TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SERVICE PROVIDER FOR ASSESSMENT TO SELECT A SUITABLE NUCLEAR LIABILITY CONVENTION FOR SOUTH AFRICA FOR A PERIOD OF TEN (10) WEEKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE) is responsible for developing energy policy and ensuring the safe, equitable, and sustainable development of energy resources in South Africa. Part of the mandate of the DEE includes the administration of the Nuclear Energy Policy (2008) and other nuclear-related legislation, as well as the management of international nuclear obligations of South Africa. The DEE is the designated national competent authority responsible for nuclear energy policy, nuclear safety oversight, and international nuclear cooperation.

1.2 South Africa currently operates the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) in Cape Town, the only commercial nuclear power station on the African continent, operated by Eskom. The South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Necsa) sustains substantial capabilities in nuclear research, isotope production, fuel fabrication, and radioactive waste management. Medical and industrial applications of radioactive materials are prevalent across the country and are regulated by the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR). These activities collectively give rise to potential nuclear liability exposures that require a robust, internationally harmonised legal framework.

1.3 International nuclear liability regimes have been established to ensure adequate compensation for victims of nuclear incidents and to provide a harmonised legal framework governing third-party liability. The primary international instruments available include: the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (1963) and its 1997 Protocol; the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC, 1997, entered into force 2015); the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960) and its 2004 Protocol; the Brussels Supplementary Convention (BSC, 1963); and the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris

Convention (1988). These conventions share common principles of strict and exclusive operator liability, mandatory financial security, prescribed compensation limits, and defined jurisdictional rules.

1.4 South Africa has not yet acceded to any of the international nuclear liability conventions. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) does generally encourage Member States to consider becoming a party to nuclear liability convention(s). In addition, IAEA General Conference Resolution GC(63)/RES/7, adopted in September 2019, similarly encourages Member States to join international nuclear liability instruments with a view to establishing a global nuclear liability regime.

1.5 Since 2013, various studies and stakeholder consultations have been undertaken by the Department to assess the merits of accession to an international nuclear liability convention. The then-Department of Energy (DoE) commissioned a comprehensive study in 2013 to evaluate the requirements and implications of accession to the Vienna Convention or the CSC. That study reviewed the applicable international nuclear liability conventions, conducted an initial gap analysis of South Africa's domestic legal framework against the 1999 NNR Act, outlined a 10-step accession process, and made recommendations on legislative alignment and financial provisions. The findings of this study provide the baseline for the present assessment.

1.6 Stakeholder consultations were also conducted with the relevant stakeholders with the objective of informing the need for accession to the most suitable convention, given its unique capacity to establish treaty relations among states party to the Convention(s).

1.7 The National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024 introduced an expanded definition of 'nuclear damage', updated liability provisions under sections 29–32 of the Act, and revised financial security requirements. These amendments create an amended domestic legal framework that must be assessed for compatibility and alignment with the applicable international conventions prior to any accession decision.

1.8 One of the issues raised regarding the accession to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC), is that, while the National Nuclear Regulator Act satisfies the strict liability requirement under Article 2.1(a) of the CSC Annex, two areas to be assessed are: (i) whether the Act provides for the indemnification of persons other than the operator liable for nuclear damage, as required by Article 2.1(b) of the Annex; and (ii) whether the financial security level required for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant under Government Notice No. R.1342 (SDR 367 million) is adequate even though it appears to be less than the minimum SDR 1,000 million threshold required for a civil nuclear power plant under Article 2.1(c) of the Annex. Additionally, as South Africa is party neither to the Vienna Convention nor to the Paris Convention, it would be required to make a declaration of compliance under Article XIX.1 of the CSC as a condition of accession. The study should indicate how these issues can be addressed for South Africa to accede to a nuclear liability convention (in this case, the CSC).

1.9 Against this background, the DEE requires a suitable service provider to submit proposals for a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment to identify and recommend the most suitable international nuclear liability convention for South Africa to accede to, in accordance with IAEA guidelines and the nuclear policy and legal framework of South Africa.

2. CONTRACT PERIOD

2.1 The duration of this project is 10 weeks after the signing of a contract by the successful service provider. The General Conditions of the Contract will also apply to the project.

3. OBJECTIVE

3.1 The objective of this project is to appoint a service provider to conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify and recommend the most suitable international nuclear liability convention for South Africa to accede to, in

accordance with IAEA guidelines and nuclear policy, legislative framework of South Africa, and international obligations.

3.2 The service provider shall be required to:

3.2.1 Update and validate the 2015 DoE Consolidated Study's review of all applicable international nuclear liability conventions, focusing on developments since 2015 and compatibility with the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024.

3.2.2 Update the 2015 DoE Consolidated Study's gap analysis of South Africa's nuclear liability legal and regulatory framework to reflect the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024 and the specific issues identified in section 1.8.

3.2.3 Conduct a Multi-Criteria Assessment (MCA) of the conventions using a structured, weighted scoring matrix based on defined legal, financial, policy, social, and risk-based criteria relevant to South Africa's context.

3.2.4 Assess the financial implications of accession to each convention in terms of contingent state liabilities, required adjustments to current financial security arrangements.

3.2.5 Evaluate South Africa's international obligations and the other considerations relating to accession, including the recommendations of the IAEA, INLEX guidance, and alignment considerations with neighbouring and partner states.

3.2.6 Prepare a comprehensive assessment report with a clear, evidence-based recommendation of the most suitable nuclear liability convention for South Africa, together with a proposed implementation roadmap for accession.

4. SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 The service provider shall conduct the assessment to select a suitable nuclear liability convention for South Africa following a structured four-stage methodology, as set out below. The service provider is expected to conduct the assessment in accordance with IAEA guidelines on nuclear liability, including the recommendations of the IAEA International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX), and in alignment with the nuclear policy objectives of South Africa.

Stage 1: Review of International Nuclear Liability Conventions

4.2 The 2015 DoE Consolidated Study (Department of Energy, 2015) conducted a comprehensive review of all applicable international nuclear liability conventions. Instead, the service provider shall update and validate the findings of the 2015 study to reflect developments since 2015, including the entry into force of the CSC (2015), new state accessions, updated IAEA guidance, and the implications of the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024 for accession position for South Africa. The updated review shall cover the following instruments:

4.2.1 The Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (1963) and the Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (1997), including analysis of the expanded definition of nuclear damage, increased liability limits, extended geographical scope, and the 30-year time limitation period.

4.2.2 The Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC, 1997), including analysis of the supplementary international fund mechanism, the requirement for contracting states to provide contingent contributions (assessed at SDR 1,815,320.00 million for South Africa), and the ability of the convention to create treaty relations among states party to differing regimes.

4.2.3 The Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988, entered into force 1992), including its function as a legal bridge linking contracting parties under both regimes and its role in avoiding conflicts from simultaneous application.

4.3 For each instrument, the service provider shall confirm and update the 2015 DoE Consolidated Study assessment of the following key provisions, highlighting any changes or developments since 2015:

4.3.1 Principles of liability: strict/exclusive operator liability, legal channeling, and state liability as insurer of last resort.

4.3.2 Minimum and maximum liability limits and the financial security obligations of the operator and the state.

4.3.3 Definition of nuclear damage and the scope of compensable damage (personal injury, property, environmental damage, economic loss, preventive measures).

4.3.4 Geographic scope and the treatment of transboundary nuclear damage.

4.3.5 Jurisdictional rules: exclusive jurisdiction of competent courts and enforcement of judgments across contracting states.

4.3.6 Time limits for filing claims and the prescription rules applicable to latent damage.

4.3.7 Membership and the geographic distribution of contracting states, including proximity to South Africa and regional coverage.

4.3.8 Governance, amendment procedures, and the role of the IAEA or OECD-NEA as depositary/administering organization.

4.3.9 Entry into force requirements and any conditions precedent to accession.

4.3.10 Compatibility of each instrument with the existing and amended South African domestic nuclear liability framework.

Stage 2: South African Legal Framework and Gap Analysis

4.4 The 2015 DoE Consolidated Study conducted an initial gap analysis of South Africa's domestic nuclear liability legal framework against the pre-2024 version of the National Nuclear Regulator Act. The service provider shall update and extend that gap analysis to reflect the legislative changes introduced by the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024 and the specific issues identified section 1.8. The updated gap analysis shall address the following:

4.4.1 A detailed review of the National Nuclear Regulator Act (Act No. 47 of 1999) as amended by the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024, with particular attention to sections 29–32 governing nuclear liability, the expanded definition of 'nuclear damage', and the strict liability provisions applicable to license holders.

4.4.2 Analysis of the Financial Security Regulations and the 2004 Financial Security Notice (as revised) to assess the adequacy of current financial security requirements relative to the liability limits prescribed by each convention.

4.4.3 Identification of gaps between South African domestic liability framework and the requirements of each convention, including gaps in liability amounts, coverage of

environmental damage, transboundary damage provisions, and jurisdictional rules.

4.4.4 Assessment of the legislative and regulatory framework to enable accession to each convention, including any amendments to the regulations associated with the National Nuclear Regulator Act.

4.4.5 Provide a view on the existing nuclear liability insurance and financial security arrangements for nuclear license holders in South Africa and their adequacy relative to the minimum standards of each convention.

4.4.6 Analysis of the constitutional, administrative law, and international law implications of accession, including the treaty-making and ratification process under the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

4.4.7 Specific assessment of South African compliance with Article 2.1(b) of the Annex to the CSC regarding indemnification provisions: analysis of whether the National Nuclear Regulator Act provides for the indemnification of persons other than the operator liable for nuclear damage, identification of the precise legislative gap, and specification of the amendments required to the regulatory framework to satisfy this requirement.

4.4.8 Specific assessment of South African compliance with Article 2.1(c) of the Annex to the CSC regarding minimum financial security requirements: analysis of the adequacy of the financial security level prescribed for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant under Government Notice No. R.1342 (currently SDR 367 million) against the minimum threshold of SDR 1,000 million required for a civil nuclear power plant under the CSC Annex, and identification of the regulatory and legislative amendments required to the Government Notice to address this shortfall.

4.4.9 Assessment of the requirements and process for a declaration of compliance under Article XIX.1 of the CSC, which is required where a state has acceded to neither the Vienna Convention nor the Paris Convention: evaluation of the conditions that must be satisfied, identification of the outstanding compliance steps, and recommendation of the process for making such a declaration, including verification that all Annex requirements have been met through the required legislative and regulatory amendments.

Stage 3: Multi-Criteria Assessment and Stakeholder Consultations

4.5 The service provider shall conduct a structured Multi-Criteria Assessment (MCA) of the international nuclear liability conventions using a weighted scoring matrix to evaluate each instrument against defined criteria relevant to South Africa's context. The MCA shall encompass the following:

4.5.1 Development of an MCA framework with a weighted scoring matrix, covering at minimum the following criteria: (i) legal alignment with South Africa's existing framework; (ii) financial implications and state liability exposure; (iii) policy alignment with the Nuclear Energy Policy and national energy objectives; (iv) international standing and global coverage of the convention; (v) risk profile and adequacy of compensation limits; and (vi) implementation feasibility and timeline.

4.5.2 Application of the MCA framework to each of the instruments identified in Stage 1, with a detailed scoring rationale for each criterion.

4.5.3 Assessment of the socio-economic and financial costs and benefits of accession to each convention, including the impact on the nuclear procurement process under any future Nuclear New Build Programme (NNBP) and the implications for the liability risk profile in nuclear infrastructure procurement.

4.5.4 Analysis of the geopolitical and reputational implications of accession or non-accession.

4.5.5 Assessment of the implications of the supplementary international fund mechanism of the CSC, including South Africa's potential contingent contribution obligations (SDR 1,815,320.00 million per assessment) and the obligation to provide public funds up to the equivalent of SDR 300 million to compensate for nuclear damage.

Stage 4: Recommendation and Implementation Roadmap

4.6 The service provider shall, based on the outputs of Stages 1–3, prepare a clear, evidence-based recommendation identifying the most suitable international nuclear liability convention for South Africa to accede to, together with a proposed implementation roadmap building on the 10-step accession framework outlined

in the 2015 DoE Consolidated Study. The recommendation shall address the following:

4.6.1 A clear recommendation of the most suitable nuclear liability convention, with a detailed justification based on the MCA findings and the gap analysis.

4.6.2 A proposed accession roadmap setting out the steps required for South Africa to accede to the recommended convention, including: (i) the treaty-making and ratification process; (ii) any required legislative or regulatory amendments; (iii) financial security adjustments; (iv) intergovernmental coordination with National Treasury, DIRCO, and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; and (v) IAEA notification and depositary procedures.

4.6.3 Recommendations on the establishment of a Nuclear Claims Tribunal or competent court arrangements as required by the convention, and any amendments to the related legislation.

4.6.4 A proposed legislative amendment schedule and implementation milestones, responsible government Departments.

4.6.5 Identification of any bilateral or multilateral nuclear cooperation implications arising from the accession recommendation, including engagement with the IAEA and partner states.

4.6.6 Recommend specific legislative amendments to address the issues related to compliance with Article 2.1(b) of the Annex to the CSC, specifically to introduce indemnification provisions for persons other than the operator liable for nuclear damage, as required to satisfy the accession conditions.

4.6.7 Recommend specific regulatory amendments to address the any financial security shortfall identified under Article 2.1(c) of the Annex to the CSC: specifically, propose amendments to Government Notice No. R.1342 to raise the financial security level required for the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant from SDR 367 million to the minimum SDR 1,000 million threshold, including any associated regulations.

4.6.8 Advise on the declaration of compliance to be made under Article XIX.1 of the CSC (required because South Africa is party neither to the Vienna Convention nor to the Paris Convention), including the precise conditions that must be

satisfied, the process and depositary procedures for making such a declaration, and a sequenced plan confirming that all legislative and regulatory amendments required to satisfy the Annex have been enacted prior to the lodging of the declaration.

5. DELIVERABLES OR PROJECT OUTPUT AND OUTCOMES

5.1 Deliverable 1 (Inception Report): detailed work plan, stakeholder engagement plan, research and data collection methodology, and project schedule (Week 1 from appointment).

5.2 Deliverable 2 (Draft Assessment Report): output of Stages 1 and 2, including the updated review of international nuclear liability conventions (building on the 2015 DoE Consolidated Study) and the updated South African legal framework gap analysis reflecting the National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Act 26 of 2024, with preliminary findings (Week 5 from appointment).

5.3 Deliverable 3 (Final Draft Assessment Report): incorporating Stage 3 Multi-Criteria Assessment outputs, MCA scoring matrix, and preliminary recommendation with draft implementation roadmap (Week 8 from appointment).

5.4 Deliverable 4 (Final Assessment Report): incorporating all DEE review comments and stakeholder inputs; final recommendation with full accession implementation roadmap and proposed legislative amendment schedule, in both print-ready and digital format (Week 10 from appointment).

5.5

Turnaround time of seven (07) calendar days for departmental review and comment to be adhered to.

Accurate weekly progress reporting and invoicing must be adhered to.

6. EVALUATION CRITERIA

This bid will be evaluated in the following stages: functionality, administrative compliance and point scoring system.

6.1 Gate 01 - Functionality

Bidders will be scored in terms of the functional requirements indicated in the table below. The corresponding points and weightings will be used to calculate the overall score a bidder has achieved. The minimum threshold for this bid is **70%**. Bidders who score less than **70%** will be disqualified. Only bidders that score **70%** or more will be considered further.

No.	Evaluation criteria	Points	Weight
1.	**Company experience** 1.1. Service providers must have experience in projects related to review of legislative frameworks related to liabilities, regulatory, or governance. (Proof of contactable referees indicating successful execution of similar completed projects must be provided, including description of service and duration required)	10 years or more = 5 points 6 to 09 years = 4 points 5 years = 3 points 2 to 4 years = 2 points 1 year or less = 1 point No experience = 0 points	**20** 20

No.	Evaluation criteria	Points	Weight
2.	**TEAM LEADER AND TEAM MEMBERS QUALIFICATION:** **TEAM LEADER QUALIFICATIONS:** 2.1 Team Leader must possess a SAQA recognized qualification in International Law, Nuclear Law, Public Law, or Nuclear Engineering. (Proof of certified certificates must be attached) **TEAM MEMBERS** 2.2 Team member(s) must possess a SAQA recognized qualification in Nuclear Law. (Proof of certified certificates must be attached)	NQF 10 = 5 points NQF 9 = 4 points NQF 8 = 3 points NQF 7 = 2 points NQF 6 or below = 1 point No qualification = 0 points NQF 9 or higher = 5 points NQF 8 = 4 points NQF 7 = 3 points NQF 6 = 2 points NQF 5 or below = 1 point No qualification = 0 points	**30** 20 10
	TEAM LEADER AND TEAM MEMBERS EXPERIENCE **TEAM LEADER EXPERIENCE:** 2.3 Team Leader must have experience in any of liability law or public law, or governance/ policy/ legal reviews.	Seven (7) years or more = 5 points Six (6) years = 4 points Five (5) years = 3 points	**30** 20

No.	Evaluation criteria	Points	Weight
	(Attach copy of comprehensive CV detailing the relevant experience and contactable references) **TEAM'S EXPERIENCE:** 2.4 Individual team member(s) must have experience in nuclear law, risk analysis, or international relations. *(Attach copy of comprehensive CV detailing the relevant experience and contactable references)*	Four (4) to three (3) years = 2 points Less than three (3) years = 1point No experience = 0 points 5 years or more = 5 points. Four (4) years = 4 points. Three (3) years = 3 points. Two (2) years = 2 points. One (1) year = 1 point. No experience = 0 points	10
5	**METHODOLOGY** The proposed methodology should include the following elements: (i) Legal review (ii) Multi-Criteria Assessment (MCA) framework (iii) Implementation roadmap (The proposal should detail the dependencies from the Department to ensure successful implementation of the project)	Three (3) or more elements = 5 points Two (2) elements = 3 points One (1) element = 1 point No methodology = 0 points	**10**

No.	Evaluation criteria	Points	Weight
6	**PROJECT PLAN** Project/Execution Plan and Management must be attached. A detailed project plan must include the following elements: (i) Deliverables or outputs (ii) Timeframes or schedule (including lead times and turnaround times) (iii) Milestones (iv) Scope (v) Required resources (vi) Role of each team member clearly specified (vii) Project Quality Management Plan.	Seven (7) or more elements = 5 points Six (6) elements = 3 points Five (5) to Four (4) elements = 2 points Less than Four (4) elements = 1 point No project plan = 0 points	**10**
Total			**100**

Formula; $\frac{A \times 100}{B} = C\%$

Where: A = Total score for the bid under consideration

B = Maximum possible score

C = Percentage score for the bid under consideration

6.2 Gate 02 - Administrative compliance

(i) Compliance to the specification / Terms of Reference.

(ii) Fully completed SBDs (Duly signed and dated) listed hereunder.

- SBD 1
- SBD 4

- SBD 6.1

(iii) The following will be regarded as non-compliance.

- Amendments / other amendments without signature/initials.
- Use of correctional fluid
- Completion of the bid document in coloured ink other than black ink

6.3 Gate 03 – Point Scoring System

Bids will be evaluated on the 80/20 preference point system as outlined in the Preferential Procurement Regulation of 2022.

- Price points = 80
- Preferential points = 20

6.4.1. The bidder that scores the highest points in this phase will be awarded the tender.

6.4.2 Should more than one bidder score the same number of points; the award will be made to the bidder who scores more points on specific goals.

6.4.3. Should there be more than one bidder who scores the same number of points overall and the same points on specific goals, the award will be made to the bidder who scored the highest points on functionality.

6.4.4. Should there be more than one bidder who scores the same number of points in all aspects, the bid will be determined by the drawing of the lot.

6.4.5. The preferential points will be allocated in terms of the Departmental objectives on specific goals. Points allocation on specific goals are tabulated hereunder.

6.4.6. Bidders who do not submit proof (means of verification) of specific goals claimed may not qualify for preference points for specific goals.

Specific Goal	**Number of points (80/20 Preference System)**	**Means of Verification**
Enterprise owned by Black people	4	Identity documents and CIPC document
Enterprise owned by Women	4	Identity documents and CIPC document

Enterprise owned by Youth	4	Identity documents and CIPC document
Enterprise owned by disabled persons	4	Medical certification
Enterprise owned by SMMEs (QSE or EME)	4	B-BBEE certificate issued by a SANAS accredited Agency or DTIC, or Sworn affidavit

NB: *"Ownership = 51% of the company share. Designated group/person that is part of the entity directorship but has less than 51% share = points will be calculated on a pro-rata basis in relation to the share/s held by the designated group/persons.*

E.g. Number of women directors = 01
Shares owned by women = 20%
Specific goal for women = 4 points
Points claimable for women ownership = $\frac{20 \times 4}{100}$ = **0.8 points**

7 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The successful applicant will work closely with the Director: Nuclear Safety, Liabilities, and emergency Management (NSLEM).

7.2 The service provider is required to provide a written monthly report to the Director: NSLEM on deliverables.

7.3 The service provider will be required to conduct Quarterly meetings with the Director: NSLEM, or his/her delegate for the duration of the contract period. In case of emergency, either party may propose a meeting, and both parties must reasonably avail themselves for such meetings.

8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

8.1. The Department of Electricity and Energy shall provide the following.

8.1.1 Functional perimeter.

8.1.2 Access to the offices as when a need arises.

8.2 Service Provider

8.2.1 Execute the contract in line with the scope of work and other requirements contained in these terms of reference and/or SLA.

8.2.2 The Service Provider shall at all material times act diligently, reasonably and with care, when dealing with all Departmental information and/or intellectual property belonging to the Department.

9. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

9.1. The service provider shall treat information furnished by the other Party or another person for purposes of execution of the project as confidential. Subject to this clause, the Party furnished with information shall not disclose such information to another person without the prior written consent of the other Party and shall take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is not disclosed to another person.

10. PAYMENTS

10.1 The Department will not make an upfront payment to a successful service provider. Payments will only be made in accordance with the delivery of services that will be agreed upon by both parties on receipt of an original invoice.

11 TAX CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

11.1 Bidders must ensure compliance with their tax obligations.

11.2 Bidders are required to submit their unique personal identification number (pin) issued by SARS to enable the organ of state to view the taxpayer's profile and tax status.

11.3 Application for tax compliance status (TCS) or pin may also be made via e-filing. In order to use this provision, taxpayers will need to register with SARS as e-filers through the website www.sars.gov.za.

11.4. A bidder may also submit a printed TCS together with the proposal.

11.5. In proposals where consortia / joint ventures / sub-contractors are involved; each party must submit a separate proof of TCS / pin / CSD number.

11.6. Where no TCS is available, but the potential service provider/s is registered on the central supplier database (CSD), a CSD number must be provided.

12. CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT

12.1 The General Conditions of Contract must be accepted as these are issued by National Treasury and are non-negotiable.

12.2 The service provider will sign a confidentiality agreement regarding the protection of DEE information that is not in the public domain.

12.3 Service provider is prohibited from unauthorized handling, reading or removal of documents in the departmental records.

12.4 No state information may be furnished/ communicated to the public or news media by the security service provider or any of their employees.

12.5 The Department reserves the right to screen/vet service provider personnel through the State Security Agency or otherwise.

12.6 The service provider must ensure that there is no interruption of services due to manpower shortage due to annual leave, sick leave, etc.

12.7 The service provider shall ensure that the contract is executed in line with the scope of work.

12.8 The service provider company may be subjected to security screening by the State Security Agency.

12.9 The DEE reserves the right to verify the authenticity of the information submitted, any falsified information may result in the disqualification or cancellation of the contract.

13 FORMATS OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL

13.1 Service providers are requested to **submit one (1) original** of proposals and two (2) copies**.**

13.2 Service providers are requested to index their proposals for easy reference.

14 PRE-BID MEETING DETAILS/BRIEFING SESSION DETAILS

14.1 A compulsory briefing session will be held on **24 November 2026 at 10h00**, at the Department of Electricity and Energy at the following address:

192 Visagie Street, Cnr Paul Kruger and Visagie Street, Pretoria 0001

14.2 Bidders must sign the briefing session attendance register and remain in attendance from the opening to the closure of the meeting. Failure to sign the briefing session attendance register will result in disqualification from participation in this bid.

15 CLOSING DATE

15.1. Proposals must be submitted on or before **10 December 2026 at 11h00,** at the Department of Electricity and Energy, at 192 Matimba House Building, Corner Visagie and Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria in a box marked “Tender Box”.

15.2. **No late bids will be accepted**.

16. ENQUIRIES

16.1 All general enquiries relating to this bid should be directed to:

Mr Samuel Msiza
Email: samuel.msiza@dee.gov.za
Telephone: 012- 406 7910

Ms Rachel Moerane
Email: rachel.moerane@dee.gov.za
Telephone: 012- 406 7747

16.2 Technical enquiries can be directed to:

Mr Thabiso Pie
Email: thabiso.pie@dee.gov.za
Telephone: 012- 406 7504