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## **COVID-19 REGULATIONS**

**This memo contains a summary of the regulations passed by the various government ministries in response to the declaration of the National State of Disaster and the “lock-down”.**

**Regulations passed as at: 27 March 2020**

**[Declaration of a National State of Disaster](#)**

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## **Declaration of a National State of Disaster**

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, a National State of Disaster was declared in terms of the Disaster Management Act. The declaration of a National State of Disaster gives the various organs of state the ability to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic by making regulations and issuing directions for the purpose of:

1. Assisting and protecting the public;
2. Providing relief to the public;
3. Protecting property;
4. Preventing or combatting disruption; or
5. Dealing with the destructive and other effects of COVID-19.

Regulations have been passed in terms of the Disaster Management Act, details and implications of some of these regulations are set out below:



## Transport Regulations

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Fikile Mbalula, Minister of Transport, introduced international travel regulations to:

- Prohibit the entry of foreign nationals through certain designated ports of entry and the prohibition of certain persons from disembarking at sea ports.
- Provide hygiene control at designated airports and sterilisation facilities at ports.
- Implement tracking, tracing and monitoring systems at certain airports and sea ports.
- Prohibiting mass gatherings in and around airports and sea ports.

[These regulations were repealed (i.e. cancelled) on the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2020 as they seem to have been replaced by the Department of Home Affairs regulations issued on the same day.]

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Fikile Mbalula introduced regulations in regard to public transport for the purpose of:

- Improved hygiene control and disinfection facilities on all public vehicles and at public transport facilities including ranks, terminals and train stations.
- Implementation of a monitoring and enforcement system in all public transport facilities.
- These measures include sanitising vehicles before pick up and after drop off of passengers, provision of disinfection information, drivers and marshals wearing masks etc.
- Banning long distance and interprovincial transport services and the use of busses except for the purposes of transporting passengers rendering essential services (with a further restriction to operate only from 05H00 to 9H00 and again from 16H00 to 20H00).
- Limiting the number of passengers a licensed vehicle can carry as follows:
  - If your vehicle is licensed to carry up to 4 passengers it is only permitted to carry 1 passenger.
  - A minibus licensed to carry up to 8 passengers is only permitted to carry a maximum of 3 passengers.
  - All minibuses must reduce seating capacity by 50%.
  - All public transport operators must put in place and adhere to social distancing.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Fikile Mbalula introduced regulations in regard to:

- Cross-border road transport in terms of which cross-border road passenger transport is prohibited (cross-border freight movement is still permitted).
- Railway operators in terms of which operators are required to develop COVID-19 management plans, implement health awareness campaigns, implement hygiene screening and disinfection control measures etc. All long-distance rail services, both public and private are prohibited (this includes Shosholozha Meyl, Premier



Class, the Blue Train and Rovos Rail). All commuter rail services are prohibited (this includes Metrorail and the Gautrain).

- Air services in terms of which all international and domestic passenger flights are prohibited. Restrictions have been placed on air cargo and additional measures are required for improved hygiene, disinfection and control at all international airports. (A further regulation on the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2020 amended the ports of entry in respect of air cargo.)



## Disaster Management Regulations

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, introduced regulations to:

- Mobilise the defence force to prevent, limit, contain, combat and manage the spread of COVID-19.
- Release resources and personnel to render emergency services, make funding available, shift funding and receive donor funding.
- Prevent gatherings of more than 100 people.
- Compel people that are confirmed as having COVID-19 to submit to medical examination, isolation or quarantine.
- Make quarantine facilities available.
- Close all schools and care facilities from 18 March 2020 to 15 April 2020.
- Prohibit members of the public from attending detention facilities, holding cells, military detention facilities and child and youth care shelters etc.
- Restrict the access to consumption of liquor at premises such as shebeens, restaurants etc. to no more than 50 people at a time and to limit trading hours to 09H00 to 18H00 (13H00 on Sundays and public holidays).
- Prevent the granting of special event liquor licenses.
- Empower the Minister of Health, Minister of Justice, Minister of Basic and Higher Education, Minister of Police, Minister of Transport and Minister of Social Development to issue directions to prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19.
- Empower the Minister of Trade and Industry to issue directions to protect consumers from excessive, unfair, unreasonable or unjust pricing and maintain security and availability of goods and services during the state of disaster.
- Empower any minister to issue directions to disseminate information about and dealing with COVID-19, taking steps to prevent escalation of the disaster and taking steps to get international assistance.
- Make it a criminal offence (liable for a fine and/or imprisonment) for failing to adhere to the regulations, falsely representing that they are infected with COVID-19, making a false statement regarding someone's COVID-19 status, intentionally exposing another person to COVID-19 (offence includes assault, attempted murder or murder).

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2020 Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma introduced regulations to deal with the escalation of the COVID-19 virus, including the 21 day lockdown announced by the President on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2020.

The purpose of these further regulations is to empower Local Government, Mayors and Traditional Leadership to implement measures in regard to the provision of water and sanitation services, hygiene, education, waste management, isolation and quarantine, monitoring and enforcement etc.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2020 Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma supplemented the disaster management regulations to provide:

- A person that is confirmed as having contracted COVID-19 or are suspected of having contracted COVID-19 or who has been in contact with a person who is a carrier of COVID-19 may not refuse to be submitted to a medical examination, admission to a health facility or quarantine or isolation or submit to mandatory prophylaxis, treatment, isolation or quarantine to prevent transmission.
- Isolation and quarantine facilities must be established in each province as the need arises.
- Restriction on the movement of people and goods for the 21 day lockdown as follows:
  - Every person is confined to their place of residence, with the exception of performing an essential service, getting essential goods, collecting a social grant, getting essential, life-saving or chronic medical attention.
  - Every gathering is banned (except for funerals where a maximum of 50 people may attend. Night vigils are prohibited.).
  - Movement between provinces is prohibited.
  - Movement between metropolitan and district areas is prohibited.
  - All businesses must cease operations (except manufacturing, supply or provision of essential goods or services).
  - Retail shops and shopping malls must to be closed (except where essential goods are sold and the store must put in place controls to ensure that customers keep a distance of 1 m<sup>2</sup> from each other and that directions regarding hygienic conditions are adhered to).
  - Retail stores selling essential goods are prohibited from selling other goods.
  - Any place not involved in the provision of essential goods or services must remain closed to all persons for the duration of the 21 day lockdown.
  - The head of an essential service company must determine the staff and services needed during the 21 day lockdown and the essential service staff must be designated in writing.
  - All public places must be closed including religious, cultural, sporting, entertainment, recreational and exhibition centres, parks, flea markets, nightclubs, casinos etc. Hotels, game lodges and holiday resorts may remain open to the extent that tourists are required to be confined in these establishments.
  - All persons performing essential services or obtaining essential goods or getting medical attention may be subject to screening for COVID-19.
  - All borders to the country are closed except for the transportation of fuel and essential goods.



- Tourists who entered the country before the 21 day lockdown and remain in the country must stay at their temporary place of residence and may be subject to COVID-19 screening and quarantining or isolated if needed.
- All commuter transport services are prohibited. This includes passenger rail, bus, taxi, e-hailing, sea and air transport. The only exception is for providing an essential service, getting essential goods, getting medical attention or collecting a grant. In such cases the vehicle may not carry more than 50% of its licence capacity and COVID-19 hygiene measures must be implemented.
- Employers must make provision for the travel of employees who are providing an essential service.
- During the 21 day lockdown the state can evacuate people, set up temporary quarantine and self-isolation sites.



## Trade and Industry Regulations

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Ebrahim Patel, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, introduced regulations to amend the Competition Act in respect of Health Care to:

- Exempt health care facilities (facilities established for the diagnosis, treatment or care of individuals) and health care funders (medical schemes, medical administrators, managed health care organisations and health care insurers) from section 4 (restrictive horizontal practices) and section 5 (restrictive vertical practices) of the Act.
- Promote concerted conduct to prevent an escalation of COVID-19.
- Promote access to health care, preventing exploitation of patients and enabling sharing of health care facilities, management of capacity and reduction of prices.
- Exempt agreements in the health care sector from the application of the sections 4 and 5 of the Act if they are undertaken at the request of and in coordination with the Department of Health with the purpose of responding to COVID-19.

These regulations are intended to encourage co-ordination and communication between hospitals and health care facilities, medical suppliers, medical specialists, radiologists, pathologists and laboratories, pharmacies and health care funders in the allocation of patients, the purchase of consumables and pharmaceuticals, the co-ordination and allocation of medical staff, transfer of nurses, standard of care protocols, transferring medical supplies and equipment etc.

The regulations are also intended to encourage co-operation and agreement between the public and private sector and with the oversight of the Department of Health to reduce the costs of diagnosis, tests and treatment of COVID-19.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Ebrahim Patel introduced regulations in respect of Consumer Goods to:

- Promote concerted conduct to protect consumers and customers from unconscionable, unfair, unreasonable and just or improper commercial practices during the COVID-19 disaster.
- Prohibit price increases and mark ups under the Consumer Protection Act relative to the 3-month period before 1 March 2020.
- Require suppliers to develop and implement measures to ensure the equitable distribution of certain goods and to maintain adequate stocks of such goods. These measures include limiting the number of items that a consumer can buy.
- Introduce fines in terms of the Competition Act and the Consumer Protection Act of up to R1 million, up to 10% of turnover and imprisonment for 12 months.
- The goods and services covered by this regulation relate to:
  - Basic food and consumer items;
  - Emergency products and services;





- Medical and hygiene supplies; and
- Emergency clean-up of products and services.
- The specific goods are toilet paper, hand sanitiser, facial masks, disinfectant cleaners, surgical gloves, surgical masks, disinfectant wipes, antiseptic liquids, all-purpose cleaner, baby formula, disposable nappies, bleach, cooking oils, wheat flour, rice, maize meal, pasta, sugar, long-life milk, canned and frozen vegetables, canned, frozen and fresh meat, chicken or fish and bottled water.
- The specific services are private medical services relating to the testing, prevention and treatment of COVID-19.

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2020, Ebrahim Patel introduced regulations to amend the Competition Act in respect of the Banking Sector to:

- Exempt the banks, the Banking Association of South Africa and the Payments Association of South Africa from the application of section 4 (restrictive horizontal practices) and section 5 (restrictive vertical practices) of the Competitions Act to promote concerted conduct and enable the banking sector to minimise the negative impact on businesses and individuals during the period of national disaster and to implement agreements for the continued operation of payment systems.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Ebrahim Patel introduced regulations to amend the Competition Act in respect of the Retail Property Sector to:

- Exempt a category of agreements or practices between retail tenants and retail property landlords from section 4 (restrictive horizontal practices) and section 5 (restrictive vertical practices) of the Act, promote concerted conduct and enable the retail property sector to minimise the negative impact on retailers during the period of national disaster and be in a position to continue normal operations beyond the national disaster.
- Retail property landlords are regarded as businesses involved in the supply of rentable space in the retail sector such as retail shopping centres. The category may include real estate investment trust companies, property developers who own or operate retail shopping centres and other intermediaries through whom rental space is facilitated.
- A retail tenant is regarded as a firm which is a retailer of goods or services that leases retail property from a retail landlord and is established under the laws of South Africa and whose place of effective management is within South Africa.
- The regulations exempt agreements between retail tenants and retail property landlords from the application of sections 4 and 5 of the Act if the agreements are concluded in co-ordination with the DTI and are for the sole purpose of responding to the COVID-19 disaster.
- The agreements or practices must be in respect of:



- Payment holidays and/or rental discounts for tenants;
- Limitations on the eviction of the tenants;
- This suspension or adjustment to lease agreement clauses that restrict the designated retail tenants from undertaking reasonable measures required to protect viability during the national disaster. (This seems to suggest amendments to an agreement to allow a tenant to do something that would otherwise not be permitted in terms of the lease or to release them from something that they should be doing in terms of the lease.)
- To qualify for an exemption, the agreements must extend to all retail tenants in the designated retail lines (unless otherwise authorised by the Minister or the Competition Commission). (Practically, this suggested that, if Growthpoint, for example, want to offer a payment holiday to Pick 'n Pay, they must offer the same payment holiday to their other retail tenants in the sector.)
- The retail property landlord and retail property tenants who participate in any agreements or practices must keep the minutes of meetings held and written records of such agreements or practices.
- The designated trading lines for retail tenants are:
  - Clothing, footwear and home textile retailers (e.g. all forms of wearable garments and home textile products, like sheets, towels and blankets);
  - Personal care services (e.g. hairdressers, health and beauty salons); and
  - Restaurants (businesses that prepare and serve food and drinks to customers).

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Ebrahim Patel issued regulations to amend the Competitions Act in regard to the "hotel industry" (i.e. all forms of business providing short-term accommodation and other services to the public) to:

- Exempt a category of agreements or practices between the hotel industry from section 4 (restrictive horizontal practices) and section 5 (restrictive vertical practices) of the Act and co-ordination with the Department of Health and Department of Tourism.
- Identify and provide facilities for the accommodation of persons placed under quarantine.
- Permit the industry to communicate with each other in relation to capacities and utilisation of accommodation of persons placed in quarantine.
- Put in place measures for the reduction of costs in providing accommodation for persons placed in quarantine.

The above measures must be taken in discussion with and agreements concluded must be authorised by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Tourism.

Parties participating in any agreements or practices in terms of the regulation must keep minutes of the meetings held and keep written records of any agreements or practices.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Ebrahim Patel issued regulations to amend the International Trade Administration Act regarding export permits on products such as hand sanitiser and facemasks.



## Department of Labour Regulations

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2020, Vuyo Mafata, the Compensation Commissioner issued a notice regarding compensation for occupationally acquired COVID-19.

Occupationally acquired COVID-19 is regarded to have taken place in a previously COVID-19 free individual following exposure to confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the workplace or after an official trip to high risk countries or areas.

The notice sets out:

- The conditions under which a COVID-19 diagnosis will be relied on.
- Very high exposure to risk occupations (e.g. health care workers, lab personnel etc.).
- High exposure to risk occupations (e.g. health care delivery staff, mortuary workers etc.).
- Medium exposure risk occupations (e.g. workers exposed to travellers).
- Low exposure risk occupations (e.g. workers that have minimal contact with the public).

The notice provides details of the benefits available for temporary disablement, recommended self-quarantine, confirmed cases, permanent disablement, medical aid and death benefits.

The notice also sets out the requirements for reporting, submission and processing of claims.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Themelani Nxesi, the Minister of Employment and Labour issued a directive called the COVID-19 Temporary Employee/Employer Relief Scheme (C19 TERS).

The preamble of the directive states that during the 21 day lockdown period employees are compelled to take **leave**, which is not out of choice. Employers are **encouraged** to continue to pay employees, but where this is not economically possible employees may claim a special benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

In terms of the directive:

- Should an employer as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic close its operations for 3 months or less and suffer financial loss, the company qualifies for a COVID-19 temporary relief benefit.

- The benefit is de-linked from the UIF's normal benefits – as such the normal rule that for every 4 days worked the employee accumulates one day credit and the maximum credit days payable being 365 days for every 4 years will not apply.
- The benefits will only pay for the cost of salary for the employees during the temporary closure of the business.
- The salary benefits will be capped to a maximum of R17,712 per month per employee and an employee will be paid in terms of the income replacement rate sliding scale (25%-60%) as provided in the Unemployment Insurance Act.
- If when applying the income replacement sliding scale, an employee's income falls below the minimum wage of the applicable sector the employee will be paid a replacement income equal to the minimum wage of such sector.
- Qualifying employees will receive a benefit calculated in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act (sections 12 and 13), provided that the employee will not get a benefit less than the sector minimum wage.
- For a company to qualify for the temporary financial relief in terms of the directive it must:
  - Be registered with UIF;
  - Comply with the application procedure for relief under the scheme; and
  - Have closed directly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The directive also provides for illness benefits and procedures, as follows:

- Employees quarantined for 14 days due to COVID-19 qualify.
- Both the employer and the employee must submit confirmation letters with the application that the employee is/was in an agreed precautionary self-quarantine for 14 days.
- If an employee is quarantining for more than 14 days a medical certificate must be submitted.
- Employers apply for the benefit by reporting their closure by email to [covid19fers@labour.gov.za](mailto:covid19fers@labour.gov.za) and following the process set out in the automatic email reply.
- Employers are required to submit letters of authority from the company and a signed agreement between the employer or bargaining council and the Unemployment Insurance Fund.



## Department of Home Affairs Regulations

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Dr P A Motsoaledi, the Minister of Home Affairs issued regulations in terms of which:

- In respect of all foreigners (except those who are in the country before the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2020) temporary residence visas for foreigners from high risk countries, were withdrawn.
- Foreigners from high risk countries or who travelled through high risk countries who entered the country after the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 are required to report immediately to a medical practitioner.
- Visa exemptions for high risk countries were withdrawn with effect from the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2020.
- A foreigner from a high risk country or who transported through a high risk country after the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 may not be granted a visa (or a transit visa).
- During the National State of Disaster no visa applications will be granted to persons from high risk countries (unless such person is not ordinarily resident in the high risk country).
- A foreigner who has been in, or departed from, or transited through a high risk country since the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 may not be admitted into South Africa.
- A South African citizen or permanent resident (or transiting member of a neighbouring country) who departed from or transited through a high risk country since the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 must on arrival in South Africa, report immediately to a medical practitioner and must be referred to isolation or quarantine.
- A foreigner who is inside the South Africa during the National State of Disaster and who entered the country since the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 from or through a high risk country may be subject to examination by a medical practitioner prior to departure and may not return to the country from a high risk country.
- Foreigners in the country during the National State of Disaster are entitled to visa concessions to extend their stay.
- Airline crew who departed from or transited through a high risk country since the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 may be required to submit to medical examination.
- Accredited diplomats may be permitted to travel through OR Tambo or Cape Town International airports, subject to extensive health assessment.
- All South African citizens and permanent residents must during the National State of Disaster refrain from non-essential travel to high risk countries and exercise caution in relation to any other travel outside South Africa.
- The majority of the country's ports of entry are closed.
- Overriding the above, **during the period of the national lockdown:**
  - no foreigner will be issued with a visa, no person will be allowed entry into or transfer through or depart from South Africa; and
  - all ports of entry will be closed.



## Department of Justice and Correctional Services Regulations and Chief Justice

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng, issued a directive to prevent and curb the spread of COVID-19 in the court to precincts. This included restricted access to the courts, limiting court access to people with a material interest in the case, such as lawyers, witnesses etc. The directive also permits audio visual facilities to be used for the postponement of cases.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Ronald Lamola, Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, in consultation with the Chief Justice, passed regulations to apply **during the lock down period**, as follows:

- Only people with a material interest in a case (lawyers, litigants, witnesses, media etc.) are permitted within a court precinct and subject at all times to social distancing.
- Entry into court is only permitted in regard to urgent and essential matters.
- The number of people entering into court precincts will be limited by court management and security officials to enforce social distancing.
- Foreign nationals who entered the country a week before the declaration of the National State of Disaster will not be allowed to enter the court precinct unless they have undergone screening and found not to be infected with COVID-19.
- Persons who have been in contact with or exposed to persons from high risk countries will not be allowed to enter the court precinct during the lock down period.
- Foreign language interpreters required during the lock down period must be sourced from the province in which the case is heard and audio visual equipment must be used where any interpreters cannot be found in the province.
- Audio visual measures must be used to remand cases.
- All criminal trials enrolled during the lock down period must be postponed unless the interests of justice will be served and special arrangements have been made with the judicial officers.
- Awaiting trial prisoners will not be brought to court unless for a first appearance or bail application, or where special arrangements have been made.
- All cases where children are detained in a child youth care centre must be remanded in absentia.
- An accused person arrested for a petty offence must be released and warned to appear in court on a future date.
- Police officials and prosecutors must where necessary fix bail and issue warnings.
- All criminal court cases where accused persons are not in jail will not be placed on the court roll during the lockdown.
- In regard to civil court cases, those that are not identified as urgent or essential will not be placed on the court roll during the lock down period. Hearings may be held via teleconference and video conference at the discretion of the Heads of Court.



- All time limits imposed by any rules of court are suspended during the period of the National State of Disaster and will recommence thereafter. Any return date of an application (with some exceptions) are similarly postponed during the lock down period and are extended by up to 1 month.
- Service of process and execution of writs by sheriffs is limited to those that are essential (e.g. orders relating to COVID-19, domestic violence protection orders, harassment orders, matters that will prescribe etc.)
- All evictions and attachment orders are suspended for the period of the lockdown.
- Restrictions are placed on the operation of the Masters office for the administration of Estate and Family Law Services.
- All courts will be subject to deep cleansing and sanitisation according to the direction of the Minister of Health and people entering courts will be subject to question and answer in regards to travel and COVID-19 status.





## Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services Regulations

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, Stella Ndabeni-Abrahams, Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies issued regulations to ensure the smooth operation of the electronic communications industry as an essential service during the National State of Disaster. In regard to the dissemination of information, the regulations provide:

- That broadcasting services must receive and disseminate public information regarding the national effort to combat the spread of COVID-19 in all official languages and sign language.
- Electronic communication service licensees and electronic communications network service licensees with access to radio frequency spectrums, must make their platforms available for streaming public announcements.
- Electronic communication service licensees, OTTs and ISPs that provide linear and non-linear services are required to remove fake news related to COVID-19 from their platforms immediately after it is identified as such. (Fake news = statements with the intention to deceive.)
- All Internet sites operating with a .za DNA top level domain name must have a landing page with a visible link to [www.sacoronavirus.co.za](http://www.sacoronavirus.co.za).

In regard to the availability of communications and digital services the regulations provide:

- All service providers of electronic communication networks and services must ensure continued service provision.
- All service providers of electronic communication networks must, when requested to do so, deploy temporary electronic communication networks and services in areas identified by the relevant Ministers.
- For the purpose of easing network upgrades related to COVID-19, a licensed entity can seek approval to deploy infrastructure without delay. (This could include temporary deferment of wayleaves and the payment of fees.)
- No access fee may be charged by property owners to any electronic communication network service licensees where such facilities are non-intrusive and do not constitute a cost to the property owner. (Reasonable access fees can be charged when access is intrusive.)
- All licensees must submit reports of new infrastructure and network facilities installed during the period of the National State of Disaster.
- During the period of the National State of Disaster the authority must prioritise the regulatory framework applicable to the management and licensing of radio frequency spectrum to enable implementation on an urgent basis.
- To the extent possible the authority must relax spectrum regulations to enable temporary licensing of all available spectrum bands including the unassigned high demand spectrum for the duration of the National State of Disaster.



- The temporary assignment of the unassigned high demand frequency spectrum must be focused on licensees that are able to implement and use the undersigned frequency.

The regulations provide further:

- That electronic communication network services and electronic communication service licensees and the South African post office must provide location based services in collaboration with the relevant authorities to track and trace individuals to assist with the combatting and spread of COVID-19.
- Electronic communication service licensees must provide zero rated access to local education content websites.
- Audio visual services (especially the broadcasting service licensees) must increase their educational programs to support awareness of COVID-19 and must support the health sector with programming and public announcements related to COVID-19.
- Electronic communication service licensees and electronic communications network service licensees with access to high demand spectrum must make available connectivity to 104 district virtual classroom platforms with minimum speed of 10Mbps to support virtual teaching during the National State of Disaster and must zero rate all COVID-19 sites identified by the Department of Health.
- All fibre-owning SOEs must make their excess capacity available for the connection of key government installations and SMMEs to ensure business continuity during the National State of Disaster.
- Licensed entities are not allowed to effect price increases nor perform mobile number portability during the National State of Disaster.

