

Guidelines for Location Filming in Gauteng



www.gautengfilm.org.za

Johannesburg skyline at sunset (Image courtesy of Johannesburg Tourism Company/Walter Knirr)



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Purpose of this Document

These guidelines have been issued by the Gauteng Film Commission (GFC) to ensure that location filming in Gauteng is efficiently coordinated and to promote responsible location filming practices. The guidelines have been compiled by the GFC in consultation with the Gauteng Film Partnership, location professionals and relevant public sector bodies with the express objective of clarifying key roles and responsibilities and to give film makers clear guidance relating to location filming requirements and also to inform them of locations with special requirements.

In issuing these guidelines the GFC seeks to promote certainty around location filming requirements in the Province while recognising the need for flexibility. The GFC therefore stresses that these are guidelines, and should therefore not be read or interpreted as hard and fast 'rules'.

Who is the GFC?

The Gauteng Film Commission is an agency of the Gauteng Provincial Government which is tasked with the development and promotion of the audiovisual industries in Gauteng. Through our activities, we aim to cultivate a production friendly environment that allows the film and television industry to play a meaningful role in the socio-economic development of Gauteng.

This includes:

- Acting as a centralised industry intelligence hub and resource;
- Working with, and providing advice to industry, government agencies and other key stakeholders about the support, development and growth of a sustainable audiovisual industry in Gauteng;
- Promoting and celebrating an active screen culture across the Province;
- Marketing Gauteng as a location of choice;
- Supporting the transformation of the sector into a world-class industry and that is reflective of South Africa in its entirety.

Role and Responsibility of the GFC

Public Film Permits

The GFC does not issue permits, nor does the GFC have a Film Permit Unit. Permits are issued by the relevant city, provincial or national departments, agencies and authorities. Some government departments and agencies have asked for permit applications to be channelled through the GFC. This helps us keep better track of what is happening in the province and assist in identifying and addressing bottlenecks as they arise. The GFC will point you towards the relevant department or agency when you require a film permit and will facilitate the submission of your application on your behalf at no cost.

For use of private locations permission must always be sourced from the owners or managing agents directly.

Support

The GFC aims to develop the production environment and support productions in Gauteng through the following means:

Information Management

The GFC is an information hub for the Gauteng industry. We aim to collate and manage the latest information on the production environment in Gauteng – we'll also try to know who you should contact, what permit conditions to expect and how to best go about your production in the Province.

Communications and Marketing

The GFC doesn't just spend its time marketing to international film makers; we have developed a comprehensive programme of communications targeted both at provincial and municipal line departments (the officials who actually issue permits) and at our communities that play host to location shoots. Through a monthly programme of interventions and activities, we endeavour to ensure that it's clearly understood that "Film is Everybody's Business."

Lobbying

The GFC plays an active role in lobbying municipalities to improve on their permit processes for film. We have developed practical, applicable film permit processes, including standard approval times for issuance, and we work hard to get City and Provincial Departments to adopt these terms.

Statistics Gathering

The GFC works with film makers and the government to collate accurate statistics on the industry. This information is used to unlock resources and lobby harder on behalf of the industry.

Troubleshooting

GFC's time and resources are best spent building broad-based support for the industry, rather than troubleshooting the needs of individual shoots. Nevertheless, depending on staff availability, we try to help where we can. Please note however we cannot get involved in your production if you have not briefed us fully, prior to the shoot.

The Role and Responsibility of Municipalities

Municipalities have a number of – sometimes competing – responsibilities in relation to filming activities. While recognising the benefits that filming has to a community both economically and culturally, municipalities are accountable to their ratepayers and residents for the responsible use of public resources and the maintenance of community amenities. In making decisions municipalities are required to balance issues of community interest, environmental protection and economic development.

These guidelines are intended to make transparent the approval processes followed by municipalities and permit authorities.

If you are unsure in which municipal area a shoot will be happening please contact the GFC for assistance.

The Role and Responsibility of Film Makers

Filmmaking is a strange business – part commerce, part culture. It is risky, expensive and difficult. It involves many people with different crafts and skills and expectations, working quickly, under great pressure and looming deadlines. It is intensive and frantic while it lasts, but when it is over, it is gone without a trace.

At the heart of all filmmaking (and especially filming on a location) is collaboration – not only collaboration among the crew, but just as importantly, collaboration between the filmmaker and the locals – the local residents and community, local municipality, local traffic police and any other local agencies which need to be involved.

An important aim of these guidelines is to encourage more and better collaboration between filmmakers, municipalities and host communities where location filming is being planned and conducted. The guidelines encourage the parties to talk early and talk often. It establishes a clear and agreed process for applications and approvals where each party develops an appreciation of the requirements and expectations of the other.



Maropeng, West Rand (Image courtesy of
Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site)



Gauteng Location Code of Conduct

We encourage productions to adhere to this Code of Conduct:

1. A production representative on location must be in possession of all relevant public permits, permissions and approved applications when filming. (Receipts of fees and permits should be carried where possible.)
2. The producer must ensure that Public Liability Insurance is in place.
3. The producer must ensure that location fees have been paid to the relevant authorities and that, where possible, payment to location landowners have been processed and receipted before filming commences.
4. Cast and crew members are requested to ensure safety for all and to display courtesy to the public. A responsible production company representative should be in charge of public management while the cast and crew are on location.
5. The producer must prevent and take recognised safety precautions to control/avoid pollution, including light (artificial lighting), soil/water (damage to land/water), air (fumes and smoke) and consult the managing authority immediately if accidents occur. Also avoid damage to fauna, flora or rocks/ geological formations and consult the managing authority prior to taking any vehicles onto sensitive locations.
6. Producers must ensure that all relevant traffic, parking and the managing authorities' conditions are adhered to and undertake not to block emergency access or create any nuisance or hazard to pedestrian or vehicle movement unless agreed to by the relevant traffic authority.
7. Cast and crew must ensure that the location used is left in its original state after filming – including the removal of any sets/signs constructed or erected for filming purposes at the end of filming.
8. The producer must ensure that all risk in regard to fire has been minimized, cast & crew must follow accepted safety precautions, always have fire-fighting equipment on hand and if required notification of the relevant authority should take place promptly.
9. Crew must position electrical appliances and cables in an appropriate manner and comply with safety codes.
10. The producer must ensure that the location is supervised at all times, by a specifically designated production member or location/unit manager during filming hours and by security guards after hours.
11. The producer must ensure that all Crew Members carry emergency numbers with them on set at all times in case of emergencies.

Green Filmmaking

The GFC encourages a green filmmaking approach designed to educate and encourage productions in the use of environmentally sensitive production materials and techniques.

Below are suggestions of how you can make your production earth-friendly:

- Purchase recyclable products or products sold in recyclable packaging.
- Avoid the use of Styrofoam and other non-biodegradable products. Select caterers that do the same.
- Purchasing locally produced products not only contributes to the economy, it also reduces additional energy use associated with transportation.
- Recycle when possible: paper, cans, glass, cardboard, plastics and batteries.
- Contract with caterers/food suppliers that use recyclable or biodegradable serving containers, kitchenware etc.
- Provide recycling bins in production offices and on set.
- Recycle sets or donate all unused or unwanted items to local charities, schools, animal welfare organisations, etc.
- Practice eco-conscious habits such as not idling equipment and vehicles unnecessarily.

A-Z Guidelines

General Overview

- Most publicly owned roads, streets, sidewalks and other public spaces such as squares, walkways, parks, cemeteries etc. require a public filming permit to be issued by the relevant authority. In addition, most government owned structures require permission prior to filming. Certain military installations, courts, National Key Points and other designated sites may further restrict certain types of activities.
- As requirements vary between municipalities it is advisable that you contact the GFC for assistance.
- In these guidelines we have highlighted potentially sensitive filming locations. Note that such locations may set their own specific permitting conditions.
- It is advisable that Production Companies are in possession of issued permits at all times, and that they abide by any conditions that may have been set by the relevant authority.

Aircraft (Helicopters and Fixed Wing)

- Permission for the use of aircraft is supplied by the Civil Aviation Authority of South Africa. In addition, the relevant municipal departments will also need to be notified.
- The production company is to ensure that the relevant permission for the use of an aircraft in an urban area is supplied by the Disaster Management Department of the relevant municipal authority.
- Special Indemnity Forms may be requested by the relevant authority, and should be filed by the operator of the aircraft.
- The relevant municipal department may advise on certain areas that may not be flown over due to safety, environmental and social issues.
- If required landing Zones should be ascertained during the application process.
- Usually Landing Zones require a 100m open radius between the landing site and the nearest structure.

Airports

- Most commercial airports in Gauteng are managed by the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA). As some airports are declared National Key Points, restrictions may apply.
- To apply for filming at O.R. Tambo International Airport you need to contact the ACSA Communications Department for an authorisation letter.
- Filming is only permitted in non-restricted areas in the terminals and landside.
- There is no cost payable if the filming location is in the non-restricted areas. To film in restricted areas you need to apply for a permit which will incur a cost. An hourly escort and contract cost is also payable.
- Any airside filming is liable to the above mentioned rules and regulations and will incur a cost.
- ACSA requires 1 week notification prior to filming and permission is granted subject to the following conditions:
 - That no disruptions to airport operations and/or any inconvenience to airport users are caused.
 - Keeping the permit/approvals on you at all times.
 - If photographing or filming any aircraft, it is the production company's responsibility to obtain permission from the airline whose aircraft you photographed or filmed when using the visual material.
 - No photographing of any Security check-point, Immigration and Customs, or baggage control areas will be allowed.

Animals

See Fauna

Call and Wrap Times (Non Business Hours)

- Where Call and Wrap Times are outside of traditional business hours it is recommended that affected neighbours be notified of the Call and Wrap Times by way of a letter drop in advance of the shoot.

Catering

- Relevant regulations and by-laws govern the preparation of food and the consumption of alcohol. It is advisable that the relevant licenses are secured and complied with.
- Catering facilities should also comply with the relevant fire service regulations and municipal by-laws (i.e. fire extinguishers etc.)
- Suitable arrangements must also be made for the storage of all waste products on site during the production. Please be environmentally responsible!

City Improvement Districts

- A City Improvement District (CID) is a defined geographic area within which property owners agree to pay for certain services to enhance the physical and social environment of the area. Many CIDs are established through acts of the Provincial Legislature and as such are enforceable by law. CIDs can therefore place restrictions on certain activities, such as filming, and can set fees for granting permission. Note: all fees received from production companies for filming in CIDs contribute to the maintenance of the public space.
- CIDs in Johannesburg include: Sandton Central, Rosebank Management District, Illovo Boulevard Management District, Central Improvement District (inner city), South Western Improvement District (inner city), Retail Improvement District (inner city), Braamfontein, Randburg, Wynberg, Benrose, Civic, Legislature, Sloane Precinct (Bryanston), Newtown, Constitutional Court (Braamfontein), Main Street Mall and Gandhi Square.
- When filming in any of these CIDs, requests must be channeled through the GFC to the relevant managing authority for approval. At present fees are charged by the Newtown Management District, Main Street Mall and Gandhi Square. For assistance contact the GFC.

Cleaning and Cleansing

- Please note that municipalities are not responsible for the cleaning of locations after a shoot. This is the responsibility of the production company. All waste and litter should be removed from and disposed of in an appropriate manner:
- Production companies should also ensure that no wild or stray animals are fed, either directly or indirectly (i.e. allowing animals to access waste, craft and/or catering tables). Waste should best be kept in dustbins, and removed on completion of the shoot.

Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site

- The Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site (including Sterkfontein caves) and Maropeng, requires that filming applications be forwarded to the relevant authority. Contact the GFC for assistance.
- Also see Environmental and Culturally Sensitive Locations



Dinokeng Game Reserve

- The Dinokeng Game Reserve requires that filming applications be forwarded to the relevant authority. Contact the GFC for assistance.
- Also see Environmental and Culturally Sensitive Locations

Emergency Management Services

- In case of an emergency please dial 112 from your cell/mobile phone or 10111 (Nationwide Emergency Response) from a landline for emergency services. The City of Johannesburg Emergency Connect number is 011 375 5911. For Police Emergency Services (Flying Squad) in Johannesburg you can also dial 011 986 9000/9151.

Environmental and Culturally Sensitive Locations

- Environmentally sensitive locations in Gauteng include wetlands, ridges, river systems, declared provincial and municipal conservation areas, dolomitic land, erodible soil, cave systems and paleontological and archaeological sites. In addition, the South African Heritage Resources Act defines a 'heritage resource' as either a site or structure formally declared and listed on the national, provincial or local heritage registers or as any structure that is older than 60 years. These environmentally and culturally sensitive locations may have set special filming conditions.
- Formally declared conservation areas in Gauteng include the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden, the Johannesburg Botanical Garden, the Pretoria National Botanical Garden, the Abe Bailey Nature Reserve, the Marievale Nature Reserve, the Alice Glockner Nature Reserve, the Roodeplaat Nature Reserve, the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, the Kromdraai Conservancy, the Krugersdorp Nature Reserve, the Rietvlei Nature Reserve, the Wonderboom Nature Reserve, Tswaing Crater as well as the Blesbokspruit RAMSAR wetland. These are ecologically sensitive locations and should be treated as such.
- Care should also be taken when filming in locations where 'red data' and endangered species (both plant and animals) are prevalent as well as in indigenous grasslands in particular during the growing season.
- The Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site (including Sterkfontein caves) and the Dinokeng Game Reserve also require that filming applications be forwarded to the relevant authority.
- Note that the use of nails in trees is generally discouraged.

Fauna (Animals) On Set

- Although the film industry in South Africa has not developed its own set of filming guidelines for working with animals, the industry is regulated by the Animals Protection Act and the Performing Animals Protection Act. The Animals Protection Act (No. 71 of 1962) relates to the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Performing Animals Protection Act (No. 24 of 1935) regulates the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding. According to this act: "No person shall exhibit or train or cause or permit to be exhibited or trained for exhibition any animal of which he is the owner or has the lawful custody or use any dog for safeguarding unless such person is the holder of a license". If animals are used on a movie set, an animal trainer with a valid license must therefore be employed by the production company. Both Acts can be accessed from the Animal

- Anti Cruelty League website at www.aacl.co.za. Guidance can also be obtained from the Animal Anti-Cruelty League, the NSSPCA and the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Conservation of wild animals outside nature reserves is governed by provincial ordinances, with the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development administering the relevant legislation. Conservation is enforced through legislation that makes it an offence to hunt animals and perform certain other actions that may detrimentally affect them.
 - Note that a permit is required to import into, transport through and export out of the Province any wild animal. In addition a permit is also required to keep any wild animal in captivity whether temporary or permanent. Permit applications are to be made to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. In addition note that there are certain species of wild animals that are not allowed into the Province.
 - In terms of existing legislation wild animals may not be restrained by means of a rope, chain or any similar device. The cage or enclosure in which it is kept must also be of at least the specified minimum size for the animal and built of approved materials, so that it is adequately ventilated and lit and provides protection against the weather. The regulations also stipulate that cages must be cleaned at least once a day. Generally, a permit will be issued if all these regulations are adhered to.
 - For the use of animals in urban areas, approval may need to be obtained from the relevant municipal department.

Fireworks

See Pyrotechnics

Flora (Plants) On Set

- Gauteng has more plant species per unit area than any other province except for the Western Cape, which is the most diverse area in the world. Fynbos has the greatest species diversity, followed by the Highveld grassland biome – which is found in Gauteng. Please be environmentally responsible!
- Plants are conserved through the control of picking and of other actions that may be detrimental to protected plants. It is an offence to pick a protected plant without a permit. Picking or gathering is defined in wide terms as including cutting, chopping off, taking, plucking, uprooting, breaking, damaging or destroying. Landowners are exempted from some provisions with respect to protected and any other indigenous plants on their own land. It is likewise an offence to pick protected and any other indigenous plants on land of which one is not the owner, without the owner's written permission; or to pick indigenous plants on a public road or within a certain area on both sides of a public road without a permit.
- Certain species of flora as listed under the relevant Act may have different restrictions applicable to them e.g. certain species may not be permitted within South Africa, other species have restrictions on area of distribution. Certain invasive plant species may therefore be prohibited from entering Gauteng and possession of such plants may constitute a criminal offence.

Gandhi Square

See City Improvement Districts

Turbine Square, Newtown (Image courtesy of The Forum/TIBER)



Generators

- In residential areas it is advisable to use blimped (quiet) generators. Also ensure that exhaust fumes do not unduly affect residents or the public.
- Portable generators should also have catch receptacles for leaks and/or when filling takes place.
- Always ensure that the positioning of the generators do not compromise emergency services access to and safe evacuation/egress from the site and should not obstruct fire hydrants or other emergency water supplies.

Government and Public Buildings

- When government owned buildings or properties are utilized it is recommended that the GFC is notified. This will allow the GFC to facilitate permission with the relevant authorities.

Hazardous waste

- Note that there are specific regulations that govern the management and disposal of hazardous and medical waste and the appropriate arrangements must be made to dispose of such waste.

Insurance

- It is advisable that the necessary Public Liability Insurance and any other applicable insurance cover is secured prior to commencement of shooting. Some permitting authorities may request proof of Public Liability Insurance.

Keys

- When filming on public property please ensure that locks are not left unlocked or gates left open. It is the responsibility of the production company to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made regarding the locking and unlocking of a property.

Main Street Mall

See City Improvement Districts

Newtown

See City Improvement Districts

Noise

- Noise generating activities are regulated by the relevant Noise Control Regulations and by laws.
- When using firearms and pyrotechnics (including fireworks) note that certain restrictions may apply (See Pyrotechnics).

Notifications

- The GFC seeks to ensure community support for location filming. It is therefore recommended that affected neighbours, residents and communities are notified through a letter drop in advance of the shoot. (Should you require a sample notification letter please feel free to contact the GFC)
- Should residents or communities wish to lodge a complaint we encourage them to do so in writing. The GFC will gladly assist in smoothing out any problems as these may arise.

- Note that many communities regularly play host to location filming – in particular during the production “season”. In order to avoid hostile community responses please always ensure that crew are courteous to the public. Where a community is aggrieved please always notify the GFC so that we can assist in addressing concerns. This will alleviate problems next time a film crew wants to work in that community.

Nudity

- No public indecency is permitted. Nudity is never permissible in public.

Parking

Also see Public Roads and Streets

- Normal usage of public parking should not be hindered by a crew filming on location without prior arrangement with the relevant authority.
- No designated parking bays and/ or paved sidewalks should be obstructed or occupied unless approved.
- All parking regulations should be adhered to.
- No parking in Loading Bays or Disabled Bays unless by prior arrangement.

Plants

See Flora (Plants) On Set

Public Liability Insurance

See Insurance

Public Roads and Streets

Also see Parking

- For public filming on roads, streets, sidewalks and other public spaces, a public filming permit is required from the relevant authority. It is advisable that such applications are referred to the GFC for assistance. Note that each application will be handled on merit by the relevant traffic authority. The GFC will assist to identify the correct authority for each location required. The relevant traffic authority may set specific conditions and may require that a shoot is supervised.
- Filming on arterials and main roads are restricted to off-peak hours and shall not take place during peak hours as determined by the relevant authority. Full closure of a section of road (or part thereof) with diversion of traffic is permitted subject to whatever conditions the relevant traffic authority may determine. Only the relevant traffic authority can approve road closures (either short or long term) and may request that such closures be supervised.
- Residents and businesses in the surrounding vicinity of the road should be informed of the shoot timeously (see Notifications).
- Free flow of traffic should not be obstructed unless by prior arrangement. The area should be cordoned off in such a manner as to not impede on the free flow of traffic and/or pedestrians and cyclists unless by prior arrangement.
- Disturbance should not be caused to the fauna and flora in the vicinity of the shoot.

- No directional signage should be erected on the National or Provincial roads unless specific approvals have been secured. If such approval is obtained be sure to take down any signs erected for the shoot after the shoot is finished.
- Barricades (if any) are to be erected, shall comply with the applicable legislation and may need to be supervised by a Police or Traffic officer.

Pyrotechnics, Special Effects and Stunts

- The GFC should be advised in advance in writing when the use of explosives, flammable liquids, hazardous materials and/or incendiary devices are planned to be used in the province. This will allow the GFC to secure the relevant approvals.
- For the use of fireworks that are obtainable over the counter; relevant authorities need to be notified in writing. This is done through the GFC.
- For the use of fireworks that are NOT obtainable over the counter; services of a licensed pyrotechnician need to be secured. There are by-laws that need to be adhered to of which the pyrotechnician will be aware of.
- Appropriate Police, Fire, Traffic Officer(s) or Disaster Management Officer(s) may be required to be present on set.
- Discharges or where the use of fire, excessive smoke, explosives, stunts or motor vehicle accident scenes are used by film crews, should be communicated to the relevant Disaster Management authorities and if required, the media to avoid a situation whereby emergency services are dispatched in error.
- Where a firearm is used such permission is required from the South African Police Services. Note that only blank rounds may be discharged.

Road Signs

- Requests to cover, alter, remove and/or reinstate road traffic signage must be included in the permit applications.
- Note that it is not permissible to attach directional signage to traffic signs as this interferes with traffic safety, unless express approval has been secured from the relevant traffic authority.

Security

- It is advisable that Production Companies label all equipment to reduce the potential for illegal or dangerous articles (e.g. bombs) becoming mixed in with equipment.
- If filming is planned within a National Keypoint (high security) boundary or is in the vicinity of such a facility, authorisation is to be obtained from the relevant authority.
- Production companies are responsible for the security of the location, cast and crew at all times.

Signage

- For safety reasons interior safety signs in buildings should not be covered, (e.g. fire exit signs) unless expressly agreed to by the relevant manager in consultation with Fire Safety and the building's Organisational Health and Safety (OHS) Act representative. Remember to uncover them before you leave.

Smoke Machines

- Non- toxic, non-pollutant smoke machines are recommended.
- The production company should inform the relevant authorities when excessive smoke is to be generated on set, especially during the fire season as “false alarms” can impede the Fire Services in the performance of their function.

Stormwater Systems

- Using stormwater systems require permission from Rand Water or the relevant authority.
- When filming in stormwater systems caution must be used particularly during periods of rain/flash floods.
- Stormwater systems may not be blocked off without prior permission.
- Note that naked flames or fires should not be placed in manholes or pipes, due to the possible presence of inflammable gasses. Remember that the responsibility for the safe usage of the stormwater system lies with the production company.

Supervision

- The GFC and/or permitting authority reserves the right to monitor productions of a nature that could cause damage to the environment or public property.
- Relevant officers from Traffic Control, Municipal police departments, Law Enforcement Agencies, Environmental control, Health Control, Fire Prevention, Emergency Services and Disaster Management may also be required, depending on the nature of the location and the activities taking place. Costs associated with such supervision may be at a cost to the production company.

Toilet Facilities

- Provision should be made for the supply and availability of an adequate number of toilet facilities for the duration of the shoot.
- Where portable chemical toilets are used, such toilets should be serviced on a regular basis and the disposal of all waste and soil water must be carried out in an appropriate manner.

Trains

- Transnet Freight Rail imposes certain restrictions on filming on railway tracks due to safety reasons. The filming of trains will only be allowed if they don't adversely interfere with the company's day to day operations.
- For passenger trains, approval must be obtained from Metrorail.
- The GFC recommends that all Transnet Freight Rail and Metrorail filming applications applicable for Gauteng are submitted via the GFC offices in order to ensure an efficient application process.

Vehicles

- Vehicle access should be limited to hard surfaced roadways unless a departure is agreed on by the manager in charge of the area or the relevant authority. In ecologically sensitive areas please only drive in the areas indicated by the relevant official. (Also see Environmental and Culturally Sensitive Locations).
- Vehicles may not block or obstruct entrance ways, pathways and emergency evacuation routes.
- Please ensure that vehicles do not leak or discharge any fluids or harmful substances.
- For safety reasons it is recommended that keys are not left in unattended vehicles.

Rea Vaya bus rapid transit station,
Johannesburg CBD (Image courtesy
City of Johannesburg)



General Legislation Applicable in South Africa

A list of national legislation can be accessed at www.polity.org.za. It is in the interest of the industry to keep up to date on changing policy frameworks. Legislation that should be taken note of includes:

Animal Protection

Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act 19 of 1982)
Endangered & Rare Species of Fauna and Flora Ordinance, 1984
Animal Identification Act (No. 6 of 2002)
Animal Health Act (No. 7 of 2002)
The Animals Protection Act (No. 71 of 1962)
The Performing Animals Protection Act (No. 24 of 1935)

Environmental Protection

National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended)
National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003) (as amended)
National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) (as amended)
Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973)
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (Act 45 of 1965)
National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
NEMA Regulations Government Notice R385 of 2006
Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983)
Nature Conservation Regulations, 1983
Endangered & Rare Species of Fauna and Flora Ordinance, 1984
Waste Information Regulations, 2004
Gauteng Health Care Waste Management Regulations, 2004
Magaliesberg Protected Natural Environment Regulations (Administrator's Notice 126 and 127), 1994
National Forest Act (Act. 84 of 1998)
Forestry Laws Amendment Act (No. 35 of 2005)

Firearms and Explosives

Prohibition or Restriction of Certain Conventional Weapons Act (No. 18 of 2008)
Firearms Control Amendment Act (No. 28 of 2006)
Explosives Act (No. 15 of 2003)

Health and Safety

Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act (No. 63 of 2008)
Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act (No. 11 of 2002)
Labour Relations Amendment Act (No. 12 of 2002)

Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002)
Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act (No. 47 of 2001)
Fire Brigade Services Amendment Act (No. 14 of 2000)
Employment Equity Act (No. 55 of 1998)

Heritage Management

World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999)
National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)

Performers

Performers Protection Amendment Act (No. 8 of 2002)

Noise

Noise Control Regulations, 1999

Traffic Management

The Traffic Act No. 93 of 1996
National Road Traffic Amendment Act (No. 64 of 2008)

Please note: It is not legally possible to issue permits that contravene the Laws of the Republic of South Africa.

Shoots that Contravene Permit Conditions

Should a production company or producer repeatedly transgress permit conditions, the GFC may in consultation with relevant producer associations or production peers, and after thorough engagement with all parties concerned, suspend all rights to receive permits.

The GFC commits to investigating complaints speedily and to notify in writing production companies of any complaints lodged against them. The GFC will endeavour to resolve conflicts amicably and without prejudice to the party concerned.

Disclaimer

For the purposes of filming (including pre-production, set building and wrap) the amenities under the jurisdiction of the relevant municipal authority are used entirely at the production company's own risk and the GFC, permitting authority and/ or municipality concerned shall not be liable for any claims, accidents, injuries or loss that may arise as a result of the use thereof.



Contact Us

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Big Ideas. Perfect Locations.