Tourism remains a key driver of South Africa’s national economy and contributes to job creation. The tourism industry is a major contributor to the South African economy and employment of citizens. The sector contributes about 9% to the country’s gross domestic product (GDP).

The National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS) seeks to increase tourism’s total direct and indirect contribution to the economy from R189.4 billion in 2009 to R318.2 billion in 2015 and R499 billion in 2020.

During 2016, 2,893,268 tourists arrived in South through air, 7,139,580 used road transport and 11,315 used sea transport. The majority of tourists, 9,706,602 (96.6%) were on holiday compared to 255,932 (2.5%) and 81,629 (0.8%) who came for business and study purposes respectively.

The highest increase, 38.1% was for tourists from China (from 84,691 in 2015 to 116,946 in 2016), followed by India, 21.7% (from 78,385 in 2015 to 95,377 in 2016) and Germany, 21.5% (from 256,646 in 2015 to 311,832 in 2016).

Tourists from Southern African Development Community Community countries (7,313,684) increased by 11.2%, from 6,575,244 in 2016.

The highest increase, 26.0% was for tourists from Lesotho (from 1,394,913 in 2015 to 1,757,058 in 2016), followed by Botswana, 14.5% (from 593,514 in 2015 to 679,828 in 2016).

The number of tourists from ‘other’ African countries (increased by 9.9% from 170,870 in 2015 to 187,828 in 2016.

The highest increase, 20.8% was for tourists from Gabon (from 7730 in 2015 to 9,340 in 2016, followed by Egypt, 20.5% (from 7,210 in 2015 to 8,688 in 2016).

The countries of origin 11,605 other tourists were not specified.

The National Department of Tourism (NDT) subsequently will be focusing on creating work opportunities and increasing the number of domestic and international tourist arrivals from 11 million in 2015/16 to 12 million by 2017/18.

Added to the growth in tourist numbers was the growth in tourism spend. According to the NDT, during the first months of 2016, there was up to R39.3 billion in foreign direct spend in the country.

The NDT’s strategic goals over the medium term are to:

• maximise domestic tourism and foreign tourist arrivals in South Africa
• expand domestic and foreign investment in the South African tourism industry
• expand tourist infrastructure
• improve the range and quality of tourist services
• improve the tourist experience and value for money
• improve research and knowledge management
• contribute to growth and development
• expand the tourism share of GDP
• improve competitiveness and sustainability in the tourism sector
• strengthen collaboration with tourist organisations.

The inflow of tourists to South Africa is the result of the success of policies aimed at entrenching South Africa’s status as a major international tourism and business events destination.
Legislation and policies
The NDT operates under the following legislation and policies:

The Tourism Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014) provides for the development and promotion of sustainable tourism for the benefit of South Africa, its residents and its visitors. It also provides for the continued existence of the South African Tourism Board, the establishment of the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA), and the regulation of the tourist guide profession.

The Act aims to:
- promote the practising of responsible tourism for the benefit of South Africa and for the enjoyment of all its residents and visitors
- provide for the effective domestic and international marketing of South Africa as a tourist destination
- promote quality tourism products and services
- promote growth in and development of the tourism sector
- enhance cooperation and coordination between all spheres of Government in developing and managing tourism.

In terms of the Act, responsible tourism is tourism which:
- seeks to avoid negative economic, environmental and social impacts
- generates greater economic benefits for local people, enhances the wellbeing of host communities and improves working conditions and access to the tourism sector
- involves local people in decision-making about their lives
- makes positive contributions to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage and to the maintenance of the world’s diversity
- provides enjoyable experiences for tourists through meaningful connections with local people and a greater understanding of local cultural, social and environmental issues
- provides access for people with physical challenges
- is culturally sensitive, engenders respect between tourists and people living with disabilities.

The tourism industry is therefore divided into four main sectors:

1. Legacy
2. Recreational
3. Cultural
4. Business

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The Act aims to:
- promulgate and harmonise the standards of facilities and services
- establish a board with legal powers
- authorise the Minister to register persons as tourist guides
- provide for the effective domestic and international marketing of South Africa as a tourist destination
- provide for the development and promotion of sustainable tourism
- provide for the establishment of a grading and classification scheme in respect of accommodation establishments
- authorising the Minister to establish schemes for prescribed sectors of the tourism industry
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Budget and funding
The NDT’s spending focus over the medium term will be on ensuring employment opportunities through the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and the Blue Flag programme.

Expenditure is to grow significantly over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period by a total average of 63.1% and 21.9%, respectively. The reason for this is threefold: the implementation of the EPWP, the Tourism Incentive Programme (TIP) and the transfer payment to South African Tourism (SAT).

Over the medium term, the EPWP is expected to improve access to quality tourism products for all South Africans, to support the development of tourism infrastructure, to promote responsible tourism, and to create jobs. The SAT will focus on promoting tourism to and in South Africa.

Role players
South African Tourism
In terms of the Tourism Act of 1993, the SAT is mandated to market South Africa internationally and domestically as a

To date, there are 45 South African beaches that have been awarded Blue Flag status, and several others are in the pilot phase.

To achieve Blue Flag status, 33 main criteria covering four aspects of coastal management have to be met. These four aspects are water quality, environmental education and information, environmental management, and safety and services.

The Blue Flag programme is a recognised international accreditation initiative that acknowledges excellence in maintaining the highest standards of environmental management, safety, services and amenities.

South Africa was the first country outside of Europe, to introduce the Blue Flag programme, in November 2001. Locally, the initiative has grown from just three beaches in the first year to 41 in 2015/16.

At the launch of the 2016/17 Blue Flag season, it was announced that 45 South African beaches have been awarded Blue Flag status, along with five marinas and eight sustainable tourism boats. An additional 22 beaches across the three provinces have been given Pilot Blue Flag status. Western Cape is leading the pack, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and then the Eastern Cape.

Beaches with Blue Flag status for 2016/17 are as follows:

Western Cape
Bikini Beach, Gordon’s Bay
Brenton-on-Sea Beach, near Knysna
Buffalo Bay Beach, near Knysna
Camps Bay Beach, Cape Town
Clifton 4th Beach, Cape Town
De Bakke Beach, Mossel Bay
Fish Hoek Beach, Cape Town
Grotto Beach, Hout Bay
Harkensbos Beach, Mossel Bay

Eastern Cape
Dolphin Beach, Jeffrey’s Bay
Hamburg Beach, near East London
Hobie Beach, near Port Elizabeth
Humewood Beach, Port Elizabeth
Kariega Beach, Kenton-on-Sea
Kelly’s Beach, Port Alfred
Kings Beach, Port Elizabeth.

Transfers to the SAT constituted 50% of the departmental budget over the medium term, including R105 million received through government’s economic competitiveness support package, which was allocated in 2016/17 for domestic marketing programmes.

Over the medium term, the SAT will focus on increasing tourism’s contribution to the economy by growing tourist arrivals, tourism revenue, domestic holiday trips and total domestic direct spend.

SOUTH AFRICA YEARBOOK 2016/17

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Tourism Enterprise Partnership (TEP)
The TEP is a non-profit company that facilitates the growth, development and sustainability of small tourism businesses. This is achieved through a number of products and services that provide hands-on, step-by-step support and guidance, ultimately leading to improved product quality, operational efficiency and market reach.

Funding for the TEP’s small tourism business development interventions is provided by the NDT as well as the Business Trust, the Tourism Micro-Enterprises Support Fund (a sister company that provides funding specifically for the support of micro enterprises), global financial services company Credit Suisse, and the Eastern Cape Development Corporation.

In July 2016, the TEP announced the second intake of 14 small, medium and macro-sized enterprises (SMMES) to undertake the TEP’s six-month business incubation programme.

The first intake of 10 SMMES started in August 2015 and graduated in March 2016. The TEP continues to monitor and assist the SMMES that graduated from the programme.

Tourism INDABA
The Tourism INDABA is one of the largest tourism marketing events on the African calendar and one of the top three “must visit” events of its kind on the global calendar.

The annual event showcases the widest variety of southern Africa’s best tourism products and attracts international buyers and media from across the world.

Meetings Africa
Meetings Africa is the African continent’s largest trade show for the business events industry.

Meetings Africa has been lauded as the premier business event in this industry, showcasing Africa’s diverse offering of services and products.

Positioned as “Advancing Africa Together”, the sole ambition of the trade show is to contribute to the growth of Africa’s preferred tourism destination, to ensure that tourist facilities and services are of the highest standard, and to monitor and evaluate the performance of the tourism sector.

The organisation’s main strategic goal over the medium term is to ensure that the tourism sector makes an increasing contribution to economic growth.

Other goals include increasing the annual volume of international tourists visiting the country, growing tourists’ contribution to the economy through their spending, increasing international brand awareness of South Africa as a travel and business destination, and increasing the number of graded accommodation establishments.

Tourism Grading Council of South Africa
The TGCSA is South Africa’s only officially recognised and globally credible quality assurance body for national tourism products. It uses a star grading system for the evaluation of the quality of accommodation establishments.

Of the nine main types of establishments from which travellers can choose – namely, lodges, bed & breakfasts, country houses, guest houses, self-catering units, caravan and camping parks, backpackers and hostelting facilities as well as meetings, exhibitions and special events venues – establishments that have been graded by one of the THCSA’s accredited grading assessors will clearly display the TGCSA star insignia. The TGCSA star plaque and certificate guarantees outstanding quality and service excellence.

Tourism Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Charter Council
The Tourism BBBEE Charter Council’s roles include:
- providing guidance on sector-specific matters effecting BBBEE in entities within the sector
- compiling reports on the status of BBBEE within the sector for the Minister and the BEE Advisory Council
- sharing information with sector members, approved accreditation agencies and the Minister pertaining to BBBEE in the sector.

Programmes and projects
Tourism Incentive Programme
The TIP became fully operational in 2015/16. The programme received a budget of R566.9 million over the MTEF period and will focus on supporting tourism attractions to enhance destination competitiveness. Underused and unused public recreational facilities and resorts will be redeveloped as tourism destination sites.

Besides its job creation and economic growth outcomes, the TIP is aimed at the following:
- enhancing infrastructure facilities to maximise tourism benefits
- promoting greater participation in tourism and leisure activities, particularly among low-income people and families
- attracting private-sector investment in those facilities
- sector transformation
- addressing the challenges of uneven geographical spread of tourism products and seasonality.

The programme will further support SMMEs by assisting them to participate in international trade exhibitions, thus creating direct linkages with international tourism companies.

The programme will start by focusing on creating better access to new markets and customers, encouraging greater participation in the grading system, and providing key tourist attractions with clean and renewable energy sources.

The programme comprises the following:
- Asubsidy towards the costs incurred by tourism establishments to participate in trade exhibitions and marketing roadshows. This will include a capped reimbursement towards predetermined expenses such as airfare, accommodation and exhibition fees for participation in marketing platforms supported by the SAT.
- Support for owners of establishments who want to be graded by the TGCSA in the form of a structured system of retroactive discounts or rebates on the assessment fee for grading. This aims to make grading more affordable for smaller businesses, and encourage more establishments to become graded.
- A pilot project to retrofit facilities at state-owned destinations and attractions such as World Heritage Sites and national botanical gardens with renewable energy technology. This will guide the design of a programme to help make establishments, including those in the private sector, more environmentally sustainable.
- The TIP supports the objectives of South Africa’s overall industrial policy, which includes creating jobs, building the local industrial base and transforming to a green economy.

National Tourism Sector Strategy
The vision of the NTSS is to position South Africa as one of the top 20 tourism destinations globally by 2020.
The Department of Tourism, in partnership with the Robben Island Museum, hosted the International Tourist Guiding Celebrations at Robben Island in the Western Cape in March 2017. Under the theme “Peace and Development through Guiding”, the two-day event provided a platform for tourism guides to discuss their role in promoting peace, security and mutual understanding in relation to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The overall goal of the strategy is to drive the tourism economy, enhance visitor experiences, position South Africa as a destination of choice and sustain good governance in the industry. The key focus areas of the NTSS are arrivals, GDP and job creation. The tourism sector is working towards creating 225 000 jobs by 2020.

To achieve all of its objectives, the NTSS focuses on domestic tourism with the intention to increase the number of domestic trips from 30.9 million in 2009 to 54 million by 2020.

Regional tourism is also being targeted with South Africa looking to take advantage of hitherto untapped markets such as outbound tourists.

This strategy represents the department’s commitment to intelligent planning and policy formulation. It was developed over two years in close collaboration with local and provincial government, an advisory panel of top industry minds, representatives of various professional bodies, academia, tourism marketing agencies, civil society and the broad spectrum of the industry.

The NTSS is a document that the entire sector is committed to and includes coordinated and credible targets. The strategy rests on three pillars, namely:

- Driving the tourism economy
- Enhancing visitor experiences
- Ensuring sustainable good governance and good industry in the women in tourism sector.

Women in Tourism Forum

The majority of workers in the tourism sector are women, yet many of these women are still relegated to menial or junior roles within tourism establishments. The Women in Tourism Forum was established in 2014 to address the economic inequalities and challenges faced by women within the sector.

Executive Development Programme

In 2016/17, the Executive Development Programme for black women tourism managers was launched to build strong business skills and leadership capabilities among black women in the tourism sector to lead key parts of tourism businesses and form a pool of future top leadership, entrepreneurs and community representatives within selected municipalities. The programme creates a platform for stakeholder engagement and information sharing on key areas that assist in stimulating tourism growth.

In 2016/17, the programme was scheduled to be implemented in eight rural municipalities.

Enterprise Development Project Management Unit

The NDT established the Enterprise Development Project Management Unit in March 2016. It focuses on enterprise development online information portal, business advisory services, tourism incubator hubs establishment and stakeholder engagement. There was also to be continued support of 100 rural tourism enterprises with coaching and mentorship.

Skills Development Programmes

The NDT’s skills development programmes include the following:

- Service Excellence Programme: The programme prioritises key aspects of the National Tourism Service Excellence Strategy. In 2016, the NDT trained and upskilled people at Robben Island in the Western Cape and the Manyame Game Reserve in the North West. The department also extended the programme to the Golden Gate Highlands National Park in the Free State.
- Tourist guides: Tourist guides play a key role as frontline professionals, information givers, interpreters, destination representatives and ambassadors in turning a tour into an experience. The NDT crafted new regulations aimed at cracking down on illegal tourist guides as well as capacity-building programs aimed at improving the levels of service rendered by existing tourist guides throughout South Africa. From 2016/17 to 2018/19, the focus will be on improving the service of tourist guides at South Africa’s eight World Heritage Sites – the country’s biggest tourism drawcard. A digital application is also being developed to enable tourists to find accredited tourist guides.
- Chefs: The National Youth Chefs Training Programme ensures world-class service standards, promotes South African indigenous cuisine and produces chefs who are able to compete with the best in the world.
- Tourism Ambassador/Buddies Programme: The tourism buddies programme is an experiential hospitality training programme targeting unemployed youth to enable them to acquire skills and gain work experience to enhance employability in the hospitality and tourism sector. Some 3 800 learners were initially enrolled in the programme in 2014/15, and 2 214 learners have since graduated.
- The Food Safety Assurers Programme: Food safety is a scientific discipline aimed at handling, preparing and storing food in ways that prevent food-borne illnesses. In the pilot project in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, 100 Technical and Vocational Education and Training hospitality and tourism unemployed graduates were trained and hosted as food safety assurers, and all 100 graduated.

- National Tourism Careers Expo (NTCE): The NTCE is aimed at introducing tourism careers to interested learners. The NTCE took place from 29 September to 1 October 2016 in Bloemfontein in the Free State. The event was attended by an estimated 8 000 participants, 86 students and unemployed graduates.

In 2016/17, the NDT aimed to capacitate 577 learner chefs, 270 sommeliers, 3 400 tourism buddies and 300 graduates recruited and placed under the Food Safety Programme.

National Tourism Service Excellence Requirements

The National Tourism Service Excellence Requirements are aimed at improving and maintaining service levels at all service touch points in the tourism value chain as well as guiding the sector to achieve the NTSS objective of positioning South Africa as one of the top 20 global tourism destinations.

Previously the tourism value chain in South Africa did not have integrated standards and norms, and this contributed to inconsistencies.

The Service Excellence Requirements provides a yardstick to be used by all tourism service providers to deliver quality service and experiences that equal or surpass world standards.

The South African Bureau of Standards developed the standards on behalf of the tourism sector and benchmarked them against international requirements. The requirements have four key focus areas, namely marketing, products, delivery of service, and monitoring and evaluation.

The department also introduced a National Service Excellence campaign under the theme “Excellent Service Starts with Me”. The campaign is aimed at creating awareness and educating consumers and tourism product owners about the requirements.

In February 2017, the World Federation of Tourist Guide Associations (WFTGA) appointed a South African tourist guide as its new president.

Alushca Ritchie, a registered tourist guide for the Western Cape, was appointed to head the internationally recognised body at the 17th biennial World Federation of Tourist Guide Associations Convention, which took place in Tehran, Iran.

Ritchie has been a wine specialist for the last six years. She owns and manages a tourism business and has served as the Chairperson of the Cape Town Tourism Board and as the Western Cape Representative of the South African Travel Services Association.

The WFTGA is a not-for-profit, non-political organisation comprising tourist guide associations, individual tourist guides, educational institutions and other members who have a direct or indirect association with tourist guides. It is an Affiliate Member of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation.
National Minimum Standard for Responsible Tourism (NMSRT)

Responsible tourism is a tourism management strategy in which the tourism sector and tourists take responsibility for protecting and conserving the natural environment, respecting and conserving local cultures and ways of life, and contributing to stronger local economies and a better quality of life for local people.

It includes providing better holiday experiences for guests and good business opportunities for tourism enterprises. The concept of responsible tourism is gaining ground as a newly emerging trend worldwide.

The NDT, in partnership with tourism stakeholders and the private sector, particularly accreditation agencies, developed the NMSRT. In doing so, South Africa has taken the lead on the continent by publishing a set of national minimum standards that are aligned with international standard ISO/IEC 17011.

The NMSRT comprises 39 criteria divided into four categories, namely:
- sustainable operations and management
- economic criteria
- social and cultural criteria
- environmental criteria.

Lilizela Tourism Awards

The Lilizela Awards recognises industry players within four focus areas reflecting eight categories, with the ninth category being the Minister’s Award. The awards acknowledge and applaud the efforts of people whose work sets global benchmarks in excellence.

Awards are made in a number of categories including the Service Excellence Award (with subcategories Accommodation, Visitor Experience, Tourist Guides and Tour Operators); Entrepreneurship (for emerging tourism businesses); Visitor Experience, Tourist Guides and Tour Operators); and the Minister’s Award, awarded at the minister’s discretion. The NDT, in partnership with tourism stakeholders and the private sector, particularly accreditation agencies, developed the NMSRT. In doing so, South Africa has taken the lead on the continent by publishing a set of national minimum standards that are aligned with international standard ISO/IEC 17011.

The awards winners for 2016 were as follows:

- **Minister’s Award: Emerging Tourism Entrepreneur of the Year Award:** Besty Travel, Limpopo
- **Universal Mobility:**
  - Accommodation Mobility: Soti Deo Glori, Western Cape
  - Experience General: Epic Enabled & Epic Guest House, Western Cape
  - Experience Mobility: Flamingo Tours & Disabled Ventures, Western Cape
- **Visitors Experience of the Year:**
  - Roots and Culture: Lebo’s Soweto, Gauteng
  - Action and Adventure: Bloukrans Bungy; Face Adrenalin, Eastern Cape
  - Scenic Beauty: Cape Point, Table Mountain National Park, Western Cape
  - Wildlife Encounters: Inyati Game Lodge, Mpumalanga
  - Culture and Lifestyle: Magic Moments in Oudtshoorn, Western Cape
  - Lap of Luxury: The Twelve Apostles Hotel and Spa, Western Cape
  - Beach Experience: Chokka Trail, Eastern Cape
  - Marine Adventures: Raggy Charlers, Eastern Cape
- **Tourist Guides:**
  - Culture: James Fernie, Western Cape
  - Nature: Sidy Fhumulani Mikosi, Mpumalanga
  - Tour Operator: Springbok Atlas Tours & Safaris, Western Cape
- **National Accommodation:**
  - Hotels:
    - Taj Cape Town, Western Cape (5 stars)
    - Thaba Eco Hotel, Gauteng (4 stars)
    - Garden Court Blackrock, KwaZulu-Natal (3 stars)
    - Town Lodge Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape (2 stars)
    - Road Lodge Potchefstroom, North West (1 stars)
  - Self-catering Exclusive:
    - 171 Marula Drive – Zimbali Coastal Resort & Estate, KwaZulu-Natal (5 stars)
    - Zebula Golf Estate & Spa, Limpopo (4 stars)
    - Beverley Country Cottages, KwaZulu-Natal (3 stars)
  - Lodges:
    - Tintswalo Atlantic Lodge, Western Cape (5 stars)
    - Three Trees at Spioenkop, KwaZulu-Natal (4 stars)
    - iSingingi Lodge, KwaZulu-Natal (3 stars)
  - Backpacking:
    - Saltyax Backpackers, Western Cape (5 stars)
    - Curlytail Backpackers, Gauteng (4 stars)
    - Tube ‘n Axe Backpackers Lodge, Eastern Cape (2 stars)
  - Meetings, Exhibitions and Special Events:
    - NH The Lord Charles Hotel, Western Cape (4 stars)
    - Ingwenyama Conference & Sports Resort, Mpumalanga (3 stars)
  - Bed and Breakfast:
    - Lemon Tree Lane Bed and Breakfast, Eastern Cape (5 stars)
    - Brown's Manor, Northern Cape (4 stars)
    - Visit Vakasha Guest Lodge 1, Mpumalanga (3 stars)
  - Guest House:
    - Loerie’s Call Guest House, Mpumalanga (5 stars)
    - The THREE, Western Cape (4 stars)
    - Flamingo’s Nest Guest House and Conference Centre, Gauteng (3 stars)
  - Country House:
    - Falcons View Manor, Western Cape (5 stars)
    - De Doornkraal Historic Country House, Western Cape (4 stars)

International tourism

The SAT’s Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan aims to increase tourism revenue’s contribution to the economy from a then projected R91,2 billion in 2015 to R124,4 billion by 2020.

The key performance indicators to be looked at for the strategy was the number of international tourist arrivals, total revenue, percentage of brand positivity and number of domestic holiday trips.

South Africa continued to enjoy a strong growth trajectory in tourist arrivals with a 15,4% increase overall for the first six months of 2016, compared to the same period in 2015.

Africa exhibited strong growth with a 14,4% increase in travellers coming from the rest of the continent, which signifies a strong recovery from 2015. The 15,4% translates to more than 4,9 million tourists from across the globe. Asia leads the growth with an increase of over 40% with close to 162 000 tourists coming from this region during this period. Europe still dominates as the key source market with 697 373 tourists coming from Europe. This is a 14,7% increase when compared to the same period last year.

North American travellers coming to South Africa increased by nearly 18% while Central and South American tourists increased by 17%.

Australasian’s tourist arrivals to South Africa grew by 10,8% during the same period.

Guidelines for international tourists

Every international traveller to South Africa must have a valid passport and an urgent visa. If there is insufficient space in the passport, entry will be denied.

Enquiries may be directed to South African diplomatic representatives abroad or to the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria, Gauteng. Visas are issued free of charge.

Visitors who intend travelling between South Africa and neighbouring countries are advised to apply for multiple-entry visas.

Tourists who intend travelling between South Africa and neighbouring countries are advised to apply for multiple-entry visas. Passport holders of certain countries are exempt from visa requirements.

Tourists must satisfy immigration officers that they have the means to support themselves during their stay and that they

According to Statistics South Africa, overseas tourist numbers rose from 14% to 245 074 in January 2017, compared with January 2016. Visitors from France (34,1%), Sweden (28,6%) and China (28,3%) contributed to the rise.

Tourism contributes about 9% to the gross domestic product. During the first months of 2016, up to R39,3 billion in foreign direct spend was achieved in South Africa. Tourism was allocated an extra R494 million in the 2017 Budget to boost the sector.
have return or onward tickets. They must also have valid international health certificates.

Visitors from the yellow fever belt in Africa and the United States of America (USA), and those who travel through or disembark in these areas, have to be inoculated against the disease.

Malaria is endemic to parts of KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. It is essential to take anti-malaria precautions when visiting these areas.

Foreign tourists visiting South Africa can have their value-added tax (VAT) refunded, provided the value of the items purchased exceeds R20. VAT is refunded on departure at the point of exit.

South Africa’s transport infrastructure – airlines, railroads, luxury touring buses (coaches) and motor vehicles – is such that tourists can travel comfortably and quickly from their point of entry to any part of the country.

Several domestic airlines operate in the country. There are also mainline trains to all parts of the country.

The tourist accommodation industry in South Africa provides a wide spectrum of accommodation, from formal hotels to informal holiday flats and cottages, game lodges and reserves, guest houses, youth hostels and bed-and-breakfast establishments.

Tourist guiding
The NDT entered into an agreement with CATHSSETA that seeks to prioritise tourist-guide training and development throughout South Africa. The memorandum of understanding with CATHSSETA also addresses areas of transformation within the tourist-guide sector, as well as the maintenance of standards through quality training and effective skills development programmes aimed at existing tourist guides.

The department engaged the Road Traffic Management Corporation to educate traffic officials throughout South Africa on how to enforce the legislation pertaining to tourist guides. The NDT works closely with the Department of Transport with a view to ensuring enforcement of tourist-guiding issues relating to tour operators and related regulations in the National Land Transport Act, 2009 (Act 5 of 2009).

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The NDT entered into an agreement with CATHSSETA to educate traffic officials throughout South Africa on how to enforce the legislation pertaining to tourist guides.

The NDT is in the process of establishing a centralised database of tourist guides. Once a viable database is in place, the NDT will be able to engage the departments of home affairs and justice, and other relevant authorities to ensure that the information received from the provinces is subjected to a vetting process as prescribed in the Tourism Act of 2014.

The training programmes for tourist guides taking place in provinces focus on skills development for existing tourist guides to make them more marketable and employable within the sector.

Tourism niche markets
Domestic tourism (Sho’t Left)
SAT’s Sho’t Left campaign aims to promote a culture of local holiday travel, targeting ordinary South Africans and their families who have a desire to see more of the country but do not know where to go.

The campaign was relaunched its Sho’t Left campaign in August 2007, challenging South Africans to “see your world differently”, even when only visiting family or friends. The campaign is aimed at young upcoming individuals, independent couples and families, with research into the domestic tourism market indicating that over five million South Africans have both the resources and the desire to travel.

In September 2016, Sho’t Left announced a relaunch of its website to make it user-friendly for consumers and trade partners.

Adventure tourism
The country’s diverse terrain, together with an ideal climate for outdoor activities, makes it perfect for the adventure tourism niche market. Activities such as climbing, surfing, diving, hiking, horseback safaris, mountain-biking, river-rafting and just about any other extreme activity are supported by dedicated operators.

South Africa offers some of the best rock climbing and adventuring opportunities in the world. Those who prefer rivers have a choice of trips ranging from mostly scenic to Grade 5 whitewater rafting. Opportunities for escorted or self-guided trips are also available.

For those who want to take to the skies, there are more than 100 listed paragliding or hang-gliding launch sites as well as numerous less known sites. There are also many opportunities for helicopter rides balloon and microlight flights, aerobatics and skydiving.

Thousands of kilometres of hiking trails wind through the country in desert, forest, mountain or coastal terrains, many with adjacent mountain-biking trails.

In addition, South Africa offers a wide variety of horse trails through vineyards, on beaches and in the mountains. For the more adventurous there are also horseback safaris in game reserves. The 216-metre (m) Bloukrans Bridge on the border of the Eastern and Western Cape offers the highest commercial bungee jump in the world.

Business tourism
South Africa remains one of the top 15 long-haul business-events destinations in the world and is the premier business-events destination in Africa.

The business-events industry was identified as an important contributor towards the NTSS’s target of 15 million international arrivals by 2020.

Government recognises business-events tourism as an area with significant growth potential and has therefore established the SANCB to further promote growth in the conferencing industry. The SANCB is tasked with coordinating national bidding, undertaking research and collaborating with city and provincial convention bureaus and the business-events industry to present a united front for destination South Africa.

According to the latest available figures, it is estimated that meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions support about 280 000 direct and indirect jobs in South Africa a year. Research conducted by the SANCB showed that 40% of all convention delegates attending meetings in South Africa return within the next five years as tourists, thus boosting tourism growth and job creation.

Other findings were as follows:

- The USA is South Africa’s largest source market for business events delegates. The United Kingdom, Turkey, Nigeria, India and Australia also feature strongly in hosting business events in South Africa.

In 2017, National Treasury approved a Bidding Fund to help attract more business events to South Africa. This groundbreaking fund will enable the Department of Tourism to bid aggressively for international association conferences, meetings, incentives and exhibitions.

This is a huge boost for South Africa’s “5 in 5” strategy to attract five million additional domestic and international travellers to South Africa in the next five years, including business travellers.

Treasury allocated R20 million for 2017/18 and R90 million for the following three years for the Bidding Fund.
South Africa has emerged as a medical tourism destination.

Medical tourism
Most business delegates – about 40% – are aged between 35 and 44 years. The likelihood of a return visit with family and friends is very high.

Cruise tourism
The department works closely with the cruise-line industry to ensure that packages and excursions are developed and that passengers are encouraged to visit the country’s shores, enjoy what it has to offer and inspire other travellers to visit South Africa.

In 2016, there were 14 cruise-line operators serving South Africa, with 20 liners calling the country’s ports. Both the V&A Waterfront in Cape Town as well as the KwaZulu Cruise Terminal in Durban are currently in the development stages of becoming preferred luxury cruise terminals.

Cultural tourism
Heritage and cultural tourism is the fastest-emerging competitive niche within domestic and international tourism markets. This category accounts for about two-thirds of international tourism.

The National Heritage and Cultural Strategy is aimed at guiding the integration of heritage and cultural resources with mainstream tourism. It is set to stimulate sustainable livelihoods through the integration of heritage and cultural resources with mainstream tourism. It is set to stimulate sustainable livelihoods through the integration of heritage and cultural resources with mainstream tourism.

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South Africa’s diversity is reflected in its cultural tourism, with many destinations commemorating the past. These range from the ancient nomadic San culture to European settlement, apartheid rule and the struggle for political freedom. Cultural tourist destinations include the following:

- Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park in KwaZulu-Natal is home to the ancient rock art of the San.
- Cradle of Humankind near Johannesburg is the richest hominid fossil site in the world.
- Mapungubwe in Limpopo is one of the richest archaeological sites in Africa, where an advanced South African culture prospered between 1 200 AD and 1 270 AD.
- Soweto’s Heritage Trail is a reminder of the events that characterised South Africa’s liberation struggle, such as the student uprising on 16 June 1976.
- Many cultural villages have been established throughout South Africa to reflect the different cultures and traditions of the country’s people.

Medical tourism
South Africa has emerged as a medical tourism destination of choice for travellers from other African countries as well as

By mid-2017, there were 45 public-private partnerships in operation in South Africa’s national parks. These give private partners access to state property for a certain period, allowing them to conduct business there. This model transfers risk to the private sector and allows SANParks (South Africa’s national parks regulating body) to focus on its core function – wildlife conservation.

Further afield; and the industry is proving to have extensive growth potential.

Most medical tourists come to South Africa for cosmetic surgery, but the country’s skilled surgeons can also perform organ transplants, cardiac, orthopaedic and obesity surgery, and dentistry.

Nature-based tourism
South Africa’s fauna and flora and varied landscapes have enormous recreational value and attract several million tourists each year.

Protected natural areas serve not only to maintain biodiversity, but sustainable visitor access to these areas adds economic, recreational and aesthetic value to that which is being conserved within their borders. It also helps to preserve a wealth of traditional indigenous knowledge related to biodiversity, which is in itself a tourism resource.

South Africa has 19 national parks as well as numerous private game farms and nature reserves. According to SANParks, six million people visited its parks in 2016/17. Three of the country’s eight United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) World Heritage Sites are natural sites, while one is a mixed cultural/natural site. These are the Cape Floral Region, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, the Vrededorf Dome and the uKahlamba Drakensberg Park.

South Africa’s popularity as an avi-tourism destination is due to the large number of birds, endemic species and major bird habitats. Birdlife South Africa, South Africa’s national birding organisation, has more than 8 000 members and 40 branches nationwide.

Rural tourism
The NDT’s National Rural Strategy is aimed at creating community-driven bed-and-breakfast operations, catering for international and domestic tourists.

In supporting the geographic spread of tourism and in particular tourism growth in rural areas and enhancing the supply of rural tourism products, the department is focusing on rural communities. Culture and heritage products are the fastest emerging competitive niche offerings in the domestic and international markets.

Sustainable development will be achieved if the people, whose land, culture and natural resources are used for tourism, benefit from such use in a meaningful way.

Sports tourism
It is estimated that sports tourism contributes more than R6 billion to the South African tourism industry.

More than 10% of foreign tourists come to South Africa to watch or participate in sports events, with spectators accounting for 60% to 80% of these arrivals.

The world-class sporting events on South Africa’s annual calendar include the following:

- the annual Cape Argus Cycle Race, which caters for 35 000 people and costs over a 10-km course
- the Midmar Mile in KwaZulu-Natal, which attracts 18 000 open-water swimmers annually
- the Comrades Marathon.

The sixth annual Sports Events and Tourism Exchange (SETE) conference took place from 25 to 27 October 2016 in Pretoria, Gauteng. The inaugural Sports and Events Tourism Awards, an initiative launched alongside the annual SETE 2016 conference, took place during the conference.

The winners were:

- Best Emerging Township Event Contributing to Local Economic Development: Kasi Career Expo
- Best Event Leaving a Development Legacy: Dance Umbrella – Dance Forum
- Best Domestic Event Contributing to Tourism Growth: Arnold Classic Africa
- Best Event Improving the Brand Profile of the Destination: Red Bull X-Fighters
- Best International Event that Contributes to Tourism Growth: Cape Town Cycle Tour.

Township tourism
Township tours provide the potential to present South Africa’s culture and heritage and the NDT wants packages to be developed to achieve that goal. Government wants to capitalise on job-creation opportunities in this sector.

Wine tourism
Wine tourism is growing fast worldwide and plays an especially important role in South Africa with its centuries-old reputation for making high-quality wine. International Wine Review, one of the world’s most influential opinion formers on wine, has rated South Africa’s wine tourism the best developed in the world.

The country’s vineyards are mostly situated in the Western Cape near the coast. All South African wine routes fall under the auspices of the Wine of Origin Scheme. Stylistically, South African wines fit somewhere between Old World and New World.

Regional tourism
Western Cape
The Western Cape lies at the southern tip of Africa. The province’s unmatched natural beauty, famous hospitality, cultural diversity, excellent wine and rich cuisine make it one of the world’s greatest tourist attractions.

The tourism industry in the province has grown faster and created more jobs than any other province. Tourism directly contributes R17 billion to the provincial economy and accounts
for 204 000 formal jobs in the province. In 2015, the Western Cape accounted for 14.5% of all South African tourist arrivals and received 21.8% of South Africa’s total spend.

**Cape Metropole**

Tourism in the city of Cape Town, which lies at the foot of the magnificent Table Mountain, centres on the V&A Waterfront. A working harbour, the V&A Waterfront offers everything from upmarket shopping malls, arts and craft markets, and a variety of restaurants to theatres, live music and museums.

Table Mountain, which forms part of the Table Mountain National Park, is one of the New Seven Wonders of Nature. A modern cableway takes visitors to the top of the mountain, providing spectacular views.

Other major attractions in the city include the Bo-Kaap Museum, the Castle of Good Hope, the Company’s Garden, the District Six Museum, flea markets, the Grand Parade, the Houses of Parliament, the South African Cultural History Museum and the South African National Gallery.

The Gold of Africa Museum, established by Angelo Gold, houses a celebrated collection of more than 350 gold artefacts. Air flaps and trips are available, as are many boat and yacht trips from Table Bay Harbour.

There are also trips to Robben Island (proclaimed a World Heritage Site and also the place where former President Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 18 of his 27 years in prison). The Nelson Mandela Gateway to Robben Island is in the Clock Tower Precinct at the V&A Waterfront. The gateway houses interactive multimedia exhibits, an auditorium, boardrooms, the Robben Island Museum and a restaurant.

Jazz is big in Cape Town. From traditional blues through progressive jazz to African-influenced jazz, every taste is catered for at a number of restaurants, jazz cafés, cigar bars, pubs and wine farms. The top jazz event in the Western Cape is the Jazz in the City Festival.

**Cape winelands**

The Cape winelands feature dramatic mountains, rolling farmlands and peaceful vineyards. They are home to Route 62, the world’s longest wine route.

The Steenberg Wine Route comprises over 100 wine estates, most of which offer cellar tours. The Steenberg Wine estate in the Cape Town area. The town is a gracious blend of old Cape Dutch, Georgian and Victorian architecture. Dorp Street consists of one of the longest rows of old buildings in the country.

The Stellenbosch Village Museum consists of four homesteads and gardens ranging from the late-17th to the mid-19th centuries.

The Steenberg Toy and Miniature Museum houses a collection of 1:12 scale miniatures such as room boxes, nature houses, antique dolls, cars and cuddly toys.

The Spier Summer Arts Festival livens up summer nights from November to March at the Spier Wine Estate near Steenberg. Supervised pony and cart rides for children are available on the lawns of the Spier Estate. There is also a horse-carriage tour through the vineyards.

The Freedom Monument at Pniel commemorates the freed slaves who were the first settlers at the mission station, established in 1843.

The picturesque village of Gouda is known for the Parrotts Den pub, a living museum in the Gouda Hotel.

Relax in the healing waters of the Avalon Springs or visit the Afrikaanse Taalmuseum (Language Museum) is in the centre of the town.

The town of Wellington lies in a picturesque valley, with the majestic Hawequa Mountains on its eastern border. Wellington is also the home of South Africa’s dried-fruit industry.

Surrounded by vineyards, orchards, and roses, Robertson is known as “The Valley of Wine and Roses”. It is known for its connoisseur-quality wines and its thoroughbred horses. Robertson is also the home of South Africa’s dried-fruit industry.

The picturesque village of Gouda is known for the Parrots Den pub, a living museum in the Gouda Hotel.

McGregor has a variety of charming thatched cottages and well-preserved Victorian houses, making it one of the best-preserved examples of mid-19th-century architecture in the Western Cape.

Prince Alfred Hamlet is the gateway to the Gydo Pass, known for its scenic views. This quaint village lies in an important deciduous –fruit farming area. Hidden amid vineyards and wine estates lies Rawsonville, known for its award-winning wines.

Tours can enjoy an afternoon drive along the beautiful Slanghoek Valley with its lush vineyards and panoramic views, or relax in the mineral springs at Goudini Spa.
**Garden Route**

The Garden Route spans roughly 200 km of the southern coast, incorporating a stretch of coastline that includes Mossel Bay, George, Wilderness, Sedgefield, Knysna, Plettenberg Bay and Nature’s Valley – each with its own charm and attractions. Famed for its lush greenery and the vast Tsitsikamma Forest, the Garden Route is the most biodiverse region in the world.

The Garden Route features the point at Malgas, which is one of the two remaining points in the country, ferrying vehicles and livestock across the Breede River. The Grootvadersbosch Natural Reserve outside Heidelberg comprises the popular Bushbuck Trail, a wilderness trail and two mountain-biking trails. Riversdale is one of South Africa’s most important fynbos export areas. Other attractions include the Julius Gordon Africana Museum.

At the historical Strandveld Architectural Heritage Site at Still Bay, visitors can watch tame eels being fed. Ancient fish traps can be seen at Morris Point and the harbour.

At the aloe factories at Albertinia, aloe juice is extracted for medicine and high-quality skincare products. Nearby, bungee-jumping at the Gouritz River Gorge, hiking, mountain-biking and angling are popular pastimes.

The Point in Mossel Bay is not only popular among surfers, but its natural pool formed by rock is also a favourite swimming spot at low tide. The St Blaize trail starts here and is the ideal place from which to watch the whales and dolphins at play in season.

The harbour at Mossel Bay is one of the most modern commercial and recreational harbours on the southern coastline of South Africa. The town of Wilderness features throughout with the Outeniqua Kloof Pass, Anglo-Boer/South African War blockhouses and the Bartolomeu Dias complex. Great Brak River offers a historic village with many opportunities for whalewatching and dolphin-watching along the extensive coast.

The Slave Tree in George, located just outside the Old Library, was planted in 1811, when George was laid out. It is known to be the biggest English oak in the southern hemisphere. George is popular among golfers and is home to the renowned Fancourt. The Garden Route is home to some of the world’s most revered fynbos and fynbos is also grown commercially.

**Little Karoo**

The Little Karoo’s fascinating landscape is fashioned almost entirely by water. Its vegetation ranges from lush greenery in the fertile river valleys to short, rugged Karoo plants in the veld. Great Britain. Here, visitors will find the Earth’s largest variety of succulents. Beaufort West, the oldest town in the Central Karoo, is often referred to as the “Oasis of the Karoo”.

An eclectic mix of art galleries presents the diversity of talent in the area. There are also lagoon cruises, forest hikes, golf and adventure sports on offer.

Plettenberg Bay is adventure country, offering boat-based whalewatching, blackwater tubing, hiking, as well as forest and cycling trails. The Keurbooms River Nature Reserve at Plettenberg Bay offers a canoeing trail, while the Robberg Nature Reserve is a treasure trove of land, marine, geological and archaeological wealth.

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**West Coast**

The West Coast is a region of outstanding beauty and contrast. The coast’s scenic beauty is matched only by culinary experiences of mussels, oysters, calamari, crayfish and abalone.

Ladismith is home to the Towerkop Cheese Factory. There are various hiking, mountain-biking and 4x4 trails in the area, as well as the Anysberg, Little Karoo and Towerkop nature reserves.

Uniondale, on the main route between George and Graaff-Reinet, features the largest water wheel in the country, the Old Water Mill. Uniondale looks to be a scenic drive linking Uniondale with Avontuur in the Langkloof Valley.

At Vanwyksdorp, visitors can see how fynbos is dried and packed for the export market. Donkey-cart rides take visitors to Anglo-Boer/South African War grave sites.

**Central Karoo**

The Central Karoo, a fascinating semi-desert area, lies in the heart of one of the world’s most unique and interesting arid zones. This ancient, fossil-rich land is five times the size of Great Britain. Here, visitors will find the Earth’s largest variety of succulents.

Beaufort West, the oldest town in the Central Karoo, is often referred to as the “Oasis of the Karoo”. The local museum displays awards presented to heart-transplant pioneer, Prof. Chris Barnard, a son of this town.

A township route introduces visitors to the Xhosa culture in the area. The Karoo National Park, on the town’s doorstep, is home to a variety of game, as well as the highly endangered riverine rabat.

Matjiesfontein, a national monument, offers tourists a peek into yesteryear and the opportunity to overnight in Victorian splendour. The village houses a transport museum and the Marie Rawdon Museum.

The annual Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees (National Arts Festival) is held in the town. Some 29 annual events in the Western Cape.

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in season, or linefish pulled from the Benguela Current’s cold waters.

During April every year, Lambert’s Bay has the Crayfish and Cultural Festival. The area is not only a birder’s paradise, but every year migrating whales visit the coastal waters from July.

Vredenburg, the business centre of the area, has a popular golf course with a bird hide. Lambert’s Bay is a traditional fishing village, with Bird Island as a popular tourist attraction. It is a breeding ground for African penguins, the Cape comorant and other seabirds. Within two months of the first good winter rains, wild flowers on the West Coast explode in a brilliant display of colour. The Swartland region is known for its wheat fields, vineyards, wineries and outdoor activities. Further north, visitors encounter the Olifants River Valley and the vast plains of the Knersvlakte with its wealth of indigenous succulent plants. The citrus area in the Olifants River Valley is the third-largest in South Africa. The town of Darling draws visitors to its country museum and art gallery, annual wild flower and orchid shows, basket factory and wine cellars. The entertainment venue “Evita se Perron” is situated at the old Darling Railway Station and offers top performances by South African entertainers.

Malmesbury is the biggest town in the Swartland. Major attractions include the Malmesbury Museum and the historical walkabout. The Riebeek Valley is known for its scenic beauty. The area has become a popular haven for well-known artists of various disciplines. Wines and olives can be tasted at various cellars. Elands Bay is a popular holiday resort and surfer’s paradise. Khoi and San rock art can be viewed at the Elands Bay caves. Mooreesburg and Koringberg are major wheat-distributing towns. Tourists can visit the Wheat Industry Museum, one of only three in the world. Birdwatching, hiking, 4x4 routes, clay-pigeon shooting, mountain-biking trails, canoeing and waterskiing at Miswerstand are popular activities. Yzerfontein is famous for its unspoilt beaches, fynbos, beautiful views and whalewatching. Another major attraction is the historical lime furnaces.

Langebaan, a popular holiday destination, is home to the West Coast National Park. An internationally renowned wetland that houses about 60 000 waterbirds and waders, the park attracts thousands of visitors each year. The oldest anatomically modern fossilised human footprints were also discovered here. The Langebaan Lagoon forms part of the park and is zoned for specific activities. The Postberg section of the park, across the lagoon, is famous for its wild flowers that bloom mainly during August and September. Cape Columbine at Paternoster is the last manned lighthouse built on the South African coast. The Columbine Nature Reserve is home to a variety of seabird species.

Saldanha is a watersport enthusiast’s paradise. Its attractions include Doc’s Cave, a landmark on the scenic breakwater drive, and the Hooijskoppie Nature Reserve.

There are various hiking trails in the SAS Saldanha Nature Reserve.

St Helena Bay is best known for the Vasco Da Gama Monument and Museum. Visitors can enjoy fishing (shock in season), hiking as well as whalewatching and birdwatching. Piketberg offers arts and crafts, fauna and flora, wine culture and recreation. The Goedverwacht and Wittewater Moravian mission stations are close to the town. Porterville is famous for its Diva Route (best in January and February). The Groot Winterhoek Mountain Peak in the Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area is the second-highest in the Western Cape. The Dasklip Pass is popular with hang-gliders. At Velddrift/Laasplek, visitors can indulge in bokkoms (a West Coast salted-fish delicacy) at factories along the Berg River. Tourists can also visit the salt-processing factory and the West Coast Art Gallery in town.

The wine route from Citrusdal to Lutzville produces a selection of internationally acclaimed wines. Citrusdal is famous for its citrus products and wines. The Citrusdal Museum depicts the pioneering days of the early colonists. The Goede Hoop Citrus Cooperative is the largest single packing facility in South Africa. Wines and olives can be tasted at various cellars. The annual Citrusdal Outdoor Calabash features 4x4 outings, lectures and visits to rock-art sites and an arts and crafts market. Annually, scores of skydiving enthusiasts visit Citrusdal for a skydiving “boogie” that lasts several days. The oldest orange tree in the country, calculated to be more than 250 years old, grows in the Citrusdal Valley. The Sandveldhuise is an example of a typical Sandveld dwelling.

The Cederberg Wilderness Area features the elephant’s foot plant, the rare snow protea and some of the best examples of San rock art in the Western Cape. Visitors to Clanwilliam can visit the rooibos and velskoen factories as well as the grave of the well-known South African poet Louis Leipoldt. Various historical buildings can also be viewed. The Clanwilliam and Bulshoek dams are popular among watersport enthusiasts. Wuppertal, at the foot of the Cederberg mountains, features the oldest Rhenish Mission Station. Proceeds from 4x4 trails in the area fund the creation of new hiking trails and the building of more overnight huts and guest houses. The town, which is well-known for its rooibos and buchu production, has added one more attraction to its tourism offerings – the Cederberg Donkey Cart Route. The project entails a three-day tour through the Cederberg Mountain area and Heuningvlei, with accommodation facilities for overnight visitors.

Vredendal is the centre of the Lower Olifants River Valley. Major attractions include marble-processing and manufacturing, industrial mines (dolomite and limestone), the KWV Grape Juice Concentrate Plant and Distillery and the South African Dried Fruit Cooperative. The town is also home to the Vredendal Wine Cellar, the largest cooperative wine cellar under one roof in the southern hemisphere.

The picturesque town of Doringbaai with its attractive lighthouse is well known for its seafood. Strandfontein, about 8 km north of Doringbaai, is essentially a holiday and retirement resort with a panoramic view of the ocean. Klawer was named after the wild clover that grows in the area. During the flower season, the area is a symphony of colour. The Doring River features hiking trails and opportunities for river-rafting. Luitville and Koekenaap are synonymous with wine and flowers in season.

Visitors can also view the Sishen-Saldanha Railway Bridge. Where the railway line spans the Olifants River, it is divided into 23 sections, each 45 m long. The 14 100-ton deck was pushed into position over teflon sheets with hydraulic jacks from the bridgehead. It is the longest bridge in the world built using this method.

Vanrhynsdorp houses the largest succulent nursery in South Africa. The Latsky Radio Museum houses a collection of old valve radios, some dating back to 1924. The Troe-Troe and Rietpoort mission stations are a must-see for history enthusiasts.

Overberg

In the most southerly region of Africa east of Cape Town, lies the Overberg. The Hangklip-Kleinmond area comprises Kleinmond, Betty’s Bay, Pringle Bay and Rooi Els. It is a popular holiday region, ideal for whalewatching, and includes the Kleinmond Coastal Nature Reserve and the Harold Porter Botanical Garden. The Penguin Colony at Betty’s Bay is one of two breeding colonies of the jackass penguin off Africa. South Africa’s first international biosphere reserve, the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, was proclaimed by Unesco in
1999. It runs along the coast from Gordon’s Bay to the Bot River Vlei, stretching 2 km out to sea, and inland to the Groenlandberg Mountains near Grabouw.

Hermanus is a popular holiday resort and famous for the best land-based whalewatching in the world.

Stanford is one of the few villages in South Africa where the market square has been retained. The central core of the village has been proclaimed a national conservation area. Award-winning wines are produced in the area.

Gansbaai is known for its excellent rock and boat angling, diving, shark-cage diving and whalewatching.

The Danger Point Lighthouse, named as such because of the ships that have been wrecked and lives lost on this dangerous coast, is open to the public.

De Kelders is the only freshwater cave on the African coast.

Spectacular views of southern right whales can be enjoyed from the cliffs at De Kelders and along the coast to Pearly Beach.

The wrecks of some 130 seafaring craft – yachts, Spanish galleons, Dutch East Indiamen, the legendary Birkenhead, and water cleave into the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

Diamond fields

The Big Hole in Kimberley is the largest hand-dug excavation in the world. In 1871, diamonds were discovered at the site and mined mainly by prospectors.

The Kimberley Tram Service dates back to the beginning of the 20th century and still transports passengers from the City Hall to the Mine Museum.

Underground mine tours are a big attraction, as are the famous ghost tours, during which many historical buildings are seen from a different perspective.

Hand and mechanical diamond-digging by private diggers can be viewed by appointment.

The McGregor Museum houses invaluable collections of the archaeological finds in the area, as well as San art works.

The Wonderwerk Cave at Kuruman features extensive San paintings that may be viewed by appointment. The Kalahari Raptor Centre cares for injured birds. Many of these majestic creatures can be seen at close quarters.

The Witsand Nature Reserve, situated about 80 km south-west of Postmasburg, features a 100-m high dune of brilliant white sand. It stretches for about 9 km and is about 2 km wide.

Green Kalahari

The Roaring Sands site on the farm Doornaar near Groblershoop is a popular tourist attraction. Its high sand dunes, surrounded by typically red Kalahari dunes, are said to “roar” when the wind blows.
Along the hand-built irrigation canals at Kakamas 11 waterwheels are still used. Kanonievel is a settlement on the biggest island in the Orange River. At Keimoes, the Orange River flows at its widest.

The Tierberg Nature Reserve offers spectacular views of the Keimoes Valley and the many islands in the Orange River. The original irrigation canal system is still in use. The Orange River Wine Cellar’s largest cellar is situated here.

Kenhordt is the oldest town in the Lower Orange River area. The Quiver Tree Forest and Kokerboom Hiking Trail, consisting of between 4 000 and 5 000 quiver trees, are within easy driving distance of the town.

Upington is the commercial, educational and social centre of the Green Kalahari, owing its prosperity to agriculture and its irrigated lands along the Orange River. A camel-and-rider statue in front of the town’s post office pays tribute to the “mountains”, who patrolled the harsh desert territory on camels.

Kalahari Desert Speedweek is an annual eight-day speed festival held in a far north-western corner of South Africa where tumbleweeds can roam for days nonstop and the dried-up lake beds are tailor-made for top-speed exploration.

It is a proper run-what-you-brung motorsport event where anybody is welcome to enter, and anything with an engine is eligible. Over the years, the event has also become a meeting place for all kinds of vintage motor enthusiasts and people. Expect anything from 1940s vintage Nash sedans limping along in period-correct warbird liveries to finely tuned Italian exotics humming at breakneck speeds, billowing dust clouds in tow.

The Orange River displays its impressive power at the Augrabies Falls, which is South Africa’s largest waterfall. The floors of these interesting houses were smeared and built of flat stones because of a lack of wood.

Namaqualand
The Namas are the indigenous people of Namaqualand. Their traditional Nama reed huts still abound in Leliefontein, Nourivier and Steinkopf. Namaqua National Park, which embraces the Succulent Karoo Biome, the world’s only arid hotspot, is home to the Kokerboom Hiking Trail, consisting of 15 004 ha of typically granite, rocky hills and sand flats. The reserve also offers a 4x4 trail, as well as several hiking and mountain-biking trails.

The Namaqua National Park is managed jointly by the local Nama people and SANParks.

Upper Karoo (Bo-Karoo)
Flanked by the Towerberg, Colesberg is one of the Northern Cape’s most beautiful towns. The town features one of the country’s last working horsemills. An Anglo-Boer/South African War tour is also on offer. A weekend tour includes a visit to the Nkwe’s Pont Lesotho and the Free State. The Nkwe’s Pont Lesotho, the world’s oldest working horsemill, is located in the town.

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The Old Presidency dates back to 1885 and was the official residence of three presidents of the former Republic of the Orange Free State. It houses a museum depicting their respective terms of office, and is a cultural centre for art exhibitions, theatrical productions and musical events.

The Observatory Theatre in Bloemfontein’s Game Reserve is a unique attraction and Naval Hill, the highest point in the Free State province, is completely surrounded by a city. Bloemfontein hosts the Mangaung African Cultural Festival, popularly known as the Macufe Arts Festival, in September every year. The Sand du Plessis Theatre and Art Gallery at Olievenhuis are also worth visiting.

Bothošabolo (Place of Refuge), 45 km from Bloemfontein on the N8 road to Lesotho, is believed to be the largest township settlement in the Free State – and the second-largest in South Africa after Soweto.

Nearby, the town of Thaba Nchu features luxury hotels and a casino, with the Maria Moroka Nature Reserve surrounding Thaba Nchu Sun and the Sietoelgo Dam.

Xhariep
Bethulie used to be a London Missionary Society station. The original mission buildings still stand.

The Pellissier House Museum depicts the history of the area. There is an Anglo-Boer/South African War concentration camp cemetery in Bethulie.

The Gariep Dam, more than 100-km long and 15 km wide, is part of the Orange River Water Scheme, the largest inland expanse of water in South Africa. The town and Bethulie is the Gariep Dam Nature Reserve. On the southern side of the dam is the Xhariep Dam Nature Reserve.

Philipolis, the oldest town in the Free State, was founded as a London Missionary Society station in 1824. It was the first mission station in the province.

Trompsburg is the hub of the Free State Merino sheep-farming industry. The Tusken-die-Riviere Nature Reserve reputedly supports more game than any other sanctuary in the Free State. A fountain near Koffiefontein was a favourite resting place for transport riders in the 19th century. In June 1870, one of these transport riders picked up a diamond near the fountain. This produce was discovered in 1882 Koffiefontein was a booming town with four mining companies.

Ficksburg is known for its asparagus and cherry farms. Every November, a cherry festival is held there. The town is a gateway to the Mountain Kingdom of Lesotho.

Rosendal, surrounded by the Witte Mountains, celebrated its centenary in 2011. The Golden Gate Highlands National Park, known for its impressive sandstone cliffs and rock formations, is a popular holiday destination.

The birdwatching mecca of Seekoeivlei Nature Reserve near Memel constitutes a wetland with Ramsar status, and is surrounded by private game and holiday farms.

Lejweleputswa region
Bethlehem, which lies on the banks of the Jordaan River, was founded by the Voortrekkers in the 1840s. The banks of the Jordaan River form part of the Pretoriuskloof Nature Reserve – a sanctuary for birds and small game. The museum in Miller Street depicts the history of the area.

Van Reenen’s Pass winds through the Drakensberg, and was originally used by migrating herds of zebra, hartebeest, blesbok and wildebeest. The Llandaff Oratory in the nearby village of Van Reenen is believed to be the smallest Roman Catholic church in the world. At Harrismith, there are various memorials in honour of those who fought in the Anglo-Boer/South African War and World War I. Of particular interest is a memorial for the Scots Guards and Grenadier Guards.

Plateberg, the 2 394-m “flat mountain”, is the town’s landmark. A well-known race, claimed by some to be the toughest in the country, is held there. The western side of Plateberg is national reserve.

Sterkfontein Dam is ideal for water sports and fishing. An open-water swimming race takes place there annually.

The Riemland Museum in Heilbron depicts the heritage and agricultural activities of the region.

The QwaQwa district is a traditional home to the Basotho people. The Basotho Cultural Village in the QwaQwa Nature Reserve is a living museum where visitors can witness the Sotho traditions and lifestyle in the chief’s kraal.

Karakuil carpets, mohair, wall hangings, copper, glassware and brass are made in the area. The nearby Metsi Matsho and Fika Patso dams are renowned for troutfishing.

Welkom is known for its gold mines. It is also the only city in the country where traffic circles are used instead of traffic lights. The world’s deepest wine cellar is at the St Helena Mine, which is 857 m below the Earth’s surface.

Bothaville is regarded as the centre of the Free State Maize Route. The Nampo Harvest Farm and Festival attracts more than 20 000 visitors each year and is the second-largest private agricultural show in the world. Bothaville also hosts the annual Food and Witsibilis festival, drawing visitors from all over South Africa.

The sandstone church in Kestell is possibly the most impressive of all the Eastern Free State’s sandstone buildings.

Winburg is the oldest town and first capital of the former Republic of the Orange Free State. The Voortrekker Museum depicts the daily routine of the trekkers. A concentration camp cemetery is situated nearby.

Sasolburg originated in 1954 with the establishment of Sasol, the synthetic fuel producer. Parys, situated on the banks of the Vaal River, offers tourists a tranquil river retreat.

The nearby Vrededorp Dome World Heritage Site was caused by the collision of a meteorite with the Earth many years ago. It is the only World Heritage Site in the Free State. It features unique fauna and flora, including 100 different plant species, more than 300 bird types and a variety of small mammals.

Sasolburg is also home to Jukkei Museum in Kroonstad has over 3 500 objects that depict the development of the game. Jagersfontein has the deepest man-made hole in the world. The Excelsior diamond of 971 carats was found in this open-cast mine in 1893. Eagles nest against the cliffs of the mine.

Eastern Cape
The main feature of the Eastern Cape is its magnificent coastline. With its wide open sandy beaches, secluded lagoons and towering cliffs.

Added to the diverse coastal experiences are more than 60 state-owned game reserves and over 30 private game farms, which collectively cover an area greater than the Kruger National Park.

Amatola Mountain Region
The Amatola Mountains are famous for their scenery and history, and stretch from Adelaide in the east to Stutterheim in the west. With its lush forests and ancient battlefields, it is an area steeped in Xhosa culture and early settler history.

The dense forests of the Amatolas are a haven for the endangered Cape parrot, and were also home to the first dinosaur to be identified in South Africa, the Blinkwater Monster, a large fossilised reptile discovered near Port Elizabeth.

Outdoor enthusiasts enjoy Cathcart where troutfishing, hiking, riding and birdwatching are among the attractions. The Amatole Hiking Trail is a well-known scenic, but strenuous, trail.

The coastal area of Port Elizabeth is a superb holiday destination offering a diverse mix of eco-attractions. It also hosts the annual Buoy open-water swim and the Isuzu National Sailing Week held annually in April in Algoa Bay.

The Red Location Museum of the People’s Struggle in New Brighton – winner of the International Award – was designed to be a monument to South Africa’s struggle against apartheid and an integral part of community life in a township that acted as a crucible for the struggle.

The Bay World has an oceanarium and snake park, and many splendid museums. Within the city there are some beautiful parks with well-landscaped gardens. These include: St George’s Park, which covers 73 ha and houses the famous Port Elizabeth Cricket Club, the oldest bowling green in South Africa; Prince Alfred’s Guard Memorial; the 1882 Victorian Pearson Conservatory; and the 54-ha Settlers’ Park.

Tourists can also explore the Donkin Heritage Trail, take a ride on the famous Apple Express, and hike along the cliffs of the bay.
ancient shipwrecks on the Sacramento Trail. At King William’s Town, tourists can visit the Amathole Missionary Museum. The grave of the Black Consciousness activist, Steve Biko, is also in the town.

Other attractions include the Greater Addo Elephant National Park and game reserves; the traditional healing village, Kaya Lendaba, birdwatching; air tours; canoeing; various mountain-biking and horseriding trails; and organised outdoor excursions.

**Wild Coast**

Since Portuguese mariners first pioneered the sea route around the Cape to India, this notorious coast has claimed countless ships.

Southern right and humpback whales and their calves are regularly spotted from the high dunes, usually between May and November, while common and bottenoose dolphins are often seen close to shore.

The entire region is the home of a major section of the isiXhosa-speaking southern Nguni (or Pondo) tribes. Brightly coloured examples of their beadwork, together with traditional pottery and basketry, can be bought from roadside vendors and at some trading posts.

Visitors to the rural village of Quunu can view the childhood home of Nelson Mandela. In Mthatha, the Nelson Mandela Museum and Museum of this great figure through a display reflecting the life and times of Mandela.

Mandela received thousands of gifts from presidents, groups and ordinary people. Accepted on behalf of the people of South Africa, they are in safekeeping at the museum for the benefit and appreciation of the nation. Artefacts range from children’s letters to bejewelled camel covers.

Coffee Bay is popular among surfers, anglers and shell collectors. To the south is the prominent rock formation, the Hole in the Wall. The local Xhosa people call this place Izi Khalem ("Place of Thunder"). During high tide, the waves break through the hole in such a way that the concussion can be heard throughout the valley.

**East Griqualand**

East Griqualand is an area of great beauty, featuring colourful, living history. Kokstad lies in the Umzimhla River basin between Mount Currie and the Ngele Mountains.

The original town hall – built in 1910 – is a national monument, now serving as the local library. The former library – built in 1907 – is also a national monument and houses the Kokstad Museum. The Weza State Forest runs through indigenous forests and cycads alongside modern plantations. The forest is home to several antelope species and a huge variety of birds. The southernmost portion of the Ukahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site, the impressive Swartberg, Bokkiesberg, Cedarberg and Ngele mountain ranges lie in East Griqualand.

Between Kokstad and Matatiele, the hamlet of Cedarville provides tranquil canoe-borne excursions into its surrounding, water-filled hollows. Steam-train journeys can be undertaken between Swartberg and Creighton.

The reserve has abundant wildlife such as white rhino, giraffe, waterbuck, Cape buffalo, hippo, kudu, springbok and eland.

There are several historic forts and remains from the frontier wars located in the area.

East London, which forms part of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, is South Africa’s only river port city, established as a polygon fort to serve the colonial British military headquarters at King William’s Town. The East London Aquarium houses approximately 400 different marine and freshwater species. The museum depicts the natural environment and rich heritage of the region. Best known for the prehistoric coelacanth, the museum also displays reconstructions of the extinct dodo of Mauritius, along with the only extant dodo egg in the world.

The Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area is the largest of the inland protected areas and provides opportunities to visit fynbos-covered mountains on foot or in off-road vehicles. There is a fascinating shell collection at the Shell Museum at Kei Mouth.

Tsitsikamma

This region, stretching from Plettenberg Bay to Jeffreys Bay, is renowned for its dense forests, majestic mountains and deep river gorges. It forms the eastern end of the Garden Route. The word tsitsikamma is derived from the Khoekhoen words “tsi-tsesa” meaning “clear”, and gami meaning “water”. South Africa’s first marine park, the Tsitsikamma National Park, extends along a rocky coastline of 50 km and 3 km out to sea.

Inland, adventure seekers will find deep gorges and temperate evergreen forests crisscrossed by six hiking trails, including the five-day Otter Trail. The varied wildlife includes dolphins and whales, caracal, genet, chacma baboon, dassie and mongoose. Prominent bird species in the area are the African black oystercatcher, the orange-breasted sunbird, the Nerina trogon and the colourful Knysna loerie. A lucky few may catch a glimpse of the rare Cape clawless otter, after which the Otter Trail is named. Another popular adventure is a blackwater tubing experience on the Storms River.

Limpopo

The Limpopo landscape is made up of dramatic contrasts characterised by hot savanna plains and mist-clad mountains, age-old indigenous forests and cycads alongside modern plantations, ancient mountain fortresses and the luxury of contemporary infrastructure and modern-day facilities.

Stood in history, Limpopo celebrates a rich cultural heritage, and at many archaeological sites the mysteries of the past and ancient peoples are still being unearthed.

Much of the land, particularly in the Kruger National Park and other game and nature reserves, is unspoilt, and provides sanctuary to large numbers of game.

Waterberg

The Nyilsley Nature Reserve has one of the greatest concentrations of waterfowl and bushveld birds in South Africa.
Photographic Museum. Zion City at Moria, near Polokwane, is a Museum, the Polokwane Museum and the Hugh Exton Art Gallery. It houses a cultural collection and artefacts, including the famous gold-foil rhinoceros.

The Schoemansdal Voortrekker Town and Museum, west of Makhado, is built on the site of an original Voortrekker village and depicts their lifestyle between 1848 and 1852.

Also worth visiting is the Big Tree in the Mutale Municipality, the Tshatshingo potholes, the mystical lake of Dzivhafundudzi and the holy forest and waterfalls at Phiphidi.

Mopani district
The Lekgameetse Nature Reserve in the northern foothills of the Drakensberg is part of the Cloud Mountain Biosphere. This 18 000 ha nature reserve is well known for its abundant butterflies.

The Modjadji Nature Reserve, north of Tzaneen, is named after the legendary Rain Queen, Modjadji, who is believed to have settled in the area early in the 16th century. The reserve encompasses the world’s largest concentration of the cycad species Encephalartos transvenosus, also known as the Modjadji cycad.

The Hans Merensky Nature Reserve and Mineral Spa on the southern banks of the Great Letaba River supports a large variety of wildlife. At the adjoining Tsonga Kraal Open-Air Museum, arts, crafts and traditional huts reflect the Tsonga lifestyle of 100 years ago.

The Kruger National Park (northern section) is home to a large number and wide variety of amphibians, reptiles and birds, as well as 147 mammal species, including the Big Five.

Thulamela, in the northern part of the Kruger National Park, yielded the skeletons of two ancient royals and a multitude of artefacts, including gold bangles, beads and a double gong.

Bohlabela district
On the way to the Kruger National Park, visitors can enjoy wildlife experiences at Manyeleti, home to the Big Five. Adventurers can attempt mountain-climbing at the Mangwazi Nature Reserve, enjoy the Mapulaneeng Trail at Zoeknog and the Injaka Dam at Bushbuckridge.

North West
North West has several cultural villages that entertain and enrich visitors. A number of game reserves have been established, including the Pilanesberg National Park, situated in the transition zone between the Kalahari and the Lowveld. Home to the Big Five, the park offers a wide variety of accommodation and is close to popular attractions such as Sun City and only a two/three-hour drive from Johannesburg. The park has an area of approximately 550 km², making it the fourth largest park in South Africa supporting more than 7 000 head of game and 350 bird species.

Central district
The historic route of Mahikeng includes an Anglo-Boer/South African War siege site, the Molemela House where Sol Plaatje lived while writing his Mafikeng Diary, and the Mahikeng Archaeological Site. The Lichtenburg Biodiversity Conservation Centre and the Botsalo Game Reserve are well worth a visit.

The Groot Marico region is known as mampoor country and visitors can explore the Mampoor Route. The Kortkloof Cultural Village is dedicated to the Tswana people.

Other attractions include the Wondergat; the Bosbult Monument, which commemorates a battle fought during the Anglo-Boer/South African War; the Kaditshwene Iron Age Village Ruins; and various hiking trails.

Ottosdal is in the centre of North West and was established as a Dutch Reformed Church parish on the farm Korannafontein in 1913 and named after its owner, GP Otto. It is the only place in South Africa where the unique “wonderstone”, or pyrophyllite, is found and mined. The annual agricultural show in Ottosdal is one of the oldest in the province.

Trenches and cemeteries dating from the Anglo-Boer/South African War can be found on the farms Gestoepfontein and Drieukul. In the Garden of Remembrance are graves of soldiers killed during the war. The Old Farmhouse built in 1910 houses a unique African collection. The Old Watermill built around 1860 is a national monument.

The Ottosdal Night Race is organised in conjunction with the Diamond Marathon Club. The event consists of 42.2-km, 21.1-km and 10-km races and a 5-km fun run.

San rock engravings, Stone Age implements and structures are found on farms such as Witpoort, Gestoepfontein, Drieukul and Korannafontein.

Eastern district
Hartbeespoort Dam is a popular spot for weekend outings, breakfast runs and yachting.

The Hartbeespoort Reptile and Animal Park is on the banks of the dam.

Cultural experiences in the area include the popular Mapoch and Gaabo Motho cultural villages as well as the Ring Wagon Inn.

The Ann van Dyk Cheetah Centre (formerly the De Wildt Cheetah Breeding and Research Centre) specialises in breeding cheetah and other endangered wildlife species.

Other places of interest include the Borakalalalo Game Reserve, the Margaret Roberts Herb Farm and the Phaladweng Nature Trail.

Bophirima district
The Taung Skull Fossil Site and Blue Pools are renowned for the Taung skull found in the Buxton quarries. The Taung Skull Fossil Site is an extension of the Sterkfontein Fossil Hominid Site. This region is popular with adventure seekers – especially those who enjoy 4x4 routes and hunting farms.
Rustenburg district

The 60 000-ha Madikwe Game Reserve is home to 66 large mammal species. Over 10 000 animals of 27 major species have been reintroduced under Operation Phoenix. Hot-air balloon trips, day and night game drives and bushwalks are available. The reserve has the second-largest elephant population in South Africa and guests are assured of sighting not only the Big Five but also the elusive cheetah and endangered wild dog.

Sun City and the Palace of the Lost City are very popular tourist attractions, offering gambling, golf, extravaganzas shows, watersports and an artificial beach. There are various hiking trails in the region. The Heritage Route starts at the Sterkfontein Caves World Heritage Site and ends at Pilanesberg.

Southern district

The OPM Prozesky Bird Sanctuary in Potchefstroom has over 200 bird species and is situated adjacent to the Mooi River. The Oudorpi Hiking Trail takes visitors through the old part of Klerksdorp, where 12 Voortrekker families settled.

Other attractions in the region include the Potchefstroom Lakeside Resort, the Faan Meintjies Nature Reserve in Klerksdorp, mine tours at Orkney, the Diggers Route at Wolmaransstad and the Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga – “The Place Where the Sun Rises” – epitomises every traveller’s dream of the true African experience. Located in the north-eastern part of South Africa, the province is bordered by Mozambique to the east and the Kingdom of Swaziland to the south and east. Climate and topography vary from cool highland grasslands at 1 600 m above sea level, through the Middelveld and escarpment, to the subtropical Lowveld towards the Kruger National Park and many private game reserves.

Scenic beauty, climate and wildlife, voted the most attractive features of Mpumalanga, contribute to the tourism and cultural experiences.

Historical sites and cultural villages, old wagon routes and monuments mark events and characters who passed this way in search of adventure and wealth.

Ndbele bead work and wall-painting in the north-west, the arts and crafts of the Lowveld. The different traditional villages throughout the province offer a unique insight into the people’s history and cultures.

Mbombela

Mbombela is the capital of Mpumalanga and the commercial and administrative hub of the Lowveld.

The Mbombela Historical Trail is an hour-long walking route stretching from the Promenade Centre to the Civic Centre. The Blue Train runs between Pretoria and Mbombela on a chartered route called the Valley of the Olifants Route. Rovos Rail trains also travel to Mbombela.

The Green Heritage Hiking Trail in the Mbombela Nature Reserve is one of several walks in the reserve and one of many in the region.

Not to be missed is the Lowveld Botanical Garden, as well as the Reptile Park, the Sudwala Caves and the PR Owen Dinosaur Park.

The tranquil town of White River to the north of Mbombela is well known as an artist’s haven and a gateway to the Kruger National Park. Rottcher Wineries have taken advantage of the area’s prime production of oranges to make a truly unique wine, which has been a hallmark of the area for over 50 years.

Panorama

Barberton features many reminders of the early gold-rush era. Museums include Belhaven, Ferme House and Stopforth House. The only known vertebrate deposits in the world are found in the rocks of the Barberton district. The annual Diggers Festival is held in September.

The Blyderiviersport Nature Reserve near Graskop is characterised by striking rock formations and a rich diversity of plants. Within the reserve, the Bourke’s Luck potholes were formed by river erosion and the action of floodwater.

The Blyde River Canyon is a 26-km-long gorge carved out of the face of the escarpment, and is one of the natural wonders of Africa. The canyon is the third-largest in the world, the only green canyon, and hosts three rivers that feed the Blydepoort Dam at Swadini. God’s Window provides a magnificent panoramic view across miles of densely forested mountains, the green Lowveld and the canyon.

The Blyderiviersport Hiking Trail is one of the most popular in the country. The southern section of the Kruger National Park, which is a major tourist attraction, falls within this region.

Kaapseroop is a historical village known for the wild horses that frequent the district. Blue swallows are regular visitors from September to April.

The Lydenburg Museum is in the Gustav Klingbiel Reserve, where the village of archaeological ruins from the Later Iron Age. The Lydenburg Heads, human-like masks dating back to 500 AD, were discovered in this area.

Sabi is the centre of the largest man-made forest in South Africa and a popular mountain-biking destination.

The Cultural Historical Forestry Museum depicts various aspects of the country’s forestry industry. The Bridal Veil, Horseshoe and Lone Creek waterfalls, and Mac Mac pools and falls just outside Sabie are well worth a visit.

The 69-km Prospector’s Trail starts at the Mac Mac Forest Station and leads to the Bourke’s Luck potholes.

At the Montrose Falls in Schoemanskloof, the Crocodile River cascades 12 m into a series of rock pools. It is also the starting point of the annual Lowveld Crocodile Canoe Marathon, held in February.

Pilgrim’s Rest is a living museum and a replica of the early gold-mining town. The Alanglade House Museum offers guided tours of the former mine manager’s house, while the Diggings Museum just outside the town arranges guided tours of gold-panning activities.

This area was the setting for Jock of the Bushveld, the novel by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick about the experiences of a man and his dog as they shared adventures in the world of African gold-mining. The Dreddsen Shop Museum features a range of items in use nearly a century ago.

Mount Sheba Nature Reserve, south of Pilgrim’s Rest, is best known for its indigenous forest – one of few left in the region.

Highlands Meander

The Highlands Meander is a mecca for flyfishers. It is in the placid and pristine waters of this region that one finds various species of trout, especially brown trout as the major drawcard.

At the Verloren Vlei and Steenkampsberg nature reserves at Dullstroom one can get a rare glimpse of the endangered blue, waltled and crowned cranes.

The Loskop Dam Nature Reserve offers game-watching, boating and fishing. Many hiking trails are available, such as the Elandskraans Trail, which includes a 30-minute train ride between Waterval-Boven and Waterval-Onder.

Cultural Heartland

Visitors to the Cultural Heartland can immerse themselves in the true cultural heritage of Mpumalanga. Here, one can learn about the proud and welcoming Ndebele people, revered for the striking and colourful geometric patterns on their houses, clothing and beadwork.

This region also has illuminating historical sites such as the Botshabelo Historical Village near Middelburg.

Cosmos Country

Cosmos Country covers parts of what is known as the energy belt of Mpumalanga, which is home to a number of power stations. This region also has the world’s largest underground coal-mining complex and the Sasol plant that is renowned for its oil-from-coal technology. The carpet of cosmos flowers that blossom in late summer lures visitors to this region.

Wild Frontier

Various archaeological discoveries dating back almost three billion years were made in the imposing mountains of this region. Visitors can enjoy a rare glimpse of the San paintings embossed in some rocks. The region also holds rich historical sentiments centred on the monument of the late Mozambican President Samora Machel, constructed in the village of Mbuzini.

Grass and wetlands

Grass and wetlands are a paradise with their variety of bird species. This region stretches across the deep valleys and mountains of the east where thermal springs bubble to the surface. There are 270 pans and lakes within a 20 km radius of Lake Chrisies. In the region, visitors can take part in the
The Adler Museum of the History of Medicine depicts the world's largest at 3 world's most famous diamonds, including the Cullinan Diamond, Premier Diamond Mine. The mine has produced some of the estimated 2,5-million-year-old hominid fossil, and Little Foot, an almost complete hominid skeleton some 3,3 million years old, 000 stone tools have been excavated in the area during ongoing work. The famous skull of Mrs Ples, an estimated 2.5-million-year-old hominid fossil, and Little Foot, an almost complete hominid skeleton some 3.3 million years old, were discovered at the Sterkfontein Caves near Krugersdorp. The Krugersdorp Game Reserve provides sanctuary for several game species, including four of the Big Five. The African Fauna and Bird Park houses various species of wildlife and birds. The Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden has a 70 m-high waterfall and a breeding pair of black eagles. Some 40 km north of Pretoria is a ring of hills 1 km in diameter and 100 m high. These are the walls of the Tswaing Meteorite Crater, left by an asteroid that hit the area some 200 000 years ago. There is a museum adjacent to this site. The crater is covered with indigenous trees and bushes, which attract a variety of bird life. The old mining town of Cullinan has developed around the Premier Diamond Mine. The mine has produced some of the world's most famous diamonds, including the Cullinan Diamond, the world's largest at 3.106 carats.

Johannesburg

The Adler Museum of the History of Medicine depicts the history of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy in South Africa. The Pharmacy Museum in Melrose houses a large variety of medicines, including more than 670 traditional medicines that have been collected throughout southern Africa. Newtown is at the heart of initiatives to revitalise the inner city of Johannesburg. Here, visitors will find the renowned Market Theatre, jazz bars, dance studios and artists' communes among museums, libraries and other places of historic interest. The Absa Money Museum lies in downtown Johannesburg. Historical records stretch all the way back to the beginnings of Johannesburg, and displays range from fairly early money forms, like coinwheels and Venetian glass beads, through to gold coins recovered from sunken ships. The scientific study of money and its history, or Numismatics, is the essence of the museum's displays.

The Nelson Mandela Bridge is a landmark gateway into Newtown. It is the largest cable-stayed bridge in southern Africa. Museum Africa in Newtown tells the story of life in South Africa from the Stone Age to the Nuclear Age and beyond. The Market Theatre complex comprises three theatres, an art gallery, restaurants and pubs. A bronze statue of the champion of passive resistance, Mahatma Gandhi, can be seen in the city centre. Gold Reef City is a theme park based on Johannesburg during the gold rush era. The Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg is a state-of-the-art tribute to the rise and fall of apartheid, with 22 exhibition areas that take the visitor on an emotional journey through the state-sanctioned system of apartheid. The James Hall Museum of Transport was founded in 1964 and was completed in 1976. It is the largest cable-stayed bridge in southern Africa. The Melville Koppies in Johannesburg was once the site of a Stone Age African village and iron-smelting works. Flora include 80% of the species recorded on the Witwatersrand. It is open to the public from September to April.

Gauteng

Gauteng, the “Place of Gold”, is the commercial powerhouse of the country, but its offerings are not limited to commerce and industry. Anchored by the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria, Gauteng provides plenty in the way of entertainment through its network of upmarket shopping malls, casinos, street markets, theatres, restaurants, museums and parks.

Gauteng is characterised by a cosmopolitan mix of people from all walks of life. The province’s unique cultural and social legacy is evident from the many excellent museums, theatres, cultural precincts and craft markets.

Although Gauteng is the most populated, built-up and industrialised province, it still has natural areas offering a variety of leisure activities such as day hikes, picnic spots and sports activities.

The Vaal Dam, which supplies water to most of Gauteng’s residents, covers some 300 km² and is a popular venue for watersports. Numerous resorts line the shore. The dam also attracts diverse bird species.

Tourism attractions in and around the Cradle of Humankind have grown to more than 380, with over half of these offering graded accommodation.

The Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden has a 70 m-high. These are the walls of the Tswaing Meteorite Crater, left by an asteroid that hit the area some 200 000 years ago. There is a museum adjacent to this site. The crater is covered with indigenous trees and bushes, which attract a variety of bird life.

The old mining town of Cullinan has developed around the Premier Diamond Mine. The mine has produced some of the world’s most famous diamonds, including the Cullinan Diamond, the world’s largest at 3.106 carats.

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Pretoria

A variety of historical buildings is found in the city, such as the Union Buildings, which celebrated its centenary in 2013. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker, construction started in 1910 and was completed in 1913. It has since been the setting for the presidential inauguration of former President Nelson Mandela in 1994, as well as those of Thabo Mbeki on 16 June 1999, and 27 April 2004, and of Jacob Zuma on 9 May 2009 and 24 May 2014. It is also the setting of many national celebrations, including Women’s Day and Freedom Day. In December 2013, a bronze statue of former President Mandela was unveiled at the Union Buildings.

Church Square is built around a statue of the former President of the Zuid-Afrikans Republiek, Paul Kruger, and includes buildings such as the Old Raadsaal and the Palace of Justice. Ten minutes’ drive from Church Square is Freedom Park, which commemorates the country’s political history. The 35-ha site comprises a garden of remembrance, a museum, and statues and sculptures to honour South Africans who contributed to the country’s freedom and development. The Kruger House Museum contains the personal belongings of President Kruger.

Meltrose House is a beautiful example of Victorian architecture. The Peace Treaty of Vereeniging, which ended the Anglo-Boer War/South African War, was signed there in 1902. Demonstrations at the Pioneer Open-Air Museum include milking, butter- and candle-making, bread-baking and coffee-bean grinding.

Other museums include the South African Air Force Museum, Police Museum, Coert Steynberg Museum and the Transvaal Museum of Natural History. The Voortrekker Monument commemorates the Great Trek. Some 260 steps lead to the dome, where spectacular views of the city can be enjoyed.

Fort Schanskop has been refurbished and has a 375-seat amphitheatre.

The Sammy Marks Museum near Pretoria dates from 1885. Rooms in the house are filled with Victorian paintings, furniture, silverware and porcelain.

Visitors can relax at the tea garden and restaurant on the premises.

The General Smuts House Museum in Irene in the south-east of Pretoria, contains the original furnishings of the Smuts family home.

At the Lesedi Cultural Village in the Swartkops hills north of Johannesburg tourists can visit families of different cultural groupings. It features four traditional homesteads where visitors can spend the night with a family of their choice. The Phumangena Zulu Kraal is home to traditional Zulu people living and working there.

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The Rivière Nature Reserve is notable for its grass types, herbs, large number of game including rhino, hippo and many bird species.

The Mapoch Ndebele Village, north of Pretoria, is the first living cultural village in South Africa owned and managed by its residents.

Mamelodi is about 20 km from the city centre and features Solomon Mahlangu Square, which is dedicated to this freedom fighter.

The Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum outside Pretoria features a farmstead dating from 1880. Traditional farming activities are demonstrated, and annual events include a prickly pear festival, a mampoer festival and the Agricultural Museum Show.

The Pretoria National Botanical Garden houses the National Herbarium of South Africa, which is the largest in the southern hemisphere.

KwaZulu-Natal
The garden province of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, is a subtropical region of lush and well-watered valleys, washed by the warm Indian Ocean. One of the country’s most popular tourist destinations, the province stretches from Port Edward in the south to the borders of Swaziland and Mozambique to the north. History-filled towns lead to adventure sports and gameviewing, along with outlets for unique arts and crafts.

Durban and surroundings
The city of Durban, overlooking Africa’s busiest seaport, is warm and inviting. It is not only South Africa’s domestic tourism leader, but is also popular among visitors from throughout Africa and the rest of the world who seek a unique blend of vibrance, sophistication, cultural diversity and excitement in a beautiful setting.

The Golden Mile skirts the main beaches of the Indian Ocean. Attractions include an amusement centre, paddling pools, paved walkways and fountains.

The uShaka Marine World has a theme park, oceanarium, dolphinarium and oceanographic research institute. It is home to a wide variety of sea life, including sharks, dolphins and seals. One of its main attractions is the long lane of shops and the multitude of restaurants, especially those in the old wreck (a replica of a ship wreck in the centre of the park), and a tourism information office at its entrance.

The Durban area has more than 50 reserves, developed parks and specialised gardens, the most renowned being the Municipal Botanical Garden. Besides the botanical gardens, Mitchell Park is one of the most popular green spaces and includes an outdoor restaurant and a zoo, plus a sizeable playground for children.

MiniTown is a model city depicting Durban’s best-known buildings.

Museums include the Natural History Museum, the Natural Science Museum, the Old House Museum and the Old Fort. One of the most intriguing museums is the Maritime Museum, complete with two floating ships in the harbour.

The Shree Ambalavaanar Aiyayam Temple (the Second River Temple) in Cato Manor was the first Hindu temple in Africa. It is a national monument.

The Juma Musjid Mosque is the largest mosque in the southern hemisphere.

Annual events in and around the city include the popular Comrades Marathon between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, an international surfing competition, the DuZi canoe marathon, the Midmir Mile and Dolphin Mile open-water swimming events, the July Handicap horserace and the Amashova-shova cycle tour.

Umhlanga Rocks, just north of Durban, is notable for its ski-boating facilities and the Ski-Boat Festival held every April. The KwaZulu-Natal Sharks Board offers shark dissections and interesting displays. Guided tours of the Hawaana Forest are also on offer. Hawaana is the last relic of coastal forest in the region and has rare indigenous trees.

The Umgeni River Bird Park overlooks the Umgeni River and ranks among the world’s best bird sanctuaries. Walk-in aviaries hold many varieties of indigenous and exotic birds.

The Maritime offices, which control the entry of ships into and out of the busiest port in Africa, are in the Millennium Town at the end of the Bluff.

North Coast
Year-round frolicking dolphins and impressive seasonal whale migrations make the coastline between the Umhlatuzana and the Thukela rivers aptly called the “Dolphin Coast”. The rarely seen large humpback dolphins are also found here.

Many of the first Indian immigrants settled here, and the area’s many mosques and temples give it an authentic Eastern flavour.

Tongaat is an area where sugar was first planted in 1854. The town’s Indian ambience is accentuated by two prominent Hindu temples – the Jumpharni Pur and Vishwaroop temples.

Other towns along the Dolphin Coast include Shaka’s Rock, Salt Rock, Ballito, Verulam, KwaDukuza, Darnall and Umdloti.

Zululand and the Elephant Coast
Zululand’s north-east quadrant – between Mozambique, Swaziland and the warm Indian Ocean – has its own unique tale to tell. This is the Elephant Coast or Maputaland, named after the mid-17th-century king who established dominion here some 200 years before King Shaka consolidated his Zulu empire to the south.

The Tembe Elephant Park in the far north is home to herds of the massive African elephant.

The HiWluwe-Imfolozi Park is one of South Africa’s largest game parks. Visitors should look out for the Big Five as well as the elusive cheetah and wild dog.

The eMakhosini Valley, birthplace of King Shaka, is known as “The Valley of Zulu Kings”. A joint public-private sector project aims to preserve the culture and history of the Zulu people. This heritage park is near a nature reserve that supports the Big Five of the animal kingdom. At the eMakhosini Memorial Site, seven Zulu kings are buried.

Umgungundlovu was once the royal capital of King Dingaan and was reconstructed. The beehive huts and the layout of the original Zulu village have been re-created. Authentic Zulu villages such as Shakaland, KwaBhekithunga Kraal, Damazulu and Stewart’s Farm offer accommodation and the opportunity to experience traditional Zulu culture.

The isimangaliso (iZulu word meaning “miracle”) Wetland Park is one of the jewels of South Africa’s coastline, with a unique mosaic of ecosystems – swamps, lakes, beaches, coral reefs, wetlands, woodlands, coastal forests and grasslands – supporting diverse animal, bird and marine life.

It is South Africa’s third-largest park, spanning 280 km of coastline, from the Mozambican border in the north to Mapelane, south of the St Lucia estuary, and made up of around 328 000 ha of pristine natural ecosystems – including swamps, lake systems, beaches, coral reefs, wetlands, woodlands and coastal forests.

St Lucia and its surroundings comprise a globally important wetland and have five separate ecosystems. It is a fishing and birdwatching paradise, and boat trips on the lake offer opportunities for crocodile and hippo sightings. St Lucia is the only town in the world that is surrounded by a natural world heritage area.

The Kosi Bay Nature Reserve is part of the Coastal Forest Reserve between Mozambique and Sodwana Bay. The adjacent Indian Ocean provides exciting snorkelling and fishing opportunities. On offer is a four-day guided walking trail around the estuarine system.

uMkhuze is a small trade and transport centre. The Mkuze River cuts through the Umboombo Mountains before serving as a
natural boundary for Zululand’s popular Mkuzi Game Reserve.

The Border Cave, a site of immense archaeological interest on the border of Swaziland, now also has an interpretation centre.

Lake Sibaya is South Africa’s largest natural freshwater lake, covering some 77 km². Sibaya Lake Lodge is the first South African ecotourism development jointly owned by private enterprise and the local community.

The coral reef in the Sodwana Bay National Park attracts hundreds of scuba divers throughout the year, and in summer, power boaters arrive for some of the best marlin fishing in the world.

**South Coast**

Amamntoni is popular for its safe swimming beaches and a variety of fun activities and attractions for the whole family.

The Hibiscus Coast stretches between Umgomnnaas and the Wild Coast. Margate is the largest resort town along this coast, and is very popular during the holidays. The Hibiscus Festival is held there in July.

The Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve encompasses forest, rivers, rapids and ravines. Birdlife, including five kingfisher species and seven eagle species, is prolific. There is also a variety of mammals and a 140-m abseil and gorge swing for adrenaline junkies.

Port Edward offers safe swimming and good fishing opportunities. Nearby, the Umthamvuna Nature Reserve is noted for its beautiful scenery, birdlife and many rare plant species.

The Shell Museum at Shelly Beach is well worth a visit. Other popular coastal towns include Port Shepstone, Ramsgate, St Michael’s-on-Sea, Uvongo and Scottburgh. Nature’s annual extravaganza – the unforgettable Sardine Run – strikes the South Coast around the end of June every year, when people flock to the beaches and anglers await the arrival of the game fish following the sardines.

**Pietermaritzburg and the Midlands**

Pietermaritzburg has various museums, including the Msunduzi Museum that depicts the heritage of different cultural groups of KwaZulu-Natal, a replica Hindu Shiv temple and a beautiful herb garden, the Natal Museum and the Natal Steam Railway Museum, which offers steam-train rides on the second Sunday of every month. The Tatham Art Gallery is also extremely popular.

The Albert Falls Public Resort Nature Reserve and the Albert Falls Dam provide opportunities for sailing, canoeing and fishing. Birdwatching, horseriding and hiking are also popular activities.

The Howick Falls are in the Nature Valley Reserve, where the river tumbles 100 m in a single fall. There are several climbing routes.

The Midlands Meander is a scenic drive between Hilton and Mooli River, with some 430 ports of call en route, ranging from art studios, potters and painters, to herb gardens and cheese makers.

Midmar Dam is zoned for yachting and powerboating. The 1 000-ha Midmar Game Park is inhabited by rhino, zebra, a wide variety of antelope species and waterfowl. The popular yearly Midmar Mile attracted 18 000 swimmers in 2013.

**Drakensberg**

The mountainous “Barrier of Spears” uKhalamba-Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site, adorned with Stone Age cave paintings, forms the north-western border of KwaZulu-Natal. The entire area is a bird sanctuary, featuring, among other species, the endangered bearded vulture. The highest concentration of walks and trails in South Africa is found here.

The uKhalamba-Drakensberg Park consists of almost the entire Drakensberg mountain range from Bushman’s Neck in the south to the Royal KwaZulu-Natal National Park in the north. The park spans some 3 000 m and are often snow-covered in winter. There are trout hatcheries in the Kamberg Reserve area and at Cathedral Peak.

Lotheni Nature Reserve is notable for its trout-fishing facilities (angling permits are required), Relics of the area’s history have been preserved in the Settler Museum.

The Himeville Nature Reserve has two lakes stocked with trout. The nearby Swamp Nature Reserve attracts a variety of waterfowl, including the rare wattled crane.

The Mkwenze Gorge, a wilderness area near Cathedral Peak has examples of Khoi and San art.

Sani Pass is the only road across the high escarpment between KwaZulu-Natal and the Kingdom of Lesotho. The top section is only passable in 4×4 vehicles. The Giant’s Cup Hiking Trail, starting at the foot of the pass, is described as one of South Africa’s finest.

Giants Castle Game Reserve is especially known for its more than 5 000 San paintings. The Bushman Site Museum is worth a visit.

Royal Natal National Park offers many scenic highlights, including the Amphitheatre, Mont-aux-Sources and the Thukela Falls.

**Battlefields**

The KwaZulu-Natal Battlefields Route has the highest concentration of battlefields and related military sites in South Africa.

The Battlefields Route starts at Estcourt, winding north through Colenso and Ladysmith to Newcastle and Volksrust, and eastwards to Utrecht, Glencoe, Dundee, Ngutu, Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, Babanango and Ulundi.

All the towns along the route have their own unique charm and range of attractions: arts and crafts, scenic hiking trails, farm resorts, Zulu culture and roadside stalls. Gameviewing, natural hot springs, horse trails and watersports can also be enjoyed.

The Chelmsford Nature Reserve near Newcastle is a birdwatcher’s paradise. Powerboating and carp fishing are added attractions. Game includes springbok, zebra, rhino and blesbok. Majuba Hill and O’Neill’s Cottage are other interesting places to visit.

The Ladysmith Siege Museum provides insight into the battles of Colenso, Spioenkop, Vaalkrans and Tugela Heights. Museum staff arrange guided tours to nearby battlefields such as Wagon Hill. Other attractions include the statue of Gandhi, the All Saints Church, the Soofi Mosque and the Spioenkop Dam and Nature Reserve.

Near Dumelane tourist can visit various battlefields, including Ncome-Blood River, Isandiwana, Rorke’s Drift and Talana. The Talana Museum depicts various facets of the coal industry, and local Zulu, Boer and British history.

Rorke’s Drift was the setting for one of the most famous battles of the war. The main attraction is the Rorke’s Drift Battle Museum.

**Top 10 reasons to visit South Africa**

1. **Affordable** – In South Africa, you can afford luxury and still have spending money for shopping and other treats.

2. **Natural beauty** – South Africa’s scenic wonders are legendary. From Table Mountain to God’s Window, the mountains, forests, coasts and deserts will soothe your soul and delight you.

3. **World-class facilities** – You will find it easy to get around, find a comfortable place to stay and have a great meal.

4. **Adventure** – South Africa is the adventure capital of the world. With over 130 adventures, there is something for everyone from mountain walks to shark-cage diving.

5. **Good weather** – Sunny South Africa has a great weather; you can enjoy the outdoors, play golf all year-round and take advantage of the nearly 3 000 km of coastline.

6. **Rainbow Nation** – Go almost anywhere in South Africa and experience the ultimate combination of nature, wildlife, culture, adventure, heritage and good vibe.

7. **Diverse experiences** – Go almost anywhere in South Africa and experience the ultimate combination of nature, wildlife, culture, adventure, heritage and good vibe.

8. **Wildlife** – The abundant and diverse wildlife include the Big Five (African lion, African elephant, Cape buffalo, African leopard and black rhinoceros).

9. **Freedom Struggle** – Discover a nation’s struggle for freedom whilst following the footsteps of Nelson Mandela, Hector Pieterson and many other celebrated revolutionaries.

10. **Responsible tourism** – In South Africa you can travel with care as you explore protected areas, contribute to social and conservation projects, and collect arts and crafts.

**Traveller’s Guide**

1. **Arriving in South Africa** – All travellers arriving in South Africa at land, sea or air ports of entry are required to pass through immigration control, a service offered by the South African Department of Home Affairs, on arrival and before collecting their baggage. Thereafter they have to pass through customs control which falls under the auspices of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). Travellers with goods to declare must complete a Traveller Card and make a verbal declaration of their goods to a Customs Officer, who will then generate a Traveller Declaration. Baggage may be X-rayed or examined...
by Customs officers to detect dutiable, restricted or prohibited goods and you may be questioned. Should travellers be found to be carrying undeclared, restricted or prohibited goods they could be fined or face prosecution.

2. Prohibited and restricted goods (A full list of Prohibited and Restricted goods is available on the SARS website: www.sars.gov.za. It is illegal to bring in the following prohibited goods to South Africa:

• Narcotics: All narcotic and psychotropic substances, as well as habit-forming drugs such as cannabis, heroin, cocaine, mandrax, ecstasy and any paraphernalia relating to their use;
• Firearms, weapons and ammunition: Fully automatic, military and unnumbered weapons, explosives and fireworks and weapons of mass destruction;
• Poison and other toxic substances;
• Cigarettes with a mass of more than 2kg per 1 000;
• Goods to which a trade description or trademark is applied in contravention of any Act (for example, counterfeit goods);
• Unlawful reproductions of any works subject to copyright; and
• Prison-made and penitentiary-made goods.

3. Goods you have to declare – Certain goods may only be imported if you are in possession of the necessary authority/permit and these have to be declared on arrival. These include:

• Currency: South African bank notes in excess of R25 000, gold coins, coin and stamp collections and unprocessed gold. Endangered plants and animals: Species of plants or animals that are listed as endangered, whether they are alive or dead. The restriction includes any parts of and articles made from them.
• Food, plants, animals and biological goods: All plants and plant products, such as seeds, flowers, fruit, honey, margarine and vegetable oils. All animals, birds, poultry and products thereof, for example, dairy products, butter and eggs.
• Medicines: Travellers are allowed to bring in no more than three months’ supply of pharmaceutical drugs and medicines for their personal use. All other pharmaceutical drugs and medicines, having to be declared and have to be accompanied by a letter or certified prescription from a registered physician.

4. Duty-free allowances – The following goods may be imported into South Africa without the payment of Customs duty and Value-Added Tax (VAT):

• Consumable goods in unaccompanied baggage. Goods falling within the following allowances may be imported without the payment of Customs duty and VAT as accompanied baggage. Crew members, including the master of a ship and the pilot of an aircraft, are only entitled to this rebate provided such members are returning to South Africa permanently. No extra allowance is available if you are in possession of the necessary authority/permit and these have to be declared on arrival. These include:

• Narcotics: All narcotic and psychotropic substances, as well as habit-forming drugs such as cannabis, heroin, cocaine, mandrax, ecstasy and any paraphernalia relating to their use;
• Firearms, weapons and ammunition: Fully automatic, military and unnumbered weapons, explosives and fireworks and weapons of mass destruction;
• Poison and other toxic substances;
• Cigarettes with a mass of more than 2kg per 1 000;
• Goods to which a trade description or trademark is applied in contravention of any Act (for example, counterfeit goods);
• Unlawful reproductions of any works subject to copyright; and
• Prison-made and penitentiary-made goods.

5. Goods on which duty has to be paid – Other than those specified above, all goods and gifts acquired abroad are subject to the payment of Customs duty and VAT when they are brought into South Africa. This includes goods purchased duty-free on board aircraft and ships or in duty-free shops. Customs duties and taxes are payable in rands, the currency of South Africa. Goods that attract duty and do not qualify for the flat rate assessment explained below include:

• Firearms acquired abroad or at any duty-free shop imported by residents of South Africa returning after an absence of less than six months;
• Goods for commercial purposes; and
• Goods carried on behalf of other persons.

6. Travellers in transit – Travellers in transit to countries outside the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, who have been booked from an airport outside the common customs area, will not be required to comply with Customs formalities in South Africa. Travellers arriving in South Africa and taking a connecting flight to another SACU member country will be transferred from the international flight at the airport of arrival to the connecting flight. Baggage belonging to passengers in transit will automatically be transferred from the international flight at the airport of transit in South Africa. These passengers may not leave the transit area at the airport between flights. Should you travel to your final destination by road, Customs formalities must be complied with at the port of arrival in South Africa.

7. Refund of tax on visitors’ purchases – VAT at a rate of 14% is levied on the purchase of most goods in South Africa. Tourists and foreign visitors to South Africa may apply for a refund of the VAT paid at departure points. The tax invoices for the purchases and the goods must be presented for inspection to the VAT Refund Administrator. No refund will be made if the claim is not lodged before departure.