

DR PIXLEY KA ISAKA SEME LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



DRAFT BY-LAW ON TOWNSHIP ECONOMIES

SCHEDULE

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Preamble

Whereas sections 152(1) and 153(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (“Constitution”), require municipalities to promote social and economic development within their jurisdictional areas;

And whereas the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013), mandates municipal spatial development frameworks to identify current and future economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritised and identify the designation of areas where incremental upgrading approaches to development and regulation will be applicable;

And whereas the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act No. 71 of 1991), provides for municipalities to declare and prohibit trading in zones within their jurisdictional areas;

And whereas the dense concentration of poverty, unemployment and related social ills make townships a priority for inclusive growth and development;

And whereas Government acknowledges that townships must be vibrant economic centres;

And whereas section 22 of the Constitution guarantees the right of every citizen to choose his or her trade, occupation or profession freely, and empowers the State to regulate the practice of a trade, occupation or profession by law;

And whereas Government recognises that participation and meaningful inclusion of businesses in townships will transform the economy,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality, as follows:

Definitions

1. In this Standard Draft By-Law, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, bears the meaning so assigned and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"authorised official" means an employee of the municipality who is duly responsible for carrying out any duty or function or exercising any power in terms of this Standard Draft By-Law and includes—

- (a) a law enforcement officer declared to be a peace officer in terms of section 334(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977); and
- (b) any other employee delegated or person authorised to carry out or exercise the duty, function or power;

"business" means an entrepreneurial undertaking, or a business concern, whether formal (registered) or informal (unregistered), which is engaged in the production of goods or provision of services or sale of goods, undertaken by an entrepreneur or an enterprise, an enterprise organisation or a co-operative as categorised in the National Small Business Act;

"Businesses Act" means the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act No. 71 of 1991);

"Mpumalanga Business Act" means Act, 1996 (Act No. 2 of 1996)

"business activity" means the selling of goods, or the supplying or offering to supply a service for remuneration;

"business licence" means a licence or permit issued by a local government that allows an individual or company to conduct business within the government's geographical jurisdiction;

Demarcated Stand means a demarcated in Section 7(3)(b)(i) of the Mpumalanga Businesses Act, 1996 (Act No. 2 of 1996)

"foreigner" means an individual who is neither a South African citizen, nor a permanent resident, but is not an illegal foreigner in terms of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002);

"goods" means a product marketed for human use or consumption;

"illegal goods" means—

- (a) goods which may not have been lawfully acquired or disposed of;
- (b) goods that are prohibited from sale or distribution under any applicable national, provincial, or municipal law;
- (c) counterfeit goods as defined in the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997);

- (d) goods that are required to be, but have not been, imported or produced in terms of the provisions of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No.91 of 1964);
- (e) stolen goods; or
- (f) goods that do not meet mandatory safety or quality standards as prescribed by relevant legislation;

“intersections” means an intersection as defined in Section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989)

"litter" includes a receptacle, container, or other matter, which has been discarded, abandoned, or left behind, by a street trader, or by his or her customers;

"licence", in relation to a business, means a licence referred to in section 2 (3); (vii) of the Business Act, 1991 (Act No71 of 1991)

“Land use Scheme” means land use scheme, 2023 of Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Local Municipality adopted and approved in terms Chapter 3 of the SPLUMA Bylaw, 2016

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for local government;

“municipality” means Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality

"municipal council" means a municipal council referred to in section 157(1) of the Constitution;

“municipal manager” means a person appointed in terms of section 54A of the Municipal Systems Act, as the head of administration of the municipality;

“Municipal Systems Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

“National Monument” means a building declared to be a national monument under National Monument Act No. 28 of 1969

"nuisance" means conduct or behaviour by a person, an organisation, business or institution or the use, keeping, producing, by-producing, harbouring or conveying, as the case may be, of any item, substance, matter, material, equipment, tool, plant or animal or causing or creating a situation or condition in or on private property or in a public place or anywhere in a municipality which causes damage, annoyance, inconvenience, noise pollution or discomfort to the public or to a person, in the exercise of rights common to all or of a person;

“National Road Traffic Act” means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996);

"obstruct" means to do anything which blocks or is likely to block vehicular or pedestrian traffic flow on a public road or private road, open or public space or private space;

“PAIA” means the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000);

“Perishable Food Stuff” means food stuffs as defined in terms of Foodstuff and

Cosmetics and Disinfectant, 1972 (Act No 54 of 1972)

“Person” includes a person carrying on any business referred to in item 3 of Schedule 1 of Business Act

“Public building” it means a building belonging to or occupied solely by the state of the municipality

"public monument" means any one of the "public monuments and memorials", as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999);

"public place" means a building, square, park, recreation ground or open space to which the public has the right of access, or which is shown on a general plan or land use scheme of a township filed in the deeds registry, Surveyor-General's office or a municipality, and has been provided for the use of the public or the owners of erven in such township;

"public road" means a public road as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act;

“Prohibited Area” means any place declared under section 7(2)(a) of the Act in which street trading is prohibited

Restricted Area means any declared under section 7(2)(a) of the Act in which street trading is prohibited

"sell" means exchange, offer, display, deliver, supply or dispose of, for sale or authorise, direct or allow a sale;

“services” means activities or value created, generated or performed for human consumption;

“Roadway” means a roadway as defined in Section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1989

"sidewalk" means a sidewalk as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act;

“Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act” means the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013);

“Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw” means Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw, 2016 of the municipality

“townships” means residential townships where only the most basic amenities and infrastructure are provided which were initially established during the Colonial and Apartheid eras for occupation by Black South Africans on the outskirts of towns and cities and now also include newly created residential townships, in and on the outskirts of towns and cities, which have been created as a result of South Africa's history; and **“township economies”** means business activities (formal or informal) undertaken in townships.

“Servitude” a servitude registered against the title deed of land as defined in Chapter of the SPLUMA , 2013 (Act No.16 of 2013)

“Trade” means to sell goods or services in a public road or public place and trading

has a corresponding meaning.

“**Verge**” means a verge as defined in Section of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Mpumalanga Business Act, 1996 shall have that meaning

Objectives

2. The objects of this by-law is to—

- (a) facilitate inclusive spatial and economic development in townships;
- (b) harmonise the township ecosystem and provide norms and standards for the establishment and management of township-based enterprises both formal and informal;
- (c) raise awareness of applicable laws and regulations affecting township businesses; and
- (d) support small businesses to grow and participate in mainstream economic activities.

Freedom to engage in business activities

3.(1) Subject to subsection (2) any person that has a business licence or permit, may engage in business activities within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality.

(2) The municipality based on its developmental objectives, determined quotas on the proportion of businesses within specific categories of businesses to be owned and operated by foreigners in line with all the relevant legislation. shall be outlined in an annexure ,

(3) The proportion of the total staff employed in the business owned and operated by foreigners shall be determined to ensure that they are South African citizens or permanent residents in line with all relevant legislation.

(4) A business activity referred to in subsections (1) and (2), is subject to the provisions of—

- (a) legislation in the Republic of South Africa;
- (b) applicable permits or licencing requirements.
- (c) other applicable municipal by-laws and policies; and
- (d) ~~this standard-draft~~ by-law.

(5) A person may not carry on a business activity within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality unless that person is a holder of a business permit issued or transferred to him or her by the municipality.

Designated business areas and sites

4.(1) The municipality shall designate business areas and sites in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw and Scheme and any other applicable legislation, policy or by-law -

- (a) promote commercial, retail and industrial activities in townships; and
- (b) demarcate business areas and sites to promote inclusive economic development or recognise a township as a mixed-use business area. The designated business areas and sites shall be published annually by the municipality

(2) The municipality may, by resolution—

- (a) extend, reduce, or disestablish a business area or site subject to compliance with the requirements of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw and Land Use Scheme and after public consultation and reasonable notice;
- (b) lease land or a portion of a property from the owner or occupier on condition that the owner or occupier allows a specified number of businesses to trade on such property on terms and conditions determined by the municipality over an agreed period; or
- (c) where possible, provide infrastructure for businesses that are leasing.

Issuing of permits

5.(1) The municipality shall issue a permit if it is properly applied for, unless—

- (a) the permit holder does not comply with the relevant provisions of this ~~standard draft~~ by-law;
- (b) the goods or services provided by the business are illegal; or
- (c) the business premises do not comply with the requirement relating to town planning or the safety or health of the public, or any law which applies to those premises.

(2) The applicant should satisfy the municipality that will be in actual and effective control of the business.

(3) The municipality may grant a permit to an applicant on condition that—

- (a) the goods and services sold are legal; and
- (b) the business premises comply with the requirement relating to town planning or the safety, environmental health or health of the public, or any law and bylaw which applies to those premises.
- (c) The duration of the permit is 24 months (renewable) for South African citizens and linked to the period granted on VISA for non-South Africans eligible to conduct business or work

- (4) The municipality may, on application by a permit holder or at the discretion of the municipality—
 - (a) amend a condition;
 - (b) extend the period of the permit;
 - (c) revoke a condition; or
 - (d) indicate that the condition specified in the permit is complied with.

Proactive steps

6. The municipality shall perform its functions, exercise its powers also where feasible in partnerships to—
 - (a) build the operational and management capacity of entrepreneurs and small businesses in townships through workshops, training or mentoring;
 - (b) conduct business compliance and awareness workshops;
 - (c) facilitate skills development and business development support services for township businesses;
 - (d) facilitate access to infrastructure for township businesses; and
 - (e) facilitate access to markets for township businesses.

Registration, Licensing and permitting of business activities

7.(1) The Municipal Manager or any other official is delegated the authority to deal with the registration, permitting and enforcing of the by-law for township.

- (2) The delegated official is responsible for—
 - (a) creating awareness about the application process and applicable policies and by-laws;
 - (b) assisting and supporting applicants in the application process;
 - (c) administering the processing of applications and the timely processing of applications within a set period;
 - (d) reviewing and approving applications for business licensing registration or permitting including—
 - (i) receiving, reviewing and approving applications for registration or permitting within a set period;
 - (ii) investigating the feasibility of the application and the compilation of a report thereon;
 - (iii) submitting the application and the feasibility report to the delegated authority; and
 - (iv) issuing of business license or registration cards or permits;
 - (e) resolving complaints and disputes occurring between the municipality and

- a business; and
- (f) facilitating efficiency and municipal responsiveness in registering, licensing and permitting businesses, as well as enforcing by-laws.
- (3) Application forms for registration, licensing or permitting can be accessed physically at the municipal offices and on the municipal website.
- (4) The municipal manager or a delegated official is responsible to establish and maintain a database of registered businesses.
- (5) The database which must contain the following information and must be managed in accordance with PAIA guidelines:
- (a) The full name, surname, gender and disability status of the business owner;
 - (b) the identity number of the business owner concerned;
 - (c) the physical and postal address of the business concerned;
 - (d) the location where the business concerned is authorised by such registration to carry on business, and if such registration applies to a trading plan area, the trading bay or market allocated to such a business in accordance with the applicable trading plan;
 - (e) a description of the goods or services that the business concerned is authorised by such registration to sell or provide;
 - (f) a distinguishing registration number;
 - (g) citizenship status, passport number, section 22 asylum seeker permit, section 24 refugee permit, valid visa allowing foreign national to be in the Republic to work or conduct business; and
 - (h) any other information that may be required by this by-law or any other law.
- (6) The applicant must provide a sworn affidavit stating that he or she is not engaged in the trade of illegal goods as defined in this by-law and that his or her business operations are within applicable norms and standards.
- (7) The municipality reserves the right to conduct background checks on applicants, including liaising with law enforcement agencies, to verify the legality of the business activity.
- (8) A registered business shall be issued with a registration card or business license or permit that must be displayed and be available for inspection at all times.
- (9) The responsible official shall put in place a complaints system that can be used by residents and community members to report and receive feedback regarding their complaints or concerns and an appeal process.

Transferability of permit

8. (1) Transfer of a permit is applicable to South African citizen only

(2) In the event of the death of a permit-holder and the loss of income generated by the

informal trading which results in the dependents of the deceased permit-holder being placed under undue or severe economic hardship, a permit may be transferred, by the municipality, to the late estate executor appointed by Court of Law who may continue trading until the permit is no longer valid.

(3) The late estate executor appointed by Court of Law only applicable to South African citizen

(4) A permit may be temporarily transferred for a period of no longer than twelve months by the municipality, to a dependent or, where there is no dependent, to an individual nominated by the permit-holder, if the permit-holder is unable to perform his or her functions: Provided that an affidavit is provided to the municipality stating the nature and period for which the permit-holder requires the permit transfer.

(5) A dependent or assistant is only permitted to replace the permit-holder for the period stipulated in the affidavit and approved by the municipality. This shall not be applicable to a late estate.

(6) A permit-holder may not transfer a permit to any other person in any manner unless in case of paragraph 8(2)(3)(4).

(7) (a) If a permit is transferred by the municipality and the new holder does not resume trading within a period stipulated in the transfer notice, the municipality may revoke the permit and in such a case the permit must immediately be returned to the municipality.

(b) Details of revoked permits shall be placed on a database and will be shared with relevant departments.

(6) If a permit holder no longer wishes to trade, the municipality may revoke the permit and in such a case the permit must immediately be returned to the municipality.

(7) A permit transferred may not be used for the purpose of a business other than the business to which the permit relates.

Prohibitions and restrictions

9.(1) Except in cases where prior approval has been granted by the municipality, a person may not carry out a business activity—

(a) in a garden or park to which the public has a right of access;

(b) on a verge adjacent to—

(i) a building belonging to, or occupied by an organ of state;

(ii) a church, mosque, synagogue or other formal registered place of worship; or

(iii) a building belonging to, or occupied by the municipality;

- (c) at a building declared to be a public monument;
 - (d) next to an auto teller bank machine;
 - (e) at a place where—
 - (i) it causes an obstruction in front of a fire hydrant or an entrance to or exit from a building;
 - (ii) it causes an obstruction to vehicular traffic; or
 - (iii) it substantially obstructs pedestrians in their use of a sidewalk;
 - (f) on a verge adjacent to a building in which business is conducted by a person who sells goods of the same nature as or of a similar nature to goods being sold by the seller concerned; and
 - (g) on half of a public road adjacent to a building used for residential purposes, if the owner or person in control or an occupier of the building objects thereto.
- (2) A person carrying on a business—
- (a) may not sleep overnight at the place of such business, except in a case where prior approval has been granted by the municipality or where the business is operating from residential units or structures;
 - (b) may not place his or her property on a public road, except in cases where prior approval has been granted by the municipality;
 - (c) may not construct a permanent structure on a public road or public place other than temporary infrastructural arrangements common in the street trading environment.
 - (d) may not buy goods from an establishment that does not comply with relevant regulatory prescripts;
 - (e) may not sell expired items;
 - (f) must ensure that his or her property or area of activity—
 - (i) does not cover an area of a public road, or a public place which is greater than six square metres (with a maximum length of three metres) in extent, unless otherwise approved by the municipality; and
 - (ii) in respect of a sidewalk, leaves an unobstructed space for pedestrian traffic, being not less than one and a half metres wide when measured from any contiguous building to the property or area of activity, and not less than one half metre wide when measured from the kerb line to the property or area of activity;
 - (g) may not conduct business on a sidewalk where the width of such sidewalk is less than one metre;
 - (h) may not place or stack his or her goods in such a manner that such goods are likely to injure a person or cause damage to property;

- (i) may not sell, distribute or store illegal goods or goods that do not comply with acceptable standards;
- (j) may not carry on business in such a manner as to—
 - (i) create a nuisance;
 - (ii) create a traffic, health hazard, or health risk;
 - (iii) obstruct access to, or the use of, street furniture or any other facility designed for use by the general public;
- (k) must maintain records of the identification of his or her suppliers and be able to provide proof of the legitimate sourcing of the goods upon request by an authorised official; and
- (l) may not knowingly purchase goods from suppliers engaged in the trade of illegal goods.

Hygiene and waste removal

10.(1) A person operating a registered business must—

- (a) ensure that the business complies with health and safety requirements and has the applicable health and safety certificates;
- (b) ensure that the food sold in the business is not contaminated by insecticides, pesticides, or any poisonous substance;
- (c) keep the business area or site occupied by him or her for the purposes of such business activity, in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (d) keep his or her property in a clean, sanitary and well-maintained condition;
- (e) dispose of litter generated by his or her business in whatever refuse receptacle provided by the municipality for the public, or at a dumping site of the municipality;
- (f) Not dispose off litter in a manhole, stormwater drain or other place not intended for the disposal of litter
- (g) ensure that no excessive smoke, fumes or other substance, odours, or noise, emanating from his or her business activities, causes pollution of any kind;
- (h) in case of a vendor of foodstuffs to take such precautions as maybe necessary to prevent the spilling on to a public road or public place of any fat, oil or grease in the cause of conducting his/her emanating from his/her activities from becoming a nuisance.
- (i) ensure that the necessary recycling methods are utilised; and
- (j) dispose of hazardous and e-waste in the correct manner.
- (k) On request by an employee or agent of the municipality, move the property so as to permit the cleansing of the surface of the trading area or site

- (l) Ensure food preparation handling and selling is in accordance with the Council's or Gert Sibande District Municipality environmental health bylaws and relevant regulations
- (2) The owner of the property where business activities, including selling prepared meals or beverages, take place, must ensure that there is appropriate infrastructure, including ablution facilities.

Restricted and prohibited areas

11.(1) The municipality may in terms of section 6A(2) of the Businesses Act, shall consult the public and by Council resolution, declare a place to be an area in which street trading is restricted or prohibited, and shall enable compliance therewith, by prescribing or make signs, markings or other devices indicating—

- (a) specified hours during which business activity in respect of particular goods or services is restricted or prohibited.
 - (b) the boundaries of the restricted or prohibited areas; and
 - (c) the boundaries of the stand or area set apart for the purpose of the carrying on of the business of street trading
 - (d) any other restriction or prohibition against business activity regarding the area in question.
- (2) A municipality must display any such sign, marking or device in such a position and manner as will indicate the restriction or prohibition and the location or boundaries of the area concerned.
- (3) A sign erected in terms of this by-law or the Business Act serves as sufficient notice of the prohibition or restriction in respect of the area concerned.
- (4) A sign contemplated in subsection (1) may be amended from time to time and displayed by the municipality for the purpose of this by-law and has the same effect as a road sign in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996.
- (5) A registered business must not cause any nuisance.

Offences and penalties

- 12.(1) A person who—
- (a) contravenes, or fails to comply with, a provision of this by-law;
 - (b) fails to comply with a notice issued in terms of this by-law;
 - (c) fails to comply with a lawful instruction given in terms of this by-law; or
 - (d) who obstructs or hinders an authorised official in the execution of his or her duties under this by-law,

is guilty of an offence and must be served with a written warning advising of the offence, the remedial action and applicable times, consequences for failure to redress, and the appeal process.

- (2) Despite the provisions of subsection (1), a person found to be transgressing any

provision of this by-law must—

- (a) on a first transgression, be served with a written warning notice informing that person of the transgression and that his or her business licence or permit may be cancelled immediately if he or she does not remedy the transgression within a reasonable time based on industry or sector trends; and
- (b) on a subsequent transgression, be served with a written notice informing that person of the transgression and that, subject to an appeal process, his or her business license or permit is immediately cancelled and that he or she will be barred from reapplying for a license or permit in any municipality for a period of five years after the subsequent transgression.

(3) Different penalties shall be effected in respect of different businesses based on industry trends.

Appeals

13. (1) A person whose rights are affected by a decision taken by an authorised official in terms of this By-law 31 may appeal against that decision in terms of the Appeals provision contained in the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) by giving written notice of the appeal and reasons to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

(2) Where a conviction has been confirmed by a court of law and the accused wishes to appeal such conviction, the appeal must take place in terms of the court's appeal process and not in terms of subsection (1).

Enforcement of by-law

14. (1) The municipality shall appoint an authorised official to be responsible for monitoring and enforcement of this by-law and must regularly liaise and co-operate with officials of the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Health and the South African Revenue Service to ensure compliance with relevant and applicable legislation.

(2) The municipality may—

- (a) apply its discretion to impound business equipment where continuous transgression without remedy is observed; or
- (b) release the business equipment at a fee in line with municipal tariffs.

(3) (a) An authorized official of the municipality may

- i. Impound goods on reasonable suspicion that such goods are expired or illegal,
- j. remove and impound any goods article, receptacle , vehicle or structure which he/she reasonable suspects its being used or is intended to be used or has been used in or in connection with street trading which he/she finds at

- place where street trading is restricted or prohibited in terms of an applicable Act or Bylaw.
- (c) Goods that are confirmed to be expired or illegal shall be handed over to the relevant government body for destruction.
- (d) The municipality shall publish a notice at least any two language newspapers circulating the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality area containing the following information relating to objects removed in terms of subsection 2 and 3
- i. A description of the object , the address where the object is stored and, if known the name of the owner
 - ii. Such object may be claimed by the owners thereof on production of proof of ownership to the satisfaction of the municipality
 - iii. Any object which has not been claimed within a period three months from the date of publication of such notice will be destroyed or sold by public auction and the proceeds of such auction retained by the municipality to defray its costs
 - iv. Pound fees shall be charged as laid down in line with the tariffs policy of the municipality
- (e) The municipality shall not be liable for compensation for damages to any person arising out of the to all the loss of any object removed or impounded in terms of this Bylaw.
- (f) The municipality shall establish a task team dedicated to combating the trade of illegal goods and services, which must—
- conduct regular inspections of businesses to verify that they are registered and that the products being sold are legal and comply with applicable regulatory requirements or norms and standards;
 - collaborate with national and provincial law enforcement agencies to share information and conduct joint operations against illicit trade networks;
 - implement a confidential reporting system for the public and other traders to report suspected illicit trade activities;
 - implement information programmes to educate businesses on what constitutes an illegal product; and
 - Subject to the Protection of Personal Information Act, (Act No. 4 of 2013), implement a central repository of individuals whose licences or permits have been cancelled due to non-compliance with the by-law and share details on an annual basis with other municipalities.

Amendment of by-laws

15. (1) Any By-law relating to Township Economies adopted by the Municipality prior to the adoption of this By-law is hereby repealed on the promulgation of this By-

Law..

Transitional Measures

16. (1) Any person who was authorised to in terms of a permit or license granted to conduct business or in terms of an agreement entered into between the Municipality which was at that time competent to grant such permit or to enter into such agreement shall continue to be authorised to do so for the duration until promulgation of this Bylaw
- (2) The Municipality must publish a notice in within the municipality and/or in a local newspaper circulating within its area of jurisdiction and on its website calling for compliance with the provisions of this By-law.
- (3) Every formal or informal business conducted without formal approval and permit , before the coming into operation of this By-law, that is prohibited by this By-law and which is not a permit for which the Municipality may grant approval, must end the business within 30 days of date of commencement of this By-law, at his or her own expense.
- (4)Where a permit or business license displayed before the date of commencement of this By-law without formal approval, which in terms of this By-law, may not be granted or displayed without the approval of the Municipality, the owner of the business must apply to the Municipality, for approval, within 60 days from the date of commencement of this By-law, failing which the business must be ended, at his or her own expense.

Short title and commencement

This By-law is called the Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality: By-law on Township Economies and takes effect on the date of publication in the Provincial Gazette or as otherwise indicated in the publication notice.