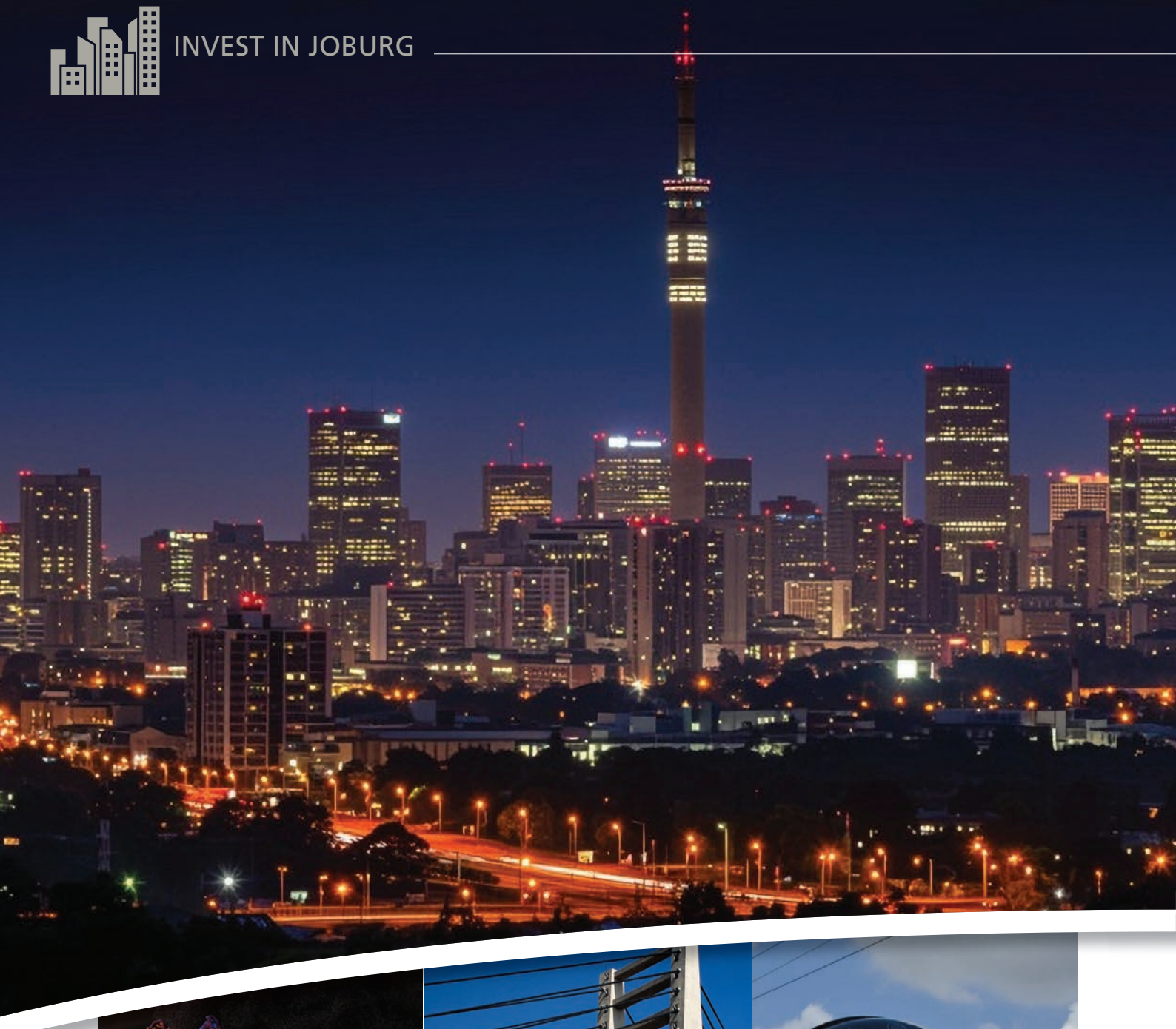
Begin in Johannesburg

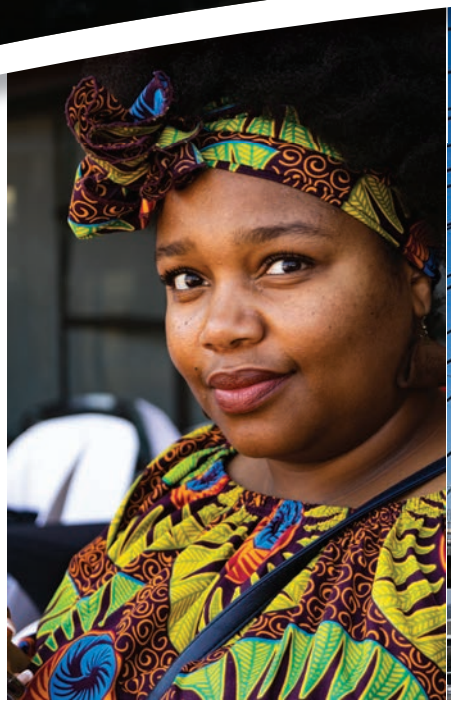
Your strategic business location

Joburg

a world class African city

2025





Political and legal overview as a preamble

In South Africa, where Johannesburg is located, the country operates as a constitutional democracy characterized by a three-tiered government system and an independent judiciary.

The national, provincial, and local governments have legislative and executive powers in their respective jurisdictions, as specified in the Constitution, which recognizes them as distinct yet interrelated and interconnected. The Constitution explicitly states the intention for the nation to be governed through a system of cooperative governance. The government is dedicated to fostering a free, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united, and prosperous South Africa.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) was enacted on 4 February 1997. It serves as the supreme law of South Africa, meaning that no other legislation or governmental action can supersede or contradict the Constitution. South Africa's Constitution is recognized as one of the most progressive globally, founded on the principles of dignity, equality, and freedom.

The City of Johannesburg

General Information

Time	(GMT) + 2 hours
Area	1645 sq. km
Main Languages	English, Afrikaans, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Pedi, Sotho
Population	6.1 million (2024) (S&P Global MI)
Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
GDP (Current US$)	568.42 million (2024) (S&P Global MI)
GDP Per Capita (Current US$)	4684.2 (2024) (2024) (S&P Global MI)
GDP growth (Annual%)	4.5% (2021) (S&P Global MI)
Main Economic Sectors	ICT, Finance and Insurance, Business Services, Creative Sector, Manufacturing (advanced, Electronics, health, furniture, food and beverages, chemicals, plastics, clothing and textiles etc.) All sectors are anchored on advanced technology/innovation, green economy and sustainable activities
Immediate Priority Programmes for the City of Johannesburg	1. City's Infrastructure Development Programme (water, stormwater, energy, roads, ICT). 2. Revitalization of the Central Business District (CBD) 3. Development of the Smart City Programme in Lanseria. All programmes are anchored on advanced technology/innovation, green economy and sustainable activities

Who is the City of Johannesburg?

Johannesburg, often referred to as Jo'burg or Joburg, is the largest city in South Africa, boasting a population of 6.1 million residents. It plays a crucial role as an economic and financial hub on the African continent. Located in the Gauteng province, Johannesburg is well-known for its rich historical significance, particularly its role in the gold mining industry and its pivotal position during the apartheid era.

Today, the city has a highly diversified economy, thriving in sectors such as finance, mining, manufacturing, and information technology. Additionally, Johannesburg is home to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), which is recognized as Africa's largest and most prominent stock exchange, and it hosts numerous multinational corporations. The city was the venue for the 2010 FIFA World Cup and is also the site of the University of Johannesburg and the University of Witwatersrand.

In Joburg you'll find great quality of life, low cost of living, high developed first-world economic infrastructure, easy access to sophisticated information technology, sound government policies, reasonable tax rates and competitive business costs.

Furthermore, Joburg is the gateway to the markets of the rest of Africa. The world's second largest continent contains about 30% of the world's mineral reserves and has a population of more than 1 billion, making it the second most populous after Asia (source: US investors in Africa report). It is also the ideal base for doing business with the Southern Africa development community (SADC), a grouping of 16 countries with more than 406 million people.

Gateway to African Markets

Johannesburg – a World Class African City of the Future – a vibrant, equitable African city, strengthened through its **diversity**; a city that provides **real quality of life;** a city that provides **sustainability** for all its citizens; a resilient and adaptive society.

Joburg. My City – Our Future!

Vision of the City of Johannesburg 2040

The World Economic Forum has placed the country's financial market sophistication at 5th in the world among 144 nations, reflecting a robust confidence in South Africa's financial markets. Additionally, the country achieved commendable rankings in innovation (43rd) and business sophistication (31st). South Africa also performs admirably in terms of institutional quality, ranking 56th overall, making it the leading nation in Sub-Saharan Africa. Johannesburg's also has an inland port, the largest in Africa and the fifth largest globally, manages 30% of the nation's exports.

Joburg's economy constitutes 15% of South Africa's economic output and 44% of that of our province, Gauteng. It is larger than the economies of most neighbouring countries, ranking as the eighth largest in Africa and 66th in the world.

15 Reasons Why Invest in Joburg?

1 Leads in terms of Africa's Data Centre Market. Joburg is Africa's leading data centre market as the only city on the continent included in Cushman & Wakefield | BROLL's 2025 Global Data Centre Market Comparison's emerging markets rankings, coming in at number 10. The report benchmarks 97 global markets across 20 strategic criteria from power availability and land pricing to fibre connectively and regulatory stability, highlighting Johannesburg's maturity and momentum. Key indicators driving Joburg's inclusion are its preleased capacity with over 50% of its pipeline already committed, suggesting healthy demand from hyper-scalers and regional enterprises. In the broader context, Africa is still considered a nascent region for large- scale data centre growth but its relevance is increasing. While South Africa leads the continent, Cushman & Wakefield | BROLL is also seeing increased activity in other regional hubs like Nairobi and Lagos as rising contenders.

2 Quality infrastructure and efficient logistics. With well-established and continued investment in infrastructure, Joburg is positioned as a key global hub and an attractive gateway into the rest of the continent. The largest inland port in Africa and the largest container depot in SA, the City Deep transport logistics hub is found in Joburg. With the nearest seaport- Durban- about 500km away, the importance of the City Deep hub to the regional economy is far reaching. It is a key forwarding and clearing hub of goods to the rest of Africa and is connected by major rail and road infrastructure links. Joburg is connected by rail to all the main cities and ports in the sub-continent, including Maputo, Durban, Richards Bay, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. OR Tambo international airport (previously Johannesburg international airport) the biggest and busiest airport on the continent, is the passenger and freight hub for southern Africa. The OR Tambo international airport industrial development zone project serves to further promote opportunities within the freight and logistics sector.

3 Largest presence of multinationals in Africa South Africa is the investment destination of choice for a substantial number of global corporations, who enjoy the benefits of doing business mostly in Joburg. More than 180 Fortune Global 500 companies are present in South Africa, predominantly in Joburg.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2014 – 2015 rankings*

AFRICA'S TOP 5

Country	Ranking	Score	2014 – 2015
(144 ranked)			**ranking**
Mauritius	39	4.52	38
South Africa	**56**	**4.35**	**56**
Botswana	74	4.15	74
Tunisia	87	3.96	87
Egypt	119	3.60	118

South Africa is the second highest ranked country in Africa and the highest ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa.

*World Economic Forum

Africa's Cities of Opportunities: Overall Index 2015 (PWC 2015 Into Africa Report)

***Country level Information**

Rank	City	Ease of doing Business*	Attracting FDI	Airport Connectivity	Communications	Financial Services*
1	Cairo	8	5	2	4	6
2	Tunis	3	7	5	5	2
3	**Joburg**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**
4	Casablanca	6	5	3	8	3
5	Algiers	15	7	7	18	18

Fact bite

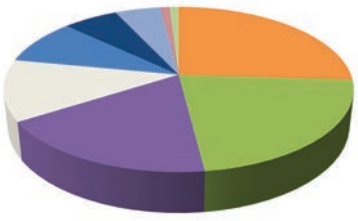
As one of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), South Africa is well integrated into the global economy.

Source: 2009 African Economic Outlook

Nelson Mandela Bridge

Total Employment Composition

City of Johannesburg, 2013



26%	Finance
18%	Community Services
22%	Trade
12%	Manufacturing
9%	Households
6%	Transport
5%	Construction
1%	Agriculture
1%	Mining

Source: IH Global Insight regional eXplorer version 766

4 Manufacturing Hub. Joburg has a well-developed, diversified manufacturing base that has shown its potential to compete globally and serves as a manufacturing hub to supply the rest of the continent for a few consumer product companies (Furniture, pharmaceuticals clothing and textiles, food and beverages etc).

5 Lucrative Emerging Market Joburg's growing middle class as well as its most affluent consumer base in Africa presents attractive returns on investment.

6 Favourable market access to global market. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will boost intra-Africa trade and create a market of over 1bn people with a combined GDP of over US$2trn. South Africa has several trade agreements that provide an export platform into global markets. South Africa is also the economic powerhouse of Africa and forms part of the BRICS plus group of countries with Brazil, Russia, India and China. It has a favourable demographic profile and its rapidly expanding middle class has growing spending power.

7 Innovation and tech hub. The Global Innovation index ranks South Africa number one in innovation in Africa. South Africa's intellectual property rights protection is regarded as the second best in Africa. South Africa, particularly Joburg, is also fast becoming a technology hub in Africa and has a growing ecosystem in the tech sector ranging from technical expertise to finance support for entrepreneurs. The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector in Johannesburg has experienced notable growth over the past two years, reflecting broader national trends. In 2023, South Africa's overall ICT market was valued at over $35 billion, with projections indicating a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) exceeding 6% from 2023 to 2028, aiming to surpass $49 billion by 2028. This expansion is largely driven by increased investments in digital transformation across various industries, including finance, healthcare, and education. Notably, the cloud computing segment stood at over $5 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow at a CAGR of more than 9% during the same period (Global Newswire 2025).

8 Youth Dividend. The largest share of population in Johannesburg is within the young working age (25-44 years) category with a total number of 2.2 million or 36.6% of the total population. The age category with the second-largest number of people is the babies and kids age category (0-14 years) at 1.4 million and with a share of 22.8% of the total, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) with 1.3 million (20.5% of the total). The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age category (65 years and older) with only 0.37 million; 6.0% of the total.

9 Education. Looking at the educational profile of the city the population is in general becoming better educated. For example, from 2004 to 2024 the number of people with a matric and a bachelor's degree increased from 120,533 to 271, 807 with a percentage increase of over 125%. Many expatriates and the diplomatic community in Johannesburg choose to send their children to one of the city's excellent private schools which offer first-class education. In

addition, the city is home to a number of international schools, including the American international school of Johannesburg, the Deutsche international Schule Johannesburg, the British international college South Africa and Lycée Francais Jules Verne. The city is home to two major universities of Witwatersrand (Wits), and university of Johannesburg (UJ) both with proud traditions and global reputations. Wits has an outstanding academic reputation, has earned the respect of the international community and has attracted international students and researchers. Other universities include the university of South Africa's Florida campus and the local campus of Australia's Monach university. Providing high-quality vocational education and training through practical and theoretical experience, public further education and training (FET) colleges in Joburg work closely with local industry to help fulfil the need for trained skilled and qualified employees.

10 Africa's leading financial hub. The Global Innovation index ranks South Africa (particularly Joburg) number one in innovation in Africa. The financial banking sector is a cornerstone of the City of Johannesburg's economy, positioning the city as South Africa's primary financial hub. Home to major banks and financial institutions, the city plays a central role in capital flows, investment, and economic activity. In recent years, CoJ has experienced significant growth in digital banking and fintech, further solidifying its position as a regional leader in financial innovation and services.

Joburg's Regions

Old Standard Bank Building, Johannesburg CBD

Fact bite

The rate of return on FDI is higher in Africa than anywhere else in the world.

Source: 2009 African Economic Outlook

The Ease of Doing Business 2010*

Rank	Country
34	South Africa
89	China
120	Russian Federation
129	Brazil
133	India

* Doing Business 2010, The World Bank and the IFC

Best emerging market centres of commerce 2008*

African rank	City (Country)	Global rank
1	Johannesburg (South Africa)	11
2	Cape Town (South Africa)	33
3	Durban (South Africa)	37
4	Tunis (Tunisia)	40
5	Cairo (Egypt)	44

* Johannesburg's Economic Research Unit, adapted from the 2008 MasterCard survey

Sectoral share of Johannesburg's GVA (%)

28.2%	Finance and Business Services
20.3%	Community Services
19.8%	Manufacturing
15.4%	Wholesale and Retail Trade
6.9%	Transport and Communication
4.0%	Construction
2.6%	Mining and Quarrying
2.4%	Electricity, Water and Gas
0.4%	Agriculture

Source: Johannesburg's Economic Research Unit, adapted from Global Insight Data

Young trainable labour workforce.

As foreign investment continues to grow, our city is also becoming home to large concentrations of foreign residents, and it is not unusual to hear French, Portuguese, German, Italian, Greek, Hindi or Mandarin around town.

11 Young trainable labour workforce. South Africa has a number of world-class universities, producing a skilled, talented, and capable workforce. It offers a diversified skill set, a large pool of trainable labour, and government support for training and skills development. The largest share of population in Johannesburg is within the young working age (25-44 years) category with a total number of 2.2 million or 36.6% of the total population. The age category with the second-largest number of people is the babies and kids age category (0-14 years) at 1.4 million and with a share of 22.8% of the total, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) with 1.3 million (20.5% of the total). The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age category (65 years and older) with only 0.37 million; 6.0% of the total.

15 Excellent quality of life South Africa is renowned for its quality of life, offering both high quality city experiences and more tranquil and breath-taking landscapes.

12 Availability of incentives South Africa/Joburg has a host of investment incentives, concessions/rebates, and industrial financing interventions that are aimed at encouraging commercial activity and its trade rules favour a further expansion in South Africa's burgeoning levels of international trade.

13 Film hub of Africa. South Africa's unrivalled scenic beauty and reputation for delivering value for money make it an attractive leisure, filming and business travel destination. Johannesburg boasts a strong creative talent base, with a vibrant community of filmmakers, designers, and artists that fosters cross-sectoral collaboration. Johannesburg's existing infrastructure, including film studios, fashion schools, and creative hubs like AFDA and LISOF (STADIO), provides essential training and resources to support the growth of both sub-sectors. Government and private sector initiatives, such as the Gauteng Film Commission and DTIC incentives, offer funding and strategic support to foster creative collaborations

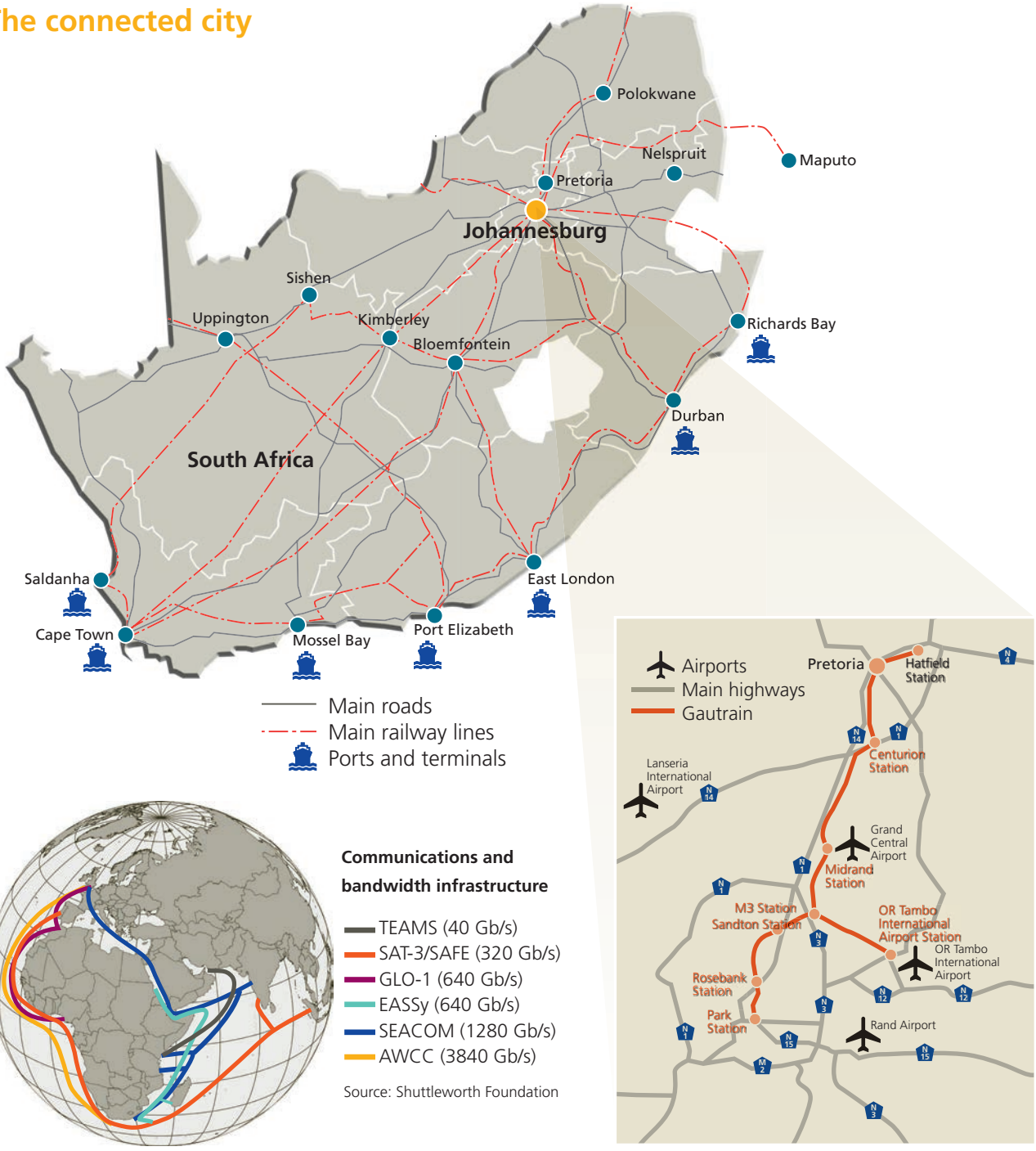
14 Conducive Start-Up Ecosystem. A city's attractiveness to entrepreneurs drives innovation, investment and economic growth. Various factors contribute to creating an ecosystem in which fledgling businesses can thrive, including access to funding, infrastructure, skilled labour and supportive policies. South Africa is positioned 52nd among the 100 countries evaluated in StartupBlink's Startup Ecosystem Index, featuring four cities within the top 1,000 cities worldwide. The City of Johannesburg ranks 139th (StartupBlink, 2024). Additionally, four out of the five notable startups identified by StartupBlink are situated in the City of Johannesburg (Cell C, Flow, Tymebank, and Ozow), with the fifth located in Cape Town (Luno). Furthermore, Johannesburg rank in the top 50 globally in the Payments Industry category, with startups such as Ozow contributing to this success. In the CoJ, the top sectors for high-growth start-ups are fintech, e-commerce, and software and data (StartupBlink, 2024). PwC's 2024 Africa Business Agenda report identifies Johannesburg as one of the top five cities in Africa with the greatest potential for growth and opportunity. The report, which analyzes the local business landscape, focuses on the challenges and opportunities facing the region, including the impact of climate change on

the mining and agricultural sectors. The CoJ is also a leading destination for start-ups and entrepreneurs, both in South Africa and on the continent. There is a rich culture of entrepreneurship and a robust ecosystem of funders, incubators, Higher Education Institutions, and technology/innovation hubs.

Protecting investors

As government policy seeks to encourage foreign investment, it has passed legislation, particularly over the past decade, geared to a smooth and cost effective set up. Overall SA's policies are bearing fruit with the country achieving a ranking of 43 (total of 190 economies rated) on the ease of doing business in the world bank doing business 2015 report, well ahead of the BRIC economies (China 91; Russia federation 63; Brazil 121; India 143). SA's strength in protecting investors is highlighted by the country achieving 17th position in terms of protecting minority investors in the doing business 2015 report, a ranking aided by the constitutions in the field of intellectual property.

The connected city



Source: Shuttleworth Foundation

Events hosted in Johannesburg

- G20 Summit
- Meetings Africa
- International Conference on Nutrition and Food Science (ICNFS)
- International Conference on Green Energy and Environmental Technology (ICGEET)
- Global Business Summit (GBS)

Africa's sporting capital

Sport	Event
Soccer	2010 FIFA World Cup
	2009 FIFA Confederations Cup
	1996 Africa Cup of Nations
Rugby	1995 Rugby World Cup
Cricket	2009 JPL Crricket
	2003 World Cup
Grand Prix	2009 A1 Grand Prix Racing
Tennis	2009 Davis Cup
	2009 Soweto Open Tennis
Golf	2009 Joburg Open Golf
Athletics	1999 All Africa Games

Sandton Convention Centre

Joburg is the place where business starts

Furthermore, SA has a developed system of intellectual property law covering patents, industrial designs, copyright and trademarks. It is also a signatory to most of the international conventions in the field of intellectual property. The rule of law is fundamental to the structure of a just society and lays the foundation for a strong economic system. South Africa's rule of just law serves encourage foreign investment and ensure good governance.

Joburg's Capacity to host International Events:Hosting G20 Summit 2025

South Africa is set to host the G20 Summit in Johannesburg on November 22–23, 2025 – marking the first occasion that this gathering of the world's top economies will occur on the African soil. The event is anticipated to attract thousands of global leaders, media representatives, and delegates, serving as both a diplomatic landmark and a significant chance to highlight the nation's tourism offerings.

With the theme "Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability," South Africa will emphasize crucial priorities such as inclusive growth, food security, innovation, and sustainable financing.

Attendees will include the presidents of China, the USA, France, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Russia, and Türkiye, along with the prime ministers of India, the UK, Japan, Australia, Germany, Italy, and Canada. The EU, AU, and Saudi Arabia will also have representation, making it a noteworthy event.

The summit is projected to generate over R1.2 billion in direct tourism revenue, leading to a surge in demand for accommodations, tours, and hospitality services. Attractions in Johannesburg, such as Constitution Hill and Soweto's Vilakazi Street, are expected to be key highlights in the itineraries of delegates. In preparation, investments are being made in multilingual hospitality training, infrastructure, and visitor safety, reflecting the transformative effects seen during the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Tourism stakeholders are optimistic about long-term advantages as the city enhances its status as a centre for global events.

South Africa commenced its G20 Presidency preparations in December 2024, and during 2025, the nation is expected to facilitate approximately 130 working group meetings in addition to 23 ministerial meetings. The comprehensive dialogues throughout the year will culminate in a G20 Leaders' Summit planned for November 2025, presenting a significant opportunity to stimulate the development of large and small businesses serving the hospitality industry and the associated food, transport, communication and recreational services sectors building up to the main event.

Consider Johannesburg; there's never been a more opportune time.

Now more than ever, Johannesburg, the economic centre of South Africa (SA), is filled with substantial opportunities. This city is a remarkable investment destination, offering the finest access to markets across Africa, a friendly environment for investors, and outstanding telecommunications and infrastructure.

City of Joburg's Trade and Investment Unit assists investors through:

- Creating awareness on Joburg's diverse industry and sector specific investment opportunities.
- Providing specialized and tailored assistance to both potential and established investors during all the stages of the investment journey;
- Offering aftercare services;
- Connecting potential investors with local stakeholders, business organizations and service providers;
- Improving Joburg's business climate by initiating or supporting advocacy initiatives

This city is a remarkable investment destination, offering the finest access to markets across Africa, a friendly environment for investors, and outstanding telecommunications and infrastructure

Top brands choose Joburg

The five companies ranked as the most valuable global brands have all chosen Johannesburg as the venue for their South African headquarters, as have over half of the top twenty on the list.

1.	Google*
2.	Microsoft*
3.	Coca-Cola*
4.	IBM*
5.	McDonalds*
6.	Apple – its SA distributor (The Core Group) is based in Sandton, JHB*
8.	General Electric*
9.	Vodafone – has a controlling stake in Vodacom, headquartered in Midrand, JHB*
12.	ICBC – has a 20% stake in Standard Bank which is headquartered in JHB
13.	Nokia
14.	Toyota*
15.	UPS
17.	HP*
18.	BMW*
19.	SAP*

*SA headquarters based in Johannesburg

Source: Millward Brown Optimor, 2009: BrandZ Top 100 Most Valuable Global Brands.

Agri-business

Green Tourism

Manufacturing

Black Industrialists

Feasibility studies

Incentives

Sector Focused Incentives

The South African government including all spheres of government, have established various sector-focused incentive schemes and tax rebates. This is in order to encourage economic activity on a national, provincial and local level.

- The **Agro-Processing Support Scheme (APSS)** aims to stimulate investment by the South African agro- processing enterprises/ beneficiation agri-businesses. It offers a 20-30% cost-sharing grant to a maximum of R20m, over a two-year investment period;
- The **Green Tourism Incentive Programme (GTIP)** is a resource efficiency incentive programme that aims to encourage private sector tourism enterprises to move towards the sustainable management of water and energy resources whilst adhering to responsible tourism practices. The incentive offers the following to qualifying tourism enterprises: – 90% of the cost for a new resource efficiency audit or the full cost for reviewing an existing resource efficiency audit conducted by the national cleaner Production centre of South Africa; – Grant funding to qualifying small and micro enterprises on a sliding scale from 30% to 90% of the total cost of implementing qualifying resource efficiency interventions, which is capped at R1m.
- **Manufacturers of products, goods,** articles or other things within South Africa that are classified under "Section C: Manufacturing" in version 7 of the Standard Industrial Classification Code, are entitled to a tax allowance on expenditure on manufacturing assets as well as training allowance.
- **The Black Industrialist Scheme (BIS)** aims to accelerate and increase the participation of black industrialists in the national economy, particularly in selected manufacturing sectors and value chains. It offers a 30% to 50% cash grant of the project's qualifying investment costs, up to a maximum of R50m.
- **The Capital Projects Feasibility Programme (CPFP)** aims to facilitate feasibility studies likely to lead to high-impact projects, which will stimulate value-adding economic activity in South Africa. The incentive is a reimbursable cost-sharing grant payable as follows:
  - 50% of the total feasibility study costs for capital projects outside Africa and 55% of total feasibility study costs for capital projects in Africa, excluding South Africa;
  - 50% of the total feasibility study costs for manufacturing projects with total assets above R30m;
  - 70% of the total feasibility study costs for manufacturing projects with total assets below R30m in South Africa.

The total amount of the grant will be limited to 5% of the investment project value, capped at R8m. The grant is payable in accordance to agreed milestones, predetermined at approval stage.

- The Foreign Investment Grant provides up to 15% of the value of new machinery per entity for relocation to South Africa;
- Industrial Development Zones provide duty-free import of production-related materials and zero VAT on materials sourced from South Africa;
- The Skills Support Programme provides up to 50% of training costs and 30% of worker salaries for a maximum of three years. This encourages the development of advanced skills in the region;
- The Strategic Investment Project Programme offers a tax allowance of up to 100% (maximum of USD 86 million per project) on the cost of buildings, plant and machinery (for strategic investments of at least USD 70 million);
- The Critical Infrastructure Facility supplements funds up to 30% of the development costs of qualifying infrastructure projects;
- The Business Process Outsourcing & Off-Shoring (BPO&O) incentives are for companies offering services to offshore clients (between USD 5400-8800 and training support)

Incentives are in place for industrial projects using unused and new manufacturing assets (for example, green field investments) and expansions of existing industrial projects attract a 12 % tax incentive;

- Sector Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) provides financial support for industry associations, joint action groups and export councils;
- The Automotive Production and Development Program (APDP) scheme promotes the automobile industry. It offers a 20%-30% of the value of investment in productive assets for light motor vehicle manufacturers and a Cost-sharing grant of 25%-35% of the qualifying manufacturing investment costs for deemed component and tooling manufactures limited to R 1million).

Film Industry incentives

The South African Government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production and post-production industry. The incentives consist of:

- **Foreign Film and Television Production and Post-Production Incentive (Foreign Film) Production**
  - Shooting on location in South Africa attracts an incentive of 25% of Qualifying South African Production Expenditure (QSAPE), with a cap of R50 million;
  - An additional incentive of 5% of QSAPE is provided for productions shooting and conducting post-production in South Africa and utilising the services of a black-owned service company.

  Post-production

  - Conduction of post-production in South Africa attracts an incentive of 20% QSAPPE;
  - An additional 2.5% is provided for spending at least R10 million of post-production budget in South Africa (22.5% cumulative);
  - Foreign post-production with QSAPPE of R15 million and above, the incentive is calculated at 25% of the QSAPE;
  - The applicant must demonstrate that they adhere to an industry specific Code of Professional Standards that includes sexual harassment and health

Tsotsi film crew

and safety protocols;

- The principal photography must not commence until an approval letter has been received from the department of Trade and investment.

- **SA Film & TV Production and Co-production (SA Film) incentives**
  - Tax rebate at 35% of QSAPE;
  - An additional 5% of QSAPE is provided for productions hiring at least 30% of black South African citizens as HODs and procuring at least 30% of QSAPE from 51% South African black- owned entities which have been operating for at least a period of one year; with a cap of R50 million per project.
- **South African film and television production incentive Incentives**
  - The rebate is calculated as 35% of QSAPE;
  - An additional 5% of QSAPE is provided for productions hiring at least 30% of black South African citizens as head of departments (HODs) and procuring at least 30% of QSAPE from 51% South African black-owned entities which have been operating for at least a period of one year; with a cap of R50 million per project
- **The South African Emerging Black Filmmakers Incentive**

The South African Emerging Black Filmmakers Incentive is available to South African black-owned qualifying productions.

Incentive

- A rebate of 50% on the QSAPE;
- The costs for the purchase of key production equipment may qualify once-off under this incentive programme to a maximum cost

Investment opportunities

The potential of the South African economy is evident in the diverse sectors and industries that exist in the country,

the following are some of the sectors which have high growth and investment potential:

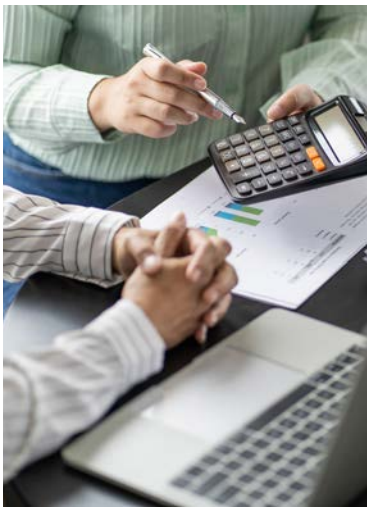
- **Information technology sector**
  - Infrastructure solutions and services, such as fibre optic networks, wireless networks, and data centres;
  - IoT applications such as telematics and smart devices and inter-device communications technology;
  - Big data tools for reporting and analytics;
  - Business franchising opportunities in Voice over Internet Protocol solutions;
  - Opportunities for consolidation or investment in fibre internet service providers;
  - Connected living opportunities arising from the roll-out of fibre;
  - Widespread internet adoption provides significant opportunities for investing in e-commerce platforms, payment solutions, and logistics companies;
  - e-services across industries e.g., technology/applications for e-government and e-health;
  - Development of security products;
  - Software development, IT outsourcing, BPO;
  - FinTech investment in areas such as online banking, mobile payments, and financial management solutions and cheaper data costs.
- **Financial and Insurance services Sector**

The financial services sector provides a form of financial intermediation including commercial and retail banking, investment asset management, insurance and pension funding management activities. The major banks are Standard Bank, Absa Group, FirstRand, Nedbank and Capitec, some of which provide commercial, retail and investment banking services throughout Africa. The insurance sector is well-established, with both local and international insurers operating in the market. Investment opportunities include:

- Strong growth opportunities for provision of financial services to the lower ends of the domestic consumer market, underserviced by a concentrated domestic banking industry structure;
- Private equity investment opportunities to leverage domestic industrial development opportunities;
- Expanding middle class provides growth opportunities for asset management services;
- Insurance services growth opportunities from rising non-life insurance penetration rates and enhanced life densities;
- Fintech development opportunities in both banking and non- banking segments in the sector, e.g., insurance innovations such as pay-per-use and

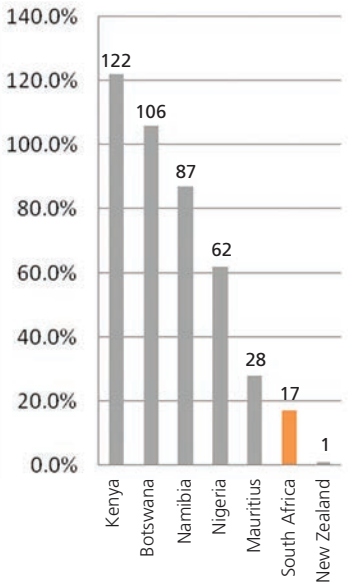
Leading sources of investment in Joburg

- US
- UK
- India
- Japan
- France
- Sweden
- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- Netherlands



Financial services

Protecting investors index in SA compared to best practice and selected economies**



**Source: Doing Business 2014: South Africa, The World Bank and the International Finance Corporation

A Joburg based call centre

Johannesburg is home to the largest fresh produce market in Africa. The Joburg Market is located just 5km from Johannesburg's central business district in City Deep and 26km from the OR Tambo International Airport. The impressive 63-hectare property can be easily accessed from all the main freeways, drawing buyers from all over SA as well as from neighbouring countries such as Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Source: www.joburgmarket.co.za

insurance combined with consumer financing solutions;

- Technological solutions for specialised data management services;
- Investment in life insurance, health insurance, and property and casualty insurance services;
- Potential for investment in insurtech start-ups.

- **Business Process Outsourcing Services**

South Africa has a great market for BPO services that is supported by world-class telecommunications, financial and legal infrastructure. BPO services are concentrated in the financial services industry, call centres, data entry and processing and ICT. The following are investment opportunities and sub-sectors in the Business Process Outsourcing:

- Enterprise solutions, e.g., fleet management and asset management; and
- Legal process outsourcing;
- Establishment of back-office hubs for multinational corporations;
- Back-office processing facilities;
- Cybersecurity consulting services;
- Establishment of call centres;
- Provision of shared corporate services;
- Knowledge process outsourcing (technical and legal);
- Engineering and other technical services to leverage the large public infrastructure development programme currently underway;
- BPO opportunities for outsourcing functions such as customer service, IT support, and accounting to local service providers.

- **Tourism Sector**

South Africa's tourism offer, including its scenic beauty and diversity, sunny climate, wildlife and cultural aspects, among others, makes it one of the most popular long-haul destinations and a good investment proposition. The country is the largest tourist destination in the Sub-Saharan region. The tourism sector's importance in the economy is reflected by its 2.2% share of national GDP and 3.1% of overall employment (both formal and informal) in 2020. Investment opportunities include:

- Cultural tourism; Eco-tourism; Adventure tourism; Sports tourism; Medical tourism; Theme parks Investment in world heritage sites

- **Manufacturing Sector**

South Africa's well-established and diversified manufacturing sector contributed 13.4% to overall GDP and 45.2% to total export earnings in 2022. It employs around 1.2 million people. Further, the sector has strong linkages with many other sectors of the economy through its procurement of goods and services,

as well as with end-use markets for its own products. Investment opportunities in manufacturing include:

Pharmaceuticals and medical devices

- Medical devices and telemedical instrumentation;
- Pharmaceutical products and speciality chemicals (e.g., biochemicals);
- Manufacturing and supply of medicinal drugs for diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, diabetes and other lifestyle diseases;
- Development and manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients;
- Development and manufacturing of generic drugs;

Wood, pulp, paper and furniture

- Manufacture of wood and products of wood;
- Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials;
- Manufacture of paper products: publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded;
- Manufacturing of titanium oxide pigments and fine chemicals.
- Automotives and Machinery
- Fuel cell manufacturing for a variety of applications;
- Manufacture of motor vehicles, parts and components focusing increasingly on the electric vehicle segment;
- Manufacture of fuel cell mining vehicles and forklifts;
- Machinery and equipment (e.g., minerals processing, materials handling, construction, refrigeration and power-sector related equipment, pumps and valves);
- Components and sub-assemblies for electronics manufacturing;
- Manufacture of equipment and parts for the rapidly growing wind and solar energy generation industry, including storage equipment;
- Parts and components for the aerospace and defence industries;
- Instruments and controls equipment as well as electricity meters.

Textile, clothing and leather

- Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles;
- Knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles;
- Wearing apparel, except fur apparel;
- Dressing and dyeing of fur;

Manufacturing of medicine

Manufacturing of paper

Textile industry

Solar power

Agriculture

Fact bite

As a whole, Joburg accounts for 17% of the nation's economy. Its most economically active and densely constructed central regions, on their own, account for almost 10% of national output.

- Leather skins and hides beneficiation;
- Wool and mohair processing;
- Leather seat cover manufacturing for the automotive industry;
- Manufacturing of protective clothing for hazardous industrial environments (e.g., mining and chemicals industry)

Energy sector

South Africa's growing energy requirements provide lucrative investment opportunities across numerous energy value chains.

- Additional electricity generation capacity from 2022 to 2030 by technology:
- Wind:14504MW -SolarPV:6072MW -Gas/diesel:3416MW;
- Grid-scale electricity storage:5000MW;
- Independent power generation, energy infrastructure and alternative energy;
- Renewable energy;
- Onshore wind power – manufacturing of turbines/blades;
- Solar PV and Concentrated Solar Power – manufacturing/assembly;
- Opportunities associated with Eskom's unbundling and repurposing of coal power plants reaching their end-of-life

Agriculture

South Africa has a well-developed agriculture sector. It contributed 2.9% to overall GDP in 2022, accounted for 5.7% of total export earnings and employed almost 863 000 people. The Agro-processing sector on the other hand has grown rapidly over the years, accounting for a sizeable 2.8% of South Africa's GDP in 2021 and 4.7% of total merchandise export earnings in 2022. Collectively they employ around 264 000 people Opportunities in the sector entail:

- Beverages: namely fruit juices, and the local beneficiation, packaging and export of indigenous teas;
- High-value organic food for the local and export market;
- Biofuel's production: biodiesel, bioethanol and biogas;
- Extraction of high-value additives, nutraceuticals;
- Production of aromatics, flavourants;
- Non-edible oil processing;
- Production of medicinal extracts, incl. cannabis-based;
- Production of artemisinin for malaria medications;
- Application of smart technologies in agriculture (hydroponics, renewable energy technologies, drone, mobile communication, applications, etc)

Additional rebates / concessions from Joburg's property branch

- **Township industrial developments Rebates**

  Criteria for the qualification of rebates (Who qualifies):

  - New industrial projects should be established within the designated townships, aligning with the City's priorities.
  - The planning and execution of the industrial development must be carried out for the identified townships
  - The rehabilitation of dilapidated township industrial assets will also be eligible for these rebates.
  - The rebate applicant would have to meet the Council-approved industrial investment threshold
  - The City must be convinced that, under this Policy and the MPRA, the property owner is not eligible for or authorized for any additional exemptions, discounts, or rebates.

  How will the property owner benefit from the rebates?

  - During the construction phase, the industrial property owner will be responsible for 25% of the rate applicable to their property category for a maximum duration of two years.
  - For the initial two years of operation, the industrial property owner will pay 50% of the applicable rate.
  - From the third year of operation onward, the industrial property owner will be subject to the full rates categorized as industrial.
  - This rebate will also be afforded to refurbishment of dilapidated township industrial properties.
  - The City is satisfied that the institution or organisation is not entitled to or approved for any other exemptions, reductions, or rebates in terms of this Policy or the MPRA.

- **Rejuvenation of central business district (CBD)**

  Criteria for the qualification of rebates (Who qualifies):

  - In accordance with the City's priorities, rebates are applicable to the revitalization of all Central Business District (CBD) assets that will be built or renovated inside the designated CBDs.

- The development or renovation needs to be planned and carried out for the designated CBDs.
- The rebate applicant would have to meet the Council-approved industrial investment threshold.
- The City must be convinced that, under this Policy and the MPRA, the property owner is not eligible for or authorized for any additional exemptions, discounts, or rebates.

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Priority Sectors for the CBD

Service sector will be regarded as a priority key sector in the rejuvenation of CBD area, recognising its potential to drive economic growth, create jobs and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. The sector encompasses a wide range of industries, including:

- Office property market
- Culture and heritage and tourism
- Small businesses and entrepreneurship
- Residential property market
- Retail
- Industrial townships
- Education
- Service sector
- Information technology
- Professional services
- Financial services
- Hospitality

- **Properties within designated corridors and nodes**

Criteria for the qualification of rebates (Who qualifies):

- Along these designated transit corridors, there is an opportunity for the construction of housing, schools, offices, community centers, cultural centers, parks, public squares, clinics, libraries, and mixed-income neighborhoods. These rebates are intended for the construction of these facilities. These corridors provide public transit, such as buses and passenger rail, between important nodes.
- Rebates will be directed to transit-oriented development that would link Johannesburg's historically underserved townships to other areas of the city, such as the Rea Vaya bus rapid transit (BRT) system and related bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.
- Rebates will also be provided to construction spaces that could accommodate commercial businesses, the

mixed-income and mixed-use housing that was developed along the corridors and meant to promote economic opportunities for the local population.

- A property may be eligible for a rates rebate under this category if it is in an area that the Council has designated.
- The City must be convinced that, under this Policy and the MPRA, the property owner is not eligible for or authorized for any additional exemptions, discounts, or rebates.

How will the property owner benefit from the rebase?

- For a maximum of two years, a rebate of 25% of the rate according to the land category will be granted during construction.
- Fifty percent (50%) of the rates payable according to the category listed in the General Valuation Roll will be refunded after construction for a maximum of one year.

Joburg's Economic Growth Strategy 2025

The City of Johannesburg's economic growth strategy focuses on priority economic sectors, which are anchored on their growth potential and feasibility. These priority sectors include the following

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
ICT *-Increasing demand for high-speed internet from consumers* *-Government and ICASA auctions enable private-sector investment* *-Existing telecommunications businesses invest in 5G expansion* *-Existing innovation hubs (Tshimologong, Wits Innovation Hub)* *-Venture capital interest in African tech startups* *-CoJ's reputations as a financial hub* *-Demand for skills in cloud computing, AI and cybersecurity* *-Existing training programs*	**5G Infrastructure Development –** Faster, more reliable internet will boost productivity across sub-sectors, attract tech investments, and enable advancements in AI, fintech, and remote work solutions **Tech Start-Up Incubation –** Providing funding, workspaces, and mentorship for tech entrepreneurs can foster innovation, create new businesses, and attract venture capital, strengthening Johannesburg's position as an African tech hub **ICT Skills Development –** Training programmes in software development, cybersecurity, and cloud computing can create a skilled workforce, reduce unemployment, and attract international companies looking for local talent	**Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) –** Collaboration with telecom providers and investors can reduce infrastructure costs and accelerate deployment, particularly where PPP processes are streamlined. **Regulatory and Policy Support –** Streamlining approvals and offering incentives can encourage 5G expansion, ensuring complete coverage across the CoJ, encompassing areas with free public access. **Municipal Infrastructure Sharing –** Utilising existing city assets like streetlights and public buildings can lower deployment costs, through using them as wi –fi towers Barcelona's smart city approach demonstrates how to leverage municipal infrastructure to enhance 5G coverage. **Establish a Dedicated ICT Tech Hub –** Create a start-up incubator focused on ICT, offering infrastructure, mentorship, and funding

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
		University and Research Institution Collaboration – Connect start-ups with universities and research institutions to drive innovation **Collaborate to Fast-Track Regulatory Support and Digital Sandboxes –** Collaborate with regulators to expand on regulatory sandboxes in partnership with local incubators/ tech hubs to help start-ups test innovations with minimal red tape. **Digital Skills Training for Youth and Job Seekers** – Implement ICT training programmes targeting unemployed youth to enhance employability **Expansion of ICT Infrastructure in Schools and Universities –** Upgrade educational institutions with high-speed internet and digital learning tools **Public-Private Partnerships for ICT Upskilling –** Collaborate with tech companies and educational institutions to provide ICT certification courses. Microsoft's 4Afrika Initiative has upskilled over 1.6 million Africans, enhancing their digital competencies.
Financial Services *- South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) providing clear fintech regulations* *-Growth in 4G/5G networks and widespread smartphone adoption* *- Increased investor interest in African fintech solutions*	**Fintech and Digital Banking** – Expansion of mobile banking, digital wallets, and blockchain technology **Diversified & Technology-Driven Health Insurance Solutions** – Private insurers can diversify products, partner with NHI, and adopt Insurtech to stay competitive in the evolving healthcare landscape	**Regulatory Sandboxes –** Encourage SARB and FSCA to create controlled environments for fintech experimentation **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) –** Collaboration between telecom companies, banks, and fintech startups to improve access **Subsidies & Tax Incentives –** Government incentives for banks investing in digital transformation

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
- Rising digital literacy and demand for convenient banking solutions -AI-powered underwriting and claims processing enable faster, more accurate risk assessments and fraud detection -Insurers can leverage customer data to create personalised policies and optimise pricing models -South African regulators are beginning to explore frameworks that encourage digital transformation in the insurance industry -A growing ecosystem of startups in Johannesburg is driving new Insurtech solutions	Insurtech Development – Adoption of AI-driven underwriting, chatbots, and automated claims processing	**Financial Literacy Programmes –** Educate consumers on the benefits and safety of digital banking **Health Insurance Market Expansion Initiative –** Encourages insurers to develop affordable supplementary products, boosting industry growth, job creation, and financial sector contributions to GDP **Public-Private Investment in Health Finance –** Facilitates strategic partnerships between insurers, government, and investors to enhance capital flows, infrastructure development, and economic resilience in the healthcare sector **Insurtech Innovation & Skills Development Programme** – Supports digital transformation, job creation, and upskilling in AI-driven underwriting, claims automation, and financial risk management
Tourism *-Cultural landmarks like the Apartheid Museum, Soweto, and Constitution Hill support niche tourism in history, culture, and heritage* *-Proximity to natural attractions like the Magaliesberg Mountains and wildlife reserves boosts adventure tourism*	**Niche Tourism** – Focus on cultural, heritage, and adventure tourism by enhancing attractions like the Apartheid Museum and promoting outdoor activities to attract diverse tourists **Sustainable Tourism** – Position CoJ as an eco-friendly destination by promoting green hotels, eco-tourism, and	**Cultural and Heritage Tourism Programme –** Launch a Cultural and Heritage Trails initiative that offers curated, immersive experiences of the CoJ's historical and cultural landmarks. This could include guided tours of sites like Soweto, the Apartheid Museum, and Constitution Hill, alongside interactive digital content (AR/VR) to engage tech-savvy tourists

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
-Rising demand for authentic experiences drives interest in local art tours and cultural immersion *-Eco-friendly hotels and accommodations in the CoJ cater to the growing demand for sustainable travel* *-Rising global interest in sustainability presents an opportunity to promote green initiatives and community-based eco-tourism* *-Parks and nature reserves like Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden offer sustainable ways to explore natural landscapes*	sustainable transport options to appeal to conscious travellers Business and Event Tourism – Boost international tourism by hosting more conferences, conventions, and events in sectors like technology, finance, and culture	**Adventure Tourism Development Programme –** Develop an Adventure Tourism Hub promoting outdoor activities like hiking, mountain biking, and eco-tours in the Magaliesberg Mountains and nearby reserves. Partner with local tour operators to offer packaged deals that attract adventure-seeking travellers. **Township Tourism –** Township tourism offers authentic cultural experiences that showcase the heritage, creativity, and entrepreneurial spirit of communities like Soweto and Alexandra. By investing in local guides, infrastructure, and community-owned attractions, the CoJ can create inclusive economic opportunities while diversifying its tourism offerings. **Green Certification Programme –** Implement a Green Certification Programme for hotels, tour operators, and transportation providers that meet sustainable standards (e.g., energy efficiency, waste reduction). This programme would help position Johannesburg as an eco-friendly destination, attracting environmentally conscious travellers.

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
		Eco-Tourism Promotion Campaign – Create an Eco-Tourism Awareness Campaign to promote sustainable travel options within the city, such as eco-friendly transport, green hotels, and nature-based activities
		This may involve partnerships with local businesses to provide discounts or incentives for eco-conscious tourists.
Healthcare *-SA is a leading exporter of vaccines and generic drugs in Africa* *-Government drug procurement programmes can support local manufacturers* *-Existing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can be used for pharmaceutical hubs*	**Local Pharmaceutical & Medical Supply Chain Development** – Creating jobs, saving costs, and growing the industry in the CoJ	**Boost Local Pharmaceutical Production –** Implementing tax incentives and subsidies will reduce costs for local pharmaceutical manufacturers, making production more competitive. Streamlining regulatory approvals will accelerate the availability of locally produced medicines without compromising safety. Bulk-buying agreements with government hospitals can create stable demand, encouraging investment and scaling of local production **Strengthen Pharmaceutical Innovation –** Developing public-private funding mechanisms will support research and development in the pharmaceutical sector, driving innovation. Financial backing for R&D can help local companies create high-quality, affordable medicines tailored to national healthcare needs. Encouraging collaboration between government, industry, and academia will accelerate breakthroughs and enhance self-sufficiency in medicine production.

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
Manufacturing (prioritise key sub-sectors) *-Government incentives and policies like the Industrial Policy Action Plan and Green*	**Advanced Materials (Lightweight, Composite and Nano)**	Internation Partnerships for Tech Transfer – Forge strategic partnerships with global materials science institutes and companies to promote knowledge exchange, licensing and skills development that accelerate local capabilities
Economy Accord promote green technologies and smart manufacturing *-Johannesburg's strong infrastructure and industrial zones, including future SEZs, support the development of a smart manufacturing hub* *-Vocational training programmes and sector-specific initiatives, backed by institutions like MERSETA, help develop a skilled workforce for smart and green manufacturing.* *-The CoJ has many existing electronics and telecoms firms* *-An abundance of skilled graduates from local universities (UJ and Wits)* *-A growing demand for smart devices and IoT.* *-There is active materials research taking place a local universities* *-Push for 4th Industrial Revolution adoption*	**Production Technologies, Automation and Robotics** **Advanced Electronics** **Smart Manufacturing and Green Tech Hub** – Promoting sustainable, high-tech industrial innovation through advanced technology and eco-friendly solutions	**Upskilling Through Vocational and Technical Training Programs –** Launch specialised training initiatives in collaboration with TVET colleges and industry to equip workers with in-demand skills **Pilot Automation Hubs in Key Industrial Zones –** Establish demonstration sites or innovation hubs in established industrial areas (Wynberg, Selby) where businesses can trial and adopt automation solutions in a low-risk environment **Incentivise Local Component Production –** Introduce reasonable rebates, grants and subsidies to support the development of local manufacturing capabilities **Establish Electronics-Focused Incubators in Tech Zones (Rosebank) –** Create specialised startup incubators and co-working spaces in emerging tech hubs like Rosebank, to support tech focused entrepreneurs

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
-There is a presence of large manufacturing players in automotive and mining *-UJ is a national leader in robotics and automation research.* *-South Africa possesses a strong mineral base*		**Manufacturing and Green Tech Adoption Partnerships –** An initiative designed to build synergies between manufacturers, technology providers, and research institutions to accelerate the uptake of smart and sustainable manufacturing solutions. Through collaborative pilot projects, technical support, and shared innovation platforms, the programme helps local manufacturers—especially SMEs—access and implement green technologies, upgrade equipment, and transition toward more efficient, low-carbon production practices **Youth Manufacturing and Green Tech Apprenticeship Programme –** This initiative would offer apprenticeship opportunities in partnership with technical colleges and universities, focusing on smart manufacturing and green technologies like automation and renewable energy. It would bridge the skills gap, equipping youth with the expertise needed for emerging industries, while creating job opportunities and supporting sector growth
Catering & Accommodation *-High smartphone penetration & digital payment adoption* *-Increasing demand for convenience-driven meal solutions* *-Emergence of AI & automation in food production*	**Digital Transformation in Catering & Food Services** – Growth in online food delivery, cloud kitchens, and automated catering services **Large-Scale Industrial & Institutional Catering** – High-volume meal contracts for businesses, hospitals, schools, and industrial sites	**E-Catering & Digital Food Hub** – Establish a shared cloud kitchen facility with low-cost access for SMMEs and integrate it with digital food delivery platforms **Food-Tech Accelerator Programme** – Provide training, funding, and digital infrastructure for small food businesses to adopt AI-driven menu planning and online sales

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
-Strong demand for bulk catering in government and corporate sectors *-Potential for centralised, efficient food production facilities* *-Job creation potential in food preparation, logistics, and distribution*	**Affordable Co-Living & Short-Term Solutions** – Rising demand for cost-effective, flexible housing solutions, especially for young professionals, students, and low-income workers	**Bulk Meal Production & Distribution Hub** – Develop a centralised catering facility to streamline food production for schools, hospitals, and corporate clients **Institutional Catering SMME Support** – Create a supplier development programme to train and fund SMMEs in meeting large-scale catering contracts and regulatory standards
-Increasing urbanisation and housing shortages in Johannesburg *-Growth of the gig economy and remote work culture, requiring flexible, short-term stays* *-Availability of underutilised buildings that can be repurposed into shared, short-term housing*		**CoJ Affordable Co-Living Initiative** – Repurpose underutilised buildings into affordable, short –term, co-living spaces with fast-tracked zoning, tax breaks, and low-interest financing for developers
Wholesale & Retail Trade *-Rising disposable incomes in townships drive increased consumer spending* *-Strong community ties foster loyalty to neighbourhood businesses* *-Government initiatives like the SMME Fund provide financial aid and training* *-Existing Infrastructure: Repurposing vacant municipal buildings reduces the need for new construction, lowering costs and expediting implementation*	**Township Retailers** – Small, local businesses in townships that provide goods and services to their communities, often forming the backbone of the inclusive economy **Creation of Wholesale Hubs** – Repurpose vacant municipal buildings into wholesale hubs to support stock procurement for spaza shop owners **Localised Supply Chains** – Sourcing products and materials from local suppliers to support local economies, reducing costs, and promoting sustainability	**Township Retailer Empowerment Programme** – This programme will provide training, mentorship, and financial support to small businesses in townships. The CoJ can partner with local businesses and government agencies to offer workshops on business management, financial literacy, and customer service, alongside microloans and grants. **Township Retail Infrastructure Development** – This programme aims to improve the physical infrastructure of township retail spaces. It will involve partnerships with local municipalities and private investors to develop or upgrade retail hubs, improving electricity, water supply, and security.

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
-Support from Financial Institutions: Banks like Absa, Standard Bank, and Nedbank have shown interest in supporting small businesses, potentially providing funding or credit solutions for procurement *-Local Economic: Development Strategy:Aligning with Johannesburg's economic goals ensures government backing, increasing the likelihood of policy support and incentives* *-Preferential procurement policies promote local sourcing* *-A growing number of SMMEs expands local supplier options* *-Programmes like the SMME Fund support supplier growth*		**Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** –Collaboration between the government, financial institutions, and retail associations to secure funding, streamline approvals, and implement security measures **Technology Integration** - Implementing digital procurement platforms for spaza shop owners to order stock in bulk efficiently, reducing reliance on physical presence and improving supply chain management **Local Supplier Development Programme** – This programme will enhance the capacity of local suppliers to meet demand. It will provide grants or subsidies for upgrading local suppliers' facilities and equipment and offer training on quality control and compliance to increase supply chain integration **Local Procurement Initiative** – This programme will encourage large businesses in the CoJ to prioritise local suppliers. It will establish a local procurement network that connects big businesses with vetted local suppliers and offer incentives for purchasing from CoJ-based companies
Construction *-Adoption of modern construction methods like 3D printing and modular building* *-Digitalisation and use of AI, BIM, and automation*	**Advanced Construction Technology** – Bringing construction in the CoJ into the 4th industrial revolution **Green Building Policies** – Sustainable, efficient building practices in the CoJ	**Construction Technology Adoption Partnerships –** A strategic initiative to foster partnerships between construction firms, tech providers, and research institutions to accelerate the adoption of advanced technologies such as 3D printing, robotics, and AI-driven design tools.

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
-Increased efficiency and reduced costs through smart construction practices *-Government incentives for sustainable construction and energy-efficient buildings* *-Increasing awareness and demand for environmentally friendly developments* *-Advancements in green construction materials and technology* *-Green Building Council South Africa (GBCSA): Providing technical guidance on integrating green building standards into municipal policies and offering training to city officials and developers. It can also help design incentive schemes and track sustainability impacts through its certification programs to drive adoption of eco-friendly construction practices.*		**The programme promotes collaboration on pilot projects and knowledge**-sharing platforms, with a strong emphasis on integrating Building Information Modelling (BIM) to improve project efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance sustainability across the sector. **Digital Construction Workforce Development Programme** – Establishes a national certification programme in digital construction technologies like BIM, drone surveying, and AI-driven project management. Creates a technology incubation hub to train workers and connect them with job opportunities in the evolving construction sector. **IFC and Standard Bank Green Building Fund –** The IFC has partnered with Standard Bank through a $250 million loan to boost green building and affordable housing in South Africa, supported by the Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC). The initiative promotes EDGE-certified, energy-efficient developments, with dedicated funding for women homeowners and affordable housing to drive inclusive and sustainable urban growth.

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
		Sustainable Skills Training Initiative – Creates specialised courses in green construction through partnerships with technical colleges and universities. Provides on-the-job training grants and a public awareness campaign on the benefits of sustainable building.
Agriculture (including Agro processing) *-Favourable policies for urban farm development, particularly in township areas* *-Interest of the private sector in allocating underutilised land, rooftops and derelict buildings as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility commitments* *-Favourable climate* *-Access to an enormous local market and supply chains (i.e. JFPM)* *-Recent growth in Agricultural output and employment in CoJ townships* *-Growing number of agri-support organisations* *-Ongoing development and refurbishment of agri-parks* *-Trend towards Agro-processing clusters* *-Availability of high-quality agriculture inputs both from the CoJ and surrounding areas*	**Urban Farming** – Grow the number and viability of urban farms **Support the Clustering of Food Processing Industries** – Leveraging existing infrastructure and opportunities, while incorporating digitalisation **Link to the City's Skills and Technology Sectors** – Including partnerships with universities and the private sector	**Technology Partnerships –** Partner with universities and research institutions to develop input suppliers, technology solutions, precision suppliers and other urban agri tools. **Land Allocation for Urban Farming –** Identify government owned plots that can be repurposed for urban-farming and enable the correct zoning/ permitting. **Development of 'Agrizones'** Invest in high-tech infrastructure & activities, enabling advanced food & beverages manufacturing, plant propagation, seed banks etc. Incorporate infrastructure and quality control measures to produce highly competitive products within the Agrizones (including for export) **Establish Centres of Excellence –** Drive agricultural research & innovation, in partnership with National. Province, universities and the private sector

Priority Sectors	Brief Opportunities	Brief Interventions
-Favourable policy environment *-Accelerated agro-processing investment in township areas* *-Concentration of skills, incubation facilities, researchers and universities within the CoJ, as well as nationally* *-Opportunity provided by technology to advance the sector*		
Mining *-Digitisation of the mining sector* *-Legacy of the mining sector in Johannesburg* *-Innovation hubs and an emerging tech sector* *-Strong academic institutions/ partners* *-Strong value chains/ demand* *-Mining sector capital* *-Strong investment in the renewables sector* *-Availability of key minerals (manganese / vanadium) in South Africa* *-Highly capacitated mining sector*	**Leverage the Growing Renewables Market** – To drive new mining and beneficiation activities **Further Integration into Regional Value Chains** – Exporting expertise, equipment & supplies **Integration of the Mining and Technology Sectors** – To improve efficiency and competitiveness along the mining value-chain	**Establish the CoJ as Africa's Rare Earths Hub** – Research and enable rare earths mining and recovery project (remining) and establish a Rare Minerals Beneficiation Hub in partnership with private sector **Advanced Manufacturing for Mining –** Integrate advanced manufacturing of mining equipment & inputs into planned Industrial parks / areas / innovation hubs **Enable Trade in Mining Equipment & Inputs –** Ensure consideration of mining equipment & services in AfCFTA negotiations and facilitate trade linkages **Collaboration towards Innovation –** Facilitate collaboration between mining houses and the CoJ's innovation hubs and tech incubators (funding, technology sourcing, bursaries, etc). Integrate mining technology into innovation hubs

Starting a business in SA / Joburg

Forms of business

(a) Sole Proprietorship

- This is the easiest way to start a business if you are on your own. One can operate under their name or some other fictitious name (trade name), as this helps with the marketing of the business. The Sole Proprietor uses their own money and assets and assumes the risks of the business dealings. Sole Proprietorship does not have to be registered at CIPC and therefore it's not a legal entity.

(b) Partnerships

- This is when two or more people get together based on an agreement to start and operate a business for the purposes of generating an income and making profits.
- Each partner is regarded as an owner and can bring money, skills, assets into the partnership. Profits and losses are therefore shared amongst the partners.
- The partnership is not seen as a separate legal entity and therefore the partners are jointly liable for the debts. This type of business is popular with Accountants, Lawyers, and Architects.
- The Partnership does not have to be registered at CIPC.

(c) Private Company

- A Private Company (proprietary limited or Pty LTD) is a separate legal entity which has a separate life from the Directors and has rights and duties of its own. The company must be lawfully registered at CIPC and at SARS and have a Company Number and a company Tax Number.
- To start a Private Company, only one person is required as a director and one incorporator (which can be the same person). However, there may be more than one Director. The Director(s) are the shareholders, and the management employed may or may not have shares in the company.

(d) Branch of a foreign Company

- Parent companies can choose to incorporate their own foreign business branch in the jurisdiction of South Africa. The foreign branch must be registered as an external company if it is conducting business activities or plans to do so within the jurisdiction of South Africa.

Local company registration

Registering a business in South Africa has become so easy as the same has been automated via the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) website portal, www.cipc.co.za.

Steps for registering a company as a resident

Step 1: Create an Account with the CIPC eservices website.

Step 2: Deposit funds into the CIPC account.

- Reserving a business name is R50-00 and registering a business with a standard Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI) is R125-00. Applicants should ensure they have deposited enough money into their CIPC account to complete the process.

Step 3: Reserve business name

- The portal requests for four name proposals. Upon submission of the names, the applicant is issued with a tracking number for the name reservation as well as an email confirming name reserved, this document is referred to as a COR9.4.

Step 4: Register the company

- The types of companies that can be registered in South Africa are Private (Pty Ltd) and Public Companies (Ltd), Personal Liability Companies (Inc.), and Non-Profit Organisations (NPO). On successful registration of an entity of choice, the applicant is issued another tracking number and an email confirmation containing the COR 15.1, a document which needs to be signed and dated by the incorporator/director.

Step 5: Submit supporting documents

- The process is not completed until the signed supporting documents are received by the CIPC. The documents needed to complete the registration are:
  - Name reservation confirmation letter
  - Signed COR 15.1A form
  - A certified copy of your South African ID and/or.
  - Completed Power of Attorney form –for representatives or proxies
- The applicant is required to submit the signed documents via email to eServicesCoReg@cipc.co.za with the tracking number as listed on the COR15.1A in the subject line.
- Upon successful registration of the business, the applicant receives company registration documents (COR 14.3) document and MOI.

Duration: 1 – 3 days.

Foreign company registration

A foreign company is a company incorporated outside of South Africa, irrespective of whether it is a profit or non-profit company or carrying out business in South Africa. A foreign company is prohibited from offering securities to the South African public unless it follows the specific provisions of the Companies Act, 2008, relating to offers to the public.

A foreign company is required to register as an "external company" with CIPC if it conducts or intends to conduct business in South Africa. Section 23 of the Companies Act, 2008, lists a series of activities which will be regarded as conducting business.

The Companies Act provides that the registration of an external company must occur 20 business days after the foreign company first begins to conduct business in South Africa. Registration of an external company is done manually by way of application in the prescribed form to the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission ("CIPC") and the payment of a prescribed fee.

Steps for setting up a company in South Africa as a non-resident

Step 1: Choose a Suitable Business Entity:

- The first step in foreign company registration in South Africa is to know which type of entity the investor can operate their business in.

Step 2: Register as a customer with Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)

- To be able to transact with CIPC, one needs to register as a customer on the e-services website. Once registered, a virtual account is created in the customer's name.

Step 3. Deposit funds and reserve company name

- Funds may be deposited into the CIPC bank account. Customers are urged to only deposit funds that are required for the transaction. Bulk deposits are discouraged. A customer code must be used as a reference for funds to be allocated accordingly. New e-service transaction accepts card payments only.
- This allows the investor to reserve a company name. The name reservation will last for a duration of 6 months and each application for company name registration allows one to submit up to 4 proposed names.

Step 4: Preparation and Submission of Relevant Documents:

- This entails preparation of necessary documents for company registration such as:
  - A Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI);
  - Certified copies of the identities of applicants, directors, shareholders.
  - Notarised passport copies of individual directors and shareholders is required.
  - Form COR 20.1 Registration of external company form.
  - Form COR 20 1 A Directors of external company form.
  - Form COR 21.2 Notice of Person Authorised to Accept Service.
- These documents are then submitted to the CIPC through email: companydocs@cipc.co.za. Upon successful registration of the business, the applicant receives company registration documents

Step 5: Corporate Bank Account Opening:

- This entails opening a corporate bank account with a reputable bank in South Africa. Some banks may require documents to be translated if it is not in one of the South African official languages.
  - General requirements for opening an account:
  - Approved documents reflecting name, physical operating address and trading name of the Company.
  - Certification with South African Revenue Services.
  - Income Tax / VAT registration.
  - Certificate of Incorporation with the CIPC in South Africa or foreign equivalent if applicable.
  - Memorandum and Articles of Association (foreign equivalent if applicable).

Company registration fees

Name reservation	R50.00
Private company with standard MOI; Non-profit company without members and with standard MOI	R125.00
Co-operative	R125.00
Private company with customised MOI; Personal liability company; Public company; State owned company; Non-profit company without member and with customised MOI or Non-profit company without member and with customised MOI	R425.00
External company	R400.00
Domestication of a foreign company	R100.00

Bank details

Bank name: ABSA

Account Type: Transmission Account

Account Name: CIPC

Account Number: 4055 68 1017

Branch Name: Van der Walt Street

Payment Reference: CUSTOMER CODE

Taxation

The South African Revenue Service (SARS) is, as per the SARS Act of 1997, mandated to collect all revenue due to the State and administer trade to support the government in meeting its key developmental objectives for growth. This involves facilitating legitimate trade, protecting South Africa's ports of entry, and eliminating illegal trade and tax evasion.

Types of taxes

Corporate income tax (CIT)

CIT is a tax imposed on companies resident in South Africa, which are incorporated under the laws of, or which are effectively managed in, the country, and which derive income from within or outside the country. Non-resident companies which operate through a branch, or which have a permanent establishment within South Africa are subject to tax on all income from a source within the country.

The standard corporate tax rate is 27%. Qualifying small business corporations are subject to the following progressive rates:

- 0% on the first ZAR 95,750 of taxable income.
- 7% on taxable income above ZAR 95,750 but not exceeding ZAR 365,000.

- ZAR 18,848 + 21% on taxable income above ZAR 365,000 but not exceeding ZAR 550,000.
- ZAR 57,698 + 27% on taxable income exceeding ZAR 550,000 (for tax years ending on or after 31 March 2023).

Personal income tax (PIT)

PIT is one of the government's main sources of income. Income tax is levied on residents' worldwide income, with appropriate relief to avoid double taxation. Non-residents are taxed on their income from a South African source.

An employer is obligated to deduct an employees' Tax from an employee's remuneration paid or payable. The process of deducting or withholding tax from remuneration as it is earned by an employee is commonly referred to as PAYE.

Tax is levied on taxable income consisting of gross income less exemptions and allowable deductions. (Taxable capital gains also form part of taxable income).

2024 tax year (1 March 2023 – 29 February 2024)

Taxable income (R)	Rates of tax (R)
1 – 237 100	18% of taxable income
237 101 – 370 500	42 678 + 26% of taxable income above 237 100
370 501 – 512 800	77 362 + 31% of taxable income above 370 500
512 801 – 673 000	121 475 + 36% of taxable income above 512 800
673 001 – 857 900	179 147 + 39% of taxable income above 673 000
857 901 – 1 817 000	251 258 + 41% of taxable income above 857 900
1 817 001 and above	644 489 + 45% of taxable income above 1 817 000

Value added tax (VAT)

VAT is an indirect tax on the consumption of goods and services in the economy. Revenue is raised for the government by requiring a business that carries on an enterprise to register for VAT. In doing so, the business will charge VAT on supplies of goods and services made by it, on the importation of goods and on imported services (subject to certain conditions).

It is compulsory for a person to register for VAT if the value of taxable supplies made or to be made, is in excess of R1 million in any consecutive 12-month period. The standard rate of VAT is 15%, and there is a limited range of goods and services which are subject to VAT at the zero rate or are exempt from VAT.

Dividents tax

Dividends Tax is a tax on shareholders (beneficial owners) when dividends are paid to them, and, under normal circumstances, is withheld from their dividend payment by a withholding agent (either the company paying the dividend or, where a regulated intermediary is involved, by the latter). A dividend is in essence any payment by a company to a shareholder in respect of a share held in that company, excluding the return of contributed tax capital (i.e., consideration received by a company for the issue of shares). It is triggered by the payment of a dividend by any:

South African tax resident company; or

Foreign Company whose shares are listed on a South African Exchange.

Dividend payments by headquarter companies are not subject to Dividends Tax.

The rate of Dividends Tax is 20% for any dividend paid on or after 22 February 2017 (irrespective of declaration date), unless an exemption or reduced rate is applicable and is payable on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the dividend was paid.

Immigration procedures

Visa

- International travellers (citizens of other countries) who have permanent residence outside South Africa wishing to visit South Africa on a temporary basis for tourism or business purposes for a period of 90 days or less are required to have a visa. Visitors are restricted to the activity or purpose for which their visas were issued.
- On entry to South Africa, a visa is considered to be a visitor's permit. The permit's period of validity is calculated from the date of entry into the country and will be set out under the heading "conditions" on the visa label.
- The visa application process is automated through https://visa.vfsglobal.com/one-pager/dha/southafrica/english/ index.html where applicants are able to apply, pay and obtain the visa online.
- The requirements for visitor's visas differ from country to country with some countries being exempted from the visa requirements. Foreigners with long term status (work permits/permit residence) in the neighbouring countries who transit the Republic to return to their employment or residence are not subject to the transit visa, provided they are in possession of proof of their status.

Requirements for visa application

- A passport or travel document valid for no less than 30 days after the expiry of the intended visit.
- A completed Form BI-84 (application for a visa).
- A yellow-fever vaccination certificate (if required).
- Statement and/or documentation confirming the purpose and duration of the visit.
- two coloured passport photographs.
- A return or onward ticket if travelling by air.

Visitor's visa

- A Visitor Visa is applied at the South African Embassy or Mission abroad. An applicant can apply for a renewal on an existing visa subject to a decision by the Department of Home Affairs to grant the visa or permit at a Visa & Permit Facilitation Centre close to the applicant's residence.
- A Visitor Visa is a document that gives travellers permission to enter South Africa on a temporary basis for visit to family or friends and Tourism purposes.

Requirements

- Duly completed online form.
- Valid passport which expires in no less than 30 days after expiry of the intended date of departure from the Republic in terms of regulation 9(1)(a);
- A valid return air flight ticket or proof of reservation thereof.

- Proof of sufficient financial means.
- A medical report not older than 6 months.
- Statement or documentation detailing the purpose and duration of the visit in terms of regulation 11(1)(a).
- Where the application is for the attendance of an activity or event, a letter; from the organisation under whose control the activity or event will take place, confirming such attendance and whether or not the foreigner will be remunerated and amount of remuneration.
- A yellow fever vaccination certificate where necessary.
- Proof of payment of the applicable fee.

Cost

DHA Application fee: R425 VFS Service Fee: R1550

Temporary residents visas

Business visa

- Foreigners who are contemplating investing in the South African economy by establishing a business or by investing in an existing business in the country must apply for a business visa. Applicants are required to invest a prescribed financial capital contribution.
- To invest in or open a business in South Africa the applicant needs to, along with submit a to the effect that they have:
- Duly completed online form BI-1738.
- Valid Passport.
- Biometric enrolment fee.
- A police clearance certificate from each country where the applicant resided since the age of 18 years, including the Republic of South Africa
- A yellow fever vaccination certificate the applicant has travelled or intend on travelling through a yellow fever endemic area.
- Medical report not older than 6 months.

Additional requirements for a foreigner who intends to establish a business in South Africa

- Certificate issued by a chartered accountant registered with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants.
- At least an amount in cash to be invested in the Republic as determined from time to time by the Minister, after consultation with the Minister of Trade and Industry or.
- At least an amount in cash and a capital contribution as determined from time to time by the Minister, is available.
- An undertaking by the applicant that at least 60% of the total staff complement to be employed in the operations shall be South African Citizens or permanent residents, permanently employed in various positions.
    - A letter of recommendation from the Department of Trade and Industry regarding the feasibility of the business.

- and the contribution to the national interest of the Republic.

An undertaking to register with: The South African Revenue Service.

Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Compensation Fund for Occupational Injuries.

Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission, where legally required and.

Relevant professional body, board or council recognized by SAQA, where applicable.

Business Visa applications made for existing businesses require the following documents (in addition to all those listed above) to be submitted with the temporary residence application form:

- Financial statements for the preceding financial year
- The contribution to the national interest of the Republic

Cost

DHA Application fee: R1520

VFS service fee: R1550.

Work VISA

- Work visas are issued only to foreigners where South African citizens with the relevant skills are not available for appointment. These visas are issued for a set duration which varies on the type of work visa being applied for and applications are lodged through Visa Facilitation Services Centres (VFS) across the country or nearest South African embassy, mission or consulate abroad.

General Work Visa

- General work Visas are valid for the duration of the contract of employment or a period not exceeding 5 years.

Requirements:

- A duly completed online application form.
- A passport valid for no less than 30 days after the expiry of intended visit
- Payment of the prescribed fee.
- A vaccination certificate, if requested.
- Biometric fee;
    - Proof of financial means to cover envisaged living expenses in the Republic until the applicant receives a salary. This should be in the form of bank statements.
    - cash available.
    - or travellers' cheques

Medical report.

- A police clearance certificate from each country in which the applicant resided for 12 months or longer since the age of 18 years.
- A written undertaking by the employer accepting responsibility for the costs related to the deportation of the applicant and his/ her dependent family members, should it become necessary, and that the passport of the employee is always valid for the duration of employment.
- An application for a general work visa shall be accompanied by – A certificate from the Department of Labour.
- Proof of qualifications evaluated by SAQA and translated by a sworn translator into one of the official languages of the Republic
- A contract of employment signed by both yourself and the employer.
- Full particulars of the employer including proof of registration with the Registrar of Companies.
- An undertaking by the employer to inform the Director- General upon the employee no longer being in the employ of such employer or when employed in a different capacity or role.

Cost:

DHA Application fee R1520 VFS Service fee R 1550

Critical Skills Work Visa

- This visa is designed to attract individuals with specific critical skills that are in demand in South Africa. Applicants must ensure they fall under the Critical Skills category before applying for a visa or permit. List of Critical Skills as per Gazette.

The Critical skills work Visa is issued for a period not exceeding five years.

Requirements

- Duly completed online form.
- Passport valid for no less than 30 calendar days after expiry of the intended visit.
- A medical report not older than 6 months.
- A radiological report not older than 6 months.
- Police clearance certificate issued by the police or security authority in each country where the relevant applicant resided for 12 months or longer after attaining the age of 18 years, in respect of criminal records or the character of that applicant, which certificate shall not be older than six months at the time of its submission: (provided that the certificate shall not be required from a foreign country in the case of renewal or extension of a visa but from the republic);
- A yellow fever vaccination certificate if that person travelled or intends travelling from or transiting through a yellow fever endemic area: (provided that the certificate shall not be required where that person travelled or intends travelling in direct transit through such area);
- Biometric enrolment fee
- A written undertaking by the employer accepting responsibility for the costs related to the deportation

of the applicant and his or her dependent family members, should it become necessary (where there is no employer: proof of sufficient financial means to the value of a minimum of r3 000 in the form of three months bank statements)

- A written undertaking by the employer to ensure that the passport of his or her employee is valid at all times for the duration of his or her employment (where there is no employer: a written undertaking by the applicant to ensure that the passport of the applicant shall be valid at all times for the duration of his or her temporary visa)
- Proof that the applicant falls within the critical skills category by specifically indicating the occupation/critical skill for which the application is being made. The occupation/critical skill must be on the critical skills list.
- Proof of evaluation of the foreign qualification by SAQA and translated by a sworn translator into one of the official languages of the republic.
- If required by law, proof of application for a certificate of registration with the professional body, council or board recognised by SAQA in terms of section 13(1)(i) of the national qualification's framework act.
- A confirmation, in writing, from the professional body, council or board recognised by SAQA in terms of section 13(1) (0 of the national qualifications framework act, or any relevant government department confirming the skills or qualifications of the applicant and appropriate post qualification experience, (if not attached, VFS official to check directive 22 of 2014);
- Proof of payment of the applicable fee.
    - Proof of financial means to cover envisaged living expenses in the Republic until you receive a salary. This should be in the form of bank statements.
    - cash available; or
    - travellers' cheques.
    - A cash deposit equivalent to the value of a return or an undertaking from the employer.

Cost

DHA Application fee R 1520 VFS Service fee R1550

Intra-Company Transfer Work Visa

- This visa is intended for multinational companies that need to transfer foreign employees to their South African branch or subsidiary. To qualify for this visa, the employee must have been employed by the foreign company for at least 6 months and meet certain criteria regarding their qualifications and experience. This visa is initially issued for a maximum period of 4 years and can be extended while in South Africa.

Requirements:

- A duly completed online application form.
- A passport valid for no less than 30 days after the expiry of intended visit.
- Payment of the prescribed fee.
- A vaccination certificate, if required by the Act.
- Proof of financial means to cover envisaged living expenses in the Republic until you receive a salary. This should be in the form of bank statements.

- - cash available.
- - or travellers' cheques.
- A cash deposit of equivalent value to a return ticket.
- An employment contract with the company abroad.
- A letter from the employer/company abroad confirming that the applicant will be transferred to a branch/ affiliate company in South Africa.
- A letter from the South African company where the applicant will work, confirming the transfer from the parent/affiliated company abroad. This letter should specify the occupation and capacity in which the applicant will be employed and should also confirm that the maximum duration of employment will not exceed 4 years.
- An undertaking by the employer: that the applicant will leave South Africa once the 4-year period comes to an end confirming that the applicant's passport is valid.
- that the applicant will be employed in the position for which the permit is issued.
- That a plan is developed for the transfer of skills to a South African citizen or permanent resident.

Medical report.

A police clearance certificate from each country in which the applicant resided for 12 months or longer since the age of 18 years.

All required documentation for a spouse and/or children if they intend to accompany the applicant.

COST

DHA Application fee R 1520

VFS Service fee R1550

Corporate Visas

A corporate visa allows a corporate entity (e.g., a mine group, farmer, etc) to employ a predetermined number of skilled/semi-skilled/ unskilled workers. A corporate visa is issued for a period not exceeding three years, Applications must be made at any VFS centres or nearest South African embassy, mission or consulate abroad.

Requirements

- Duly completed online application forms signed by the applicants.
- Provide a corroborated statement demonstrating the need to employ foreign workers and the number of foreigners to be employed.
- A certificate by the Department of Labour.
- Proof of payment of applicable fees
    - Proof of registration of the corporation with the: The South African Revenue Service.
    - Unemployment Insurance Fund.
    - Compensation Fund for Occupational Injuries.

- Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission, where legally required.

- The applicant for a corporate visa must provide proof that at least 60% of the total staff complement that are employed are citizens and permanent residents employed permanently in various positions.
- Provide a job description and remuneration for each foreign worker.
- An undertaking to ensure that: the foreigner workers have valid passports; the foreign workers will be employed only in the specific positions for which the visa is issued, and the foreign workers will leave South Africa on completion of their duties.
- A cash deposit or guarantee for the foreign workers may be payable by the corporate entity or by the workers in the case of skilled workers.

Upon receipt of the approved number of workers, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) will issue the corporate visa and authorization certificates for each worker hence allowing the corporate entity to start recruiting workers. The recruited workers will then apply for corporate worker certificates issued in line with the corporate visa for 3 years but may not exceed the validity period of the corporate visa.

Cost

Category	DHA application fee	VFS service fee
Corporate visa for employer or corporate entity	R1520	R1550
Corporate visa for employee or applicant	0	R1550

Permanent resident's permit

General work permit

Family members may apply together with the main applicant.

Note: all documents issued by the issuing authority of the country of origin shall be original or certified copies and where applicable translated into English, which translation shall be certified as a correct translation by a sworn translator.

Requirements

VFS appointment letter.

- A duly completed DHA-947 form online. Handwritten forms will not be accepted by the Department of Home Affairs.
- Payment of the application fee of R2870. If the application fee was paid to the VFS bank account or the mission, an original bank payment receipt, where the application fee was paid using the Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)receipt for each applicant.
- Valid original passport in respect of each applicant and passport photograph for all applicants one year of age and older.
- A recent, passport-type, full face photograph bearing the names of the applicants on the reverse side thereof. (Machine-type or instant photographs are not acceptable);

- A valid general work visa for temporary sojourn at the time of application in respect of each applicant, if the application is made in the Republic.
- Original Police clearance certificate issued by the police or security authority in each country where the applicant resided for 12 months or longer after attaining the age of 18 years except for South Africa, in respect of criminal records or the character of that applicant, which certificate shall not be older than six months at the time of its submission.
- Medical report for all applicants. The certificate must not be older than six (6) months.
- Yellow fever vaccination certificate where necessary.
- Proof of five years continuous work visa, excluding work in terms of intra company transfer, corporate and Zimbabwean special project visas.
- Offer of permanent employment in the form of a contract of employment.
- A letter from the employer confirming current and permanent employment, which is not older than six months.
- Proof of qualifications evaluated by the South African Qualification Authority.
- Work references or certificates of service (covering at least the last five years).
- Physical presence for biometrics at the visa facilitation centre.
- Endorsement related to the Professional Association should be attached.
- Proof of five years continuous work visa, excluding work in terms of intra company transfer, corporate and Zimbabwean special project visas.
- Offer of permanent employment in the form of a contract of employment.
- A letter from your employer confirming your current and permanent employment, which is not older than six months.
- Proof of qualifications evaluated by the South African Qualification Authority.
- Work references or certificates of service (covering at least the last five years.

Cost

Category	DHA application fee	VFS service fee
26 (a) worker	R1520	R1550

Useful contacts

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Department of Home Affairs Hallmark Building, Corner of Johannes Ramokhoase & Thabo Sehume Street, Pretoria Gauteng 0001 South Africa Email: hacc@dha.gov.za Phone: 0800 60 11 90 http://www.dha.gov.za/index.php/immigration-services Temporary residence permit contacts Phindiwe Mbhele Phindiwe.Mbhele@dha.gov.za

VFS Global For visa applications https://visa.vfsglobal.com/zaf/en/dha/apply-visa

South Africa Revenue Service Head Office, Gauteng, Pretoria Building: Lehae La Sars 299 Bronkhorst Street, Nieuw Muckleneuk 0181 Pretoria contactus@sars.gov.za / kiditle@sars.gov.za

CIPC Physical Address the DTIC Campus Block F Entfutfukweni, 77 Meintjies Street Sunnyside Pretoria 0001 Call Centre: 086 100 2472/ +2787 743 7000 (International) education@cipc.co.za rvoller@cipc.co.za (Commissioner Voller)

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Business Day

Business week

City of Johannesburg

Crime Line,

DBSA

Deloitte

Department of Communication

Department of Arts & Culture

Department of Justice & constitutional Development

Department of Education

Department of Trade & Industry

Economic Research Unit, City of Joburg

Financial Mail

Financial Times

Pricewaterhouse Coopers

First National Bank

Gauteng Film Commission

Gauteng Provincial Government

GGDA

GFCI

GIBS

Independent Newspaper

INSOL International

International Data Corporation

IDC

IFC

IMF

IT Web

JHI

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce

JSE Securities Exchange

Knowles Husain Lindsay

Mastercard

Mercer HR

Millward Brown Optimor

OECD

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SA Reserve Bank

SA The Good News

SA Tourism.

Standard Bank of SA Limited

Statistics SA

The Chief Economist

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The World Bank

Transparency International

UBS

United Nations

UNDP

Wits Business School

World Economic Forum

World Economic Indicators

World Federation of Stock Exchange

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