SOUTH AFRICA
YEARBOOK
2024/25

Sport, Arts and Culture

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) is mandated to provide leadership to the sport, arts and culture sector to accelerate its transformation; oversee the development and management of the sector; legislate on sports participation, sports infrastructure and safety; improve South Africa's international ranking in selected sports through a partnership with the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC); preserve, develop, protect and promote the cultural, heritage, and linguistic diversity and legacy of South Africa; lead nation-building and social cohesion; enhance archives and records management structures and systems; and promote access to information.

The department's overarching objective is to develop, transform, preserve, protect and promote sport, arts and culture at all levels of participation to foster an active, winning, creative and socially cohesive nation. In support of this, the department will, over the period ahead, focus on promoting social cohesion and facilitating nation-building; creating job opportunities to contribute to economic growth; developing and promoting sport and recreation; transforming and building capacity in the sport, arts and culture sector; and building and maintaining heritage assets.

Departmental priorities

Promoting social cohesion and facilitating nation building

The Social Cohesion and Nation Building subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme is responsible for coordinating the department's commitment to government's priority to foster social cohesion. This includes planned 15 community dialogue platforms in 2024/25 at a projected cost of R3 million to encourage active citizen participation. Through eminent South Africans appointed as social cohesion advocates, the department plans to implement 20 annual advocacy platforms on social cohesion at an estimated cost of R15 million over the MTEF period.

Creating job opportunities in the cultural and creative industries

The Mzansi Golden Economy programme unlocks the potential for economic growth by exposing creative products to markets and audiences to promote artists and create access to opportunities. The programme funds a targeted 15 projects per year to enable market access, nine provincial community arts development programmes, 25 national and provincial flagships, and 65 creative industry projects. Over the medium term, R1.2 billion is allocated to the Mzansi Golden Economy subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme.

These funds will mainly be used to create a targeted 60 390 job opportunities in the cultural and creative sector and through the creative industries stimulus. Of this allocation, R69.4 million is earmarked for placing 1 020 artists in schools over the next three years with the aim of developing and improving art practitioners' pedagogical capabilities and skills to collaborate with educators and communicate and interact more effectively with learners. The presidential employment stimulus was launched in October 2020 to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across all sectors. The programme's reach into the creative industry is realised through the creative industries stimulus, which is allocated R351 million in 2024/25 to create an estimated 30 390 jobs.

Developing and promoting sport and recreation

Sport has the potential to bring together diverse groups and create a socially cohesive society with a common national identity. In recognition of this, the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme has an allocation of R4.1 billion over the MTEF period. Of this amount, R1.2 billion is within the Infrastructure Support subprogramme and R1.9 billion is channelled to the mass participation and sport development grant. The grant supports programmes such as the Move for Health Day; the National Indigenous Games Festival; National Recreation Day, which will be integrated with the Big Walk; the Nelson Mandela Sport and Culture Day; and various outreach programmes, including the ministerial outreach programme.

The grant also enables provincial departments responsible for sport, arts and culture to offer development and support programmes for talented and high-performance athletes. Accordingly, R56.8 million is allocated to encourage the development of young people through supporting 90 school sport leagues at the district level and R80.9 million is allocated to enable 4 000 of them to showcase their skills at events such as the National School Sport Championship. In 2024/25, R40.2 million is allocated for supporting 90 organised community-based sport and recreation activities, and R78.4 million is allocated to provide sports equipment and attire to schools, hubs and clubs to enable participation in sport and recreation. An estimated 53,1% (R2.2 billion) of the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme's budget over the next three years is within the Active Nation subprogramme.

Transforming and building capacity in the sport, arts and culture sector

The department is committed to upskilling and transforming the sport, arts and culture sector. This mainly involves building capacity through bursaries, internships and incubator programmes. Over the medium term, R150 million is allocated to support 66 capacity-building projects in the cultural and creative sector; R16.7 million is allocated in the National Language Services subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme to award language bursaries to 420 university students; and R12 million is allocated towards human language technology projects.

As part of the R94 million set to be transferred to a targeted 50 national sport federations through the Winning Nation subprogramme, the department requires that the findings and recommendations published in the eminent persons group report on transformation in sport are addressed.

Maintaining heritage assets

An estimated 45,1% (R8.4 billion) of the department's budget over the medium term is within the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme. Of this amount, R5 billion is earmarked for the community library services grant through

the Public Library Services subprogramme, and R2.1 billion is set to be transferred to museums for their operations through the Heritage Institutions subprogramme.

To expand access to knowledge and information, the department plans to build 66 libraries and upgrade 135 community libraries at a projected cost of R798.6 million over the MTEF period as part of the community library services grant.

Legislation

The DSAC derives its mandate from the following legislation:

- National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998);
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);
- National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS) Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001);
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act 12 of 2012);
- Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act 18 of 1962);
- Culture Promotion Act, 1983 (Act 35 of 1983);
- National Film and Video Foundation Act (NFVF), 1997 (Act 73 of 1997);
- National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996);
- Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997);
- South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998); and
- Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998).

Entities

Boxing South Africa (BSA)

Boxing South Africa was established in terms of the Boxing Act, 2001 (Act 11 of 2001), mandating the entity to administer professional boxing; recognise amateur boxing; create and ensure synergy between professional and amateur boxing; and promote engagement and interaction between associations of boxers, managers, promoters and trainers.

Over the medium term, the entity will continue to focus on contributing to nation building, healthy lifestyles and social cohesion by promoting participation in boxing, especially among young people and women; strengthening the boxing regulatory environment; and ensuring the effective administration of the sport.

Inaugural Mandela African Boxing Cup

The inaugural Mandela African Boxing Cup took place at the International Convention Centre (ICC) in Durban from 15 to 21 April 2024. The tournament was co-organised by the IBA, the African Boxing Confederation (AFBC) and the South African Boxing Association (SANABO). Outstanding fights featured 12 women's and 13 men's weight categories.

Two days later, the action began featuring nations from across the continent and beyond. After a week of competition in Durban, the tournament came to a close on Sunday with boxers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) claiming 10 titles on finals day.

Commonwealth Games silver medallist Louis Richarno Colin of Mauritius emerged victorious in the men's 63.5kg category, beating home boxer John Paul Masamba by unanimous decision in one of the best finals of the day. Another Mauritian, Fabrice Valerie, defeated Angola's Miguel Kembo to take the men's 51kg title.

Mozambique's world medallists, Alcinda dos Santos and Rady Gramane, experienced contrasting fortunes in the women's finals. Dos Santos dominated her opponent, Eswatini's Temalangeni Dlamini, in the 70kg with the bout ending after a third knockdown. Gramane, however, lost a split decision to Kenya's Elizabeth Andiego in the women's 75kg category. There was more joy for Mozambique in the men's 57kg as Armando Siguaque defeated South Africa's Amzolele Dyeyi.

The DRC secured the most gold medals with 10. Benedicte Diyoka came out of the blocks to win the first bout in the men's 48kg category when South African Dila Vuyolwethu was forced to retire through injury. Gisele Nyembo Muamba followed with a first-round TKO of Veliswa Magaya of Eswatini in the women's 52kg final.

Mbiya Kulenguluka won a close men's 71kg final against Tiago Muxanga of Mozambique with both men thinking they had done enough to earn the decision. Later, Kulenguluka's compatriot Peter Pita Kabeji won the men's 80kg class against Tanzania's Yusuf Changalawe.

The other Congolese champions were Jorbelle Malewu (women's +81kg), Bweluzey Anthony Lazare (men's +92kg), Marie Joel Mwika (women's 81kg), Brigitte Mbabi (women's 66kg), Merveille Mbalayi Mbamba (women's 63kg) and Marcelat Sakobi Matshu (women's 57kg).

Smaller boxing nations also shone: Mouandat Njinnou of Gabon stopped Hoosein Isaacs of South Africa in the second round of the men's 92kg final. Lesotho's Retselisitsoe Kolobe defeated Kobamelo Molatlhegi of Botswana in the men's -48kg bout, and Joshua Cousin won by second-round stoppage in the men's 75kg final against Temesgen Mitiku of Ethiopia. There were also victories for Botswana, Egypt, Tunisia, Angola, Namibia and Bangladesh.

IBA CEO Chris Roberts and Ndileka Mandela, Nelson Mandela's first granddaughter and CEO and founder of the Thembekile Mandela Foundation, announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the organisations in order to develop young people's talents. Several key points of collaboration through the MoU include developing joint initiatives through the use of boxing as a tool for social impact and community development, and promoting inclusivity and diversity within the boxing community. Roberts emphasised that Nelson Mandela's legacy continues through boxing.

The tournament coincided with South Africa's commemoration of 30 Years of Freedom and democracy since the historic election of 27 April 1994. As the people of South Africa celebrate the gains, achievements, and the milestone of 30 years of democratic rule and living in a free and democratic society, the national boxing community would like to highlight its own gains and achievements as far as the sport has developed in the country since 1994.

Heritage institutions

The following heritage institutions were established in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act of 1998, and derive their mandates from this Act and the 1996 White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage: Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en-monument, Ditsong Museums of South Africa, Iziko Museums of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Museum, uMsunduzi Museum (incorporating the Voortrekker Museum), National

Museum, Amazwi South African Museum of Literature, the Robben Island Museum, War Museum of the Boer Republics, William Humphreys Art Gallery, Luthuli Museum, Nelson Mandela Museum, Freedom Park, and Engelenburg House Art Collection.

Over the medium term, heritage institutions will focus on collecting and preserving South Africa's national heritage, and providing and promoting access to and awareness of it by collecting, protecting and conserving heritage materials; conducting exhibitions; and contributing knowledge through research and publications. They plan to host a collective 472 exhibitions as a means of encouraging educational and public outreach programmes and celebrating the diversity of the country's cultural and natural heritage. The institutions also plan to celebrate the diversity of the country's cultural and natural heritage by making the services offered by museums accessible to everyone in South Africa.

This will be achieved by increasing awareness of museum services through 190 101 educational interactions with schools at a cost of R242.7 million over the MTEF period in the public engagement programme. To further achieve these objectives, an estimated R813.6 million (25,4%of the institutions' budget) over the medium term will be spent on business development, which includes the acquisition of 349 107 heritage assets or artefacts and publishing or producing 470 new articles over the medium term. Over the period ahead, heritage institutions are set to receive 87,4%(R2.8 billion) of their revenue from the department and the remainder through entrance fees, donor assistance and sponsorships.

Transfers from the department are expected to increase at an average annual rate of 7,2%, from R840.1 million in 2021/22 to R1 billion in 2024/25, which includes the reprioritisation of R21 million in 2022/23 to address the going concern status and operational funding shortfalls at the Amazwi South African Museum of Literature, Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en -monument, the Luthuli Museum, the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, the War Museum of the Boer Republics, the William Humphreys Art Gallery and the uMsunduzi Museum.

Libraries

The National Library of South Africa (NLSA) was established in terms of the NLSA Act of 1998, and contributes to socioeconomic, cultural, educational, scientific and innovation development by collecting, recording, preserving and making available the national documentary heritage, and promoting an awareness and appreciation for it by fostering information literacy and facilitating access to information resources. The South African Library for the Blind (SALB) was established in terms of the SALB Act of 1998 and is mandated to provide a national library and information service to blind and visually impaired readers in South Africa.

The NLSA provides services to community libraries in partnership with provincial library services. These services include ICT support, training in preservation and resource development, the promotion of legal deposit by book publishers in terms of the Legal Deposit Act of 1997, and marketing and exhibition services. This work is funded through the community library services grant through an allocation of R69.2 million over the medium term.

The library also plans to digitise 157 000 heritage items and preserve and conserve 55 376 documentary heritage items over the period ahead, funded through allocations amounting to R85.7 million. The library is set to receive an additional R22.5 million to address operational funding shortfalls. This amount is reprioritised from the devolution of the municipal services function from the department to entities. The SALB is funded through operational transfers from the department amounting to R82 million over the medium term. This is expected to enable it to produce 720 Braille book titles and 90 books for visually impaired people in alternative formats, including audio. These items will also be circulated for lending to the public.

The libraries' total expenditure over the medium term is set to increase at an average annual rate of 4,9%, from R167.1 million in 2022/23 to R192.8 million in 2025/26, due to the additional allocations to the National Library of South Africa. Revenue is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 4,9%, from R167.1 million in 2022/23 to R192.8 million in 2025/26.

National Arts Council (NAC)

The NAC derives its mandate from the National Arts Council Act of 1997, which requires it to provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for people to practise the arts, foster the expression of a national identity and consciousness through the arts, provide historically disadvantaged artists with additional help and resources to give them greater access to the arts, address historical imbalances in the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of the arts, develop and promote the arts, and encourage artistic excellence.

Redressing past imbalances is pivotal to the council's work. As such, over the MTEF period, it will continue to prioritise applications from historically disadvantaged provinces, marginalised groups and art practitioners in rural and peri-urban areas. In support of this over the period ahead, the council plans to set up help desks in provinces in an effort to assist art practitioners who have limited means to access the council's services. The council has identified organisations or structures in each province to collaborate on hosting the help desks at a projected cost of R1 million over the MTEF period.

To enhance transparency, the board will host annual summits over the period ahead where internal and external stakeholders are encouraged to dissect and review the council's work with the aim of identifying key challenges and providing recommendations.

National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF)

The National Film and Video Foundation is governed by the National Film and Video Foundation Act of 1997, as amended by the Cultural Laws Amendment Act of 2001. It is mandated to develop and promote the film and video industry in South Africa through the programmes it funds and carry out other enabling activities such as providing training to industry players, supporting and developing historically disadvantaged people in the audio-visual industry in line with South Africa's transformation agenda, increasing the number of people trained in scarce skills, and creating job opportunities in the film and video industry.

Providing funding for content development in the film industry is at the core of the foundation's work. As such, funding applications for feature films, documentaries, short films and television format concepts are all considered. The foundation plans to fund 105 South African content development projects and 65 South African productions at a cost of R211 million over the MTEF period.

National Heritage Council (NHC)

The NHC is a schedule 3A public entity established in terms of the NHC Act of 1999 to preserve South African heritage as a priority for nation-building and national identity. Over the medium term, the council plans to focus on increasing awareness about heritage; and developing, promoting and protecting South Africa's national heritage for current and future generations. A key initiative in this regard is developing the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route and supporting the evaluation process of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to include the route as a world heritage site.

The Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route project will place greater emphasis on the unsung heroes and heroines of the liberation struggle. The NHC will continue contributing to preserving South Africa's living heritage and creating awareness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and practices by funding community heritage projects.

Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)

The PanSALB was established in terms of the PanSALB Act of 1995 to develop the 11 official languages, as well as the Khoi, Nama and San languages and SASL; while promoting and promote multilingualism in South Africa and investigating complaints about language rights and violations from any individual, organisation or institution. Over the medium term, PanSALB planned to conduct language research, address language complaints, promote language awareness, authenticate all terminology submitted, develop and produce 20 printed and recorded lexicographical materials, and improve its financial management.

Performing arts institutions

Performing arts institutions are schedule 3A public entities established in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act (1998). They are mandated to advance, promote and preserve performing arts in South Africa; enhance the contribution of arts and culture to the economy; create job opportunities; and create initiatives that enhance nation building.

The following arts institutions receive annual transfers from the department: Artscape (Cape Town), the Playhouse Company (Durban), the Market Theatre (Johannesburg), the Performing Arts Centre of the Free State (Bloemfontein), the South African State Theatre (Pretoria), and the Mandela Bay Theatre Complex (Gqeberha).

Over the medium term, these institutions will focus on staging a targeted 1 224 productions and 63 festivals, and conducting 220 skills programmes that are representative of South Africa's cultural diversity. In an effort to meet these targets over the next three years, R222.6 million is allocated to business development and R99.6 million is allocated to public engagement. The institutions' combined expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1,8%, from R526.2 million in 2022/23 to R555.7 million in 2025/26. They are set to derive 88,5% (R1.1 billion) of their revenue over the period ahead through transfers from the department and the remainder through ticket sales, venue hire and investments.

The South African State Theatre receives an additional R32.6 million over the medium term to fund shortfalls arising from the devolution of the municipal services function from the department to entities.

South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The SAIDS was established in terms of the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport Act of 1997. The institute is mandated to promote participation in sport free from the use of prohibited substances or methods intended to artificially enhance performance. It is the custodian of anti-doping and ethics in South African sport, and actively collaborates with colleagues in the rest of Africa to keep sport clean.

Over the period ahead, SAIDS aimed to focus on ensuring compliance in global sport on matters of anti-doping, anti-corruption, governance reforms, institutional independence, child safeguarding and data protection. This includes implementing projects to ensure compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code and the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport. Accordingly, the institute plans to conduct 4 800 drug and 750 blood tests on athletes to meet national sports federations' demands for testing services.

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)

The SAHRA is a schedule 3A public entity established in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999. It is mandated to formulate national principles, standards and

policy for the identification, recording and management of the national estate in terms of which heritage resource authorities and other relevant bodies must function. Over the MTEF period, the agency will focus on promoting and preserving the national estate, and will monitor and inspect specifically declared objects and collections. It will also continue to assess and approve permits for the development of heritage sites, and review heritage impact assessment reports submitted by property developers.

Supporting arts and culture

To increase the levels of participation in the arts and culture sector and to develop new audiences, the DSAC plans to provide financial support to activate provincial arts programmes for community centres. This will ensure that they remain the nerve centres for community participation and development in the area of arts and culture, and encourage young people to engage in positive activities. The DSAC has received business plans from community arts centres in all nine provinces, focusing on building capacity in arts administration, arts programming and financial management.

Through the MGE programme, the DSAC has made an open call to financially support arts initiatives from the various arts disciplines throughout the country. In excess of R64 million has been ring-fenced to support both national and provincial flagship projects such as the Mapungubwe Arts Festival, the Cape Town International Jazz Festival, Buyelekaya, Abantu Book Fair and the Cape Town Carnival. To capacitate the sector, the DSAC will support incubator programmes in playhouses.

The DSAC will continue with the renaming of geographical features to reflect the demographics and history of the country. The National Archives of South Africa, an important repository of the collective memory of the country, has been experiencing challenges in terms of the availability of storage space. A study to investigate the feasibility of upgrading the old archives building or constructing a new one, will be conducted. This will also assist with the process of digitisation and responding to emerging technologies.

National symbols

Animal: Springbok

(Antidorcas marsupialis)

The springbok's common name is derived from its characteristic jumping display. It is the only southern African gazelle and is fairly widespread in open, dry bush, grasslands or riverbeds near water. It is also the emblem of South Africa's national rugby team, which bears its name.

Bird: Blue crane

(Anthropoides paradisia)

This elegant crane with its silvery blue plumage is endemic to southern Africa, with more than 99% of the population within South Africa's borders.

Fish: Galjoen

(Coracinus capensis)

The galjoen is found only along the South African coast and is a familiar sight to every angler. It keeps to mostly shallow water and is often found in rough surf and sometimes right next to the shore.

Flower: King protea

(Protea cynaroides)

This striking protea is found in the south-western and southern areas of the Western Cape. It derives its scientific name cynaroides, which means "like cynara" (artichoke), from the artichoke-like appearance of its flower head.

Tree: Real yellowwood

(Podocarpus latifolius)

The yellowwood family is primeval and has been present in South Africa for more than 100 million years. The species is widespread, from Table Mountain, along the southern and eastern Cape coast, in the ravines of the Drakensberg up to the Soutpansberg and the Blouberg in Limpopo.

National Flag

South Africa's flag is one of the most recognised in the world. It was launched and used for the first time on Freedom Day, 27 April 1994. The design and colours are a synopsis of the principal elements of the country's flag history. It is the only six-coloured national flag in the world. The central design of the flag, beginning at the flag pole in a "V" form and flowing into a single horizontal band to the outer edge of the fly, can be interpreted as the convergence of diverse elements within South African society, taking the road ahead in unity.

When displayed vertically against a wall, the red band should be to the left of the viewer, with the hoist at the top. When displayed horizontally, the hoist should be to the left of the viewer and the red band at the top. At meetings, the flag must be placed to the speaker's right when positioned next to or behind them. When placed elsewhere in the meeting venue, it should be to the right of the audience.

National Anthem

South Africa's national anthem is a combined version of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika and The Call of South Africa (Die Stem van Suid-Afrika). Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika was composed by Methodist mission schoolteacher, Enoch Sontonga, in 1897. The words of The Call of South Africa were written by Cornelis Jacobus Langenhoven in May 1918, and the music was composed by Reverend Marthinus Lourens de Villiers in 1921.

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika - South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.

National Coat of Arms

South Africa's Coat of Arms, the highest visual symbol of the state, was launched on Freedom Day, 27 April 2000. Its central image is a secretary bird with uplifted wings and a sun rising above it. Below the bird is the protea, an indigenous South African flower, representing the aesthetic harmony of all cultures and the country flowering as a nation. The ears of wheat are emblems of the fertility of the land, while the tusks of the African elephant symbolise wisdom, steadfastness and strength.

At the centre stands a shield signifying the protection of South Africans, above which are a spear and knobkierie. These assert the defence of peace rather than a posture of war. Within the shield are images of the Khoisan people, the first inhabitants of the land. The figures are derived from images on the Linton Stone, a world-famous example of South African rock art. The motto of the Coat of Arms – !ke e:/xarra//ke – is in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, and means "diverse people unite" or "people who are different joining together".

National Orders

National Orders are the highest awards that the country, through its President, can bestow on individual South Africans and eminent foreign leaders and personalities. The Order of Mapungubwe is awarded to South African citizens for excellence and exceptional achievement. The Order of the Baobab is awarded to South African citizens for distinguished service in the fields of business and the economy; science, medicine and technological innovation and community service. The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo is awarded to heads of state and other dignitaries for promoting peace, cooperation and friendship towards South Africa. The Order of Luthuli is awarded to South Africans who have made a meaningful contribution to the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation-building, justice and peace, and conflict resolution.

The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport. The Order of Mendi for Bravery is awarded to South African citizens who have performed extraordinary acts of bravery.

Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The Constitution guarantees equal status to 12 official languages to cater for the country's diverse people and their cultures. These are English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Afrikaans, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga and SASL.

Other languages used in South Africa include the Khoi, Nama and San languages, Arabic, German, French, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

The Order of Mapungubwe

The Order of The Baobab

The Order of Luthuli

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo

The Order of Ikhamanga

Programmes, projects and initiatives

Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy (MGE)

The MGE is a strategy to reposition cultural industries in South Africa. The department announced a call for proposals for MGE on 1 June 2021. The department concluded the MGE adjudication on 31 October 2021 with grant letters issued to the Cultural Events category of beneficiaries on 12 November 2021 following a standard due diligence process. This is in addition to the Public Art and Touring Ventures results that were also released in the month of October. In this category of proposals, 689 applications were received for Public Art with 422 for Touring Ventures. Successful applicants for Public Art totalled 45 and 49 for Touring Ventures.

For Cultural Events proposals, a total of 2 583 proposals were received of which it was only possible to support and approve 264. The department received a record number of applications compared to previous years.

The release of the results also took place in the context of a creative sector's stakeholder engagement meeting convened by the department on 5 November 2021. While using this occasion to update the sector on numerous issues of interest and preferred working relations, the department made strong appeals for more collaborative relationships across the creative sector as well as with government. In particular, tendencies of slandering to the point of misinformation was highlighted as a practice which needed to be halted and for energies to rather be invested in frank, robust, constructive, and forward-looking engagements that will propel the growth of the sector.

As in other sectors and as is practice across the state, government prefers to engage with a structure that enjoys the creative sector's support as opposed to individuals. While appreciative of the funding allocated thus far, resources availed are insufficient to provide for the needs of the sector and need to be revisited. There was a need for capacity building programmes that will assist artists to draft business proposals, develop entrepreneurship skills as well as digital skills. The department should work with the sector to conduct workshops that will assist with how to submit appropriate proposals.

There must be improved communication and there is a need for more regular direct interaction between the department and the sector. Different sector organisations must improve ways of collaboration and working relations. There must be reconciliation of differences in the sector to ensure that when engaging the department there is a legitimate single voice and collectivism instead of representations based on individual preferences.

Public Art Development Programme (PADP)

The PADP is a work stream of the MGE. It is implemented to strengthen and grow the arts, culture and heritage sector, with particular emphasis on giving the youth, women, children and persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate and benefit from the PADP. Its objectives include:

- Creating a nationally driven approach which is focused on building community ownership and pride in public and shared spaces through public art projects. It is structured to engage these communities at all stages of the development process, with the express objectives of creating work for artists, designers, researchers, storytellers, crafters and performance artists, to name a few.
- Attracting investment and economic activity to particular locations, including the "far-flung" areas of South Africa.
- Catalysing work creation and economic activity in a range of associated sectors such as tourism, hospitality and property development.

To programme aims to upscale existing public art projects and create public interest in the role of art in their communities towards creating real jobs, stimulating the local economy, enhancing quality of life, raising awareness of local history/heritage and allowing increased diversity of cultural offerings. Those who participate in the PADP gain numerous skills and employment opportunities, including interpersonal, negotiating, conflict management, communication, visual arts, performance art, storytelling, design, research, entrepreneurship, business management, presenting, problem-solving, creative solutions, community participation, community liaison and appraisal skills.

Art Bank of South Africa

The purpose of the Art Bank of South Africa is to identify and purchase contemporary visual artworks from emerging and established South African artists. The objectives of the Art Bank of South Africa are to:

- be a national rental agency for contemporary South African art (artworks will be leased out for a minimum period of two years);
- procure and curate artworks in all public buildings, including government institutions and South African embassies around the world, on a biannual basis, to ensure that good-quality contemporary artworks are displayed; and
- give artists exposure in marketing their work to ensure that they grow their audiences and the consumption of South African art.

Theatre

South Africa has a prolific theatre scene, with more than 100 active spaces around the country offering everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire to West End and Broadway hits, classical opera and ballet. South African theatre is very interactive, with actors sometimes directly addressing audiences. The country has a long and rich history of storytelling, from the oral narratives and shamanistic dances of the San, to the fables told around the fire by South Africa's indigenous people, to the modern and youthful productions.

South African theatre came into its own during the apartheid years, partly due to the cultural boycott of the country by British and American actors. Without any external influences, South African theatre flourished with its own unique and local feel, particularly the protest theatre of the 1970s and 1980s. The formal South African theatre tradition dates back as far as the 1830s, when Andrew Geddes Bain's Kaatje Kekkelbek (Life Among the Hottentots) was performed in 1838 by the Grahamstown Amateur Company. Over the years, playwrights such as Athol Fugard and Gibson Kente would form the backbone of South African theatre.

Through their plays, actors such as John Kani and Winston Ntshona became some of the early participants of a form of theatre that sought to challenge the apartheid system and question racial attitudes of the time. With mainstream venues like the National Theatre barring black people from creative participation, the Market Theatre in Johannesburg and The Space in Cape Town were just two of many theatres established to give black artists a stage and multiracial audiences. Theatre venues were desegregated in 1978.

Some of the more well-known venues include the Market Theatre, Jo'burg Theatre and Soweto Theatre in Johannesburg; the Baxter and Artscape theatres in Cape Town; and the Playhouse in Durban. Many of the casinos and malls in South Africa are also home to theatres. Pieter Toerien's Theatre & Studio at Montecasino in Johannesburg has hosted major productions such as Dream Girls and Phantom of the Opera. There are also multitudes of festivals that take place across the country. The most well-known is the Makhanda National Arts Festival – the biggest annual celebration of the arts on the African continent. Over the years, the festival has showcased some of South Africa's best-performing arts talent, including up-and-coming artists.

It has also spawned a multitude of similar festivals such as the Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees in Oudtshoorn.

Festivals

Arts and cultural festivals in South Africa offer something for every taste. Many of these have become annual events, growing in popularity and attendance numbers:

- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.
- Arts Alive International Festival in Newtown, Johannesburg provides the best in homegrown and overseas entertainment.
- The Cape Town International Jazz Festival features international and African artists. It also features photographic and art exhibitions.
- The Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance, presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, known as the KKNK, a vibrant festival for the performing arts, is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music.
- The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Makhanda in the Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in Africa.
- Oppikoppi Bushveld Bash near Northam in Limpopo offers live performances by rock, alternative and blues bands, both local and from abroad.
- The Splashy Fen Music Festival near Underberg in KwaZulu-Natal offers a variety of mainstream and alternative rock and pop music.
- Standard Bank Joy of Jazz is Johannesburg's biggest annual jazz festival, with local and international artists performing at different venues across the city.
- Up the Creek is a popular music festival on the banks of the Breede River near Swellendam in the Western Cape.
- The Mandela International Film Festival aims to celebrate and stimulate a brave new world of film-making, and is dedicated to improving both the craft and business of film.
- Other festivals that attract visitors at both national and international levels are Innibos in Mbombela, Mpumalanga; Taung Cultural Calabash in the North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; and the Hilton Arts Festival in KwaZulu-Natal.

Music

Music is one of the key cultural industries identified in the Cultural Industrial Growth Strategy Report, and government has committed itself to harnessing its potential. Local music accounts for a third of all the music bought by South Africans. Township jazz and blues, especially the kwêla music of the 1940s and 1950s, are being redefined. The country also has a rich choral tradition. Pop and rock musicians have made their mark internationally. Even techno-rave and house music have found their own variations in local culture.

Kwaito and hip-hop are very popular, combining elements of rap, reggae and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Kwaai Jazz is also gaining momentum. In addition to its cultural value, music plays an important economic role in the country, generating significant copyright revenue. The Taking South African Music to the World initiative is aimed at improving export opportunities for South African music. The DSAC funds a number of musical ensembles directly and indirectly, through the NAC.

South African Music Awards (SAMAs)

The following winners of the SAMAs were announced on 2 November 2024 at the Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand, Johannesburg:

Best Adult Contemporary Album: Stimela – Drakensberg Boys Choir.

Ikwekwezi FM Best African Adult Contemporary Album: Sane – Brenda Mtambo.

Best Afro Pop Album: Imizwa – Lwah Ndlunkulu.

Best Alternative Album: I'm With The Singer – I'm With The Singer.

Motsweding FM Best Amapiano Album: Isimo – Kabza De Small and Mthunzi.

Best Classical/Instrumental Album: End of the Beginning – Fanie Dick.

Best Collaboration: 'iPlan' – Dlala Thukzin, Sykes and Zaba.

Best Engineered Album: Reimagined – The Soil.

Best Gqom Album: We Don't Play The Same Gqom 2 – QueDj.

Best Hip Hop Album: Dust – Priddy Ugly.

Best Jazz Album: Enhlizweni: Song Stories From My Heartland – Steve Dyer.

Best Kwaito Album: Most Wanted – Sykes.

Best Maskandi Album: Uyihlo noNyoko – Ugatsheni.

Best Pop Album: Tyla – Tyla.

Best Produced Album: No Other Love – David Watkyns.

Best Produced Music Video: 'Dali' by Kamo Mphela – Kudzi

Umhlobo Wenene FM Best R&B/Soul Album: Testament – Lordkez.

Best Rock Album: Dans Deur Die Donker – Francois van Coke.
Best Traditional Faith Music Album: Mororiseng – Omega Khunou.
Beste Kontemporêre Musiek Album: Estetika – Elandré.
Beste Pop Album: Almal Gly – Die Piesangskille.
Remix of the Year: 'Weekend Special (Jnr SA remix)' – Jnr SA.
Best African Indigenous Faith Music Album: Soothe My Soul: Songs from our South African Church – Ladysmith Black Mambazo.
Best Contemporary Faith Music Album: Unusual – Xolly Mncwango.
SANTAM Newcomer of the Year: Tyla – Tyla.
SAMPRA Album of the Year: Isimo – Kabza De Small and Mthunzi.
Radio 2000 Duo/Group of the Year: Kabza De Small and Mthunzi – 'Isimo'.
Lesedi FM Male Artist of the Year: Ugatsheni – 'Uyihlo noNyoko'.
Ukhozi FM Female Artist of the Year: Tyla – Tyla.
Rest of Africa Award: 'Son Of A Tribe (Royalty Edition)' – Edgar Muzah.
Motsepe Foundation Record of the Year: 'Paris' – Mthandeni SK ft. Lwah Ndlunkulu.
Best Reggae Album: Give Praises – Skeleton Blazer.
Best Dance Album: Permanent Music 3 – Dlala Thukzin.
Best Traditional Music Album: Hamba Naye – Soul Brothers.
CAPASSO Most Streamed Song of the Year: 'Mnike' – Tyler ICU and Tumelo_za. featuring DJ Maphorisa, Nandipha 808, Ceeka RSA and Tyron Dee.
RiSA Audio and Visual Music Video of the Year: 'Lemons (Lemonade)' – AKA & Nasty C.
Chairperson Award: Oskido.
International Achievement: Tyla.
Lifetime Achievement Awards: Sipho Makhabane and Ringo Madlingozi.

Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition

The DSAC hosts the annual Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition, a key music event on the African continent that promotes collaboration among interested parties. The event is designed to provide opportunities for business networking; information exchange; music business education; promotion and product development for national music producers, performers, individuals and entities providing support services; as well as to strengthen business opportunities for the music industry and related media.

Dance

Dancing is part of the African way of life and has become a prime means of artistic expression, with dance companies expanding and exploring new territory. Contemporary work ranges from normal preconceptions of movement and performance art or performance theatre to the completely unconventional. Added to this is the African experience, which includes traditional dance inspired by wedding ceremonies, battles, rituals and the trifles of everyday life. An informal but highly versatile performance venue in Johannesburg, The Dance Factory, provides a permanent platform for a variety of dance and movement groups. The University of the Witwatersrand Theatre is another popular dance venue.

Visual arts

South Africa has a rich variety of visual art, with influences ranging from prehistoric, ancient and indigenous art to western, Asian and contemporary art. Art galleries, ranging from small privately owned commercial galleries, to major regional galleries such as the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, the Durban Art Gallery in KwaZulu-Natal, the Johannesburg Art Gallery in Gauteng and the King George VI Gallery in the Eastern Cape, showcase collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary works. Educational institutions also play an important role in acquiring works of national interest.

Rock art

There are many traces of ancient cultures that existed in southern Africa in the distant past. Experts estimate that there are 250 000 rock art sites south of the Zambezi. The San people left a priceless and unique collection of Stone Age paintings and engravings in the region, which also represents the largest collection of its kind in the world. Rock engravings are scattered on flat rock surfaces and boulders throughout the interior. The artworks depict mainly hunter-gatherers and their relationship with the animal world and historical events, as well as their interaction with and observation of newcomers encroaching upon their living space.

Indigenous people with spears and Nguni cattle, Khoikhoi fat-tailed sheep, European settlers on horseback with rifles and wagons, and ships and soldiers in uniform were captured in surprising detail. Immortalised visions of the artists' spiritual world can also be found on sandstone canvases. These depict complex symbols and metaphors to illustrate the supernatural powers and potency they received from nature. The oldest dated rock art in South Africa, an engraved stone some 10 200 years old, was discovered in a living floor at the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape. The oldest painted stones (around 6 400 years) were recovered at Boomplaas Cave in the Cango Valley near Oudtshoorn.

Three painted stones were also found at the Klasies River caves, which yielded the second-oldest painted stone, dating back some 3 900 years. The DSAC supports a number of projects, including a rock-heritage project in Clanwilliam in the Western Cape. Millions of pieces of tools made by humankind's ancestors (possibly the Homo heidelbergensis species) were uncovered at Kathu in the Northern Cape in 2014. The site is between 700 000 and a million years old and used to be a huge workshop to produce tools.

The findings were published in the technical magazine, PLoS One, by the universities of Cape Town and Toronto (Canada) and the McGregor Museum in Kimberley. The hominid species produced tools and equipment at the site for 20 000 to 30 000 years, generation after generation.

Photography

With its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, diversity of cultures and rich historical heritage, South Africa is a photographer's paradise. Many South African photographers have been acclaimed for their work, which features in coffee table books, documentaries, local and international exhibitions, magazines and newspapers. Famous South African photographers include Kevin Carter, Ernest Cole, Alf Kumalo, Peter Magubane, Jürgen Schadeberg, Austin Stevens, Greg Marinovich, Andrew Tshabangu, Sam Nzima and James Oatway.

Architecture

South Africa has a rich architectural heritage, reflecting contributions from all cultural groups in the country. Through the centuries, a unique trend has developed in South Africa's architectural style, which has been referred to as an innovative marriage of traditions. This is evident in the variety of architectural structures found all over the country, ranging from humble dwellings, historical homesteads and public buildings, to modern, commercial buildings reflecting state-of-the-art technology and designs that match the best in the world.

Schools of architecture exist within various South African universities, including the universities of Pretoria, Cape Town, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, the Witwatersrand and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

Crafts

A high level of skill is brought to the production of work that has long been a part of African society, and has found new commercial outlets. South African beadwork, once the insignia of tribal royalty, has found a huge range of applications, from the creation of coverings for everything such as bottles and matchboxes, to the reproduction of the red AIDS ribbon using Zulu beadwork known as Zulu love letters. With workplaces ranging from pavements and markets of big cities to dwellings in deep rural areas, South Africans produce a remarkable range of arts and crafts, including various forms of traditional artwork and innovative new products.

There are also several important collections of African art in South Africa, such as the Standard Bank collection at the Gertrude Posel Gallery at Wits University, in Johannesburg. The Durban Art Gallery houses works of historical and anthropological significance. These range from jewellery, tableware, home decorations, embroidery and key rings to skilfully crafted wooden engravings and wirework sculptures. In addition to standard materials, such as beads, grass, leather, fabric and clay, many other mediums are also used.

These include telephone wire, plastic bags, empty cans, bottle tops and food tin labels to create brightly coloured paper mâché bowls. Shops, markets and collectors dealing in African crafts provide much-needed employment and income to communities. Fugitive's Drift in KwaZulu-Natal offers a large variety of skilfully crafted basketry; the Northern Cape Schmidtsdrift community of displaced San people produces paintings influenced by ancient rock art; and the Madi a Thavha Art Gallery in the Soutpansberg region of Limpopo produces and sells a range of arts and crafts created by the local Venda and Tsonga communities. Products include beadwork, sculptures, ceramics and jewellery. South African folk art is also making inroads into Western-style "high art".

The Ndebele tradition of house-painting, part of the widespread African practice of painting or decorating the exteriors of homes, burgeoned amazingly with the advent of commercial paints. It also gave rise to artists such as Dr Esther Mahlangu, who has put her adaptations of the distinctive, highly coloured geometric Ndebele designs on everything, from cars to aeroplanes.

Design

The annual Design Indaba Conference is held in Cape Town. It is also broadcast via live simulcast to multiple cities at a lower price point to broaden the access to the event. Independently curated with a focus on case studies and ingenious problem solving, rather than simply eye-catching portfolios, conference alumni are contemporary industry pace setters. Despite its name, the conference's scope has broadened over the years to include all the creative sectors; in recent years it has been dubbed by some as "The Conference on Creativity".

Literature

South Africa has a rich and diverse literary history, with realism, until relatively recently, dominating works of fiction. Fiction has been written in all of South Africa's 11 official languages – with a large body of work in Afrikaans and English. The local literature sector has become globally competitive and the country's writers continue to command respect throughout the world. Well-known South African writers include Nobel Prize winners John Maxwell Coetzee and Nadine Gordimer, Gcina Mhlope, Phaswane Mpe, Es'kia Mphahlele, Wally Serote, Athol Fugard, Herman Charles Bosman, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Breyten Breytenbach, Dalene Matthee, Alan Paton, Olive Schreiner, André Philippus Brink and Njabulo Ndebele

The current generation of writers is also making their mark on the world stage, with writers such as Zakes Mda, Niq Mhlongo and the late Kabelo K Sello Duiker, who have had their novels translated into languages such as Dutch, German and Spanish; and Deon Meyer, whose work has attracted worldwide critical acclaim and a growing international fan base. Originally written in Afrikaans, Meyer's books have been translated into 25 languages, including English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Finnish, Czech, Romanian, Slovak, Bulgarian, Japanese and Polish.

Well-known poets include the late Professor Keorapetse William Kgositsile, Joseph Mbuyiseni Mtshali, Roy Campbell, Sheila Cussons, Jakob Daniël du Toit (better known as Totius), Elisabeth Eybers, Ingrid Jonker, Antjie Krog, Thomas Pringle, Nicolaas Petrus van Wyk Louw and Eugène Marais. The new pop culture in poetry, often referred to as "spoken-word poetry", is one of the most celebrated art forms in the country and beyond. Poets such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Lebogang Mashile, Kgafela oa Magogodi, Blaq Pearl, Jessica Mbangeni and Mark Manaka are household names in the genre. Regular platforms have been created to give these poets opportunities to hone their skills.

The Publishing Association of South Africa is the largest publishing industry body that is committed to creativity, literacy, the free flow of ideas and encouraging a culture of reading.

South African Literary Awards (SALA)

The aim of the SALA is to pay tribute to South African writers who have distinguished themselves as ground-breaking producers and creators of literature. It also celebrates literary excellence in the depiction and sharing of South Africa's history, value systems and philosophies, and art as inscribed and preserved in all the languages of South Africa, particularly the official languages.

Film

The first-ever newsreel was shot in South Africa during the Anglo-Boer/South African War, which ended in 1902. The weekly newsreel ran for more than 60 years. Film production began in 1916, when Isidore Williem Schlesinger Schlesinger set up Killarney Studios in Johannesburg. The studio produced 42 movies between 1916 and 1922. Access to international markets became limited in the 1920s, and it was only in the 1950s that the market picked up again, when Afrikaans filmmakers developed an interest in the industry. In the 1980s, South Africa gave foreign companies the opportunity to film movies in the country by giving them tax breaks.

The South African film industry contributes R3.5 billion annually to the country's GDP, while employing more than 25 000 people. Government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry. They comprise the Foreign Film and Television

Production Incentive to attract foreign-based film productions to shoot on location in South Africa, and the South African Film and Television Production and Co-production Incentive, which aims to assist local film producers in producing local content.

South Africa's first co-production treaty was signed with Canada in 1997, followed by Germany, Italy, the UK, France, Australia and New Zealand. The three largest film distributors in South Africa are Ster-Kinekor, United International Pictures and Nu-Metro. Ster-Kinekor has a specialised art circuit, called Cinema Nouveau, with theatres in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria.

Festivals include the Durban International Film Festival; the North West Film Festival; the Apollo Film Festival in Victoria West; the Three Continents Film Festival (specialising in African, South American and Asian films); the Soweto Film Festival; and the Encounters Documentary Festival, which alternates between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

South African Film and Television Awards (SAFTAs)

The SAFTAs honour, celebrate and promote the creativity, quality and excellence of South African film and TV talent and productions, and serve to encourage entrepreneurship and the development of new talent within the industry. The 18th annual SAFTAs took place on 25 and 26 October 2024 at the at the Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand, Johannesburg and the following winners were announced:

- Best Competition Reality Show: Kokkedoor: Vuur & Vlam | Homebrew Films, kykNET
- Best Structured Soapie Reality Show: Young, Famous and African S2 | Urban Brew Studios & A Pop Media, Netflix
- Best Online Content: The Adventures of Noko Mashaba - Struggles of SA Youth | Rams Comics, YouTube/Facebook
- Best Current Affairs Programme: Checkpoint | eNCA
- Best International Format: The Masked Singer SA | Rose and Oaks Media, SABC3
- Best Entertainment Programme: Koppestamp | Just Ad Production, kykNET
- Best Variety Show: Sport@10 | SABC Sport, SABC1
- Best Achievement In Scriptwriting - Feature Film: The Fragile King | Tristan Holmes, The Ergo Company, Amazon Prime Video
- Best Supporting Actress in a TV Soap: Marlee van der Merwe (Binnelanders) | Stark Films, kykNET
- Best Supporting Actor in a TV Soap: Kabelo Thai (Scandal!) | Ochre Media, e.tv
- Best Supporting Actress in a Telenovela: Mmarona Motsegoa (Redemption) | Burnt Onion Productions & Seriti Films, BET Africa
- Best Supporting Actor in a Telenovela: Mpho Sebeng (The Estate) | Clive Morris Productions, SABC3
- Best Actress in a TV Soap: Elizabeth Serunye (Skeem Saam) | Peu, SABC1
- Best Actor in a TV Soap: Germandt Geldenhuys (Binnelanders) | Stark Films, kykNET
- Best Actress in a Telenovela: Zikhona Sodlaka (Gqeberha - The Empire) | Tshedza Pictures, Mzansi Magic
- Best Actor in a Telenovela: Presley Chweneyagae (The River) |Tshedza Pictures, 1Magic
- Best TV Soap: Skeem Saam | Peu, SABC1
- Best Telenovela: Outlaws | Tshedza Pictures, Showmax
- Best Supporting Actress in a TV Drama: Natasha Sutherland (Lioness S2) | Ochre Media ADO Arena Holdings, M-Net
- Best Supporting Actor in a TV Drama: Nat Ramabulana (Fatal Seduction) | Ochre Media ADO Arena Holdings, Netflix
- Best Actress in a TV Drama: Shannon Esra (Lioness S2) | Ochre Media ADO Arena Holdings, M-Net
- Best Actor in a TV Drama: Thembinkosi Mthembu (Shaka iLembe) | Bomb Shelter, Mzansi Magic
- Best TV Drama: Shaka iLembe | Bomb Shelter, Mzansi Magic
- Best Supporting Actress in a TV Comedy: Dorothy Anne Gould (Yoh! Christmas) | BBZEE Films, Netflix
- Best Supporting Actor in a TV Comedy: Kagiso Modupe (Yoh! Christmas) | BBZEE Films, Netflix
- Best Actress in a TV Comedy: Marion Holm (Taktiek) | Nagvlug Films, kykNET
- Best Actor in a TV Comedy: Prev Reddy (Miseducation) |

Burnt Onion Productions, Netflix
- Best TV Comedy: Yoh! Christmas | BBZEE Films, Netflix
- Best Short Film: Father's Day | Bunzi Bear Pictures, The Film Festival Doctor
- Best Supporting Actress In A Feature Film: Jennifer Steyn (The Fragile King) | The Ergo Company, Amazon Prime Video
- Best Supporting Actor in a Feature Film: Adrian Alper (Seconds) | Free Women Films, Amazon Prime Video
- Best Actress in a Feature Film: Antoinette Louw (The Fragile King) | The Ergo Company, Amazon Prime Video
- Best Actor in a Feature Film: Vusi Kunene (Seconds) | Free Women Films, Amazon Prime Video
- Best Achievement In Directing – Feature Film: The Fragile King | Tristan Holmes, The Ergo Company, Amazon Prime Video
- Best Feature Film: The Fragile King | The Ergo Company, Amazon Prime Video
- Best TV Presenter (public vote): Laconco (Forever Thina) | Urban Brew Studios, Mzansi Magic
- Most Popular TV Soap or Telenovela (public vote): Scandal! | Ochre Media, e.tv
- Lifetime Achiever Award: Arthur Molepo and Mfundi Vundla

Museums

Museums are the windows to the natural and cultural heritage of a country. South Africa can justifiably be called the "museum country of Africa", with the earliest of its museums dating back to the first half of the 19th century. There are more than 300 museums in South Africa. They range from museums of geology, history, the biological sciences and the arts, to mining, agriculture, forestry and many other disciplines.

Visitors can find exhibits, both conventional and eccentric, on every conceivable topic – from beer to beadwork, from fashion to food. New additions are those reflecting the apartheid era, and commemorating those who fought and died for the cause of establishing a democratic country. Most of the country's national museums are declared cultural institutions and fall under the overall jurisdiction of the DSAC. They receive an annual subsidy from the department, but function autonomously.

The following museums report to the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture:
- Ditsong Museums of South Africa;
- Iziko Museums, Cape Town;
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg;
- National Museum, Bloemfontein;
- Language Museum, Paarl;
- National English Literary Museum, Makhanda;
- Msunduzi/Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg;
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein;
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town;
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley;
- Engelenburg House Art Collection, Pretoria;
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha; and
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDukuza.

The Ditsong Museums of South Africa comprise the National Cultural History Museum, Kruger House Museum, Tswaing Meteorite Crater, Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum, Pioneer Museum, Sammy Marks Museum, the Coert Steynberg Museum, the Transvaal Museum and the South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg. The Iziko Museums of Cape Town comprise the South African Museum, the South African Cultural History Museum and its satellite museums, the South African National Gallery, the William Fehr Collection and the Michaelis Collection.

The Robben Island Museum was established as a national monument and museum, and declared South Africa's first world heritage site in 1999. Guided tours are offered to historical sites on the island, including the cell in which former President Nelson Mandela was imprisoned. In April 2009, government declared Freedom Park, Pretoria, a cultural institution under the Cultural Institutions Act of 1998. The //hapo Museum at the historic Freedom Park was officially unveiled in 2013. The museum, which is situated at the top of Salvokop in Pretoria, also serves as a monument to the mighty legacy of South Africa's first democratically elected President Mandela. //hapo is a Khoi word which means "a dream".

The museum is helping the country define its history, in holistic terms, from the early wars of dispossession such as the Khoikhoi-Dutch War in the 1500s; the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck in the Cape in 1652; the Third War of Dispossession between the Khoisan and colonial authorities in the 1800s; and the South African War, previously known as the Anglo-Boer War, to the anti-apartheid struggle – all of which form part of the freedom history and define the freedom South Africans enjoy today. The museum is the result of nationwide consultative processes that solicited advice from youth, intellectuals, academics, artistic communities, women's groups, traditional leaders and healers and faith-based organisations.

It is a product of South Africans from all walks of life, and is in every shape and form a community's dream. Other elements include a vast wall commemorating those who paid the ultimate price for freedom, an eternal flame paying tribute to the unknown and unsung heroes and heroines, a gallery dedicated to the legends of humanity, a symbolic resting place for those who have died and the story of southern Africa's 3.6 billion years of history.

Other museums administered by central government departments or research councils are the:
- Museum of the Council for Geoscience (Pretoria);
- Theiler Veterinary Science Museum at Onderstepoort (Pretoria);
- South African Air Force Museum at Swartkop Air Force Base (Pretoria) with its satellites in Cape Town and Gqeberha;
- Museum of the Department of Correctional Services (Pretoria);
- The best-known natural history collections in South Africa are housed in the Iziko Museums, the Ditsong Museums of South Africa, the National Museum and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum.

- **The following natural history museums do not fall under the DSAC, but work closely with the national heritage institutions:**
  - McGregor Museum, Kimberley;

- East London Museum;
- South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown;
- Gqeberha Museum; and
- Durban Museum of Natural History.

The best-known cultural history collections are housed in the Iziko Museums and the Ditsong Museums of South Africa, as well as the Durban Local History Museum and Museum Africa in Johannesburg. The South African National Gallery in Cape Town and the William Humphreys Art Gallery in Kimberley report to the DSAC. The South African Cultural History Museum (Slave Lodge) in Cape Town houses the oldest cultural history collection in the country. The South African Museum (Cape Town) showcases the natural history of South Africa, and relics of the early human inhabitants of the subcontinent.

The huge Whale Hall houses possibly the most impressive of all its exhibitions. This is the only collection in South Africa with a planetarium attached to it. The Transvaal Museum in Pretoria houses the skull of Mrs Ples, a 2.5-million-year-old hominid fossil, and depicts the origin and development of life in South Africa, from the most primitive unicellular form of life to the emergence of mammals and the first human beings. It has an impressive collection of early human fossils and houses some of the largest herpetological and ornithological collections in southern Africa. The Tswaing Meteorite Crater, situated to the north-west of Pretoria, combines a museum with a cultural-development initiative.

The National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria is a centre for the preservation and promotion of the culture and heritage of all South Africans. It explores cultural diversity and commonalities, links the present and the past to offer a better understanding of both, and nurtures the living cultures of all South Africans. Mining is best represented by the De Beers Museum at the Big Hole in Kimberley, where visitors can view the biggest hole ever made by man with pick and shovel. It includes an open-air museum, which houses many buildings dating back to the era of the diamond diggings. Another important mining museum is at Pilgrim's Rest, Mpumalanga, where the first economically viable gold field was discovered.

The entire village has been conserved and restored. Agriculture in South Africa is depicted mainly in two museums. These are Kleinplasie in Worcester, Western Cape, which showcases the wine culture and characteristic architecture of the winelands; and the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspruit, in Gauteng. This museum comprises two "house" museums and runs educational programmes based on its extensive collection of early farming implements, vehicles of yesteryear and indigenous farm animals. The Absa Museum and Archives in Johannesburg preserve the banking group's more than 110 years of history. The museum also houses a unique and very valuable coin and banknote collection.

The Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg offers a realistic view of the political situation in South Africa during the apartheid years. Exhibitions in the museum include audiovisual footage recorded during the apartheid era. The Red Location Museum in Gqeberha highlights the struggle against apartheid and has won several international awards. A common type of museum in South Africa is the "house" museum. Examples include an entire village nucleus in Stellenbosch; the mansion of millionaire industrialist Sammy Marks; the Kruger House Museum, the residence of Paul Kruger, former President of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek; and Melrose House, where the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging that ended the Second Anglo-Boer/South African War (1899 to 1902) was signed, around the massive dining table, on 31 May 1902, in Pretoria. Simpler variations include the Pioneer Museum and 1848 House in Silverton, Pretoria; and the Diepkloof Farm Museum, featuring a farmhouse dating back to the 1850s, at Suikerbosrand near Heidelberg, in Gauteng.

There are several open-air museums that showcase the black cultures of the country, for example, Tsonga Kraal near Letsitele, Limpopo; the Ndebele Museum in Middelburg, Mpumalanga; the Bakone Malapa Museum in Polokwane, Limpopo; and the South Sotho Museum in Witsieshoek, Free State. The South African Museum for Military History in Johannesburg reflects the military history of the country, while the War Museum in Bloemfontein depicts the Anglo-Boer/South African War, in particular.

The famous battlefields of KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape and North West are also worth a visit.

International Museum Day is commemorated on 18 May. It is coordinated by the International Council of Museums and its objectives are to raise awareness of the fact that museums are an important means of cultural exchange, enrichment of cultures and development of mutual understanding, cooperation and peace among people. The event highlights a specific theme that changes every year and that is at the heart of the international museum community's preoccupations. Participation in International Museum Day is growing all over the world. The main mission of museums is to oversee the safekeeping and protection of the heritage that lies both within and beyond their walls.

Archives

The archives of governmental bodies are transferred to archive repositories after 20 years, and are accessible to the public and to the office of origin. The National Archives in Pretoria includes the National Film, Video and Sound Archives (NFVSA). Its primary functions are to obtain and preserve films, videotapes and sound recordings of archival value, and to make these available for research and reference purposes.

The archives of central government are preserved in the National Archives' repository in Pretoria. The country's nine provinces run their archiving services independently from the National Archives. The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the National Automated Archival Information System, which can be found at www.national.archives.gov.za. It includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs and audio-visual material.

The National Archives is responsible for collecting non-public records with enduring value of national significance. It also renders a regulatory records-management service with regard to current records in governmental bodies, aimed at promoting efficient, transparent and accountable administration. In so doing, it is obliged to pay special attention to aspects of the nation's experience neglected by archives of the past. The National Archives' outreach programme promotes the use of its facilities and functions.

Archives are taken to the people through coordinated national and provincial archive services. The Convention for a Democratic South Africa and Archives of the Multi-Party Negotiating Process, 1993 were submitted and recommended for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World International Register in 2013. This is part of South Africa's contribution to the documented collective memory of the people of the world.

The automated National Register of Oral Sources is an important element of the programme. The National Oral History Association, which was established in 2006, hosts annual oral history conferences.

Library and Information Services (LIS)

The DSAC oversees various libraries, including the NLSA, a statutory body; the SALB; and Blind South Africa. South Africa's growing LIS sector also includes public/community libraries, special libraries, government libraries and higher education libraries.

National Library of South Africa

The NLSA was established in terms of the NLSA Act of 1998, and contributes to socioeconomic, cultural, educational, scientific and innovation development by collecting, recording, preserving and making available the national documentary heritage, and promoting an awareness and appreciation for it, by fostering information literacy and facilitating access to information resources. The NLSA provides services to community libraries in partnership with provincial library services. These services include ICT support, training in preservation and resource development, the promotion of legal deposit by book publishers in terms of the Legal Deposit Act of 1997, and marketing and exhibition services.

This work is funded through the community library services grant through an allocation of R69.2 million over the medium term. The library also plans to digitise 157 000 heritage items and preserve and conserve 55 376 documentary heritage items over the period ahead, funded through allocations amounting to R85.7 million. The library is set to receive an additional R22.5 million to address operational funding shortfalls.

This amount is reprioritised from the devolution of the municipal services function from the department to entities. The libraries' total expenditure over the medium term is set to increase at an average annual rate of 4,9%, from R167.1 million in 2022/23 to R192.8 million in 2025/26, due to the additional allocations to the NLSA. Revenue is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 4,9%, from R167.1 million in 2022/23 to R192.8 million in 2025/26.

Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA)

The LIASA is a professional association that represents libraries and information institutions; all library and information workers; and millions of users and potential users of libraries in South Africa. It aims to unite, develop and empower all people in the library and information field. It represents the interests of, and promotes the development and image of LIS in South Africa.

Libraries have always played a role in education, whether school, academic, public or special libraries. Where there are not enough school libraries, public libraries are largely bridging the gap. The concept of lifelong learning is one embodied in all libraries, especially public and community libraries. That any person, young, old, rich, poor, employed or unemployed, can walk into a library and find information (in both electronic and traditional formats) to educate and enrich themselves, is one of the major benefits of libraries.

LIASA celebrated South African Library Week with the theme "Libraries: telling powerful stories" from 20 to 26 March 2023. LIASA remains aligned with South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) vision that will shape communities through among others, skill development in a focused attempt to reduce unemployment, especially amongst the youth.

National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS)

The NCLIS is a council that advises the Ministers of Arts and Culture, Basic Education, and Higher Education, Science and Innovation on matters relating to LIS to support and stimulate the socio-economic, educational, cultural, recreational, scientific research, technological and information development of all communities in the country.

The council is broadly representative and councillors are appointed for their expertise and experience in the field of LIS. Members serve on the council for a renewable term of three years. Some important policy matters include the development of the LIS Transformation Charter, which aligns the role of libraries with the vision and strategic framework of government; the training of librarians; and the funding of the sector.

Legal Deposit Committee

The committee was appointed in terms of the Legal Deposit Act of 1997, which is administered by the DSAC. Members serve on the committee for a renewable term of three years. The mandate of the Act includes:

- Providing for the preservation of the national documentary heritage through the legal deposit of published documents;
- Ensuring the preservation and cataloguing of, and access to, published documents emanating from, or adapted for, South Africa; and
- Providing for access to government information.

The core functions of the Legal Deposit Committee include:

- Advising the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture on any matter dealt with in this Act;
- Making recommendations concerning any regulations which the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture may make under this Act;
- Coordinating the tasks carried out by the places of legal deposit; and
- Advising any place of legal deposit regarding any matter dealt with in this Act.

The places of legal deposit include the NLSA, the Library of Parliament in Cape Town, the Mangaung Public Library in Bloemfontein, the Msunduzi/Voortrekker Municipal Library in Pietermaritzburg and the NFVSA in Pretoria. The Act also provides for the establishment of official publications depositories, namely the Constitutional Court Library in Johannesburg, the Phuthaditjhaba Public Library in the Free State, the North West Provincial Library, Information and Archives Service, and the Mpumalanga Library Services.

South African Library for the Blind

The SALB was established in terms of the SALB Act of 1998 and is mandated to provide a national library and information service to blind and visually impaired readers in South Africa. SALB is funded through operational transfers from the department amounting to R82 million over the medium term. This is expected to enable it to produce 720 Braille book titles and 90 books for visually impaired people in alternative formats, including audio.

These items will also be circulated for lending to the public. The SALB has five broad objectives, namely to significantly contribute towards:

- Helping to build a nation of readers;
- Assisting the organised blind community;
- Improving the lives of individuals with print disabilities by meeting their information needs;
- Helping the State to discharge its cultural mandate, and its obligations to blind and visually impaired people; and
- Assisting Africa's development by providing advice, expertise and documents in accessible formats for blind people and the institutions that serve their information needs.

Blind SA

Blind SA is an organisation of the blind, governed by the blind, andis located in Johannesburg. It provides services for blind and partially sighted individuals to uplift and empower them by publishing books, magazines and other documents in Braille. The organisation equips blind people with the skills they need to fully and independently participate in society.

This includes support in living without assistance, getting about, using technology, reading, working and socialising. All this is made possible through the organisation's advocacy, education committee, Braille services, orientation and mobility services and employment programme. It is through this, and the support of its donors, that Blind SA connects South Africans who are blind or visually impaired with the world they live in.

Blind SA provides:

- study bursaries for blind and partially sighted students;
- interest-free loans (for adaptive equipment);
- information (including free Braille magazines);
- assistance in finding sustainable employment;
- advocacy (to act as a pressure group for disability rights);
- braille publications at affordable prices in all the official languages;
- free Braille training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people); and
- free orientation and mobility training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people).

International relations

The DSAC's participation in various activities in the international cultural arena helps to identify, promote and exploit mutually beneficial partnerships for social and economic development in South Africa. Together with the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, South Africa has embarked on the road to restoring, preserving and protecting its African heritage. DSAC ensures that South African talent takes its rightful place on the global stage, and uses arts and culture as a tool for economic self-liberation.

Bilateral agreements have been signed with France, the UK, China, Cuba, India, New Zealand and many more. South Africa ratified the Convention on the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Diversity in 2006, becoming the 35th member country to do so. In the area of international cooperation on cultural development, the DSAC is committed to promoting the African Agenda. It continues to encourage and support initiatives to promote South African artists on the world stage.

Cultural diplomacy

Government continues to expand its international cultural diplomacy programme led by the DSAC, in order to create opportunities for artists and showcase South African talent. Cultural diplomacy and seasons programmes build relations between individuals, communities, states and institutions, in order to foster a better understanding of each other's cultures and heritage and to use this power to promote peaceful relations.

Cultural diplomacy supports and enhances political dialogue and economic cooperation. It uses the power of culture as a driver and facilitator of economic development, and contributes to poverty reduction, whilst fostering positive, socially cohesive nations. The cultural seasons initiative is one of the tools used for the implementation of cultural diplomacy. It is a concentrated focus of cultural activities and exchanges over a specific period of time, agreed to between two countries and is based on reciprocity. It seeks to profile and strengthen cultural relations between two countries and showcase the best talent while providing growth opportunities for emerging and up-and-coming young artists.

It creates international platforms and opportunities for artists and cultural practitioners of all genres to showcase their work, and to engage with their counterparts and audiences, growing and further developing the arts and culture sector. The initiative creates reciprocal cultural, arts and heritage collaboration and exchanges between involved countries, creating institutional ties, increasing the level of awareness of each other's culture and heritage, and unlocking opportunities in other spin-off areas, including cultural tourism.

Africa cultural seasons

The African cultural seasons are aimed at showcasing South Africa's artistic and cultural talent and promoting regional integration. In line with the NDP and South Africa's foreign policy imperative on regional integration, South Africa's national interests include the development and upliftment of its people, growth and development of the economy, growth and development of southern Africa, and a stable and prosperous African continent.

Africa Month

Africa Day is celebrated annually on 25 May to mark the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on 25 May 1963 and the AU in 2002, which was created to promote unity in Africa. The day, which is celebrated across the continent, is used to acknowledge progress that Africans have made, while reflecting upon common challenges faced in a global environment.

Indigenous music and oral history

The International Library of African Music attached to the Music Department at Rhodes University is the largest repository of African music in the world. Founded in 1954 by ethnomusicologist Hugh Tracy, the library is devoted to the study of music and oral arts in Africa. It preserves thousands of historical recordings, going back to 1929 and supports contemporary fieldwork.

Transformation in sport

There has been significant progress since the introduction of the Sports Transformation Charter. Federation commitment to the process, quality, and reliability of data submitted has consistently improved. Cricket, football, netball, rugby, and tennis are leading the pack in this regard. Change in demographics at administration level is reflected in that more than half of the boards of federations audited are black and have black presidents.

On the field of play, a substantial number of senior male and underage national representative teams, including athletics, cricket, football, volleyball, boxing, and table tennis have achieved the charter targets. However, senior women and underage national team demographic profiles are lagging behind that of male representative entities, in that charter targets were achieved by only three codes, namely gymnastics, football and boxing, reflecting the magnitude of the task to improve women's position in sport.

Coaching, referee or umpire, and medical and scientific support structures were found to be more challenging from a demographic change perspective for both men and women. These areas have thus become increasingly under the magnifying glass. The purpose of the Sports Transformation Charter is to level the playing fields that enable the majority of South Africans to have equitable access and opportunity to participate and achieve in all areas and at all levels of sport.

It also outlines the principles and the basis for designing and implementing a transformation strategy on the basis of broad-based empowerment; lays the basis for setting transformation-related goals, the achievement of which will become an important barometer in the allocation of funds; intends to assist the South African sport sector to develop and implement broad-based transformation action plans; and intends that the achievement of selected transformation goals will become important criteria for considering applications for Lotto funding.

Role players

South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC)

The DSAC and the SASCOC cooperate closely on issues of mutual importance, and the department provides funding to the SASCOC for initiatives such as the preparation of elite athletes for international events. The SASCOC is the national controlling body for the promotion and development of high-performance sport in South Africa and consults with relevant sports bodies in this regard. It prepares and delivers Team South Africa to all international multi-coded sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, Commonwealth Games, African Games, Olympic Youth

Games, Commonwealth Youth Games and AU Sports Council (AUSC) Region 5 Games.

The committee is also responsible for the awarding of National Protea Colours to athletes/officials who have met the criteria to represent South Africa in different sporting codes and arenas and, in addition, endorses the applications for bidding and hosting of international events, providing the criteria are all met. Its different strategies, such as the Operation Excellence Programme, were designed to offer support to athletes who have the potential to qualify for participation and return medals at a higher level in multi-coded events under the organisation's umbrella of sports.

It is the premier programme for prospective Olympic and Paralympic medallists. The programme comprises three different tiers that provide varying degrees of funding and support. The Olympic Committee also collaborates with various stakeholders, including other national Olympic committees, to ensure that its main mandate is fulfilled.

World Anti-Doping Agency

The World Anti-Doping Agency aims to bring consistency to anti-doping policies and regulations within sport organisations and governments across the world. The World Anti-Doping Agency's NO! to Doping campaign, which has been running since 2010, has become the leading awareness campaign for most sporting codes around the globe.

National Sport Federations

The various sporting codes in South Africa are governed by their own federations and associations. These include:

- Aero Club of South Africa
- AFL South Africa
- Amateur Fencing Association of Southern Africa
- Anglers and Casting Federation of Southern Africa
- Archery South Africa
- Athletics South Africa
- Badminton South Africa
- Baseball Union of Southern Africa
- Basketball South Africa
- Bowls South Africa
- BSA
- Bridge Federation of Southern Africa
- Canoeing South Africa
- Chess South Africa
- Clay Target Shooting Association of South Africa.
- Confederation of Cue Sport South Africa
- Cricket South Africa (CSA)
- Cycling South Africa
- Federation of Dance Sport South Africa
- Darts South Africa
- Deaf Sports Federation of Southern Africa
- Federation Bocce
- Fitness Sport Aerobics Federation of Southern Africa
- Handball Federation of Southern Africa
- Judo South Africa
- Jukskei South Africa
- Karate South Africa
- Korfball Federation of South Africa
- Lifesaving South Africa
- Majorette and Cheerleading Association South Africa
- Martial Arts and Games Committee of South Africa

- Masters Sports Association of Southern Africa
- Mind Sports South Africa
- Modern Pentathlon Association of South Africa Motorsport South Africa
- National Amateur Bodybuilding Association of South Africa
- National Horseracing Authority
- National Pigeon Organisation of Southern Africa
- National Boxing Organisation of Southern Africa
- Netball South Africa
- Orienteering Federation of Southern Africa
- Parachute Association of South Africa
- Physically Disabled Association
- Powerlifting Federation of South Africa
- Powerboat South Africa
- Ringball South Africa
- Roller Sport South Africa
- Rowing South Africa
- SASCOC
- Scrabble South Africa
- Sheep Shearing Federation of Southern Africa
- Shooting Sport Federation of South Africa
- Snooker and Billiards South Africa
- Snow Sports South Africa
- Squash South Africa
- Soaring Society of South Africa
- Softball South Africa
- South African Amateur Fencing Association
- South African Bodyboarding Association
- South African Deep Sea Angling Association
- South African Figure Skating Association
- South African Fly Fishing Association
- South African Football Association
- South African Gold Panning Association
- South African Golf Association
- South African Gymnastics Federation
- South African Hang Gliding and Paragliding Association
- South African Hockey
- South African Ice Hockey Association
- South African National Archery Association
- South African National Equestrian Federation
- South African Polo Association
- South African Practical Shooting Association
- South African Rugby Union
- South African Sailing
- South African Shore Angling Association
- South African Sports Association for the Intellectually Impaired
- South African Tennis Association
- South African Underwater Sports Federation
- Surfing South Africa
- Swimming South Africa
- Table Tennis Board of Southern Africa
- Taekwondo Federation of South Africa
- Tenniquoits Board of South Africa
- Tenpin Bowling Association of South Africa
- Transplant Sports Association of South Africa
- Triathlon South Africa
- Tug of War Federation of South Africa
- University Sport South Africa
- Volleyball South Africa
- Water Ski Federation of Southern Africa
- Weightlifting Federation of Southern Africa
- Wrestling South Africa
- Wushu Federation of Southern Africa

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