

Strengthening nuclear and
radiation safety oversight
through integrity,
governance and
accountability.



National
Nuclear
Regulator



ANNUAL REPORT

2025/26

PROTECTING PERSONS, PROPERTY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered name:	National Nuclear Regulator
Registration number:	Not Applicable
Registered office:	Eco Glades Office Park, Eco Glades 2, Block G, 420 Witch Hazel Avenue, Eco Park, Highveld Ext 75, Centurion, 0157
Business address:	Eco Glades Office Park, Eco Glades 2, Block G, 420 Witch Hazel Avenue, Eco Park, Highveld Ext 75, Centurion, 0157
Executive authority:	Minister of Electricity and Energy
Bankers:	First National Bank
Auditors:	Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)
Board Secretary:	First Corporate Transfer Secretaries

2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AADQ	Annual Authorised Discharge Quantity
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ARMCOM	Audit and Risk Management Committee
B-BBEE	Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CNS	Convention on Nuclear Safety
CNSS	Centre for Nuclear Safety and Security
COE	Certificate of Exemption
COR	Certificate of Registration
CSS	Corporate Support Services
DEE	Department of Electricity and Energy
EPR	emergency preparedness and response
GNSR	general nuclear safety regulations
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HR	Human Resources
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
INES	International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale
IRRS	Integrated Regulatory Review Service
ISAs	International Standards on Auditing
KNPS	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station
LTO	long-term operation
mSv	Millisievert
NDR	National Dose Register
Necsa	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
NIL	Nuclear Installation License
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NNRA	National Nuclear Regulator Act
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NRWDI	National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute
NTN	Nuclear Technology and NORM
NTWP	Nuclear Technology and Waste Projects

OEP	occupationally exposed personnel
OHS	occupational health and safety
OSGISF	Original Steam Generator Interim Storage Facility
OSGs	original steam generators
PAA	Public Audit Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
Programme	This refers to how the entity manages its operations for budgeting and reporting purposes
PSIF	Public Safety Information Forum
RERC	Regulatory Emergency Response Centre
RITS	Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services
RNEE	Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercise
SAHPRA	South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SCM	special case mines
SCSA	Safety Culture Self-Assessment
SHEQ	Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Management
SMR	Small Modular Reactor
SSRP	Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices
TISF	Transient Interim Storage Facility
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WIP	Work In Progress
WSRF	Waste Segregation and Repacking Facility

3 FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON



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

"For the past few years performance scores have steadily been rising, culminating in this phenomenal result this year. This achievement speaks volumes about the commitment of each and every staff member of the NNR who contributed their time, effort and skills to the organisation."

As the Chairperson of the Board, I am delighted to present this Annual Report for the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) for the 2025/26 financial year, which highlights our firm commitment to safeguarding the public, workers, property and the environment against nuclear damage and ionising radiation. Through rigorous oversight, independent regulation, and adherence to international safety standards, we ensure that all nuclear and radiation activities operate with absolute transparency and accountability.

As an independent regulator for South Africa, the NNR is committed to performing its duties with transparency, integrity, accountability, independence, and ethical leadership. The NNR aligns with national and international best practices in all its operations as well as best practices in corporate governance.

On 28 October 2025, the NNR marked and celebrated 25 years of existence and regulating the South African nuclear industry safely. This was testament that the NNR has remained true to its founding mandate of protecting people, property, and the environment against nuclear damage and the harmful effects of ionising radiation. We celebrated 25 years of safe operations at our licensed facilities; we celebrated 25 years of protecting our workers, our public and our environment; we celebrated 25 years of building a culture of safety that is recognised across the globe; and we celebrated the expertise, the resilience, and the profound sense of duty that resided within the Regulator.

STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE

I am delighted to report that in the current financial year, the NNR achieved clean audit outcome from the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA). This meant that we were able to account fully how the resources entrusted on us as the Regulator were utilised. Mostly importantly, in this current financial year, the NNR achieved 100% of its performance targets for the first time in the history of the Regulator. The clean audit outcome and the 100% achievement of our performance targets are significant steps in contributing toward building a capable state as committed in our National Development Plan (NDP). We are thrilled about this positive correlation between audit outcome and performance achievement. In the previous financial year, the Regulator also achieved clean audit outcome with a performance achievement of 98.77%.

This achievement is testament to the fact that stability and continuity at Board and Executive level do foster a culture of good corporate governance, accountability, high performance, financial sustainability and compliance management.

The focus for the year was on delivering the five strategic outcomes outlined in the Strategic Plan 2025-2030, which are:

- Improved stakeholder trust and confidence in the nuclear safety regulatory role of the NNR.
- Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment.

- Enhanced emergency preparedness and response in the event of nuclear incidents.
- Continuous improvement of regulatory standards and practices through innovations in nuclear safety.
- A capable, efficient, and well-governed regulator.

The NNR compiled South Africa's 10th National Report on the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), which was submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which affirmed South Africa's high level of nuclear safety through the effective implementation of a robust regulatory framework, active regulatory oversight, and the safe operation of the KNPS.

The National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act (Act No. 26 of 2024) (NNRA) came into operation in June 2025 resulting in the NNR reviewing and updating the draft general nuclear safety regulations (GNSR). 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 later phases.

One of the new provisions of the Act provides for the establishment and maintenance of a national dose register and radiation sources. The NNR ably took on the task of establishing the National Dose Register (NDR) and enhancements are already being considered for implementation, including requirements, software upgrades, data migration and reporting due to the sheer volume of data.

Nuclear emergency exercises were conducted at the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa) and at the NNR's Regulatory Emergency Response Centre (RERC). Both exercises demonstrated that the organisations are adequately prepared for a nuclear or radiological incident.

The third series of public hearings were held for Eskom's application to extend the operating term of Unit 2 at the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS). Public hearings were held in Garies and Concordia in the Northern Cape, and Athlone, Table View and Atlantis in the Western Cape. Having concluded all regulatory processes, the NNR delivered its regulatory decision on extension of KNPS Unit 2 in November 2025.

On 30 October 2025, the NNR officially opened its Cape Town Office, which had been under construction for the past years. The opening event was graced by the Deputy Minister of Electricity and Energy, the Chairperson and Members of the Portfolio Committee on Electricity and Energy, nuclear operators and other key stakeholders. The new building reflects the NNR's commitment that we regulate not only for today's generation, but for thousand years generation to come.

GOVERNANCE

The current Board was appointed for a three-year term by the Minister of Electricity and Energy. The term of the current Board expires at the end of August 2026. Further changes being brought about by the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act are the following.

The maximum term of Board appointment changes from three (3) years to five (5) years. The Amendment Act further makes provision for the involvement of the Portfolio Committee on Electricity and Energy in the recruitment process of the Board. The Amendment Act requires the Portfolio Committee on Electricity and Energy to provide the Minister of Electricity and Energy with a shortlist of 20 prospective Board Members from which the Minister is required to appoint the Board.

We have noted that the recruitment process of a new Board is currently underway. To ensure stability and continuity, the Minister has formally advised the current Board that it will remain in place until such time the new Board is appointed.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

On 28 October 2025, the NNR hosted the third Nuclear and Radiation Safety Stakeholder Information Conference, which was attended by the nuclear experts, nuclear licence holders, international nuclear regulators, and the public. The primary purpose of the conference was to focus on promotion of nuclear safety, information sharing and transparency within the nuclear industry. We believe that an informed public does contribute to nuclear safety.

The visionary scientist Marie Curie once said, *"Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less"*. Guided by this wisdom, the NNR has always striven to replace fear with understanding; and replace speculation with fact-based assurance.

A Stakeholder Perception Survey was conducted to understand stakeholder expectations and assess how the NNR is perceived, in alignment with the strategic objective of improving stakeholder trust and confidence. The findings affirmed that the NNR was broadly perceived as a critical authority for nuclear safety governance. The findings also indicated that more work is required to be done to promote the visibility of the Regulator outside communities hosting nuclear facilities.

In addition to the third set of public hearings for Koeberg long-term operation (LTO) the NNR conducted and took part in various stakeholder events to improve public perception and understanding of the Regulator. These included:

- Five nuclear safety public awareness exhibitions;
- Four community information-sharing sessions;
- National Science Week; and
- Africa Energy Indaba Exhibition.

APPRECIATION

I would like to extend my gratitude to my fellow Board Members for their profound professionalism in executing our duties during this financial year. The NNR's operational excellence is directly attributable to the CEO and her management team who have been implementing the 5-year Strategic Plan with diligence and care. I also extend my gratitude to all NNR staff who have assisted in delivering these exceptional results.

I thank each and every stakeholder and partner that supported us during the year. Without your support, the NNR would not be able to effectively protect people, property, and the environment against nuclear damage.



Mr Protas Phili

Chairperson of the Board of Directors
National Nuclear Regulator

4 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S OVERVIEW



Ms Ditebogo Kgomo
Chief Executive Officer

"I am proud to report that this is also the first year that the NNR has ever achieved 100% of its set targets. This exceptional achievement could not have come to fruition without the entire staff embracing the opportunities that presented themselves and working hard to overcome any challenges."

The 2025/26 financial year, as the first year of the new planning cycle, presented unique opportunities and challenges. However, I am proud to report that this is also the first year that the NNR has ever achieved 100% of its set targets. This exceptional achievement could not have come to fruition without the entire staff embracing the opportunities that presented themselves and working hard to overcome any challenges.

GENERAL FINANCIAL REVIEW AND SPENDING TRENDS

Revenue decreased slightly by 2% from R349.6 million in 2024/25 to R342.6 million in 2025/26 but 2% higher than budgeted. The decrease is largely due a reduction in application fees received of R26 million (2024/25: R30 million). While the government grant did increase compared to the previous financial year the amount is still not keeping pace with inflation, the upward inflation is projection by monetary policy due to macro-economic condition and is expected to range between 3% to 6% in the current year.

While expenditure did increase, prudent spending contained the increase to R3.6 million with total expenditure of R319.5 million (2024/25: R315.9 million). The expenditure for the compensation of employees makes up 69% of total expenditure due to the highly trained staff required to regulate the nuclear industry in South Africa.

CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Due to the nature of the industry that the NNR regulates it is important to have access to trained professionals that can conduct the reviews necessary to ensure that people, property and the environment are safe from nuclear or radiation damage. While the organisation is sufficiently staffed to execute its mandate, there have been challenges to attract suitable candidates to fill some vacancies of skilled staff due to differences in salaries compared to what private sector offers. A further increase in the grant from government would go a long way to address this challenge. To supplement specialised skills requirements the NNR makes use of technical support organisation, as appropriate.

DISCONTINUED KEY ACTIVITIES

There were no key activities discontinued during the reporting period.

KEY ACTIVITIES TO BE CONTINUED TO NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The NNR's primary focus remains the delivery of its core regulatory functions which will be achieved through the following:

- Maintaining full legislative compliance within our control.
- Conducting regulatory inspections across nuclear power plants, nuclear technology facilities, and naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) sites.

- Maintaining a capable, efficient, and well governed regulator by aiming for clean audit outcomes.
- Fulfilling our international obligations under the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Joint Convention.
- Continual engagement with our key stakeholders, as well as enhancing our information sharing.

The NNR is also planning to renovate the Head Office in order to maintain the upkeep of building.

NEW OR PROPOSED KEY ACTIVITIES

There are no new key activities proposed.

REQUESTS FOR ROLL-OVER OF FUNDS

The NNR expects to retain surplus funds of R237.1 million realised in the 2025/26 financial year, upon approval by National Treasury. The surplus is crucial to meet the liquidity requirement of the organisation since the entity's revenue is mainly from own income. If the retention of funds is granted, the funds will be used to complete the solar installation projects at the Centurion and Cape Town offices. The project, intended to improve energy efficiency, was launched late in the financial year and is scheduled for full implementation during the 2026/27 financial year. The organisation is planning to renovate the interior and facade of the centurion building in order to maintain the professional outlook and upkeep of building.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The NNR did not incur any irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure during this financial year, the fourth year in a row with no such expenditure. This highlights that the supply chain management practices being employed by the NNR are not only in line with the required legislation but that our supply chain staff are working diligently to ensure that all processes are followed correctly.

The procurement spend on designated targeted groups was R53,741,436.92, indicating the NNR's commitment to the principles espoused in the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003, (Act 53 of 2003).

The NNR has a robust procurement system in place with the relevant regulations and policies, aligned with current legislation. No unsolicited bids were received or awarded during the year under review.

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED

During the last quarter of the reporting period, the NNR experienced downtime of its website due to technical issues experienced by the supplier hosting the website. Contingency plans to restore the website were developed and implemented and the website was successfully restored before the end of the financial year.

AUDIT REPORT MATTERS IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

The NNR received an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings (clean audit) for the audit of Annual Financial statement, audit of Performance Information and related compliance with applicable laws and regulations for year financial year ending 31 March 2026. This marks a fifth year of consecutive clean audit opinion. Although the organisation received a clean audit there were housekeeping findings on the annual financial statements, performance information and compliance with legislation which management is addressing following recommendations from AGSA.

PLANS TO ADDRESS FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

Cost containment and prudent spending will continue to be implemented in order to manage rising costs. The NNR will also make a request to the National Treasury, through the Minister of Energy and Electricity, to increase the grant to the organisation in order to keep up with inflation.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

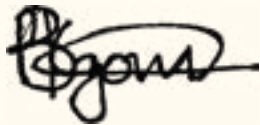
The NNR reported a provision of R825 000 at the end of the financial year for an outstanding matter at the Labour Court pertaining to an employee challenging their dismissal as being unfair. The organisation was defending an arbitration award of R825 000 requested for an award. On 2 June 2026, the NNR received a judgement from the respondent's legal representatives awarding the arbitration in the amount of R550 000.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The organisation is able to meet its financial responsibilities for the next 12 months based on a review of the 2026/27 budget. The NNR is consequently considered a going concern and has no intention of curtailing operations. A positive liquidity has been maintained with all regulatory projects funded in line with their requirements ensuring that the NNR mandate can be discharged effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I extend my sincere gratitude to the Board for their steadfast strategic leadership throughout the reporting period. I also appreciate our bilateral counterparts and international organisations with whom we undertake ongoing collaboration in the interest of a robust nuclear and radiation safety regulatory regime. At the core of this exceptional delivery is a team of professionals committed to the protection of persons, property and the environment. I therefore extend my appreciation to the management team for their diligence in executing their duties as well as the entire NNR team who have collectively ensured that the NNR maintains consistent exceptional performance as a caring and trusted nuclear and radiation safety regulator.



Ms Ditebogo Kgomo
Chief Executive Officer

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

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the AGSA. The annual report is complete, accurate, and free from any omissions. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Report Guide for Schedule 3A and 3C Public Entities issued by National Treasury. The annual financial statements (Part G) have been prepared in accordance with the standards applicable to the NNR.

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, human resource 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, performance information, human resources information, and financial affairs of the NNR for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

Yours faithfully



Mr Protas Phili,
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



Ms Ditebogo Kgomo,
Chief Executive Officer

6 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1 VISION

South Africa's trusted nuclear and radiation safety Regulator.

6.2 MISSION

To protect persons, property and the environment by regulating the safe use of nuclear and radiation technologies in South Africa.

6.3 VALUES



Excellence:

Delivering outstanding quality of work efficiently, effectively and with innovation.



Integrity:

Acting in a non-biased, fair, objective, consistent, honest, reliable, and principled way.



Openness and transparency:

Openness and transparency in the regulatory decision-making process and the communication of regulatory decisions.



Safety and security:

Upholding a culture of safety and security within the organisation, with holders of authorisations and in our interactions with all other stakeholders.



Teamwork:

Being a cohesive team that works collaboratively to realise common goals and deliver exceptional results.



Caring:

Recognising and appreciating our stakeholders by valuing their inputs, being responsive, showing empathy and creating a safe, secure and supportive environment.

7 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.

7.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The NNR indirectly derives its constitutional mandate from Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, which prioritises health, safety, security and the environment. The NNR Strategy seeks to provide reasonable measures to realise protection of persons, property and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation in order to align with Section 24 of the Constitution, which provides that:

Everyone has the right:

- a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:
 - i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - ii) promote conservation; and
 - iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

7.2 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATE

The NNR is a public entity established and governed in terms of Section 3 of the NNRA (Act No. 47 of 1999). The fundamental objective of the NNR is to provide for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage through the establishment of Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices (SSRP) suited for South Africa. To this end, the NNR exercises regulatory control and provides assurance that the use of nuclear energy and technology in South Africa is carried out safely according to legal and regulatory requirements, international principles and good practices.

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

Table 1: Overview of relevant legislation regulating the NNR

Legislation regulating the NNR
Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act No. 75 of 1997)
Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2003)
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (Act No. 130 of 1993)
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act (Act No. 25 of 2002)
Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55 of 1998)
Income Tax Act (Act No. 58 of 1962)
Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act No.13 of 2005)
Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995)
National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act (Act No. 43 of 1996)
National Environmental Management - Waste Act (Act No.59 of 2008)

Legislation regulating the NNR

National Nuclear Regulator Act (Act No. 47 of 1999)

National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act (Act No. 26 of 2024)

Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993)

Pension Funds Act (Act No. 24 of 1956)

Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 5 of 2000)

Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)

Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act No. 3 of 2000)

Protected Disclosures Act (Act No.26 of 2000)

Protection of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (Act No. 4 of 2000)

Protection of Information Act (Act No.84 of 1982)

Protection of Personal Information Act (Act No. 4 of 2013)

Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999)

Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act (Act No. 70 of 2002)

Skills Development Act (Act No.97 of 1998)

Skills Development Levies Act (Act No.9 of 1999)

Tobacco Products Control Act (Act No. 83 of 1993)

Unemployment Insurance Act (Act No. 63 of 2001)

Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act (Act No.4 of 2002)

Use of Official Languages Act (Act No. 2 of 2012)

8 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

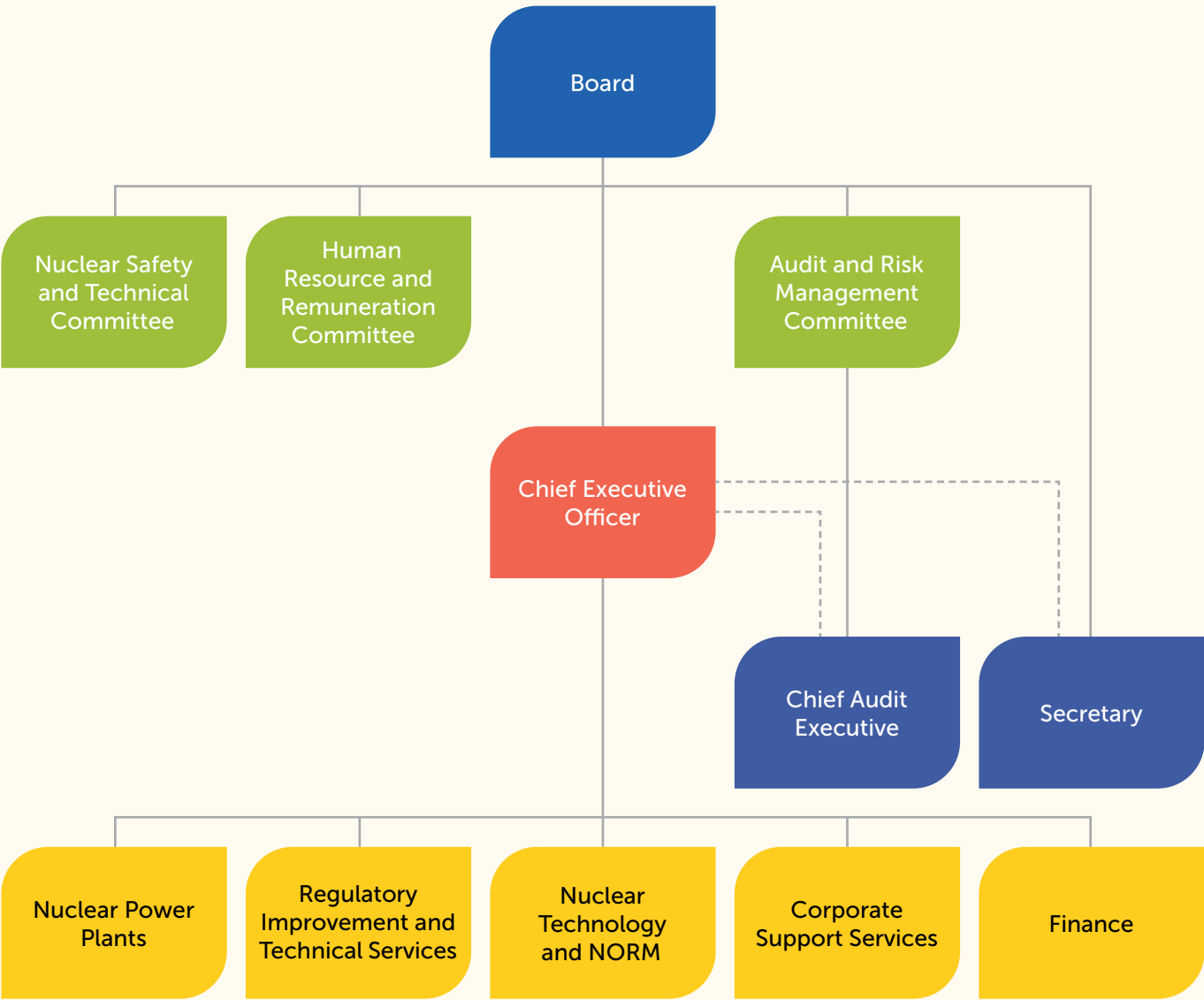


Figure 1: NNR organogram

8.1 BOARD MEMBERS

Table 2: Composition of the Board

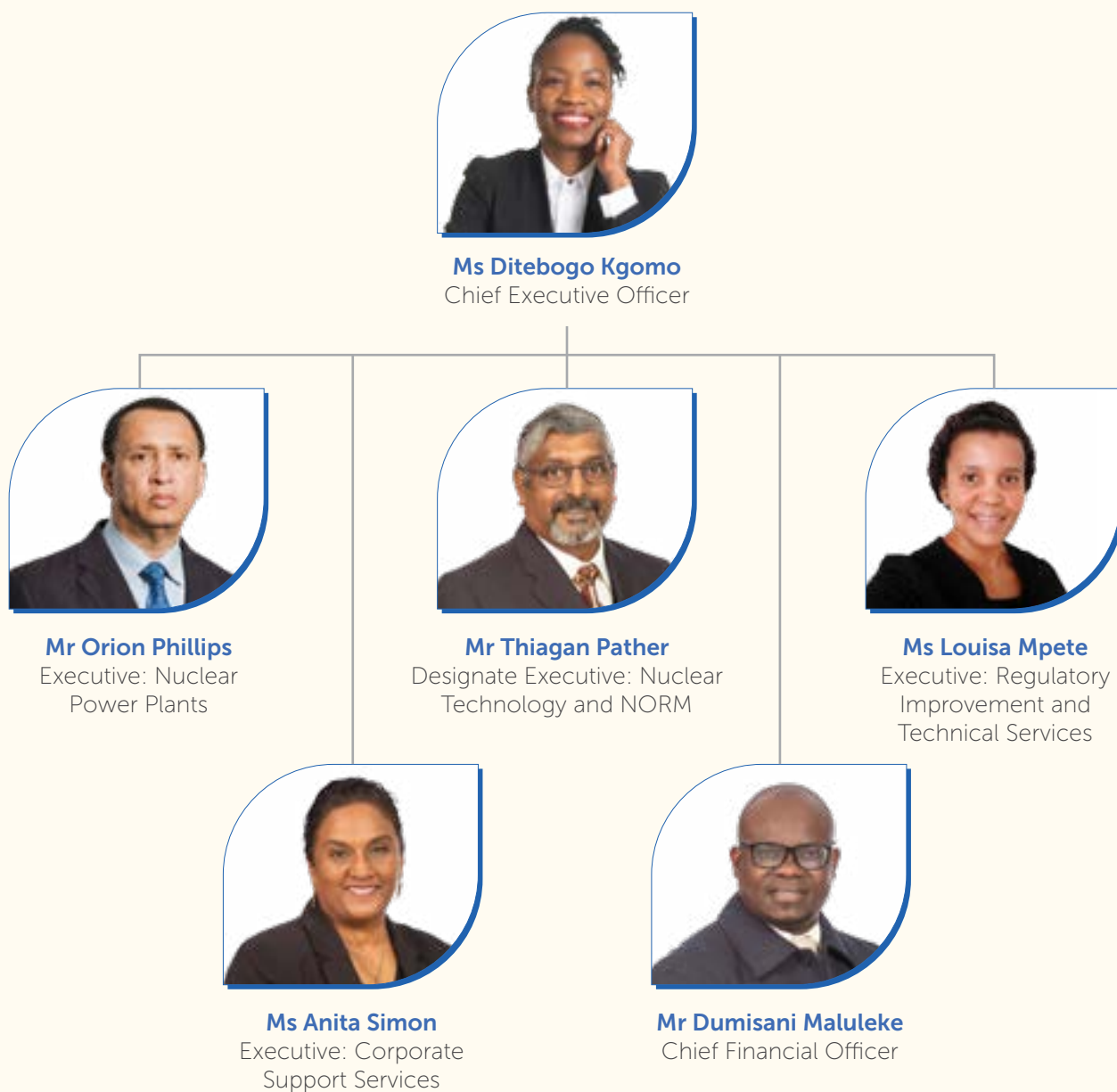
 Mr Protas Phili Chairperson Status: 1 September 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • MCom (Taxation) • Postgraduate Diploma in Accountancy • Advanced Certificate in Auditing • BCom (Accounting) • CA (SA) Board Directorships • Border Management Authority (BMA) • South African Local Government Association (SALGA) • National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) • Resilient REIT Limited • Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) • Khula Credit Guarantee (KCG)	Area of expertise • Accounting • Auditing • Corporate Governance • Strategy • Financial Management • Risk Management • Corporate Finance
 Ms Dineo Peta Deputy Chairperson of the Board Status: 1 September 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • LLM (Environmental Law) • LLB • Postgraduate Diploma (International Maritime Law) • Postgraduate Diploma (Drafting and Interpretation of Contracts) • Prospecting and Mining Law certificate (Wits) • Environmental Impacts Assessment certificate • Finance for Non-Financial Managers (Gibs) Board Directorships • Alexkor SOC Limited	Area of expertise • Law Other committees or task teams • Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee • Audit and Risk Management Committee
 Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi Board Member Status: 1 September 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • BJuris • LLB • LLM • Admitted attorney, Witwatersrand Division • Management Advancement Programme (MAP) • Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management (PDBA) Board Directorships • DVT Energy Solutions	Area of expertise • Employment Law • Strategy and Leadership • Conflict Resolution • Human Resource Management Other committees or task teams • Human Resources and Remuneration Committee • Audit and Risk Management Committee

 Dr Nandi Malumbazo Board Member Status: 1 September 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • PhD (Chemical Engineering) • MSc (Synthetic Organic Chemistry) • BSc (Hons) (Chemistry) • BSc (Chemistry, Biochemistry and Microbiology) Board Directorships • SANAS • COEGA Development Corporation	Area of expertise • Chemistry Other committees or task teams • Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee • Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
 M. Margaret Phiri Board Member Status: 11 November 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • BCom (Accounting) • CTA/BCompt (Honours) • CA(SA) Board Directorships • AVBOB • Legal Practitioner Fidelity Fund • SASRIA	Area of expertise • Accounting • Auditing • Tax Other committees or task teams • Audit and Risk Management Committee • Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
 Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo Board Member Status: 1 September 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • PhD (Management of Technology and Innovation) • BEng (Electrical) • MBA • MSc (Electrical Engineering) Board Directorships • Pat Naidoo Consulting Engineers CC • South African Institute of Electrical Engineers	Area of expertise • Electrical engineering Other committees or task teams • Audit and Risk Management Committee • Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee

 Mr Happy Khambule Board Member Status: 1 September 2023 Active Non-Executive Director (Representative of organised business)	Qualifications • LLB • Environmental Entrepreneurship Sustainability Initiative • Bachelor of Politics, Philosophy and Economics (in progress)	Area of expertise • Policy and legislative development • Political strategy and risk mitigation • National and international climate change policy • Project management • Organisational development • Compliance and governance • Problem-solving and scenario development
 Mr Paul Heeger Board Member Status: 1 September 2023 Active Independent Non-Executive Director	Qualifications • BEng (Civil) • Chartered Building Consultant	Area of expertise • Construction engineering • Project management
 Mr Katse Maphoto Board Member Status: 1 February 2023 to 22 January 2026 Non-Executive Director (Representative of the Department of Electricity and Energy)	Qualifications • Executive Leadership Programme • MSc (Applied Environmental Nuclear Physics) • BSc (Honours) (Physics) • BSc (Physics and Chemistry)	Area of expertise • Nuclear physics
	Board Directorships • Kabomali Business Solutions • Hlweko Waste Management	Other committees or task teams • Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee

 Ms Devinagie Bendeman Board Member Status: 14 November 2023 Active Non-Executive Director (Representative of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries)	Qualifications • LLB • BA Law • Practical Legal Training • Certificate of Competence in Business • Procurement and Tender Approval Course • Legal Drafting Certificate • Certificate in Medical-Legal Practice • Executive Coaching Certificate	Area of expertise • Law • Communication skills
	Board Directorships • Nil	Other committees or task teams • Audit and Risk Management Committee
 Ms Ditebogo Kgomo Chief Executive Officer Status: 20 October 2022 Active Executive Director	Qualifications • MSc (Chemistry) • BSc (Hon) (Chemistry) • BSc (Chemistry) • LLM (Energy Law and Policy) • Postgraduate Diploma in Coaching	Area of expertise • Nuclear safety regulation and enforcement • Energy policy development and implementation • International nuclear safety conventions • Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and import/export controls • Coaching and mentoring
	Board Directorships • Ardoraid Resources • Transition Coaching	Other committees or task teams • Chairperson of the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction • 2025 Chairperson of the NSG Licensing and Enforcement Experts Meeting
 Mr Dumisani Maluleke Chief Financial Officer Status: 04 June 2025 Active Executive Director	Qualifications • CGMA • ACMA • MBA • Postgraduate Diploma in Risk Management • Advanced Diploma in Accounting Science • BCTA • National Diploma in Accounting	Area of expertise • Accounting • Financial and management accounting • Supply chain management • Auditing • Risk management • Business strategy and corporate governance • Taxation
	Board Directorships • 6 Tekaveka Investment Holdings	Other committees or task teams • Audit and Risk Management Committee • Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee • Human Resources and Remuneration Committee

8.2 EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



8.2.1 MANAGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE CEO





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 of AGSA to Parliament on the NNR, with material findings being reported under the Report on the audit of the annual performance report heading. The Auditor's Report is included in the 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 NNRA. 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. The NNR therefore continues to subscribe to the exercise of regulatory independence in line with the requirements of the CNS and related international nuclear safety standards.

The key focus areas for the 2025/26 financial year were aimed at ensuring that the NNR delivers on the following outcomes:

- Improved stakeholder trust and confidence in the nuclear safety regulatory role of the NNR;
- Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment;
- Enhanced emergency preparedness and response in the event of nuclear incidents;
- Continuous improvement of regulatory standards and practices through innovations in nuclear safety; and
- A capable, efficient, and well-governed regulator.

During the reporting period, the NNR reached its highest performance levels ever, attaining 100% of the targets set.

The organisation did not experience major challenges in its service delivery environment.

2.2 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

During the reporting period, there were no major challenges experienced by the organisation which may have impacted on its ability to deliver on its Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan. There were no resignations of key personnel, no strikes by employees, no restructuring in the organisation, and no cases of corruption reported.

During the last quarter of the reporting period, the NNR experienced downtime of its website due to technical issues experienced by the supplier hosting the website. Contingency plans to restore the website were developed and implemented and the website was successfully restored before the end of the financial year.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The NNR Amendment Act (Act No. 26 of 2024) came into operation on 4 June 2025 as per Proclamation Notice 266 of 2025. The Amendment Act makes amendments to the NNRA (Act No. 47 of 1999), bringing it in line with current international regulatory best practice as determined by the IAEA. The Act was assented to by the President in December 2024, becoming Act No. 26 of 2024 before its subsequent proclamation in June 2025.

2.4 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

During the 2025/26 financial year, 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 of authorisation holders with conditions of authorisations, provisions of the NNR Act, SSRP (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 Nuclear Technology and NORM (NTN) Programme contributed to the institutional outcome of increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment through the implementation of its programme of regulatory control across facilities and activities representing radioactive waste management or employing nuclear technology and naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM). Similarly, the Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) Programme contributed to the institutional outcome of increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment by conducting regulatory oversight of the KNPS and reviewing applications or authorisations for vessels propelled by nuclear power or with radioactive material on board.

Both the NPP and NTN programmes met and exceeded their inspection targets during the reporting period. The NPP Programme conducted eight additional inspections, the NORM sub-programme conducted four additional inspections, and the Nuclear Technology and Waste Projects (NTWP) sub-programme conducted six additional inspections. The additional inspections reflect a responsive approach to operational developments at authorised facilities and activities, and facility-specific risks, allowing for the timely identification of non-compliances, verification of corrective actions and implementation of enforcement actions (where warranted), based on a graded approach.

Performance of compliance reviews and assessments was also above targets. The NPP Inspectorate achieved 120.4% implementation, and the NORM Inspectorate achieved 100.39% implementation, while the NTWP Inspectorate achieved 109.33% implementation of planned compliance reviews and assessments. This demonstrates the NNR's ability to respond to the volume of submissions from authorisation holders, within planned or improved review timeframes.

Furthermore, the execution of reviews and assessments informing authorisation decisions exceeded expectations with 125.59% achievement by NPP, 107.94% achievement by NORM and 120.43% by NTWP. This indicates a higher volume of regulatory work processed during the year and reflects the NNR's ability to adjust its activities in line with changes in the operating environment while maintaining the required level of technical rigour.

The impact of this performance is evidenced in:

- **Enhanced safety assurance**, through consistent verification of compliance with conditions of authorisation across a wide range of facilities as well as in response to emergent operational issues;
- **Improved responsiveness**, with timely processing of authorisation holder- or applicant submissions supporting effective decision-making;
- **Strengthened risk management**, through effective identification and management of potential safety concerns; and
- **Ongoing improvement in compliance practices**, supported by regular engagement with authorisation holders.

In addition, the NTN Programme achieved 100% implementation of the contaminated sites survey plan, completing all planned surveys and producing a consolidated report to support informed decision-making on radiological risks.

Overall, the sustained overachievement in inspections, together with reviews and assessments, demonstrates an effective and adaptable programme of regulatory control. This performance supports the institutional impact of protecting people, property and the environment by ensuring that regulated activities are subject to systematic, timely and risk-informed regulatory control.

The NNR Laboratory performs radionuclide analyses to independently verify radioactivity levels in environmental samples collected from facilities regulated by the NNR. The laboratory is equipped to analyse samples from mining and mineral processing operations, the KNPS, the Necsa, and radioactive waste disposal sites. Sample types include water, soil, sediment, fish, milk, and vegetables that are analysed using gamma and alpha spectroscopy, gross alpha/beta counting, and liquid scintillation methods. During the reporting period, 393 verification samples were successfully analysed, and the analysis results were used to evaluate any potential radiation exposure to the public and the environment.

During the reporting period, the NNR Laboratory underwent an accreditation scope extension assessment for the alpha spectrometry methods, and a surveillance assessment for gamma spectrometry by the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS). Six non-conformances identified during the scope extension assessment for the alpha spectrometry methods were addressed by the NNR, and SANAS accepted the close-out of all the identified non-conformances. Subsequently, an updated accreditation certificate was issued by SANAS for the accreditation scope extension for the Alpha spectrometry methods. Additionally, the laboratory's technical signatories received formal approval from SANAS for the accredited Alpha spectrometry methods. The gamma spectrometry surveillance assessment confirmed that the laboratory retained its accreditation and approved technical signatories.

In accordance with Section 5 (f) of the NNRA, the NNR is mandated to ensure that adequate provisions for nuclear emergency planning are in place. During the review period, a Regulatory Nuclear Exercise was conducted at Necsa to assess the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response plans, and procedures of the authorisation holder. Findings of non-compliance and observations were identified during the RNEE, and graded against the specific objectives of the exercises. Necsa demonstrated a satisfactory application of emergency preparedness and response actions, aligned with the objectives of the RNEE and procedural requirements. Based on the overall response to the evaluated specific objectives, it was concluded that the preparedness and response plans for Necsa remain viable for the protection of persons, property and the environment.

South Africa is a contracting party to the CNS, which aims to achieve and maintain a high level of nuclear safety for nuclear power plants worldwide. During the period under review, the NNR compiled South Africa's 10th National Report on the CNS, which was submitted to the IAEA. The report demonstrates that South Africa maintains a high level of nuclear safety through the effective implementation of a robust regulatory framework, active regulatory oversight, and the safe operation of the KNPS. The 10th National Report also demonstrates how South Africa continues to meet its obligations under the CNS.

To align with its strategic goal of improving stakeholder trust and confidence in its regulatory role, the NNR prioritises continuous engagement with its stakeholders. To achieve this, a Stakeholder Perception Survey was conducted during the reporting period to understand stakeholder expectations and assess how the NNR is perceived in fulfilling its regulatory responsibilities. The findings affirmed that the NNR was broadly perceived as a critical authority for nuclear safety governance. However, overall public awareness remains limited, with findings revealing that the organisation's visibility is low outside communities hosting authorised facilities. The majority of stakeholders associate the NNR with authorised facilities. This reflects a level of understanding among stakeholders regarding the NNR's role and responsibility for exercising regulatory control to ensure that activities related to the use of nuclear energy and technologies are carried out in a safe manner.

3 INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

3.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the CEO leads the implementation of the approved organisational strategy as well as ensuring that the organisation's operations and resources are administered effectively and efficiently. The following sub-programmes form part of the Office of the CEO: Legal, Risk and Compliance; Corporate Support Services (CSS); Financial Management; Strategy and Organisational Performance; and Internal Audit.

3.1.1 SUB-PROGRAMME: LEGAL, RISK AND COMPLIANCE

The Legal, Risk and Compliance Sub-programme provides legal services, compliance and enterprise risk management services to the organisation.

3.1.2 SUB-PROGRAMME: CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES

CSS provides corporate support through the key functions of Human Resource Management; Knowledge and Information Management; Facilities and Security Management; Information and Communications Technology (ICT); and Communication and Stakeholder Relations Management.

3.1.3 SUB-PROGRAMME: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial Management ensures that the organisation practices good financial management and maintains financial stability through the key functional streams of Financial Planning and Expenditure Management; Financial Reporting and Internal Controls; Asset Management; Supply Chain Management; Accounts Payable; Accounts Receivable; Cash Book Management; and Payroll Management. Administration Programme contribution to institutional outcomes.

- A capable, efficient, and well-governed regulator
- Improved stakeholder trust and confidence in the nuclear safety regulatory role of the NNR

3.2 PROGRAMME 2: REGULATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

The Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) Programme conducts regulatory oversight of the KNPS. It is responsible for reviewing applications, recommending the granting of authorisations and verifying compliance with regulatory requirements for nuclear safety and radiation protection. NPP also recommends the issuing of authorisations for vessels propelled by nuclear power or having radioactive material on board. NPP Programme contribution to institutional outcomes.

- Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment
- Continuous improvement of regulatory standards and practices through innovations in nuclear safety

3.3 PROGRAMME 3: REGULATION OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIATION MATERIAL

The Nuclear Technology and NORM (NTN) Programme recommends the granting of authorisations and conducts regulatory control of nuclear technology, waste projects and NORM. This programme consists of two sub-programmes, namely NORM, and NTWP. Both sub-programmes ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and conditions of authorisation through a system of compliance inspections, audits and investigations. The NORM Sub-programme is responsible for regulatory control of mining and mineral processing facilities, and scrap metal dealers who handle or use material subject to regulatory control. The NTWP Sub-programme is responsible for regulatory control of various nuclear facilities on the Pelindaba site and the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility. Any other matter that deals with nuclear technology and which is not associated with NPP and NORM primarily falls under the purview of the NTWP Sub-programme. NTN Programme contribution to institutional outcomes.

- Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment

3.4 PROGRAMME 4: REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

The purpose of this programme is to provide technical support services as and when required by the technical programmes. In terms of its core functions, The Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services (RITS) Programme's scope is: in-depth nuclear safety reviews and assessments for all regulated facilities; independent verification by computer codes; emergency preparedness and response services; laboratory services; development of regulatory standards and regulatory improvement projects; coordination of physical and nuclear security and safety; and security culture functions.

The Centre for Nuclear Safety and Security (CNSS) within the RITS Division assists the NNR to develop capacity to regulate the nuclear industry. This is achieved through targeted regulatory research and development, education and training, and technical and scientific support. In order to maximise resources, CNSS collaborates with international and local academic and research institutions as well as technical and scientific organisations to execute any activities falling within the mandate of the NNR. RITS Programme contribution to institutional outcomes.

- Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment
- Enhanced emergency preparedness and response in the event of nuclear incidents (nuclear or radiological emergency)
- Continuous improvement of regulatory standards and practices through innovations in nuclear safety

3.5 OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS, TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT

For the 2025/26 financial year, the NNR Annual Performance Plan (APP) specified five outcomes and 22 output indicators. The performance level for the organisation is calculated using a weighted balanced score card approach.

The NNR achieved a performance level of 100% against the set targets. Red, Amber, Green and Grey (RAGG) indicators are used to indicate the performance as follows:

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: Programme 1: Administration

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Sub-programme: Legal, Risk and Compliance								
A capable, efficient, and well-governed regulator	Compliance with legislation	PM1: % compliance with legislation	3 legislative compliance reports were compiled	4 legislative compliance reports were compiled	95% compliance with legislation	97.44% compliance with legislation	+ 2.44%	There were proactive efforts by the NNR to undertake and complete a greater number of assessments than initially planned, resulting in an increased number of Acts reviewed for compliance during the financial year.
Sub-programme: Corporate Support Services								
Improved stakeholder trust and confidence in the nuclear safety regulatory role of the NNR	Stakeholder perception improved	RM7: Level of stakeholder's perception	N/A	N/A	Baseline level of stakeholder's perception determined	The baseline level of stakeholders' perception was determined.	No deviation	N/A
	Regulatory information sharing improved	RM8: Number of regulatory information sharing sessions conducted with stakeholders	N/A	N/A	1 Annual Industry Technical Seminar 3 Local Community Town Hall Meetings	1 Annual Industry Technical Seminar and 3 Local Community Town Hall Meetings were held.	No deviation	N/A

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Improved stakeholder trust and confidence in the nuclear safety regulatory role of the NNR	Information related to regulatory processes and decisions published	RM9a: % of regulatory processes relating to applications, amendments, revocations, recategorisations and surrenders published	N/A	N/A	Publish 100% of regulatory processes relating to applications, amendments, revocations, recategorisations and surrenders	100% of regulatory processes relating to applications, amendments, revocations, recategorisations were published.	No deviation	N/A
		RM9b: % of regulatory decisions published	N/A	N/A	Publish 100% of regulatory decisions	100% of regulatory decisions were published.	No deviation	N/A
A capable, efficient, and well governed regulator	Business efficiencies improved	PM2: % implementation of the business process improvement plan	N/A	N/A	100% implementation of the business process improvement plan	100% of the business process improvement plan was implemented.	No deviation	N/A
	NNR information assets protected	PM3: % implementation of the ICT Security Plan	N/A	N/A	100% implementation of the ICT Security Plan	100% of the ICT Security Plan was implemented.	No deviation	N/A

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Sub-programme: Financial Management								
A capable, efficient, and well-governed regulator	Unqualified audit outcome obtained	FM1: Audit opinion obtained	Unqualified audit outcome with no material findings	Unqualified audit outcome with no material findings	Unqualified audit outcome with no material findings	The NNR obtained an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings from the AGSA.	No deviation	N/A
	Previously disadvantaged individuals included in procurement	FM2: % of procurement spent on targeted groups	77.3% procurement spent on targeted designated groups	78.33% of procurement spent on targeted designated groups	70% of procurement spent on targeted designated groups	73% of procurement was spent on targeted designated groups.	+3%	There was an increase in service provider responses that met the designated targeted group requirement.

Table 4: Programme 2: Nuclear Power Plants

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment	Compliance with authorisation conditions confirmed	RM1a: Number of inspections conducted (NPP)	42 inspections conducted	35/41 planned inspections conducted. 15 reactive inspections were also conducted	41 inspections conducted	41 inspections conducted + 8 reactive inspections conducted.	+ 8 reactive inspections conducted	Additional reactive inspections performed in response to operational performance and implementation of modifications.

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment	Compliance with authorisation conditions confirmed	RM1b: % implementation of the compliance reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames	120.42% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (289/240)	112.15% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (360/321)	100% implementation of the compliance reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames	120.40% of the compliance reviews and assessments plan completed was implemented within the determined time frames. (59/49)	+20.40%	Additional submissions were reviewed, as quarterly targets are set considering number of pending reviews and based on the previous quarter submissions.
	Conditions of authorisation reviewed	RM2: % implementation of the reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames (NPP)	120.42% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (289/240)	112.15% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (360/321)	100% implementation of the reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames	125.59% of reviews and assessments plan was implemented within the determined time frames. (265/211)	+25.59%	Additional submissions were reviewed, as quarterly targets are set considering the number of pending reviews and based on the previous quarters submissions. Review timelines are further based on the nature of the submission.
Continuous improvement of regulatory standards and practices through innovations in nuclear safety	RSA compliance to international reporting obligations to nuclear safety and radiation protection as recognised by peers	RM5: Compile report on international convention	N/A	N/A	National Report on Convention of Nuclear Safety	The National Report on Convention of Nuclear Safety was compiled.	No deviation	N/A

Table 5: Programme 3: Nuclear Technology and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear and radiation safety	Compliance to authorisation conditions confirmed	RM1a: Number of inspections conducted (NORM)	123/120 inspections conducted	138/136 inspections conducted	170 inspections conducted	170 inspections conducted +4 reactive inspections conducted.	+4 reactive inspections conducted	Additional reactive inspections were performed to verify compliance with the conditions of authorisation and regulatory requirements, as well as verification of corrective actions for identified non-compliances.
		RM1a: number of inspections conducted (NTWP)	93/90 inspections conducted	92/90 inspections conducted	100 inspections conducted	100 inspections conducted + 6 reactive inspections conducted.	+ 6 reactive inspections conducted	Additional reactive inspections were performed to verify compliance with the conditions of authorisation and regulatory requirements, as well as verification of corrective actions for identified non-compliances.
		RM1b: % implementation of the compliance reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames (NORM Inspectorate)	100% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (1141/1141)	98.96% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (1240/1253)	100% implementation of the compliance reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames	100.39% of the compliance reviews and assessments plan was implemented within the determined timeframes. (2036/2028)	+0.39%	An additional 8 reviews were completed. Quarterly targets are set based on the number of pending reviews at the start of the quarter.

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear and radiation safety	Compliance to authorisation conditions confirmed	RM1b: % implementation of the compliance reviews and assessments plan within the determined timeframes (NTWP Inspectorate)	102.56% of the reviews and assessments plan implemented (1 603/1 563)	105.36% of the reviews and assessments plan implemented (452/429)	100% implementation of the compliance reviews and assessments plan within the determined timeframes	109.33% of the compliance reviews and assessments plan was implemented within the determined timeframes. (164/150)	+9.33%	An additional 14 reviews were completed. Quarterly targets are set based on the number of pending reviews at the start of the quarter.
	Conditions of authorisation reviewed Authorisation change requests processed Nuclear authorisation licenses issued Nuclear authorisations varied	RM2: % implementation of reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames (NORM - Assessments)	100% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (1141/1141)	98.96% of reviews and assessments plan implemented (1240/1253)	100% implementation of the reviews and assessments plan within the determined timeframes	107.94% of the reviews and assessments plan was implemented within the determined timeframes. (367/340)	+7.94%	An additional 27 reviews were completed. Quarterly targets are set based on the number of pending reviews at the start of the quarter. Additional reviews represent responses to urgent requests received from authorisation holders during the quarter.

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment Maintain the implementation of regulatory programmes to assure effective nuclear and radiation safety	Conditions of authorisation reviewed. Authorisation change requests processed. Nuclear authorisation licenses issued. Nuclear authorisations varied	RM2: % implementation of reviews and assessments plan within the determined time frames (NTWP)	102.56% of the reviews and assessments plan implemented (1 603/1 563)	105.36% of the reviews and assessments plan implemented (452/429)	100% implementation of the reviews and assessments plan within the determined timeframes	120.43% of the reviews and assessments plan was implemented within the determined timeframes. (224/186)	+20.43%	An additional 38 reviews were completed. Quarterly targets are set based on the number of pending reviews at the start of the quarter. Additional reviews represent responses to urgent requests received from authorisation holders during the quarter.
	Annual Survey Plan approved Survey data collected Survey reports completed Recommendation on further actions	RM3: % Implementation of the contaminated sites survey plan	N/A	N/A	100% implementation of the contaminated sites survey plan	100% of the contaminated sites survey plan was implemented. 10/10 planned surveys completed. Report summarising the outcomes of surveys undertaken in 2025/26 was completed.	No deviation	N/A

Table 6: Programme 4: Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Increased assurance of nuclear safety for people, property and the environment	SANAS accreditation obtained for extended methods	RM4a: SANAS accredited methods	The SANAS accreditation status report was compiled	SANAS online application for scope extension of uranium, radium and thorium in water by alpha spectrometry completed	SANAS assessment of alpha spectrometry including uranium, radium and thorium in water	The SANAS assessment for alpha spectroscopy, including uranium, radium, and thorium analysis in water was completed.	No deviation	N/A
	Radiation exposure to the public and the environment independently verified	RM4b: % of environmental samples analysed	N/A	N/A	100% of environmental samples analysed	100% of the environmental samples were analysed.	No deviation	N/A
Enhanced emergency preparedness and response in the event of nuclear incidents (nuclear or radiological emergency)	Regulatory effectiveness of the emergency preparedness responses and arrangements determined	RM6a: % implementation of the emergency preparedness and response exercise plan	N/A	N/A	100% implementation of the emergency preparedness and response exercise plan for Necsa	100% of the emergency preparedness and response exercise plan for Necsa was implemented.	No deviation	N/A
		RM6b: Measure and report on the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response arrangements for the authorisation holders	N/A	N/A	Report on the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response arrangements for Necsa	The report on the Necsa effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response arrangements was approved.	No deviation	N/A

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
Enhanced emergency preparedness and response in the event of nuclear incidents (nuclear or radiological emergency)	Regulatory effectiveness of the emergency preparedness responses and arrangements determined	RM6c: % implementation of the emergency preparedness and response drill plan for Regulatory Emergency Response Centre (RERC)	N/A	N/A	100% implementation of the emergency preparedness and response drill plan for RERC	100% of the emergency preparedness and response drill plan for RERC was implemented.	No deviation	N/A
		RM6d: Measure and report on the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response arrangements for the RERC	N/A	N/A	Report on the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response arrangements for the RERC	The report on the effectiveness of the RERC emergency preparedness and response arrangements was approved by EXCO.	No deviation	N/A
Continuous improvement of regulatory standards and practices through innovations in nuclear safety	Timelines for regulatory processes determined	PM4: Number of regulatory processes with determined timelines	N/A	N/A	Two regulatory process with determined timelines	The processing timelines in PRO-ASS-001 – Review and Assessment Process and PRO-AUT-001 – Authorisation Process were developed and the documents were approved.	No deviation	N/A
	Enhanced knowledge and expertise in nuclear safety and security for NNR employees	LM1: Number of education programmes in nuclear safety and security offered	N/A	N/A	Two education programmes in nuclear safety and security offered	Two education programmes in nuclear safety and security were offered.	No deviation	N/A

3.6 LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Table 7: Programme budget versus actual spend

Programme	2025/26			2024/25		
	Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Over/Under Expenditure R'000	Cost / Valuation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Over/Under Expenditure R'000
Administration Programme	155 861	151 368	4 493	149 951	152 422	(2 470)
Regulation of Nuclear Power Plants Programme	51 876	47 942	3 934	57 072	47 540	9 531
Regulation of Nuclear Technology and Naturally Occurring Radiation Material Programme	61 727	61 385	342	58 717	57 719	998
Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services Programme	74 150	58 863	15 287	77 144	58 259	18 885
Total	343 614	319 558	24 056	342 884	315 940	26 944

3.7 STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The NNR achieved all its planned targets during the period under review. No areas of underperformance were reported.

4 REVENUE COLLECTION

Sources of revenue	2025/26			2024/25		
	Estimate R'000	Actual Amount Collected R'000	(Over)/Under Collection R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual Amount Collected R'000	(Over)/Under Collection R'000
Authorisation fees	240 377	243 461	(3 084)	236 236	236 726	(491)
Application fees	25 603	26 346	(743)	29 728	30 597	(869)
Government grants	46 519	46 519	-	44 558	44 558	-
Other revenue	22 166	26 270	(4 104)	21 729	37 755	(16 026)
Total	334 666	342 596	(7 930)	332 251	349 637	(17 386)

Total revenue for the period ended 31 March 2026 decreased slightly by 2% from R349 million at the end of March 2025 to R342 million. Authorisation fees remain the core revenue source for the NNR, and account for 71.1% of total revenue for the period under review. This category of revenue slightly increased by 2.8% compared to the previous financial year. The government grant increased by about 4.4% compared to the 2024/25 financial year. The grant is expected to increase by about 3% over the MTEF period. The over collection in other revenue is mainly attributed to the positive cash balances accumulated and invested in the Reserve Bank CPD over the financial year. Advanced billing and collections of revenue contributed to positive cash balances.

5 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Infrastructure projects	2025/26			2024/25		
	Estimate R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
Property, plant and equipment	17 935	4 270	13 665	38 538	24 732	13 806
Total	17 935	4 270	13 665	38 538	24 732	13 806

Spending on capital investments mostly relates to the procurement of IT equipment and furniture for both the Head office and Cape Town office. The NNR is upgrading its Head Office and Cape Town office with solar panel installations to improve energy efficiency. The project, launched late in the 2025/26 financial year, is scheduled for full implementation during the 2026/27 financial year. The project will be funded through the requested surplus funds retained from National Treasury.



PART C

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance embodies processes and systems that direct, control, and hold entities accountable to their shareholders. In addition to legislative requirements based on the NNR's enabling legislation and the Companies Act, corporate governance for public entities is prescribed by the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), and aligns with the principles contained in the King V Report on Corporate Governance™.

Parliament, the Executive Authority, 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 endeavours to align with the principles of King V™.

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

No meetings were held with the Portfolio Committee during the reporting period.

3 EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The Minister of Electricity and Energy serves as the Executive Authority of the NNR.

4 ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY / BOARD OF DIRECTORS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors is the Accounting Authority in terms of the PFMA and the NNRA. 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 Board was appointed for a period of three years from 2023 by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy.

Collectively, the Board of Directors has 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.

4.2 ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board drives 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 provides oversight, strategic direction, leadership, and approval of strategic policies of the NNR, and is ultimately accountable for the governance and performance of the Regulator.

4.3 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, 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.

4.4 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board consists of 14 directors, comprising 12 non-executive directors, and the CEO and CFO as the executive directors. By the end of the reporting period, the Board had three vacancies. Board members, including the CEO, hold office for a maximum of three years, but are eligible for reappointment. The amended NNRA has changed the maximum term of office to five years in line with most other public entities.

The Board adopted the principles of openness, integrity, and accountability as espoused in King VTM. 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 8: Meeting attendance

Board member	Board	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Nuclear Safety and Technical Committee	Human Resource and Remuneration Committee
Mr Protas Phili	7/7	N/A	1/1	N/A
Ms Dineo Peta	7/7	6/6	6/6	N/A
Dr Nandi Malumbazo	6/7	N/A	6/6	6/6
Ms Theodora Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	7/7	6/6	N/A	6/6
Mr Katse Maphoto	6/7	N/A	3/6	N/A
Mr Happy Khambule	6/7	6/6	N/A	6/6
Mr Paul Heeger	7/7	6/6	N/A	6/6
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	7/7	6/6	6/6	N/A
Ms Devinagie Bendeman	1/7	2/6	N/A	N/A
Ms Margeret Phiri	7/7	6/6	N/A	6/6
Ms Ditebogo Kgomo	7/7	6/6	6/6	6/6
Mr Dumisani Maluleke	7/7	6/6	N/A	N/A

Table 9: Remuneration of Board members

Name	Remuneration	Other Reimbursement	Total
Mr Protas Phili*	399 779.10	19 642	419 421
Ms Dineo Peta	233 629.00	7 262	240 891
Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	265 110.00	6 910	272 020
Mr Paul Heeger	142 458.00	-	142 458
Mr Happy Khambule	172 035.00	1 282	173 959
Dr Nandi Malumbazo	214 855.00	11 400	226 255
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	195 206.00	10 709	205 915
Ms Margeret Phiri*	285 934.00	3 088	289 022

* Amount inclusive of VAT

5 RISK MANAGEMENT

The NNR approaches risk management through a robust, integrated framework aligned with regulatory requirements and global best practice. Effective risk management is fundamental to delivery and achievement of strategic goals. The Board is responsible for governance and risk mitigation, holding the CEO and management accountable for maintaining an effective risk management system.

The Risk Management Framework for the institution has been approved and implemented accordingly. This framework proactively identifies, assesses, and mitigates risks while safeguarding stakeholder interests and supporting sustainable growth. The following documents have also been approved and implemented: Risk Management Policy; Risk Appetite and Tolerance Framework; and Terms of Reference for the Risk Steering Committee. The Risk Management function conducted periodic assessments to monitor material risks affecting the NNR's objectives and to identify opportunities that could enhance the organisational strategy. This proactive stance ensures that the Regulator can manage risks that could materially impact the business.

Despite a challenging economic climate, the NNR's risk management processes remained effective throughout the financial year. Executive management remained closely involved in key activities, ensuring that controls were maintained and action plans implemented and reported regularly. Evidence portfolios were documented for these action plans to ensure that risk and action owners remained accountable for mitigation.

Responsibility and accountability for risk management are embedded at all levels of the organisation through a top-down approach. The Risk Management Implementation Plan was continuously monitored using risk registers and other tools to balance risks and opportunities effectively. The Risk Champions Forum met quarterly to oversee operational risk mitigation, while the Risk Steering Committee oversaw strategic risks. The status of key risks is reported to the Executive Committee, the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMCOM), and the Board on a quarterly basis. The Risk Steering Committee maintains a standing agenda item to identify new and emerging risks, ensuring it remains prepared for future threats that could significantly impact the business.

6 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 strategic, fraud, and operational risk assessments. 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 were being implemented by management.

7 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

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 ARMCOM, regarding 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.

7.1 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 relevant 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:

- 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; and
- Developing and reporting on the Combined Assurance Process for the NNR.

7.2 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 the 2025/26 financial year, the NNR Internal Audit Department, with the assistance of the external service provider, conducted 26 internal audits, 20 of which were conducted by the department itself. The internal audits focused on the following areas: Finance (including Supply Chain Management); CSS; Information Technology; Legislative Compliance; Risk Management; Strategy and Organisational Performance; RITS (Emergency Preparedness Programme and Development and Review of Regulatory Standards); the NPP Programme; and the NTWP 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 an External Audit Self-assessment in 2025/26. A plan will be developed in the 2026/27 financial year to address issues identified, and progress will be reported to the ARMCOM.

Table 10: Audit findings breakdown

	Number of Findings	Total Addressed	Not Yet Due	Total Not Addressed	No. of Recurring Findings (Last 3 Financial Years)
IAF Findings	43	31	10	2	1
AGSA Findings	4	3	0	1	n/a

7.3 COMBINED ASSURANCE

In line with the provisions of King V™, 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 the ARMCOM for implementation in the 2026/27 financial year.

8 AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The ARMCOM is mandated to, among others, review the effectiveness of internal controls, ensure satisfactory standards of governance and compliance, and oversee risk management including risk control systems. The ARMCOM complied with all applicable legal requirements and applied the appropriate corporate governance practices for audit committees as recommended by King V™.

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

8.1 INDEPENDENCE

The ARMCOM exceeded the minimum statutory requirement of three (3) members throughout the reporting period. The committee comprises six (6) independent non-executive directors appointed by the Minister of Electricity and Energy. The committee was chaired by an independent non-executive director. At least one member possesses the requisite financial expertise and is qualified as a Chartered Accountant (South Africa) [CA(SA)].

All ARMCOM members completed and signed the Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE) Financial Disclosure and Conflict of Interest Forms at the commencement of the reporting period. No material interests were declared. At each committee meeting, members were also required to declare the existence of any material interest in matters under consideration. No conflicts of interest were declared during the reporting period.

Furthermore, none of the committee members were employed by the NNR, served as an auditor of the NNR, had material business relationship with the NNR, or had any relationship with members of NNR key management during the last three years.

In addition, no members of the committee have served as directors for a period of more than nine (9) years.

The committee maintained its independence throughout the reporting period in accordance with applicable governance requirements and best practice principles.

8.2 PROTECTING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit department reports directly to the ARMCOM and administratively to the CEO. All internal audit reports and findings were reported to the committee. There were no scope limitations on the audits completed during the reporting period and no planned audits were removed from the approved audit plan as a result of management pressure. The Internal Audit function was allocated adequate budget to perform or outsource internal audit work during the reporting period. The Chief Audit Executive met with the Chairperson of ARMCOM separately from management every quarter during the reporting period. Internal auditors were provided opportunities to attend training as part of continuous professional development, skills and capacity building.

8.3 PERFORMANCE AGAINST STATUTORY DUTIES

The ARMCOM acted in good faith, with integrity, competence, professionalism, maintaining confidentiality, and upheld the highest standards of ethical conduct while acting in the best interests of the NNR. The committee, in accordance with Section 4(3) (a) of the Public Audit Act (Act No. 25 of 2004), supported the continuation of the AGSA as the external auditors of the NNR. The committee reviewed the annual financial statements and accounting policies used by the NNR. The committee approved the internal audit charter, audit plan, audit budget and rolling three-year internal audit plan. The committee ensured that the NNR complied with all applicable laws and regulations and that key risks were effectively managed. ARMCOM considered the whistleblower complaints and no fraud, corruption or material irregularities were reportable.

8.4 REPORTS TO THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The committee reported quarterly to the Accounting Authority (Board) on financial performance against the approved budget, and on the risk reports that detailed how the organisation was managing identified key risks impacting the achievement of annual performance targets and operations. The committee reported the status or level of compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the NNR to the Accounting Authority (Board). Furthermore, the committee reported on the governance of ICT, internal audit findings and the status of management action in resolving audit findings.

The Accounting Authority reported quarterly to the Executive Authority on the performance of the NNR, financial performance, compliance with applicable laws and regulations as well as governance of the Board and sub-committees of the Board.

8.5 STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS

The Chairperson as a member of the Board attended the third set of public hearing for the KNPS's LTO of Unit 2 and met with the members of the general public.

8.6 CONCERNS RAISED WITH THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY, EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, NATIONAL TREASURY OR AUDITOR-GENERAL

No matter of concern was raised with the Accounting Authority, Executive Authority, National Treasury or Auditor-General.

8.7 RESOLUTION OF ARMCOM RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Management has implemented all recommendations of the ARMCOM.

8.8 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The committee's performance was evaluated by an independent service provider, William Radcliffe. The evaluation focused on the committee's expertise and mandate; strategic risk perspective; agenda focus and governance judgement; delegation and escalation discipline; resilience and assurance adequacy; ethics oversight; integrated risk and assurance oversight; regulatory credibility and trust considerations; chair effectiveness; and committee learning/maturity. The committee achieved an overall effectiveness score of 93.2% for the period under review.

8.9 COMPOSITION OF ARMCOM AND MEETING ATTENDANCE

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members.

Name	Qualifications	Professional affiliation	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2025/26		Has the member declared private and business interests in every meeting?	Is the member an employee of an organ of State?	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period
			Start date	End date	Ordinary meetings	Special meetings				
Ms Margaret Phiri	- Chartered Accountant CA(SA) - BCompt honours - BCom accounting		11 November 2023	Active	4	2	No	No	4	5
Ms Dineo Peta	- LLM, Environmental Law - LLB - PGD International Maritime Law - PGD Drafting and Interpretation of Contracts - Prospecting and Mining Law Cert (Wits), Environmental Impacts Assessment cert - Finance for Non-Financial Managers (Gibs)	- Legal Practice Council – Attorney of the High Court of South Africa - IoDSA	1 September 2023	Active	1	2	No	No	1	7

Name	Qualifications	Professional affiliation	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2025/26		Has the member declared private and business interests in every meeting?	Is the member an employee of an organ of State?	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period
			Start date	End date	Ordinary meetings	Special meetings				
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	• BEng (Electrical Engineering) • MSc (Electrical Engineering) • MBA • PhD • Professor of Practice, University of Johannesburg, 2026 - 2029	• ECSA, 2028 • SAAE • SAIEE • IEEE • CIGRE • IoDSA	1 September 2023	Active	4	2	No	No	1	5
Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	• Post Graduate Diploma in Business Administration (PDBA) • Management Advancement Programme (MAP) • Admitted as an Attorney of the High Court of South Africa • Masters In Labour Law • LLB • B. Juris	• IoDSA	1 September 2023	Active	4	2	No	No	-	-

Name	Qualifications	Professional affiliation	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2025/26		Has the member declared private and business interests in every meeting?	Is the member an employee of an organ of State?	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period
			Start date	End date	Ordinary meetings	Special meetings				
Mr Happy Khambule	• LLB • Environmental Entrepreneurship Sustainability Initiative • Bachelor of Politics, Philosophy and Economics (in progress) • Fellowship in Environmental Initiative and Stewardship, University of Cape Town	• IoDSA	1 September 2023	Active	4	2	No	No	3	8
Ms Devinagie Bendeman	• BA Law • LLB • Admitted Attorney	• Legal Practice Council (LPC)	14 November 2023	Active	1	2	No	Yes	1	2

8.10 REMUNERATION OF ARMCOM MEMBERS

Member	Rate per meeting	Whether audit committee members who worked or are working for an Organ of State are being remunerated	Audit committee expenditure for the reporting period
Ms Margaret Phiri	R4 629	Not employed by an Organ of State	R63 880.20
Ms Dineo Peta	R2 809	Not employed by an Organ of State	R33 708.00
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	R2 809	Not employed by an Organ of State	R33 708.00
Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	R2 809	Not employed by an Organ of State	R33 708.00
Mr Happy Khmabule	R2 809	Not employed by an Organ of State	R33 708.00
Ms Devinagie Bendeman	N/A	Employed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	
Total			R198 712.20

9 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 to monitor compliance with laws and regulations with the annual compliance level for the review period being 98.77%. 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.

10 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Throughout the year, Executive Management ensured the implementation of various anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures. Key documents, including the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy, the Whistle-blowing Policy, the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan, and the Fraud and Corruption Response Plan were approved and implemented accordingly.

To ensure all NNR staff understand the internal and external impacts of dishonest conduct, risk and fraud awareness sessions were conducted across the entire organisation. Furthermore, management participated in an internal fraud risk assessment to identify and review potential vulnerabilities. These risks were rated according to the NNR Risk Management Matrix, and risk owners were required to submit mitigation plans to address any control deficiencies. The NNR's strategy for managing these risks remains focused on three key areas: prevention, detection, and response.

A consolidated fraud register was developed and approved by the Board. Related action plans were monitored and updated regularly to verify implementation. During quarterly Risk Steering Committee meetings, the committee reviewed the progress and provided guidance on strengthening controls. Notably, no incidents of fraud or corruption were reported during the financial year 2025/26.

11 MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The NNR has an approved SCM policy and processes that are updated and aligned to the PPPFA, PFMA, and National Treasury Regulations as and when required. All SCM officials and employees are required to sign an SCM Code of Conduct and a Declaration of Financial and Conflict of Interest Disclosure forms annually. The NNR regularly establishes Bid Specification and Evaluation Committees to develop specifications and to evaluate bids independently of one another. Bid committee members are appointed on a rotational basis based on skills, knowledge and relevant competencies. The NNR has a Bid Adjudication Committee independent of the Bid Specification and Evaluation Committees. Members of the Bid committees are required to declare existence or non-existence of conflict of interest and are recused from the bid process if material interests are identified. No employee, child or spouse of the employee or close family members of the NNR is allowed to do business with the organisation.

12 CODE OF CONDUCT

The NNR Code of Conduct and Ethics Framework is aligned with 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 lives. 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.

The framework covers 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.

13 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The NNR remains committed to providing and maintaining a healthy and safe workplace for its employees and all stakeholders. The occupational health and safety (OHS) management system has been maintained to ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) and other applicable legislative requirements. The system was audited by external auditors to ensure the compliance of the system with the OHS Act and NNR processes and procedures.

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

Occupational health and safety training to strengthen employees' ability to identify, assess, and manage workplace risks was provided for all appointed OHS employees.

A Health and Safety Committee was appointed in compliance with the OHS Act. The committee held quarterly meetings in accordance with the approved meeting schedule for the 2025/26 financial year. Employees participated in risk assessments, the nomination of Safety Representatives, and the review of OHS procedures and work instructions. Safety Representatives conducted quarterly workplace inspections to identify and report potential hazards.

The NNR arranged medical surveillance for all employees, to identify work-related illness and necessary primary health care interventions.

A review of hazard identification and risk assessments, and an Occupational Hygiene Stressor Risk Assessment were conducted for different departments to ensure continued workplace safety.

The NNR continued to promote environmental sustainability through effective waste management and recycling initiatives and received an Energy Performance Certificate in recognition of its commitment to energy efficiency.

14 BOARD SECRETARY

The Board Secretary 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.

15 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The NNR continued to advance its Social Responsibility Programme during the 2025/26 financial year through targeted initiatives aimed at promoting dignity, education, community wellbeing and social inclusion. In support of vulnerable communities, the NNR provided sanitary dignity packs and school shoes to learners from disadvantaged and rural schools across several provinces, helping to improve school attendance, learner confidence and educational participation. During the reporting period 385 sanitary dignity packs and 132 pairs of school shoes were provided.

In addition, a range of humanitarian assistance was given to vulnerable individuals and community institutions. Through these initiatives, the NNR continued to meaningfully contribute to improving the quality of life of disadvantaged communities while supporting broader national social development objectives. Collectively, these initiatives benefited communities across Gauteng, the North West, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

16 B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2003), as amended by the B-BBEE Act (Act No. 46 of 2013), read together with the B-BBEE Regulations, require 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 South Africa's citizen, and to further create capacity within the broader economic landscape at all levels.

The following table has been completed in compliance with the B-BBEE Act.

Table 11: B-BBEE compliance performance information

Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion
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 issues licences to eligible service providers and regulates the safety and security of nuclear power plant technology. The current qualifying criteria are determined in terms of the NNRA 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 does 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 NNR does not have B-BBEE related incentives, grants and investment schemes.



PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

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

- Recruitment and selection;
- Remuneration and rewards;
- Succession planning;
- Performance management;
- Training and development;
- Employee relations; and
- 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, namely 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 encompasses contracting, reviewing, assessing, moderating, and rewarding, where applicable. The NNR has successfully continued to build and maintain a high-performance culture.

1.2 POLICY AND PROCESS 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. The following processes were reviewed and updated:

- Consultation with Internal Stakeholders;
- Management Duties and Responsibilities;
- Recruitment and Selection;
- Managerial and Self-Referral for EAP; and
- Terms of Reference for the Employment Equity and Skills Development Committee.

1.3 TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

- The NNR developed and implemented its annual workplace skills plan. As per the Annual Training Report filed with the Energy and Water Sector Training Authority for January to December 2025, the entity conducted 1 302 training activities against a planned target of 175.
- Work experience opportunities were provided for 14 learners during the period under review. Three of the learners were permanently employed by the NNR, and another three secured employment outside of the entity following the programme.
- The implementation of the Competency Gap Analysis Mitigation Plan continued in the reporting period with 50 of 51 activities completed. Implementation will continue to be rolled out until the end of 2026, when all identified gaps must be closed.

1.4 EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMME

During the reporting period, the entity successfully implemented a holistic programme approach to employee wellness. Key activities included communications and engagements with employees at all levels. The activities implemented under the NNR's Employee Wellness Programme were aligned with key national programmes and focused on issues specific to employees. The Employment Equity and Skills Development Committee played a significant role in ensuring the successful implementation of the Employee Wellness Programme.

1.5 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The NNR remains resolute in building and maintaining good relationships with all internal stakeholders. Quarterly meetings with the recognised trade union were held, and a wage agreement was successfully concluded on 13 August 2025. Biannual internal employee forum meetings were held to discuss issues raised by employees and a series of employee engagements on organisational culture was conducted to address issues raised by employees and improve organisational culture. The implementation of the agreed initiatives will commence in the new financial year.

1.6 CHALLENGES

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

1.7 FUTURE HR PLANS/GOALS

The NNR will establish a working group comprised of employee representatives from all divisions to oversee the implementation of the organisational culture initiatives. Implementation of the Annual Operational Plan will continue, to ensure that all HR processes are fully implemented and remain legally compliant.

2 HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

2.1 PERSONNEL-RELATED EXPENDITURE

Table 12: Personnel cost by programme

Programme	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	151 368	67 381	21%	57	1 175
Nuclear Power Plants	47 942	43 812	14%	29	1 312
Nuclear Technology and Norm	61 385	57 700	18%	41	1 326
Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services	58 863	51 550	16%	43	1 226
Total	319 557	220 444	69%	170	1 249

Table 13: Employee 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)	16 443	7%	6	2 740
Senior management (JE level 3,4)	14 877	7%	6	2 479
Professional qualified (JE level 4, 5, 6, 7)	171 280	78%	117	1 464
Skilled (JE level 8, 9)	15 072	7%	25	603
Semi-skilled (JE level 10)	1 294	1%	3	431
Interns and learners	1 479	1%	13	114
Total	220 444	100%	170	1 297

Table 14: Performance rewards

Programme	Performance Rewards	Personnel Expenditure R'000	% of Performance Rewards to Total Personnel Cost
Top management (JE level 1)	1 774	16 443	11%
Senior management (JE level 3)	1 405	14 877	9%
Professional qualified (JE level 4,5,6 ,7)	16 176	171 280	9%
Skilled (JE level 8,9)	1 476	15 072	10%
Semi-skilled (JE level 10)	103	1 294	8%
Interns and learners	-	1 479	0%
Total	20 933	220 444	9.5%

Table 15: 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	67 381	3 535	5.2%	57	62
Nuclear Power Plants	43 812	33	0.1%	29	1
Nuclear Technology and NORM	57 700	151	0.3%	41	4
Regulatory Improvement and Technical Services	51 550	33	0.1%	43	1
Total	220 444	3 752	1.7%	170	22

2.2 EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Table 16: Employment and vacancies

Programme	2025/26 Number of Employees End March 2026	2025/26 Approved Posts	2025/26 Vacancies	% of Vacancies
Permanent employees	155	164	9	5.4%
Fixed-term contracts	1	1	0	0%
Temporary employees	1	1	0	0%
Total	157	166	9	5.4%

Table 17: Employment vacancies per employment level

Salary Band	2025/26 Number of Employees End March 2026	2025/26 Approved Posts	2025/26 Vacancies	% of Vacancies
Top management	6	6	0	0%
Senior management	6	6	0	0%
Professionally qualified	29	29	0	0%
Skilled	88	95	7	7.37%
Semi-skilled	24	25	1	4%
Unskilled	3	4	1	25%
Temporary	1	1	0	0%
Total	157	166	9	5.19%

Table 18: Employment changes

Salary Band	Employment at Beginning of the Period – April 2025	Appointments	Terminations	Employment at End of the Period – March 2026
Top management	6	0	0	6
Senior management	6	0	0	6
Professionally qualified	29	0	0	29
Skilled	91	4	7	88
Semi-skilled	22	3	1	24
Unskilled	3	1	1	3
Temporary	0	1	0	1
Total	151	9	9	157

Table 19: Reasons for staff leaving

Reason	Number	% of Total Number of Staff Leaving
Death	0	0%
Resignation	9	60%
Dismissal	0	0%
Retirement	0	0%
Ill health	0	0%
Expiry of contract	6	40%
Other	0	0%
Total	15	-

Table 20: Labour relations: Misconduct and disciplinary action

Nature of Disciplinary Action	Number
Verbal warning	0
Written warning	2
Final written warning	1
Dismissal	0

2.3 EQUITY TARGETS AND STATUS

In line with the provisions of the Employment Equity Regulations, 2025, the NNR developed and approved a 5-year plan to meet the published Sector Targets. The plan is for the period 1 September 2025 to 21 August 2030. The tables that follows reflect the equity status of the NNR as at 31 March 2026.

Table 21: Workforce profile and targets

Salary Band		Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
		A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top Management	value	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
	%	17%	17%	17%	0%	33%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	
Senior Management	value	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	%	50%	33%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Professionally qualified	value	12	4	1	4	6	0	1	0	1	0	29
	%	41%	14%	3%	14%	21%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	
Skilled technical	value	38	2	3	0	40	2	0	1	1	1	88
	%	43%	2%	3%	0%	45%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	
Semi-skilled	value	5	0	0	0	14	2	0	2	0	0	23
	%	22%	0%	0%	0%	61%	9%	0%	9%	0%	0%	
Unskilled	value	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	%	67%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	value	61	9	5	4	64	4	2	3	2	1	155
	%	39.35%	5.81%	3.23%	2.58%	41.29%	2.58%	1.29%	1.94%	1.29%	0.65%	100.00%

Table 22: Workforce profile and targets for employees with disabilities

	Number of Employees	Percentage of employees with disabilities in relation to the total workforce
Employees with Disabilities	6	3.87%
Sector Targets		3%



PART E

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

1 IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

1.1.1 RECONCILIATION OF IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Description	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance	-	310
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	(310)
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

1.1.2 DETAILS OF IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE CONDONED

Description	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	310
Total	-	310

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

1.2.1 RECONCILIATION OF FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Description	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance	-	21
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned	-	(21)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

1.2.3 DETAILS OF FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE CONDONED

Description	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	-	21
Total	-	21

2 LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value R'000
Valid invoices received	3 070	79 005
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	3 070	79 005
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

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
Pervasent board paper cloud solution upgrade	BIZ CONNECT	Sole supplier	PO-0008467	107 000
Annual Accreditation fees	SANAS	Sole supplier	PO-0008502	39 000
Time and attendance management software and licence	JARRISON	Sole supplier	PO-0008505	267 000
Liquid Scintillation counting instrument repairs and maintenance	BIOCOM AFRICA	Sole supplier	PO-0008514	738 000
Chromatographic extraction resins equipment	TRISKEM	Sole supplier	n/a	364 000
Administration and issuing of the Panasonic thermo-luminescent dosimeters	SABS	Sole supplier	PO-0008523	22 000
Provision of annual licence for the finite element code Abaqus	FEAS	Single source	PO-0008572	436 000
Provision of printing services	DIDO DIGITAL	Deviation	PO-0008589	22 000
Conversion of Employees info slips	SAGE SA	Single source	PO-0008590	2 200
Renewal of Caseware licence	ADAPT IT	Sole supplier	PO-0008722	112 000
Telerik for ASP.NET	COMPONENT SOURCE	Single source	n/a	22 000
Accreditation services for the Alpha extension of Scope	SANAS	Single source	PO-0008728	35 000
Evaluation, repairs and maintenance of the RT-30 instrument.	MECOSA	Sole supplier	PO-0008793	49 000
Renewal for payroll solution	SAGE	Single source	PO-0008830	172 000
Provision of exhibition space for the 2026 Africa Energy Indaba conference and exhibition.	ENERGY INDABA	Sole supplier	PO-0008835	95 000
Repairs and maintenance of the Laboratory UPS.	STANDBY SYSTEM SERVICES	Sole supplier	PO-0008850	4 000
ArcGIS software licences for the RITS, NORM and CNSS	ESRI SOUTH AFRICA	Sole supplier	PO-0008855	209 000
Drainage Unblocking	KHOMANI TRADING & PROJECTS	Emergency	PO-0008904	2 000
Pervasent board and team papers maintenance and support.	FIRST TECHNOLOGY	Sole supplier	PO-0008914	116 000
Total				2 813 200

3.2 CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s R	Value of current contract expansion or variation R
Maintenance and support of the Online Radiation Monitoring System	CSIR	Expansion	LR-AGM-14-29	5 880 000	n/a	108 000
Cleaning and hygiene services	Laboroka Holdings (Pty)Ltd	Expansion	LR-AGM-22-02	2 281 000	n/a	193 000
Provision of Technical Support Organisation services	Mzesi (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	NNRSCM-06-2019	Per work order package(s) estimated cost of 12 000 000 per annum	n/a	n/a
Provision of National Dose Register (NDR) /National Source Register (NSR) system support services	Celestine Cave Inc.	Expansion	LR-AGM-24-15	890 000	n/a	n/a
Short-term insurance services	SANKOFA Insurance brokers	Expansion	LR-AGM-22-14	1 247 000	n/a	120 000
Total						420 000



PART F

REGULATION OF NUCLEAR ACTIONS

1 BACKGROUND

The NNR regulates South Africa's nuclear sector to protect people and the environment from risks associated with ionising radiation, in accordance with the NNRA. This includes regulatory control over the safety of nuclear facilities, certain radioactive waste streams, irradiated nuclear fuel, and the mining and processing of NORM. Regulated facilities include the KNPS, selected facilities at the Necsa's Pelindaba site, the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility, and mining and mineral-processing operations across South Africa. The NNR's core regulatory functions include authorisations, verifications, compliance enforcement, and reporting to the Board of Directors, providing assurance of ongoing compliance and safety performance.

Compliance verification is conducted through regulatory inspections to confirm adherence to authorisation conditions. The scope and frequency of inspections are risk-informed and reflect the complexity and potential nuclear and radiation safety risks of each facility or activity.

Where necessary, the NNR conducts independent testing and verification. Authorisation holders must report unusual events and occurrences to the NNR. The NNR uses occurrence information, performance trends, and lessons learned to inform its annual compliance assurance plans, and conducts Regulatory Nuclear Emergency Exercises (RNEEs) to assess on-site and off-site emergency preparedness and response arrangements.

2 AUTHORISATION HOLDERS

Table 23: List of active authorisations during the reporting period

Authorisation No.	Var.	Authorisation Holder	Nuclear Facilities	Date Issued
NIL-01	22	Eskom	Koeberg Nuclear Power Station	November 2025
NIL02	6	Necsa	SAFARI-1 Research Reactor	12 February 2026
NIL03	2	Necsa	P-2700 Complex	04 March 2024
NIL04	2	Necsa	Thabana Complex	24 April 2025
NIL05	2	Necsa	Highly Enriched Uranium Vault	04 March 2024
NIL06	1	Necsa	A-8 Decontamination Facility	04 March 2024
NIL07	1	Necsa	Building A-West Drum Store	04 March 2024
NIL08	2	Necsa	ELPROD in Building P-2500	04 March 2024
NIL09	2	Necsa	UMET in Building P-2600	04 March 2024
NIL10	1	Necsa	Conversion Plant Complex	30 March 2022
NIL11	2	Necsa	Area 14 Waste Management Complex	04 March 2024
NIL12	1	Necsa	Quarantine Storage Facility	30 March 2022
NIL13	1	Necsa	V-YB Pelindaba East Bus Shed Complex	04 March 2024
NIL14	1	Necsa	Pelindaba East Evaporation Ponds Complex	04 March 2024
NIL15	1	Necsa	Oil Purification Facility	30 March 2022
NIL16	1	Necsa	Area 21 Storage Facility	28 March 2024
NIL17	1	Necsa	BEVA K3 Storage Complex	30 March 2022
NIL18	1	Necsa	Area 16 Complex	28 March 2024

Authorisation No.	Var.	Authorisation Holder	Nuclear Facilities	Date Issued
NIL19	2	Necsa	Area 40 Complex	28 March 2024
NIL20	1	Necsa	Area 27 De-heeling Facility	28 March 2024
NIL21	1	Necsa	J-Building	30 March 2022
NIL22	1	Necsa	D-Building	30 March 2022
NIL23	1	Necsa	C-Building	30 March 2022
NIL24	1	Necsa	Building P-2900	30 March 2022
NIL25	1	Necsa	Building XB	30 March 2022
NIL26	1	Necsa	BEVA Evaporation Ponds	28 March 2024
NIL27	1	Necsa	Building P-2800	28 March 2024
NIL28	2	Necsa	Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility	04 March 2024
NIL29	2	Necsa	Area 26	28 March 2023
NIL30	1	Necsa	E-Building	30 March 2022
NIL31	1	Necsa	Dorbyl Camp	28 March 2023
NIL32	1	Necsa	X-Building	28 March 2023
NIL33	1	Necsa	Building P-1500	28 March 2023
NIL34	1	Necsa	YM Vacuum Workshop	30 March 2022
NIL35	1	Necsa	V-H Building Laboratories	28 March 2023
NIL36	1	Necsa	P-1900 Laboratories	28 March 2023
NIL37	1	Necsa	P-1600 Laboratories	28 March 2024
NIL38	1	Necsa	Fuel Development Laboratories Complex	04 March 2024
NIL39	1	Necsa	NTP Radiochemicals Complex	26 March 2024
NIL40	1	Necsa	Pelindaba Analytical Laboratories (PAL) in Building BEVA-E1	28 March 2024
NIL41	2	Necsa	Liquid Effluent Treatment Facility Complex	04 March 2024
NIL42	1	Necsa	B1-Building Basement	30 March 2022
NIL43	0	NRWDI	Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility	24 July 2025
NIL44	4	Eskom	Transient Interim Storage Facility	06 May 2025

Table 24: Holders of Certificates of Registration (CORs) during the reporting period

No.	COR No.	Name of COR Holder	Category	Date Issued
1	COR-5	ARMgold/Harmony Freegold Joint Venture Company (Pty) Ltd (Tshepong, Matjhabeng & Bambani operations)	Category 5	24 April 2002
2	COR-6	ARMgold/Harmony Freegold Joint Venture Company (Pty) Ltd (Joel operation)	Category 4	24 April 2002
3	COR-7	African Rainbow Minerals Gold Limited (Welkom operations)	Category 4	24 April 2002
4	COR-10	Avgold Limited - Target Division	Category 4	05 May 2003
5	COR-11	Gravelotte Mines Limited	Category 4	21 August 2009
6	COR-13	MTC Demolition	Category 2	14 April 2003
7	COR-16	Nuclear Fuels Corporation of South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	22 September 2004
8	COR-18	South Deep Joint Venture	Category 5	24 February 2011
9	COR-20	Foskor Limited (Phalaborwa)	Category 4	14 April 2003
10	COR-23	Steenkampskraal Monazite Mine (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	17 May 2004
11	COR-25	Eggerding SA (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	14 April 2003
12	COR-26	Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	27 February 2003
13	COR-27	Foskor Limited (Richards Bay)	Category 3	09 June 2003
14	COR-28	Randfontein Estates Limited (Kusasaletheu)	Category 4	14 April 2003
15	COR-30	Mine Waste Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	14 April 2003
16	COR-33	Rampete Metal Processors (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	29 May 2003
17	COR-37	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Free State operations)	Category 5	18 March 2003
18	COR-38	Omnia Phosphates (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	22 December 2003
19	COR-40	ARMgold/Harmony Freegold Joint Venture Company (Pty) Ltd (St Helena Operations)	Category 4	05 May 2003
20	COR-43	Exxaro Holding Sands (Pty) Ltd and Exxaro Sands (Pty) Ltd and Exxaro TSA Sands (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	10 October 2007
21	COR-53	East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited	Category 4	20 February 2003
22	COR-57	Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	30 June 2003
23	COR-58	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Randfontein operations)	Category 4	27 February 2003
24	COR-59	Industrial Zone Limited	Category 4	27 February 2003
25	COR-61	Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	09 November 2011
26	COR-64	Potchefstroom Plastiek Herwinning BK	Category 1	27 January 2004
27	COR-66	Mintek	Category 1	27 January 2003
28	COR-69	Sibanye Gold Limited (Driefontein operations)	Category 4	12 July 2006
29	COR-70	Sibanye Gold Limited (Kloof operation)	Category 5	12 July 2006
30	COR-71	Sibanye Gold Limited (Beatrix operation)	Category 5	20 June 2006
31	COR-80	Mogale Gold (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	31 July 2007

No.	COR No.	Name of COR Holder	Category	Date Issued
32	COR-86	Glenover Phosphate Limited (Mining site operation)	Category 2	17 August 2004
33	COR-87	Rand Refinery Limited	Category 1	30 November 2004
34	COR-92	The Forensic Science Laboratory, SA Police	Category 1	30 September 2010
35	COR-100	South African Airforce (SAAF), Department of Defence (DoD), RSA	Category 3	22 February 2010
36	COR-101	The Reclamation Group (Pty) Ltd (Richards Bay)	Category 2	22 June 2005
37	COR-104	South African Ports Operations – A division of Transnet Limited (Dry Bulk Terminal Richards Bay)	Category 4	08 February 2012
38	COR-106	Mineral Sands Resources (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	10 November 2011
39	COR-107	Vesuvius South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	09 November 2005
40	COR-110	Geotron Systems (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	13 June 2008
41	COR-111	Bosveld Phosphate (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	16 March 2012
42	COR-112	Scaw Metals Group	Category 2	14 March 2012
43	COR-116	Tswelopele Beneficiation Operations	Category 4	07 July 2014
44	COR-118	GoldPlats Recovery Limited	Category 1	09 November 2005
45	COR-131	East Rand Beneficiation (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	27 June 2012
46	COR-137	Manos Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	07 July 2014
47	COR-138	Bright Refining (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	05 September 2014
48	COR-140	China African Precious Metals (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	07 July 2014
49	COR-141	Palabora Copper (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	01 September 2014
50	COR-142	Evander Gold Mining (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	08 September 2014
51	COR-143	Zirco Roode Heuwel (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	01 August 2014
52	COR-144	Scamont Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	03 November 2014
53	COR-148	Saldanha Dry Bulk Terminal CC	Category 2	09 March 2015
54	COR-149	Cronimet RSA (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	08 September 2015
55	COR-150	Minrite (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	17 September 2015
56	COR-151	Covalent Water Company (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	29 September 2015
57	COR-152	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Cooke Operations)	Category 1	10 December 2015
58	COR-156	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa)	Category 1	09 November 2005
59	COR-159	North West Reclaiming	Category 2	21 July 2006
60	COR-160	Shiva Uranium Limited and Micawber 397 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	22 June 2011
61	COR-164	Sulzer Pumps (SA) Limited	Category 1	02 June 2008
62	COR-165	Tasman Lukisa JV Company	Category 1	15 March 2007
63	COR-178	Durban Container Terminal – Business Unit of SA Port Operations	Category 1	31 July 2007
64	COR-180	SA Port Operations (Container Terminal Cape Town)	Category 1	30 July 2007
65	COR-181	Transnet Limited (SA Port Operations – Multipurpose Terminal, Saldanha Bay)	Category 1	02 February 2009
66	COR-182	Buffelsfontein Gold Mine Limited	Category 3	16 November 2010
67	COR-190	Sibanye Gold Limited (Ezulwini)	Category 4	05 August 2008

No.	COR No.	Name of COR Holder	Category	Date Issued
68	COR-195	Houlgon Uranium & Power (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	21 June 2011
69	COR-197	Gold Reef City Theme Park	Category 1	21 May 2008
70	COR-199	Tasman Lukisa JV Company	Category 1	15 March 2007
71	COR-203	Cemo Pumps (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	27 September 2007
72	COR-215	Margaret Water Company	Category 4	12 July 2011
73	COR-216	Paddy's Pad 1183 (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	08 February 2008
74	COR-217	Cango Caves Oudtshoorn Municipality	Category 1	22 February 2010
75	COR-218	Grindrod Terminals (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	17 October 2008
76	COR-219	Sibanye Gold Eastern Operations (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	25 February 2010
77	COR-225	New Kleinfontein Goldmine (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	16 September 2008
78	COR-226	Rand Uranium (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	18 August 2008
79	COR-228	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	09 February 2009
80	COR-229	The New Reclamation Group (Pty) Ltd (Welkom Operations)	Category 2	09 October 2008
81	COR-230	ALS Chemex South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	17 February 2009
82	COR-236	Reclaim Invest 101 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	01 December 2008
83	COR-238	Tronox (Namakwa Sands Operations)	Category 4	27 January 2009
84	COR-240	Tantus Trading 180 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	01 December 2008
85	COR-242	Enviro Mzingazi Gypsum (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	24 November 2008
86	COR-246	NTP Logistics (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	26 August 2009
87	COR-248	Foskor Zirconia (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	25 August 2009
88	COR-252	Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (South Operations)	Category 4	07 December 2009
89	COR-253	Avgold Limited (North Operations)	Category 4	07 December 2009
90	COR-258	SA Metal and Machinery Co (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	08 September 2010
91	COR-261	North West University	Category 1	18 November 2011
92	COR-263	Aklin Carbide (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	12 July 2011
93	COR-264	Umhlathuze Imports and Exports	Category 2	13 June 2016
94	COR-266	Nicolor (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	16 November 2016
95	COR-268	Far East Gold Special Purposes Vehicle (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	16 November 2016
96	COR-269	Newshelf 1186 (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	16 November 2016
97	COR-270	Transmed	Category 2	06 December 2016
98	COR-271	Taurus Africa Scrap Metal	Category 2	11 August 2017
99	COR-273	Ê&A Belt Sales CC	Category 2	29 March 2018
100	COR-274	Freight Facilitators (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	29 March 2018
101	COR-277	Donnlee Pump Tech (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	29 March 2018
102	COR-279	Harmony Moab Khotsong Operations (Pty) Ltd	Category 5	27 July 2018
103	COR-281	DRD Gold Far West Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	08 July 2019
104	COR-282	Kopanang Gold Mining Company(Pty) Ltd	Category 5	27 June 2019
105	COR-283	Access World (South Africa) Pty Ltd	Category 1	09 July 2019

No.	COR No.	Name of COR Holder	Category	Date Issued
106	COR-284	Ncamiso Trading (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	11 July 2019
107	COR-286	LightDeepEarth (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	31 July 2020
108	COR-287	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Vaal River)	Category 1	26 April 2023
109	COR-288	Lemowe (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	21 May 2021
110	COR-289	Bomamba Trading (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	21 May 2021
111	COR-290	Brinni Beneficiation Technologies (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	06 May 2024
112	COR-291	Nanoretech Processing (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	21 May 2021
113	COR-292	EnviroServ Waste Management (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	16 April 2021
114	COR-293	Blyvoor Gold Capital (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	15 January 2024
115	COR-294	Golden Core Trade and Invest (Pty) Ltd	Category 5	12 September 2021
116	COR-295	Deton Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	22 May 2022
117	COR-296	Thermo Tec Mobile Air (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	29 June 2022
118	COR-297	Anglo Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd (Technical Solutions)	Category 1	17 October 2022
119	COR-298	The Reclamation Group (Pty) Ltd (Dunswart)	Category 2	25 February 2025
120	COR-299	EFG Group (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	24 February 2023
121	COR-300	Minrite (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	06 March 2023
122	COR-301	Middelvlei Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	19 January 2024
123	COR-302	Desert Star Trading	Category 2	15 January 2024
124	COR-303	Metal Rec 1 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	19 January 2024
125	COR-304	Exalt Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	19 January 2024
126	COR-305	West Wits MLI (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	25 July 2024
127	COR-306	West Gold Plant (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	24 June 2025
128	COR-307	Taroko Developments (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	06 May 2024
129	COR-308	Grindrod Logistics (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	25 July 2024
130	COR-309	Whale Head Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	25 July 2024
131	COR-310	Ferroglobe Emalahleni Smelter (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	25 July 2024
132	COR-311	The Particle Group (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	24 April 2025
133	COR-312	Amatshe Gold (Pty) Ltd	Category 3	24 April 2025
134	COR-313	Sasol South Africa Limited	Category 1	30 January 2026
135	COR-314	Isinyithi Trading 326 (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	24 April 2025
136	COR-315	South African Container Depots (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	24 April 2025
137	COR-316	CM Solutions METLAB (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	24 April 2025
138	COR-317	CAPM Tau Mine (Pty) Ltd	Category 4	24 April 2025
139	COR-318	Northbound Processing (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	24 April 2025
140	COR-319	Grindrod Logistics (Pty) Ltd (Cape Town site)	Category 2	30 January 2026
141	COR-321	Qotho Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Category 1	30 January 2026
142	COR-322	Namblast (Pty) Ltd	Category 2	30 January 2026

Table 25: Holders of Certificates of Exemption (COEs) during the reporting period

No.	COE No.	Name of COE Holder	Date issued
1	COE-10	Dino Properties (Pty) Ltd	12 August 2013
2	COE-17	Scientific Services CC	27 February 2015
3	COE-18	Paterson & Cooke (Pty) Ltd	04 March 2015
4	COE-20	Denel SOC Ltd T/A as Denel Aviation	05 June 2015
5	COE-21	Huntrex 196 (Pty) Ltd T/A Ceracast	08 September 2015
6	COE-23	Jenco Mining (Pty) Ltd	02 December 2016
7	COE-24	Little Creek Trading 368 CC	02 December 2016
8	COE-29	Aerospace Systems (Pty) Ltd	17 May 2018
9	COE-30	South African Roll Company (Pty) Ltd	17 May 2018
10	COE-33	Chromatech Services (Pty) Ltd	17 May 2018
11	COE-35	GeoLabs Global (Pty) Ltd	26 September 2018
12	COE-41	West Wits MLI (Pty) Ltd	24 April 2025
13	COE-42	Traxtion Sheltam (Pty) Ltd	24 April 2025
14	COE-43	OMV (Pty) Ltd (Kopanang site)	24 April 2025
15	COE-44	OMV (Pty) Ltd (Stilfontein site)	24 April 2025
16	COE-45	OMV (Pty) Ltd (Potchefstroom site)	24 April 2025
17	COE-46	Solfos CC	24 April 2025
18	COE-47	Mineral-Loy (Pty) Ltd	24 April 2025
19	COE-48	UIS Analytical Services (Pty) Ltd	30 January 2026

3 REGULATION OF THE KOEBERG NUCLEAR POWER STATION

The KNPS is located 35 km north of Cape Town on South Africa's West Coast and is the only operating nuclear power station on the African continent. KNPS is owned and operated by Eskom. In terms of the NNRA, nuclear licences include conditions necessary to protect persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage. KNPS operates under Nuclear Installation Licence NIL-01, Variation 22 and its 29 associated conditions.

In terms of Section 26(1)(h) of the NNRA, as amended, Eskom implements an inspection programme to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of its nuclear licence. The NNR conducts independent compliance inspections in terms of Section 5(d) of the NNRA to provide assurance of Eskom's compliance.

3.1 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.

Occupational radiation exposure at KNPS was controlled under the Operational Radiation Protection Programme. For 2021–2025, the average individual dose remained below 20 mSv per annum, demonstrating implementation of the As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) Programme. No individual exceeded the five-year average individual dose limit prescribed in the SSRP. The NNR reviewed occupational exposure records and confirmed compliance with regulatory requirements. The highest individual dose and the average individual dose for 2021–2025 are presented in Figures 2 and 3, respectively.

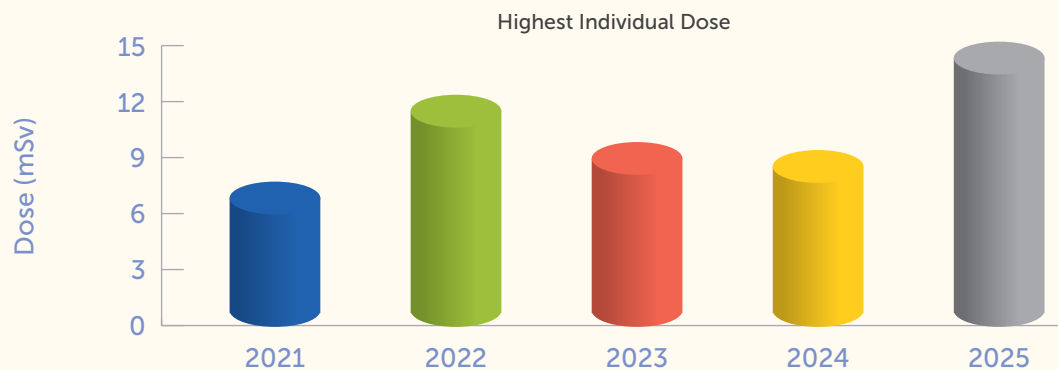


Figure 2: Maximum individual occupational exposure (2021–2025)

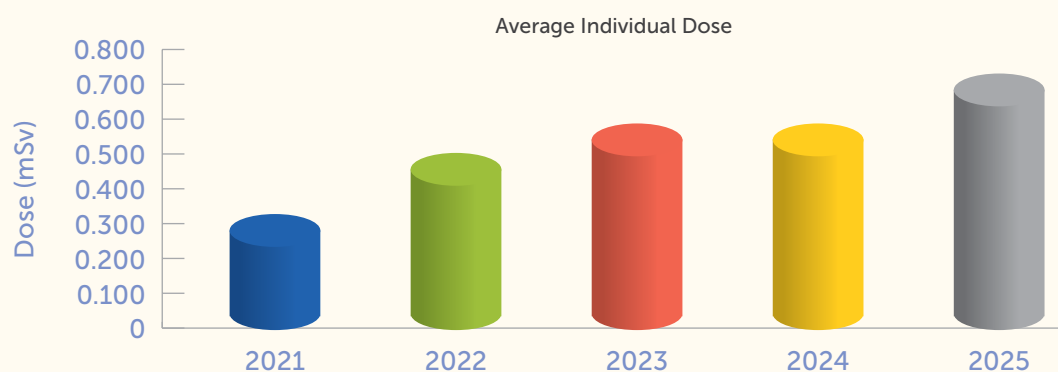


Figure 3: Average individual dose at KNPS (2021–2025)

3.2 PROJECTED PUBLIC EXPOSURE TO RADIATION (NORMAL OPERATION)

In accordance with licence conditions and the SSRP, public doses from KNPS effluent discharges must comply with the dose constraint of 250 $\mu\text{Sv/a}$ and the site's Annual Authorised Discharge Quantities (AADQs). Condition 6 of NIL-01, Variation 22 requires the licence holder to control liquid and gaseous effluent discharges and to implement environmental monitoring to demonstrate compliance. The licence holder submits quarterly effluent discharge reports to the NNR, and the NNR conducts independent environmental sampling and analysis. Based on the NNR's overall assessment, KNPS complied with the AADQs, and the projected public doses from liquid and gaseous effluent releases for the calendar year 2025 were within the dose constraint. No unauthorised effluent discharges occurred and no public safety concerns were identified for communities around the KNPS site.

The public doses resulting from effluent discharges, presented in Figure 4, for the period 2021–2025 were below 250 $\mu\text{Sv/a}$ and comply with the dose constraint prescribed by the SSRP regulations.

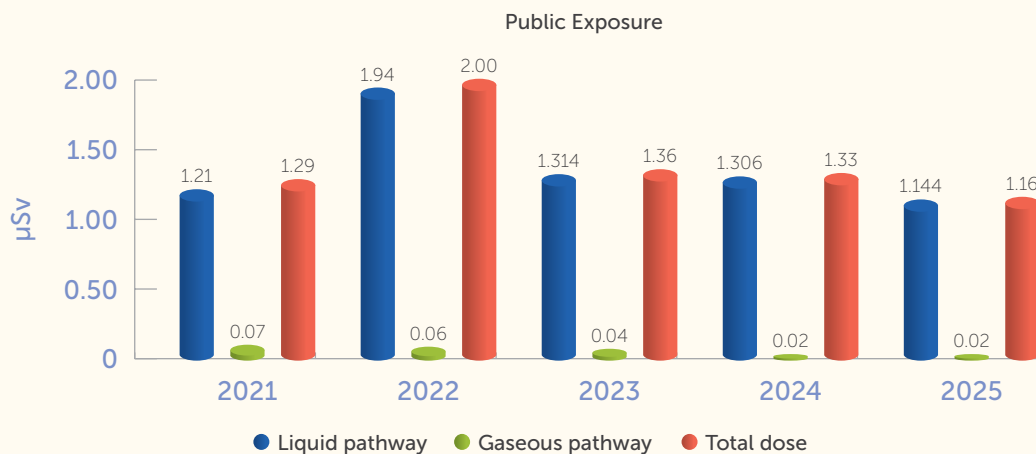


Figure 4: Projected public dose from effluent discharges (2021–2025)

3.3 SAFETY OF PLANT AND OPERATIONS

An overview of the NNR's key safety assessment activities conducted for the KNPS during 2025/26 is as follows:

3.3.1 USED-FUEL DRY STORAGE

Used nuclear fuel is stored in spent-fuel pools and dry storage casks on the KNPS site. With the spent-fuel pool capacity nearly fully utilised, Eskom implemented an interim strategy to transfer used fuel to dry storage. The first dry storage casks were placed in the cask storage building (CSB); however, the CSB has now also reached full capacity. Further dry cask storage will be accommodated at the Transient Interim Storage Facility (TISF) on the KNPS site.

Eskom procured 14 HI-STAR 100 metal dry storage casks from Holtec International (USA). The casks were manufactured and delivered to KNPS in compliance with NNR requirements in RD-0034 and PP-0012. Eskom is procuring a further 11 HI-STAR 100 casks with four having already been delivered to KNPS. Eskom plans to load four HI-STAR 100 casks during Outage 227.

In February 2022, one of the four Gesellschaft fur Nuclear Service (GNS) dry storage casks experienced a loss of inter-lid pressure shortly after pressure transmitter calibration. Helium sampling detected no radioisotopes or activity, confirming that the primary seal protecting the fuel in the inner container was not compromised; however, the outer seal required replacement. The Koeberg Safety Analysis Report (SAR) requires a defective cask to be transferred to the fuel building for repair within six months, where applicable. Due to delays in procuring the replacement seal, Eskom applied for a waiver to perform the repair by October 2026. Following a review of the waiver request, the NNR extended the date to complete the repair to October 2026.

Eskom reported that the replacement seal was delivered and that repair planning is underway. In the interim, Eskom is monitoring the cask to ensure inter-lid pressure remains above 400 kPa.

3.3.2 APPLICATION FOR THE TISF

On 4 May 2020, Eskom applied for a nuclear installation licence (NIL) to site, construct, operate and decommission a transient interim storage facility at the KNPS site. The application provides for dry cask storage of used nuclear fuel on modular pads and interim storage of six original steam generators (OSGs).

To enable interim storage of the OSGs, construction of the Original Steam Generator Interim Storage Facility (OSGISF) was prioritised. NIL-44 was issued for construction and operation of the OSGISF, and Variation 3 authorised storage of OSGs in Building Two.

For dry cask storage at the TISF, Eskom proposed modular open concrete pads to accommodate up to 14 Koeberg HI-STAR 100 casks, or a similar cask design.

Eskom submitted a licence change request (LCR) for construction of the first spent-fuel cask storage area. The final design includes a concrete auxiliary shielding module (ASM) enclosure to provide additional shielding and ensure radiation levels outside the TISF boundary remain within allowable limits.

In May 2025, the NNR concluded that the proposed TISF design is acceptable against dose and risk limits, prior safety assessment, good engineering practice, defence in depth, emergency planning, maintenance and inspection, and quality management.

Following Board approval, NIL-44 Variation 4 was issued in May 2025 to authorise construction of the first spent fuel cask storage area, comprising seven ASMs.

As construction neared completion, Eskom submitted an LCR to authorise operation of the first cask storage area and associated ASMs. Eskom also submitted construction quality records and a structured summary demonstrating how important-to-safety design claims were addressed during construction and commissioning.

Civil construction is complete, and operationalisation of the first storage area is pending an NNR Board decision.

3.3.3 LONG-TERM OPERATION

Following the regulatory decision communicated to Eskom on 19 July 2024, Eskom submitted the revalidation of Time Limited Ageing Analysis (TLAA-301) for KNPS Unit 2 that included performance of additional tests, installation of additional monitoring instrumentation, as well as further analyses supported by results and calibration insights from cross-validation of previously performed integrated leak rate tests (ILRTs) and the updated TLAA-301 re-analyses.

Eskom also submitted the revised document 331-691, Containment Re-Analysis for Long-Term Operation Rev 3 & Rev 4, which was updated to include the material test and updated information in support of the revalidation of TLAA-301.

The NNR conducted further public consultation on the LTO for Unit 2, which consisted of both written comments and public hearings. Public hearings were held in the Northern Cape on 29 and 30 September 2025; and in the Western Cape from 2 to 4 October 2025. Hard copies of the additional documents used to inform the NNR review were delivered to the local libraries.

As provided for by Section 21 (7) of the NNRA, as amended, the NNR Board approved the granting of the application for the KNPS Unit 2 to operate for 20 years until 9 November 2045.

The regulatory decision was communicated to the applicant on 6 November 2025, and Variation 22 of NIL-01 was issued.

3.4 COMPETENCY AND SUFFICIENCY OF ESKOM'S KNPS WORKFORCE TO WORK SAFELY

Condition 25.2 of NIL-01, Variation 22 requires that Eskom must provide proof that the required financial and human resources are available to ensure the safe operation of KNPS. 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 2025/26 Eskom implemented minor changes to the organisational structure of the Nuclear Operating Unit (NOU). These changes were aimed at strengthening the organisation's ability to fulfil its mandate by ensuring the safe and sustainable operation of the KNPS and the NOU, thereby enabling world-class safety, reliability, and technical performance.

An evaluation of the changes concluded that they:

- Strengthen alignment between KNPS, the NOU, and key Eskom functions and stakeholders;
- Ensure NOU functions are optimally structured and executed in support of the NOU mandate; and
- Enhance the effective utilisation of NOU resources to support future nuclear new-build programmes.

The NNR is monitoring the implementation of these organisational changes.

3.5 TRANSPORT SAFETY

As per Condition 10.1 of NIL-01, Variation 22, 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".

The NNR notified Eskom of its intention to adopt the 2025 Edition of SSR 6 (Rev. 2) and invited written comments prior to formal adoption. Eskom submitted its inputs within the required timelines.

There were no further safety concerns related to the transport of radioactive material during the reporting period.

Eskom applied for the shipment of nuclear fuel assemblies (W13) to the dock in Cape Town on 30 May 2026. Subsequently, the NNR was notified that, due to manufacturing constraints at the fabricator's facility, the expected docking date had been revised to 30 August 2026.

3.6 RADIOACTIVE WASTE SAFETY

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; and
- 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 210 L metal drums containing trash and resins, and concrete drums containing non-compactable waste (NCW), filters and resins took place during the 2025 calendar year in the quantities described in Figure 5. The NNR approved the delivery to Vaalputs of 75 concrete drums and 703 metal drums during the 2025 calendar year (See Figure 5).

Following the replacement of the reactor pressure vessel (RPV) closure heads for Unit 1 in 2007 and Unit 2 in 2022, Eskom initiated a project to dispose of the removed components. Eskom holds quarterly engagements with the NNR regarding the disposal of the RPV closure heads and control rod drive mechanisms (CRDMs).

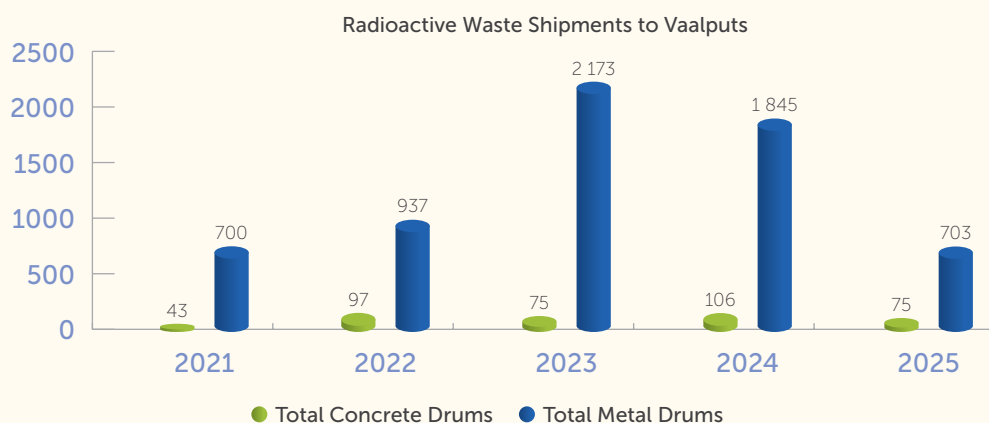


Figure 5: Inventory of solid radioactive waste produced and drummed (2021–2025)

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Condition 6 of NIL-01, Variation 22 requires the licence holder to have in place and comply with an environmental monitoring programme accepted by the NNR. The programme includes terrestrial, marine and direct radiation monitoring. Samples were collected from indicator sites located within 15 km from the Unit 1 Reactor, as well as from control sites that are located within 15 to 30 km from the Unit 1 Reactor, or in areas not influenced by plant discharges. The radiological effluent discharge quantities from KNPS for 2025 were found to be lower than the quantitative limits approved by the NNR.

3.8 NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

Section 5(f) of the NNR Act, as amended, 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 authorisation holders' emergency preparedness and response arrangements for protection of persons and the environment.

One of the non-conformances from the exercise in November 2022 concerning the availability of an off-site whole-body counter is still open, although alternative measures have been implemented. The procurement of alternative equipment has been initiated, with the installation and commissioning of the new off-site whole-body counter planned for June 2026.

The NNR conducted a nuclear emergency exercise at KNPS in November 2024. A total of sixteen findings (nine non-compliances and seven observations) were identified in the 2024 RNEE at KNPS. Six of the nine non-compliances and all seven of the seven observations have subsequently been closed. Eskom is addressing the three outstanding non-compliances as per the accepted corrective action plan.

3.9 PHYSICAL SECURITY

The NNR and the Critical Infrastructure Protection functionaries have responsibilities regarding physical security at KNPS. In 2025/26 the NNR conducted all planned inspections on security and communicated the inspection findings to Eskom for resolution.

3.10 SAFETY OF SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

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

3.11 NUCLEAR INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Any occurrence or succession of occurrences is regarded as a nuclear accident when it has the same origin and results in an unintended/unauthorised exposure to radiation or release of radioactive material that gives 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 and is received essentially at the time of the event.

Any unintended event is regarded as a nuclear incident when it 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.

Regulation 6.3 of the SSRP and Condition 27.1 of NIL-01, Variation 22, require that the holder of an 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 must provide such information as may be required.

There were no nuclear incidents or accidents, as defined in the NNRA, reported in the review period. The NNR was satisfied with the processes implemented at the KNPS relating to events/occurrences.

3.12 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

To verify compliance with authorisation conditions, the NNR conducted independent inspections and audits. During the reporting period, the NNR undertook 49 inspections at KNPS as part of its compliance assurance activities. These included planned and reactive inspections during normal operations and outages as well as project-related and unannounced inspections. The NNR also evaluated submissions addressing previous inspection findings. Weaknesses identified during these activities were addressed by Eskom and accepted by the NNR.

3.13 REGULATORY WARNINGS OR DIRECTIVES TO STOP WORK

The following enforcement notices were issued to the licence holder of NIL-01:

- **NNR Enforcement Notice – Delay with implementation of the Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP) modification:** Eskom did not implement the ICCP system by the committed deadline of December 2025, resulting in non-compliance with the LTO directive.
- **NNR Enforcement Notice – EERI Programme – Delays in the Completion of Modifications 12004 and 12008:** The delay with the implementation of the online scope of the EERI Modification 12004, “Hardened Water Connection Points” by 31 October 2025 resulted in a non-compliance to Condition 16.4 of NIL-01, Variation 21 (enforced at the time of non-compliance). The non-compliance status to Condition 16.4 of NIL-01, Variation 21 (enforced at the time of non-compliance), will remain until the online scope of the Hardened Water System has been implemented.
- **Instruction to Eskom relating to the In-service Inspection Programme (ISIP) – WAIVER W035/4 Relief to apply RCCM Qualified NDE Methodology in Lieu of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Section V Article 2:** Eskom was instructed to investigate using the station processes on organisational shortcomings and staff knowledge of licensing processes as a remedial action.
- **Directive issued in terms of Section 41(4)(e)(i) of the NNRA due to non-compliance with NIL-01, Variation 21, Licence Condition 12.2 by the Authorisation Holder:** The non-compliance relates to inadequate quality control of end of manufacturing records prior to implementation of the modification on the plant. There are no safety implications for the plant due to corrective measures being implemented prior to installation of the modification on the plant. The NNR implemented relevant oversight measures to ensure that work is completed as per the approved design.

3.14 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 32 environmental samples were collected and analysed. Analysis confirmed that all effluents discharged from KNPS were within the NNR’s regulatory limit, and did not identify any build-up of radioactivity in the environment.

3.15 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 2025, the Koeberg programme commissioned external technical services to assist with the review of geotechnical aspects of the Duynefontyn site.

3.16 APPEALS TO THE CEO OR THE BOARD

There were no appeals to the NNR CEO or Board during the reporting period.

4. REGULATION OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES ON THE NECSA PELINDABA SITE

The nuclear facilities on Necsa's 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 to NIL-27 and NIL-29 to 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:

- Plant/Facility description and configuration;
- Scope of activities that may be undertaken;
- Demarcation of site boundary, site plans, designs and specifications;
- Physical security;
- Transport of radioactive material;
- Restrictions on dealing with the site;
- Radiological protection;
- Medical surveillance and health register;
- Radioactive waste management;
- Records management and reporting;
- Management and reporting of events (including incidents or accidents) on the site;
- Emergency planning and preparedness;
- Environmental protection;
- Effluent management;
- Environmental monitoring;
- Appointment of duly authorised and suitably qualified and experienced persons;
- Safety committees;
- Safety documentation;
- Quality, security and safety management;
- Modification to design of existing plant or facility;
- Construction and commissioning of plant or process;
- Limits and conditions of operation;
- Examination, inspection, maintenance and testing;
- Decommissioning;
- Funding for decommissioning and radioactive waste;
- Organisational capacity and management of organisational change;
- Financial security for nuclear liability;
- Public safety information forum;
- Self-inspection programme to ensure compliance with COA;
- Display of the NIL; and
- Implementation of written instruction for all operations that may affect nuclear safety or nuclear security.

In terms of Section 26(2) of the NNRA, Necsa as the authorisation holder implements an inspection programme to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Nuclear Installation Licences. The NNR implements an independent system of compliance inspections to provide assurance of compliance with the conditions of authorisation in terms of Section 5(d) of the NNRA.

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 Table 25 are not exceeded.

Table 26: Pelindaba regulatory dose limits

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

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 4 mSv/a. Reporting of worker doses is undertaken on a quarterly basis and includes an evaluation of the doses over a rolling 12-month period. The NNR review of the occupational exposure records for workers on the Pelindaba site over the reporting period confirmed compliance with the regulatory requirements.

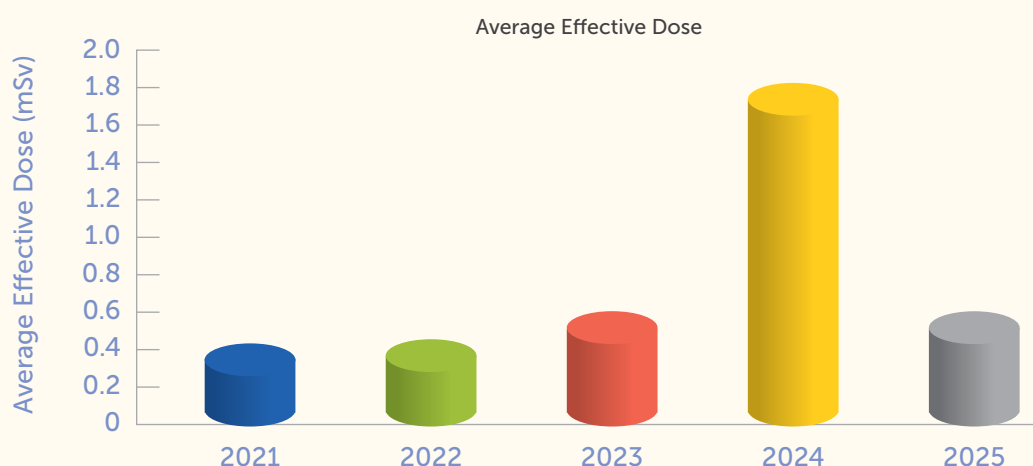


Figure 6: Average effective dose at Pelindaba site (2021–2025)

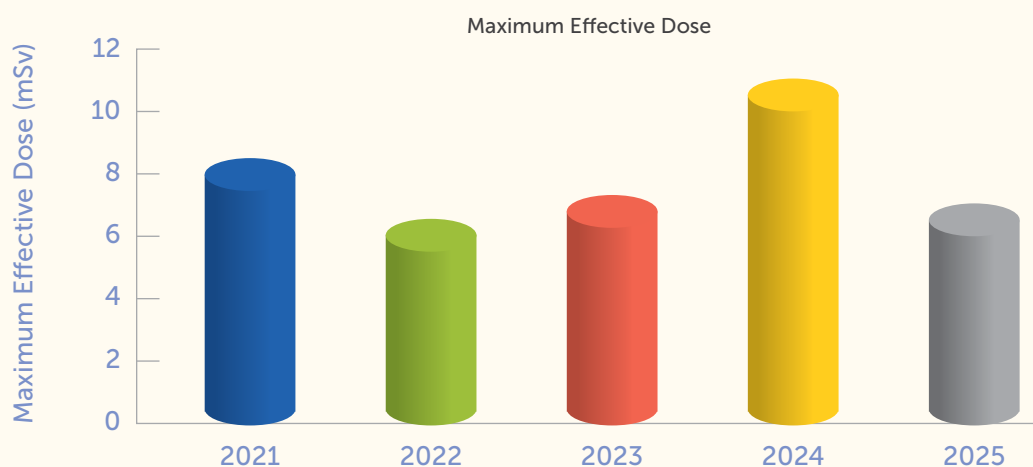


Figure 7: Maximum individual dose at Pelindaba site (2021–2025)

4.2 PROJECTED PUBLIC EXPOSURE TO RADIATION

The conditions of authorisation and the SSRP regulations require that public doses resulting from effluent discharges from Necsa's Pelindaba site must comply with the dose constraint of 250 μSv per annum and the system of 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 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 illustrated in Figure 8.

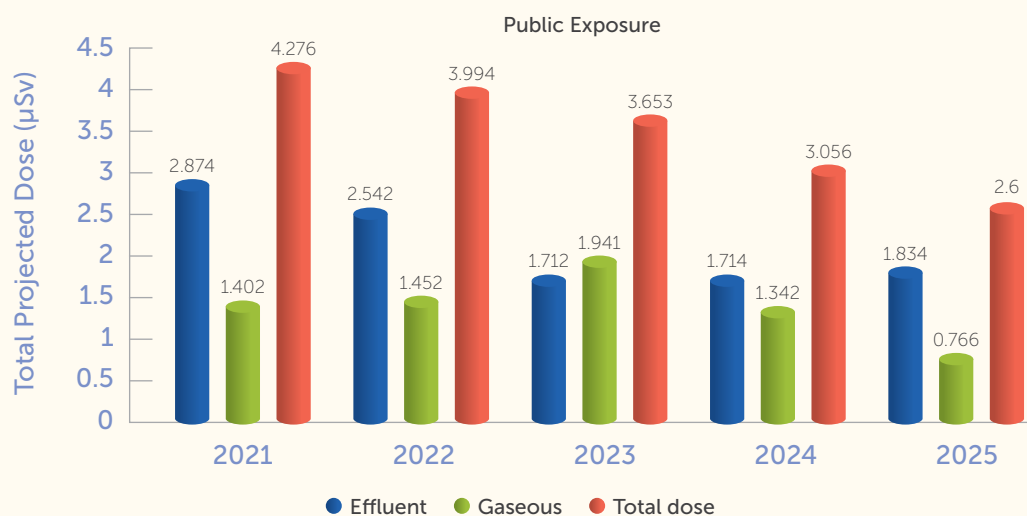


Figure 8: Projected public exposure from liquid and gaseous pathways for Necsa's Pelindaba site (2021–2025)

4.3 NUCLEAR SAFETY

4.3.1 PROCESS-BASED LICENCE DOCUMENTS

Process-based Licensing (PBL) is the process where an authorisation holder is responsible 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 more than 200 Necsa designed documents, dealing with the full spectrum of process areas. These processes include:

- Identification of applicable fundamental nuclear and radiological safety standards;
- Identification of the basis for authorisation, change control in respect of modification, and processes to update and maintain safety cases and relevant operational programmes;
- 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; and
- Monitoring and enforcement of compliance with the requirements identified in c) above.

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed 8 PBL submissions.

- SHEQ-INS-0189 REV 3.0 Overview of Necsa's Security Processes;
- SHEQ-INS-5200 REV 6.0 Safety Culture Enhancement Process;
- SHEQ-INS-8360 REV 5.0 Necsa Solid Radioactive Waste Management System;

- d) SHEQ-INS-8950 REV 6.0 Requirements for Security Vetting;
- e) SHEQ-INS-9200 REV 5.0 BBS Process – Structure, Roles, Responsibility and Glossary;
- f) SHEQ-INS-0108 REV 3.0 Overview of Necsa’s Radiation Protection System;
- g) SHEQ-INS-4144 REV 4.0 Notifications and Reporting to Authorities; and
- h) SHEQ-INS-8970 REV 3.0 Requirements for Security Training and Awareness.

4.3.2 SAFARI-1 RESEARCH REACTOR

The SAFARI-1 Research Reactor is owned and operated by Necsa at their 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 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.

4.3.2.1 THE SAFARI-1 PLANT HEALTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

The SAFARI-1 Research Reactor is currently licensed under NIL-02, which authorises its operation until 2030. To support the justification for its continued safe operation over the period 2020–2030, Necsa previously submitted safety assessment reports covering key areas such as the reactor vessel, biological shield, and instrumentation, which were reviewed and accepted by the NNR.

During the current reporting period, Necsa further strengthened this safety case by submitting a comprehensive set of functional status assessment reports addressing safety system classification, and covering the reactor system, reactor cooling system, building structures, instrumentation and control systems, auxiliary systems, logistics systems, and experimental facilities. The NNR review concluded that all the reports were acceptable.

4.3.2.2 IRRADIATION AND QUALIFICATION OF LEAD TEST ASSEMBLIES AT SAFARI-1

SAFARI-1 operates with low enriched uranium fuel and control rod assemblies produced at the ELPROD Facility on the Necsa site, using fuel plates supplied from France. To improve the security and sustainability of its fuel supply, Necsa initiated the qualification of an alternative supplier, the Novosibirsk Chemical Concentrates Plant (NCCP) in Russia.

During the reporting period, Necsa applied for authorisation to commence an irradiation programme aimed at qualifying four NCCP fuel lead test assemblies (LTAs) and two control rod LTAs for use in SAFARI-1. The submission included the NCCP LTA Irradiation and Test Plan for regulatory review and acceptance.

Following its review, the NNR requested additional supporting information and referenced earlier comments. Necsa provided the required documentation and responses to the required comments. Notwithstanding these submissions, the NNR rejected the NCCP LTA Irradiation and Test Specification on the basis that the supporting documents did not satisfactorily address all the NNR requirements. As a result, authorisation to proceed with the irradiation programme was not granted.

4.3.2.3 PROCUREMENT OF A SPARE HEAT EXCHANGER FOR SAFARI-1

SAFARI-1 is currently undertaking the procurement of a spare heat exchanger. Necsa previously submitted a Heat Exchanger Project Management Plan, which was approved by the NNR. During the reporting period, an updated version of the plan was submitted, reflecting the current project status, revised timelines, and available resources.

Furthermore, Necsa submitted the Quality Plan and Checklist for the design and manufacture of the SAFARI-1 Primary Heat Exchanger, Licensing Strategy for its manufacture, as well as the Primary Heat Exchanger User Requirements Specification.

Following the review, the NNR determined that Necsa needs to further clarify the scope and objectives outlined in the licensing strategy, as these have implications for the safety case documentation required to support the application. The NNR also issued several comments on the submitted documents, which Necsa must address.

4.3.2.4 NEUTRON SAFETY CHANNEL-GUARDED FISSION CHAMBER DETECTOR REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Necsa has replaced the existing guarded fission chamber detector in the Neutron Safety Channel with a new type. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed Necsa's submission on the performance trends of the instrument following its successful replacement. Based on this review, the performance trends of the Neutron Safety channel confirm that the instrument operates in accordance with specifications.

4.3.2.5 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SAFARI-1 SPENT FUEL STORAGE

As part of the contingency plan, in response to delays regarding the Thabana Pipestore Expansion Project, Necsa submitted a request for approval to increase the storage capacity within the spent fuel storage pool by installing one additional Low Density Storage Rack. The outcomes of the NNR review concluded that the SAFARI-1 submission meets all safety requirements related to the spent fuel racks and safety margins that must be complied with. Approval was granted, as reflected in Part B of NIL-02, on condition that said Low Density Storage Rack will be temporarily stored in the spent fuel pool.

4.3.3 NTP RADIOCHEMICAL COMPLEX

NTP Radioisotopes SOC Ltd is a subsidiary of Necsa that produces radioisotopes such as molybdenum-99 and iodine-131 from the dissolution of irradiated uranium target plates.

4.3.3.1 OPERATIONAL SAFE MODE: MOLYBDENUM AND IODINE LINES OPERATIONAL READINESS RUN REPORT

During the reporting period, the NNR received and reviewed the Necsa/NTP monthly reports on operation readiness runs. The reports were found to be acceptable.

4.3.3.2 MONTHLY REPORT REGARDING SOLIDIFICATION OF DISSOLUTION EFFLUENT

During the reporting period, the NNR received and reviewed the Necsa/NTP monthly solidification reports. The workers' doses were found to be within acceptable limits.

4.3.3.3 RE-INSTATING THE PNEUMATIC PISTON AND NON-LATCHING ON/OFF VALVE SYSTEM ON CELL 12

Necsa/NTP previously submitted a request to reinstate the pneumatic piston and install a non-latching on/off valve system on Cell 12, together with supporting documentation for NNR approval. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Cell 12 Mechanical Interlocking Door Installation Report and, based on the findings, granted approval for the reinstatement of the pneumatic piston and the installation of the non-latching on/off valve system on Cell 12.

4.3.3.4 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.

4.4 TRANSPORT SAFETY

4.4.1 RE-CERTIFICATION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF PACKAGE DESIGN APPROVAL

During the reporting period the NNR re-certified the following Certificate of Package Design Approval for the Transport Casks.

Table 27: 2025/26 Re-certification of certificate of package design approval for transport casks

Certificate of Package Design Approval	Transport Container	Authorised for	Effective Date	Expiry Date
ZA/NNR 313/B(U)F (Rev 12)	Ria transport container	Import of UAlx fuel plates and target plates from France, via OR Tambo International Airport, to the Necsa Pelindaba site	01 November 2025	01 March 2029
ZA/NNR/1010/B(U)F-96 (Rev 05)	SAFARI-1 spent fuel cask	On-site transport of spent fuel assembly on the Pelindaba site	20 March 2026	19 May 2031
ZA/NNR 1006/B(U)-96 (Rev 05)	Cobalt transport flask	Cobalt-60 and Caesium-137	02 July 2025	01 July 2030

4.4.2 IMPORT OF FISSILE MATERIAL FROM FRANCE TO OR TAMBO AND TRANSPORT TO PELINDABA SITE

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

4.5 RADIOACTIVE WASTE SAFETY

4.5.1 THABANA PIPESTORE

Thabana Pipestore, within the Thabana Complex, authorised under NIL-04, is utilised for interim storage of used fuel from the SAFARI-1 Research Reactor. Necsa previously initiated a project to increase the current capacity for used fuel and cater for the long-term storage of uranium residue waste from the NTP Radiopharmaceuticals Complex.

4.5.1.1 THABANA PIPESTORE EXPANSION PROJECT – END OF MANUFACTURING REPORT

During the reporting period, the NNR received the End of Manufacturing Report for the Thabana Pipestore Extension Project following the construction and installation of the pipe in the pipe store. The NNR noted that the hold-point to confirm completion of manufacturing had been omitted and consequently required Necsa to register a nuclear occurrence and submit the associated investigation report. Following its review, the NNR accepted the report on the basis that it complies with Necsa's Integrated Management System requirements and has been duly reviewed and accepted by the responsible Necsa engineer, as well as approved by the Design Authority.

4.5.1.2 CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION SPECIFICATION FOR THE THABANA PIPESTORE EXTENSION

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Construction and Installation Specification for the Thabana Pipestore Extension Project. The review outcome indicated that the document did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa. Following the resubmission addressing the previously raised comments, the NNR accepted the Construction and Installation Report for the Thabana Pipestore Extension Project on the basis that Necsa provided all test certificates included in the Construction and Installation Report, duly accepted by the responsible Necsa engineer, including objective evidence that suitably qualified engineers reviewed and accepted the report.

4.5.1.3 COMMISSIONING OF THABANA PIPESTORE EXTENSION PROJECT

During the reporting period, the NNR received and reviewed several submissions related to commissioning of the extended Thabana Pipestore, including:

- Cold commissioning and hot commissioning manuals;
- The schedule for conducting cold commissioning; and
- The cold commissioning report.

Based on its review, the NNR found the Cold Commissioning Manual and the proposed schedule to be acceptable and subsequently granted Necsa approval to proceed with cold commissioning. Following completion of this process, Necsa submitted a report confirming that cold commissioning had been successfully conducted, which the NNR accepted.

With regard to hot commissioning, the NNR provided comments that Necsa is required to address in the next reporting period.

4.5.2 UCHEM IN BUILDING P2700

Following approval of the licensing strategy for the treatment of solid waste crystals, Necsa submitted revised documents addressing NNR comments on the site justification report, criticality analysis, and research documentation for the pre-treatment of UCHEM solid waste crystals. In addition, a project management plan and equipment specifications were submitted.

The outcomes of the review concluded that the site justification report was acceptable and the NNR issued comments on the remaining documentation for Necsa to address. Necsa was further required to submit additional documentation related to the assessment and decommissioning strategy for the new waste generated.

4.5.3 AREA 14 WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX

4.5.3.1 WASTE SEGREGATION AND REPACKING FACILITY

Necsa intends to establish a Radioactive Waste Segregation and Repacking Facility (WSRF) in PELSTORE, where waste drums will be opened, liquids removed, dry waste repacked, and drums re-characterised prior to further processing.

During the reporting period, the NNR received and reviewed submissions related to the WSRF and the Wet Waste Storage Facility in the cable tunnel, including the Licensing Strategy, criticality calculations, design package, project management plan, safety assessment report, and user requirement specifications. The NNR accepted the Licensing Strategy and the criticality calculations (including those for 5 l containers in cages). The remaining submissions were not accepted due to identified deficiencies, and comments were issued for Necsa to address prior to resubmission. The NNR acknowledged receipt of the User Requirement Specifications which inform the basis of development of a Technical Requirement Specification that must still be submitted for review and acceptance.

4.5.4 THE V-XB PELINDABA EAST BUS SHED COMPLEX

The Pelindaba East Bus Shed is a waste storage facility for waste drums. A nuclear occurrence involving corroded drums prompted the initiation of a project to ensure their safe repacking, characterisation, and conditioning. During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the Phase 3 Decommissioning Strategy and Plan, Radiological Waste Management Programme and Radiological Protection Programme and found all submissions acceptable.

4.5.5 AREA 26: TEST SMELTER FURNACE COLD COMMISSIONING AND SINTERING ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed and accepted the Test Smelter Cold Commissioning and Sintering Report, noting that all activities in the Test Smelter Plan were completed by 31 March 2026. Necsa was further required to submit the outcomes of additional commissioning test campaigns by 30 June 2026 and confirm timelines for these submissions.

4.5.6 ESTABLISHMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCESS FOR NON-COMPRESSIBLE WASTE

Necsa intends to establish a Waste Management Process for Non-Compressible Waste at its PELSTORE facility. Legacy waste contaminated with very low concentrations of uranium nuclides are currently stored at the facility under various packages. These packages do not comply with the transport requirements and the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) of Vaalputs. Thus, the waste will have to be repackaged in an acceptable way.

During the reporting period Necsa submitted the Feasibility Study and revised Licensing Strategy for the establishment of waste management process for non-compressible waste. The NNR review concluded that the strategy adequately addressed the NNR's comments and the document was accepted.

4.5.7 THE QUARANTINE STORAGE FACILITY

During the reporting period the NNR reviewed the Safety Assessment Report for the Quarantine Storage Facility. The review concluded that the report did not adequately meet the regulatory requirement to demonstrate safety, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

4.5.8 BUILDING XB: PROSPECTIVE HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR PHASE 3 DECOMMISSIONING

Necsa intends to conduct Phase 3 decommissioning activities at Building XB. 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 outcome of the review concluded that the submission did not meet NNR requirements, and comments were communicated to Necsa.

4.5.9 LIQUID EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITY

Necsa intends to use a road tanker to transfer low active effluent from the Volume Reduction Facility to Liquid Effluent Treatment Facility in P2400. During the reporting period, the NNR received the Design Report together with the associated Safety Assessment.

The NNR review found that the Design Report was not signed by the preparer, the Design Authority, or the Senior Manager. Necsa is required to ensure that the document is duly signed by the relevant parties and formally approved by the Design Authority prior to resubmission. Regarding the Safety Assessment, the NNR issued comments which Necsa must address.

4.5.10 WET DECONTAMINATION FACILITY IN BUILDING A-8

Necsa applied for and received approval from the NNR to modify this facility to enable the receipt and evaporation of liquid effluent from external generators, including construction and cold commissioning. Following completion of construction, Necsa was required to submit a Building A8 copy of the building upgrade As-Built Report in line with NNR approval conditions.

The NNR review outcomes confirmed compliance with construction approval conditions. Necsa was further required to submit a formal compliance checklist in accordance with SHEQ-INS-0825, as well as the cold commissioning report, before applying for hot commissioning approval.

4.5.11 PELSTORE WASTE PROJECTS

PELSTORE is licensed to receive and store radioactive waste drums from various radioactive waste generating facilities on the Pelindaba site. The PELSTORE Waste Acceptance Requirement 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.

4.5.11.1 VOLUME REDUCTION FACILITY

As part of waste management activities at PELSTORE, Necsa initiated a project to reduce the volume of compressible radioactive waste. The Volume Reduction Facility is currently undergoing hot commissioning and has not yet been approved for routine operation.

During the reporting period, Necsa completed hot commissioning in accordance with the Volume Reduction Facility Hot Commissioning Manual. A report was submitted presenting the outcomes of these activities including:

- A description of commissioning activities and system functionality;
- Test results;
- Conclusions drawn from the results; and
- Implications for the facility Operating Technical Specification, Maintenance and In-Service Inspection programmes, as well as operational procedures identified during commissioning and testing.

The outcomes of the NNR review will be addressed in the next reporting period.

4.5.11.2 WASTE SEGREGATION AND REPACKING FACILITY

Necsa intended to construct a WSRF within PELSTORE 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 the WSRF Installation and Construction Manual. The outcomes of the review concluded that Necsa is required to submit the Design Package as committed to 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 outcome of the review concluded that the submission met NNR requirements.

4.5.11.3 X-RAY FACILITY

An X-ray facility will be installed inside PELSTORE since it is used for the verification of drum content compliance with the PELSTORE Waste Acceptance Requirement. The main function is to detect the possible presence of liquid inside newly presented waste drums to Nuclear Liability Management (NLM) and old drums inside NLM storage facilities. X-ray scanning is used to identify liquid in waste drums in order to limit the number of drums that need to be manually inspected and thus limit worker exposure and time. The X-ray facility will be placed close to the eastern entrance of PELSTORE where a receiving area will be located inside PELSTORE.

During the reporting period, Necsa successfully completed the hot commissioning of the X-ray facility at PELSTORE. In compliance with NNR approval conditions, the Hot Commissioning Report for the X-ray facility and the associated Dose Assessment Report were submitted for NNR review and acceptance. The outcomes of the review will be addressed in the next reporting period.

4.5.11.4 BUS SHED DRUM REHABILITATION AND RE-PACKING PROJECT

A project was started in 2013 to rehabilitate the corroded drums in the Bus Shed. After comments received from the NNR on previous submissions and the requirements of the Vaalputs WAC, a decision was taken to redefine the project.

During the reporting period, Necsa submitted the supporting facility-specific Radiation Protection Programme for the repacking activities in the Bus Shed and a work instruction detailing all the requirements for repacking activities. The outcomes of the review will be addressed in the next reporting period.

4.5.11.5 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 3, 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.

4.6 DECOMMISSIONING

During the reporting period, the NNR received and reviewed Necsa authorisation change requests to proceed to Phase 3 decommissioning of the following facilities.

4.6.1 REQUEST FOR PHASE 3 DECOMMISSIONING OF J-BUILDING

The following documents were submitted in support of authorisation change requests to proceed to the decommissioning phase of the J-Building: Prospective Hazard Assessment, Radiation Protection Surveillance and Control Programme, Waste Management Programme, and Decommissioning Strategy and Plan. The NNR review found the Waste Management Programme and the Radiation Protection Surveillance and Control Programme to be acceptable. With respect to the Prospective Hazard Assessment as well as the Decommissioning Strategy and Plan the NNR raised comments for Necsa to address.

4.6.2 REQUEST FOR PHASE 3 DECOMMISSIONING OF P-2800 FACILITY

Necsa intends to proceed with Phase 3 of the decommissioning of the P-2800 facility. During the reporting period, Necsa submitted the pre-Phase 3 Radiological Characterisation Survey Report for Building P-2800 to confirm the radiological hazards associated with the facility's current status, as previously authorised by the NNR. Necsa indicated that all applicable NNR approval conditions were implemented during the survey. Following the review of the submitted report, the NNR issued comments to Necsa for further action.

4.6.3 DECOMMISSIONING STRATEGIES

Section 5.1.1 of the Regulations on SSRP requires authorised facilities to develop and submit a conceptual decommissioning strategy to the competent authority for approval. This strategy must include descriptions of decommissioning options, overall timelines, and the intended end-state following completion of decommissioning activities.

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the decommissioning strategies for the following facilities: SAFARI-1 Research Reactor, UCHEM Building, Thabana Complex, Area 74 Laboratories, J-Building, V-XB Building, E Building, Dorbyl Camp, V-H Building, P1900 West Wing Laboratories, Fuel Development Laboratories, Facility Building P1701, and B1 Basement.

The review outcomes indicated that the submitted decommissioning strategies did not comply with Nuclear Licence Condition 24, particularly regarding the ring-fencing of decommissioning funds. In addition, the NNR issued facility-specific comments for Necsa to address.

4.7 REGULATORY NUCLEAR EMERGENCY EXERCISE

The NNR conducted a biannual RNEE from 3 to 4 September 2025 at the Necsa Pelindaba site to evaluate the effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response arrangements. The exercise assessed Necsa's ability to respond to simulated nuclear emergency scenarios in accordance with regulatory requirements and established emergency plans.

During the exercise, several non-compliances and areas requiring improvement were identified. These findings were formally documented and communicated to Necsa through an NNR report, which outlined the specific deficiencies and corrective actions required.

In response, Necsa developed and submitted a comprehensive corrective action plan detailing the measures to address the identified non-compliances. Implementation of these corrective actions is currently underway, with progress being monitored until all actions are fully completed and formally closed to the satisfaction of the NNR.

4.8 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 are based on the surrounding land use, and 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; and
- 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.

4.9 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 regarding the environment around the site.

4.10 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 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 obligations:

- 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) the ability to service creditors, in particular suppliers of structures, systems and components and services important to nuclear and radiological safety and nuclear security;
 - iii) the ability to undertake all required plant modifications, maintenance, aging management and refurbishments required in the interest of conventional safety as well as nuclear and radiation safety and nuclear security; and
 - iv) the effective review of events at authorised facilities and undertaking prompt and appropriate corrective and preventative measures.

- b) To effectively maintain all provisions required for conventional, chemical, nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and responses as well as nuclear security; and
- c) To satisfy requirements relating to funding and the safe management of decommissioning, decontamination, radioactive waste management and used (spent) fuel management.

There were no issues identified and the NNR continues to monitor Necsa's actions in this regard.

4.11 PHYSICAL SECURITY

The NNR inspects Necsa's security measures as part of the Compliance Assurance Programme and tracks the improvements required as part of the programme. During the review period, the NNR conducted three 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.

4.12 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 the Pelindaba site during the review period.

4.13 NUCLEAR INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS REPORTED

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

4.14 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

The NNR conducted 104 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.

4.15 REGULATORY INVESTIGATIONS

No investigations were conducted during the reporting period.

4.16 REGULATORY WARNINGS OR DIRECTIVES TO STOP WORK

No directives were issued to Necsa facilities during the reporting period.

4.17 APPEALS TO THE CEO OR THE BOARD

No appeals were made concerning the Pelindaba site during the period under review.

5 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, 450 km from the KNPS, and about 1 400 km from Pelindaba. The facility is currently operated by Necsa but the National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute (NRWDI) is in the process of taking over operations once the transitional arrangements agreed to between Necsa and NRWDI have been completed and the current licence NIL-28 has been surrendered to the NNR.

The waste disposal site comprises:

- A securely fenced-in area of 900 m x 1 120 m;
- A 700 m x 500 m area for disposal trenches;
- An exclusion area or buffer zone, between the trench area and the fence;
- A meteorological monitoring station; and
- 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 receives solid or solidified low-level waste from KNPS and the Necsa. The KNPS waste consists of compactable and non-compactable waste like redundant equipment, plastic and coveralls which are contained 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 liquid waste in concrete drums.

5.1 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO RADIATION

The NNR prescribes that occupational exposure of any worker should be controlled to ensure the limits shown in Table 28.

Table 28: Vaalputs general regulatory dose limits

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

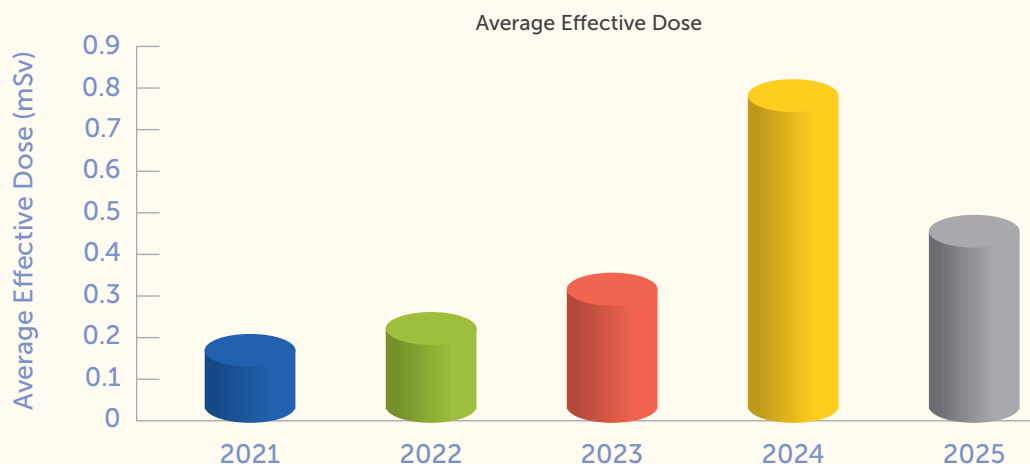


Figure 9: Average effective dose at Vaalputs site (2021– 2025)

Worker doses at the Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility over the past five years have been within regulatory limits (see Figure 9). Radiation exposure of workers at Vaalputs remained subject to control through the Operational Radiation Protection Programme, which is applied to ensure that control within the annual individual dose limit is achieved. In addition, the programme served to ensure that all doses are kept ALARA. The maximum effective doses accrued for individual workers during the past five years are shown in Figure 10.

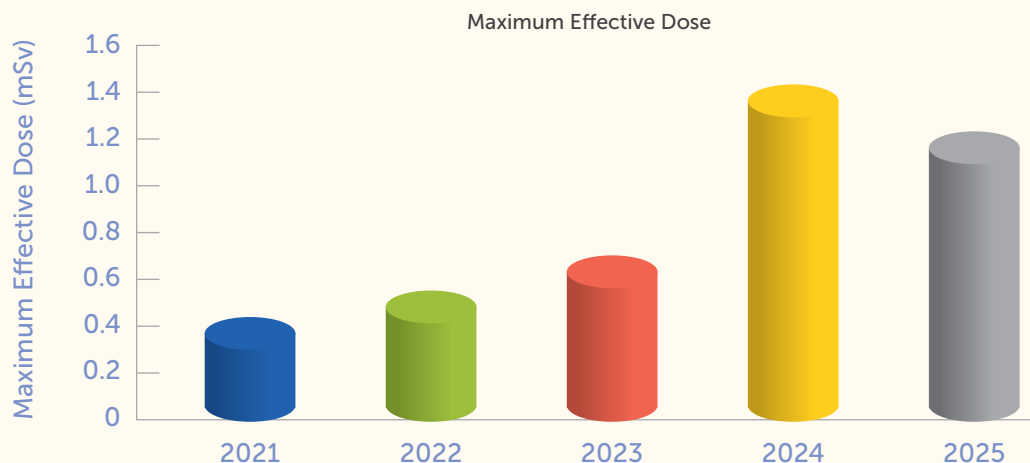


Figure 10: Maximum effective dose at the Vaalputs site (2021– 2025)

5.2 PROJECTED PUBLIC EXPOSURE TO RADIATION

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

5.3 NUCLEAR SAFETY

5.3.1 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.

5.4 PUBLIC SAFETY INFORMATION FORUM

Pursuant to Regulation No. R968 gazetted in September 2008, read with the provisions of Section 26(4) of the NNRA, a holder of a nuclear installation licence must establish a PSIF. The forum is required to inform persons living in the relevant municipal area about the emergency plan established in terms of Section 38(1) of the NNRA on nuclear safety and radiation safety matters related to the relevant nuclear installation.

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 NNR from persons living in the relevant municipal area, three months prior to the end of the expiring term.

5.5 TRANSPORT SAFETY

No concerns were raised relating to the safety of transport of radioactive material during the period under review. Shipments of radioactive waste are undertaken by waste generators being KNPS and Pelindaba. Vaalputs only undertakes the transport of radioactive sources.

5.6 RADIOACTIVE WASTE SAFETY

The receipt and disposal of radioactive waste at Vaalputs during the reporting period was in accordance with the conditions of authorisation and the Vaalputs WAC. Vaalputs received a total of 63 shipments representing:

- Twenty-three shipments consisting of 703 metal drum waste packages and 21 shipments consisting of 75 concrete waste packages from KNPS; and
- Four shipments consisting of 410 metal drum waste packages and 15 shipments consisting of 12 concrete waste packages from Necsa's Pelindaba site.

5.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

5.8 NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

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

5.9 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 that 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 period, the NNR received and reviewed the Necsa submission regarding the appointment of the Acting Vaalputs Manager. Further, Necsa provided the status of the filling of other vacancies, which were open due to resignations and retirement. The NNR was satisfied that Necsa complied with the above requirements in respect of the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility.

5.10 PHYSICAL SECURITY

During the period under review, the NNR did not conduct any security inspections at Vaalputs. There were also no safety concerns regarding the physical security at the Vaalputs Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility. The NNR continues to monitor progress as part of the annual compliance assurance programme and event reporting system.

5.11 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. No safety concerns were raised regarding sealed radioactive sources at the Vaalputs site during the period under review.

5.12 NUCLEAR INCIDENT/ACCIDENTS REPORTED

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

5.13 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

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

5.14 REGULATORY WARNINGS OR DIRECTIVES TO STOP WORK

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

5.15 APPEALS TO THE CEO OR THE BOARD

There were no appeals concerning Vaalputs during the review period.

5.16 NRWDI APPLICATION FOR A NUCLEAR INSTALLATION LICENCE TO OPERATE THE VAALPUTS NATIONAL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY

During the reporting period, the NNR reviewed the arrangements for compliance with Section 30 of the NNRA relating to strict liability for nuclear damage, as well as the required staffing levels and transitional arrangements between the National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute (NRWDI) and Necsa. Following the evaluation of the application, previously outstanding documents, and the supporting safety case, the NNR issued a Nuclear Licence (NIL-43) to NRWDI for the operation of the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility.

As per the transitional arrangements, the operation of the Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility remained under Necsa management until 31 March 2026. These arrangements were intended to enable Necsa to transfer all Vaalputs assets and resources to NRWDI and to facilitate a smooth transition for NRWDI to take over operation of the facility.

In February 2026, Necsa submitted a formal application to surrender Nuclear Licence NIL-28. The surrender application is currently under review by the NNR.

6 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 is significantly higher, to the extent that regulatory control may be required for radiation protection purposes.

In terms of the provisions of the NNRA, the NNR is responsible for exercising regulatory control over facilities and activities handling NORM and the 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 an authorisation in the form of a Certificate of Registration (COR) or Certificate of Exemption (COE).

The authorisation (i.e. COR or COE) is issued with conditions to which the authorisation holder must comply. A system of compliance assurance activities (inspections, regulatory exercises and investigations) is implemented at the various authorisation 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 authorisations for the following types of facilities handling and processing NORM:

- Mining and mineral processing facilities;
- Scrap smelters;
- Fertiliser manufacturers;
- Scrap processors;
- Small users; and
- 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 conducting tests on small quantities of NORM samples for verification of proposed and existing actions, including samples from prospecting activities; and
- Service providers supplying clean-up services of radiologically contaminated sites.

6.1 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 NNRA. These facilities and activities are authorised by means of a COR or COE depending on factors such as the radiological risk and complexities of the operation, in compliance with the Act and associated regulations. In 2025/26 the NNR processed and approved the following authorisations:

6.1.1 NEW CORS ISSUED

No.	COR No. Allocated	Applicant Name
1	COR-306	West Gold Plant (Pty) Ltd
2	COR-311	The Particle Group (Pty) Ltd
3	COR-312	Amatshe Gold (Pty) Ltd
4	COR-313	Sasol South Africa Limited
5	COR-314	Isinyithi Trading 326 (Pty) Ltd
6	COR-315	South African Container Depot (Pty) Ltd
7	COR-316	CM Solutions METLAB (Pty) Ltd
8	COR-317	CAPM Tau Lekoa (Pty) Ltd

No.	COR No. Allocated	Applicant Name
9	COR-318	Northbound Processing (Pty) Ltd
10	COR-319	Grindrod Logistics (Pty) Ltd (Cape Town site)
11	COR-321	Qotho Minerals (Pty) Ltd
12	COR-322	Namblast (Pty) Ltd

6.1.2 NEW COES ISSUED

No.	COE No. Allocated	Applicant Name
1	COE-41	West Wits MLI(Pty) Ltd
2	COE-42	Traxtion Sheltam
3	COE-43	OMV (Pty) Ltd (Kopanang site)
4	COE-44	OMV (Pty) Ltd (Stilfontein site)
5	COE-45	OMV (Pty) Ltd (Potchefstroom site)
6	COE-46	Solfos CC
7	COE-47	Mineral-Loy (Pty) Ltd
8	COE-48	UIS Analytical Services (Pty) Ltd

6.1.3 COR APPLICATIONS REFUSED

- Mogale Tailings Retreatment (Pty) Ltd;
- Pele Trading (Pty) Ltd; and
- Rhythm of the Nation (Pty) Ltd.

6.1.4 RECATEGORISATIONS

No.	COR No.	Name	Previous Category	Revised Category
1	COR-11	Gravelotte Mines Limited	4	4
2	COR-226	Rand Uranium Proprietary Limited	5	4

6.2 SURRENDER AND REVOCATION OF AUTHORISATIONS

In 2025/26 the NNR issued letters of recognition for the surrender of authorisations 15 authorisation holders:

Table 29: 2025/26 authorisations surrendered

No.	COR No. Allocated	Applicant Name
1	COR-2	AngloGold Ashanti (Vaal River operations)
2	COR-48	DRD Gold Limited
3	COR-50	Rappa Resources (Pty) Ltd
4	COR-74	Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine
5	COR-79	Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine
6	COR-105	Tantalite Resources (Pty) Ltd
7	COR-201	Anchor Support and Mining (Pty) Ltd
8	COR-232	Central Rand Gold South Africa (Pty) Ltd (West operations)

No.	COR No. Allocated	Applicant Name
9	COR-233	Central Rand Gold South Africa (Pty) Ltd (East operations)
10	COR-250	JCI Gold Limited
11	COR-260	African Mineral Standards (a division of Set Point Industrial Technology (Pty) Ltd)
12	COR-265	Tau Lekoa Gold Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
13	COR-272	Sasol (Pty) Ltd
14	COE-02	Orange Mynbou en Vervoer Maatskappy
15	COE-04	Orange Mynbou en Vervoer Maatskappy

In 2025/2026 the NNR revoked 16 authorisations as follows:

Table 30: 2025/26 authorisations revoked

No.	Authorisation No.	Authorisation Holder Name
1	COR-1	Invaprop (Pty) Ltd
2	COR-34	DMC Energy (Pty) Ltd
3	COR-47	The Grootvlei Proprietary Mines Limited
4	COR-51	Consolidated Modderfontein Mines 1979 Limited
5	COR-52	Nigel Gold Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
6	COR-60	Transvaal Mining and Finance Company Limited
7	COR-72	Plasbuild Construction CC
8	COR-81	Metrec (Pty) Ltd
9	COR-90	Zestcor Foundries (Pty) Ltd
10	COR-91	Radpro (Pty) Ltd
11	COR-97	Geratech Zirconium Beneficiation Ltd
12	COR-109	SM Mining Contractors (Pty) Ltd
13	COR-167	Western Uranium (Pty) Ltd
14	COR-251	Wintertide Trading 42 CC
15	COR-275	Vosloo and Lloyd Investments (Pty) Ltd
16	COR-276	Aquatro Investments CC

6.3 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 CORs and COEs. This activity is planned to be finalised in the 2026/27 financial year.

6.4 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. Regulatory limits that are applicable for all workers classified as occupationally exposed personnel (OEP) to radiation are:

Table 31: NORM general dose limits for 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 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, is not exceeded. This requires that authorisation holders maintain proper dose records of all occupationally exposed workers for a rolling five years and implementation of engineering and administrative controls in cases of potential exceedance of these limits.

6.5 SPECIAL CASE MINES

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

During the period under review, the radiological exposures at SCMs remained below the annual dose limit of 50 mSv/a and the 20 mSv/a average over five consecutive years (2021 to 2025) as illustrated in figures 11 and 12.

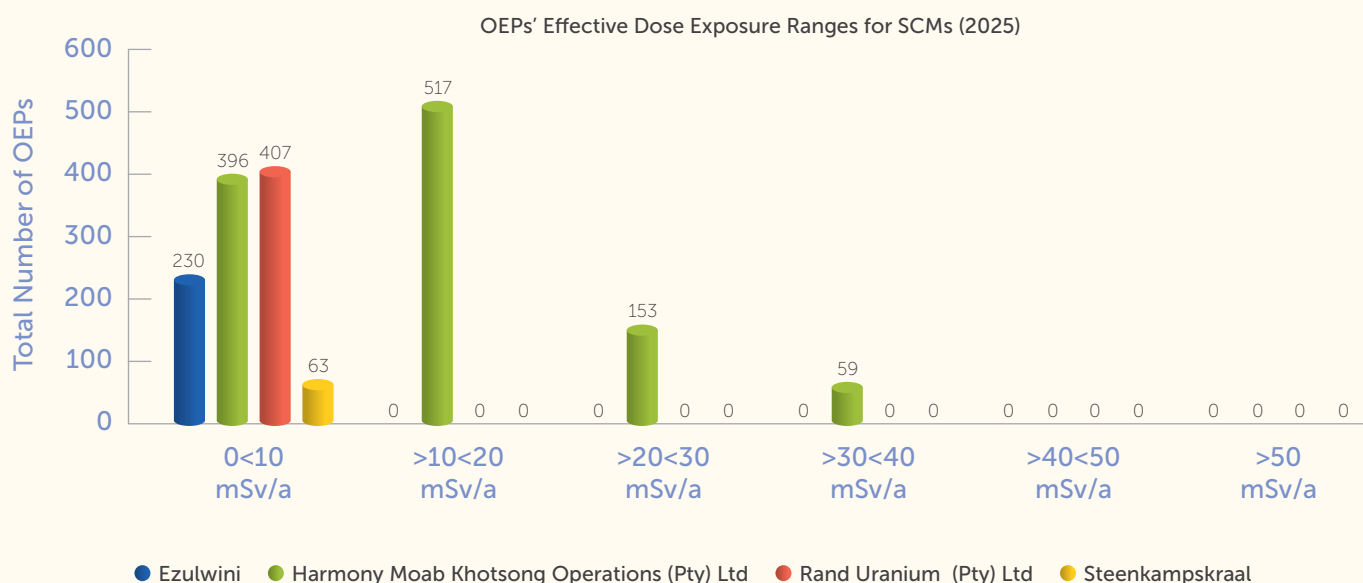


Figure 11: Maximum annual effective dose (mSv/a) for SCMs (2025)

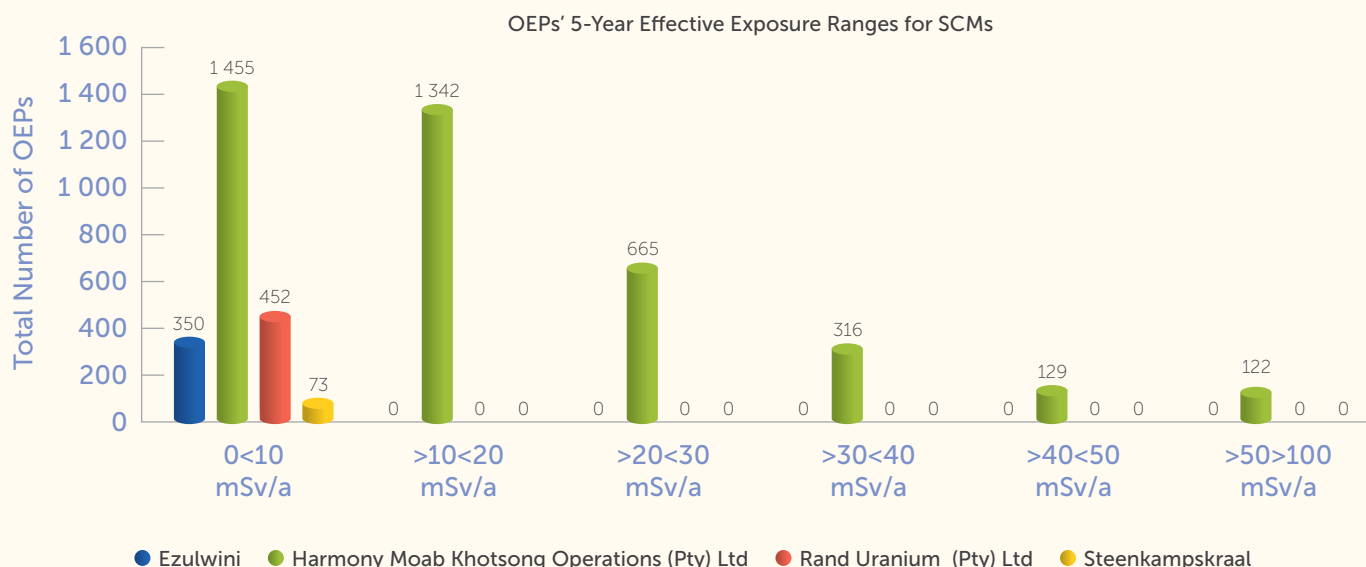


Figure 12: Five (5) consecutive years (2021–2025) cumulative effective dose (mSv/a) for SCMs

6.6 NON-SPECIAL CASE MINES

Non-special case mines (Non-SCM) are those mines/or working areas with a potential monthly dose rate below 1.7 mSv or a projected annual dose that is unlikely to 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 remained below the annual dose limit of 50 mSv/a and the 20 mSv/a averaged over five consecutive years (2021 to 2025) as illustrated in Figure 13. The maximum effective dose of 29.35 mSv/a was recorded at Harmony Moab Khotsong Operation (Pty) Ltd (Authorisation Holder of COR-279). The NNR continues to monitor the worker doses at this facility.

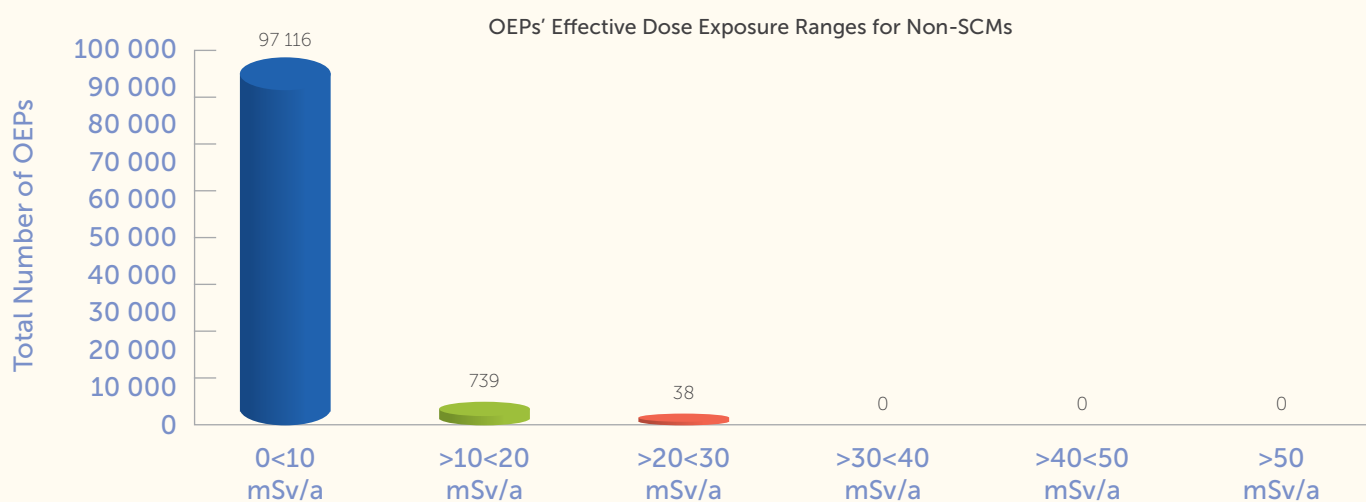


Figure 13: Maximum annual effective dose (mSv/a) for non-SCMs (2025)

6.7 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 requires authorisation holders to submit their Radiological Safety Assessments for the public and environment every five years to ensure that the authorised actions do not pose any undue health risks to members of the public or 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 per annum.

6.8 TRANSPORT SAFETY

There were no major events of safety concern regarding transport of NORM during the period under review. The transportation of radioactive material and contaminated scrap was carried out in accordance with 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 provides guidance to the facilities.

6.9 RADIOACTIVE WASTE SAFETY

No major safety concerns were raised relating 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 CORs 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. A summary of waste is presented follows:

Table 32: Total waste reported from all authorisation holders

Waste Type	Quantities	Maximum Activity	No. of Consignments
Scrap material – Restricted	3.42 million tons	20.4 Bq/cm ²	33 907
Scrap material – Unrestricted	4.36 thousand tons	63.2 Bq/cm ²	5 089
Gaseous waste	296 billion m ³	5 570 000 000 Bq/m ³	-
Liquid waste	897 billion l	3 770 Bq/l	-
Semi-solids	9.41 million tons	724 Bq/kg	248
Solids	194 million tons	2 960 Bq/kg	60 573
Other waste	9.67 thousand tons	20 700 Bq/cm ²	6 312

6.10 SAFETY OF SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

The safety and regulation of sealed radioactive sources at NORM facilities falls outside the scope of the NNRA. However, any sealed source discovered during NORM compliance inspections/investigations that 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.

6.11 NUCLEAR INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS/OCCURRENCES REPORTED

During the reporting period, 23 occurrences were registered. These included:

- Four (4) tailing slurry spillages of gold;
- One (1) spillage of gypsum from a gypsum dam;

- Eight (8) inadequate implementation of waste management practices;
- One (1) no evidence of monitoring of seven employees working at a special case workplace;
- One (1) failure to implement approved control programmes;
- Three (3) spillages of bagged zircon product;
- One (1) inadequate implementation of physical security measures; and
- Four (4) inadequate implementation of Radiation Protection programmes.

The NNR implemented enforcement actions using the graded approach for the reported occurrences. Corrective and preventive measures are being implemented to ensure that the occurrences do not recur and/or the rate thereof is significantly reduced.

6.12 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

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

6.12.1 INSPECTIONS

During the reporting period 170 planned inspections were conducted, with three (3) additional inspections undertaken in response to urgent compliance issues at authorisation holder sites. These inspections were conducted to verify compliance by the authorised holders with provisions of the NNRA, regulations articulated in SSRP (R388), NNR requirements, various NNR approved programmes and procedures implemented by the holders.

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

6.12.2 INVESTIGATIONS

In 2025/26 the NNR conducted the following five (5) regulatory investigations:

- An investigation into the status of operations following notification of intention to suspend operations at an NNR authorised facility, Rampete Metal Processors (Pty) Ltd (COR-33). It was observed that no activities were taking place at the authorised site and the authorised site had been demolished. Furthermore, the authorisation holder was not paying prescribed NNR authorisation fees. The investigation is ongoing.
- An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material by an unauthorised company, Ba Biya Geomatics and Civil Trading (Pty) Ltd. The purpose of the investigation was to verify the presence of radioactive material (4 drums labelled U-235) stored at the depot. The investigation is ongoing.
- An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material by an unauthorised company, Exxelo SA (Pty) Ltd. The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain the presence of radioactive material at 39 Teakwood Road, Clairwood in Durban. The company was instructed to remove the material and transport it to an authorised site.
- An investigation was conducted at Venter Geotechnical Laboratory Services. The purpose of the investigation was to physically inspect the site and take measurements to confirm the radiological status of the uranium material on site. The company was instructed to apply for an authorisation within 30 days.
- An investigation into potential handling of radioactive material by an unauthorised company, Southway Container Services CC. The purpose of the investigation was to verify the actions taken by the applicant to ensure safe storage of the radioactive material on site. The material was disposed of at an authorised site.

6.12.3 ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFICATION SAMPLES

Environmental samples collected for independent verification purposes in the vicinity of authorised facilities and activities totalled 319. One sample in the Phalaborwa area was not collected due to inaccessibility of the sampling point due to flooding in the area. Based on the radio analysis results, the NNR enforces compliance in the interests of the protection of persons, properties and the environment, and to inform future environmental sampling programmes.

6.12.4 NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

No emergency exercises were conducted during the reporting period.

6.12.5 COMPETENCY AND SUFFICIENCY OF THE AUTHORISATION HOLDERS' WORKFORCE TO WORK SAFELY

As part of compliance with the conditions of authorisation and to ensure radiation safety is implemented, authorisation holders are required to appoint an 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 ensure that all radiation-related activities are performed in accordance with NNR approved processes and procedures. These appointments are submitted to the NNR for acceptance as and when they are changed.

6.12.6 REGULATORY ENFORCEMENTS ISSUED

The following regulatory enforcements were issued:

- A directive was issued to Gravelotte Mines Limited (COR-11) for failure to address the non-compliances raised by the NNR during previous inspections;
- A directive was issued to Golden Core Trade Invest (Pty) Ltd (COR-294) to discontinue unauthorised demolition activities;
- A directive was issued to Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (COR-37) to cease the release of radioactively contaminated equipment from Shaft 5 without the required radiation monitoring;
- A directive was issued to Upward Spiral (Pty) Ltd for failure to comply with Section 23 of the NNRA; and
- An intention to suspend activities at Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (COR-005) was issued, due to its failure to address an occurrence involving the overflow of a return water dam.

6.12.7 APPEALS TO THE CEO OR THE BOARD

No appeals were received by the office of the CEO during the reporting period.

6.12.8 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTAMINATION SURVEY PLAN

In South Africa, members of the public may be exposed to radiation because the land they live on may have been contaminated by radioactive mine residues or exposed due to the occurrence of elevated levels of naturally occurring radionuclides. Those who live on contaminated land are at risk of exposure to elevated levels of indoor radon.

During the reporting period, the NNR conducted radioactive contamination assessments on sites suspected of being contaminated by historical mining activities in parts of the Free State, North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Gauteng provinces. This information is necessary to inform the Regulator of any remedial work that may be necessary to assure the protection of the public from radiation exposure and prevention of environmental degradation.

The outcome of radiological surveys was that most sites were not radioactively contaminated and no further regulatory actions were required on those sites. However, contamination was confirmed at Robinson Lake in Randfontein, and on a site that was impacted by the 22 February 1994 tailings storage facility failure at Merriespruit in the Free State.

Robinson Lake was found to contain elevated levels of radioactive contamination, with the highest measured uranium activity concentration being 2.37 Bq/g. Regulatory action will be undertaken to explore measures to mitigate and prevent continued discharge of radioactive materials into the Robinson Lake, and limit any actions that may lead to radiation exposure of members of the public living in the area.

The Merriespruit site was found to have low levels of radioactive contamination, with the highest measured uranium activity concentration being 0.82 Bq/g. The NNR will engage the current owner of the tailings storage facility and the local authorities to determine suitable measures to prevent any potential public exposures in future.

6.12.9 REGULATORY CAPACITY AND NUMBER OF APPOINTED INSPECTORS

During the reporting period, the NORM programme comprised 12 appointed inspectors and five (5) analysts with the support of seven (7) analysts from RITS, who conducted inspections and assessments of applicants and authorisation holders' submissions to ensure the safety of the operations.

7 REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

7.1 NUCLEAR EMERGENCY EXERCISES

7.1.1 NECSA REGULATORY NUCLEAR EMERGENCY EXERCISE

The NNR conducted a RNEE at Necsa from 3 to 4 September 2025. The exercise evaluated the implementation of both Necsa and the Madibeng Local Municipality's emergency plans, together with their respective emergency response procedures for on-site and off-site nuclear emergencies. The response actions were monitored and evaluated by a team of NNR umpires at both Necsa and the Madibeng Disaster Management Centre (MDMC), and the identified response locations were manned for the duration of the exercise. The exercise was specifically aimed at evaluating aspects such as the notification and activation of responders; the identification, classification and reporting of an emergency; the effectiveness of communication arrangements; the implementation of urgent and early protective actions; the protection of emergency workers from exposure to radioactive material; the evaluation of communication with the public; and the evaluation of functionary standby/shift arrangements in a prolonged emergency.

The regulatory exercise scenario simulated an accidental release of radioactive material from the SAFARI-1 Reactor. A total of 21 findings (10 non-conformances and 11 observations) were identified in the 2025 RNEE at Necsa. Taking into consideration the specific objectives evaluated during the exercise, Necsa and the MDMC demonstrated a satisfactory application of emergency preparedness and response actions, indicating that the Necsa Emergency Plan remains viable for the protection of persons, property, and the environment. However, areas for improvement were identified to further strengthen the overall effectiveness of emergency response arrangements. The identified non-compliances must be addressed to ensure full compliance with the approved Emergency Response Plan and associated emergency response procedures.

Necsa is in the process of implementing corrective actions to address the deficiencies identified during the exercise, in accordance with the Corrective Action Plan approved by the NNR.

7.1.2 REGULATORY EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE EMERGENCY DRILL

The RERC was established to enable the NNR to effectively execute its mandate regarding responses to nuclear and radiological emergencies. To ensure the RERC's readiness to respond to a notification of emergency, emergency exercises and drills are conducted periodically to test capabilities and identify areas for improvement.

The NNR conducted an RERC emergency drill on 30 October 2025. The overall objective was to test the response of the standby/shift personnel of the NNR in rating and reporting an event in line with the IAEA International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). The drill tested aspects related to response to a notification of emergency, activation of the INES team to respond to the RERC, functionality of the RERC equipment, and the effectiveness of the INES team when rating an emergency and reporting the INES rating to the IAEA. The emergency drill simulated a nuclear emergency at the KNPS involving a large break loss of coolant accident at Unit 1. The emergency drill was observed by international observers from the French Authority for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa, and local observers from SAHPRA. One non-compliance and five observations were identified in the 2025 NNR RERC drill, and a corrective action plan is being implemented.

The overall response was found to be adequate and appropriately demonstrated that the NNR INES Rating Committee can independently assess an INES event at an authorisation holder's facility and produce a final rating for upload to the IAEA's Unified System for Information Exchange in Incidents and Emergencies website.

7.2 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ARRANGEMENT FOR NECSA

In addition to conducting the RNEEs, the NNR embarked on an annual holistic evaluation of the effectiveness of on-site and off-site emergency preparedness and response (EPR) arrangements for nuclear facilities. The effectiveness of the EPR arrangements for Necsa was conducted and evaluated against activities related to the RNEEs, emergency plans and procedures, the authorisation holder's internal emergency exercises and inspections, training of emergency responders, stakeholder engagement, and off-site EPR arrangements.

The effectiveness of nuclear EPR arrangements, both on-site and off-site, was evaluated by the NNR, and the evaluation included assessments of the following areas of interest:

- Approved emergency plans and procedures;
- Staffing for EPR;
- Facilities and equipment;
- Stakeholder engagement, public education and awareness;
- Training and training plans for emergency responders;
- Conducting of authorisation holder exercises; and
- Outcomes of the RNEE.

The overall performance for EPR effectiveness at Necsa was assessed as partially satisfactory, indicating that Necsa's EPR arrangements are in place, and reviewed and tested regularly to ensure an effective response in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency. However, continuous improvements need be incorporated into Necsa's EPR arrangements through benchmarking against international best practice.

7.3 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RERC EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

The NNR performed an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of the RERC EPR arrangements to ensure an effective response to a notification of emergency, focusing on a 12-month period. The effectiveness of the RERC arrangements is generally measured through the evaluation of the RERC's ability and the available arrangements to receive emergency notifications and implement emergency response functions in accordance with approved plans and international best practice.

The following RERC areas were evaluated for effectiveness:

- Approved EPR;
- Staffing;
- Facilities and equipment;
- Training and training plans for emergency responders;
- Stakeholder engagement, public awareness and education;
- Conducting of the RERC emergency drill; and
- Quality assurance programme.

The overall performance for EPR effectiveness was assessed as partially adequate, indicating that the RERC EPR arrangements are sufficient to ensure an effective response in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency. However, areas of improvement were identified, specifically with regards to coordination of stakeholder engagement, public education, and awareness related to EPR, as well as training materials and evaluation of training for RERC responders.

7.4 TIMELINES FOR REGULATORY PROCESSES

Teams were appointed to develop timelines for the NNR's authorisation and review, and assessment processes. An analysis of process steps, actual data and estimations as well as uncertainties and risk factors was conducted for both processes. Following review workshops with technical management the report on updated timelines for both processes was approved. The timelines were subsequently included in the internal process documents, and these too were approved.

7.5 REGULATORY STANDARDS

During the reporting period, the NNR Amendment Bill, which assented on 20 December 2024, came into effect on 4 June 2025 as the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act (Act No. 26 of 2024), through a proclamation in the *Government Gazette* by the President. The NNR continued to review and update the proposed draft GNSR against the provisions of the previous NNRA (Act No. 47 of 1999), as amended, current international standards and its own regulatory experience.

A number of internal workshops to review and update the draft GNSR were attended by Executives, Senior Managers, the Legal, Risk and Compliance Department and identified senior staff from all technical departments. The updates had to ensure that the phrasing of legal requirements gave effect to, amongst others, the practical implementation of the nuclear safety and related security mandate of the NNR. This review also identified areas or topics that will form part of the Specific Nuclear Safety Regulations, Regulatory Guides and Position Papers, which will be developed in later phases.

A Gap Analysis Report was approved by EXCO as a result of the new NNRA. This report outlines the gaps that were introduced by the new NNRA against the current regulatory roles, functions, and framework, including governance and administrative aspects. The report also proposed interventions to ensure that the amendments introduced in the new Act are incorporated into the relevant NNR regulatory standards, policies, processes, and procedures.

The proposed interventions and recommendations of the Gap Analysis Report were consolidated into a project plan that was approved by EXCO and will be implemented in phases. The plan outlines developing or updating the regulations, conditions of authorisation, and Integrated Management System (IMS) Policies. The next phase of interventions will be to develop or update Regulatory Guides, Position Papers, Technical Assessment Guides, and Cooperative Agreements with external authorities; regulatory infrastructure; and other lower level items.

In preparation for the potential licensing of new nuclear power technologies, the NNR has revised and improved the draft Specific Nuclear Safety Regulations for Nuclear Facilities to encompass Small Modular Reactor (SMR) aspects. To keep up with the evolving nature of this technology, and the varying regulatory approaches, the NNR keeps abreast with the IAEA developments on SMRs through the participation of senior staff in international conferences and working groups for the licensing of SMRs.

A document development profile (DPP) for a Technical Assessment Guide on the Evaluation of Authorisation Holder Emergency Plans was developed, and will be approved in the 2026/27 financial year.

A Technical Assessment Guide on the Methodology for Public Consultation on COR Application was developed and reviewed internally and will be finalised in the 2026/27 financial year.

7.6 SAFETY CULTURE SELF-ASSESSMENT

The NNR provisions for promoting and supporting a strong safety and security culture within the organisation through the approved Safety and Security Culture Policy resulted in the establishment of a Safety and Security Culture Working Group (SSCWG), composed of members from various departments.

In accordance with the policy, periodic safety culture self-assessments and follow-up assessments using established processes and tools must be undertaken.

The first NNR Safety Culture Self-Assessment (SCSA) was conducted in 2018 to gauge the level and understanding of the safety culture within the organisation in the reporting year, followed by an IAEA Expert Mission on Safety Culture in November 2019.

EXCO approved the undertaking of a second SCSA, during the period under review, using the IAEA methodology, guidelines and lessons learnt from the previous SCSA.

The second SCSA, informed by findings of the first SCSA, included hands-on training of the team, conducting of document reviews, observations, interviews and focus groups. A team of international experts from the IAEA conducted a mission to support the SCSA team with the data analysis. The mission concluded with a briefing to EXCO, and the outcomes of the second SCSA were delivered in a report that was approved by EXCO.

7.7 NATIONAL DOSE REGISTER

The NDR, which was established to store all occupational exposure records in the country, is managed by the NNR, employing its Information and Communication Technology (ICT) policies and procedures. The NDR Steering Committee which consists of regulatory bodies, dosimetry providers and authorisation holders plays an oversight role, including proposing and approving improvements. During the reporting period, the NNR and other South African regulatory authorities further monitored uploads, provided training and troubleshooting support on a monthly basis, and reminded the authorised facilities and dosimetry service providers of their obligations in relation to the NDR.

The new NNRA took effect on 4 June 2025, making it mandatory for the NDR to be operationalised, and for occupational exposures accrued at authorised facilities to be uploaded at periodic intervals. Enhancements on the NDR are being considered for implementation, including requirements, software upgrades, data migration and reporting.

7.8 IAEA INTEGRATED REGULATORY REVIEW SERVICE MISSION PROJECT

The NNR closed out all the remaining recommendations and suggestions contained in the IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) Mission Report following the IRRS Mission to South Africa in December 2016.

A follow up mission is typically conducted four years after the initial full scope mission according to the IAEA IRRS guidelines. Due to the implementation timeframes associated with some of the IRRS action items, the NNR, in consultation with SAHPRA and the DEE, agreed to propose that the IAEA conduct a full scope mission instead of a follow up mission. The next full scope IRRS Mission was proposed for 2028 and communicated to the IAEA through DEE official channels. The IAEA approved the proposal, and the next full scope IRRS mission is scheduled for the second half of 2028.

The IRRS Mission will be preceded by a Self-Assessment workshop by the IAEA, which will be arranged as part of preparatory activities leading up to the 2028 IRRS Mission. Self-assessments of the legal and regulatory framework against IAEA standards will be undertaken by the various national stakeholders in the next two years.

7.9 ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE AND ANALYSIS

The NNR operates a Radioanalysis Laboratory to independently determine radioactivity levels in environmental samples collected from regulated facilities for compliance assurance purposes. During the reporting period, 652 verification samples, including ad hoc and project samples, were analysed using techniques such as gamma spectrometry, alpha spectrometry, and liquid scintillation counting (LSC). All analysis results were reported within the specified turnaround times to the NNR programme to assess whether there is evidence of a build-up of radioactivity in the environment. To support the validity and reliability of results, the laboratory conducted internal audits and participated in the IAEA ALMERA proficiency testing schemes for gamma spectrometry, alpha spectrometry, and LSC. Overall, the NNR results met the IAEA criteria, indicating satisfactory performance, and deviations were addressed in accordance with internal procedures.

7.10 ACCREDITATION OF THE NNR ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE LABORATORY

The laboratory is currently implementing a five-year accreditation programme aimed at extending its existing scope of accreditation.

During the reporting period, an assessment was conducted by SANAS to verify compliance with the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard for a scope extension to include alpha spectrometry methods for thorium, uranium, and radium. The scope extension was granted by SANAS including the approval of two technical signatories for the methods.

During the same period SANAS conducted a periodic surveillance assessment for gamma spectrometry methods. The outcome of the assessment confirmed that all the methods for gamma spectrometry were in compliance with the standard, and continued accreditation was granted in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

All non-conformances raised during the scope extension and the surveillance assessment were addressed by the NNR in the required timeframes and accepted by SANAS.

8 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

The NNR remains committed to transparent, accountable and inclusive stakeholder engagement as a key enabler of effective nuclear safety regulation. Through strategic communication, public consultation and targeted outreach initiatives, the NNR promotes public understanding of nuclear and radiation safety, strengthens stakeholder confidence and supports informed participation in regulatory decision-making.

8.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION IN REGULATORY DECISION-MAKING

Public participation remains a fundamental component of the NNR's regulatory framework and licensing processes. In accordance with the NNRA, applicable legislation and international best practice, including IAEA Safety Standards, the NNR provides stakeholders with meaningful opportunities to participate in the regulatory decision-making process.

During 2025/26, the NNR conducted its third series of public hearings on Eskom's application for Koeberg's long-term operation. The hearings formed part of the regulatory assessment process and reaffirmed the NNR's commitment to openness, transparency and evidence-based decision-making. Public hearings were held in Garies and Concordia in the Northern Cape, and Athlone, Table View and Atlantis in the Western Cape, providing affected and interested parties with an opportunity to submit comments, raise concerns and present representations for consideration as part of the licensing process.

8.2 NUCLEAR AND RADIATION SAFETY STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION CONFERENCE

The NNR successfully hosted its third Nuclear and Radiation Safety Stakeholder Information Conference, providing a national platform for dialogue and knowledge sharing among government, industry, academia, international organisations, civil society and other key stakeholders. The conference strengthened collaboration, promoted regulatory transparency and facilitated discussions on emerging developments, regulatory priorities and best practices in nuclear and radiation safety. It further reinforced the NNR's commitment to fostering informed stakeholder engagement and advancing a strong nuclear safety culture.

8.3 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NUCLEAR SAFETY AWARENESS

Public outreach remains an important component of the NNR's mandate to protect persons, property and the environment from nuclear damage. Through education and awareness initiatives, the NNR continues to improve public understanding of nuclear and radiation safety, promote informed dialogue and build confidence in the national regulatory framework.

During the reporting period, the NNR conducted five nuclear safety public awareness exhibitions at shopping centres, facilitated four community information-sharing sessions across various provinces, and participated in the National Science Week programme and the Africa Energy Indaba Exhibition. These initiatives expanded the NNR's engagement with communities and increased awareness of the NNR's role and responsibilities.

The NNR's Outreach Programme continued to prioritise rural and under-served communities, with a particular focus on encouraging learners to pursue science, technology, engineering and mathematics subjects and careers. In collaboration with strategic partners, the programme broadened its reach and contributed to inspiring future generations of scientists, engineers and nuclear professionals.

The NNR also continued to promote science-based communication on radiation protection, nuclear safety and emergency preparedness through educational publications, interactive exhibitions and targeted awareness campaigns. During 2025/26, three school outreach programmes were conducted, and twelve corporate social responsibility initiatives aimed at supporting community development and promoting sustainable stakeholder relationships.



PART G

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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 128 to 157, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and the cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts 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 National Nuclear Regulator as at 31 March 2026 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. 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.
7. 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

8. 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.
9. 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 pages 120 to 121 forms part of my auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

10. 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.
11. I selected the following programme presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2026 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
Programme 3: Nuclear technology and naturally occurring radioactive material	38 to 40	This programme comprises of two sub-programmes that focus on the regulation of: - Nuclear Technology and waste projects (NTWP) including nuclear and radiation facilities on the NECSA Pelindaba site and Vaalputs National Radiation Waste disposal facility. - Facilities and activities involving NORM and public radiation exposure from radon. The programme delivers compliance assurance and enforcement activities, which include inspections, investigations, surveillance and environmental monitoring and sampling related to nuclear technology facilities and activities, radioactive waste management and NORM facilities.

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

15. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for selected programme.

OTHER MATTER

16. I draw attention to the matter below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

17. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under-achievements.

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 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
29 July 2026



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

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 programme and on the public entity's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

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.

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 SSRP.
Directors	Mr Protas Phili (Chairperson) Ms Dineo Peta (Deputy Chairperson) Ms Devinagie Bendeman Mr Happy Khambule Ms Margaret Phiri Dr Nandi Malumbazo Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo Mr Paul Heeger Ms Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO) Mr Dumisani Maluleke (CFO)
Registered office	Eco Glades Office Park Eco Glades 2, Block G 420 Witch Hazel Avenue, Eco Park, Highveld Ext 75, Centurion, 0157
Business address	Eco Glades Office Park Eco Glades 2, Block G 420 Witch Hazel Avenue, Eco Park, Highveld Ext 75, Centurion, 0157
Postal address	PO Box 7106 Centurion, Eco Park Highveld Ext. 75 Pretoria 0046
Executive Authority	Minister of Electricity and Energy
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA)
Secretary	First Corporate Transfer Secretaries

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required by the PFMA (Act No. 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 were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of GRAP including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board and National Treasury.

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.

The directors have reviewed the entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2027 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 a 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 statements were examined by the entity's external auditors and their report will be presented on pages 116 to 120.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 127 to 156, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Accounting Authority on 31 July 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr Protas Phili (Chairperson)
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



Ms Ditebogo Kgomo
Chief Executive Officer

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

The ARMCOM is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

DIRECTORS AND ATTENDANCE

The directors and attendance of the ARMCOM are as reflected in the Corporate Governance section of this 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 ARMCOM reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its charter in line with the requirements of Section 51(1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 27.1. The ARMCOM 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 ARMCOM reviewed the in-year quarterly reports submitted by management during the period under review and is satisfied with the quality of these reports.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

In line with the PFMA requirements, Internal Audit provides the ARMCOM 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 unit, the audit report on the annual financial statements, and the management letter of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), refer to pages 116 to 118 of the Audit Report, management is continuously putting in place corrective action plans to address weaknesses identified and reported by Internal Audit. The ARMCOM regularly reviews action plans implemented by management to address reported weaknesses.

Accordingly, the ARMCOM 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 ARMCOM is responsible for the oversight of the risk management function. Management reports to the ARMCOM on the organisation's risk management processes. The ARMCOM reviewed the risk management policy, risk management strategy and enterprise risk management plan. The ARMCOM 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 ARMCOM 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 ARMCOM has met separately with Internal Audit to ensure that the function is executed effectively and objectively.

EVALUATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The ARMCOM has:

- Reviewed and discussed the audited annual financial statements to be included in the annual report with the AGSA and management;
- Reviewed the management letter issued by the AGSA and management's response thereto;
- 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 ARMCOM has met with the AGSA to ensure that there are no unresolved issues of concern.

The ARMCOM 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 2026

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors are submitting their report and the annual financial statements of the NNR for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with Section 55 of PFMA (Act No. 1 of 1999).

1. INCORPORATION

The NNR is listed as a national public entity in Schedule 3 Part A of the PFMA (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended). It was established in terms of Section 3 of the NNRA (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 SSRP.

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

As of the reporting date of 31 March 2026, the NNR disclosed a contingent liability of R825 000 for an unfair dismissal claim pending in the Labour Court. Subsequent to year end the Labour Court made an award equalling R550 000 against the NNR, a provision has since been raised and recognised on the annual financial statement.

5. DIRECTORS' INTEREST

All directors have submitted general declarations of whether or not they have interest in terms of the Section 8(10) of the NNRA (Act No. 47 of 1999) (NNRA). These declarations indicate the nature of interest a director, spouse, partner or close family member holds in an entity, including any directorship in an 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 GRAP issued by the Accounting Standards Board as the prescribed framework by National Treasury.

7. ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY

The directors of the entity during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Changes
Mr Protas Phili (Chairperson)	South African	
Ms Dineo Peta (Deputy Chairperson)	South African	
Ms Devinagie Bendeman	South African	
Mr Happy Khambule	South African	
Mr Katse Maphoto	South African	Term ended 22 January 2026
Ms Margaret Phiri	South African	
Dr Nandi Malumbazo	South African	
Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	South African	
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	South African	
Mr Paul Heeger	South African	
Ms Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO)	South African	
Mr Dumisani Maluleke (CFO)*	South African	

*Following recent legislative amendments to the NNRA, The CFO is now a member of the Board with effect from 4 June 2025.

8. SECRETARY

The secretary of the NNR is First Corporate Transfer Secretaries.

Business address 1 Canterbury Crescent
Gallo Manor
Sandton
2191

9. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

The Accounting Authority has met as scheduled during the financial year, see page 49 for details of scheduled meetings. Directors have access to all organisational information and executive management necessary to discharge its roles and responsibilities as mandated.

10. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The NNR reports to the Minister of Electricity and Energy.

11. BANKERS

First National Bank.

12. AUDITORS

The AGSA is the permanent auditor of the NNR in terms of the Public Audit Act (Act No. 25 of 2004).



Mr Protas Phili (Chairperson)
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



Ms Ditebogo Kgomo
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

Figures in Rands	Note(s)	2026	2025
Assets			
Current Assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	8	5 768 358	3 903 819
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	9	1 260 225	1 232 559
Cash and cash equivalents	10	239 254 238	205 670 636
		246 282 821	210 807 014
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	126 248 272	135 039 896
Intangible assets	5	1 519 297	1 760 039
		127 767 569	136 799 935
Total Assets		374 050 390	347 606 949
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Operating lease liability	6	1 544 346	1 525 286
Payables from exchange transactions	12	7 416 260	6 704 811
Other payables from non-exchange transactions		148 066	6 573
Provisions	11	36 002 600	32 855 057
		45 111 272	41 091 727
Non-current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	7	9 232 000	9 847 020
Total Liabilities		54 343 272	50 938 747
Net Assets		319 707 118	296 668 202
Accumulated surplus		319 707 118	296 668 205

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Figures in Rands	Note(s)	2026	2025
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Authorisation fees		243 460 767	236 726 331
Application fees		26 345 745	30 596 883
Actuarial gain		615 020	-
Other income	15	2 530 254	12 308 210
Interest income	20	23 124 880	23 669 972
Total revenue from exchange transactions		296 076 666	303 301 396
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants	14	46 519 000	44 558 000
Revenue in-kind		-	1 777 119
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		46 519 000	46 335 119
Total revenue	13	342 595 666	349 636 515
Expenditure			
Compensation of employees	18	(220 444 348)	(211 019 645)
Depreciation and amortisation		(13 267 821)	(12 872 762)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(2 672 596)	(3 599 123)
Debt written off	19	-	(10 203 461)
Actuarial losses		-	(2 425 285)
Goods and services	16	(83 171 988)	(75 819 250)
Total expenditure		(319 556 753)	(315 939 526)
Surplus for the year		23 038 913	33 696 989

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Figures in Rands	Accumulated surplus
Balance at 01 April 2024	262 971 216
Changes in net assets	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	33 696 989
Total changes	33 696 989
Balance at 01 April 2025	296 668 205
Changes in net assets	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	23 038 913
Total changes	23 038 913
Balance at 31 March 2026	319 707 118

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Figures in Rands	Note(s)	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Authorisation fees		237 312 372	237 589 695
Application fees		31 847 548	30 191 193
Other income		1 384 957	417 668
Interest income		23 024 565	23 311 137
Government grants		46 519 000	44 558 000
		340 088 442	336 067 693
Payments			
Compensation of employees		(217 788 509)	(209 629 618)
Goods and services		(84 446 493)	(81 799 077)
		(302 235 002)	(291 428 695)
Net cash flows from operating activities	22	37 853 440	44 638 998
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(3 879 896)	(21 646 459)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	-	113 967
Purchase of other intangible assets	5	(389 942)	(1 308 448)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(4 269 838)	(22 840 940)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		33 583 602	21 798 058
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		205 670 636	183 872 578
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	239 254 238	205 670 636

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
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Authorisation fees	239 739 016	638 230	240 377 246	243 460 767	3 083 521	
Application fees	25 390 513	212 547	25 603 060	26 345 745	742 685	
Actuarial gain	-	-	-	615 020	615 020	
Other income	1 021 000	-	1 021 000	2 530 254	1 509 254	
Interest income	19 000 000	2 145 355	21 145 355	23 124 880	1 979 525	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	285 150 529	2 996 132	288 146 661	296 076 666	7 930 005	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants	46 519 000	-	46 519 000	46 519 000	-	
Total revenue	331 669 529	2 996 132	334 665 661	342 595 666	7 930 005	
Expenditure						
Compensation of employees	(219 360 369)	5 601 614	(213 758 755)	(220 444 348)	(6 685 593)	32.3
Depreciation and amortisation	(13 684 748)	1 552 900	(12 131 848)	(13 267 821)	(1 135 973)	
Lease rentals on operating lease	(2 594 380)	-	(2 594 380)	(2 672 596)	(78 216)	
Goods and services	(113 573 732)	(1 554 290)	(115 128 022)	(83 171 988)	31 956 034	32.1
Total expenditure	(349 213 229)	5 600 224	(343 613 005)	(319 556 753)	24 056 252	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(17 543 700)	8 596 356	(8 947 344)	23 038 913	31 986 257	
Capital Expenditure	(17 935 100)	100	(17 935 000)	(4 269 840)	13 665 160	32.2
Net Operating surplus/(deficit)	(35 478 800)	8 596 456	(26 882 344)	18 769 073	45 651 417	

The total approved budget includes capital expenditure of R17.9 million. Both the budgeted amount and the actual capital expenditure are excluded from 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 R23 038 913. The net operating surplus after taking capital expenditure into account is R18 769 073.

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 the 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	5–10 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:

Item	Useful life
Computer software, other	1–10 years

1.6 SUBSEQUENT EXPENDITURE

Subsequent expenditure on an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised 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 an indication exists, 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 recognised 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, except for a trade receivable that is initially measured at its transaction price. Financial instruments are recognised 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 amortised cost through surplus or deficit.

GAINS AND LOSSES

Gains or losses arising from changes in financial assets or financial liabilities carried at amortised cost are recognised in statement of financial performance when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation 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 license holders. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty 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 recognised 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 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

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised 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 recognised 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 recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised 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 assets 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 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.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

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 gains and past service costs plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan. 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 bonuses represent a present obligation which the 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 the amount due to employees for unutilised leave days accrued for services rendered to the NNR.

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

Provisions are, 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 would normally result in the outflow of cash. Disclosure is required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments. Commitments for which disclosures are 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 INCOME

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 GRAP 1 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 GRAP on a basis consistent with the prior year.

3. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

In the current financial year the entity has adopted GRAP 104 (effective 01 April 2025).

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Figures in Rands	2026			2025		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Carrying Value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Carrying Value
Land	213 750	-	213 750	213 750	-	213 750
Buildings	180 897 790	(84 710 246)	96 187 544	180 897 790	(76 078 576)	104 819 214
Buildings – Improvements (WIP)	323 212	-	323 212	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	7 555 078	(3 846 192)	3 708 886	6 420 711	(3 516 069)	2 904 642
Motor vehicles	906 438	(906 438)	-	906 438	(906 438)	-
Office equipment	6 999 400	(4 957 784)	2 041 616	6 458 783	(4 774 588)	1 684 195
IT equipment	34 079 286	(20 562 604)	13 516 682	32 250 054	(19 128 594)	13 121 460
Leasehold improvements	5 343 134	(5 343 134)	-	5 343 134	(5 328 473)	14 661
IT equipment – Improvements (WIP)	-	-	-	1 555 402	-	1 555 402
Laboratory equipment	25 421 612	(15 165 030)	10 256 582	24 930 892	(14 204 320)	10 726 572
Total	261 739 700	(135 491 428)	126 248 272	258 976 954	(123 937 058)	135 039 896

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – 2026

Figures in Rands	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	213 750	-	-	-	-	213 750
Buildings	104 819 214	-	-	-	(8 631 670)	96 187 544
Buildings – Improvements (WIP)	-	323 212	-	-	-	323 212
Furniture and fixtures	2 904 642	1 161 107	(5 400)	-	(351 463)	3 708 886
Office equipment	1 684 195	592 503	-	-	(235 082)	2 041 616
IT equipment	13 121 460	1 273 537	(4 502)	1 555 402	(2 429 215)	13 516 682
Leasehold improvements	14 661	-	-	-	(14 661)	-
IT equipment – Improvements (WIP)	1 555 402	-	-	(1 555 402)	-	-
Laboratory equipment	10 726 572	529 539	(17 856)	-	(981 673)	10 256 582
	135 039 896	3 879 898	(27 758)	-	(12 643 764)	126 248 272

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – 2025

Figures in Rands	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
	124 421 919	23 423 579	(573 800)	-	(12 231 802)	135 039 896

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:

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Buildings – Improvements (WIP)	323 212	-
IT equipment – Improvements (WIP)	-	1 555 402
	323 212	1 555 402

Included in the value of property, plant and equipment are the following properties:

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

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Aggregate of items valued using actual cost	2 549 223	2 552 503

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Figures in Rands	2026			2025		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	Carrying Value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	Carrying Value
Computer software, other	3 796 339	(2 277 042)	1 519 297	3 424 015	(1 663 976)	1 760 039

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS – 2026

Figures in Rands	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	1 760 039	389 943	(6 628)	(624 057)	1 519 297

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS – 2025

Figures in Rands	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	1 128 602	1 308 448	(36 049)	(640 962)	1 760 039

6. OPERATING LEASES

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Current liabilities	(1 544 346)	(1 525 286)

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The NNR has retirement employee benefit obligations which consists of:

- Post-retirement medical benefit plan
- Defined pension contribution

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Carrying value		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation – wholly unfunded	(9 232 000)	(9 847 020)
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Opening balance	(4 083 425)	(6 508 710)
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	(615 020)	2 425 285
	(4 698 445)	(4 083 425)
Net expense/(gain) recognised in the statement of financial performance		
Current service cost	-	11 892
Interest cost	961 000	816 825
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(660 020)	2 416 229
Expected return on plan assets	(916 000)	(819 661)
	(615 020)	2 425 285

7.1 POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL AID BENEFIT OBLIGATION

The NNR has made provision for post-retirement medical benefit covering one employee in active employment and six pensioners. The actuarial valuation was determined by ARCH Actuarial Consulting, an independent actuary registered with the Actuary Society of South Africa. The valuation was 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 the then 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 2026.

Changes in present value of the defined benefits are as follows:		
Opening defined benefit obligation	9 847 020	7 421 735
Current service cost	-	11 892
Interest cost	961 000	816 825
Benefits paid	(916 000)	(819 661)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(660 020)	2 416 229
	9 232 000	9 847 020

	2026	2025
Actuarial principal assumption used at the reporting date		
Discount rate used	9 %	10 %
Medical Inflation rate	6 %	7 %
General inflation rate	4 %	5 %
Post-retirement interest rate	3 %	3 %
Proportion of continuing membership at retirement	100 %	100 %
Proportion of retiring member who are married	- %	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 (L)-3
Mortality of continuation members post-retirement	PA (90)-1 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	65	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 trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in surplus or deficit. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Sensitivity analysis		
One percentage point increase		
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	390 000	364 340
Effect on defined benefit obligation	9 622 000	10 211 360
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost discount rate	683 000	(708 985)
Defined benefit obligation discount rate	9 915 000	9 138 035
Percentage change effect on defined benefit obligation rate	1	1

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

Figures in Rands	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Defined benefit obligation	9 232 000	9 847 020	7 421 735	9 114 837	9 253 344
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(729 000)	(2 026 627)	243 171	(201 286)	519 234

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.

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
The amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans is	23 202 846	22 553 339

8. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Trade receivables	5 508 746	3 556 962
Prepaid expenses	259 612	346 857
	5 768 358	3 903 819

During the current year staff debts, deposit, other receivables equalling R748 163 previously reported and classified as receivables from exchange transactions have been reclassified to receivables from non-exchange transactions. The reclassification was done because the nature of receivables are not from exchange of services rendered by the NNR, but ancillary in nature. The reclassification was necessary to improve presentation of the financial information and understandability. The reclassification affected the statement of financial position and the respective disclosure notes.

Statutory receivables included in receivables from exchange transactions above are as follows:

Trade receivables	5 508 746	3 556 962
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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 2026, R5 508 746 (2025: R3 556 962) were less than a year past due and not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

Current	3 487 522	1 406 867
3 months past due	102 721	253 874
6 months past due	72 481	171 505
12 months past due	1 846 022	1 724 717

TRADE RECEIVABLES IMPAIRED

As of 31 March 2026, trade receivables of R4 318 211 (2025: R5 523 225) were impaired and provided for.

The ageing of these debtors are as follows:

Over 12 months	4 318 211	5 523 225
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RECONCILIATION OF PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

Opening balance	5 523 225	17 546 861
Reversal of impairment (recoveries)	(1 205 014)	(1 820 175)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	(10 203 461)
	4 318 211	5 523 225

RECONCILIATION OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Trade receivable before impairment	9 826 957	9 080 187
Provision for impairment	(4 318 211)	(5 523 225)
Total trade receivables after impairments	5 508 746	3 556 962

The creation and release of a provision for impaired receivables has been included in operating expenses in surplus or deficit. 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 2026 was 10.25%.

9. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Other receivables from non-exchange revenue	33 213	484 397
Staff advance	11 081	12 709
Deposits	707 371	707 371
Other receivables	508 560	28 082
	1 260 225	1 232 559

During the current year staff debts, deposits, and other receivables equalling R748 163 previously reported and classified as receivables from exchange transactions were reclassified to receivables from non-exchange transactions. The reclassification was done because the nature of receivables are not from exchange of services rendered by the NNR, but ancillary in nature. The reclassification was necessary to improve the presentation of financial information and understandability. The reclassification affected the statement of financial position and the respective disclosure notes.

Other financial asset receivables included in receivables from non-exchange transactions above are as follows:

Deposits	707 371	707 371
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10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	15 000	4 636
Bank balances	264 218	1 144 845
Short-term deposits	238 975 020	204 521 155
	239 254 238	205 670 636

11. PROVISIONS

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS – 2026

Figures in Rands	Opening Balance	Additions	Utilised During the Year	Reversed During the Year	Total
Provisions – Other	2 004 260	550 000	-	-	2 554 260
Annual Leave	9 454 575	5 747 028	(6 087 445)	-	9 114 158
Annual Performance Bonus	21 396 222	24 334 181	(20 932 830)	(463 391)	24 334 182
	32 855 057	30 631 209	(27 020 275)	(463 391)	36 002 600

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS – 2025

Figures in Rands	Opening Balance	Additions	Utilised During the Year	Reversed During the Year	Total
Provisions – Other	-	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
	29 479 808	29 321 252	(25 931 922)	(14 081)	32 855 057

PROVISIONS – OTHER

1. Legal fees

The appeal of the NNR (Case no 966/2023) was dismissed with costs. The NNR would be required to pay a former Board Member costs which would be determined by the taxing master.

2. Litigation award

The outstanding matter at the Labour Court pertaining to an employee who was dismissed and is challenging the dismissal as being unfair.

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. A leave provision represents the amount due to employees for unutilised leave days accrued for services rendered to the NNR as of 31 March 2026.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE BONUS

Annual performance bonus represents management's best estimate of bonuses potentially payable to qualifying NNR employees who signed the performance agreement with the NNR for the financial year ending 31 March 2026. Performance targets are 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 the bonus payment structure of the 2024/25 financial year. The payment of a 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

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Trade payables	5 014 023	3 884 774
Accruals – Trade creditors	526 838	942 388
Accruals – Staff accounts	54 016	114 564
13 th Cheque accrual	1 821 383	1 763 085
	7 416 260	6 704 811

13. REVENUE

Authorisation fees	243 460 767	236 726 331
Application fees	26 345 745	30 596 883
Actuarial gain	615 020	-
Other income	2 530 254	12 308 210
Interest income	23 124 880	23 669 972
Government grants	46 519 000	44 558 000
Revenue in-kind	-	1 777 119
	342 595 666	349 636 515

The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:

Authorisation fees	243 460 767	236 726 331
Application fees	26 345 745	30 596 883
Actuarial gain	615 020	-
Other income	2 530 254	12 308 210
Interest income	23 124 880	23 669 972
	296 076 666	303 301 396

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:

Transfer revenue		
Government grants	46 519 000	44 558 000
Revenue in-kind	-	1 777 119
	46 519 000	46 335 119

14. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Operating grants		
Government grant	46 519 000	44 558 000

15. OTHER INCOME

Other sundry income	1 294 117	252 527
Reversal of impairment (recoveries)	1 205 014	12 023 637
Bad debts recovered	31 123	32 046
	2 530 254	12 308 210

16. GOODS AND SERVICES

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Advertising	1 604 690	853 701
Property rates and municipal charges	2 472 090	2 318 473
Auditor's fees	4 435 289	2 745 588
Cleaning	1 090 128	1 053 782
Consulting and professional fees	8 787 532	11 463 508
Consumables	1 580 214	982 300
Insurance	498 595	460 667
Community development and training	3 081 168	3 655 551
Conferences and seminars	505 011	348 844
IT expenses	7 570 242	8 739 594
Postage and courier	206 960	773 667
Printing and stationery	1 571 437	1 436 205
Security	3 896 693	3 218 178
Software expenses	11 965 873	10 604 243
Subscriptions and membership fees	1 615 068	2 372 177
Telephone and fax	1 228 754	1 490 805
Training	2 688 995	1 893 342
Travel – Local	9 328 876	7 530 415
Travel – Overseas	3 329 782	2 537 022
Electricity	2 482 745	1 930 436
Repairs and maintenance	2 549 223	2 552 503
Board fees	1 909 006	1 803 169
Bursaries	1 063 008	352 079
Litigation settlement	550 000	-
Venue expenses	2 491 125	538 216
Other expenses	4 669 484	4 164 785
	83 171 988	75 819 250

17. OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS

Operating (deficit)/surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Operating lease charges		
Premises		
– Contractual amounts	2 219 052	3 167 673
Equipment		
– Contractual amounts	453 544	431 450
	2 672 596	3 599 123
Depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment and intangibles	13 267 821	12 872 762
Employee costs	220 444 348	211 019 645
Defined contribution funds	23 202 846	22 553 339

18. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Basic salary	106 740 428	102 261 687
Performance bonus	20 932 831	20 515 427
Medical aid	7 290 597	6 646 841
UIF	698 327	702 393
Workmen's compensation fund	170 951	162 254
SDL	1 918 721	1 844 333
PAYE	59 489 647	56 333 371
Pension fund – Defined contribution plan	23 202 846	22 553 339
	220 444 348	211 019 645

19. DEBT WRITE OFF

Bad debts written off	-	10 203 461
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The NNR Board reviewed and authorised in the previous year, the write-off of irrecoverable debt, in accordance with Section 11.4.1 of the Treasury Regulations. There were no debts written off for the period under review.

20. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income		
Short-term deposits	22 649 911	23 010 538
Interest charged on trade and other receivables	474 969	659 434
	23 124 880	23 669 972

During the current year, interest on overdue debtors equalling R659 434 reported separately from interest received in the prior year, has been reclassified and aggregated in the current year, the amount is now reported as interest income in the current year, the aggregation is due to the nature of this item being the same to interest income and because interest on overdue debtors is not material to require a separate presentation and disclosure. The reclassification affected the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, cash flow, and the budget statement as well as the respective disclosure notes.

21. AUDITORS' FEES

Fees	4 435 289	2 745 588
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22. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Surplus	23 038 913	33 696 989
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	13 267 821	12 872 762
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	19 060	104 393
Movements in post-retirement obligation	(615 020)	2 425 285
Movements in provisions	3 147 543	3 375 249
(Profit)/Loss on assets written off	34 386	495 879
Donations	-	(1 777 119)
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(1 864 539)	(2 040 111)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(27 666)	451 871
Payables from exchange transactions	711 449	(4 946 042)
Other payables from non-exchange transactions	141 493	(20 158)
	37 853 440	44 638 998

23. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments		
Already approved and contracted for but not provided for	7 016 586	3 934 413
Operational commitments		
Total operational commitments		
Already approved and contracted for but not provided for	40 225 713	39 038 272
Total commitments (before leases)		
Authorised capital expenditure	7 016 586	3 934 413
Authorised operational expenditure	40 225 713	39 038 272
	47 242 299	42 972 685

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	2 811 511	2 270 033
- in second to fifth year inclusive	8 272 756	9 529 756
	11 084 267	11 799 789

24. CONTINGENCIES

24.1. CONTINGENT ASSETS

The National Nuclear Regulator expects to retain surplus funds realised in the 2025/26 financial year upon approval by National Treasury, in accordance with National Treasury Instruction No. 12 of 2020/2021. This amount is estimated at R237 174 149.

25. RELATED PARTIES

Directors'	Refer to Directors' report note
Ultimate controlling entity	Department of Electricity and Energy
Executive Authority	Minister of Electricity 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) Eskom National Transmission Company of South Africa (NTCSA)
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)

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Related party transactions		
Amount included in trade receivable / (trade payables) regarding related parties		
Necsa	(10 230)	(454 909)
NRWDI	-	747 635
Services rendered related parties		
Necsa	71 863 284	67 477 261
NRWDI	-	747 635
Eskom	141 857 707	150 133 368
Government transfer		
Department of Electricity and Energy	46 519 000	44 558 000
Services from related parties		
Necsa	(248 875)	(1 439 319)
Other		
NNR Pension (Sanlam umbrella fund)	23 202 846	22 553 339

The above entities are authorisation holders of licences in terms of the NNRA. The NNR provides assurance of compliance with the conditions of authorisations through the implementation of a system of compliance inspections.

26. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

EXECUTIVE – 2026

Figures in Rands	Basic Salary	Performance Bonus	Leave Provision	Other	Total
Ms Ditebogo Kgomo (CEO)	3 210 421	435 733	149 654	-	3 795 808
Mr Dumisani Maluleke (CFO)	2 306 225	294 000	109 593	-	2 709 818
Ms Anita Simon (Executive: CSS)	2 292 950	311 210	204 081	-	2 808 241
Mr Orion Phillips (Executive: NPP)	2 446 021	260 846	-	1 622 538	4 329 405
Ms Louisa Mpete (Executive: RITS)	2 212 870	300 341	42 982	-	2 556 193
Mr Thiagan Pather (Designate Executive: NTN)	2 212 872	171 624	189 120	-	2 573 616
	14 681 359	1 773 754	695 430	1 622 538	18 773 081

EXECUTIVE – 2025

Figures in Rands	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	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
	13 892 219	1 454 816	926 236	60 000	16 333 271

DIRECTORS – 2026

Figures in Rands	Directors' Fees	Total
Mr Protas Phili (Chairperson)*	399 779	399 779
Ms Dineo Peta (Deputy Chairperson)	233 629	233 629
Mr Happy Khambule	172 035	172 035
Ms Margaret Phiri*	285 934	285 934
Dr Nandi Malumbazo	214 855	214 855
Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	265 110	265 110
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	195 206	195 206
Mr Paul Heeger	142 458	142 458
	1 909 006	1 909 006

* Amount inclusive of VAT

DIRECTORS – 2025

Figures in Rands	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
Dr Nandi Malumbazo	213 030	213 030
Ms Nomvuyo Bahlekazi	203 978	203 978
Dr Pathmanathan Naidoo	172 887	172 887
Mr Motlalepula Mosia	124 659	124 659
Ms Margaret Phiri	243 040	243 040
Mr Paul Heeger	123 436	123 436
	1 770 793	1 770 793

* Amount inclusive of VAT

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 programme 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 the Executive Committee of the NNR under policies approved by the Accounting Authority. The entity's finance division identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the entity's ARMCOM. The Accounting Authority provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as, interest rate risk, and credit risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash. The NNR's primary source of funding is authorisation fees 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 2026 are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost, financial risks for cash and cash equivalents is assessed as low as funds are held with reputable financial institutions, namely Absa Bank Limited, FirstRand Bank Limited and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB-CPD). In performing the assessment, reliance was placed on the credit ratings issued by S&P Global Ratings on 18 November 2025, in which both Absa Bank Limited and FirstRand Bank Limited were assigned AAA ratings on the South African national scale. These ratings indicate a strong capacity to meet financial commitments and support the conclusion that the associated credit risk is low. Accordingly, no impairment provision has been recognised in respect of cash and cash equivalents. Other receivables are subject to the expected credit loss (ECL) model. Management assessed the 12-month ECL on these balances and concluded that there is no ECL.

Figures in Rands	At Amortised Value	Total
Financial assets 2026		
Deposits	707 371	707 371
Cash and cash equivalents	239 239 238	239 239 238
	239 946 609	239 946 609
Financial liabilities 2026		
Payables from exchange transactions	7 416 260	7 416 260
Financial assets 2025		
Deposits	707 371	707 371
Cash and cash equivalents	205 666 000	205 666 000
	206 373 371	206 373 371
Financial liabilities 2025		
Payables from exchange transactions	6 704 811	6 704 811

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, and trade debtors. Trade receivables comprises license and certificate holders by major reputable mining and scrap metal companies. Management evaluates credit risk relating to each license or certificate holder on an ongoing basis and continuously implements strict collection terms. There are no independent credit ratings, risk control assesses the credit quality of customers, taking into account financial position, past experience and other factors before a license or certificate can be granted.

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Receivables from exchange transactions	5 768 358	3 903 819
Cash and cash equivalents	239 254 238	205 670 636
	245 022 596	209 574 455

INTEREST RATE RISK

As the entity has interest-bearing assets, the entity's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

PRICE RISK

NNR's exposure to price risk is minimal as the NNR determines authorisation fees based on a cost recovery principle, time spent and effort required for each of the authorisation 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

At the end of March 2026 (the reporting date), the National Nuclear Regulator reported a contingent liability of R825 000 relating to an outstanding matter at the Labour Court pertaining to an employee who was dismissed and is challenging the dismissal as being unfair. The entity was defending an arbitration award of R825 000 requested for settlement. On the 2nd of June 2026, the NNR received a judgement from the respondent's legal representatives, dated 28 May 2026, wherein the pending litigation regarding the arbitration award was settled. Because the litigation originated from events prior to 31 March 2026, the settlement cost of R550 000 was recognised as an adjusting entry in the current reporting period.

30. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE AND FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

No irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred during the 2025/26 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:

Figures in Rands	2026	2025
Net surplus per the statement of financial performance	23 038 913	33 696 989
Adjusted for:		
Actuarial gain/loss	(615 020)	2 425 285
Variance on authorisation fees	(3 826 206)	(490 670)
Variance on other income	(1 509 254)	(12 754 226)
Variance on compensation	6 685 593	(2 267 101)
Variance on goods and services	(31 877 818)	(26 137 999)
Variance on depreciation	1 135 973	(534 724)
Variance on debt impairment	-	10 203 461
Variance on capital expenditure	(13 665 160)	(13 805 978)
Variance on investment income	(1 979 525)	(2 363 896)
Variance on revenue in-kind	-	(1 777 119)
Net deficit per approved budget	(22 612 504)	(13 805 978)

32. BUDGET DIFFERENCES

MATERIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

32.1 GOODS AND SERVICES

The actual expenditure on goods and services is 27.7% below budget. Total expenditure amounted to R83.1 million compared to the annual budget of R115.1 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.

32.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total budget for capital expenditure for the period under review amounted to R17.9 million. The underspending for capital expenditure can be attributed to the delay in procurement of property, plant and equipment.

32.3 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

Compensation of employees amounted to R220.4 million compared to the projected expenditure of R213.7 million, which equates to R6.6 million over the budget. The variance can be attributed to leave and performance bonus provision.

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.

34. CHANGE IN ESTIMATE

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At the end of financial year, useful life estimate of motor vehicles was revised to be between 5 and 10 years. The change in estimate was informed by experience on the usage and condition of the current fleet. The change in estimate does not affect the depreciation for the current year and future periods because the vehicle had a zero net book value at the beginning of the year in which the change was done.

The change in estimate of useful life will affect and apply to new vehicle additions purchased after 31 March 2026.

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 represent 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 shaped connector points which denote strength and give the logo a unique African appeal.



RADIATION

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



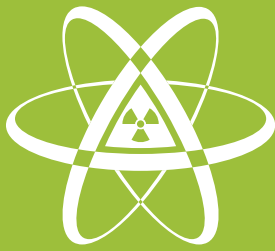
TRIANGLE

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.



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