissile material to Necsa.

### 3.4.2. Handling Instructions for the ZA/NNR 1003/B(M)-96 Transport Package

Necsa/NTP submitted the handling instructions for the ZA/NNR 1003/B(M)-96 Transport Package. The NNR review concluded that the handling instructions was acceptable. Necsa/NTP was required to ensure that all users of the ZA/NNR 1003/B(M)-96 Transport Package are provided with a copy of the handling instructions.

### 3.4.3. Handling Instructions for the ZA/NNR 1008/B(U)-96 "JANE" Transport Package

Necsa/NTP submitted the handling instructions for the ZA/NNR 1008/B(U)-96 "JANE" Transport Package. The NNR review concluded that the handling instructions was acceptable. Necsa/NTP was required to ensure that all users of the ZA/NNR 1008/B(U)-96 "JANE" Transport Package are provided with a copy of the handling instructions.

### 3.4.4. Handling Instructions for the ZA/NNR 1005/B(U)-96 "BEATRICE" Transport Package

Necsa/NTP submitted the handling instructions for the ZA/NNR 1005/B(U)-96 "BEATRICE" Transport Package. The NNR review concluded that the handling instructions was acceptable. Necsa/NTP was required to ensure that all users of the ZA/NNR 1005/B(U)-96 "BEATRICE" Transport Package are provided with a copy of the handling instructions.

### 3.4.5. Safety Analysis Report for the ZA/NNR 1004/B(U)-96 "RIA" Transport Package

During the reporting period, the NNR approved the Necsa Nuclear Authorisation Request for the "RIA" Transport Package and issued Certificate No. ZA/NNR 1004/B(U)-96 Revision 5. The certificate is valid for 5 years.

Certificate of Package Design Approval	Transport Container	Authorised for	Effective Date	Expiry Date
ZA/NNR 1004/B(U)-96 (Rev 05)	Ria Transport Container	Transport of Ir-192 and Se-75 sealed sources in number of countries including Argentina, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America using all modes of transport.	01 June 2024	31 May 2029



## **3.5. RADIOACTIVE WASTE SAFETY**

### **3.5.1. Proposed Expansion of the Thabana Pipestore**

The Thabana Pipestore, within the Thabana Complex, authorised under Nuclear Installation Licence NIL-04, is utilised for the interim storage of used fuel from the SAFARI-1 Research Reactor. This is a dry storage facility comprising of subsurface sealed stainless steel storage pipes, positioned in boreholes and the pipe openings are shielded with a lead plug and an airtight flange. The pipes are kept under a positive pressure with an inert gas. The operating technical specification limits the acceptance of used fuel to the Thabana Pipestore to fuel that has undergone a cooling period of at least 2 years. This subsurface borehole design serves the dual purpose of shielding and heat transfer.

Necsa proposed to increase the current storage capacity for used fuel elements and cater for the long-term storage of uranium residue waste from the NTP Radiochemicals Complex. During the reporting period, Necsa was directed to publish the Necsa responses to the public comments following the outcome of the Public Participation Process related to the extension of the Thabana Pipestore. The NNR has decided that further public debate related to the proposed extension of the Thabana Pipestore is not warranted.

Further, the NNR reviewed the Necsa submission demonstrating compliance with licence conditions 23 (d), 23 (f) and 24 on funding for decommissioning and waste management. The outcomes of the NNR review concluded that Necsa satisfactorily addressed conditions 23 (d), 23 (f) and 24 of the nuclear installation licence NIL-04. Consequently, the NNR recommended the approval of the Thabana Pipestore extension.

### **3.5.2. SAFARI-1 Metallic Waste C2 Concrete Waste Package Approval**

Necsa intends to use C2 concrete waste packages for the storage and disposal of metallic waste from SAFARI-1. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Description and Qualification Approach of the SAFARI-1 Metallic Waste C2 Concrete Waste Package. The outcomes of the review concluded that the approach was acceptable.

Further, the NNR reviewed the Safety Case for the SAFARI-1 Metallic Waste C2 Concrete Waste Package and the Safety Assessment for the Transport of Safari-1 Metallic C2 Concrete Waste Packages to Vaalputs. The outcomes of the review concluded that the Waste Package Safety Case met NNR requirements, but the Transport Safety Assessment did not meet NNR requirements. Comments in this regard were issued to Necsa.

### **3.5.3. Establishment of Waste Management Process for Non-Compressible Waste**

Necsa intends to find suitable process for repackaging non-compressible waste which does not qualify for transportation to and disposal at Vaalputs. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Licensing Strategy and the Project Management Plan for the Establishment of Waste Management Process for Non-Compressible Waste. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submissions did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

### **3.5.4. Pelstore Waste Projects**

Pelstore is licensed to receive and store radioactive waste drums from various radioactive waste generating facilities on the Pelindaba site (see Figure 5). The Pelstore Waste Acceptance Requirement (WAR) for solid radioactive waste does not allow for drums to contain any free-standing liquid. The facility is authorised to store up to 104 000 waste containers. The current inventory is about 79 038 waste containers, as of December 2024.

#### **3.5.4.1. Volume Reduction Facility**

As part of the waste management activities in the Pelstore, Necsa had initiated a project for volume reduction of compressible radioactive waste packages stored in the Pelstore. The Volume Reduction Facility (VRF) is



currently undergoing hot commissioning and has not been approved for routine operation. During the hot commission process a nuclear occurrence was registered and process was halted, and a corrective plan was submitted to the NNR for review and was accepted. No submissions were made to continue with hot commission was received during the reporting period.

#### 3.5.4.2. Waste Segregation and Repacking Facility

Necsa intended to construct The Waste Segregation and Repacking facility within Pelstore is to enable the removal of liquid or unwanted items from waste containing drums and the segregation and repacking of low-level radioactive waste. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed WSRF Installation and Construction Manual. The outcomes of the review concluded that Necsa is required to submit the Design Package as committed in the licensing strategy and additional comments were communicated to Necsa.

Further, the NNR reviewed the Site Acceptance Tests for the WSRF in Pelstore. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission met NNR requirements.

#### 3.5.5. Uranium Residue Project in the NTP Radiochemical Complex

As part of the radioactive waste management improvements and rationalisation project within the NTP Radiochemical Complex (Hot Cell Complex), Necsa had previously requested approval for modification of the utilisation of Cell 2, Cell 6A and Cell 6B in the facility. Necsa proposed to use Cell 6A and Cell 6B for the conditioning of the uranium residue and Cell 2 as an interim store for the storage of the uranium residue from Mo-99 and I-131 radiopharmaceutical manufacturing processes.

During the reporting period, Necsa/NTP requested approval for the routine operation of the uranium residue runs associated with the Uranium Residue Project in Cell 2, Cell 3, Cell 6A and Cell 6B. The NNR refused approval, requiring Necsa to address prior NNR comments.

#### 3.5.6. Shipment and Disposal of Historical NTP Liquid Waste Solidification Waste Packages at Vaalputs

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the licensing strategy and project management plan for the shipment and disposal of the historic NTP liquid waste solidification waste packages at Vaalputs. The outcomes of the review concluded that the documents were acceptable.

Further, the NNR reviewed the detailed design report for the NLM Overpack for historical NTP liquid waste solidification waste packages. The outcomes of the review concluded that the detailed design report was not acceptable, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

#### 3.5.7. Liquid Effluent Treatment Facility

Necsa intends to use a road tanker for transfer of LA Effluent from the Volume Reduction Facility to P2400. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed Options Study, User Requirement specifications, Project Management Plan, Site Acceptance Test and the Phase 3 Decommissioning Strategy and Plan. The outcomes of the reviews concluded that User Requirement specifications and Project Management Plan were acceptable and the NNR issued comment for Necsa to address on the Options Study, Site Acceptance Test and the Phase 3 Decommissioning Strategy and Plan.

#### 3.5.8. UCHEM in Building P2700

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the licensing strategy, site justification report, criticality analysis and research documentation for the pre-treatment of UCHEM solid waste crystals. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submitted documents except for the licensing strategy were not acceptable, and comments were communicated to Necsa. The NNR only accepted the licensing strategy following Necsa adequately addressing the NNR comments.



## **3.6. Decommissioning**

### **3.6.1. Decommissioning in XB Building**

Building XB is situated on the east side of the Pelindaba site and was built in the early 1980s to test the efficiency of newly built and decontaminated Separating Element Assemblies (SEAs) using UF<sub>6</sub>(nat) as a process gas. The plant was shut down in the late 90's and Phase 2 decommissioning was carried and completed in 2001, and Building XB is currently under Care and Maintenance. The NNR had approved Phase 2 decommissioning, and the facility was stripped of all process equipment and surface cleaned and a portion of the resulting waste was sold off as scrap and the rest placed in drums and sent to D-Building for storage.

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed A Prospective Hazard Assessment for Phase 3 Decommissioning of Building XB. The outcomes of the review concluded that the report was acceptable.

Further, the NNR reviewed the Phase 3 Decommissioning Strategy and Plan. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

### **3.6.2. Request for Phase 3 Decommissioning of Building P-2800**

Building P-2800 was built in the early 1970s to house the pilot UF<sub>4</sub> Production Plant. Phase 2 decommissioning was completed in 1988, and the facility was then used for storage of non-uranium waste drum. The waste drums have since been removed and Necsa is currently planning Phase 3 decommissioning of P-2800.

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Necsa request to perform radiological characterisation activities at Building P-2800. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

### **3.6.3. Building P1500**

Necsa intends to conduct Radiological Characterisation activities and Phase 1 decommissioning at the Laboratory 176, in Building P1500, authorised under NIL-33. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Necsa Request to Perform Radiological Characterisation in Building P1500 Laboratory 176. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submission was did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

### **3.6.4. Resumption of J-Building Radiological Characterisation Activities**

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Necsa request to resume radiological characterisation activities in J-Building. The NNR review of the Waste Management Procedure for J-Building and the RP Surveillance and Control Programme were found to be acceptable. The NNR granted approval for the resumption of J-Building Characterisation activities.

## **3.7. Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercise**

The RNEE is normally conducted on a biannual basis at Necsa. During the 2024/25 there was no RNEE conducted at Necsa.

## **3.8. Environmental Protection**

As part of the Necsa environmental management programme, Necsa collects samples from various media in the environment around the Pelindaba site. The sampling locations were based on the surrounding land use. The sample media include:



- a. Air filter monitoring on the Pelindaba site.
- b. Water and fish samples from the Crocodile River and Hartbeespoort Dam.
- c. Plant material in the surrounding area
- d. Milk from surrounding farms.

Samples are analysed and results are submitted to the NNR on a quarterly and annual basis. The analyses showed that there were no nuclear safety or radiological concerns regarding the environment around the Pelindaba site in the review period

### **3.9. Regulatory Independent Verification of Radiological Environmental Analysis**

The NNR conducted an independent verification of radiological environmental analysis by collecting samples in and around the Necsa Pelindaba site. Analysis of the samples revealed no safety concerns about the environment around the Necsa Pelindaba site.

### **3.10. Competency and Sufficiency of Necsa's Pelindaba Workforce to Work Safely**

In addition to the requirements in the SSRP Regulations, the conditions of licence require that Necsa must establish and implement arrangements to ensure that suitably qualified and experienced persons perform any duties that may affect the safety of operations on the site, or any duties assigned by or under the conditions of the licence. Such arrangements must make provision for the appointment, as appropriate, of authorised persons to control and supervise operations that may affect plant or facility safety.

During the reporting period, the NNR continued to monitor Necsa to ensure that it meets its obligation –

- a. to service the conditions of authorisation in particular the management of safety and fostering of a strong nuclear safety and nuclear security culture including –
  - i. maintaining sufficient numbers of suitably qualified and experienced staff to maintain the facility specific safety case and safe operations.
  - ii. ability to service creditors, in particular suppliers of Structures, Systems and Components (SSC's) and services important to nuclear and radiological safety and nuclear security.
  - iii. ability to undertake all required plant modification, maintenance, aging management and refurbishments required in the interest of conventional safety as well as nuclear and radiation safety and nuclear security.
  - iv. effective review of events at authorised facilities and undertaking prompt and appropriate corrective and preventative measures.
- b. Effectively maintain all provisions required for conventional, chemical, nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response as well as nuclear security.
- c. Satisfy requirements related to funding and safe management of decommissioning, decontamination, radioactive waste management and used (spent) fuel management.

There were no issues that identified that will affects NNR continues to monitor the Necsa actions in this regard.

### **3.11. Physical Security**

The NNR inspects Necsa's security measures as part of the compliance assurance programme and tracks the improvements required as part of said programme. During the review period, the NNR conducted three (3) security inspections at the Necsa Pelindaba site. Necsa was required to register separate nuclear occurrences for each of the findings from the NNR inspections. The NNR continues to monitor the corrective actions against these findings.



### **3.12. Safety of Sealed Radioactive Sources**

The NNR conducts inspections on radioactive sources at the Necsa Pelindaba site and receives six-monthly reports on radioactive sources that are used, stored on site or transported to and from the site. There were no safety concerns regarding sealed radioactive sources at Pelindaba site during the review period.

### **3.13. Nuclear Incidents/Accidents Reported**

There were no nuclear incidents or accidents reported during the period under review.

### **3.14. Public Safety Information Forum**

Pursuant to Regulation No R968 gazetted in September 2008, read with the provisions of Section 26(4) of the NNR Act, a holder of a nuclear installation licence must establish a Public Safety Information Forum (PSIF) in order to inform the persons living in the relevant municipal area in respect of which an emergency plan has been established in terms of Section 38(1) of the NNR Act on nuclear safety and radiation safety matters related to the relevant nuclear installation.

During the review period four PSIF meetings related to Necsa Pelindaba were held on 22 June 2024, 14 September 2024, 23 November 2024 and 29 March 2025 respectively.

### **3.15. Regulatory Compliance Inspections**

NNR conducted 90 planned compliance inspections at Necsa's Pelindaba site during the reporting period. Overall, the inspections confirmed satisfactory compliance with NNR requirements and regulations. Nevertheless, non-compliances and/or areas for improvement were identified. Necsa was required to register separate nuclear occurrences for each of the findings from the NNR inspections. The NNR continues to monitor progress against these as part of the annual compliance assurance programme and event reporting system.

### **3.16. Regulatory investigations**

There were no investigations conducted during the reporting period.

### **3.17. Regulatory Warnings or Directives to Stop Work**

There were no directives issued to Necsa facilities during the reporting period.

### **3.18. Regulatory capacity and number of appointed inspectors**

During the reporting period, the regulatory staff assigned to the regulation of activities related to Necsa Vaalputs site comprised of six (6) analysts supported by a further ten (10) analysts from RITS and five (5) appointed inspectors. The NNR uses appropriate external technical support organisations to assist with technical services as and when needed.

### **3.19. Appeals to the Chief Executive Officer or the Board**

There were no appeals concerning the Pelindaba site during the period under review.



## 4. Regulation of the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility



The Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility is located in the district of Kamiesberg in the Northern Cape Province and is 450 km from the KNPS, and about 1400 km from Pelindaba.

The waste disposal site comprises the following:

- A securely fenced-in area of 900 m x 1 120 m.
- A 700 m x 500 m area for the disposal trenches.
- An exclusion area or buffer zone, between the trench area and the fence.
- A meteorological monitoring station.
- Covered carports and storage areas for waste-handling machinery and equipment.

The Vaalputs property straddles the transition between summer and winter rainfall areas in South Africa which results in a semi-arid to arid climate in which evaporation far exceeds precipitation.

Vaalputs currently only receive solid or solidified Low-Level Waste (LLW) from Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS) and the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa). The KNPS waste consists essentially of compactable and non-compactable waste like redundant equipment, plastic and coveralls in concrete and steel drums. The Necsa waste currently disposed of at Vaalputs consists of solidified Medium Active Concentrate (MAC) in steel drums and solidified NTP liquid waste in concrete drums.

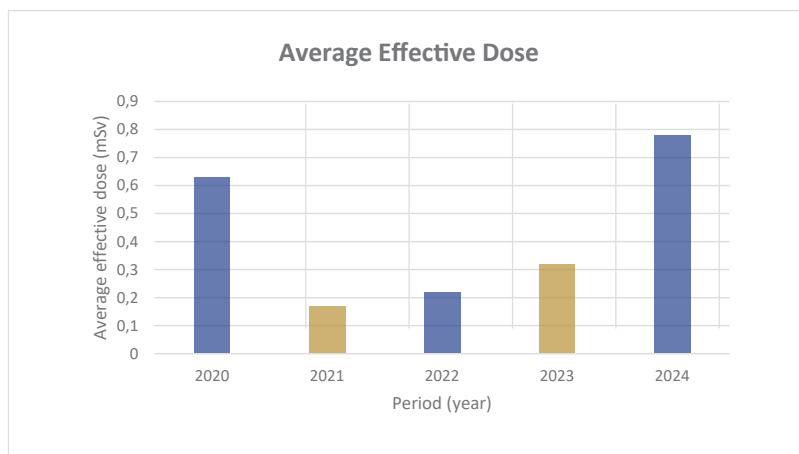
### 4.1. Occupational exposure to radiation

The NNR prescribes that occupational exposure of any worker should be controlled to ensure that the limits shown in the table below are not exceeded.

#### GENERAL REGULATORY DOSE LIMITS

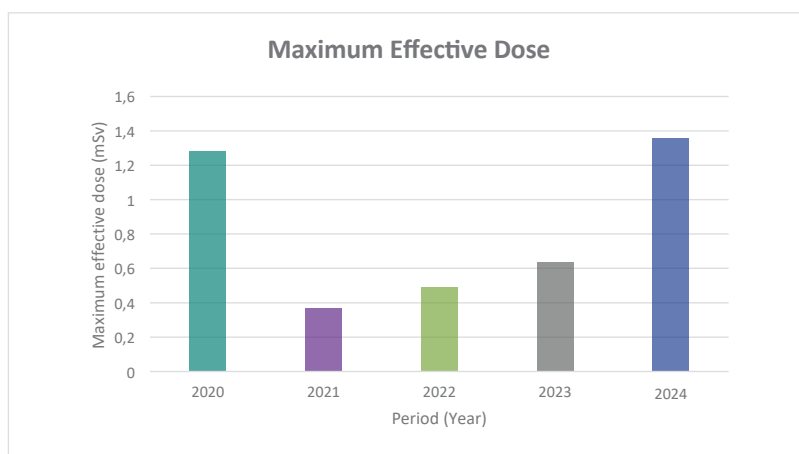
Maximum individual worker dose	A (maximum) effective dose of 50mSv in any single year
Average individual worker dose	An (average) effective of 20mSv per annum averaged over five consecutive years





**Figure 8: Average Effective Dose at Vaalputs site (2020 - 2024)**

The worker doses at Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility over the past five years were within regulatory limits (see Figure 8). Radiation exposure of workers at Vaalputs remained subject to control through the Operational Radiation Protection Programme. This programme is applied to ensure that control within the annual individual dose limit is achieved. In addition, the programme also served to ensure that all doses are kept ALARA. The maximum effective doses accrued for individual workers during the past five years were below 1mSv (see Figure 9).



**Figure 9: Maximum Effective Dose at the Vaalputs site (2020 - 2024)**

## 4.2. Projected public exposure to radiation

There were no safety concerns regarding public exposure to radiation. In accordance with the conditions of authorisation and the SSRP Regulations, the public doses resulting from effluent discharges from Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility must comply with the dose constraint of 0.25mSv. The environmental surveillance programme for Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility has shown no measurable radiological impact on the community living around Vaalputs.



### **4.3. SAFETY OF PLANT AND OPERATIONS**

#### **4.3.1. In-Service Inspection and Maintenance Process**

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the In-Service Inspection and Maintenance Process for Vaalputs. The outcomes of the review concluded that the submitted document was not acceptable, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

### **4.4. Public safety information forum**

Pursuant to Regulation No R968 gazetted in September 2008, read with the provisions of Section 26(4) of the NNR Act, a holder of a nuclear installation licence must establish a Public Safety Information Forum (PSIF) in order to inform the persons living in the relevant municipal area in respect of which an emergency plan has been established in terms of Section 38(1) of the NNR Act on nuclear safety and radiation safety matters related to the relevant nuclear installation.

During the review period four PSIF meetings related to Vaalputs were held on 23 May 2024, 22 August 2024, 21 November 2024 and 20 February 2025 respectively

According to Regulation No R968 that governs the Public Safety Information Forum, the PSIF shall have a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson who shall hold office for a period of two years. The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Nuclear Regulator from persons living in the relevant municipal area three months prior to the end of the expiring term.

### **4.5. Transport safety**

There were no concerns related to the safety of transport of radioactive material during the period under review. Shipments of radioactive waste undertakes by waste generators. Vaalputs only undertakes the transport of Radioactive sources.

### **4.6. Radioactive waste safety**

The receiving and disposal of radioactive waste at Vaalputs was in conformance with the conditions of authorisation and the Vaalputs Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC). During the reporting period, Vaalputs received a total of fifty-three (53) radioactive waste shipments with 36 consignments from Koeberg Nuclear Power Station and 17 consignments from Necsa comprising of:

- Fifteen (15) shipments consisting of 1318 metal drum waste packages and twenty-one (21) shipments consisting of 98 concrete waste packages from Koeberg and
- Two (2) shipments consisting of 412 metal drum waste packages and fifteen (15) shipments consisting of 90 concrete waste packages from Necsa.

### **4.7. Environmental protection**

There were no concerns regarding the safety of the environment at Vaalputs during the period under review.

### **4.8. Nuclear emergency planning and preparedness**

There were no safety concerns regarding the emergency planning and preparedness at Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility during the period under review.



## **4.9. Competency and sufficiency of Necsa's vaalputs workforce to work safely**

In addition to the requirements in the SSRP Regulations, the conditions of authorisation require that Necsa establish and implement arrangements to ensure that suitably qualified and experienced persons perform any duties, which may affect the safety of operations on the site, or any duties assigned by or under the conditions of authorisation. Such arrangements must make provision for the appointment, as appropriate, of authorised persons to control and supervise operations, which may affect plant or facility safety.

During the reporting, the NNR received and review the Necsa submission regarding the appointment of Acting Vaalputs Manager. Further, Necsa provided status of the filling other vacancies which were open due resignation and retirement. The NNR was satisfied that Necsa complied with the above requirement, in respect of the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal facility.

## **4.10. Physical security**

During the review period, the NNR conducted one (1) security inspection at Vaalputs. There were no safety concerns regarding the physical security at Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility during the period under review. Nevertheless, non-compliance and/or area for improvement was identified. Necsa was required to register nuclear occurrences for the finding raised during the NNR inspection. The NNR continues to monitor progress against this as part of the annual compliance assurance programme and event reporting system.

## **4.11. Safety of sealed radioactive sources**

The NNR conducts inspections on radioactive sources at the Vaalputs site and receives six-monthly reports on radioactive sources that are used, stored on site or transported to and from the site. There were no safety concerns regarding sealed radioactive sources at Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility during the review period.

## **4.12. Nuclear incident/accidents reported**

There were no nuclear incidents or accidents reported during the period under review.

## **4.13. Regulatory compliance inspections**

During the review period, the NNR conducted four (4) routine inspections at Vaalputs. These inspections provided assurance that there was generally satisfactory compliance with regulations and conditions of authorisation. Nevertheless, some non-compliance issues were raised during these inspections, and the NNR continues to monitor the corrective actions against these.

## **4.14. Regulatory warnings or directives to stop work**

There were no directives issued to stop work at Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility during the period under review.

## **4.15. Regulatory capacity and number of appointed inspectors**

During the reporting period, the regulatory staff assigned to the regulation of activities related to Necsa Vaalputs site comprised of six (6) analysts supported by a further ten (10) analysts from RITS and five (5) appointed inspectors. The NNR uses appropriate external technical support organisations to assist with technical services as and when needed.



#### **4.16. Appeals Chief Executive Officer or the Board**

There were no appeals concerning the Vaalputs site during the period under review.

#### **4.17. NRWDI Application for nuclear installation licence to operate the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility**

NRWDI had previously submitted an application for a nuclear installation licence to operate the Vaalputs National Radioactive waste Disposal facility

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the provisions for compliance with section 30 of the NNR Act on Strict Liability for nuclear damage, and the required staffing levels and transitional arrangements of NRWDI with Necca. A recommendation regarding the NRWDI application for Nuclear Installation Licences to operate Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Repository will be submitted to the NNR Board subcommittee NSTC for consideration in the next reporting cycle.



## 5. Regulation of NORM



Radionuclides are present in all minerals and raw materials of natural origin, the most important of which, for the purposes of radiation protection, are those in the U-238 Th-232 decay series and K-40. These materials are commonly referred to as NORM. In some materials, the levels of NORM are significantly higher, to the extent that regulatory control may be required for radiation protection purposes.

In terms of the provisions of the NNR Act, the NNR is responsible for exercising regulatory control over facilities and activities handling NORM and issuing of authorisations for the facilities and activities restricted under section 20 of the Act. As per the provisions of section 22 (1) of the Act, facilities and activities handling NORM are authorised by means of a nuclear authorisation in a form of a certificate of registration (COR) or certificate of exemption (COE). The nuclear authorisation (i.e. COR or COE) is issued with conditions which the authorisation holder must comply with. A system of compliance assurance activities (inspections, regulatory exercises and investigations) are conducted at the various holders to assure compliance with the provisions of the Act, associated regulations, conditions of authorisation and approved processes of the authorisation holder.

The NNR currently grants nuclear authorisations for the following types of facilities handling and processing NORM:

- Mining and mineral processing facilities
- Scrap smelters
- Fertiliser manufacturers
- Scrap processors
- Small users
- Service providers

The activities at these facilities include:

- Mining and processing of gold, copper, uranium, heavy minerals and phosphate rock.
- Recycling of scrap material (i.e. ferrous and non-ferrous metal, plastic, stainless steel, etc.) that is contaminated by NORM.
- Small users (i.e. laboratories) conducting tests of small quantities of NORM samples for verification of proposed and existing actions, including samples from prospecting activities.
- Service providers (i.e. storage warehouse), supplying clean-up services of radiologically contaminated sites.

## 5.1. Processing of new applications

Facilities and activities where NORM form part of the production operations require authorisation in terms of section 22 (1) of the NNR Act. These facilities and activities are authorised by means of a certificate of registration (COR) or certificate of exemption (COE) depending on factors such as the radiological risk and complexities of the operation in compliance with the Act and associated regulations. In 2024/2025 the NNR issued the following CORs

**Table 33. Processing of new NORM applications**

No.	COR No. Allocated	Applicant Name
1	COR-290	Brinni Beneficiation Technologies (Pty) Ltd
2	COR-305	West Wits Mining MLI (Pty) Ltd
3	COR-307	Taroko Development (Pty) Ltd
4	COR-308	Grindrod Logistics (Pty) Ltd
5	COR-309	Whale Head Minerals (Pty) Ltd
6	COR-310	Ferroglobe South Africa (Pty) Ltd

## 5.2. Surrender of Nuclear Authorisations

In 2024/2025 the NNR issued the letters of recognition for the surrender of authorisations by the following authorisation holders:

- COR-55 Chemrad Services Cc
- COR-88 Mineworkers Recycling Services (Pty) Limited
- COR-200 Uramin-Mago-Lukisa Jv Company (Proprietary) Limited
- COR-204 Black Ginger 394 (Proprietary) Limited

## 5.3. Review of the current conditions of authorisation

During the reporting period the NNR embarked on a review of the conditions of authorisation included in the certificates of registration (CORs) and certificates of Exemption (COE). Consultation with the NORM sector on the revised conditions of authorisation is planned for the 2025/2026 financial year.

## 5.4. Occupational exposure to radiation

The primary radiation exposure pathway to workers in the underground mining environment is via the inhalation of radon progeny and external gamma radiation from the ore body. The regulatory limits that are applicable for all workers classified as occupationally exposed to radiation are:

GENERAL DOSE LIMITS: OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	
Workforce	Dose Limits (SSRP R388)
Average individual worker dose	Effective dose of 20 mSv per year averaged over five consecutive years
Maximum individual worker dose	A (maximum) effective dose of 50 mSv in any single year.

Based on these limits, the NNR requires the authorisation holders to demonstrate that the average effective dose of 20 mSv per year, averaged over five consecutive years and less than 50 mSv per year, are not exceeded. This requires the authorisation holders to have proper dose records of all occupational exposed workers for a rolling five years and implementation of engineering and administrative controls in cases of potential exceedance of these limits.



### 5.4.1. Special Case Mines (SCM)

Mines having a potential dose of 1.7 mSv/month or a projected annual dose exceeding 20 mSv are classified as special case mines. Currently there are four (4) mines reporting monthly occupational exposures to the NNR.

During the period under review, the radiological exposures for these mines classified as special case remain below the annual dose limit of 50 mSv/a and 20 mSv/a average over five consecutive years (2020 to 2024) as illustrated in figures 12 and 13.

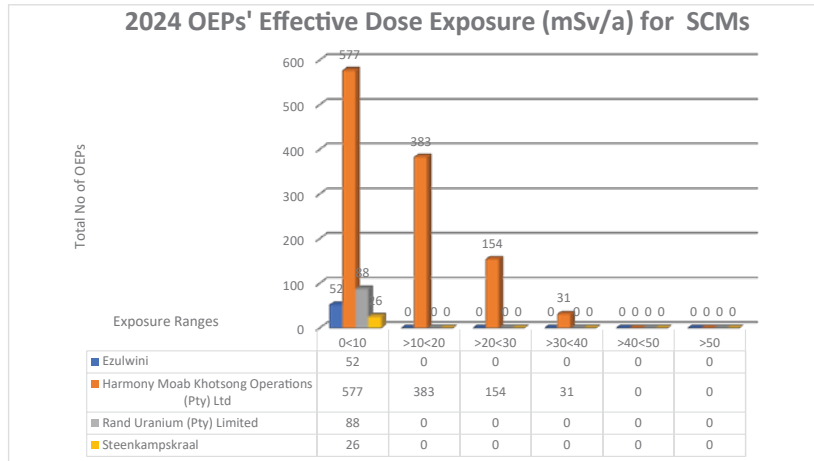


Figure 10: Maximum Annual Effective Dose(mSv/a) for SCMs (2024)

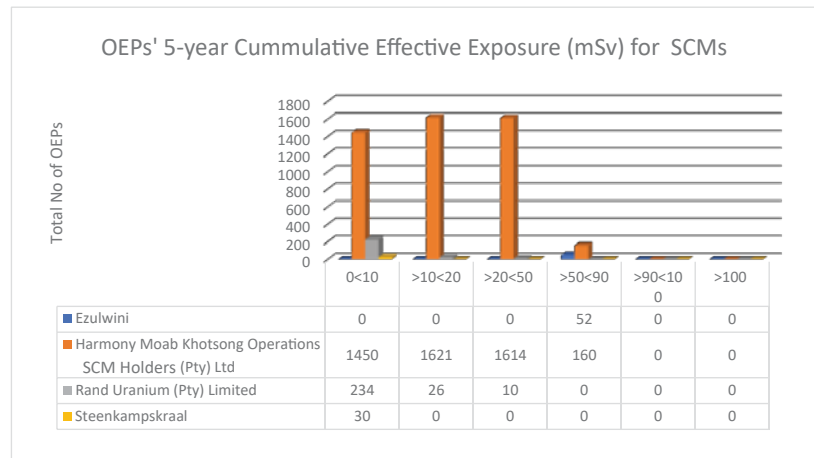


Figure 11: Five (5) consecutive years (2020–2024) cumulative effective dose(mSv/a) for SCMs



### 5.4.2. Non-Special Case Mines (Non-SCMs)

The non-special case mines are those mines/or working areas with the potential monthly dose rate below 1.7 mSv or a projected annual dose that is unlikely to be exceed 20 mSv. These mines are required to report occupational exposures quarterly to the NNR.

During the period under review, the radiological exposures for most areas remain below the annual dose limit of 50 mSv/a and 20 mSv/a averaged over five consecutive years (2020 to 2024) as illustrated in figures 14. The maximum effective dose of 37.17 mSv/a was recorded at Harmony Moab Khotsong Operations (Pty) Ltd (authorisation Holder of COR-279). The NNR continues to monitor the worker doses at the mine and the additional areas that have been included as special case.

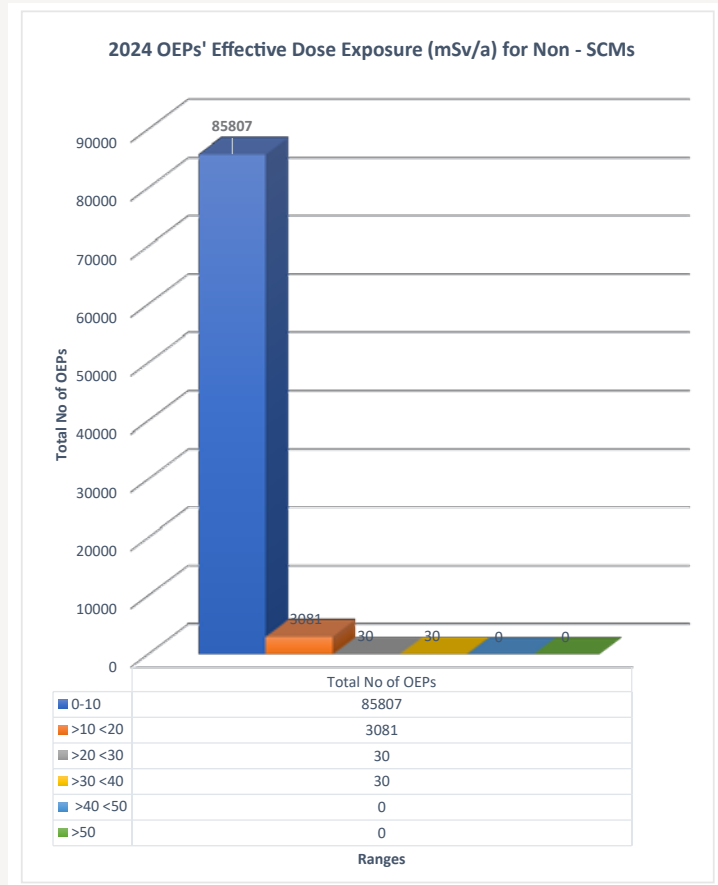


Figure 12: Maximum Annual effective dose (mSv/a) for non-SCMs (2024)

### 5.5. Public exposure to radiation (Environmental Protection)

In accordance with the SSRP, the doses for members of the public must comply with the action specific dose constraint of 0.25 mSv per annum and a dose limit of 1 mSv per annum from all authorised actions. The NNR require the authorisation holders on a five-year frequency to submit the Radiological Safety Assessments for the public and environment to ensure that the authorised actions did not pose any undue health risks to members of the public and the environment. These reports were reviewed by the NNR and the projected public exposures from these authorised actions were all within the public dose limit of 1 mSv.



## 5.6. Transport safety

There were no major events of safety concerns regarding transport of NORM during the period under review. The transportation of radioactive material and contaminated scrap was carried out in accordance with the IAEA transport regulations as adopted by the NNR. Routine transport of surface contaminated objects (SCO-1) scrap material and low specific activity (LSA-1) takes place on a daily basis between authorised facilities. The NNR continued to receive notifications of consignments triggering alarms at gamma drive-through monitors of facilities that are not authorised to handle radioactive materials. For these notifications received, the NNR responds accordingly and/ provide guidance to the facilities.

## 5.7. Radioactive waste safety

There was no safety concerns related to radioactive waste during the period under review. Authorisation holders were required to manage their radioactive waste and associated waste products. Accordingly, condition 1.5 of the COR requires that a waste management programme be submitted to demonstrate compliance with NNR requirements.

The quarterly and annual waste management reports submitted to the NNR demonstrated compliance with the NNR requirements. The summary of waste is presented below.

**Table 34. Total waste reported from all authorisation holders.**

Waste Type	Quantities	Maximum activity	No of consignments
Scrap Material - Restricted	3,26E+06 tons	8011 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup>	33803
Scrap Material - Unrestricted	3,81E+05 tons	1,9 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup>	5412
Gaseous Waste	2,95E+11 m <sup>3</sup>	6,193E+09 Bq/m <sup>3</sup>	16
Liquid Waste	9,36E+11 L	1300 Bq/L	-
Semi-solids	1,40E+09 tons	0,759 Bq/g	-
Solids	3,04E+07 tons	0,042 Bq/g	46945
Other Waste	1,11E+06 tons	8,72 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup>	8649

## 5.8. Safety of sealed radioactive sources

The safety and regulation of radioactive sealed sources at NORM facilities falls outside the scope of the NNR Act. However, any sealed source discovered during NORM compliance inspections/investigations and is suspected to be out of regulatory control is handled safely and reported to the Radiation Control unit of the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA). During the period under review, no sources were discovered by the NNR.

## 5.9. Nuclear incidents/accidents/occurrences reported

There were no reported nuclear incidents or accidents reported during the reporting period.

## 5.10. Regulatory capacity and number of appointed inspectors

During the reporting period, the NORM programme comprising of ten (11) appointed inspectors and four (4) analysts with the support of ten (6) analysts from RITS conducted inspections and assessments of applicants and authorisation holders' submissions to ensure safety of the operations.



## 5.11. Regulatory compliance

In order to verify the degree of compliance with the conditions of nuclear authorisation, the NNR undertakes independent inspections (announced and unannounced), investigations, environmental verification, emergency planning and preparedness exercises and review of compliance reports submitted by authorisation holders.

### 5.11.1. Inspections

A total of 136 inspections were conducted during the reporting period. An additional 2 inspections were completed in response to urgent compliance issues at the respective authorisation holder's sites. These inspections were conducted to verify compliance by the authorised holders with provisions of the NNR Act, regulations articulated in Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices (R388), NNR requirements, various NNR approved programmes and procedures implemented by the holders.

Authorisation holders were required to investigate the root causes of the non-compliances and implementation of corrective and preventive actions. The corrective and preventive actions implemented by the authorisation holders are confirmed during the NNR compliance inspections.

### 5.11.2. Investigations

In 2024/2025 the NNR conducted thirteen (13) regulatory investigations regarding the potential handling of radioactive material without nuclear authorisation. Many of the investigated companies were found to be in contravention of regulation 2.1.1 of Regulations on Safety Standard and Regulatory Practices, R-388 of April 2006 in terms of handling radioactive material with radioactivity concentration levels that above the regulatory exclusion levels:

- a. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation was conducted at UIS Analytical Services situated in Highveld Technopark, Centurion. UIS Analytical Services was previously authorised by the NNR and surrendered the authorisation in 2021. The company was required to cease handling samples containing radioactive material for analysis and apply for an authorisation.
- b. An investigation into possession of radioactive material without an authorisation was conducted at Taung Gold Limited. Taung Gold Limited previously acquired Evander No. 6 shaft and the undisturbed Twistdraai area situated in Mpumalanga province with the intention to dewater and refurbish it for future mining and processing of gold after funding had been raised. The investigation confirmed that there are currently no operations taking place. The company have lodged an application for authorisation which is at advanced stage for consideration by the NNR.
- c. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Amatshe Gold (Pty) Ltd was conducted. The company was directed to suspend operations pending the finalisation of nuclear authorisation application process.
- d. An investigation into possible contravention of NNR Act. No 47 of 1999 by NEO Energy Metals Company into the involvement in uranium exploration activities in Free State and Witwatersrand Basin was conducted. At a meeting convened by the NNR, the company confirmed that there are no exploration activities taking place at the areas under investigation in Free State and Witwatersrand Basin. The company is still in the process of acquiring mining rights and once that is completed, the company will apply for a nuclear authorisation from the NNR before prospecting activities commence.
- e. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Temperature Management Systems (Pty) Ltd was conducted. The investigation revealed that the company was not currently using zircon for its processes, however as part of the NNR survey, one (1) bag of zircon material was discovered at the site. The NNR took samples of the material



for radionuclides analysis at the laboratory. The results from the lab confirmed that radioactivity concentration of the material was above the 0.5 Bq/g exclusion levels. The company was directed to lock the material and apply for a nuclear authorisation.

- f. A follow up investigation was conducted Amatshe Gold (Pty) Ltd previously directed to suspend operations pending the finalisation of nuclear authorisation application process. It was confirmed that there no mining activities are taking place. The company acquired nuclear authorisation
- g. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Southway Container Services CC was conducted at its two sites.
  - i. At the old site, which was used by the company before relocating, a new company was found occupying the site. One bucket of sweepings of zircon material was discovered. The NNR took sample of the material for radionuclides analysis at the laboratory. The results from the lab confirmed that the radioactivity concentration of the material is below the 0.5 Bq/g, consequently the NNR Act does not apply.
  - ii. At the new site of Southway Container Services CC, the zircon material was spread out on the ground. The NNR took sample of the material for radionuclides analysis at the laboratory. The results from the lab confirmed that the radioactivity concentration of the material is above the 0.5 Bq/g. The company was directed to collect material into bags and lock the material into the container and apply for a nuclear authorisation for the clean-up activities of the site.
- h. An investigation was conducted at Barberton Gold Mine regarding the potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation. During the investigation soil and water samples were collected, at various areas including the tailing storage facilities (TSFs), return water dams and waterways downstream of operations. These samples have been submitted for radionuclide analysis at the NNR laboratory. Furthermore, the NNR conducted radon screening measurements at 2 underground areas. The company was requested to conduct a detailed radiological safety assessment of the operations and submit a report for review by the NNR. The final assessment will be done once the radioanalytical results are received from the laboratory.
- i. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Bureau Veritas cc was conducted. It was discovered during the investigation that the zircon material was removed and transported to the authorised site. Consequently, no directive was issued to the company.
- j. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Cosco Shipping Logistics Africa (Pty) Ltd warehouse was conducted. Cosco is among the facilities that were discovered by the ongoing South African Police Services (SAPS) investigations for the theft of zircon and rutile material from Richards Bay Minerals (RBM) Pty Ltd (nuclear authorisation holder of COR-26). The members of the national task team of the South African Police Services (SAPS) accompanied the NNR inspectors to the site. One (1) bag containing about half a ton of soil material was discovered at the site and the material was confirmed as radioactive above the regulatory limit of 0.5 Bq/g exclusion levels. The NNR took samples of the material for radionuclides analysis at the laboratory. Since material fall under the SAPS task team of potential theft from RBM, the company was directed to secure the bag that contained the radioactive material until the process by SAPS of identifying where material originated is completed.
- k. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Opulent Minerals (Pty) Ltd was conducted. The investigation was triggered by a letter from RBM to the NNR indicating that the product found at Opulent was confirmed through SAPS investigations that it belongs to RMB. The NNR is requested to assist in informing the Sheriff of Krugersdorp Court that product stored by Opulent Minerals (Pty) Ltd may be hazardous and regulated by the NNR Act 47 of 1999. The NNR inspectors were accompanied by the national task team of the South African Police Services (SAPS) and the representative of Sheriff of Krugersdorp Court. The surveyed material on site confirmed that some of the stored is radioactive above the 0.5 Bq/g exclusion levels. The NNR took



samples of the material for radionuclides analysis at the laboratory and the company was directed to ensure that the warehouse continues to be locked, and access is restricted until further instructions are issued by the NNR upon receipt of the full radionuclide results from the laboratory. The material is currently under investigation by the SAPS.

- l. An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material without an authorisation by Upward Spiral (Pty) Ltd was conducted. Upward Spiral obtained a mining permit from the Department of Mineral Resources to mine Grootvlei Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs). The Grootvlei Proprietary Mines Limited Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs) were previously authorised by the NNR under Certificate of Registration (COR-47). The investigation revealed that the facility was in possession of tailing storage facilities that associated naturally occurring radioactive nuclides of uranium and thorium and its progeny. The NNR took samples of the material for radionuclides analysis at the laboratory. The company was directed to apply for a nuclear authorisation by end of March 2025.
- m. An investigation was conducted at from Cronimet RSA (Pty) Ltd an authorisation holder of COR-149. This investigation was prompted by notification received from South African Health Products Regulatory Authority containing an IAEA Incident & Trafficking Database (ITDB) incident report. The report indicated that in a consignment load destined for Cronimet Holland B.V. in the Netherlands, a stainless-steel piece of pipe with solid (NORM) material was detected to have an activity concentration of 1,64MBq and 1,7µSv/h by the Dutch Custom's (Border entry) Radiation Portal Monitor. The incident report indicated that the detected scrap metal originated from Cronimet RSA (Pty) Ltd an authorisation holder of COR-149. During the investigation, the authorisation holder confirmed that the concerned consignment of 19880 kg (19,88 Tonne) of 304 stainless steel in a container number MSNU 324658-0 with a seal MSC FX31785319 was released from its site on 19 August 2024 with no radiation detected by the radiation drive-through monitor. The scan from the radiation drive-through monitor was provided and inspected. The consignment was dealt in accordance with the Dutch legislation on radiation protection. The authorisation holder was further instructed to continue to monitor their facility for any radioactive scrap metal during the sorting and segregation process and further submit an occurrence notification report on the reported incident as detected by the Dutch Custom's (Border entry) Radiation Portal Monitor.

## 5.12. Environmental verification samples

There were 318 environmental samples collected on the downstream of the authorised facilities and activities for independent verification purposes. Two samples were not collected due to the sampling point being dry. Based on the radio analysis results, the NNR enforces compliance in the interest of protection of persons, properties and the environment, and to inform future environmental sampling programmes.

## 5.13. Nuclear Emergency Planning and preparedness

During the reporting period an emergency exercise was conducted at Nuclear Fuel Corporation of South Africa (NUFCOR) issued with COR-16 to test the readiness of the authorisation holder on the implementation of the emergency response plan related to the transport of uranium oxide (yellow cake) to the ports destined for oversea for further processing. During the exercise minor non-compliance were raised. The authorisation holder was required implement the corrective and preventive action. The corrective and preventive actions implemented by the authorisation holders were confirmed during the NNR compliance inspections.

## 5.14. Competency and sufficiency of the authorisation holder workforce to work safely

As part of compliance with the conditions of authorisation and to ensure radiation safety is implemented, the authorisation holders are required to appoint adequate number of competent, qualified and trained staff to carry out the functions associated with radiation protection for facilities and activities as well as to oversee



that all radiation related activities are performed in accordance with NNR approved processes and procedures. These appointments are submitted to the NNR for acceptance and as when they are changes.

### 5.15. Regulatory enforcements issued

A graded approach is followed when applying enforcement actions on the identified non-compliances. During the reporting period twelve (12) enforcement actions in a form of directives were issued as follow:

- a. A directive was issued to Foskor, COR-27 in Richards Bay requiring them to cease the release of precipitate slurry above the exclusion level to, Solfos CC, a company that have not obtained authorisation from the NNR Solfos.
- b. A directive was issued to UIS Analytical Services requiring them to cease handling samples containing radioactive material for analysis and apply for an authorisation from the NNR.
- c. A directive was issued to Amatshe Gold (Pty) Ltd to cease all operations involving processing of radioactive material for gold mining until a nuclear authorisation is issued by the NNR.
- d. A directive was issued to Tau Lekoa Gold Mining Company (Pty) Ltd (COR-265) to (i) suspend sending workers to the underground working areas until the monitoring controls are put in place. (ii) suspend activities at the Silo (storage area of the ore from underground) until the safety report has been conducted and the are reclassified.
- e. A directive was issued to Mine Waste Solution (Pty) Ltd (COR-30) for for donating a waste rock dump to the community of Stilfontein without approval from the NNR. The authorisation holder was required to not to allow the processing of the waste rock dump until a radiological safety assessment for the clearance of the waste rock is submitted, reviewed and approved by the NNR.
- f. A directive was issued to Ncamiso Trading (Pty) Ltd (COR-284) to cease the release of waste rock material to unauthorised company, Amatshe Gold (Pty) Ltd that is still in process of obtaining an authorisation from the NNR.
- g. A directive was issued to Temperature Management Systems (Pty) Ltd to stop handling and lock the radioactive material and apply for a nuclear authorisation for the clean-up of the site.
- h. A directive was issued to Grindrod Logistics (Pty) Ltd - for the possession of radioactive material at the site without authorisation and further to cease operations for handling radioactive material.
- i. A directive was issued to Southway Container Services CC to stop handling and lock the radioactive material and apply for a nuclear authorisation for the clean-up of the site.
- j. A directive was issued to Opulent Minerals (Pty) Ltd to ensure that the warehouse continues to be locked and that access to the warehouse is restricted until further instructions are issued by the NNR upon receipt of the full radionuclide results from the laboratory.
- k. A directive was issued to Upward Spiral (Pty) Ltd to apply for a nuclear authorisation.
- l. A directive was issued to CAPM Tau Mine (Pty) Ltd to cease all operations until a nuclear authorisation is issued by the NNR.



## 5.16. Appeals to the Chief Executive Officer or the Board

There were no appeals during the period under review.

### Research work on regulatory control of existing NORM exposures

In South Africa, the members of the public may be exposed to radiation because the land they live on may be contaminated with radioactive mine residues or exposed due to natural occurrence of elevated levels of natural radionuclides. Furthermore, those who live on contaminated land are at risk of exposure to elevated levels of radon, especially indoors.

During the reporting period the NNR completed a study to evaluate the indoor radon concentrations in homes and buildings to determine the indoor radon levels and if regulatory control is needed. Indoor radon measurements were conducted across the Gauteng, Northwest, Free State, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, Northern Cape, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, and radon data was received for 3 280 radon detectors. The radon concentrations were compared with the international (IAEA) reference level of 300 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, which is the radon concentration level above which action is recommended to be considered. The majority of recorded radon concentrations—93.66%—were below 100 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, while 4.48% fell between 101 to 200 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, and 0.76% ranged from 201 to 300 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>, totalling 99% of the 3 280 measurements. This implies that nationwide regulatory control of indoor radon is not warranted.

During the survey, one radon prone area was identified in Moses Kotane Local Municipality in North West Province with 30 measurements in excess of a reference level of 300 Bq/m<sup>3</sup> which may be attributed to the area's geology of Ledig Foyaite which contains high concentration of low-grade uranium and thorium, which falls within the Pilanesberg Complex. In other surveyed provinces five measurements exceeding the reference level were measured, in Gauteng (1 detector), Western Cape (1 detector), Mpumalanga (1 detector) and Northern Cape (2 detectors). Further evaluation of the homes to evaluate factors that attributed to the exceeded levels will be conducted.

As part of the stakeholder engagements consultations meetings were held with the following stakeholders:

- a. South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)
- b. West Rand Local Municipality
- c. National Regulator for Compulsory Specification
- d. National Home Builders Registration Council
- e. Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM)
- f. Gauteng Department of Agric and Rural Development (GDARD)
- g. Council for the Built Environment (CBE)
- h. Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)

Furthermore, the NNR conducted five (5) radioactive contamination assessments on sites suspected to be contaminated by historical activities. The preliminary survey results indicate no further regulatory actions warranted.



## 6. Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services

### 6.1. Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercise (RNEE)

#### 6.1.1. KNPS RNEE



2024 Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercise: Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

The NNR conducted a RNEE at Koeberg Nuclear Power Station on 19 November 2024. The exercise evaluated the implementation of both KNPS and City of Cape Town emergency plans together with their respective emergency procedures for on-site and off-site response. All the identified response locations were manned for the duration of the exercise. The exercise specifically aimed to evaluate aspects such as notification and activation of responders, communication arrangements, implementation of protective actions and protection of emergency workers

The regulatory exercise scenario simulated an accidental release of radioactive material from the reactor. A total of sixteen findings (nine non-compliances and seven observations) were identified in the 2024 RNEE at KNPS. Based on the findings the communication with broadcasting organisations and protection for some off-site emergency workers need improvement. Although non-compliances and observations were identified, the overall response to the evaluated specific objectives indicates that the Integrated Koeberg Nuclear Emergency Plan remains viable for the protection of persons, property, and the environment. There has been an improvement in the overall offsite response locations, since the previous exercise. However, the identified non-compliances must be addressed to ensure compliance with the emergency response plan and procedures.

KNPS is in the process of implementing the corrective actions for the identified exercise deficiencies as identified by the NNR during the exercise.

### 6.1.2. NUFCOR RNEE



2024 Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercise: NUFCOR

The NNR conducted a RNEE at NUFCOR on 30 July 2024. The exercise evaluated the on-site and off-site response organisations' emergency preparedness and response arrangements, relevant procedures, equipment, resources, capabilities of response personnel in performing assigned responsibilities, decision-making, implementation of protective actions, communication with the off-site authorities and the public, and the ability of individuals and response organisations to work in a coordinated manner.

The scenario simulated a road accident involving a truck carrying a consignment of drums containing Uranium Ore Concentrate (UOC), traveling from the NUFCOR plant to City Deep along the N12 Highway. A total of 23 findings (14 non-compliances and 9 observations) were identified in the 2024 regulatory emergency exercise at NUFCOR. Based on the findings, media release, broadcasting and communication with the public require improvement. Although deficiencies and areas for improvement, in the form of non-compliances and observations, were identified, it is concluded, based on the overall response to the evaluated specific objectives, that the NUFCOR Emergency Plan remains viable for the protection of persons and the environment. NUFCOR is in the process of implementing the corrective actions for the identified exercise deficiencies as identified by the NNR during the exercise.

## 6.2. Regulatory Standards

During the reporting period, the NNR continued to review and update the proposed draft general nuclear safety regulations (GNSR) against the NNR Amendment Bill provisions, latest international standards and its own regulatory experience. The NNR Amendment Bill was assented to the National Nuclear Amendment Act (Act No. 26 of 2024) on 20 December 2024, although the Act will come into operation on a future date to be determined by the President by Proclamation in the Gazette.

A number of internal workshops have been attended by Executives, Senior Managers, Legal and identified senior staff from all technical departments in order to review and update the GNSR. The updates had to take into account the provisions of the new National Nuclear Amendment Act, latest international standards and its NNR's regulatory experience, phrasing of legal requirements and their practical implementation amongst others. This review also identified areas or topics that will form part of the Specific Nuclear Safety Regulations (SNSR), Regulatory Guides and Position Papers, which will be developed in future phases.

In preparation for potential licensing of new nuclear power technologies, the NNR has progressed the international benchmarking and gap analysis of existing standards against other regulators and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards, particularly addressing safety issues that might play a role in Small Modular Reactors (SMR) licensing. This has culminated in the revision and improvement of the proposed draft specific nuclear safety regulations for nuclear facilities to envelope SMR aspects. Furthermore, the SMR readiness report was approved by the Board. This report provides an overview of the activities undertaken to prepare the NNR for the licensing and regulation of SMRs, including outcomes of the literature study, benchmarking of standards, and review of current NNR regulations, to demonstrate the NNR's readiness for licensing and regulating SMRs.

While good progress was made in improving the regulatory framework for the licensing of SMR, including the internal awareness on this technology, more work is still required in order to keep with the evolving nature of this technology, and the different approaches from various regulators worldwide. NNR also keeps abreast with the IAEA developments in the topics and senior staff members participate in international conferences and workgroups on the licensing of SMRs.

An internal guide for regulatory review and assessment of operation of nuclear facilities was developed and approved. Furthermore, the development of an internal guideline to formulate a basis to invoke the public consultation to applicants for Certificate of Registration. This will enhance consistency in the application of the provisions of section 22 (2) of the Act

## 6.3. National Dose Register (NDR)

The NDR is managed by the NNR with oversight from the NDR National Steering Committee consisting of regulatory bodies, dosimetry providers and authorisation holders. During the reporting period, the NNR and other South African regulatory authorities further progressed the implementation of the NDR to improve the storage of occupational exposures accrued at authorised facilities.

The NNR encourages data providers to upload exposure records periodically and verify such uploads. Training is provided by NNR to data providers on a quarterly basis and troubleshooting support on a weekly basis. Enhancements on the NDR are being considered for implementation, including software upgrades, data migration and reporting.



## 6.4. IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) Mission Project

During the reporting period, the NNR closed out all the remaining recommendations and suggestions contained in the IAEA IRRS Mission Report following the conduct of the IRRS Mission to South Africa in December 2016. Major milestones achieved during the reporting period relating to the Action Plan include, among others, proposed improvements on the General Nuclear Safety Regulations (GNSR) to incorporate developments in IAEA standards, the roll-out a source register, further development of technical assessment guides, gathering information on the retrieval of archived regulatory historical regulatory data, and preparatory work for implementation of the graded approach throughout the regulatory framework.

In accordance with the IAEA IRRS guidelines, a follow up mission is typically conducted in four years after the initial mission. Therefore, NNR in consultation with SAHPRA and DMRE agreed to propose a full scope mission. An official request was submitted to the DEE to propose to the IAEA the conduct of the next full-scope IRRS Mission in South Africa in 2028.

## 6.5. Environmental Surveillance and Analysis

As part of the NNR compliance assurance and independent verification processes, the NNR Environmental Surveillance Laboratory received environmental samples collected from various regulated facilities and activities. During the reporting period, 453 verification samples including the adhoc samples were scheduled for analysis using various techniques, including gamma spectrometry, alpha spectrometry, and liquid scintillation counting (LSC). All the analyses were successfully completed and reported to the program to assess if there is evidence of build-up of radioactivity in the environment.. To support the validity and reliability of its results, the laboratory also conducted internal audits and successfully participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) ALMERA proficiency testing schemes for alpha spectrometry, specifically focusing on uranium and radium analysis. Overall, the NNR's results met the IAEA criteria, and any deviations were addressed in accordance with internal NNR procedures.

In June 2024, the IAEA donated a new gamma spectrometry system to the NNR under the TC project IAEA SAF9008. The project covered the costs associated with delivery to the NNR laboratory, as well as installation, testing, and staff training. The system was assembled and commissioned at the NNR Laboratory in August 2024, and all laboratory personnel received training on the new gamma spectrometry system during the same month. The new gamma spectrometry system is currently in use to improve overall efficiency and improving the turnaround times.

## 6.6. Accreditation of the NNR Laboratory

In October 2023, the NNR Environmental Surveillance Laboratory achieved its initial accreditation for gamma spectrometry methods under the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard with facility number T0928 by the South African National Accreditation Systems (SANAS). To ensure continued compliance with this standard, a six-month and twelve-month surveillance assessments were held in March 2024 and March 2025, respectively. These assessments were conducted to verify continued compliance with the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 requirements. Following these assessments, action plans were developed to address the non-conformities identified. All proposed corrective actions for the six-month surveillance assessments conducted in March 2024 were submitted and accepted by SANAS and non-conformities were subsequently cleared.

The Laboratory is currently implementing a five-year accreditation programme aimed at extending its existing scope of accreditation. This programme includes the addition of Alpha Spectrometry and Liquid Scintillation Counting. During the reporting period, the laboratory validated the method for the determination of uranium, thorium, and radium using alpha spectrometry and participated in the IAEA proficiency testing scheme to confirm the method's suitability for its intended purposes and to ensure the reliability of the results.



## 6.7. Centre for Nuclear Safety and Security

The CNSS is mandated to collaborate, develop and enhance nuclear safety and security capabilities to support nuclear regulatory decision-making. The work conducted by CNSS is governed by a Memorandum of Agreement signed between the NNR and University of Pretoria (NNR/UP MoA), designating the University of Pretoria as the host institution for CNSS. In addition, during the reporting period, the NNR completed the final year of the implementation of the ministerial approval to pilot a fee-charging model for services rendered by the CNSS.

Key projects and initiatives implemented in 2024/25 are summarised under the respective pillars of CNSS operations as follows:

### CNSS Strategic Partnerships

The CNSS successfully completed the third (3<sup>rd</sup>) renewal of the NNR/UP MoA. The agreement designates UP as the Host Institution for CNSS is valid until March 2026. The NNR will continue to benefit from the agreement through access to various facilities and infrastructure located within the university such as, hosting of dedicated server providing access to critical codes that were developed in collaboration with North Carolina State University (NCSU) and hosting the CNSS Programme Office.

The CNSS continuously maintains active Partner Institutions agreements with local and international universities. The CNSS has an active Project Funding Agreement with the North West University (NWU) and University of Witwatersrand (WITS) for supporting regulatory research projects and development of short learning programmes in nuclear and radiation safety and security. These agreements involve recruitment of postgraduate students in field nuclear science and engineering. CNSS has formalised and implemented agreements with international institutions such as European Commission (EC), World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS) and North Carolina State University (NCSU). The benefits gained from these agreements includes, training opportunities, technical visits and workshops in the areas and activities that are within the purview of the NNR regulatory framework.

### Regulatory Research and Development

The function of the Regulatory Research and Development (RRD) pillar of CNSS is to establish regulatory research infrastructure and enhance capacity within the NNR by conducting regulatory research projects in collaboration with internal and external stakeholders. The goal is to support regulatory decisions making and enable continuous safety improvements goals. In the last financial year, the following scope of work was undertaken by CNSS dedicated staff in collaboration with other NNR technical divisions and partner institutions (i.e., local and international universities) covering the following aspects:

During the reporting period, the following regulatory research outputs were produced in environmental applications:

- National indoor radon measurement and database development.
- Radon monitoring around uranium mines.
- Environmental radiological assessment of uranium (U) and thorium (Th) series, Potassium (40K), etc.

The following regulatory research outputs supported the development of the licensing framework for small modular reactors, namely:

- Investigation of accident tolerant fuel and cladding materials for light water reactor applications.



## Technical and Scientific Services

The function of the Technical and Scientific Services (TSS) pillar of CNSS is to provide technical and scientific support to NNR by leveraging the technical capacity of CNSS partner institutions. The ultimate purpose is to support regulatory decisions-making.

The following technical and scientific services supported the licensing of new nuclear sites as well as licensing of Long-Term Operation of Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant, namely:

- Independent verification and assessment of baseline geohydrological and radiological characteristics for proposed Thyspunt nuclear site.
- Independent verification and assessment of baseline radiological characteristics for the proposed Duynefontyn nuclear site.
- Qualification of seismic bearings for Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant. Development of independent verification capabilities using probabilistic safety assessment (PSA) models.

## Education and Training

Under the Education and Training (E&T) pillar, CNSS develops training materials, coordinates and hosts training workshops to develop and enhance the technical capacity of regulatory staff. These activities form part of the development of an in-house training programme for NNR staff. This programme features the train-the-trainer initiative to support the long-term technical sustainability of CNSS.

The E&T pillar utilises process steps and principles endorsed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for implementing a systematic approach to training (SAT) as briefly outlined below:

- Analysis – identifying required competencies, training needs and partners for co-development and offering of training and qualifications.
- Design – developing learning evaluation strategies and learning plans and objectives.
- Development – developing training materials.
- Implementation - training is offered in a specific training environment using training materials.
- Evaluation - the training programme is continuously evaluated through data collected during each phase and feedback mechanisms incorporated for continuous improvement.

Apart from the development of training materials through the technical cooperation project between NNR and European Commission, which is discussed in the next subsection, the development of training materials under the Education and Training (E&T) pillar of CNSS was undertaken by involving experts from four CNSS partner institutions, namely, University of Pretoria (UP), North-West University (NWU), North Carolina State University (NCSU), World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS).

The following activities were achieved during the reporting period:

- Development of three nuclear modules for the fourth-year engineering curriculum
- Development three short learning programmes for NNR staff and industry practitioners

Development of one short learning programme on Management of Nuclear security during transport of radioactive materials.



## 6.8. Report on technical cooperation project between NNR and European Commission



*2024 International technical training workshop in Bulgaria and study tour in Germany*

As part of the ongoing regulatory capacity building partnership between the European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships and the NNR, a series of technical training workshops and a study tour were successfully implemented to strengthen technical expertise and promote the exchange of best practices between international experts and NNR staff.

Some of the key achievements accomplished during the reporting period include:

- Completion of training programme on “Ageing Management” of nuclear facilities
- Participation in the peer review process on fire hazards (ENSREG TPR 2)
- Participation in a series of training workshops on fire hazards, safety assessment and use of safety assessment codes, emergency preparedness response, development of regulatory documents as well as training topics related to the regulation of NORM
- Participation in a study tour on Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Implementation of a Fellowship programme on Safety Assessment Software Codes.

Through the various initiatives and activities implemented under this European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation project, NNR participants expressed an increased level of confidence in the knowledge gained and welcomed the hands-on exercises that complemented the training sessions. This knowledge strengthened the NNR regulatory competence for conducting reviews and assessments, conduct of inspections as well as development of regulatory documents.



## 7. Public Communication, Engagement, and Outreach

The NNR remains steadfast in its commitment to transparency, accountability, and proactive engagement with all stakeholders. The NNR's communication and outreach initiatives are designed to foster trust, enhance public understanding of nuclear safety, and ensure meaningful participation in regulatory processes.

### 7.1. Stakeholder Involvement in the Regulatory Process



*Koeberg LTO public hearing sessions 2024 in Northern and Western Cape Provinces*

The NNR upholds the highest standards of openness and inclusivity in its regulatory decision-making. Public participation is a cornerstone of the NNR's licensing processes, ensuring that diverse voices are heard and considered. In alignment with national legislation and international best practices, including IAEA guidelines, the NNR facilitates robust stakeholder engagement.

In 2024/25, the NNR demonstrated this commitment through a series of public hearings for the Koeberg LTO. Five sessions were held across the Northern and Western Cape respectively, providing communities with a platform to voice their concerns, ask questions, and contribute to the regulatory process. These hearings underscore the NNR's dedication to transparency and inclusivity in the decision-making process.

## 7.2. Information Sharing and Public Engagement



*Public and stakeholder awareness events 2024*

Public outreach is integral to the NNR's mission of safeguarding people and the environment. By demystifying nuclear safety and amplifying awareness of regulatory activities, the NNR empowers communities with knowledge and fosters informed dialogue. The NNR's outreach efforts are tailored to engage a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including community-based organizations, NGOs, faith-based groups, learners, and the general public.

NNR Outreach Programmes target rural and underserved communities, aimed at motivating learners in STEM subject selection. Collaborative awareness sessions with partner organisations have expanded the programme's reach, inspiring the next generation of science professionals.

The NNR prioritises clear, science-based communication to enhance public understanding of radiation risks and emergency preparedness. Through brochures, interactive exhibits, and targeted campaigns, the NNR equips communities with practical knowledge to navigate nuclear safety topics confidently.

In 2024/25, the NNR held six school outreach events aimed at engaging young minds in nuclear safety and STEM. Seven public awareness exhibitions were held in various provinces aimed at fostering dialogue and enhancing knowledge in nuclear safety. The NNR implemented 16 social responsibility initiatives in support of community empowerment and upliftment.

### 7.3. Public Safety Information Forums

The NNR requires licensees to establish Public Safety Information Forums, where licensees, local municipalities, and emergency responders inform the public about emergency plans and preparedness measures. In 2024/25, the NNR actively participated in PSIF meetings at Koeberg, Pelindaba, and Vaalputs respectively. NNR officials provided updates on regulatory activities and addressed community enquiries during forum meetings.







# PART G



## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This part of the report provides the entirety of the NNR's financial statements, audit opinion and explanatory notes for 2023/24.

### In this part:

- Report of the Auditor-General
- Annual Financial Statements



# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR REGULATOR

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the National Nuclear Regulator set out on pages 117 to 163, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and the statement of cash flow and statement of comparison of budget information with actual information for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Nuclear Regulator as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the public entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Impairment – Trade debtors

7. As disclosed in note 19 to the financial statements, material loss of R10 203 461 was incurred as result of a write-off of irrecoverable debtors.

### Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

8. The board of directors which constitutes the accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the public entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the public entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



## Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 117-163 forms part of my auditor's report.

## Report on the audit of the annual performance report

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programme presented in the annual performance report. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
13. I selected the following programme presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected a programme that measures the public entity's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Nuclear power plant (NPP)	69	This programme conducts regulatory oversight over the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS). It is responsible for reviewing applications, granting authorisations, and verifying compliance with regulatory requirements for nuclear safety and radiation protection. The NPP also issues authorisations for vessels propelled by nuclear power or having radioactive material on board.

14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programme against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the public entity's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
15. I performed procedures to test whether:
  - The indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the public entity's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives.
  - All the indicators relevant for measuring the public entity's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included.
  - The indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements.



- The targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated.
  - The indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents.
  - The reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable.
  - There is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.
16. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
17. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information of programme 2: nuclear power plant (NPP).

### **Report on compliance with legislation**

18. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting authority is responsible for the public entity's compliance with legislation.
19. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
20. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the public entity, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
21. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

### **Other information in the annual report**

22. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
23. My opinion on the financial statements, and the reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
24. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



25. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected, this will not be necessary.

### **Internal control deficiencies**

26. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

27. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

*Auditor - general*

Pretoria  
30 July 2025



## ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

### Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

#### Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected objectives and on the public entity's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

#### Annual financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the public entity's internal control
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a public entity to cease operating as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

#### Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

### Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 50(3); 50(3)(a); 50(3)(b); 51(1)(a)(ii); Section 51(1)(a)(iii); 51(1)(b)(i); 51(1)(b)(ii); Section 51(1)(e)(iii); 52(b); 54(2)(c); 54(2)(d); Section 55(1)(a); 55(1)(b); 55(1)(c)(i); 56; 57(b); Section 57(d); 66(3)(a)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 29.1.1; 29.1.1(a); 29.1.1(c); 29.2.1; Regulation 29.2.2; 29.3.1; 31.2.5; 31.2.7(a); Regulation 33.1.1; 33.1.3
Companies Act 71 of 2008	Section 30(3)(b)(i); 33(1)(a); 45(2); 45(3)(a)(ii); Section 45(3)(b)(i); 45(3)(b)(ii); 45(4); 46(1)(a); Section 46(1)(b); 46(1)(c); 72(4)(a); 75(6); 86(1); Section 86(4); 88(2)(d); 112(2)(a); 129(7)
Companies Act Regulations, 2011	Regulation 30(2); 43(2)(a)
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.2
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.1; 3.4(b); 3.9
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; Regulation 6.3; 6.5; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; Regulation 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; Regulation 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	To provide protection for persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage, through the establishment of safety standards and regulatory practices.
Directors	Mr. Protas Phili (Chairperson) Ms. Dineo Peta (Deputy Chairperson) Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO) Ms. Devinagie Bendeman Mr. Happy Khambule Mr. Katse Maphoto Ms. Margaret Phiri Dr. Nandi Malumbazo Ms. Nomvuyo Bahlekazi Dr. Pathmanathan Naidoo Mr. Paul Heeger
Registered office	Eco Glades Office Park Eco Glades 2, Block G Witch Hazel Avenue Highveld Ext 75, Eco Park, Centurion 0046
Business address	Eco Glades Office Park Eco Glades 2, Block G 420 Witch Hazel Avenue Eco Park, Centurion, Highveld Ext 75 0046
Postal address	P.O Box 7106 Centurion, Eco Park, Highveld Ext 75 Pretoria 0046
Executive Authority	Minister of Electricity and Energy
Bankers	ABSA Bank
Auditors	Auditor General South Africa (AGSA)
Secretary	First Corporate Transfer Secretaries



## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The Directors are required by the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999), to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Directors to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and will be given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Directors to meet these responsibilities, the Accounting Authority sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the entity and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The Directors have reviewed the entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the entity has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The entity is mainly dependent on entity own revenue and government grant for continued funding of operations. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the entity is a going concern and that the entity has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the entity or to invoke section 19 of the NNR Act.

The accounting authority is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the entity, they are supported by the entity's internal auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the entity's annual financial statements. The annual financial statement have been examined by the entity's external auditors and their report is presented on page 117.

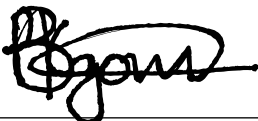


The annual financial statements set out on pages 117-163, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting authority on 31 July 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



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Mr. Protas Phili,  
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



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Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo,  
Chief Executive Officer



## AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

### Directors and Attendance

The Directors and attendance of the Audit and Risk Management Committee are as reflected in the Corporate Governance section of the annual report. The committee is required to meet at least four times per annum as per its approved terms of reference.

### Audit and Risk Management Committee Responsibility

The Audit and Risk Management Committee reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its charter in line with the requirements of sections 51(1)(a)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Treasury Regulations. 27.1. The Audit and Risk Management Committee further reports that it has conducted its affairs in compliance with its charter.

### The Quality of In-Year Quarterly Reports Submitted in Terms of the PFMA

The Audit and Risk Management Committee reviewed the in-year quarterly reports submitted by management during the period under review and it is satisfied with the quality of these reports.

### The Effectiveness of Internal Control

In line with the PFMA requirements, Internal Audit provides the Audit and Risk Management Committee and management with assurance whether or not the system of internal controls is adequate and effective. This is achieved by means of adopting transparent risk management processes and risk based internal audit plans that are reviewed regularly.

From the various reports of the Internal Audit, the audit report on the annual financial statements and the management letter of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), refer to paragraph 30 of the Audit Report, management is continuously putting in place corrective action plans to address weaknesses identified and reported by the Internal Audit. The Audit and Risk Management Committee regularly reviews action plans implemented by management to address the reported weaknesses.

Accordingly, the Audit and Risk Management Committee is satisfied that the system of internal controls over the financial reporting for the period under review was transparent, adequate and effective.

### The Review of Risk Management Processes

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is responsible for the oversight of the risk management function. Management reports to the Audit and Risk Management Committee on the organization's risk management processes. The Audit and Risk Management Committee reviewed the risk management policy, risk management strategy and enterprise risk management plan. The Audit and Risk Management Committee has monitored the implementation of the risk management plan and is generally satisfied with how the risk management processes are being managed.



## Internal Audit

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is satisfied that the internal audit function is operating effectively and that it has addressed the risks pertinent to the entity in its audits.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee has met separately with the Internal Audit to ensure that the function is executed effectively and objectively.

## Evaluation of Annual Financial Statements

The Audit and Risk Management Committee has:

- Reviewed and discussed the audited annual financial statements to be included in the annual report with the Auditor-General South Africa and management;
- Reviewed the management letter issued by Auditor-General South Africa and management's response there to;
- Reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices, where applicable;
- Reviewed the entity's compliance with legal and regulatory provisions; and
- Reviewed significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

## Auditor General South Africa

The Audit and Risk Management Committee has met with the Auditor General South Africa to ensure that there are no unresolved issues of concern.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee recommended the approval of the audited Annual Financial Statements by the Board.



**Ms. Margaret Phiri**

Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Management Committee

31 July 2025



## DIRECTORS' REPORT

THE DIRECTORS ARE SUBMITTING THEIR REPORT AND THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE NNR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025 IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 55 OF PFMA ACT 1 OF 1999.

### 1. Incorporation

The National Nuclear Regulator is listed as a national public entity in Schedule 3 Part A of the Public Finance Management Act, (Act 1. of 1999, as amended). It was established in terms of Section 3 of the National Nuclear Regulator Act, (Act No 47 of 1999). It is engaged in activities at the highest professional level to provide for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage, through the establishment of safety standards and regulatory practices.

### 2. Review of activities

#### Main business and operations

The NNR is engaged in activities aimed at protecting persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage in South Africa.

### 3. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

### 4. Subsequent events

The NNR Board considered and approved the writing off of irrecoverable debt on 15 April 2025, as contemplated in section. 11.4.1 of the Treasury Regulations. The irrecoverable debts were subsequently written off and disclosed under Note: 20 of the financial statements.

### 5. Directors' interest

All directors have submitted general declarations of interest in terms of section 8(10) of the NNR Act No 47 of 1999. These declarations indicate the nature of interest a director, spouse, partner or close family member holds in an entity, including any directorship in a entity classified as a related party to the NNR. No material contracts in which the directors have an interest were entered into in the current financial year.

### 6. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standards Board as the prescribed framework by National Treasury.





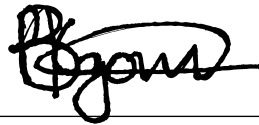
## 12. Auditors

Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) is the permanent auditors of the National Nuclear Regulator in terms of Public Audit Act, Act 25 of 2004.



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Mr. Protas Phili,  
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



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Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo,  
Chief Executive Officer



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Receivables from exchange transactions	8	4,651,982	3,003,447
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	9	484,397	544,691
Cash and cash equivalents	10	205,670,636	183,872,578
		<b>210,807,015</b>	<b>187,420,716</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	135,039,896	124,421,919
Intangible assets	5	1,760,039	1,128,602
		<b>136,799,935</b>	<b>125,550,521</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>347,606,950</b>	<b>312,971,237</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Operating lease liability	6	1,525,286	1,420,893
Payables from exchange transactions	12	6,704,811	11,650,853
Other payables from non-exchange transactions		6,573	26,731
Provisions	11	32,855,057	29,479,808
		<b>41,091,727</b>	<b>42,578,285</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee benefit obligation	7	9,847,020	7,421,735
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>50,938,747</b>	<b>50,000,020</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>296,668,203</b>	<b>262,971,217</b>
<b>Accumulated surplus</b>		<b>296,668,205</b>	<b>262,971,216</b>



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Revenue</b>			
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
Authorisation fees		236,726,331	234,538,011
Application fees		30,596,883	28,093,939
Interest on overdue debtors		659,434	506,791
Actuarial gain		-	1,693,102
Other income	15	12,308,210	9,390,216
Interest received	20	23,010,538	23,339,196
<b>Total revenue from exchange transactions</b>		<b>303,301,396</b>	<b>297,561,255</b>
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
<b>Transfer revenue</b>			
Government grants	14	44,558,000	46,949,000
Revenue in-kind		1,777,119	-
<b>Total revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		<b>46,335,119</b>	<b>46,949,000</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>349,636,515</b>	<b>344,510,255</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	18	(211,019,645)	(206,080,316)
Depreciation and amortisation		(12,872,762)	(11,301,332)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(3,599,123)	(4,959,454)
Debt written off	19	(10,203,461)	(7,707,629)
Actuarial losses		(2,425,285)	-
Goods and services	16	(75,819,250)	(69,960,511)
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>(315,939,526)</b>	<b>(300,009,242)</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>33,696,989</b>	<b>44,501,013</b>



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Figures in Rand	Total net assets
<b>Balance at 01 April 2023</b>	<b>218,470,203</b>
Changes in net assets Surplus (Deficit) for the year	44,501,013
Total changes	44,501,013
<b>Balance at 01 April 2024</b>	<b>262,971,216</b>
Changes in net assets Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	33,696,989
Total changes	33,696,989
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>296,668,205</b>



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Authorisation fees		237,589,695	237,022,856
Application fees		30,191,193	28,093,939
Interest on overdue debtors		328,681	506,791
Other income		417,668	748,684
Interest income		22,982,456	23,337,382
Government grants		44,558,000	46,949,000
		<b>336,067,693</b>	<b>336,658,652</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Compensation of employees		(209,629,619)	(205,325,161)
Goods & Services		(81,799,077)	(75,048,915)
		<b>(291,428,696)</b>	<b>(280,374,076)</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44,638,997</b>	<b>56,284,576</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(21,646,459)	(41,621,324)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	113,968	808,010
Purchase of other intangible assets	5	(1,308,448)	-
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(22,840,939)</b>	<b>(40,813,314)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		21,798,058	15,471,262
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		183,872,578	168,401,316
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>205,670,636</b>	<b>183,872,578</b>



## STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

Budget on Accrual Basis						
Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
<b>Statement of Financial Performance</b>						
<b>Revenue</b>						
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>						
Authorisation fees	234,177,095	2,058,566	236,235,661	236,726,331	490,670	
Application fees	29,728,079	-	29,728,079	30,596,883	868,804	
Interest on overdue debtors	-	-	-	659,434	659,434	32.6
Other income	1,082,222	-	1,082,222	12,308,210	11,225,988	32.1
Interest received	16,208,229	4,438,413	20,646,642	23,010,538	2,363,896	32.2
<b>Total revenue from exchange transactions</b>	<b>281,195,625</b>	<b>6,496,979</b>	<b>287,692,604</b>	<b>303,301,396</b>	<b>15,608,792</b>	
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>						
<b>Transfer revenue</b>						
Government grants	44,558,000	-	44,558,000	44,558,000	-	
Revenue in-kind	-	-	-	1,777,119	1,777,119	32.9
<b>Total revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>	<b>44,558,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,558,000</b>	<b>46,335,119</b>	<b>1,777,119</b>	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>325,753,625</b>	<b>6,496,979</b>	<b>332,250,604</b>	<b>349,636,515</b>	<b>17,385,911</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Compensation of employees	(224,147,521)	10,860,775	(213,286,746)	(211,019,645)	2,267,101	
Depreciation and amortisation	(13,547,486)	140,000	(13,407,486)	(12,872,762)	534,724	
Lease rentals on operating lease	(5,704,844)	(16,790)	(5,721,634)	(3,599,123)	2,122,511	32.8
Debt written off	-	-	-	(10,203,461)	(10,203,461)	32.5
Goods & Services	(95,059,861)	(4,774,877)	(99,834,738)	(75,819,250)	24,015,488	32.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>(338,459,712)</b>	<b>6,209,108</b>	<b>(332,250,604)</b>	<b>(313,514,241)</b>	<b>18,736,363</b>	
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>(12,706,087)</b>	<b>12,706,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,122,274</b>	<b>36,122,274</b>	
Actuarial gains/losses	-	-	-	(2,425,285)	(2,425,285)	32.7
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(12,706,087)</b>	<b>12,706,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,696,989</b>	<b>33,696,989</b>	
Capital Expenditure	(37,688,004)	(850,000)	(38,538,004)	(24,732,026)	13,805,978	32.4
<b>Net Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>(50,394,091)</b>	<b>11,856,087</b>	<b>(38,538,004)</b>	<b>8,964,963</b>	<b>47,502,967</b>	



Total approved budget includes capital expenditure of R38,5 million. This budget amount is not part of the statement of financial performance. The expenditure thereof is also not included in the statement of financial performance. The total surplus for the year, as reported in the Statement of Financial Performance is therefore exclusive of the Capital Expenditure and amounts to R33 696 989. The net operating surplus after taking Capital Expenditure into account is R8 964 963.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The following are the principal accounting policies of the entity which are, in all material respects, consistent with those of the previous year.

The annual financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, except where otherwise specified. The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standard Board, and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, Act No.1 of 1999. These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand. Assets and liabilities or income and expenditure will not be offset, unless it is required or permitted by a standard.

#### 1.1. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

##### **Post-employment medical benefits**

The costs and liabilities of the post-employment medical care benefits are determined using methods relying on actuarial estimates and assumptions. Advice is taken from the independent actuaries relating to the appropriateness of the assumptions. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the statement of financial performance and statement of financial position.

##### **Provision for impairment of receivables**

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the NNR will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The calculation of the amount to be provided for impairment of receivables requires the use of estimates and judgments, refer to note 19.

##### **Annual evaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangibles**

In order to review property, plant and equipment and intangibles for possible impairment, changes in useful life and changes in residual values at the end of each financial year in accordance with GRAP standard, reference is made to historical information and intended use of assets, refer to notes 4 and 5.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the entity may undertake in the future, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.



The presentation of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the financial statements of the entity is dependent upon and is sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that are used as a basis for the preparation of these financial statements. Management has made certain judgments in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies.

## **1.2. Revenue recognition**

Revenue comprises authorisation fees and revenue from special projects, including application fees. Revenue arising from authorisation fees which are published in the Gazette by the Minister on an annual basis is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant arrangement with the holders of authorisation. Revenue from special projects is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed upon with the other party.

## **1.3. Government grants**

Government grants are recognised in profit and loss when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the entity will comply with the conditions associated with the grants.

## **1.4. Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.



Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful life of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight line	Not depreciated
Buildings	Straight line	20-25 Years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10-25 Years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	8-10 Years
Office equipment	Straight line	5-25 Years
IT equipment	Straight line	3-10 Years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Over the lease period
Scientific equipment	Straight line	5-20 Years

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

### 1.5. Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- Is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- Arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- It is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- The cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.



The entity assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Useful life</b>
Computer software, other	1 - 10 years

### **1.6. Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure on item of property plant and equipment and intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance as an expense when incurred.

### **1.7. Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indication that they may be impaired. If indication exist, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount . The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The NNR assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated. The increase in carrying amount of assets attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.



## **1.8. Financial instruments recognition and initial measurement**

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets and liabilities not at fair value, through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. Financial instruments are recognized when the entity becomes a party to their contractual arrangements.

### **Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows have been transferred or have expired or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have passed. All other assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the relevant obligation has either been discharged or cancelled or has expired.

### **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent to initial recognition, the entity classifies financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

### **Gains and losses**

Gains or losses arising from changes in financial assets or financial liabilities carried at amortized cost are recognized in Statement of Financial Performance when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortization process.

### **Financial assets**

The NNR classifies its financial assets into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

The accounting policy for each category is as follows:

#### **Receivables**

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of services to licensed holders. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterpart or default or significant delay in payment) that the NNR will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms of receivable. Trade receivables, which are reported net of such provisions, are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognized within operational expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision. The loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables at reporting date.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents.**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held at call.



## **Financial liabilities**

Bank borrowings are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest-bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. Trade payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### **1.9. Accounting for leases**

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee.

#### **Finance leases - lessee**

Finance leases are recognized as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease. The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Operating leases - lessee**

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognized as an expense and the contractual payments are recognized as an operating lease liability. This liability is not discounted. Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

### **1.10. Employee benefits**

#### **Post-employment benefits**

The NNR provides post-retirement medical aid benefit to certain qualifying employees. The entity's net obligation in respect of defined benefits is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits earned in return for services rendered. The obligation and assets related to each of the post-retirement medical benefits are determined through an actuarial valuation. The assumptions determined by management make use of information obtained from the entity's employment agreements with staff and pensioners, market related returns on similar investments, and market related discount rates and other available information. The assumptions concerning the expected return on asset and expected change in liabilities are determined on a uniform basis, considering long-term historical returns and future estimates of returns and medical inflation expectations. In the event that further changes in assumptions are required, the future amounts of post-retirement benefits may be affected materially. The post-retirement medical liability is unfunded.

The NNR provides a defined contribution plans for all other employees. The post-retirement medical liability is unfunded.



## Defined contribution plans

The entity's funding of the defined contribution plans is charged to employee expenses in the same year as the related service is provided.

The entity provides post-retirement medical aid benefits to qualifying employees. The entity's net obligation in respect of defined benefits is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits earned in return for services rendered.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations, calculated by using the projected unit credit method, as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, unrecognised past service costs, if any, and reduced by the fair value of the related plan assets.

The amount of any gain or loss recognised and reflected as expenses is limited to actuarial losses or gain and past service costs plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan. To the extent that there is uncertainty as to the entitlement to the surplus, no asset is recognised. No gain is recognised solely as a result of an actuarial loss or past service cost in the current period and no loss is recognised solely as a result of an actuarial gain or past service cost in the current period. The entity recognises actuarial gains and losses for all its defined plans in the period in which they occur.

Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are vested, otherwise they are recognised on a straight-line basis over the average period the benefits become vested.

## Short-term employee benefits

The cost of all short term Employee benefits is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. Provision for employee's entitlement to annual leave and performance bonus represents a present obligation which NNR has to pay as a result of employee's services provided to the reporting date. Annual leave is provided for over the period that the leave accrues.

### 1.11. Provisions and contingencies

Management judgment is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring contingent liabilities as set out in Note 24. The probability that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation must be assessed and a reliable estimate must be made of the amount of the obligation.

The entity is required to recognise provisions for claims arising from litigation when the occurrence of the claim is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities provided for legal matters require judgments regarding projected outcomes and ranges of losses based on historical experience and recommendations of legal counsel.

The entity is required to recognise provisions for leave for amount due to employees for unutilised leave days accrued for services rendered to the NNR.

The entity must recognise provisions for performance bonus to all qualifying employees who signed the performance agreements with the NNR at the start of the financial period and remained employed at year-end.

Provisions is however unpredictable and actual costs incurred could differ materially from those estimated at the reporting date.



### **1.12. Commitments**

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash. Disclosure are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments. Commitments for which disclosures is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements.

### **1.13. Going concern assumption**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption that the entity will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

### **1.14. Related Parties**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or to exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

### **1.15. Comparative figures**

Comparative figures are restated in the event of a change in accounting policy or prior period error.

### **1.16. Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Irregular expenditure means expenditure incurred in contravention of, or not in accordance with, a requirement of any applicable legislation, including the PFMA. Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All irregular, and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is charged against income in the period in which it is incurred.

### **1.17. Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transactions. Gains and losses arising from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

### **1.18. Interest received**

Interest is recognised on a time proportionate basis taking into account the principal amount outstanding and the effective interest rate.

### **1.19. Budget information**

GRAP 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, requires entities to provide information on their actual performance against the entity's approved budget. A reconciliation to ensure full compliance with GRAP1 is included as a disclosure note to the financial statements.



## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

### 2. Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice on a basis consistent with the prior year.

### 3. New standards and interpretations

In the current financial year the entity has not adopted any new standards and interpretations that are active for the current financial year, and that are relevant to its operations.

### 4. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	213,750	-	213,750	213,750	-	213,750
Buildings	180,897,790	(76,078,576)	104,819,214	122,478,308	(70,471,447)	52,006,861
Buildings - improvements (WIP)	-	-	-	51,572,509	-	51,572,509
Furniture and fixtures	6,420,711	(3,516,069)	2,904,642	5,933,477	(3,329,672)	2,603,805
Motor vehicles	906,438	(906,438)	-	906,438	(873,841)	32,597
Office equipment	6,458,783	(4,774,588)	1,684,195	5,996,796	(5,366,080)	630,716
IT equipment	32,250,054	(19,128,594)	13,121,460	23,307,460	(17,288,191)	6,019,269
Leasehold improvements	5,343,134	(5,328,473)	14,661	5,343,134	(5,313,812)	29,322
IT equipment - Improvements (WIP)	1,555,402	-	1,555,402	1,555,402	-	1,555,402
Laboratory equipment	24,930,892	(14,204,320)	10,726,572	23,072,976	(13,315,288)	9,757,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>258,976,954</b>	<b>(123,937,058)</b>	<b>135,039,896</b>	<b>240,380,250</b>	<b>(115,958,331)</b>	<b>124,421,919</b>



### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	213,750	-	-	-	-	213,750
Buildings	52,006,861	7,458,751	(495,616)	53,382,519	(7,533,301)	104,819,214
Buildings - improvements (WIP)	51,572,509	1,810,010	-	(53,382,519)	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2,603,805	665,944	(51,608)	-	(313,499)	2,904,642
Motor vehicles	32,597	-	-	-	(32,597)	-
Office equipment	630,716	1,286,531	(16,889)	-	(216,163)	1,684,195
IT equipment	6,019,269	10,301,602	(9,687)	-	(3,189,724)	13,121,460
Leasehold improvements	29,322	-	-	-	(14,661)	14,661
IT Equipment - improvements (WIP)	1,555,402	-	-	-	-	1,555,402
Laboratory equipment	9,757,688	1,900,741	-	-	(931,857)	10,726,572
	<b>124,421,919</b>	<b>23,423,579</b>	<b>(573,800)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,231,802)</b>	<b>135,039,896</b>

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	213,750	-	-	-	213,750
Buildings	58,100,414	-	-	(6,093,553)	52,006,861
Buildings - improvements (WIP)	16,916,573	34,655,936	-	-	51,572,509
Furniture and fixtures	2,877,273	167,369	(88,648)	(352,189)	2,603,805
Motor vehicles	68,157	-	-	(35,560)	32,597
Office equipment	944,849	37,696	(83,697)	(268,132)	630,716
IT equipment	6,649,110	3,385,589	(693,468)	(3,321,962)	6,019,269
Leasehold improvements	43,983	-	-	(14,661)	29,322
IT equipment - improvements (WIP)	-	1,555,402	-	-	1,555,402
Laboratory equipment	8,832,921	1,819,332	(66,214)	(828,351)	9,757,688
	<b>94,647,030</b>	<b>41,621,324</b>	<b>(932,027)</b>	<b>(10,914,408)</b>	<b>124,421,919</b>



The cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment as Work In Progress (WIP) is disclosed per class of asset, in aggregate, as follows:

Buildings - improvements (WIP)	-	51,572,509
IT equipment - improvements (WIP)	1,555,402	1,555,402
	<b>1,555,402</b>	<b>53,127,911</b>

The amount of R51,5 million reported last year for building improvements (work-in-progress) has been transferred to the building account. Refer to note 4 for details. IEAE has donated the NNR with the gamma spectrum to be used for radiation detection as part of technical correlation between the two organisations.

The NNR owns an office building located at Erf 3078 in Highveld, Centurion, Gauteng and land and building located at Erf 3187 in Melkbosch Strand in the Blaauwburg Municipality, Western Cape.

### Other information

A review of the useful economic life of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets was considered both qualitatively and quantitatively during the year. There were no changes affecting the current period.

### Repairs and maintenance

Aggregate of items valued using actual cost	2,552,503	2,626,077
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## 5. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software, other	3,424,015	(1,663,976)	1,760,039	2,209,609	(1,081,007)	1,128,602

### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	1,128,602	1,308,448	(36,049)	(640,962)	1,760,039

### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	1,515,527	(386,925)	1,128,602

## 6. Operating leases

Current liabilities	(1,525,286)	(1,420,893)
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## 7. Employee benefit obligations

The National Nuclear Regulator has retirement employee benefit obligations which consists of:

- Post retirement medical benefit plan
- Defined pension contribution

### Carrying value

Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(9,847,020)	(7,421,735)
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### Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening balance	(6,508,710)	(4,815,608)
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	2,425,285	(1,693,102)
	(4,083,425)	(6,508,710)

### Net expense (gain) recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	11,892	11,096
Interest cost	816,825	934,505
Actuarial (gains) losses	2,416,229	(1,761,001)
Benefits paid	(819,661)	(877,702)
	2,425,285	(1,693,102)

### Calculation of actuarial gains and losses

#### 7.1. Post Retirement Pension Benefit Plan

The NNR no longer has eligible employees for contributions towards the post-retirement defined pension benefits plan. The last employee who was eligible for post-retirement defined pension benefits plan retired in 2022/23 financial year. NNR retirement pension fund acquired a pension policy for employees eligible for the defined benefit plan under policy number (NO. 19516602X0). All risks associated with pension benefit are transferred into the policy.

#### 7.2. Post-retirement medical aid benefit obligation

The NNR has made provision for post-employment medical benefit covering one employee in active employment and six pensioners. The actuarial valuation was determined by 3One Consulting Actuaries, an independent actuary registered with Actuary Society of South Africa. Valuation has been performed in accordance with GRAP 25.

The NNR makes certain contributions to medical funds in respect of current and retired employees. The NNR has terminated future post-retirement medical aid benefits in respect of employees joining after 31 December 1995. The NNR has an obligation to pay 100% of the membership subscriptions for staff members who had retired from the services of the NNR or then (The Council for Nuclear Safety) on or before 30 July 1990 and also for those staff members retiring from the services of the NNR on or after 01 July 1990, who were in the continuous employment of the NNR before 01 July 1990 to the date of retirement.



The NNR introduced a sliding scale for membership subscriptions for staff joining after 01 July 1990. Subsidy reduced step wise from 100% to a minimum of 60% for employees that joined the NNR after 01 July 1990 and 31 December 1995. Eligible employees must be employed by the NNR until retirement age to qualify for the post-retirement medical aid benefit. The most recent actuarial valuation of the benefit was performed as at 31 March 2025.

**Changes in present value of the defined benefits are as follows:**

Opening defined benefit obligation	7,421,735	9,114,837
Current service cost	11,892	11,096
Interest cost	816,825	934,505
Benefits paid	(819,661)	(877,702)
Actuarial gains (losses)	2,416,229	(1,761,001)
	<b>9,847,020</b>	<b>7,421,735</b>

**Actuarial principal assumption used at the reporting date**

Discount rate used	10 %	12 %
Medical inflation rate	7 %	8 %
General inflation rate	5 %	7 %
Post-retirement interest rate	3 %	3 %
Proportion of continuing membership at retirement	100 %	100 %
Proportion of retiring member who are married	90 %	90 %

**In service members**

Age of spouse (Husbands: three years older than wives)	65	65
Mortality of in-service members	SA 85-90 (L)-3 SA SA85-90	SA SA85-90 (L)-3
Mortality of continuation members post retirement	PA (90)-2 Years	PA (90)-2 Years

**Number of members**

Number of members in active employment	1	1
Number of pensioners	6	6
	7	7
Average retirement age	60	60



The most significant assumptions are those relating to the discount rate and medical inflation. It is the relationship between these assumptions that is important for the purpose of the calculations rather than their absolute values. Assumed healthcare cost trends rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in surplus or deficit. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trends rates would have the following effects:

### Sensitivity Analysis

One percentage point increase	10 %	12 %
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	364,340	308,249
Effect on defined benefit obligation	10,211,360	7,729,985
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost discount rate	(708,985)	(461,325)
Defined benefit obligation discount rate	9,138,035	6,960,410
Percentage change effect on defined benefit obligation rate	1	1

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligation	9,847,020	7,421,735	9,114,837	9,253,344	8,978,041
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(2,026,627)	243,171	(201,286)	519,234	253,234

It is the policy of the entity to provide retirement benefits to all its employees. A defined contribution pension fund, which is subject to the rules of the fund and to the Pensions Fund Act exists for this purpose.

### 7.3. Defined contribution plan

It is the policy of the entity to provide retirement benefits to all its employees. A defined contribution pension fund, which is subject to the rules of the fund and to the Pensions Fund Act exists for this purpose.

The entity is under no obligation to cover any unfunded benefits.

The amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans is	22,553,339	22,483,362
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## 8. Receivables from exchange transactions

Trade receivables	3,556,962	1,863,708
Staff advance	12,709	14,093
Deposits and prepayments	1,054,229	967,109
Other receivables	28,082	158,537
	<b>4,651,982</b>	<b>3,003,447</b>

Trade receivables past due but not impaired

Trade receivables which are less than a year past due are not considered to be impaired. At 31 March 2025, R3 556 962 (2024: R1 863 708) were less than a year past due and not impaired.



The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

Current	1,406,867	425,844
3 months past due	253,874	372,732
6 months past due	171,505	47,168
12 months past due	1,724,717	1,017,964

### Trade receivables impaired

As of 31 March 2025, trade receivables of R5 523 225 (2024: R17 546 861) were impaired and provided for. The ageing of these debtors are as follows:

Over 12 months	5,523,225	17,546,861
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### Reconciliation of provision for impairment of trade receivables

Opening balance	17,546,861	25,804,431
Reversal of impairment (recoveries)	(1,820,175)	(549,941)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(10,203,461)	(7,707,629)
	5,523,225	17,546,861

### Reconciliation of trade receivables

Trade receivable before impairment	9,080,187	19,410,569
Provision for impairment	(5,523,225)	(17,546,861)
Total trade receivables after impairments	3,556,962	1,863,708

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in operating expenses in surplus or deficit (refer to note 20). Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering the amount. The NNR's policy is to provide for impairment on receivables which are more than 365 days outstanding. Interest on outstanding debt, over 30 days after the issuance of invoice, is calculated on the daily balance owing and compounded monthly. The interest rate is determined by the Minister of Finance in terms of section 80 of the PFMA 1999, (Act no. 1 of 1999). The prevailing interest rate charged as at 31 March 2025 was 11%.

## 9. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Other receivables from non-exchange revenue	484,397	544,691
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## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	4,636	10,659
Bank balances	1,144,845	1,240,129
Short-term deposits	204,521,155	182,621,790
	<b>205,670,636</b>	<b>183,872,578</b>

## 11. Provisions

### Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Addition (Reversal) during the year	Total
Legal fees	-	2,004,260	-	-	2,004,260
Annual Leave	8,950,299	5,920,771	(5,416,495)	-	9,454,575
Annual performance bonus	20,529,509	21,396,221	(20,515,427)	(14,081)	21,396,222
	<b>29,479,808</b>	<b>29,321,252</b>	<b>(25,931,922)</b>	<b>(14,081)</b>	<b>32,855,057</b>

### Reconciliation of provisions - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Addition (Reversal) during the year	Total
Annual Leave	9,170,495	4,944,092	(5,164,288)	-	8,950,299
Performance Bonus	19,539,981	20,529,509	(20,005,687)	465,706	20,529,509
	<b>29,479,808</b>	<b>29,321,252</b>	<b>(25,931,922)</b>	<b>(14,081)</b>	<b>32,855,057</b>

### Legal fees provisions

The appeal of the National Nuclear Regulator (Case no 966/2023) was dismissed with costs. The NNR would be required to pay a former Director costs which would be determined by the taxing master.

### Provision for annual leave

The leave provision represents management's best estimate of the NNR's liability for leave based on the NNR's approved leave policy. Leave provision represents the amount due to employees for unutilised leave days accrued for services rendered to the NNR as of 31 March 2025.

### Performance bonus

Performance bonus represents management's best estimate of bonus potentially payable to qualifying NNR employees who signed the performance agreement with the NNR for financial year ending 31 March 2025. Performance target is set by the Board at the beginning of each financial year, and employees'



performance scores are linked to the overall performance of the NNR. Management has reasonably provided for a bonus in accordance with bonus payment structure of the 2023/24 financial year.

The payment of bonus is discretionary in terms of the NNR policy and is only due and payable after declaration and approval by the Board.

## 12. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	3,884,774	9,310,959
Accruals - Trade Creditors	942,388	481,711
Accruals - Staff Accounts	114,564	114,135
13th Cheque accrual	1,763,085	1,744,048
	<b>6,704,811</b>	<b>11,650,853</b>

## 13. Revenue

Authorisation fees	236,726,331	234,538,011
Application fees	30,596,883	28,093,939
Interest on overdue debtors	659,434	506,791
Actuarial gain	-	1,693,102
Other income	12,308,210	9,390,216
Interest received	23,010,538	23,339,196
Government grants	44,558,000	46,949,000
Revenue in-kind	1,777,119	-
	<b>349,636,515</b>	<b>344,510,255</b>

**The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:**

Authorisation fees	236,726,331	234,538,011
Application fees	30,596,883	28,093,939
Interest on overdue debtors	659,434	506,791
Actuarial gain	-	1,693,102
Other income	12,308,210	9,390,216
Interest received	23,010,538	23,339,196
	<b>303,301,396</b>	<b>297,561,255</b>

**The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:**

### Transfer revenue

Government grants	44,558,000	46,949,000
Revenue in-kind	1,777,119	-
	<b>46,335,119</b>	<b>46,949,000</b>



## 14. Government grants

### Operating grants

Government grant	44,558,000	46,949,000
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## 15. Other income

Other sundry income	252,527	907,853
Reversal of impairment (recoveries)	12,023,637	8,257,570
Bad debts recovered	32,046	224,793
	<b>12,308,210</b>	<b>9,390,216</b>

## 16. Goods and services

Advertising	853,701	2,135,552
Property rates & municipal charges	2,318,473	2,422,015
Auditor's fees	2,745,588	2,340,364
Cleaning	1,053,782	864,134
Consulting and professional fees	11,463,508	12,150,422
Consumables	982,300	924,377
Insurance	460,667	162,573
Community development and training	3,655,551	2,717,903
Conferences and seminars	348,844	385,518
IT expenses	8,739,594	7,856,599
Postage and courier	773,667	501,030
Printing and stationery	1,436,205	1,399,097
Security	3,218,178	2,091,613
Software expenses	10,604,243	5,741,946
Subscriptions and membership fees	2,372,177	4,217,009
Telephone and fax	1,490,805	1,177,156
Training	1,893,342	1,935,988
Travel - local	7,530,415	7,075,229
Travel - overseas	2,537,022	1,770,077
Electricity	1,930,436	1,730,659
Repairs & Maintenance	2,552,503	2,626,077
Board fees	1,803,169	1,257,210
Bursaries	352,079	344,606
Other expenses	4,703,001	6,133,357
	<b>75,819,250</b>	<b>69,960,511</b>



## 17. Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

### Operating lease charges

Premises		
Contractual amounts	3,167,673	4,528,004
Equipment		
Contractual amounts	431,450	431,450
	<b>3,599,123</b>	<b>4,959,454</b>
Depreciation and Amortisation on property, plant and equipment and intangibles	12,872,762	11,301,332
Employee costs	211,019,645	206,080,316
Defined contribution funds	22,553,339	22,483,362

## 18. Employee related costs

Basic Salary	102,261,687	100,180,132
Performance Bonus	20,515,427	20,005,688
Medical aid	6,646,841	6,461,041
UIF	702,393	710,883
Workmen's compensation fund	162,254	178,444
SDL	1,844,333	1,801,132
PAYE	56,333,371	54,259,634
Pension fund-Defined contribution plan	22,553,339	22,483,362
	<b>211,019,645</b>	<b>206,080,316</b>

## 19. Debt write off

Bad debts written off	10,203,461	7,707,629
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The NNR Board considered and approved the writing off of irrecoverable debt, as contemplated in section 11.4.1 of the Treasury Regulations. The debt written off were mainly authorisation holder that are under liquidation, licence surrender and revocations.

## 20. Interest received

### Interest revenue

Short-term deposits	23,010,538	23,339,196
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## 21. Auditors' fees

Fees	2,745,588	2,340,364
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## 22. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	33,696,989	44,501,013
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	12,872,762	11,301,332
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	104,393	335,526
Movements in post retirement obligation	2,425,285	(1,693,102)
Movements in provisions	3,375,249	769,332
(Profit) Loss on assets written off	495,879	124,021
Donations	(1,777,119)	-
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(1,648,535)	1,584,037
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	60,294	(34,908)
Payables from exchange transactions	(4,946,042)	(629,406)
Other payable from non exchange transaction	(20,158)	26,731
	<b>44,638,997</b>	<b>56,284,576</b>

## 23. Commitments

### Capital Commitments

Already approved and contracted for but not provided for	3,934,413	9,107,367
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### Operational commitments

#### Total operational commitments

Already approved and contracted for but not provided for	39,038,272	37,584,396
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#### Total commitments (before leases)

Authorised capital expenditure	3,934,413	9,107,367
Authorised operational expenditure	39,038,272	37,584,396
	<b>42,972,685</b>	<b>46,691,763</b>

This committed expenditure relates to plant and equipment, and operational expenditure commitments, mainly for the leasing of lab space and other operational expenses that will be financed by available retained cash surpluses and existing cash resources.



## Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

### Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	2,270,033	3,208,805
- in second to fifth year inclusive	9,529,756	9,095,276
- later than five years	-	2,608,207
	<b>11,799,789</b>	<b>14,912,288</b>

## 24. Contingencies

### 24.1. Contingent liabilities

The NNR has an outstanding matter at the Labour Court pertaining to an employee who was dismissed and is challenging the dismissal as being unfair. The entity is defending an arbitration award of R850 000 requested for settlement.

### 24.2. Contingent assets.

The National Nuclear Regulator expects to retain surplus funds realised in the 2024/2025, upon approval by National Treasury, in accordance with National Treasury Instruction No. 12 of 2020/2021. This amount is estimated at R169 715 288. Management expects NT to approve this retention, and has thus classified the surplus as a contingent asset.

## 25. Related parties

Directors'	Refer to Directors' report note
Ultimate controlling entity	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
Executive Authority	Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy
Entities ultimately under common control	National Nuclear Corporation of South Africa (NECSA) National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) South Africa National Development Institute (SANEDI) National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute (NRWDI) Council of Mineral Technology (MINTEK) ESKOM
NNR pension for employees	NNR Pension (Sanlam umbrella fund)
Members of key management	Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO) Mr. Dumisani Maluleke (CFO) Ms. Anita Simon (Executive: CSS) Mr. Orion Phillips (Executive: NPP) Ms. Louisa Mpete (Executive: RITS) Mr. Thiagan Pather (Designate Executive: NTN)



## Related party transactions

### Amount included in trade receivable / (trade payables) regarding related parties

NECSA	(454,909)	(263,112)
MINTEK	-	3,280
NRWDI	747,635	391,360

### Services rendered to related parties

NECSA	67,477,261	63,414,855
NRWDI	747,635	391,360
MINTEK	-	78,360
ESKOM	150,133,368	-

The above entities are authorisation holder of licence in terms of the NNR act. The NNR provide assurance of compliance with the conditions of nuclear authorisations through the implementation of a system of compliance inspections.

### Government transfer

Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	44,558,000	46,949,000
Services from related party		
NECSA	(1,439,319)	(839,191)
Other		
NNR Pension (Sanlam umbrella fund)	22,553,339	22,483,362

## 26. Executive and directors' emoluments

### Executive

#### 2025

	Basic Salary	Performance Bonus	Leave Provision	Other	Total
Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO)	3,081,736	358,776	113,699	10,000	3,564,211
Mr. Dumisani Maluleke (CFO)	2,013,125	131,438	149,394	-	2,293,957
Ms. Anita Simon (Executive: CSS)	2,201,040	320,307	191,581	10,000	2,722,928
Mr. Orion Phillips (Executive: NPP)	2,347,975	273,351	186,941	20,000	2,828,267
Ms. Louisa Mpete (Executive: RITS)	2,124,171	185,472	78,374	20,000	2,408,017
Mr. Thiagan Pather (Designate Executive: NTN)	2,124,172	185,472	206,247	-	2,515,891
	<b>13,892,219</b>	<b>1,454,816</b>	<b>926,236</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>16,333,271</b>



## 2024

	Basic Salary	Performance Bonus	Leave Provision	Other	Total
Ms. Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO)	2,964,523	404,417	113,055	-	3,481,995
Mr. Dumisani Maluleke (CFO)	1,626,250	-	90,979	-	1,717,229
Ms. Anita Simon (Executive: CSS)	2,117,325	288,843	179,246	-	2,585,414
Mr. Orion Phillips (Executive: NPP)	2,258,671	308,126	127,019	-	2,693,816
Ms. Louisa Mpete (Executive: RITS)	2,043,379	278,756	51,512	-	2,373,647
Mr. Thiagan Pather (Designate Executive: NTN)	2,043,380	219,022	174,349	84,124	2,520,875
	<b>13,053,528</b>	<b>1,499,164</b>	<b>736,160</b>	<b>84,124</b>	<b>15,372,976</b>

## Directors

### 2025

	Directors' fees	Total
Mr. Protas Phili (Chairperson)	334,159	334,159
Ms. Dineo Peta (Deputy Chairperson)	245,574	245,574
Mr. Happy Khambule	110,030	110,030
Ms. Margaret Phiri	243,040	243,040
Mr. Mottlalepula Mosia	124,659	124,659
Dr. Nandi Malumbazo	213,030	213,030
Ms. Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	203,978	203,978
Dr. Pathmanathan Naidoo	172,887	172,887
Mr. Paul Heeger	123,436	123,436
	<b>1,770,793</b>	<b>1,770,793</b>



2024

	Directors' fees	Total
Mr. Protas Phili (Chairperson)	306,443	306,443
Ms. Dineo Peta (Deputy Chairperson)	146,543	146,543
Mr. Paul Heeger	71,035	71,035
Mr. Happy Khambule	60,243	60,243
Dr. Nandi Malumbazo	108,199	108,199
Ms. Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	72,631	72,631
Dr. Pathmanathan Naidoo	74,531	74,531
Mr. Mottlalepula Mosia	151,471	151,471
Ms. Margaret Phiri	25,421	25,421
Dr. Thapelo Motshudi	70,031	70,031
Dr. NZ Qunta	84,746	84,746
Ms. Lindelwa Dlamini	85,915	85,915
	<b>1,257,209</b>	<b>1,257,209</b>

## 27. Risk management

### Financial risk management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk, price risk and credit risk.

The entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of liquid cash and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the entity's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by executive committee of the NNR under policies approved by the accounting authority. Entity finance division identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the entity's audit and risk management committee. The accounting authority provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as, interest rate risk, credit risk.

### Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash. The NNR's primary source of funding is authorisation fee which are gazetted in terms of section 28 of the National Nuclear Act, 1999, (Act No. 47 of 1999). The NNR maintains liquidity by collecting and paying within 30 days and by limiting capital and operational expenditure within the pre-approved budget. The exposure of the NNR to liquidity risk for the period ended 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Financial assets - 2025	At fair value	At amortised value	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	5,136,379	5,136,379
Cash and cash equivalents	-	205,670,636	205,670,636
	-	<b>210,807,015</b>	<b>210,807,015</b>



Financial assets - 2025	At fair value	At amortised value	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	-	6,704,811	6,704,811

Financial assets - 2024	At fair value	At amortised value	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	3,548,138	3,548,138
Cash and cash equivalents	-	183,872,578	183,872,578
	-	<b>187,420,716</b>	<b>187,420,716</b>

Financial assets - 2025	At fair value	At amortised value	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	-	11,650,853	11,650,853

### Credit risk

Credit risk consist mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, and trade debtors. Trade receivables comprises of license and certificate holders by major reputable mining & scrap metal companies. Management evaluate credit risk relating to each license or certificate holder on an ongoing basis and continuously implement a strict collection terms. There is no independent crediting ratings, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account financial position, past experience and other factors before a license or certificate can be granted.

Receivables from exchange transactions	5,136,379	3,548,138
Cash and cash equivalents	205,670,636	183,872,578
	<b>210,807,015</b>	<b>187,420,716</b>

### Interest rate risk

As the entity has no significant interest-bearing assets, the entity's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

### Cash flow interest rate risk Price risk

#### Price risk

NNR's exposure to price risk is minimal as NNR determines authorisation fees based on cost recovery principle, time spent and effort required for each of the authorisations holders which are gazetted in terms of Section 28 of the National Nuclear Act, 1999, (Act No. 47 of 1999).

## 28. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.



## 29. Events after the reporting date

Adjusting events after the reporting date:

- Nature of the event.

On 15 April 2025, the NNR Board approved the writing off of all debts considered irrecoverable. The Board satisfied itself that all reasonable steps were taken to recover the debt, and it was considered that it is uneconomical to further pursue or recover the debt, it is not in the best interest of the NNR and that the debtor cannot be located or traced. The total irrecoverable debt of R7 766 322 was subsequently written off as irrecoverable (refer to Note: 19).

## 30. Irregular Expenditure and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

No Irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred during the 2024/2025 financial year. The disclosure of the Irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is as per National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/23 (PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework) issued on 23 December 2022 and takes effect from 03 January 2023.

## 31. Reconciliation between budget and statement of financial performance

Reconciliation of budget surplus/deficit with the surplus/deficit in the statement of financial performance:

Net surplus per the statement of financial performance	33,696,989	44,501,013
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Actuarial gain/loss	2,425,285	(1,693,102)
Variance on authorisation fees	(490,670)	(993,295)
Variance on other income	(12,754,226)	(9,345,474)
Variance on compensation	(2,267,101)	516,955
Variance on goods and services	(26,137,999)	(37,603,912)
Variance on depreciation	(534,724)	(1,251,061)
Variance on debt impairment	10,203,461	7,707,629
Variance on capital expenditure	(13,805,978)	(85,478,676)
Variance on investment income	(2,363,896)	(1,838,753)
Variance in revenue on-kind	(1,777,119)	-
<b>Net deficit per approved budget</b>	<b>(13,805,978)</b>	<b>(85,478,676)</b>

## 32. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts.

### 32.1. Other Income

The actual revenue received from other income for the period under review, amounted to R12,3 million against the budget of R1,1 million which is R11,2 million over the budget. The variance can be mainly attributed to revenue from impairment recoveries.

### 32.2. Interest received

The actual revenue received from Interest received is more than the budget by 11,44% for the period under review. This variance is attributed to the consistent positive cash balance on the investment accounts and high interest rates for the period under review.



### **32.3. Goods and services**

The actual expenditure on goods and services is 24,1% below budget. Total expenditure amounted to R75,8 million compared to the annual budget of R99,8 million. This can partly be attributed to the low spending in consultation, seminars, Training and traveling expenses for both local and foreign activities due to the cost containment measures issued by National Treasury.

### **32.4. Capital expenditure**

Total budget for capital expenditure for the period under review amounted to R38,5 million. The bulk of the budget was earmarked for the completion of Cape Town office building, procurement for the furniture & fittings and office equipment of Cape Town office, and building improvement for Head Office building. The underspending for capital expenditure can be attributed to the delay in procurement of furniture and equipment for Cape Town office.

### **32.5. Debt written off**

The NNR provides for impairment of trade receivables when there is objective evidence that the NNR will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The total debt written off for the period under review amounts to R10,2 million. The NNR does not budget for debt impairments, and calculates this amount using estimates and judgments.

### **32.6. Interest on overdue debtors**

The NNR charge interest on debtors that fail to settle the account within 30 days after the issuing of invoices. Interest on overdue debtors amounted to R659 000 at the end of March 2025. The NNR does not budget for the line item.

### **32.7. Actuarial gains/losses**

Actuarial gains and losses arise from increases or decreases in the value of the NNR's defined benefits obligations. This amount is not budgeted for, and is derived from the actuarial valuations performed by an independent actuary.

### **32.8. Lease rentals on operating lease**

Total expenditure on lease rentals on operating lease for the year under review amounted to R3,6 million compared to the budget of R5,7 million. This resulted in a variance of 37,0% under spending. The completion of the new Cape Town office building eliminated the need for the lease on the previous office space.

### **32.9. Revenue in-kind**

The different relates to the assets provided by the IAEA to the value of R1 777 119 as part of the technical cooperation between the organisation. This is a non-cash transaction.

## **33. B-BBEE performance**

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B- BBEE Compliance Performance Information.







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