

Grant in Aid	R 1 845
Foster Care Grants	R 102 572
Care Dependency	R 64 915
Child Support Grants	R1 502 362
<i>Total beneficiary payments</i>	<i>R4 501 456</i>

<i>Mpumalanga — Social grants</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 December 2004 '000</i>
Old Age	R 876 763
War Veterans	R 799
Disability Grants	R 277 026
Grant in Aid	R 638
Foster Care Grants	R 41 057
Care Dependency	R 28 311
Child Support Grants	R 689 164
<i>Total beneficiary payments</i>	<i>R1 913 758</i>

<i>Northern Cape — Social grants</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000</i>
Old Age	R292 629
War Veterans	R 1 052
Disability Grants	R265 083
Grant in Aid	—
Foster Care Grants	R 46 820
Care Dependency	R 13 729
Child Support Grants	R217 333
<i>Total beneficiary payments</i>	<i>R836 646</i>

<i>North West — Social grants</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000</i>
Old Age	R1 574 682
War Veterans	R 532
Disability Grants	R 636 130
Grant in Aid	—
Foster Care Grants	R 62 908
Care Dependency	R 37 420
Child Support Grants	R 739 468
<i>Total beneficiary payments</i>	<i>R3 051 140</i>

<i>Western Cape — Social grants</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000</i>
Old Age	R1 040 384
War Veterans	R 6 018
Disability Grants	R 908 568
Grant in Aid	R 3 409
Foster Care Grants	R 127 105
Care Dependency	R 46 453
Child Support Grants	R 486 535
<i>Total beneficiary payments</i>	<i>R2 618 472</i>

Compilation of national register of child-headed households

140. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether his department is compiling a national register of child-headed households; if not, why not; if so, (a) what amount has been budgeted for this task in the 2005-06 financial year, (b) how many households had been identified in each province as being child-headed households as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) how many children does this include?

N186E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) No, currently the Department of Social Development does not compile a register of child-headed households, but is exploring the possibility of developing either a database or register in the 2005-06 financial year. The department has already initiated a process to develop a national database of orphans and vulnerable children, which will be inclusive of child-headed households. A working group made up of the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education and Home Affairs has been established. The database will be used for scaling up of intervention programmes such as community-based care and support and poverty allevia-

tion programmes in areas where there is a high number of orphans and vulnerable children. The National Statistical System of Statistics South Africa will provide technical assistance and guidance. Further information on the financial implications of the project will only be determined once the project has been finalised.

Through Community-Based Care and Support Programme the Department of Social Development is also involved in the identification of orphaned and vulnerable children, which includes children in child-headed households. The caregivers from welfare organisations do home visits in order to establish the family circumstances and whenever a child-headed household is identified, they ensure that their basic needs are addressed through provision of food, shelter, education and alternative care.

Children from child-headed households are encouraged to remain in their communities rather than being placed in residential care. The rationale is that they be integrated with the society and learn the culture, norms, standards and beliefs in their communities.

Currently drop-in centres are established through home community-based care and support programmes in order to provide these children with meals before they go to school and after school. The caregivers at the drop-in centres also assist children from child-headed households with homework, and involve them in life skills programmes. These drop-in centres are not yet available in all districts in the country but provinces are in the process of establishing them. Currently research on services for children is being undertaken for purposes of costing these services and we expect this information to be available by the end of March 2005.

- (b) The Department of Social Development conducted appraisal of the community-based care and support programme in the financial year 2002-03. The appraisal indicated the number of child-headed households per province as follows:

Province	Number of child-headed households
Eastern Cape	14 239
Free State	1 760
Gauteng	3 398
KwaZulu-Natal	36 176
Mpumalanga	18 151
Northern Cape	463
Limpopo	2 811
North West	4 247
Western Cape	197
Grand Total	85 242

Source: Child-headed households, Department of Social Development and Department of Health-Appraisal of Home/Community-Based Care Projects in South Africa, 2002-03.

Currently, the department is conducting the appraisal of home/community-based care and support programme in all the provinces for purposes of determining the number of child-headed households per province and the kind of services being provided to them. The project will be completed at the end of this financial year (2004-05).

- (c) The information on the number of children living in child-headed households will only be available once the report of the appraisal has been collected and data analysed.

Criteria for NGOs/NPOs to access subsidies

143. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether it is possible for smaller non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

and nonprofit organisations (NPOs) to access subsidies; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the criteria for accessing subsidies and (b) how many NGOs and NPOs are currently receiving subsidies;

- (2) Whether, before a subsidy is authorised, any consideration is given to the fact that an NGO or NPO may have received money from the National Lottery; if not, why not; what are the relevant details? N190E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, the provincial departments are mandated in terms of the national policies to support and provide guidance to emerging and smaller nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and nonprofit organisations (NPOs) for funding allocation.

A service provider will only be eligible for a financial award from the department if the service provider (NGO or NPO) meets the following requirements:

- (a) It is a legal persona and is registered with appropriate authority.

It is registered as a nonprofit organisation in terms of the Nonprofit Organisations Act, 1997 or is affiliated to a nonprofit organisation that is so registered or can provide proof that the organisation is in the process of registering under the Nonprofit Organisations Act; unless the service is procured through an open tender process.

It provides services or intends to provide services for the people and specific communities in line with the department's priorities and objectives.

It has a constitution that embraces the provision of social development services.

Where applicable, it demonstrates ability to provide effective and efficient services.

It promotes equitable distribution of services, taking into account historical imbalances, including race, gender and the urban/rural divide.

It promotes inclusiveness and representativity in the management and organisation of services, including the establishment of management committees that broadly reflect the communities that they serve.

It is able to account for the utilisation of financial awards made by the department in an acceptable manner and in terms of the prescripts of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA). This implies that the focus should be on the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of programmes and best practice financial management.

It supports and commits itself to share resources and transfer skills to emerging organisations.

The above criteria are aligned to the Policy on Financial Awards and Procedure Guidelines to Service Providers.

- (b) At the provincial level, the departmental funding will vary from province to province. For instance, the Western Cape is funding about 1334 NPOs as compared with 52 from the Northern Cape.

The national department is directly responsible for funding of national councils in terms of the

White Paper for Social Welfare and Policy on Financial Awards. The department is currently paying subsidies to 15 national councils in the country.

- (2) Yes, the department has developed administration tools and procedure guidelines that are used both nationally and provincially to assess organisations eligibility for funding. All organisations have to submit financial statements prior to allocation of funding to enable the department to detect any other sources of income. The department will also receive organisations annual reports that provide detailed information about the income and expenditure. This will reflect other sources of income for a specific financial year. This is also provided for in the prescribed service plan that organisation's use to apply for funding.

Backlog with awarding social grants

163. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether there is a backlog with awarding (a) foster care grants, (b) disability grants, (c) child support grants and (d) pensions in any province; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to address the problem; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether any applications for any grants or pensions mentioned above has taken longer than (a) three months, (b) six months, (c) nine months and (d) 12 months or longer to process; if so (i) how many in each case and (ii) from which provinces are they?

N254E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, there are backlogs in some of the provinces with issuing grants. The table provides detail in respect of each of the nine provinces:

Province	Foster Care Grant	Disability Grant	Child Support Grant	Pensions
Eastern Cape	0	9 480	0	0
Free State	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	35	1 256	13
Limpopo	135	680	787	68
Western Cape	155	3 205	3 544	234
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0
North West Province	0	0	0	0
KZN	1 635	54 465	74 802	5 721
Mpumalanga	23	301	7 679	0

- (2) Yes, steps to address the backlog include the following:

- Appointment of additional staff, temporary workers.
- Overtime.
- Other provinces appointed special task teams to come up with solutions aimed at addressing the problem.

- (3) (a) Yes. Different circumstances in provinces such as lack of doctors to perform medical assessments and staff shortages do lead to a situation where beneficiaries would wait for a period longer than three months for their grants.

(i) Gauteng

Grant type	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Foster Care		0	0	0
Disability	35	0	0	0
Child Support	1 256	0	0	0
Pensions	13	0	0	0

(ii) Mpumalanga

Grant type	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Foster Care	23	0	0	0
Disability	289	12	0	0
Child Support	7 679	0	0	0
Pensions	0	12	0	0

(iii) Eastern Cape

Grant type	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Foster Care	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	9 480	0	0
Child Support	0	0	0	0
Pensions	0	0	0	0

(iv) KwaZulu-Natal

Grant type	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Foster Care	0	1 635	0	0
Disability	0	54 465	0	0
Child Support	0	74 802	0	0
Pensions	0	5 721	0	0

(v) Limpopo

Grant type	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Foster Care	0	135	0	0
Disability	0	680	0	0
Child Support	0	787	0	0
Pensions	68	0	0	0

Incident at Dyambu place of safety

165. Mr M. WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether he was informed of an incident at the Dyambu place of safety, as reported in the media; if so, (a) what action has been taken, (b) who was responsible and (c) what charges have been laid against the persons responsible;
- (2) whether any other incidents involving maltreatment, abuse, sodomising or rape of children at any of the state places of safety in (a) 2002, (b) 2003, (c) 2004 and (d) 2005; if so, in each case, (i) what was the nature of the incident, (ii) (aa) at which place of safety and (bb) when did it take place and (iii) how many children were involved in each case;
- (3) whether any action was taken against any official at the place of safety

concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) what sentence or punishment was handed down and (c) who were officials, in each case?

N256E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No, I was not informed of this specific incident, but the Gauteng provincial department got to know about this through the same newspaper article.

As the Department of Social Development, we are aware of the eight children, who were referred by the magistrate to Dyambu Youth Development Centre for psychiatric observation. Under normal circumstances these children would be referred to a psychiatric hospital, but in this instance Sterkfontein Psychiatric Hospital could not accommodate them due to lack of necessary staff and equipment to cater for them.

- (a) The Department of Health will assist by initially, as an interim measure, accommodating the abovementioned children to Weskoppies Psychiatric Hospital by 10 March 2005. This collaboration will possibly and eventually see the transfer of these children to Sterkfontein Psychiatric Hospital by the 1st of April 2005.
 - (b) The children were placed at Dyambu Youth Development Centre by a court order.
 - (c) None, in as far as the department is concerned as there were no officials from the department involved in the placement of the children at the Dyambu Youth Development Centre.
- (2) Yes, there were other incidents involving maltreatment, abuse, sodomy or

rape of children reported at some of the State's places of safety; in (a) 2002, (b)

2003, (c) 2004 and (d) in 2005, as per following table:

Year	(i) Nature of offence	(ii) (aa) Name of place of safety	(bb) When the incident took place	(iii) Number of children involved	3 (a) Type of action taken	3 (b) Type of sentence or punishment
(a) 2002	Physical abuse	Greenfield's Place of Safety (KwaZulu-Natal)	2002	One (1)	Corrective counselling conducted	Warning
	Assault (Power struggle with the child during intervention)	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	2002	One (1)	Formal disciplinary hearing	Case dismissed insufficient evidence
	Assault	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	2002	One (1)	Formal disciplinary hearing	Three (3) months suspension without pay
	Assault	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	2002	One (1)	Formal disciplinary hearing	Official was dismissed
	Assault	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	2002	One (1)	Formal disciplinary hearing	Official was dismissed
	Rape	Boikagong Child & Youth Care Centre (North West)	April to June 2002	Two (2) girls	Official was arrested and formal disciplinary hearing within the Department was conducted	In court, the official pleaded guilty and was fined R4 000. Departmentally he was dismissed but later reinstated following his appeal and the MEC's decision
	Sexual abuse	Erica House (Eastern Cape)	2002	One (1) girl	Formal disciplinary hearing	Official was dismissed from work in 2003
	Sexual abuse	Tenterden Place of Safety (Western Cape)	October 2002	One (1)	Criminal charges were opened against the official	Official was suspended with full pay
(b) 2003	Assault	Jabulani Welfare Complex (Gauteng)	2 October 2002	One (1)	Criminal charges were opened against the official and formal disciplinary hearing	Final written warning
	Physical abuse	Magaliesoord Centre (Gauteng)	March 2002	One (1)	Formal disciplinary hearing	Official was suspended
	Physical abuse	Greenfields Place of Safety (KwaZulu-Natal)	2003	One	Corrective counselling conducted. Child was taken to the doctor	Warning

Year	(i) Nature of offence	(ii) (aa) Name of place of safety	(bb) When the incident took place	(iii) Number of children involved	3 (a) Type of action taken	3 (b) Type of sentence or punishment
	Assault (Pushed child aside during a disagreement)	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	2003	One	Insufficient evidence	Case dismissed
	Assault (Power struggle with a child during intervention)	2003	2003	One	Insufficient evidence	Case dismissed
	Verbal abuse	Lorato Place of Safety (Northern Cape)	October 2003	One	Restorative justice procedures conducted	Verbal warning
	Mutual sodomising (child to child)	Vredelus House (Western Cape)	2003	Three	Case was reported to SAPS, children were separated	Case was withdrawn
	Physical abuse (children fighting with each other)	Tenterden Place of Safety (Western Cape)	February 2003	Two	Case was reported to SAPS	Children were referred to Lindelani
	Maltreatment of child	Jubileum Place of Safety	13 December 2003	One	Corrective measures were taken	Written warning
	Assault	Norman House Place of Safety (Gauteng)	2003	One	Formal disciplinary hearing	Official was suspended
	Physical abuse	Walter Sisulu Centre (Gauteng)	August 2003	One	Formal disciplinary hearing	Case withdrawn, insufficient evidence
	Assault	Walter Sisulu Centre (Gauteng)	27 October 2003	Three	Corrective counselling offered	Disciplinary hearing pending
	Assault	Magaliesoord Centre (Gauteng)	2 April 2003	One	Official transferred to another section	Official transferred
(c) 2004	Assault	Tshireletsong Place of Safety and Childrens' Home (Free State)	7 June 2004	One boy	Child referred to doctor for a medical report as evidence. Disciplinary procedures initiated. Case referred to Labour Relations for investigations. Investigations done very late November 2004. Charges drawn up and charge sheet delivered 28 February 2005	Disciplinary hearing scheduled for March 2005, dates not yet confirmed by Labour Relations

Year	(i) Nature of offence	(ii) (aa) Name of place of safety	(bb) When the incident took place	(iii) Number of children involved	3 (a) Type of action taken	3 (b) Type of sentence or punishment
	Physical abuse/ neglect	Tshireletsong Place of Safety and Children's Home (Free State)	7 June 2004	Sixteen boys	Disciplinary procedures initiated. Case referred to Labour Rela- tions. Charges drawn up and charge sheet delivered 28 February 2005	Disciplinary hearing schedule for March 2005, dates not yet confirmed by Labour Relations.
	Physical abuse	Tshireletsong Place of Safety and Children's Home (Free State)	10 Novem- ber 2004	Five boys	Case referred to Labour Relations	Disciplinary hear- ing scheduled for March 2005, dates not yet confirmed by Labour Relations
	Assault	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	September 2004	One	Formal disciplinary hearing	Final written warning
	Assault	Bonnytown House (Western Cape)	December 2004	One	Formal disciplinary hearing	One month suspen- sion without pay
	Assault	Erica House (Eastern Cape)	May 2004	One	Formal disciplinary hearing	One month suspen- sion without pay. Official resigned with effect from October 2004
	"Intimacy"	Erica House (Eastern Cape)	11 Decem- ber 2004	One	Formal disci- plinary hear- ing held on 4 March 2005	Case still pending
(d) 2005	Physical abuse (one child hit another child with broomstock)	Vredelus House (Western Cape)	1 February 2005	Two	Child taken to hospital. Both children are receiving counselling	Both children are receiving counselling
	Emotional abuse	Jabulani Welfare Com- plex (Gauteng)	9 February 2005	One	Criminal charges were opened against the official	Disciplinary hearing pending
	Verbal abuse	Van Ryn (Gauteng)	January 2005	One	Corrective counselling offered	Verbal warning issued

(c) The department is not currently in the position to release the names of all officials involved as a significant number of the above-mentioned cases are either pending court proceedings and or appeal.

Department experiencing shortage of social workers

188. Mr C H F GREYLING (NP) asked the Minister of Social Development:

(1) Whether, in the light of the exodus of

social workers due to low salaries, as brought to light by the National Development Forum for Welfare and Social Services (details furnished), his department is experiencing a shortage of social workers, if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether he will review the salaries of social workers, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the further relevant details? N281E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, the department is experiencing a

Supplementary information:

Office	Number of social workers employed at the end of January 2005	Number of social workers who left or vacated their posts between 1 April 2004 and 31 January 2005	Number of new social workers employed at the end of January 2005	Total number of required social workers in your provinces by the end of January 2005
National	37	2	6	6
Gauteng	330	24	11	521
Limpopo	329	35	31	346
Free State	209	17	216	90
Northern Cape	116	6	116	19
Western Cape	296	20	277	336
KZN	431	23	117	845
Mpumalanga	237	17	39	327
North West	185	12	197	209
Eastern Cape (No response received)				
Total	2 133	152	1 004	2 693

In addition to this, it is important to note that a number of funded social workers posts on the departmental staff establishment are filled on regular basis within the national and provincial government departments. Advertisements of such posts are done accordingly as needs arise at various stages. The national process of

shortage of social workers. The table below has been compiled with information from the provinces to illustrate this point.

- (2) Yes, salaries of social workers have been reviewed.
- (a) In his budget speech in February 2005, the Minister for Finance announced the allocation of funds for this purpose, effective from 1 April 2005.
- (b) Guidelines for implementation have been developed and communicated to provinces.

the upgrading of social workers is presently underway within this department.

Persons with disabilities working in his department

193. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether any persons with disabilities working in his department, if

not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what percentage of his department's workforce do these persons represent;

- (2) whether his department has achieved the 2% target set by the Government; if not, (a) how many disabled persons must still be employed in order to reach the 2% and (b)(i) what steps is his department taking to achieve this target and (ii) by what date will it be achieved? N289E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes,

- (a) 14
(b) 3%

- (2) (a) Yes, the department exceeded the required percentage legislated and is still proceeding employing suitable candidates with disabilities.

- (b) (i) The department is currently reviewing its Employment Equity Plan to engage on a broad recruitment drive in order to target a wide range of disability organisations to fast track the recruitment of suitably qualified candidates for appointment.

- (ii) The department has exceeded its target. Furthermore, the department is currently reviewing its Employment Equity Plan to set new targets.

Establishment of single social security agency

209. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether the single social security agency as indicated in his 2004 medium-term budget policy statement is in place, either entirely or in part; if so, what actual cost

savings have been realised; if not, (a) what progress has been made in establishing the agency, (b) what are the obstacles in establishing such agency, (c) how will such agency contribute to more cost-efficient distribution of grants, (d) how will such an agency improve the target of income support programmes and (e) when is it anticipated that this agency will be in place? N305E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, it has been established in terms of the South African Social Security Agency Act (2004), which was promulgated on 15 November 2004, however, the function of payments will remain with the provinces for the remainder of this year to provide the agency with the opportunity to build capacity and capability. No cost savings have been realised at this stage.

- (a) Sufficient progress has been made to ensure that the agency will be operational from 1 April 2005 at National level and will take over the functions from provinces from 1 April 2006.
- (b) In general there are no obstacles, except constraints in terms of human resources.
- (c) The new service delivery and payment models will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grant payments and cost savings will be realised in the new financial year with the introduction of various integrity improvements. Furthermore, processes and procedures will be consolidated and standardised across all provinces.
- (d) The agency will be solely responsible for grants disbursement and will effectively be targeting qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the current legislation.
- (e) The agency will be operational from 1 April 2005 at national level and will take over the functions from provinces from 1 April 2006.

Introduction of system of case management for social workers

250. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether he intends introducing a system of case management whereby all cases of social workers will be tracked; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how will it operate and (c) what target will be set? N380E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the Minister intends introducing a management information system that will amongst others, include a case-tracking system of all cases of social workers. The Niswel system that was previously used for this purpose has become defunct, as it did not address the needs of the provincial and national department effectively. Different provinces such as Gauteng and the Western Cape developed and have their own electronic case tracking systems. Other provinces have manual systems. A case register for children in conflict with the law is currently in different phases of implementation in provinces, and is linked to other departments that are key stakeholders in this area, for example SAPS, the Department of Justice, etc. The fragmented nature of information management required that a more integrated approach be developed to address the information management needs of particularly social welfare services.

A new management information system, which includes a case tracking system has been developed by the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development. The national department is evaluating this and others, which have been developed by other provinces/sectors, with a view to developing a comprehensive information management system that will effectively meet the needs of the department. A framework for a comprehensive solution will be finalised by June 2005, with complete development and implementation of the system envisaged by March 2006.

The final architecture will be designed as soon as the framework is developed.

Moratorium on establishment of children's homes

251. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether there is a moratorium on the establishment of children's homes; if so, (a) why and (b) when was it introduced;
- (2) whether, in the light of the pandemic, he intends lifting the moratorium; if not, why not, if so, when;
- (3) whether a needs assessment of each province has been conducted with regard to the number of (a) children's homes, (b) beds and (c) staff needed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will such an assessment be conducted; if so, (i) what were the findings and (ii) what estimated costs will be involved? N381E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) and (2) No, there is no moratorium on the establishment of children's homes. The Minister never introduced such moratorium.
- (3) Yes, the Department of Social Development embarked on an audit of services to children with all nine provinces. The assessment on children's homes is incorporated in this audit. The findings will assist the department to develop an integrated plan to improve service delivery towards all children in South Africa. Currently, six provinces have submitted their completed questionnaires. The return date for all provinces was 31 March 2005.

The audit findings will be captured in a comprehensive report and information gathered will be used strategically to assist with improvements of services.

Places of safety in Zululand District Municipality

258. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether there are places of safety in the Zululand District Municipality for (a) children and (b) women; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what action does he intend taking to rectify the matter; if so; (aa) in which towns are they situated, (bb) how many persons can each place of safety accommodate and (cc) at what capacity was each place of safety as at 31 January 2005;
- (2) whether alternative accommodation is available if all places of safety are full; if not, why not; if so, what are the alternative arrangements?

N388E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Yes, the Department of Social Development has one place of safety for children in the Ulundi Region that caters the Uthungulu, Zululand and Umkhanyakude District Municipalities.
 - (aa) The place of safety is situated at Ngwelezane.
 - (bb) It has a capacity to accommodate 68 children.
 - (cc) This place of safety had occupancy of 45 children as at 31 January 2005.
- (b) No, there is no registered shelter for abused women in Zululand District Municipality.
 - (i) Ulundi Child Welfare Society operates a facility that accommodates women, that is not registered yet.
 - (ii) Ulundi Child Welfare Society has been funded with a Social Worker post to render services to women. In the

interim the social worker in Zululand District Municipality has been requested to identify safe houses in the community as part of crisis management.

- (aa) Projections have been made to establish shelters for abused women in partnership with community-based organisations in the following areas:

- Empangeni.
- Vryheid.
- Mandini.

- (2) The region has five children's homes that can provide for alternative accommodation if the Ngwelezane place of safety is full. These children's homes are:

Inkululeko Children's Home at Vryheid
St. Joseph's Children's Home at Eshowe

Koningsdal Children's Home at Babanango

Mseleni Children's Home at Mbazwana

Ikhaya lethu Children's Home at Richards Bay

In addition, the region is in the process of registering St Gerald's home in terms of the Child Care Act 74 of 1983, as amended, which will also accommodate children if the Ngwelezane place of safety is full. This home has a capacity to accommodate 20 children.

Girl from certain school in Standerton taken to Standerton hospital by ambulance

276. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether a young girl (name furnished) from a certain school in

Standerton (name furnished) was taken to the Standerton provincial hospital by ambulance on or about 19 January 2005; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether she was admitted to the hospital; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action was taken concerning her; if so, (i) when and (ii) what (aa) were her symptoms and (bb) was her condition at the time;

(3) whether the said girl was taken to the Witbank hospital on or about the same date; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the said girl was admitted to the Witbank hospital; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action was taken concerning her; if so, (i) when and (ii) what (aa) were her symptoms and (bb) was her condition at the time;

(5) whether the said girl was certified dead at any hospital in Mpumalanga; if so, (a) on what date, (b) at what time, (c) by whom and (d) what was the cause of death? N409E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) Patient Karabo Nkue was brought into the casualty department at Standerton Hospital at approximately 07:30 on 19 January 2005. She was accompanied by teachers from the George Hofmeyer School.

(2) Yes she was admitted to the casualty department of the Standerton Hospital at about 07:30 on 19 January 2005.

(i) and (ii) She was in a comatosed state and her blood pressure was unrecordable, her pulse was 35 beats per minute. Her Glasgow coma scale assessment was 3/15.

Resuscitation measures were instituted as follows:

The patient was intubated.

An intravenous infusion was commenced.

A central venous pressure (CVP) line was inserted.

Aurinary catheter was inserted.

(3) Yes, the patient was taken to Witbank Hospital at about 10:30 on 19 January 2005. She died on the route to Witbank Hospital at about 12:00.

(4) Yes, she was admitted to the casualty department at Witbank Hospital at about 12:30.

(i) She was already deceased.

(ii) As above.

She was certified dead on arrival at Witbank Hospital.

(5) (a) Karabo Nkue was certified dead on 19 January 2005 at Witbank Hospital.

(b) At about 12:40;

(c) Dr Medina;

(d) This has not yet been determined as forensic toxicology results are still outstanding.

Equipment at certain hospitals classified as obsolete

287. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether any equipment at the (a) Chris Hani Baragwanath, (b) Helen Joseph and/or (c) Johannesburg hospitals is classified as obsolete; if so, (i) what equipment, (ii) what is the replacement value of this equipment and (iii) when is it anticipated that the equipment will be replaced, in each case;

(2) whether there is a maintenance backlog for equipment at any of these hospitals; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) when is it anticipated that this backlog will be eliminated? N421E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table overleaf reflects the situation in this regard.

(a) Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital	(b) Helen Joseph Hospital	(c) Johannesburg Hospital
No absolute equipment is in use at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital	Not all the absolute equipment has been condemned but has been taken out of service and will be condemned within this year	No absolute equipment is in use at Johannesburg Hospital
All absolute equipment has been condemned	The condemned equipment is on the priority list to be replaced in the 2005-06 financial year	All absolute equipment has been condemned
Of the condemned equipment a large portion has been replaced in the 2004-05 financial year. It is anticipated that the outstanding condemned equipment will be replaced in the 2005-06 financial year		All of the condemned equipment was replaced in the 2003-04 financial year
There is a R1 million backlog on the maintenance of equipment	There is no maintenance backlog at Helen Joseph Hospital	
The backlog for the maintenance of equipment will be eliminated in the 2005-06 financial year	Not applicable	(i) The maintenance backlog for equipment will be eliminated in the 2005-06 financial year

Source: Gauteng provincial department of health: April 2005.

Legal costs incurred by department in litigation *re* Noupoot Christian Care Centre

300. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (a) What total legal costs have been incurred to date by his department in the litigation surrounding the Noupoot Christian Care Centre and (b) is the breakdown of the (i) attorneys' and counsels' fees and (ii) legal costs of the centre that his department has at any stage been ordered to pay?

N438E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R322 842,76.

(b) Breakdown:

(i) Attorneys and counsels' fees:

Attorneys' fees — R123 955,51.

Counsels' fees — R198 887,25.

(ii) The legal costs of the centre that the department has at any stage been ordered to pay amounts to R123 955,51.

Introduction of means test to determine if person qualifies for grants

324. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

(1) When was the means test, which is used to determine whether people qualify for certain grants and pensions, (a) introduced and (b) last adjusted;

(2) whether a poverty line has been

identified by his department; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be done; if so, what is the poverty line;

- (3) whether he intends adjusting the means test this year; if not, why not; if so, when? N488E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The means test for the Child Support Grant was introduced in 1996 and was based on data from the October Household Survey (OHS) of 1995.
- (2) (a) The means test for larger grants (Old Age and Disability Grants) was introduced in 1992 and implemented in 1996.
- (b) The means test is adjusted annually in line with increases in income and the inflation rate.

No, in the absence of a national poverty line, the department is using the mean test in the form of income threshold as a poverty line to qualify for social security grants. For example, in order to qualify for the Child Support Grant, the primary care givers income, if staying in an urban area must not be more than R800 per month and if staying in rural or informal settlement must not exceed R1 100 per month. The eligibility for social pensions, the applicant's income if single should not exceed per annum R18 024 and if married, not exceed R33 384 per annum.

- (3) Yes, the adjustment is effected annually.

Persons tendering for food parcels: guidelines on cost of a food parcel

339. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether there are guidelines on the cost of a food parcel for persons tendering for food parcels; if not, why not; if so, what guidelines;

- (2) whether any help is given to persons to obtain the necessary identity documents when applying for a grant; if not, why not, if so; what assistance is given? N503E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The benchmark for the food parcel was estimated at a cost of R300 per hamper. To this effect, the department has accepted all the bidders who were within this limit, on condition that they met other bid conditions. In other words, only bidders who quoted above the R300 benchmark were disqualified on the price consideration.

The department further consulted with the provinces on what they considered to be the acceptable minimum they expected the potential service providers to bid for. This price, which differed from province to province, came to an average of R260 per hamper. Where service providers bided below the provincial minimum, the department did not automatically disqualify them but wrote to them requesting them to commit themselves in writing that they will be able to deliver at that price without any hassles.

- (2) Regular assistance is provided by the department to persons to obtain necessary identity documents and is normally in a form of referral to the nearest Home Affairs office. In instances where mass registration is envisaged, the department coordinates the event jointly with Home Affairs to facilitate the obtainment of necessary identity documents. These are standing community outreach endeavours throughout the provinces with the view to promote the acquirement of requisite ID documents and birth certificates. In some instances the initiatives to acquire ID documents constitute part of the department's standing programmes such as the food distributions.

Retention of patient fees by hospitals

373. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

of patient fees; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?
N474E

Whether progress has been made towards allowing hospitals to retain all or a portion

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the situation in this regard:

<i>Provincial health departments</i>	
<i>Eastern Cape</i>	Hospitals in the Eastern Cape health department are currently not able to retain any revenue collected in respect of patient fees. The Provincial Treasury has drafted a revenue retention policy but it has not been approved. It is however not clear when this draft policy will be adopted.
<i>Free State</i>	In the Free State, none of the hospitals are allowed to retain any proportion of patient fees. The Provincial Treasury is not in supportive of this, as they allege that other revenue collecting departments such as Public Works will also want to do the same. The National Department of Health and National Treasury promised to persuade their provincial counterparts to rethink this position, when there were discussions around the implementation of the designated service provider networks. Currently there has been no progress on this front.
<i>Gauteng</i>	Gauteng department of health has an agreement with Provincial Treasury for Revenue Retention. A target is agreed upon by both parties based on the potential of the hospitals to collect revenue. 100% of the collection above the target is allocated to the department during budget adjustment. The department in turn gives each hospital a target to be collected. 80% of any amounts collected above the agreed target, is paid back to the hospital and the remaining 20% is retained by central office. For the 2004-05 financial year the target for the province was R162 million. There is no agreement yet for 2005-06 financial year.
<i>KwaZulu-Natal</i>	Current policy in the KwaZulu-Natal provincial health department does not allow hospitals to retain all or portion of the patient fees collected. Patient fees are collected at the hospitals in accordance with the Regulations relating to the Administration, Management and Control of Hospitals, Services and Institutions. Established in terms of section 4 of the Provincial Hospitals Ordinance 1961 (Ordinance 13 of 1961) except for the free service legislated. The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury has indicated that should the department of health collect more patient fees than the department's share budgeted for in the Budget Statement, these will revert back to the department to be utilised to the best advantage of all the hospitals within the KwaZulu-Natal province.
<i>Limpopo</i>	The department of health and social development in Limpopo reported that no progress has been made towards revenue retention by hospitals. The Limpopo Provincial Treasury includes all revenue generated within the province as funds available for appropriation as equitable share and does not allow departments to retain revenue.
<i>Mpumalanga</i>	This has not yet materialised in Mpumalanga provincial health department; negotiations are still underway with Provincial Treasury in this regard.
<i>North West</i>	The North West provincial health department has not made any progress towards allowing hospitals in the department of health to retain all or a portion of patient fees. It is the policy of the North West Provincial Treasury to allow hospitals to retain a portion of their revenue only if there is no over-expenditure in that financial year. The Provincial Treasury has not implemented this policy in the previous financial year.
<i>Northern Cape</i>	The Northern Cape is still in negotiation with the Provincial Treasury about the various possibilities of revenue retention. Discussions are around the percentage of revenue, which will be allowed to be retained by the respective hospitals. The matter resides with the office of HOD Health and relevant officials in the Treasury. Final decision has not been taken yet.

Western Cape	In the Western Cape the principle has been adopted that the health department retains all revenue in excess of the budget, and the same applies to individual hospitals. However, it is not possible to determine whether a hospital receives the benefit of the revenue budget in the form of an increased expense budget because the department is not able to determine what the expense budget would have been without the budgeted revenue. The department is developing staffing models based on workload, which indicate fair expense budgets, which will assist the department in calculating appropriate expense budgets.
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Source: Provincial departments of health, April 2005.

Number of rehabilitation centres in SA

399. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) (a) How many rehabilitation centres are there in South Africa, (b) where is each situated, (c) how many are state owned, (d) what is the capacity of each centre and (e) how many patients does each centre currently have;
- (2) whether any of these facilities cater for children; if not, why not; if so, (a) which ones and (b) how many have schooling facilities;
- (3) whether his department has issued any norms and standards for the running of these centres; if not, (a) why not, (b) when will such norms and standards be issued and (c) what guidelines are used by rehabilitation centres in the absence of such norms and standards; if so, on what date did

the norms and standards come into operations;

- (4) whether any deaths have been reported at the rehabilitation centres since their inception; if so, (a) at which centres, (b) on what date did the death occur and (c) what was the cause of death;
- (5) whether any of the centres were found responsible for any of these deaths, if so, on what authority?

N583E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 71. This is a conservative number as it is not known how many treatment centres are functioning illegally.
- (b) The required information is presented in table format:

Province	Town	Name of centre	Capacity	Number of patients at the centre as at 1/4/05
North West	Klerksdorp	Sanpark	32	13
Northern Cape	Noupoort	Noupoort Christian Care Centre	150	50
	Noupoort	Noupoort, Drug Education Council	50	28
Mpumalanga	Witrivier	Swartfontein*	104	25
	Nelspruit	Horizon Halfway House	50	30
	Piet Retief	Mkondo Alathia Rehabilitation Centre	30	12
	Piet Retief	Lighthouse Centre	25	4
Eastern Cape	Graaff-Reinet	Family Outreach Ministries	41	36

<i>Province</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Number of patients at the centre as at 1/4/05</i>
	Port Elizabeth	Huntersraig	35	4
	Port Elizabeth	Shepherd's Field	50	23
	Umtata	Thembelitsha	24	11
	Port Elizabeth	Welbedacht Therapeutic	20	13
Free State	Bloemfontein	Aurora	42	25
Gauteng	Pretoria	Castle Carey	60	20
	Kempton Park	Elim Clinic	72	50
	Johannesburg	Houghton House	22	19
	Johannesburg	House of Mercy	48	30
	Cullinan	Magaliesoord Centre*	170	118
	Johannesburg	Phoenix House	18	9
	Johannesburg	River Field Lodge	66	42
	Boksburg	Horizon Centre	36	45
	Pretoria	Stabilus Treatment Centre	40	26
	Johannesburg	Wedge Gardens	177	177
	Roodepoort	West Rand Alcohol and Drug Centre	16	16
	Muldersdrift	Phambili Reintegration Centre	27	22
	Magaliesburg	Crescent of Hope	43	11
	Johannesburg	Soundtrack Halfway House	10	4
KwaZulu-Natal	Ramsgate	South Coast Recovery Centre	40	30
	Durban	Czareline Crisis Clinic	45	15
	Durban	Lulama Treatment Centre	30	19
	Ramsgate	Sitholimpilo	54	15
	Durban	Prydon Clinic	17	11
	Scottburgh	Inside Recovery	10	6
	Madadeni	Madadeni Rehabilitation Centre*	90	19
	Durban	Newlands Park Centre*	110	70
	Underberg	River View Manor*	28	13
	Margate	Haven of Rest	18	Nil
	Tongaat	Harmony Retreat	18	14
	Greytown	Minds Alive Centre	22	21
	Durban	Carney Lodge Recovery Centre	15	7
	Port Shepstone	Shekinah Care Centre	20	15
	New Hanover	House of Hope	17	10
	Durban	North Coast Centre	20	15
	Durban	Phoenix Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centre	8	8

<i>Province</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Number of patients at the centre as at 1/4/05</i>
	Durban	Place of Hope	16	12
	Durban	Bob's Rooms	14	10
	Durban		14	8
Western Cape	Cape Town	Loyola Addiction Treatment Centre	24	17
	Cape Town	Be Free Lifestyle Centre	15	10
	Cape Town	Tharagay House	25	22
	Cape Town	Kenilworth Centre	25	14
	Cape Town	Horizon Clinic	22	15
	Cape Town	New Fountains Rehab Centre	15	8
	Knysna	Serenity Care Centre	50	48
	Cape Town	Claro Clinic	21	16
	George	Minnesota House	16	13
	Cape Town	Ark City of Refuge	40	40
	Cape Town	Tabankulu	21	20
	Cape Town	One Step Further	21	20
	Cape Town	Teen's Challenge	50	41
	Cape Town	Oasis	12	5
	Cape Town	Serendipity House	12	10
	Schaapkraal	Orient Treatment Centre	40	18
	Kommetjie	Stepping Stones	16	16
	Cape Town	Crescent Clinic	72	67
	Kraaifontein	De Nova Treatment Centre*	100	42
	Elsenburg	Hesketh King Treatment Centre	60	23
	Parow	Ramot Treatment Centre	40	38
	Worcester	Toevlug Centre	50	37

The state institutions (marked with an asterisk) are managed and funded by the provincial departments of social development whilst the private institutions are managed and funded by private institutions. All these treatment facilities are regulated in terms of the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, No 20 of 1992. Privately owned treatment centres need to be registered in terms of section 9 of Act 20 of 1992 and are regulated by the national Department of Social Devel-

opment. The Department of Social Development works in partnership with the Department of Health in regulating drug treatment centres. The Department of Health is responsible for all health care matters at these treatment centres. The Department of Social Development subsidises some of these privately owned treatment centres.

The state institutions predominantly provide treatment services to patients committed for treat-

ment in terms of a court order, chronic patients and those who are unable to contribute financially for their treatment.

Private institutions provide services to patients with a better prognosis who are able to contribute financially. In certain cases, patients referred by a court order, are also admitted.

(2) Yes,

Facilities that cater for children:

Aurora Alcohol and Drug Centre, Free State
 Sanpark Clinic, North West
 Noupoort Christian Care Centre, Northern Cape
 Horizon Clinic, Mpumalanga
 Welbedacht, Eastern Cape
 Castle Carey, Gauteng
 Magaliesoord Centre*, Gauteng
 Horizon Alcohol and Drug Centre, Gauteng
 Crescent of Hope, Gauteng
 De Nova Treatment Centre*, Western Cape
 Ark City of Refuge, Western Cape
 One Step Further, Western Cape
 Teens Challenge, Western Cape
 Careline Crisis Clinic, Western Cape
 Lulama Treatment Centre, KwaZulu-Natal
 Newlands Park Centre*, KwaZulu-Natal
 Jericho Centre, KwaZulu-Natal

Facilities with schooling facilities from Grades 8 to 12.

Noupoort Christian Care Centre, Northern Cape
 Horizon Clinic, Mpumalanga
 Ark City of Refuge, Western Cape

(3) (a) Yes, the Minister of Social Development approved Norms and Standards for in-patient Treatment Centres on 23 February 2005.

As mentioned in (a), the norms and standards were issued after the Minister has approved it.

Norms and Standards for in-patient treatment centres came into operation on 23 February 2005.

(4) Yes,

Noupoort Christian Care Centre, Northern Cape
 Sanpark, North West
 Family Outreach, Eastern Cape
 Huntersraig, Eastern Cape
 Elim Clinic, Gauteng
 Magaliesoord Centre*, Gauteng
 River Field Lodge, Gauteng
 Horizon Alcohol and Drug Centre, Gauteng
 Crescent Clinic, Western Cape
 Serenity Care Centre, Western Cape

(b) and (c) Reported cases of death:

- Noupoort Christian Care Centre, Northern Cape
 2000 — one patient committed suicide
 2001 — one patient died due to unnatural causes
- Sanpark, North West
 2004 — one patient died due to natural causes
- Family Outreach, Eastern Cape
 2002 — one patient died due to natural causes
- Huntersraig, Eastern Cape
 2004 — one patient committed suicide
- Elim Clinic, Gauteng
 2003 — one patient died due to unnatural causes
- Magaliesoord Centre*, Gauteng
 2002 — one patient died due to natural causes
 2004 — one patient died due to natural causes

- River Field Lodge, Gauteng
2002 — one patient committed suicide
- Horizon Alcohol and Drug Centre, Gauteng
2003 — one patient died due to natural causes
- Crescent Clinic, Western Cape
2003 — one patient committed suicide
- Serenity Care Centre, Western Cape
- 2004 — one patient committed suicide

(5) No.

Set tariff for consulting doctor at rural hospitals

403. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether there is a set tariff for consulting a doctor at a rural hospital; if so, what is the tariff;
- (2) whether the tariff differs if there is only a nursing sister in charge; if so, what is such tariff;
- (3) whether an extra amount must be paid by a patient when a new file is needed; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the amount that is charged for the file?

N587E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) Yes, in the guidelines there is a general professional fee for consultation at a level 1 hospital (rural hospitals):

Rural hospitals should be incorporated as district health services, which normally receive referrals from general support to community health centres and clinics. Most care will be level 1 care and the clinicians will be general practitioners, medical officers and primary health care nurses.

Table 1.1: Tariff for services rendered by a GP (medical officer) at level 1 hospital.

Code	Consultation	Facility fee level 1
1010	Outpatient consultation — facility fee	63,00
1011	Outpatient consultation — general medical practitioner	51,00
Total		114,00

- (2) Yes, in the guidelines the tariff differs according to the professional (general practitioner, specialist, nurse or an allied health worker) that provided the health care service (professional fee). Should a nurse (in charge) provide the service, the tariff that is applicable to a nurse will apply. Kindly refer to table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2: Tariff for consultation services rendered by a nursing practitioner at level 1 hospital.

Code	Consultation	Facility fee level 1
1010	Outpatient consultation — facility fee	63,00
1011	Outpatient consultation — nursing practitioner	30,00
Total		93,00

- (3) (a) No, patients do not pay for “a new” file. This is not the norm or best practice for patients to pay should “a file be opened” irrespective of whether “new” or “existing” files. This is included in the consultation fee (the facility overheads includes cost of information systems and patient administration and record keeping) and not “to open a new or existing file”.

(b) Falls away.

Production of bird flu vaccine

442. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether South Africa is currently

engaged in any efforts to produce a bird flu vaccine or is co-operating with any other country in this regard; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether her department has taken or intends taking any steps to ensure that, in the event of a bird flu epidemic, the country is in a position to gain immediate access to supplies of vaccine, once it becomes available; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

N627E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) The department has a public/private partnership with the Biovac Institute which is currently in the process of securing funding to conduct a feasibility study that will look at the possibility of establishing a flu vaccine manufacturing facility that will use the latest technology (reverse genetics) in order to produce a flu vaccine in South Africa.
- (2) Currently there is no H5N1 vaccine available in the world. Although it is envisaged that should a human influenza pandemic occur, all current manufacturers would supply their own countries first before they consider supplying the rest of the world. The existing relationship between the department and Biovac, Sanofi Pasteur and Chironx, enables close collaboration with these manufacturers in order for South Africa to strengthen preparedness to access the flu (H5N1) vaccines. A seminar in this regard under the auspices of National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) was held on 12 April 2004.

60-Bed facility in Northern Cape for treatment/rehabilitation of drug abusers

463. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether the Government is considering an expenditure of R24 million to build a 60-bed facility in the Northern Cape for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so; what are the relevant details;
- (2) why the Magalies Treatment Centre in Gauteng, which is fully equipped and can accommodate 500 people, is standing empty;
- (3) whether consideration will be given to using the Magaliesoord facility, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N643E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, the department of social services and population development, Northern Cape, is concerned with the increasing problem of substance abuse in the province. In fact, it has been discovered that a very high percentage of social problems reported to the department is drug related. Consequently, it has been decided in principle to build a treatment centre to deal with the demand for such services. The funding of the project is still uncertain. The department of social services and population development, Northern Cape is planning a meeting with the national Minister of Social Development, in the near future, in an attempt to seek funding for the project.
- (2) Magaliesoord Treatment Centre, has the capacity to accommodate 120 males, 30 females and 20 children at the facility. The number of patients vary but, at present, the centre has 86 males, 16 females and 16 children in the programme. Although the figures change daily, the facility has the capacity to accommodate more patients. Thus, it is not correct to state that

Magaliesoord Treatment Centre is standing empty and thus not fully utilised.

- (3) Yes, consideration has been given for the optimal utilisation of Magaliesoord Treatment Centre. The Department of social development, Gauteng, who is responsible for funding and managing the facility, gives preference to patients from Gauteng but should there be a demand for patients to be admitted from other provinces and should there be vacancies at Magaliesoord Treatment Centre, such patients will be admitted for treatment. Patients from the Northern Cape are also admitted at Magaliesoord Treatment Centre, but this facility is also limited in providing a treatment service to all the provinces.

The department of social services and population development, Northern Cape is planning to build a treatment centre that will be able to provide a more comprehensive treatment service to the province. Irrespective of the in-patient treatment service, it is envisaged that such a treatment facility will become a drug resource facility, which will serve as a support base for community-based programmes. The centre will also provide training to service providers, especially those in remote communities. Such a facility will also be actively involved in outreach programmes for the prevention of substance abuse, early interventions and referral of patients.

- (4) No, the Minister will not make a statement on the matter.

Minister issued with a government credit card

478. Mr B J MNYANDU (DA) asked the Minister of Science and Technology:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was

the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-2005 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred?

N659E

The MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

The Minister of the Department of Science and Technology has not been issued with a credit card by the department.

Minister issued with a government credit card

482. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred?

N663E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the Minister of Social Development has been issued with a government Diners club credit card.

- (a) The spending limit on the card is R50 000 per month;
- (b) the total spending in the 2004-05 financial year was R32 229,48; and
- (c) the Diners Club card is used to pay for meals during official meetings with stakeholders or visitors, both locally and abroad.

Minister issued with a government credit card

491. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, what is the spending limit on that credit card (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on that credit card for the 2004-05 financial year

and (c) on what items was that expenditure incurred?
N672E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Yes, hon member, a government credit card has been issued to me.

- (a) The limit is fixed at R100 000;
- (b) the total amount spent in the 2004-05 financial year was R3 381,70; and
- (c) as is normal in any institution; I had the honour of hosting my guests to lunch. Prior approval to spend under this item (Good Services: Entertainment), was sought from the CDC: Finance and the request was approved.

Funds allocated to provinces for distribution of food parcels

515. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Distribution of food parcels: 2002-03:

	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Food parcels</i>	<i>Unspent</i>
Eastern Cape	29 358 452	109 519	—
Free State	24 940 000	90 000	—
Gauteng	4 358 350	15 000	—
KwaZulu-Natal	25 543 080	95 310	—
Limpopo	43 335 435	155 628	—
Mpumalanga	10 490 528	36 000	—
Northern Cape	3 431 267	14 040	—
North West	62 195 621	216 000	—
Western Cape	3 392 823	15 000	—

Distribution of food parcels: 2003-04:

	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Food parcels</i>	<i>Unspent</i>
Eastern Cape	66 834 000	222 802	—
Free State	26 507 000	79 521	—
Gauteng	19 812 000	59 436	—
KwaZulu-Natal	48 411 000	161 370	—
Limpopo	43 414 000	144 714	—
Mpumalanga	19 632 000	65 439	—

- (1) Whether, in each of the three most recent financial years for which information is available, any funds were allocated to provinces for the distribution of food parcels, if so, in each of these years and with regard to each province, (a) what amount was allocated, (b) how many food parcels was this allocation intended to provide and (c) what amount was unspent in that year;

- (2) whether his department is aware of any problems experienced by provinces with regard to the distribution of food parcels; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action has been taken to resolve these problems?
N643E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, (a), (b) and (c) National Food Security Programme.

	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Food parcels</i>	<i>Unspent</i>
Northern Cape	7 099 000	23 664	—
North West	14 224 000	47 412	—
Western Cape	14 224 000	47 412	—

Distribution of food parcels: 2004-05:

	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Food parcels</i>	<i>Unspent</i>
Eastern Cape	81 707 400	242 862	Currently rolling out
Free State	34 272 612	113 242	Currently rolling out
Gauteng		38 649	Currently rolling out
KwaZulu-Natal	54 548 000	181 800	Currently rolling out
Limpopo	52 585 000	175 284	Currently rolling out
Mpumalanga	20 897 440	69 129	Currently rolling out
Northern Cape	8 598 280	30 300	Currently rolling out
North West	16 197 338	53 319	Currently rolling out
Western Cape	13 623 000	57 432	Currently rolling out

- (2) Yes, there was a delay in the finalisation of the tender process for the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KZN provinces. The Western Cape tender had to be readvertised due to the high price of the bidders. The department received written submissions from different service providers alleging irregularities in the evaluation of tenders in the process of the awarding of the tender in KZN and EC provinces. In addressing and ensuring the integrity of the process, the department then instituted investigations through the Public Service Commission. To further instil public confidence in the process, the department has since readvertised the tender. The short listing and evaluation of these bids is currently under process. This will soon be followed by site visits for considered bids.

One of the reasons why the tender was delayed was to ensure that the awarding was in line with the department's Broad BEE strategy that seeks to empower local small businesses.

The delay in the awarding of the tender has caused provinces to under spend.

The Minister has since consulted the national Minister of Finance, the Premiers and the provincial MECs of finance for the rollover of the funds to the new financial year.

- (b) The following has since been improved in the distribution process:

Beneficiaries profiling and identification

Accessibility to clients whereby 4 x 4 vehicles are being procured for this endeavour.

The new tender specify that the service provider be involved in the actual distribution of the food parcels.

The Department has, in consultation with National Treasury, proposed that a new Conditional Grant Framework be established. This new grant called the Integrated Social Development Services Grant moves away from the focus of food parcels. Its focus is on sustainable programmes. Its focus is on —

- Social welfare services interventions.
- Social development initiatives.
- Short-term relief such as drop-in centres, food parcels, soup kitchens, etc.

Target date for placing orphaned children in SA in acceptable alternative care

517. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether the Government has set a target date by which all orphaned children in South Africa will have been placed in acceptable alternative care; if so, (a) what is this date, (b) what strategies are in place to ensure that this target is reached and (c) what are the current details of his department's proposals for alternative care?

N707E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) There is no target date by which all orphaned children in South Africa will have been placed in acceptable alternative care.

Owing to the escalating numbers of children who are orphaned, the department is currently addressing the placement of orphans on a continuous basis. The following figures indicate the uptake in foster care grant for the relevant period indicated. This uptake only includes the placement of orphans in foster care; other children are placed in residential care and adoptions:

June 2002 — 112 316

April 2003 — 138 763

April 2004 — 198 004

April 2005 — 256 949

- (b) The department subscribes to the principle that every child has a right to grow up in a family environment. Residential care should be provided for but as a last

resort, depending on what is in the best interest of the child. The following is being undertaken to ensure that alternative care needs of orphans and vulnerable children are adequately addressed at a community level:

The placement of children in alternative care is currently effected in accordance to the Child Care Act, 1983. The majority of children are placed in foster care, others in residential care and adoptions.

Relatives especially grandparents are now encouraged to care for the orphans under the foster care provisions of the Child Care Act, to promote family preservation. This was not a common practice until in recent years.

A data base for the identification of all orphans and vulnerable children is currently being developed in collaboration with other departments and NGOs. Structures such as childcare forums are being established at community level to assist with the identification of the orphans and vulnerable children and to determine their possible permanent placement.

The inter-sectoral National Children's Task Team which meets quarterly to address children's issues including orphans and vulnerable children.

The recruitment and retention of social workers in South Africa to address the backlog in processing foster care placement.

The implementation of the recently approved financing policy and service delivery model, which seek to ensure that statutory services delivered by government, NGOs and CBOs, are properly funded and supported.

Specialised training of professionals, volunteers, child and youth care workers and community development work-

ers regarding the care of orphans, child-headed households and other vulnerable children.

Establishment and strengthening of drop-in centres which provide meals, homework supervision and life skills training to orphans and vulnerable children while they are under the care of relatives or an older sibling.

The National Integrated Plan for children infected and affected by HIV and Aids is currently being implemented through the home community-based care programme to address the situation of vulnerable children. The services are mainly provided by community-based organisations, which are resourced from HIV/Aids funds, allocated to provinces.

Budget allocations for the National Integrated Plan for children infected and affected by HIV and Aids have increased significantly to improve service delivery by community based organisations and government.

(c) The department's proposals for alternative care include the following:

- The Children's Bill provides for the improvement of various forms of alternative care including court ordered kinship care, child headed households and assignment of parental rights and responsibilities and guardianship to caregivers. The Bill is being costed and this will inform proper budgeting its implementation.
- One of the mechanisms intended to guide integrated service delivery to orphans is a draft policy on orphans and vulnerable children which has been developed and will be implemented this financial year.
- The department is also planning an audit and analysis of residential care to inform proper planning with re-

gard to the management, support for the establishment and registration of children's homes where these are needed at community level.

- A programme to improve and fast track foster-care placements is also being developed and this will be complemented by the promotion of national adoptions through awareness campaigns on a continuous basis.
- The Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme is currently under review to integrate it with the Expanded Public Works Programme to ensure adequate day care for children in various forms of family and community-based alternative care. The drop in centre programme is also being rolled out to complement family and community-based alternative care options.
- The department is strengthening the efficiency of the social security programme through the establishment of the agency to ensure that eligible children have access to grants.

Central database listing of all receivers of grants

529. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether there is a central database listing of all receivers of grants to ensure that pensions and grants are not paid out to the same person in more than one province; if not, why not; if so, for how long has such a database been in existence;
- (2) whether the database has proved to be effective; if not, what is the position in this regard? N719E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, there is one central database that

lists all receivers of pensions and grants within South Africa. This database has been in existence since 1996 when the previous 14 separate systems were amalgamated into a single social pensions (Socpen) system.

- (2) No, the database has not been fully effective. The department has been facing numerous challenges in processing time, management records and limited functionality of the system. These challenges pose risks in respect of the integrity of the information in the database. To this extend the department has been in discussion and consultation with National Treasury to replace the system. In the meantime a number of projects are underway to enhance the system to support the grants administration processes.

Some of the enhancement initiatives include the elimination of duplicate identity numbers, a data is on going, increasing the functions of the system to generate management reports and the development of interfaces to compare Socpen information with other data bases involving payment, for example Persal, GEPF and others.

Patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in SA for the treatment of mental disorders

570. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

- (a) How many (i) depression, (ii) bipolar disorder, (iii) schizophrenic disorders, (iv) stress and anxiety disorders, (v) eating disorders and (vi) substance use disorders, in each of the five most recent years for which information is available and (b) what drugs are available in the state health system to treat each of these conditions?

N760E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (a) (i) to (vi) There are no national statis-

tics available in this country.

- (b) According to the current standard treatment guidelines and essential drug list of the department the following medications may be prescribed:

Depression: Amitriptyline and fluoxetine (commonly known as prozac);

Bipolar disorders: Lithium, carbamazepine, sodium valproate;

Schizophrenic disorders: Haloperidol, chlorpromazine, lorazepam, zuclopenthixol, zuclopenthixol acetate, fluphenaxine decanoate and zuclopenthixol decanoate;

Anxiety disorders: Lorazepam, oxazepam and amitriptyline;

Eating disorders: Psychotherapy and vitamin supplements;

Substance use disorders: vitamin supplements, antipsychotics, anti-epileptics, anxiolytics/benzodiazepines.

Impact of Global Gag Rule on funding for health services/reproductive health/Aids programmes

581. Mrs S V KALYAN (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

Whether the Global Gag Rule (details furnished) on funding for health services has had any impact on the reproductive health and HIV and Aids programmes in South Africa; if not, how has her department coped with the lack of funds to implement planned programmes; if so, what are the relevant details? N771E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

No, as far as we have been able to gather, there are no NGOs that receive funding from USAID for purposes listed in the Global Gag Rule. Therefore such a rule has had no impact on the reproductive health programmes in South Africa.

Statistics *re* children/families receiving services from the State to maintain family unit

608. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether statistics are collected regarding (a) the number of children and families receiving services from the State to maintain family unit, (b) the number of children in care who have been reintegrated into their families, (c) the total number of children entering institutions, facilities or foster care, either temporarily or permanently, (d) the number of children placed in foster care and (e) the number of (i) national and (ii) inter-country adoptions; if not, when will South Africa statistics in respect of (aaa) black, (bbb) coloured, (ccc) white and (ddd) Indian children up to the latest specified year for which information is available and (bb) in respect of which countries were inter-country adoptions concluded? N799E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the Department of Social Development compiles monthly statistics through social workers at district level on all services rendered. These statistics are collated at Provincial Offices for monitoring and allocation of resources. In addition, the national department utilises the Adoption System and Manual Register to collate statistics for national and inter-country adoptions. The information presented below is based on the 2004-05 annual report.

The following table depicts the numbers as per question:

(a) Number of children and families receiving services from the State to maintain family unit.	201 469
(b) Number of children in care who have been reintegrated into their families.	3 967
(c) Number of children entering institutions, facilities or foster care, either temporarily or permanently.	57 194

(d) Number of children placed in foster care.	91 416
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(e) (i) The number of national adoptions for the period 1 March 2004 to 31 March 2005 is as follows:

<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of children</i>
(aaa) Black	669
(bbb) Coloured	330
(ccc) White	1 142
(ddd) Indian	44
Other (e.g. Chinese, mixed race)	153
Total	2 368

(ii) The number of inter-country adoptions for the period 1 March 2004 to 31 March 2005 is as follows:

<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of children</i>
(aaa) Black	212
(bbb) Coloured	23
(ccc) White	9
(ddd) Indian	4
Other (e.g. Chinese, mixed race)	5
Total	253

(bb) The table below indicates the countries where inter-country adoptions were concluded:

<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of children</i>
Finland	23
Austria	8
Denmark	31
Sweden	49
Germany	35
Netherlands	56
Luxembourg	13
Canada	6
Nigeria	1

<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of children</i>
Belgium	17
Botswana	2
Namibia	1
Zimbabwe	1
Norway	10
Total	253

Closure of pharmaceutical manufacturers in South Africa

615. Dr R RABINOWITZ (IFP) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether any pharmaceutical manufacturers in South Africa closed down their operations in the 2004-05 financial year; if so, (a) how many, (b) which companies and (c) why;
- (2) whether any new medicine manufacturing companies were opened during the same period; if so, (a) how many produce general patent medicines and (b) what are the further relevant details? N806E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Three companies.
 - (b) (i) Novo-Nordisk; Schering-Plough; and GlaxoSmith Kline.
 - (c) (i) Novo-Nordisk closed its operations due to worldwide internal company rationalisation.
Schering-Plough also closed down due to worldwide internal company rationalisation.

GlaxoSmith Kline closed due to the merger of GlaxoWellcome and SmithKline Beecham, the Midrand operations closed down and all manufacturing activities are being performed in the Cape Town branch.

(2) Yes.

- (a) One, ie Portfolio Pharmaceuticals.
- (b) They bought the premises from Novo-Nordisk in Johannesburg when the latter closed down operations.

Tenders for supply of ARVs

616. Dr R RABINOWITZ (IFP) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether any tenders for the supply of antiretrovirals (ARVs) have been granted; if so, (a) to which companies, (b) for what medicines, (c) at what cost per dose, (d), when will the supply of medicines begin and (e) how will the medicines be distributed from manufacturer to patients;
- (2) what is the (a) comparative price between the fixed exit price and the cost of antiretrovirals supplied through awarded tenders and (b) price for the same medicine in (i) the USA, (ii) France, (iii) Canada, (iv) Brazil, (v) the United Kingdom and (vi) Botswana? N807E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) Yes, tenders for the supply of antiretrovirals have been granted.
(a), (b) and (c)

<i>Supplier</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Cost per dose</i>
Aspen Pharmacare	Stavudine capsules 20 mg	R0,33
	Stavudine capsules 30 mg	R0,33
	Stavudine capsules 40 mg	R0,36
	Lamivudine solution*	

<i>Supplier</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Cost per dose</i>
	Lamivudine tablets 150 mg	R0,57
	Didanosine tablets 25 mg*	
	Didanosine tablets 50 mg*	
	Didanosine tablets 100 mg	R1,50 to R2,41**
	Zidovudine syrup*	
	Zidovudine capsules 300 mg	R1,33
	Nevirapine tablets 200 mg	R0,72
Abbott	Lopinavir/Ritonavir solution	
	Lopinavir/Ritonavir capsules	R5,22
	Ritonavir capsules	
BMS	Stavudine suspension*	
Cipla Medpro	Stavudine capsules 30 mg	R0,37
	Stavudine capsules 40 mg	R0,41
GSK	Lamivudine tablets 150 mg	R0,70
	Zidovudine capsules 100 mg*	
	Abacavir solution*	
Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals	Nevirapine suspension*	
MSD	Efavirenz capsules 50 mg*	
	Efavirenz capsules 200 mg*	
	Efavirenz tablets 600 mg	R7,14
	Indinavir capsules***	

*Paediatric doses are calculated on the basis of body surface area.

**Dosage range depending on weight.

*** Not used for sustained ART only included for post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

(d) The supply of medicines on these tenders has already begun.

(e) Medicines will be distributed from the manufacturer to provincial warehouses and then to hospitals and/or community health centres (CHCs). Hospitals and CHCs will dispense medicines to patients on prescription.

(2) The prices are unit prices (price per tablet/capsule/ml of solution) expressed in United States dollars (US\$).

(a)

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Pack size</i>	<i>Tender price</i>	<i>Single exit price (incl. VAT)</i>
		Unit price US\$	Unit price US\$
Stavudine suspension	200 ml	0,070	0,061
Stavudine 20 mg capsules	60	0,052	0,073
Stavudine 30 mg capsules	60	0,054*	0,086
Stavudine 40 mg capsules	60	0,060*	0,102
Lamivudine solution	240 ml	0,016	0,042

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Pack size</i>	<i>Tender price</i>	<i>Single exit price (incl VAT)</i>
		Unit price US\$	Unit price US\$
Lamuvudine 150 mg tablets	60	0,094*	0,227
Didanosine 25 mg	60	0,182	0,227
Didanosine 50 mg	60	0,174	0,254
Didanosine 100 mg	60	0,192	0,279
Zidovudine Syrup	200 ml	0,020	0,053
Zidovudine 100 mg capsules	100	0,181	0,342
Zidovudine 300 mg capsules	60	0,206	0,639
Efavirenz 50 mg capsules	30	0,137	0,132
Efavirenz 200 mg capsules	90	0,547	0,527
Efavirenz 600 mg capsules	30	1,139	1,097
Nevirapine suspension	240 ml	0,133	0,151
Nevirapine 200 mg tablets	60	0,111	0,517
Lopinavir/Ritonavir capsules	90	0,554	0,554
Ritonavir solution	90 ml	0,097	0,126
Indinavir capsules	180	0,328	0,316

*reflects a weighted average price due to a split tender.

(b) The antiretroviral drugs prices for the United States of America, France, Brazil and Botswana could not be accessed. The World Health Organisation has published the prices at which developing countries have accessed anti-

retrovirals. The lowest prices reflected in the table are access prices for least developed countries. The prices paid by Brazil and Botswana probably lie in the range between the lowest and highest prices.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Pack size</i>	<i>Developing country prices</i>		<i>Canada US\$</i>	<i>UK US\$</i>
		<i>Lowest US\$</i>	<i>Highest US\$</i>		
Stavudine suspension	200 ml	0,012	0,048	N/A	0,232
Stavudine 20 mg capsules	60	0,077	0,094	0,075	5,029
Stavudine 30 mg capsules	60	0,021	0,090	0,072	5,274
Stavudine 40 mg capsules	60	0,039	0,075	0,060	5,435
Lamuvudine solution	240 ml	0,022	0,029	0,023	N/A
Lamuvudine 150 mg tablets	60	0,083	0,257	0,206	N/A
Didanosine 25 mg	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	0,843
Didanosine 50 mg	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Didanosine 100 mg	60	0,110	0,312	N/A	N/A
Zidovudine Syrup	200 ml	0,017	0,036	N/A	0,211
Zidovudine 100 mg capsules	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,111
Zidovudine 300 mg capsules	60	0,211	0,440	N/A	N/A

Drug	Pack size	Developing country prices		Canada US\$	UK US\$
		Lowest US\$	Highest US\$		
Efavirenz 50 mg capsules	30	0,116	0,213	0,171	1,104
Efavirenz 200 mg capsules	90	0,330	0,84	0,674	4,405
Efavirenz 600 mg capsules	30	0,950	2,100	1,684	13,218
Nevirapine suspension	240 ml	0,017	0,073	N/A	N/A
Nevirapine 200 mg tablets	60	0,121	0,600	0,481	5,073
Lopinavir/Ritonavir capsules	90	0,251	0,990	0,794	3,248
Ritonavir solution	90 ml	0,102	0,102	0,082	1,705
Indinavir capsules	180	0,242	0,470	0,377	2,392

The prices are unit prices (price per tablet/capsule/ml of solution) expressed in United States Dollars (US\$). "N/A" — price is not available.

Steps to address shortage of books in African indigenous languages

632. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

- (1) Whether in light of the shortage of books in African indigenous languages, his department has taken or intends taking any action to address the situation; if not; why not; if so (a) what action and (b) who is involved in such action?
- (2) what is his department's policy on assistance to (a) writers and (b) publishers? N829E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b) The real challenge is the lack of readership in these languages outside the school curriculum. In light of this, the government of South Africa established PanSALB as an instrument to help promote recognition, use and the development of all official languages, with emphasis on the indigenous languages.

In an effort to promote the craft of writing particularly in indigenous languages, this department collaborated with Skotaville Media to establish a

project which focuses on publishing emerging writers in all languages and across all genres. The key objective of this project is to assist previously marginalised writers, begin a process of engaging publishers countrywide in addressing key social issues beyond profit and to help develop indigenous languages. Over 160 manuscripts have been received since the project commenced in January 2005. To that extent, some 30 manuscripts in indigenous languages are being considered for publication.

On 5 March 2005 my department awarded the title of South African National Poet Laureate Prize to honour Prof. Mazisi Kunene for his selfless dedication to foregrounding and championing African literature and African Languages. This is the first time that such an award has been made, Prof Mazisi Kunene, a world renowned author of majestic epics established himself as a poet writing in isiZulu. With the South African National Laureate Prize we hope to encourage aspirant poets and nurture new talents. The South African National Poet Laureate Prize is the bedrock of future all-encompassing South African Literary Awards.

DAC has recently endorsed the concept of Literary Heroes campaign, a project to recognise and celebrate writers who have made a significant contribution to the development of South African Literature in all constitutionally recognised languages. We envision this to be a major literary and literacy project that affirms South African writers, languages, history and most importantly the development of its people. Through this initiative, we hope to stimulate the growth and development of South African literature and generate new audiences especially among the youth.

This department commissioned the Print Industries Cluster Council (PICC) to conduct research on intellectual property rights in the print industries sector as part of a broader initiative to identify policy and development needs in the cultural industries. This initiative is followed by the development of the National Book Policy, which would serve as a legal instrument that provides a comprehensive framework to guide activities in the books and publishing industry. Such a policy would help towards creating necessary pillars for establishing, developing and sustaining a viable national publishing industry that encourages the development of indigenous African languages.

- (2) The department initiated literature exhibitions to inspire writers who write in African languages. Exhibitions are taking place in all the provinces, books are exhibited, and prizes are awarded to authors of outstanding literary works in various genres.

My department established language research and development centres (LRDCs) for each official indigenous language. One of the focus areas of the LRDCs is the promotion of reading and writing in African languages.

These centres work in collaboration with writers' associations and with any other nongovernmental organisations that are actively involved with writers' associations or individual authors. There will be workshops and seminars aimed at helping those who are interested in writing in the indigenous languages.

My department and the Department of Education are currently in the process of consolidating strategies towards holistic policy coherence in supporting the development of African languages, among others. The future of literature in the African languages, albeit facing huge challenges of engendering a wider readership, is at the core of our concerns and we are doing all we can to solve it.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Posts vacant in department

175. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

- (1) Whether any posts within his department, which had been vacant on 1 January 2004, remained vacant because of a lack of suitably qualified and skilled applicants; if so, (a) how many, (b) what specified qualifications or skills or are required to fill each post and (c) for what period has each post been vacant;
- (2) whether any special steps have been taken to recruit suitably qualified and skilled applicants; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results;
- (3) whether the length of time that each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on his department's service delivery; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what negative effects have been experienced?

N266E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) No. The Department of Provincial and Local Government was able to successfully fill most of the posts advertised during 2004. The selection process, which includes formal, structured and competency-based interviews, is augmented by competency assessment for members of the senior management service and case studies or basic competency assessments for all posts on middle management and lower levels. It is only in a few instances that the nominated candidates did not accept

the employment offers. This was due to counter-offers (financial), from their organisations. The reasons for the current vacancies in the department are therefore not linked to the lack of suitably qualified and skilled applicants, but are rather the result of the demand for specific skills in the job market.

- (a), (b) and (c) Not applicable.
- (2) Not applicable.
- (3) No. The department has been able to meet most of its strategic objectives during the 2004-05 financial year.

Audit of skills of municipal officials

440. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

- (1) Whether an audit of the skills of municipal officials is regularly done to ensure that they are successfully carrying out the functions of their jobs; if not, (a) why not and (b) what means are used to determine whether service is successfully delivered to ratepayers and customers; if so, (i) how often is such audit conducted and (ii) what methods are used to determine successful delivery of service;
- (2) whether capacity training providers, such as sector education and training authorities, are used to capacitate, support, educate and develop (a) councillors and (b) municipal officials to render quality service; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken to ensure that the councillors and officials have the necessary skills to deliver services; if so, why are some local authorities failing to deliver the required services to communities;

- (3) whether his department regularly evaluates and assesses the quality of the training offered; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether his department has taken any steps to ensure that only persons with the relevant qualifications and/or proven experience are appointed as officials in local authorities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how successful have these steps been in ensuring that local authorities are able to deliver services effectively and efficiently to the communities they serve? N625E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) The Local Government, Water and Related Services Sector Education and Training Authority (LGWSeta) conducted research culminating in the formulation of a Sector Skills Plan (SSP) for the period 2003-05. The LGWSeta SSP report provides both a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the sector profile, which also provides an assessment of the sector's ability to deliver quality and relevant training.

The 2005 Cabinet Lekgotla resolved that, as a matter of priority, a comprehensive, nationwide skills audit in the local government sector has to be undertaken. This skills audit will capture the current and existing skills in the local government sector. The purpose is to highlight the problems relating to acquiring and retaining competent personnel and the capacity needed for the realisation of the vision of developmental local government. Project Consolidate will also identify specific areas of intervention in the short-term, whilst medium and long-term issues relating to the government's vision and targets for 2014 will be addressed on an ongoing basis. The performance management system prescribed by law also

enables government to assess performance.

- (2) The Seta and other service providers provide capacity training for councillors and municipal officials.

A National Capacity Building Framework, introducing an integrated capacity building strategy that guides all capacity building strategies for municipalities, was launched last year. This entails establishing an inclusive institutional platform through the harnessing of all strategic stakeholders as well as the energy already created by a variety of role-players. In particular, the challenge is to establish the necessary institutions and procedures to support demand and the provision of capacity.

- (3) The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) is establishing a Local Government Leadership Academy (Logola) to enhance the leadership competencies of both appointed and elected officials in local government. The purpose of the Logola is to build a strong local government leadership cadre with capacity to envision, manage and maintain properly capacitated municipal entities that deliver effective services to communities.

The National Capacity Building Framework referred to above is aimed at providing an overarching strategic intervention in this regard to ensure a common approach and to ensure that the capacity building provided is of a high quality.

- (4) The focus on the capacity and the organisation of local government to effectively and sustainably enable the delivery of government's developmental programmes relates to the management of performance in the context of leadership, management and accountability. The legislative guidelines are clear in this regard. Chapter 7 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems

Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000), addresses issues of public administration and human resources within municipalities. Sections 105 and 107 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003), also provide reinforcement in this regard as they deal with the responsibilities of, and competency levels for, finance officials in municipalities. The capacity of our municipalities has also improved significantly since December 2000.

Disaster Relief Fund: agency that addresses disasters

543. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether the Disaster Relief Fund is the only agency which addresses disasters; if so, why does it take up to six months for funds to get to disaster victims, by which time they have had to do repairs under trying circumstances;
- (2) whether there is also an Emergency Fund; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he or his department has been or intends taking any steps to remedy the situation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

N733E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No, the Disaster Relief Fund is not the only agency that provides relief in the event of a disaster. Local and provincial governments generally respond first to mitigate the impact of disasters. The Departments of Social Development at provincial level can also provide immediate social relief of distress in the event of a disaster to address immediate needs of affected people. It is only when they are unable to provide relief, either as a result of insufficient funds or

due to the magnitude that the national government is requested to intervene.

National intervention requires detailed assessments of the impact and the needs in the affected area. This process requires extensive consultation with other spheres of Government and only after agreement; a recommendation is made to the President to declare and event a disaster.

The provision of relief, generally do not take six months. In the last three years the department has been able to achieve a norm of providing relief within three months. It is only in the more recent events where the scale of disaster, such as the drought in seven of the nine provinces, required a significant increase in capacity through the recruitment of contract workers. The disbursement of relief is comprised of detailed processes and at times logistical challenges.

- (2) Yes. The Emergency Relief Fund was instituted to fast track the national department's response time. Such funding can be approved directly to beneficiaries or through local relief organisations.

In this instance the declaration of a disaster is not a requirement and access to relief is fast tracked.

- (3) Yes, a review of disaster relief provisions was commissioned.

Proposals are being developed to reform the institutional arrangements. The disbursement processes have been scoped with a view to set norms and standards and then re-engineer the processes to allow for processing applications at a local level as opposed to as a centralised system.

By May 2005 the department will submit institutional reform proposals for consideration and the standard-

isation process will be completed by September 2005.

Steps to prevent recurrence of exam misconduct in Mpumalanga

605. Mr G G BOINAMO (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether any steps have been taken to ensure that examination misconduct similar to that which occurred in Mpumalanga in 2004 does not recur in any province; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N796E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

I established a ministerial committee to investigate the examination irregularities in Mpumalanga province. On 13 February 2005 the committee presented a full report to me, in which various recommendations are made that will assist in strengthening the identification, investigation, and reporting of examination irregularities. The department and the provincial departments of education are currently considering these recommendations in conjunction with the inter-provincial examinations committee.

In addition, a task team, comprising representatives from my department and the provincial departments of education, is being established and they will take full responsibility for ensuring that all the recommendations from the report are implemented before the 2005 senior certificate examinations. The work will include, *inter alia*, the finalisation of regulations for the handling of irregularities, drafting of clear guidelines so that irregularities can be uniformly dealt with across all provinces, the building of capacity amongst provincial officials in the invigilation and monitoring of examinations, and identification and investigation of irregularities.

I have also commissioned Umalusi, the council for quality assurance, to carry out an intensive evaluation of the assessment systems in all provincial education departments. This evaluation commenced on 18 April 2005 and will be concluded by

mid-May 2005. This independent evaluation will reveal the strengths and weaknesses in the examination system across provinces and based on this report I will then decide on the appropriate action for the improvement of the examination systems.

Druipsyfer onder eerstejaarstudente aan universiteite/technikons

619. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Onderwys:

- (1) Of ongeveer 40% eerstejaarstudente aan universiteite elke jaar drui; so nie, (a) wat die druipsyfer onder eerstejaarstudente aan elke universiteit en technikon is; so ja, watter stappe haar departement in dié verband gaan doen;
- (2) of die nasionale finansiële hulpskema vir studente eerstejaardruipeling weer finansier; so ja, tot in watter studiejaar dié skema sodanige studente finansier? N812A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Failure rate among first-year students at university/technikon]

619. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether about 40% of first-year students at universities fail every year; if not, what is the failure rate among first year students at each university and technikon; if so, what steps will her department take in this regard;
- (2) whether the national financial assistance scheme for students refinances first-year failures; if so, until what year of studies does this scheme finance such students? N812E]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No, 40% of first-year university students do not fail each year. In my presentation to the education portfolio

committee in March 2005, I referred to a 40% drop-out rate, but that percentage refers to an average drop out rate over a study period of four years, that is, of all university students registered in 2000 around 40% had dropped out by 2003. Dropping out and failing are not the same thing.

On the basis of our current information, it must be understood that it is difficult to measure a failure rate among university first-year students, as there is no simple definition of what constitutes failing the first year of study. For example, in some degree programmes a student can pass half and fail half of her/his first year courses but still be promoted to the second year of study, while in other programmes a student must pass three quarters or even all of the first year courses before being promoted to the second year.

What we can measure is the drop-out rate through cohort studies, which we are now able to do through the new higher education management information system. The first two cohort studies of undergraduate intakes for the 2000 and 2001 academic years indicate that about 20% of the students in contact universities dropped out at the end of their first year of study. However, we are unable to distinguish between those who failed and those who dropped out because of financial and/or other reasons.

Even a 20% drop-out rate is unsatisfactory. The department is addressing this problem through providing institutions with funds to develop academic support programmes. Moreover, in the new funding framework for the higher education system, the department has included incentives so as to improve the number of students who graduate.

- (2) Yes it does, subject to the caveat outlined above. The National Student

Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) provides financial assistance for students who complete their studies within a fixed time frame (that is, five years are allowed for a three-year programme and six years for a four-year programme).

Minmec discussions on lack of transport for learners in rural areas/farms

634. Mrs L L MABE (ANC) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether, in light of the current situation regarding the lack of transport for learners in rural areas and farms where learners travel long distances, there have been any discussions in Minmec about norms and standards to ensure that learners who travel long distance are transported to school; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps will be taken to resolve this situation; if so, which provinces (i) have and (ii) have not implemented those norms and standards? N831E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) Yes, the joint Minmec (departments of education and public works) has discussed the issue of learner transport, but there are at present no national norms and standards for scholar transport. This is a complex matter best dealt with at provincial level. The view of my department is that providing access to schools is not limited to the provision of school places and the building of classrooms but includes transport and school hostel accommodation.
- (b) The department of public works and the department of education will jointly facilitate the development of national norms and standards for learner transport. The work of the joint task team should be complete by December 2005.

Some provinces have developed provincial policies on learner transport. Gauteng, Western Cape and Northern

Cape have implemented learner transport systems and schemes by subsidising learners in need of such assistance. Learners who walk a dis-

tance of more than 5 km are provided with subsidised school transport in these provinces.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

**Hectares of land owned by Transnet/
subsidiaries in PE/Uitenhage/
East London**

253. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(a) How many hectares of land are owned by Transnet or any of its subsidiaries in (i) Port Elizabeth, (ii) Uitenhage and (iii) East London and (b) in each case, (i) where is

the land situated, (ii) for what is it being used, (iii) how much revenue is it generating, (iv) what monthly expenses are incurred and (v) what is the estimated market value of each specified piece of land? N383E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) Details of land owned by Transnet in (i) Port Elizabeth, (ii) Uitenhage and (iii) East London are as follows:

<i>Business unit</i>	<i>(i) Port Elizabeth</i>	<i>(ii) Uitenhage</i>	<i>(iii) East London</i>
Propnet	89 750 ha	5 870 ha	192 970 ha
Transnet Housing	2 855 ha	2 016 ha	30 560 ha
National Ports Authority of South Africa	280 000 ha	0 000 ha	129 980 ha
Spoornet	865 000 ha	67 000 ha	528 000 ha
Total	1 237 605 ha	74 886 ha	881 510 ha

(b) Propnet

	<i>Port Elizabeth</i>	<i>Uitenhage</i>	<i>East London</i>
(b)(i)	The property is situated within a 20 km radius from the port of Port Elizabeth.	The property is situated within a 5 km radius of the Uitenhage station.	The majority of the property is situated in the East London CBD and Cambridge areas except for Latimers Landing and the Signal Hill properties, which are situated in the port of East London.
(ii)	The properties are used for a wide variety of activities, e g warehousing, container parks, office space, mechanical workshops, restaurants, recreational and accommodation purposes.	The properties are used for a wide variety of activities, e g warehousing, office space, mechanical workshops, restaurants and recreational purposes.	
(iii)	R14 809 896 pa	R511 560 pa	R3 712 983 pa
(iv)	R677 147 pm	R20 000 pm	R173 273 pm
(v)	Propnet owns a significant number of properties in these areas. The market values for each of the properties are not immediately available due to the size and complexity of the landholdings. A valuation is done as and when a property is earmarked for sale.		

Transnet Housing

	<i>Port Elizabeth</i>	<i>Uitenhage</i>	<i>East London</i>
(b)(i)	The property is situated within the Coega area.	The property is situated within the municipal area.	The property is situated within the Buffalo City Metropole.
(ii)	Vacant land.	Vacant land.	Vacant land.
(iii)	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00

	<i>Port Elizabeth</i>	<i>Uitenhage</i>	<i>East London</i>
(iv)	R147,20 pm	R1 729,35 pm	R114 709,66 pm
(v)	Market value: R2 000	Market value: R1 346 000	Market value: R1 760 000

National Ports Authority of South Africa

	<i>Port Elizabeth</i>	<i>Uitenhage</i>	<i>East London</i>
(b)(i)	The land is situated within the port of Port Elizabeth and the immediate surrounding foreshore areas from Cape Recife to the Swartkops River Mouth as well as the Harbour Board Building in Flemming Street.	The National Ports Authority of South Africa does not own land in Uitenhage.	The land is situated within the port of East London.
(ii)	The land is used for port-related activities.	Not applicable.	The land is used for port-related activities.
(iii)	R45 063 715 pa	Not applicable.	R9 472 676 pa
(iv)	R1 850 781,33 pm	Not applicable.	R346 496 pm
(v)	Estimated market value: R230 000 000	Not applicable.	Estimated market value: R24 915 000

Spoornet

	<i>Port Elizabeth</i>	<i>Uitenhage</i>	<i>East London</i>
(b)(i)	Within the Nelson Mandela Metropole.	Within Uitenhage Municipality.	Within the Buffalo City Metropole.
(ii)	The properties are mostly used for railway operational purposes, unused portions are either vacant or leased to private clients at market-related rates.		
(iii)	R611 892 pa	R19 800 pa	R793 416 pa
(iv)	R362 966 pm	R5 854 pm	R287 577 pm
(v)	Market value is not available, book value: R17 722 502	Market value is not available, book value: R703 568	Market value is not available, book value: R10 657 778

Unclaimed IDs per province: reasons

425. Mrs S V KALYAN (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many identity documents remain unclaimed in each province and (b) what plans are in place to distribute these identity documents;
- (2) whether her department has established the reason for unclaimed identity documents; if so, what are the relevant details? N610E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) The total number of unclaimed identity documents in each province at the end of February 2005 were as follows:

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Closing balance</i>
Eastern Cape	41 981
Free State	11 775
Gauteng East	51 894
Gauteng West	49 876
KwaZulu-Natal	52 655
Limpopo	10 070
Mpumalanga	39 994
Northern Cape	3 667
North West	11 763
Western Cape	16 727

- (2) It is for obvious reasons difficult to establish the reasons why applicants do not collect their identity documents, although it would appear that the inter-

nal migration of people from one province/area to the other is the main reason.

Minister issued with government credit card

471. Mrs S V KALYAN (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether she has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred?

N652E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes, the Minister of Home Affairs was issued with a diners club card which operates on almost the same basis as a credit card.

- (a) The spending limit is R10 000 per month.
- (b) The total expenditure incurred on the card in 2004-05 financial year is R16 997,06.
- (c) The expenditure was incurred on the entertainment allowance expenditure. This is the expenditure item earmarked for entertaining official visitors of the Minister.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Progress made in development of King Shaka airport at La Mercy in KZN

368. Mr H J BEKKER (IFP) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (a) What progress has been made in the development of the King Shaka airport at La Mercy in KwaZulu-Natal, (b) when is each phase of the project expected to be completed and (c) when is it anticipated that the airport will be fully operational?

N538E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (a) The Dube Trade Port Public Private Partnership (PPP) process is at an advanced stage and is only awaiting finalisation of the land issue for Treasury Approval 1 in terms of the PPP to be granted. Cabinet had approved the initiation of the PPP process for the Dube Trade Port (DTP) under the guidance of a Committee comprising the Directors-General of National Treasury, the Department of Public Enterprises, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Transport. The Committee had set out the terms of the feasibility study in detail and directed DTP to comply with the exact terms as agreed. The Feasibility Study has been completed and is awaiting sign-off by the Minister of Finance, which is anticipated shortly.

The DTP project is intrinsically linked to the restructuring processes of the Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) currently being undertaken at interdepartmental level under the leadership of the Department of Transport. This process has delayed the finalisation of the DTP issues, as the

issues under consideration are fundamental to the ACSA restructuring. All these issues will be resolved by June 2005, whereafter the bidding process of Dube Trade Port will commence.

There are three issues involving ACSA in the endeavours to proceed and undertake the Dube Trade Port project, namely:

- ACSA's ownership of the Durban International Airport (DIA) and the requirement for the DIA to be decommissioned as King Shaka International Airport (KSIA) is commissioned in 2009.
 - ACSA's ownership of the La Mercy site and the requirement for the property to be sold to Government.
 - ACSA's possible participation in the Dube Trade Port.
- (b) The construction's deadlines would be determined, amongst others, by the bidding process. According to the plans at hand, the process ought to be at a procurement phase.
- (c) The current plans in place envisage that the King Shaka airport would be commissioned in 2009 and therefore the project will be driven with the objective of attaining commissioning by 2009.

Bid to construct toll road linking East London with KZN

405. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether he has received any application or unsolicited bid to construct a toll road linking East London with KwaZulu-Natal subsequent to the decision of the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to reject the previous application on environmental grounds; if so, what are the relevant details?

N589E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

No, neither the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral), nor myself has received any new application or unsolicited bid for the construction of such a toll road subsequent to the decision of the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to uphold the appeal.

The decision of the aforementioned Minister has necessitated the execution of a new environmental impact assessment to address the concerns raised in the appeal. This process is already underway and I have instructed the Sanral to liaise closely with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to ensure that this process is concluded in the quickest possible time.

My department is very committed to providing the much needed road link between Durban and East London, as it will play a very pivotal role in the development of the Wild Coast region.

Finansiële tersiêre kwalifikasies van sekere sleutelpersoneel

449. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Vervoer:

(1) Of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Hoofdirekteur: Finansiële Dienste en die Direkteur van Begroting van sy departement oor 'n erkende en spesifiek finansiële tersiêre kwalifikasie beskik; so nie, watter oorwegings deurslaggewend was met die aanstelling van dié amptenare; so ja, (a) watter graad en/of diploma elke vermelde amptenaar behaal het en (b)(i) wanneer en (ii) by watter tersiêre instelling dit verwerf is;

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte,

werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

(3) of die hoof van die interne ouditkomponent oor erkende formele en spesifiek rekeningkundige en ouditkundige kwalifikasies beskik; so ja, (a) watter kwalifikasies en (b) by watter tersiêre instansie dit verwerf is;

(4) of alle poste in die interne ouditkomponent gevul is; so nie, (a) waarom nie, (b) wat die persentasie vakante poste is, (c) watter persentasie van alle finansiële poste in al die afdelings van sy departement vakant is en (d) watter stappe sy departement in dié verband beoog;

(5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is?

N635A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Specifically financial qualifications of key staff]

449. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised

and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b) (i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

- (2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b) (i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;
- (3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;
- (4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps does his department envisage in this regard;
- (5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not,

on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N635E]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) Yes, according to the approved establishment of the Department of Transport, the managerial posts in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer are as follows:

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Director: Financial Management (D: FM).

Both the CFO and D: FM have recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualifications, which are as follows:

Chief Financial Officer

- (a) B.Com. Accounting
 - (b) (i) 1976
 - (ii) University of Pretoria
 - (b) (i) 1977
 - (ii) University of Pretoria
- (b) (i) 1978
 - (ii) University of Pretoria
- (b) (i) 1981 — The CFO is a member of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants and became entitled to the designation Chartered Accountant (SA).
 - (ii) October 1983 — registered as Chartered Accountant (SA) with the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Director: Financial Management

- (a) National Diploma in Government Finance.
- (b) (i) 1996
- (ii) Technikon South Africa — he is currently busy studying towards a B.Com. Accounting degree at the University of South Africa (UNISA).
- (2) (a) (i) Five officials are employed in the internal auditing component of the Department of Transport.
- (ii) 28 finance staff members, representing 7,67% of the total staff establishment, are employed in the various financial sections of the Department of Transport.
- (b) (i) 82,14% of the said staff members received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999), from accredited tertiary institutions.
- (ii) 8,82% of these members form part of senior management from the rank of Director and above.
- (3) The post of Chief Director: Internal Audit is currently vacant. However, the Director: Internal Audit has the following recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications:
- B.Compt. — 1991 and B.Compt. Honours — 1993, University of Transkei.
- (4) No, five of the ten posts are vacant.
- (a) As part of the refocusing process within the department, five new posts were created during September 2004. The department is currently in the process of filling all the vacancies. Interviews were

conducted for two of the five vacancies and the other three vacancies are still in the process of being filled.

- (b) 50% of the internal audit posts in the internal audit section of the department are vacant.
- (c) 24,32% of the finance posts in all the sections of the department are vacant.
- (d) The department is currently in the process of filling these vacancies. All the vacancies, namely nine were advertised, four interviews were conducted of the nine vacancies and the other five vacancies are still in the process of being filled.
- (5) No, neither the Chief Financial Officer, nor the Director: Financial Management, has received formal training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) (PFMA), from accredited tertiary institutions. However, they attended several workshops on the application of the PFMA.

The Director: Internal Audit completed a course in the application of the PFM from the SA Institute of Government Auditors.

Traffic officers employed to reduce increased number of deaths on the roads during December holidays

532. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether enough traffic officers have been employed to reduce the increased number of deaths on the roads in December 2004; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many new traffic officers have been employed and (b) what are the further relevant details?

N722E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

At present, there is no standard model used to effectively ascertain how many officers are needed per kilometre of road, nor is there a "common" denominator to effectively point to what police staff levels there should be.

International research suggests that the ideal ratio for effective law enforcement is based on the specific tasks the officer has to perform, linked to the area or roads to be patrolled. This means that the heavier the traffic in a certain area, the larger the number of officers to be allocated. Generally, in the countries where traffic policing is most effective, the figure is roughly one officer per 53 km of road, or 3 500 vehicles or a population of 12 300.

In South Africa there is around one officer per 300 km of road, 15 000 vehicles and a population of 40 000. It must, however, be remembered that South Africa is one of only three countries in the world where traffic policing and statutory policing are separated (all other countries have only one police function).

The provincial traffic departments have been seriously understaffed for the past decade, based on a moratorium being placed on the filling of posts. During the past year, greater numbers of provincial officers have been trained, based on the vacancies on the established staff complements across the

country. These vacancies, however, are based on current vacancies and do not include growth due to task or volume variations.

Local authorities appoint officers based on their identified needs.

Authorities at all levels of government are continuously training and employing additional traffic officers. Apart from increases in the number of officers during the year, no special provision is made for additional appointments during December.

- (a) The total number of traffic officers increased by 22,06% from 8 007 in December 2003 to 9 773 in December 2004. These include officers at provincial, metro and local levels of government.
- (b) The average number of officers per 100 km of road increased by 22% from 1,48 in 2003 to 1,81 in 2004. The average number of officers per 10 000 vehicles increased by 17,3% from 12,48 in 2003 to 14,64 in 2004.

On average, "road coverage" increased by about 18% from one officer per 67 km of road to one officer per 55 km of road. The "coverage" in terms of the vehicle population (which increased by 4% from 2003-04) increased by 14,8% from one officer per 801 motorised vehicles to one officer for every 683 motorised vehicles.

Additional information for the Minister:

The number of officers per province and per authority within each province for December 2003 and December 2004 are shown in the tables below:

<i>December 2003 — Number of officers per province</i>										
<i>Province</i>	<i>GP</i>	<i>KZN</i>	<i>WC</i>	<i>EC</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>LP</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>Total</i>
Provincial	385	455	192	289	357	259	419	608	61	3 025
Metro	2 800	460	566							3 826
Local	157	131	121	222	188	117	56	87	77	1 156
Total	3 342	1 046	879	511	545	376	475	695	138	8 007

December 2004 — Number of officers per province

Province	GP	KZN	WC	EC	FS	MP	NW	LP	NC	Total
Provincial	430	422	414	272	357	402	468	466	60	3 291
Metro	2 314	1 198	1 248							4 760
Local	254	123	150	360	188	280	49	241	77	1 722
Total	2 998	1 743	1 812	632	545	682	517	707	137	9 773

% Change in number of officers per province from 2003-04

Province	GP	KZN	WC	EC	FS	MP	NW	LP	NC	Total
Provincial	11,69	-7,25	115,63	-5,88	0,00	55,21	11,69	-23,36	-1,64	8,79
Metro	-17,36	160,43	120,49							24,41
Local	61,78	-6,11	23,97	62,16	0,00	139,32	-12,50	177,01	0,00	48,96
Total	-10,29	66,63	106,14	23,68	0,00	81,38	8,84	1,73	-0,72	22,06

Province	GP	KZN	WC	EC	FS	MP	NW	LP	NC	RSA
Number of Officers	2 998	1 743	1 812	632	545	682	517	707	137	9 773

Change in number of officers per province from 2003-04

100 kilometres of road	22,25	1,84	4,13	0,75	0,66	1,68	0,93	1,23	0,21	1,81
100 000 human population	33,88	18,03	39,64	8,92	18,47	21,02	13,58	12,83	15,23	20,98
10 000 motorised vehicles	11,83	18,43	15,75	13,64	14,24	17,47	13,84	23,66	9,98	14,64

Change in number of officers per province from 2003-04

Kilometres of road	4	54	24	134	152	60	108	81	484	55
Human population	2 951	5 546	2 522	11 216	5 414	4 757	7 365	7 796	6 565	4 767
Motorised vehicles	846	543	635	733	702	572	722	423	1 002	683

Provinces requesting Sanral to undertake road maintenance works on agency basis

576. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether any provinces have requested the SA National Roads Agency (Sanral) to undertake road maintenance works on an agency

basis on their behalf; if so, (a) which provinces and (b) how many kilometres of road were being managed by each of these provinces as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether Sanral has been paid by these provinces for its services; if not, (a) what amounts are owing by

each province and (b) what steps are being or will be taken to ensure that payment is made? N766E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a) Both the Northern and Western Cape provincial governments have requested the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) to undertake road maintenance on sections of their road network as the provinces have to travel long distances to get to these specific sections of road. These are the only two provinces that Sanral is assisting with maintenance projects.

(b) *Northern Cape*

The Northern Cape has a total road network of 64 816 km, comprising 5 633 km paved roads, 22 183 km unpaved roads and 37 000 km minor roads. SANRAL is only maintaining a 36-kilometre section of road on the N7 between the Western/Northern Cape border and Garies.

Western Cape

The Western Cape has a total road network of 36 654 km, comprising 6 230 km paved roads, 10 424 km unpaved roads and 21 000 km minor roads. Sanral was requested to maintain a 6,2-kilometre section on the trunk road from the eastern attachment of the White Bridge at Knysna River to Knysna.

- (2) A formal arrangement exists between the two parties and no moneys are owed to Sanral by the Northern Cape province.

Sanral is awaiting the approval of a formal agreement to be signed between Sanral and the Western Cape. No maintenance work has taken place as yet.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

It should also be mentioned that in a spirit of co-operative governance, Sanral also works with other government bodies, eg the SA Revenue Services (SARS), at the border posts. Such pooling of human resources enhances service delivery efficiency.

Stappe om hantering van besoekers vir 2010-Wêreldbekersokkertoernooi by lughawens te verseker

585. Mnr K J MINNIE (DA) vra die Minister van Vervoer:

- (1) Of enige proaktiewe stappe gedoen word om te verseker dat lughawens met internasionale landingstatus die kapasiteit sal hê om die verwagte aantal besoekers vir die 2010 Wêreldbekersokkertoernooi te kan hanteer; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, watter stappe;
- (2) of die bestaande aanloopbane die beoogde superwyeraam-megapassasiersvliegtuie soos die Airbus A308 sal kan akkommodeer; so nie, watter stappe gedoen word (a) om te verseker dat die 2010 Wêreldbekersokkertoernooi glad sal verloop en (b) om die aanloopbane aan te pas; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N775A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Steps to ensure that airports' ability to handle expected 2010 Soccer World Cup visitors]

585. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether any proactive steps are being taken to ensure that airports with international landing status will have the capacity to handle the expected number of visitors for the 2010 Soccer World Cup; if not, why not; if so, what steps will be taken;

- (2) whether the existing runways will be able to accommodate the super wide frame mega-passenger aeroplane, such as the Airbus A308; if not, which steps will be taken (a) to ensure that the 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament will pass off without a hitch and (b) to adapt the runways; if so, what are the relevant details?

N775E]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The Airports Company South Africa Limited furnished the following information:

(1) *2010 World Cup Soccer Tournament — Development Plans at ACSA Airports*

As part of the ongoing process of developing infrastructure to meet future demands forecast to be imposed on its airports, the Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) reviews its infrastructure requirements on a three-yearly basis. This capital investment programme is supported by extensive research and analysis into facility requirements, development concepts and individual airport infrastructure projects.

By and large the proposed capital expenditure programme submitted at the time was targeted to ensure that the airports within the ACSA system would see out the first decade of the century with positive capacity balances. In simple terms this required the airports to, by 2008-09, have at least enough capacity to cope with forecast demands for that period. This expansion programme called for in excess of R3,8 billion to be spent up to the end of the financial year 2008-09 on airport infrastructure. Roughly R1,5 billion of this figure was earmarked for major airport infrastructure such as terminals, aprons and parking at the international airports of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

With the award of the 2010 Soccer World Cup Tournament to be hosted by South Africa, the significantly positive impact on South Africa and its economic development was recognised by ACSA. Not only would it pose considerable challenges to the country in readying itself to receive thousands of foreign visitors during the tournament itself, but also the economic stimulus offered in the years leading up to 2010 would indirectly lead to increased volumes of foreign visitors. ACSA immediately revisited the assumptions underlying the development programme not only to deal with increased traffic demands, but also to ensure that the first and last impression of these visitors would have of the country and to ensure that future tourism opportunities are optimised. Furthermore, the proposed airport development programme is now targeted for 2009, to ensure that the major developments are completed prior to the tournament year.

The following issues are being taken into account:

In some cases, where airports will see an inordinate influx of passengers that would not be sustainable after the tournament, such interventions would simply take the form of special arrangements on the day(s) of the event itself, for example special temporary facilities such as marquees, visitor centres, etc. Whilst ACSA have successfully dealt with such arrangements at its airports during past large scale events such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Cricket World Cup and Rugby World Cup, the sheer magnitude of the soccer tournament calls for more extensive arrangements this time around.

Infrastructure projects earmarked for development cycles after 2009 have to be reprogrammed in time to ensure

that they either bring the required capacity into operation in time for the World Cup or alternatively do not lead to construction activities during the tournament.

Since the announcement on the 2010 tournament was made, ACSA has quantified the effects the tournament will have on airport demands. Past experience in other cities hosting major events showed that in some cases significant passenger volume growth rates were recorded, whilst in some other cases, the event had a more gradual effect over the years preceding and following the event. Based on the research done, the results have clearly indicated that normal scheduled traffic flows in the years leading up to the event are expected to be significantly higher than forecast at the time of the permission application.

The scope changes and reprogramming of expenditures for the period 2004-09 will increase the estimated development cost for major infrastructure (ie terminals, aprons and parking only) by roughly R1,2-1,4 billion, compared to the 2003 permission application. It should be noted that the overwhelming majority of these items do not represent new projects, but simply expenditure that would have been made in any case as a result of long-term development. The real additional cost would therefore be mainly in financing and operational cost resulting from earlier than anticipated expenditure programming.

(2) *New generation wide body aircraft — A380-800*

Johannesburg International Airport has been identified as one of the ten airports that will be a destination of the new generation wide body aircraft, the Airbus A380-800, which is due to commence with commercial flights in

2006. This craft will be able to carry 555 passengers in a typical three-class interior layout.

As part of the infrastructure developments that ACSA has embarked upon, there are two projects that would in particular ensure the accommodation of these aircraft, namely the new Echo Apron (currently under construction) and the new Northern Pier (which will be going out for tender in this year).

(a) and (b) Fall away.

**Beraadslagings tussen Sanral/
gemeenskappe *re* herbelyning van N2
naby Somerset-Wes**

614. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Vervoer:

Of daar sedert 1 Januarie 2005 enige beraadslagings tussen die SA Nasionale Padagentskap Bpk (Sanral) en die gemeenskappe van Helderzicht en Paardevlei plaasgevind het oor die herbelyning van die N2 naby Somerset-Wes; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N805A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

**[Deliberations between Sanral/
communities *re* realignment of the N2
near Somerset West**

614. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether any deliberations have taken place between the SA National Roads Agency (Sanral) and the communities of Helderzicht and Paardevlei since 1 January 2005 regarding the realignment of the N2 near Somerset West; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N805E]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Yes. A meeting was held on 17 January 2005, at which the findings of an investigation conducted by independent consultants were presented to the N2/T2 Crisis Committee (a committee that was established in

1996 to find a solution for the contentious issue of realigning the N2 near Somerset West).

The above resulted from a public meeting that was held in Helderzicht on 27 January 2004, which was followed by a further meeting that was held on 4 March 2004, where the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) was requested to further inves-

tigate two alternatives put forward by the N2/T2 Crisis Committee. The Independent Consultants concluded their work in 2004.

In addition to the above, there have been numerous meetings and interactions with the Helderzicht Community and with the N2/T2 Crisis Committee over the years. The following is a synopsis of principle meetings since January 1996:

<i>Meeting date</i>	<i>Description</i>
29 March 1996	Meeting between N2 Helderzicht Crisis Committee and the then Minister of Transport, Minister Mac Maharaj.
18 June 1998	Helderberg Transportation Study and Sanral toll-road feasibility studies commissioned.
4 November 1998	Helderberg Council makes resolutions on the upgrading of the National Transport System for the Helderberg, highlighting the need to address the needs of communities that will be affected.
November 1998	Helderberg Municipality appoints the N2 Technical Task Team to consult communities and find solutions to their concerns.
25 February 1999	Meeting with the Helderzicht and Paardevlei communities to present seven alternatives for the N2 alignment through Helderzicht. N2/T2 Crisis Committee agrees to consider three of these options and discuss it with the community.
March 1999	N2 Technical Task Team report made available to the Helderberg Municipality.
18 March 1999	Helderberg Council makes resolution supporting the alignment of the N2 along its already proclaimed road reserve as per proposed alternative 6.
10 May 2000	Public open day held in Strand as part of environmental studies for the proposed N1/N2 Winelands Toll Highway Project.
31 May 2000	Special forum between N2/T2 Crisis Committee and public participation consultants to discuss alternative alignments through Helderzicht.
31 July 2000	Follow-up meeting between N2/T2 Crisis Committee and public participation consultants.
14 August 2000	Public meeting in Strand.
12 February 2002	Focus Group meeting with Helderzicht community.
1 October 2002	A public Open Day was held in Strand.
27 January 2004	Meeting with the former Premier, Mr M van Schalkwyk; MEC Essop and Crisis Committee.
4 March 2004	Meeting with Helderzicht Crisis Committee.
31 March 2004	Land claimants meeting.
27 May 2004	Land claimants meeting.
15 December 2004	Land claimants meeting.
17 January 2005	Meeting with Helderzicht Crisis Committee.

A Record of Decision (RoD) was issued for this project by the relevant authority on 30 September 2003. The project is at the appeal stage and the decision of the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is awaited. My department is committed to resolving this matter to enable the creation of the approximately 8 000 expected employment opportunities from this project.

We look forward to the support of the hon member for the speedy implementation of this project.

**Findings of forensic investigation
commissioned by certain former MEC**

622. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

- (1) Whether the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Council has responded to the findings of a forensic investigation commissioned by the former MEC for Local Government and Housing and undertaken by the office of the Auditor-General; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether these findings were presented to the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Council Mayoral Committee and the committee requested to respond to the findings; if not, why not; if so, (a) when were the findings presented to the committee and (b) by when were they asked to respond;
- (3) whether the committee did respond; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action has been taken to solicit a response; if so, what was the committee's response to each specified project and allegation or finding of the investigation;
- (4) whether any individuals were found to have acted illegally or improperly; if so, what are their names;
- (5) whether any action has been taken against such persons; if not, why not; if so, what action?

N816E

**The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT:**

- (1) The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality is in the process of finalising its response to the findings arising from the forensic investigation commissioned by the former Eastern Cape MEC for Housing, Local Government and Traditional Affairs.
- (2) The findings were presented to the Mayoral Committee at its meeting of 1 December 2004, and a plan was then drawn up on how to respond to the findings. The initial deadline for the response was 21 January 2005. However, this was not possible as the annexures to the report were not available, and this was communicated to the former MEC, his management and to the Provincial Auditor. These annexures, which are bulky were only received late in February 2005.

The request for an extension of the deadline to April 2005 was granted by the former MEC.
- (3) The Mayoral Committee has appointed an external service provider to co-ordinate the response due to the sensitivity of the matter, which is also complicated by the fact that there are certain members of the Mayoral Committee who are mentioned in the report.

Further, to ensure objectivity and good governance, it is preferable to allow an external service provider to co-ordinate the municipality's response.
- (4) As the response has just been finalised by the appointed service provider and presented to the Mayoral Committee, en route to the full Council, it is not possible to pronounce on this issue.
- (5) No action has been taken against any implicated person(s) as yet. Once the council has finalised the matter, a report will be forwarded to the MEC for his attention.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Labour Court order that certain person be reinstated in position of managing director of Master's Unit

158. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

With reference to her reply to Question 554 on 7 December 2004 and in view of the fact that on 28 January 2005 the Labour Court ordered the said person (name furnished) to be reinstated in the position of managing director of the Master's Unit with immediate effect, (a) when will the said person return to her department on termination of his leave and (b) what is the job description of the post he will be taking up? N249E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) The person referred to by the hon member has resumed duties on 1 February 2005.
- (b) As the hon member is aware, the department is undergoing a transformation process, which at an organisational level includes structural reviews. The Master's Branch has been affected and in this instance, particularly the former post of Managing Director: Master's Business Unit, which has been abolished to accommodate the new structure. A new position of Chief Master of the High Court has been advertised and applications are currently considered. It is anticipated that this process will be finalised soon.

Currently the position of the person referred to is that of being additional to the current Master's organisational structure and his position in particular

is the subject of consultation and negotiation.

Spesifiek finansiële tersiêre kwalifikasies van sekere sleutel-personeel

280. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister vir Justisie en Staatkundige Ontwikkeling:

- (1) Of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Hoofdirekteur: Finansiële Diens- te en die Direkteur van Begroting van haar departement oor 'n erkende en spesifiek finansiële tersiêre kwalifikasie beskik; so nie, watter oorwegings deurslaggewend was met die aanstelling van dié amptenare; so ja, (a) watter graad en/of diploma elke vermelde amptenaar behaal het en (b)(i) wanneer en (ii) by watter tersiêre instelling dit verwerf is;
- (2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van haar departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van haar departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;
- (3) of die hoof van die interne ouditkomponent oor erkende formele en spesifiek rekeningkundige en ouditkundige kwalifikasies beskik; so ja, (a) watter kwalifikasies en (b) by watter tersiêre instansie dit verwerf is;

- (4) of alle poste in die interne audit-komponent gevul is; so nie, (a) waarom nie, (b) wat die persentasie vakante poste is, (c) watter persentasie van alle finansiële poste in al die afdelings van haar departement vakant is en (d) watter stappe haar departement in dié verband doen;
- (5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampste, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is?

N413A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Specific financial tertiary qualifications of key staff]

280. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of her department have a recognised and specific financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;
- (2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of her department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections

of her department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

- (3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specific accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;
- (4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of her department are vacant and (d) what steps his department are taking in this regard;
- (5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N413E]

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Directors: Financial Services and the Chief Director: Budgeting have the following recognised financial tertiary qualifications:

	<i>Degree(s)/Diploma</i>	<i>When obtained</i>	<i>Where obtained</i>
Chief Financial Officer	B.Acc. B.Com. (Hons) (IT) CA(SA)	1979 1982 1980	University of Natal University of Cape Town PAAB
Chief Director: Financial Services (vote accounts)	ND: Government Finance B.Com. (Hons)	1990 Busy	Technikon, Pretoria University of Cape Town
Chief Director: Financial Services (trust accounts)	B.Com. (Accounting) B.Com. (Hons) (Accounting) Sp Diploma: Financial Management CA(SA)	1995 1999 2000 2003	UWC Unisa RAU SAICA
Chief Director: Budgeting	BLC.LLB B.Com. MBA B.Com. (Hons)	1984 1994 1993 Busy	University of Pretoria University of the Witwatersrand University of Cape Town

The post of Director: Budgets is vacant.

(2) (a) (i) 67 which represent 0,53%.

(ii) 249 which represent 1,96%.

(b) (i) (a) Finance staff: 16%.

(b) Internal audit staff: 100%.

(b) (ii) (a) Finance staff: 6,02%.

(b) Internal audit staff: 4,47%.

(3) Yes; (a) and (b)

	<i>Degree(s)/Diploma</i>	<i>When obtained</i>	<i>Where obtained</i>
Head of Internal Audit	ND: IA ND: Criminal Justice and Auditing (Forensic Auditing) Management Advanced Program (MAP) MBA	1992 1997 2000 2003	Technikon SA RAU Wits Business School De Montfort University, UK

(4) (a) Not all positions are filled due to budgetary constraints.

(b) 26%.

(c) 15,4%.

(d) Critical vacancies have been advertised, the short listing and interviewing processes are underway, and vacancies will be filled in the

short-term.

(5) The Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Director: Budgeting received in-house training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). The annual performance of the Chief Director: Budgets is measured against the following key result areas:

<i>No</i>	<i>Key result areas (KRAs)</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1	Assist the CFO in the strategic management of the financial function	10
2	Management the departmental budget	20

No	Key result areas (KRAs)	Weight
3	Provide budgeting support and advice to the department	5
4	Oversee and direct costing services provided within the department and ensure uniformity exists	10
5	Manage departmental procurement and asset management services	15
6	Direct and manage the Chief Directorate	10
7	Lead and develop staff	10
8	Budgeting capacity building (external and internal)	10
9	Provide CFO Planning and Performance feedback	5
10	Participate in monthly CFO Planning and Performance Review	5
Total		100%

The Head of the Internal Audit and other auditors have received governance training, including the application of PFMA, which they are currently applying in their normal day to day functions. The training was not necessarily received from accredited tertiary institutions. Currently the Audit Committee and Auditor-General are satisfied with the performance of internal audit.

Criminal proceedings against foreign nationals involved in drug trading in PE

377. Mr C T FROLICK (ANC) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) In light of a recent television programme broadcast on 2 March 2005 (details furnished) and a newspaper report (copy furnished) regarding the delays in criminal proceedings involving foreign nationals allegedly involved in drug trading in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district, (a) how many charges have been withdrawn in the past twelve months against accused persons from foreign countries due to the unavailability of court interpreters, (b) how many foreign language interpreters are employed at courts in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district and (c) what are the basic requirements for appointment as a court

interpreter;

- (2) whether the requirements for the appointment of foreign language interpreters are the same as those for the appointment of other court interpreters; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N543E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Fifteen charges have been withdrawn. Most cases have been postponed for a lengthy period because of the nonavailability of foreign interpreters.
- (b) There are five foreign language interpreters appointed on casual basis in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district. The following are the languages for which they are appointed for: Ibo Nigerian, French, Portuguese, Somalia and Swahili.
- (c) (i) Grade 12 (senior certificate) or equivalent qualifications with/or a Diploma in Translation and Interpreting and/or appropriate knowledge and experience;
- (ii) Proficiency in the languages of the Eastern Cape Province viz English, Afrikaans and Xhosa (language proficiency

certificate must be submitted with application);

- (iii) Other languages will be an advantage; and
- (iv) Only candidates who have passed the proficiency test may be appointed.

- (2) No. The process for appointment of a permanent court interpreter is to apply for a vacant post followed by short listing, interviewing and finally the appointment. The foreign language interpreters are appointed on a casual basis.

The following information is generally verified before appointment on a casual basis:

- Legal or illegal entry in South Africa and proof of documents from Department of Home Affairs;
- allowed to work or not: proof of work permit from Department of Home Affairs; and
- Qualification — Grade 12 or foreign equivalent of Grade 12 qualifications subject to verification by SAQA/NQF.

The normal problems which are generally experienced relating to casual appointments are the following:

- No RSA ID;
- no bank account with South African financial institution because he/she does not have a South African ID;
- no qualifications or the qualifications are not accredited with SAQA;
- no work permit; and
- official documents for Persal system to process the payment of salary are not always available.

Persons with disabilities working in department

402. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) Whether there are persons with disabilities working in her department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what percentage of her department's workforce does this represent;
- (2) whether her department has achieved the 2% target set by the Government in this regard; if not, (a) how many additional disabled persons must still be employed in order to reach this target, (b) what steps are being taken by her department to achieve this target and (c) by what date will this target be achieved; if so, what are the relevant details? N586E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Yes, the department does indeed have a number of people with disabilities within its workforce. There are 36 people with disabilities working in the department.
- (b) This amount represents 0,3% of the department's workforce.
- (2) (a) The department has not, at this stage, achieved the 2% target that has been set by the Government.
- (b) and (c) In order to achieve the 2% target, the department will have to employ an additional 236 people with disabilities.

The department has taken the following measures to endeavour to reach that target by the end of March 2006:

- Conducting workshops on the Employment Equity Act;
- holding disability sensitisation programmes;

- developed a draft disability policy;
- established Employment Equity Advisory Committees which have representatives of people with disabilities;
- bought IT equipment to support people with disabilities; and
- distributed a report to the regions and national office that contains the names, contact details and the competency profiles of people with disabilities within the country. This document will greatly assist in recruiting people with disabilities.

Confiscation by SAPS of private collection of weapons belonging to certain Ficksburg resident

580. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

- (1) In light of the confiscation by the SA Police Service of a private collection

of weapons belonging to a certain person (name furnished) of Ficksburg, (a) how many weapons were confiscated and (b) where are the weapons being stored;

- (2) whether receipts were issued to the said person in respect of each confiscated weapon; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the SAPS are planning to return these weapons to their legal owner who has licences for all the weapons; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether the said person will be compensated for having been harassed by the SAPS as well as the resultant stress; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N770E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The matter relating to Questions (1) to (4) is currently before court and therefore *sub judice*.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Steps to fill vacancies in engineers/ related posts in Public Service

328. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

Whether her department is taking steps to fill the 1 734 vacancies in engineers and related posts in the Public Service; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many applications for these posts have been received in the past 18 months, (c) how many applications from each population group have been received and (d) how many appointments per population group were made during this period?

N492E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (a) The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) developed a framework for the determination and compensation of scarce skills in the Public Service and introduced a scarce skills allowance to assist departments with recruitment and retention of specific occupations or groups of employees. In view of this, no additional steps will be undertaken by the DPSA to assist departments in the filling of vacant posts in the occupational category Engineers and Related Professionals as the powers relating to work organisation, filling of vacancies and the awarding of commencing salaries rest with departments.
- (b) Because departments have the powers to decide on the filling of vacancies, I am unfortunately not in a position to comment on the applications received for any occupational category during the last 18 months in the Public Service.

- (c) According to information available on the Persal system 133 appointments were made in the occupational category Engineers and Related Professionals during the period October 2003 to March 2005. Appointments per population group were as indicated in the table below:

Appointments for engineers and related professionals

<i>Race</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Total</i>
African	Female	19
	Male	43
Asian	Female	8
	Male	5
Coloured	Female	3
	Male	10
White	Female	9
	Male	36
	<i>Total</i>	133

Assistance to black farmers whose farming businesses are failing

354. Mr A H NEL (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether her department has a policy regarding assistance to black farmers whose farming businesses are failing; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the policy and (b) what (i) physical and (ii) financial assistance is provided to such farmers;
- (2) whether she or her department was informed of the action taken by the Free State MEC for Agriculture who prevented the sale by a certain farmer (name furnished) of the land and implements of a certain farm (name furnished); if so,
- (3) whether she concurs with this action; if not, why not; if so,
- (4) whether, in the case when a decision

is taken to sell a farm owned by a black person, it is the policy of her department that the views of the farmer must be (a) taken into consideration and (b) given preference; if not, why not in each case; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (5) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N519E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) The following programmes exist regarding settlement and support in addition to the extension and support provided at the local level by provincial and local government:

- (i) LRAD sub-programme of the Land Redistribution Programme that is meant to assist previously disadvantaged communities to access agricultural land and to work such land, that is, farm at any scale.
- (ii) Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) which is the department's programme geared to support four levels of clients in the farming continuum.

- (2) Yes, the department is informed and the matter is under investigation.

- (3), (4) and (5) Fall away.

Report of breached security at certain airport

401. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 833 on 2 December 2004, he has been informed of a newspaper article (copy furnished) that appeared on 18 September 2004 in which it was stated that the reporters of the said newspaper (name furnished) breached the security at a certain airport (name furnished) by pulling the electrified fence around

the perimeters of the airport apart; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps did he or his department take in this regard, (b) which sections of the electrified fence were not working, (c) for how long have they been defective and (d) when were they fixed;

- (2) whether, in the light of another report (copy furnished) that the electrified fence was out of order in 2004, he will reconsider his reply that the only material breakdown of the security system occurred in 2001; if not, why not? N585E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No, I was not specifically informed of the newspaper article, other than through the normal monitoring of media reports by the Department of Transport.

- (a) With reference to steps taken, I wish to remind the hon member that at the Economic Cluster Parliamentary Media Briefing that was held in Cape Town on Thursday, 17 February 2005, it was stated that in so far as aviation and airport safety and security matters are concerned, the Minister of Transport had received a number of reports that confirm that "overall the situation is under control".

However, a number of formal and *ad hoc* investigations by the South African Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and international agencies since December 2004 have highlighted a number of deficiencies in the way the system works. I therefore instructed the Chief: Aviation Security to conduct an investigation that would be enhanced with international expertise, and to make specific recommendations concerning the operation, implementation and management of

aviation and airport security and safety.

The investigation is complete and the report and recommendations have been forwarded to the National Aviation Security Committee for their consideration before I table specific recommendations in Cabinet shortly.

- (b), (c) and (d) According to the information that I have received from the Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA), Johannesburg International Airport did not, at the time of the press report, have an "electric fence" around the perimeter of the airport. ACSA operated a perimeter intrusion detection system (PIDS), which looks similar to an electric fence. This system has an electrical pulse deterrent mechanism, which, when activated by an intrusion onto the airfield, sends an electronic pulse to the control room, showing the specific area of intrusion.

This system consists, *inter alia*, of taught wires, which are placed at a distance that would detect human or large object intrusion, but is environmentally sensitive and will not send an impulse when smaller animals such as birds perch on the lines. A mere pulling on the lines accordingly would not send an impulse. From the article in the newspaper, it is not clear what the actions were of the journalists and no intrusion on the airfield has been detected by the PIDS.

It should also be noted that a three-coil barbed wire fence has been installed on the outside of the current PIDS to further secure the boundary. This is an interim measure until the new concrete fence is

completed, which is currently being constructed around the perimeter of the airport.

I would like to stress that airports security is carried out in a multi-layered manner to ensure that reliance is not placed on a single system at one time. I am not prepared to reveal the precise nature of these other counter measures in a public response. Where intrusions have been found to be successful, investigations have revealed that this is mainly because of collusion by a few employees with determined criminal elements.

- (2) In the light of the above, my reply to Question No 833 on 2 December 2004 remains valid.

Minister issued with Government credit card

473. Mr S F HAASBROEK (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether she has been issued with a Government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred?
N654E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) R10 000.
(b) Nil.
(c) Not applicable.

Druk op boere weens droogte

557. Mev D VAN DER WALT (DA) vra die Minister vir Landbou en Grondsake:

Of haar departement vanweë die huidige droogtetoestand en die ekstra druk wat dit op gevestigde sowel as opkomende boere

plaas, enige bystand aan boere verleen om sodoende te verseker dat hul boerderye lewensvatbaar en volhoubaar voortbestaan; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N751A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Pressure on farmers due to drought]

557. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Whether, in light of the current drought situation and the additional pressure this is placing on established as well as emerging farmers, her department is lending any assistance to farmers so as to ensure the continued viable and sustainable existence of their farms; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N751E]

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) assists farmers during disasters. For example during drought disaster DoA assists farmers with fodder (and its transportation) and water reticulation.

During the 2003-04 financial year, the National Treasury granted an amount of R148 million to assist farmers in the purchasing of fodder and fodder transportation for their livestock. As the drought continued in the 2004-05 financial year, an additional amount of R100 million was allocated to eight provinces.

The DoA is communicating with National Treasury for additional drought relief funds for the 2005-06 financial year.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Strategic policy plans for commuter rail services formulated by his department

82. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his 2004 budget speech in which he announced the merging of the SA Rail Commuter Corporation Ltd (SARCC), Metrorail and Shosholoz Meyl, any strategic policy plans for commuter rail services have been formulated by his department; if not, why not; if so, what plans are in place to (a) improve the quality and efficiency of the service, (b) upgrade the existing rolling stock and signal systems, (c) expand the service where necessary, (d) link airports in the larger metropolitan areas and (e) ensure the safety of commuters using the service;
- (2) whether any financial projections have been made in this regard; if so, (a) what are these projections and (b) what level of subsidisation is envisaged in these costs? N125E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a) The quality and efficiency of the commuter rail service is being addressed first and foremost through the consolidation of Metrorail within the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC). This is the first phase of the passenger rail consolidation process where the current dysfunctional systems are being addressed in a manner that will ensure reliability and improve service levels in the short-term. The first phase of this process is expected to be finalised by 1 June

2005, where Metrorail will be transferred from Transnet Limited into the SARCC as a going concern. The first phase of this process is to ensure the following immediate outcomes:

Accelerate the implementation of the heavy maintenance programme of the rolling stock (General Overhaul Programme).

Reduce the levels of fare evasion.
Improve reliability of the system.
Improve safety and security.

In order to realise the above-mentioned turn-around strategy with clearly defined performance targets, the transfer of Metrorail under the SARCC will see the establishment of a transitional executive team to drive some of the critical interventions in the short term. The second phase's completion is expected to be the end of the current financial year, and will result in the emergence of a new passenger rail entity. Certainly, Government has taken the necessary steps to give effect to the commitment made in my budget speech last year.

Further, we have refined our broader public transport strategy to encompass short-term, medium-term and long-term strategic deliverables that are focusing on integration of modes into coherent, planned and optimal deployment of resources.

- (b) The Department of Transport, within the current Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) allocations, continues to prioritise capital investment in rail to reduce the backlog in rail capital infrastructure, the refurbishment of

rolling stock, upgrading of stations, construction of inter modal facilities and signalling installations. Furthermore, the department is developing a national rail plan to start addressing the backlogs, but also to make the passenger rail services more sustainable.

- (c) and (d) The department is funding the extension of the Khayelitsha rail line and there are plans to consider further expansion where rail is the appropriate mode.
 - (e) The safety and security of commuters has always been a great concern to the department and it has been prioritised for immediate consideration. The general overhaul programme that is ongoing is handling the safety aspect. On the security side, the department is working closely with SA Police Service and is funding the deployment of a dedicated unit to the trains. The project started in the Western Cape province and is going to be rolled out to other regions in phases.
- (2) (a) The drafting of a national rail plan incorporates national passenger rail planning and local/metro infrastructure plans that are captured in the Integrated Transport Plans (ITPs) of metropolitan municipalities and will serve as the official rail plan for development and funding purposes for South Africa.
- (b) Implementation of this strategy will require Government to consider increasing the current levels of funding for passenger rail. However, our strategic consideration will be more about focusing investment in particular corridors that will meet current and future demand.

Disposal of Transnet noncore assets

263. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (a) What are the names of the noncore assets that Transnet proposes to dispose of in the forthcoming financial year and (b) what is the estimated value of each of these assets?

N394E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (a) Transnet intends disposing of the following noncore assets, pending Government approval:

Freight Dynamics (road transport and logistics services);
Autopax (road passenger services);
VAE Perway (civil construction);
Viamax Fleet (fleet management and maintenance);
V & A Waterfront Holdings (Pty) Ltd. (hotel and tourism);
Equity Aviation (aviation logistics);
Transnet Housing (loan administration);

The following entities have ceased trading due to their unprofitability:

B2B Africa
Viamax Logistics
Protekon
Pension fund administrators

The disposal of the entities listed may not be concluded within the period of one financial year due to the complexity of some of the transactions.

- (b) The estimated values of all the entities listed under (a) will only be available after the completion of a due diligence exercise.

Research into impact of noise levels on its locomotive drivers

396. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether Spoornet expended any

funds on researching the impact of noise levels on its locomotive drivers and their assistants; if so, (a) what amount has been spent over the past five financial years and (b) what conclusions did the research reveal;

- (2) whether any locomotive drivers and/or assistants have had to be medically boarded or released from driving duties in these years as a result of hearing-related injuries; if so, how many?
- (3) whether Spoornet has taken or intends taking any steps to protect these employees from further hearing-related injuries; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N580E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) Yes. During the past three years Spoornet has spent approximately R25 million on medical surveillance for the hearing conservation programme.

All employees, including train drivers and train assistants were afforded the opportunity to undergo hearing tests in accordance with Instruction 171 from the Department of Labour in 2003. Noise-induced hearing loss is the number one occupational disease in Spoornet. The prevalence of this disease in Spoornet is currently 6%. Train drivers and train assistants were the most affected grades at 14% of the number of employees affected.

- (2) No train drivers or train assistants had to be medically boarded due to hearing related injuries. There is no record of the number of train drivers and train assistants released from normal driving duties because of hearing related injuries during the 2000-01 to 2003-04 financial years. However, a total of 17 train drivers and four train assistants are currently released from normal train driving duties because of hearing-

related injuries. Investigation into each case is currently being done and a decision will be made whether they will be permanently removed from train driving duties or placed on alternative duties.

- (3) Yes, the following actions are being taken by Spoornet to protect employees from further hearing-related injuries:

Hygiene surveys are continuously done and the identified noise zones are demarcated.

Employees working in the noise zones are issued with appropriate hearing protectors and a management programme for it was implemented simultaneously.

Rescheduling of employees for periodical medical examinations is done according to the hearing conservation programme.

Engineering controls such as noise insulation, upgrading of locomotive cabins, renewing of the locomotive fleet and modification and repositioning of walkie-talkies and base radios in locomotives.

Administrative controls such as locomotive cab tests for noise levels, medical specifications, hearing conservation, fitness criteria for footplate personnel, ill health retirements and alternative employment.

To institute process changes where necessary.

To ensure that all employees exposed are included in a proper hearing conservation programme and are trained on the health effects of high noise levels on people.

Additional background information

Health-risk assessments and occupational hygiene monitoring were initiated by Spoornet Risk Management and conducted in January 2002. It was established that the

noise levels inside locomotives were above the prescribed minimum levels specified in the environmental regulations in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1993 (Act 85 of 1993).

Since March 2002, Spoorinet furthered their research in the field of hearing protection with the objective to find and implement a permanent solution, which will include all affected personnel.

Interventions to the above legal obligations included:

- Line and safety committees are informed of the results of hearing tests as they become available.
- Risk professionals perform the investigations for submission to the Compensation Commissioner (injury on duty) as cases arise.
- Some employees' disablement is such that, according to the Spoorinet interim guidelines on noise-induced hearing loss, they should be removed from their employment to protect them. The Human Capital department is in charge of executing these recommendations.

To identify and investigate the economic implications to apply engineering principles and technological interventions, to reduce the noise levels to below the required minimum intensity.

To ensure the implementation of a good maintenance programme to reduce noise. Sources generating noise must be identified and corrected.

To identify footplate personnel who are already experiencing hearing loss and the development of a strategy/policy to manage these employees.

To roll out the lessons learned during this exercise to other affected personnel within Spoorinet.

Investigation into alleged collusion between NPA staff/contractors at harbours

520. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether Minister has instituted a forensic investigation into alleged collusion between National Port Authority staff and contractors at Durban, Cape Town and Richards Bay harbours as part of its focus on risk management; if not, why not; if so, (a) what has the investigation revealed to date, (b) how many staff members have been identified as being involved and (c) what action has been taken to discipline or charge the staff members concerned? N710E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

No forensic investigation has been instituted in the Ports of Cape Town and Durban. The National Ports Authority (NPA) has no information on hand that would require the said investigation.

In the Port of Richards Bay, an investigation into alleged collusion between NPA employees and contractors is being conducted.

- (a) The investigation has revealed non-compliance with corporate governance and the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).
- (b) Eight employees are currently under investigation.
- (c) Three of the eight employees have been charged and disciplinary hearings will be held shortly. The conduct of the other five employees is still under investigation.

Original approved tender amount for construction of Nqgura breakwater

521. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) (a) What was the original approved

tender amount for the construction of the Ngqura breakwater, (b) by how much has this amount increased due to variations to the original tender, (c) what was the reason for these increases and (d) why were these increases not referred back to the Transnet Board for approval;

- (2) whether any disciplinary steps have been taken against the then chief executive officer of the National Ports Authority (name furnished); if not; why not; if so, what steps?

N710E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) (a) The two Ngqura breakwaters are part of the Maritime Civil Engineering works (contract NPA 393) and the breakwaters were not quoted for separately. The original tender amount for the Maritime Civil Engineering work was R1 429 253 150,62, excluding VAT. There are two other contracts for the Ngqura project, the dredging (R480 891 900) and the sand bypass (R98 813 996,78) excluding VAT.

There are variations totalling a net amount of R56 775 916,30, which have so far been approved. The final contract amount cannot be determined as construction is still in progress. During the normal course of business, there have been variations that were in favour of the National Ports Authority of South Africa (NPA).

The reasons for the variations vary from unforeseen abnormal circumstances (climate, soil conditions, labour increases from union negotiations), quantity variations deviating from estimations, reallocation of work and technical reasons. The NPA 393 contract has more than 500 scheduled items, and it is expected that variations will occur.

The variation orders are within the delegated limit of the Group Chief Executive. These approved variation orders amount to a total of R56 775 916,30. When the amounts exceed the Group Chief Executive's authority, they would be referred to the Transnet Board for approval. These variations would need to reach approximately R200m (10%) before approval from the Transnet Board is required.

- (2) No, Transnet will not take disciplinary steps against anybody on variations that were properly motivated and approved. Accordingly, the erstwhile Chief Executive Officer of the NPA is not being investigated, as there is no basis for any disciplinary action. The three signed contracts were proper accounts and any variations, as is usually anticipated in these projects, are dealt with in terms of the provision of the contracts and Transnet's E5 standard conditions within the delegated authority framework prescribed in Transnet's corporate governance guidelines and rules.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

MPs visiting foreign countries

40. Mr L K JOUBERT (IFP) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any members of Parliament participated in official visits to foreign countries by invitation from her department in the past twelve months; if so, what are the (a) names and (b) political affiliation of the members who went on such visits?

N74E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) and (b) Members of the public, including members of Parliament and civil society are from time to time invited to participate in observer missions and conferences. In the past twelve months Members of Parliament were invited to attend the following:

The SA Observer Mission to the Palestinian National Authority presidential elections, held on 9 January 2005, included Members of Parliament (MPs) from the parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SA Observer Mission to Zimbabwe included Members of Parliament.

Broad-based invitations were extended to different political parties to attend the South African, African Union and Caribbean Diaspora Conference held in Kingston, Jamaica from 16-18 March 2005 and Members of Parliament attended.

Declaration of assets by senior public servants

196. Mr R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

(1) Whether all senior public servants have complied with the requirement

that they must declare their assets; if not, (a) how many have not complied to date and (b) what action has been taken against them; if so, by what date did all senior public servants declare their assets;

- (2) (a) how many senior public servants failed to meet the original 1 April 2001 deadline for the declaration of their assets and (b) what percentage of all senior public servants did this figure represent;
- (3) whether, as at 31 December 2004, any action had been taken against those who failed to declare their assets by the 1 April 2001 deadline; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) what are the reasons for her department's failure to take stronger action against those senior public servants who have consistently ignored the requirement to declare their assets?

N292E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) Not all senior management service (SMS) members have complied with the requirement to disclose their interests.
 - (a) As of 31 October 2004, 2 545 senior managers did not disclose their financial interests.
 - (b) Any disciplinary action is a management competency within the respective departments, and offending departments should be approached in this regard. The final list of disclosures will only be updated by the end of April 2005.
- (2) (a) 2 545 senior managers failed to meet the deadline of 1 April 2004.
- (b) This represents a percentage of 47,2%.

- (3) Please refer to (1)(b).
- (4) The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) is currently investigating amendments to Chapter 3 of the regulations in order to further enhance the mandatory onus of senior managers to disclose their financial interests. Legal advice is being sought to institute penalty clauses against offending senior managers. Offending departments should take note of those managers who do not disclose their financial interests and accordingly institute misconduct proceedings according to the regulations.

Kwalifikasies van sekere sleutelpersoneel

212. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister vir die Staatsdiens en Administrasie:

- (1) Of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Hoofdirekteur: Finansiële Diens- te en die Direkteur van Begroting van haar departement oor 'n erkende en spesifiek finansiële tersiêre kwalifikasie beskik; so nie, watter oorwegings deurslaggewend was met die aanstelling van dié amptenare; so ja, (a) watter graad en/of diploma elke vermelde amptenaar behaal het en (b)(i) wanneer en (ii) by watter tersiêre instelling dit verwerf is;
- (2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van haar departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van haar departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede

deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

- (3) of die hoof van die interne ouditkomponent oor erkende formele en spesifiek rekeningkundige en ouditkundige kwalifikasies beskik; so ja, (a) watter kwalifikasies en (b) by watter tersiêre instansie dit verwerf is;
- (4) of alle poste in die interne ouditkomponent gevul is; so nie, (a) waarom nie, (b) wat die persentasie vakante poste is, (c) watter persentasie van alle finansiële poste in al die afdelings van haar departement vakant is en (d) watter stappe haar departement in dié verband beoog;
- (5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is?

N308A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Qualifications of certain members of staff]

212. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of her department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the

aforementioned officials obtained and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

- (2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of her department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of her department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;
- (3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;
- (4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of her department are vacant and (d) what steps does her department envisage in this regard;
- (5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training

certificate from which institution was received in each case? N308E]

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

The Chief Financial Officer does have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification. The details of the qualifications are as follows:

B.Com. (Accounting); Certificate in Tax.

- (i) B.Com. obtained in 1990; Certificate in Tax obtained in 1998.
- (ii) B.Com. obtained at the University of the North; Certificate in Tax obtained at RAU.

The department does not have a position of Chief Director: Financial Services or that of Director of Budgeting on its staff establishment. The Director: Finance and Logistics perform these functions. The Director: Finance and Logistics does not have a recognised and specifically a financial tertiary qualification, but possesses a matric certificate obtained in 1984 from Commercial High School — Pretoria, and 20 years' experience in Government accounting.

The following considerations were made in deciding on the appointment of the Director: Finance and Logistics:

During the selection process she was found to be the most suitable candidate.

Due to the absence of a detailed policy on the measures with regard to the selection of candidates and the filling of advertised posts, at the time of her appointment/promotion, the department made use of the prescripts from the Public Service Staff Code (PSSC) in the interim. In accordance with PSSC, B.VII/Annexure C paragraph 3(3)(b) (Tag F) the department applied the following prescript:

“An employee serving in the same occupational class as that in which the adver-

tised post falls and in respect of whom the noncompliance with a prescribed educational qualification has already been condoned, must be regarded as having complied with such prescribed qualification ...".

Although the Director: Finance and Logistics does not possess a three-year degree or equivalent qualification, this qualification was already condoned when she was translated from the occupational class: Accounting Clerk to the occupational class: State Accountant. In view of this she was regarded as having complied with the qualification prescribed in the advertised post.

(a) (i) Five officials are employed in the Internal Audit component.

(ii) A total of 14 officials are employed as finance staff member in the department, which constitute 4,5% of the total staff complement.

(b) (i) The Finance, Procurement and Internal Audit staff members continuously undergo training on various updates and new legislation on PFMA, Act 1 of 1999, eg the Supply Chain Management framework that was promulgated in December 2003 conducted by the Supply Chain Management Unit within National Treasury.

(ii) 5,3% of the Finance members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above.

(a) The head of internal audit has a BA (Economics) degree as well as a B.Com. (Hons) (Economics) degree.

Both the abovementioned qualifications were obtained from Unisa.

(a) All the posts in the internal audit component are filled.

Not applicable.

Two of the 14 financial posts are vacant that is equivalent to 14,3% of the vacancies.

Vacancies have been advertised and will be filled by 1 May 2005.

The Chief Financial officer, the Internal Audit Manager as well as the Director of Finance and logistics have attended various workshops and seminars on the application of PFMA Act 1 of 1999 since it was promulgated. There is no formal qualifications or certificate that gets conferred to any individual upon attendance or participation on the PFMA updates.

Regulations that SMMEs must comply with

243. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether his department has done any surveys on or investigations into the various regulations that a small business must comply with to do business and the cost of compliance; if not, why not; if so, what was the result of such surveys or investigations? N373E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The Minister appointed an advisory board in 1998 to oversee the process of regulatory review. The review looked at eight areas of regulation, ie finance, labour, taxation, business trade, property and land ownership, by-laws and regulation, procurement; and woman and rural development. Eight task teams emanating from the eight areas were appointed, headed by a specialist in the field. The teams consulted various role-players, including small enterprises, business associations and relevant state departments. The findings and recommendations were summarised into a draft discussion document, which was tabled at a consultative

conference in 1999. Comments from the consultative conference was integrated into the document and the final report was released in the same year. Key issues highlighted were:

- The report recommended that there be a regulatory impact analysis encouraging every state department in all spheres of government to provide a statement on how their proposed legislation will impact on SMMEs.
- The report also shed light on the compliance burden that SMMEs are confronted with. The compliance burden, for instance, in relation to the tax obligations (including record-keeping, calculation, withholding of VAT and employee tax, completing and submitting tax returns) are assumed as tantamount to additional tax and this falls more heavily on small businesses. Different registration obligations and stations (Unemployment Insurance Fund, Business Registration, VAT registration) including compliance with the municipal regulations have been found to be burdensome to SMMEs in particular. However the report was not specific on the extent of compliance costs and therefore further work in this regard had to be done to quantify the cost of compliance for SMMEs.

The report was submitted to relevant state departments for revision of provisions in their regulations that impact negatively on small businesses. The affected departments were contacted directly and changes were negotiated and effected where possible, e.g. labour, taxation and procurement.

The Department of Trade and Industry (the DTI) further conducted a study in 2004 on the cost of regulatory compliance by SMMEs. The study provided some recommendations that will act as a way forward in improving the regulatory environment. The following key recommendations emanated from the study:

- Establishment of a regulatory impact unit at the Presidency.

- The establishment of an interdepartmental working team that focuses on regulation affecting SMMEs.
- Prioritisation of taxation, labour, the environment and health regulations for measurement.
- Establishment of a common business register for small business.
- Simplification of regulations.
- Information dissemination.

The above has highlighted the need for Government to review the regulatory drafting process and analyse its impact in various stages of legislation development. A steering committee comprised of key national departments including National Treasury, the Presidency and the DTI are working with a service provider to look at this issue, as well as the institutionalisation of a Regulatory Impact Assessment Mechanism in Government.

Guidelines for contractors performing work for department

346. Ms H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether her department has any mechanisms in place to ensure that contractors employed to undertake work for education departments have the necessary competence to deliver the required services or goods; if not, why not; if so, what mechanisms?
- (2) whether her department has any oversight mechanisms to ensure that the amounts billed by contractors for these services or goods are competitive and reasonable; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N510E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) In terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act No 5

of 2000, acquisitions should be handled as follows:

Below R30 000: on price quotation.
R30 000-R100 000: from database of suppliers.
+R100 000: bids/tenders.

The Department of Education complies with the legislation and a database of suppliers is kept. In cases of acquisitions from the database as well as when bids/tenders are invited, suppliers are requested to provide amongst others, a company profile. This together with reference checks of previous work done is used as the basis to assess competence of a service provider. In cases of bid/tender contracts of high monetary value, site visits are also conducted. Supplier information is verified with the Department of Trade and Industry (CIPRO).

- (2) In principle the Department of Education obtains three quotations for the procurement of goods/services below bid/tender amounts (below R100 000). This practice promotes the principle of competitiveness. If for any reason price offers seem to be unreasonable, further quotations are invited. Provinces in terms of the legal framework are autonomous with regard to procurement. Their procurement complies with the legislation within the provisions of the various provincial treasury regulations.

**Agreements *re* status of KfW/DEG:
commercial activities allowed in SA
without having been registered in SA**

366. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether there are any agreements regulating the status of the (a) German Development Bank (KfW) and (b) German Investment Bank (DEG) which allow them to undertake com-

mercial activities in South Africa without having been registered in South Africa; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

- (2) whether it is a requirement to disclose such agreements; if not, why not; if so (a) to whom must such agreements be disclosed, (b) under which legislation and regulations are such agreements entered into, (c) which factors were taken into consideration in deciding to allow these banks to operate in South Africa and (d) how will his department ensure that local industries, employees and the Treasury are not adversely affected by the decision not to require the said banks to register in South Africa;
- (3) (a) what empirical substantiation exists for the developmental impact of the commercial activities of these institutions on the South African economy, (b) what are the financing criteria of these institutions, (c) how many potential small and medium enterprises in South Africa (i) can effectively benefit from such criteria and (ii) have benefited since 1995 from the presence of the DEG in South Africa, (d) how many applications for finance were (i) received and (ii) rejected and (e) what are the reasons for not approving applications for finance;
- (4) whether applications for finance from these banks could be accommodated by local financiers; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (5) on what basis are the said banks allowed to approach certain banks and companies (name furnished) with financing proposals? N533E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) to (5) In terms of the provisions of the South African Banks Act no persons may conduct the business of a bank without being registered as a bank or as a branch of a foreign institution. The Banks Act further prohibits the use of the word "bank" in reference to the name of an institution, if such an institution is not registered as a bank, branch or representative office with the South African Reserve Bank. Furthermore, it is legally impossible for the prescriptions of the Banks Act to be overridden by an agreement.

- The SA Reserve Bank reported that it has no knowledge of the German Development Bank or the German Investment Bank being active in South Africa.

Regulations limiting maximum amount of interest that institutions is allowed to charge for providing finance to micro-enterprises

370. Ms E S CHANG (IFP) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether his department has any rules or regulations which limit the maximum amount of interest that institutions which comply with Khula's criteria are allowed to charge for providing finance to micro-enterprises; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N540E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Khula does not determine the rate that its retail financial intermediaries (RFIs) charge but approves funding models and principles that put them in good stead to be self-sustainable.

The lending rates that RFIs charge are subject to the regulations of the Usury Act,

which stipulates that the current maximum interest they can charge is 19%. Over and above this guiding principle, the interest rate charged is dependent on:

- The cost of capital obtained from Khula. There are various types of loans from Khula, which allow for varying degrees of relief depending on the level of maturity of the institution. Therefore the lesser the relief, the higher the interest that will be charged by the institution to compensate for administrative costs as well as the return on investment.
- The type of enterprise being financed. Facilities like bridging finance for contractors would for instance attract higher interest rates than other enterprises.

Khula's role as a development finance institution is to assist RFIs with capital at a reasonable cost. This benefit is in turn passed on to the entrepreneur.

Through Khula's intervention, ordinary South Africans who would otherwise not get assistance from the banks are able to start their own enterprises through the help of the RFIs.

Unclaimed IDs per province

425. Mrs S V KALYAN (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many identity documents remain unclaimed in each province and (b) what plans are in place to distribute these identity documents;
- (2) whether her department has established the reason for unclaimed identity documents; if so, what are the relevant details? N610E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The total number of unclaimed identity documents in each province at the end of February 2005 were as follows:

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Closing balance</i>
Eastern Cape	41 891
Free State	11 775
Gauteng East	51 894
KwaZulu-Natal	52 655
Limpopo	10 070
Mpumalanga	39 994
Northern Cape	3 667
North West	11 763
Western Cape	3 859

(b) The department is making use of various strategies to distribute identity documents, eg advertisements are made through the media to urge applicants to collect their identity documents, lists are furnished to community leaders and mobile units are utilised to deliver identity documents in certain areas on pre-arranged dates. From time to time, the department engages in a drive with the SA Post Office to deliver all unclaimed identity documents.

(2) It is for obvious reasons difficult to establish the reasons why applicants do not collect their identity documents, although it would appear that the migration of people is the main reason.

In addition:

- Lack of funds to travel to area where applications were lodged.
- Having more than one identity document, therefore they don't need the one they have applied for.
- Going elsewhere to apply.
- May also be related to poor service delivery by DHA.

Implementation of REDs: negative effect on personnel as a result of rationalisation

432. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister of Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether the implementation of the regional electricity distributors system is expected to have a negative effect on personnel as a result of rationalisation; if so,
- (2) whether the effect of possible retrenchments has been calculated in respect of the asset base of pension funds; if not, why not; if so, what is the amount involved? N617E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) According to the electricity distribution industry (EDI) Restructuring Blueprint Report, "there are, on balance, more likely to be skills deficiencies than surpluses in the EDI. The main area of skills overlap is likely to be in administration of billing systems and customer account management. The need to undertake a substantial electrification programme will also tend to ensure that operating staff are retained rather than retrenched."

Therefore, it is not expected that the restructuring process will give rise to a significant retrenchment problem.

However, it would be prudent to make provision for a certain level of retrenchment. The Electricity Distribution Industry Restructuring Blueprint Report estimates around 1 000 surplus employees per year (that is around 160 staff members per RED per year). The actual figures for surplus employees will be defined once the migration and placement process has been completed.

- (2) To calculate the cost of retrenchment

the following assumptions were made:

All compensation and benefits are consistent throughout the regions.

The estimated figures are indicative of the future scenario.

Grade 9-13's total cost to firm is used.

Total cost to company does not include other benefits such as leave payout.

Cost of retrenchment per RED.

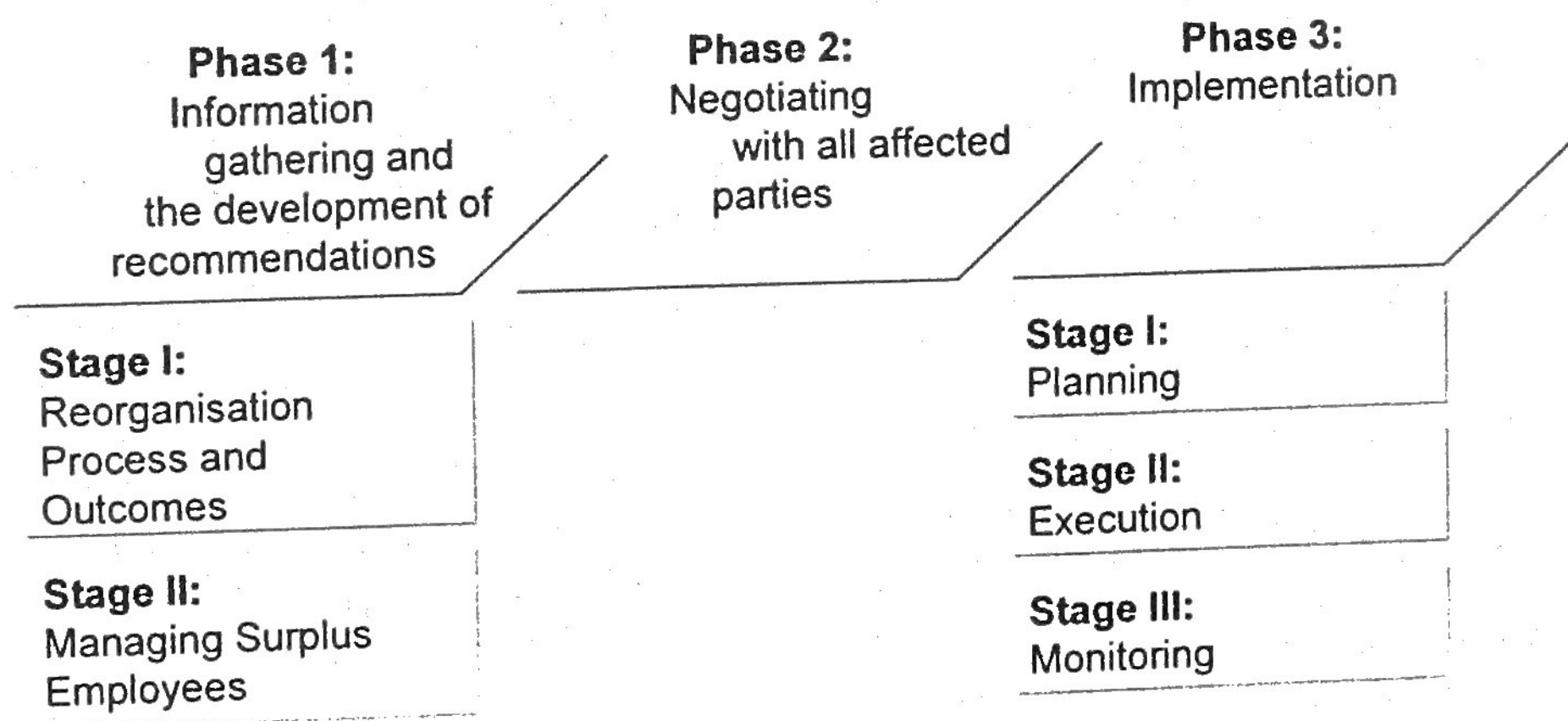
$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Grade 9-13}) &= 297\,000 \times 160 \\ &= 47\,520\,000. \end{aligned}$$

One of the EDI's key objectives is to "meet the legitimate employment, economic and social interests of all employees in the sector, and ensure their safety." Therefore, in the event that some retrenchments are necessary, an EDI Social Plan Framework has been developed. The EDI Social Plan Framework is designed to reduce the impact

of these possible retrenchments. The objective of the EDI Social Plan is to deal with surplus employees in a caring and socially acceptable manner by providing them with an explanation of the situation as well as the ability to deal with the realities of retrenchment by focusing on self-sufficiency. EDI Holdings' approach, to the development of the EDI Social Plan Framework, seeks to put in place three sets of measures:

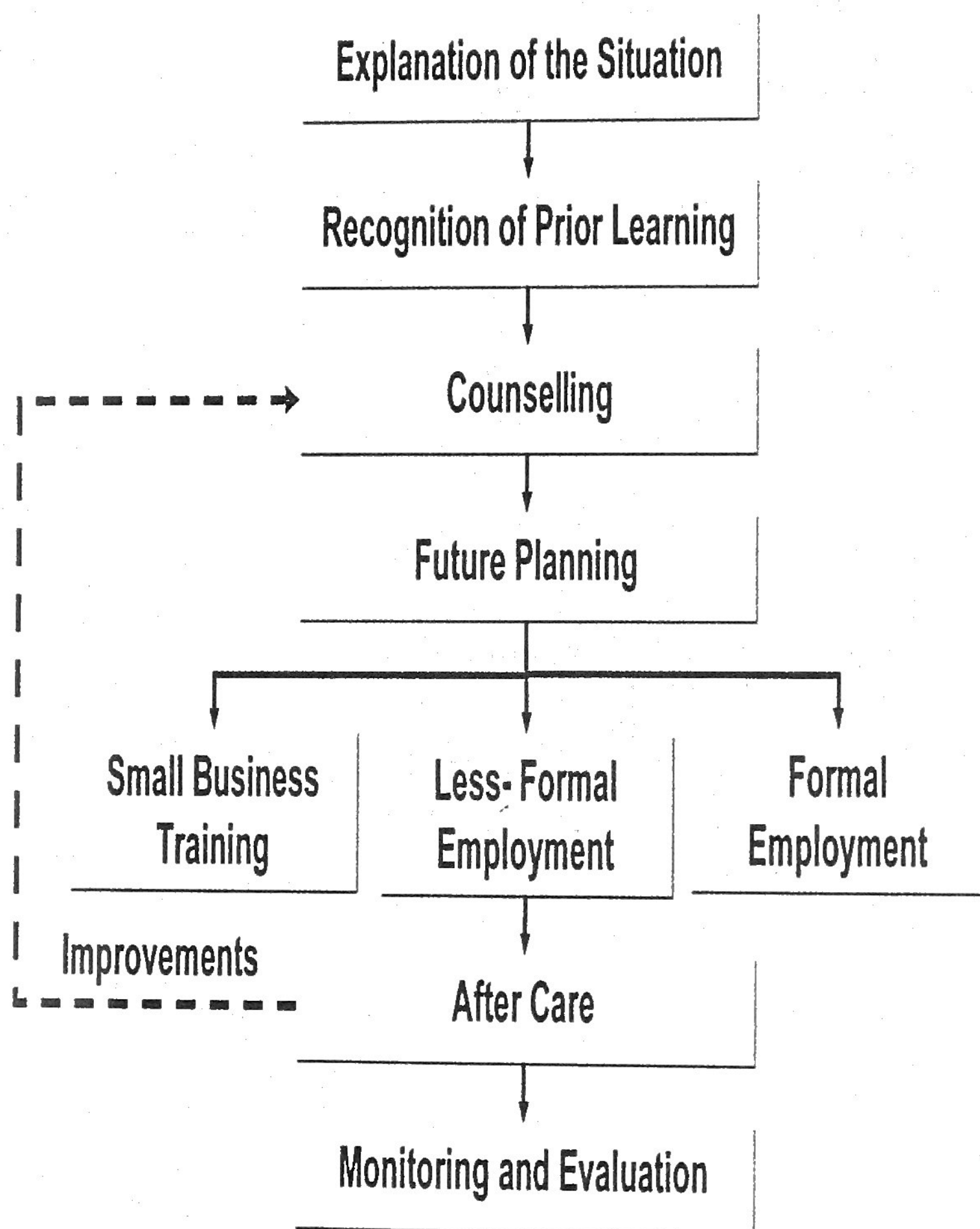
- a set of interventions to avoid the need for retrenchment at all;
- plans to ensure that, where they are unavoidable, retrenchments are managed humanely; and
- where retrenchments have taken place then measures to assist the affected individuals and communities to find alternative forms of employment or sustainable livelihoods are put in place.

The figure below illustrates the development stages of the EDI Social Plan Framework:



Employee support is essential throughout any restructuring initiative. The support required at different phases further requires specific skills and resources. The following illustration

provides a framework regarding the various interventions that will be implemented to manage the impact of possible retrenchments.



Supernumeraries in public service

439. Mr R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) Whether there were any supernumeraries in the public service as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if not, when did the last of the supernumeraries fill a necessary post or leave the public service; if so, (a) how many in each (i) department and (ii) province and (b) what is the cost of this to the State per annum;
- (2) whether six excess government officials in Limpopo are collectively paid approximately R3,2 million per annum as alleged in a recent press report; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why have these officials not been redeployed to necessary posts or retrenched;
- (3) whether her department has taken any steps to rectify the problem, as promised in her reply to Question 1102 on 12 September 2001; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) what was the outcome;
- (4) whether any of the supernumeraries have been redeployed; if so (a) how many, (b) to which departments and provinces and (c) what was the cost of the redeployment; if not,
- (5) whether any such redeployment is still to take place; if not; why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the reasons for the delay in resolving the problem of supernumeraries? N624E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) Currently there are no supernumeraries in the public service. We however do have employees who are additional to

the staff establishments of departments. These employees are referred to as excess employees in terms of resolution 7/2002. While employees may be in excess in a department, they are not in excess in the public service and can therefore be redeployed to suitable vacancies in other departments.

There are still excess employees in departments in the public service. The DPSA is continuously updating the data regarding the number of excess employees on a monthly basis. Provincial departments in the public service have embarked on absorption initiatives to reduce the number of excess employees in the public service. Laudable initiatives include the absorption of lower salaried workers from other departments especially by provincial education departments where these excess employees deliver services as general assistants at schools where previously there had been none.

In the Eastern Cape for example, 1 029 employees from the department of public works have been absorbed since 1 January 2005. This process is still continuing in the province.

In the Limpopo province 94 employees from public works have been absorbed into the department of agriculture in the same period. All 850 educators have been absorbed due to the new organisational structure in the province. From the information received from provinces the number of excess employees are steadily decreasing.

In the North West province 176 excess employees are to be absorbed by the department of education where they would perform the functions of general assistants as in other provinces.

- (a) Below is an indication of the

number of excess employees as at 28 February 2005.

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Excess employees as at 28/2/2005</i>
1.	Eastern Cape	1 926
2.	Free State	207
3.	Gauteng	0
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	397
5.	Limpopo	1 929
6.	Mpumalanga	0
7.	North West	176
8.	Northern Cape	60
9.	Western Cape	289
10.	National departments	401
	Total	5 385

- (2) The press report is an exaggeration of the remuneration of these officials. I can confirm that four members of the senior management services (SMS) in the public service in Limpopo province have been declared in excess. These excesses were largely as a result of the merger of the five administrations in the province. They all are from the former Venda administration. There was one manager at the department of health, who has since been absorbed due to the reconfiguration of departments. The remaining three are two Deputy Directors-General (DDG) at the departments of finance and economic development and local government and housing and one Director-General (DG) at the department of finance. The annual remuneration for these SMS employees is approximately R1,8 million per annum. There are currently continuing efforts being waged, as for other excess employees, in finding suitable placements for these excess SMS employees. None of these SMS employees opted for the voluntary severance package (VSP) that was on offer during the period of the validity of Resolution 7/2000. They have since indicated their desire to

voluntarily exit the Public Service. We are currently considering an employee initiated severance package that would assist in this regard.

The Framework Agreement: Transformation and Restructuring of the Public Service was never intended to be a retrenchment tool, but was geared to address the utilisation of human resources in the public service.

- (3) There were no excess employees in the public service in 1999. The Collective Agreement on the Transformation and Restructuring of the Public Service was only concluded in 2000. Employees could therefore only be declared in excess in 2000 once the collective agreement had been concluded in the bargaining council.

As far as the other subsections of this question are concerned, since it mirrors the questions of the hon member Mr Ntuli, it is addressed in the responses to the questions raised by the hon member.

- (4) Here is an indication of the "redeployment/absorption rate" in the public service:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Excess employees as at 30/9/2003</i>	<i>Excess employees as at 28/2/2005</i>
Eastern Cape	5 928	1 926
Free State	574	207
Gauteng	1	0
KwaZulu-Natal	895	397
Limpopo	4 274	1 929
Mpumalanga	151	0
North West	1 095	176
Northern Cape	60	60*
Western Cape	1 023	289
National departments	712	401
Total	13 383	5 385

- (b) In most cases, the absorption process in provinces was of such a

nature that redeployment of excess employees did not entail relocation to other geographical locations.

- (c) Redeployment costs were met by individual receiving departments. Such costs may be obtained directly from departments. Redeployment took on various forms, either intradepartmentally or interdepartmentally.
- (5) The absorption of excess employees is an ongoing process. The majority of the remaining excess employees are in the age brackets of five years and upwards. Many have indicated their desire to exit the public service voluntarily. The employee initiated severance package that we are considering will go a long way in addressing the desire of the many excess employees to exit the system. Furthermore, the reconfigurations and budgetary processes in provinces will further facilitate the absorption initiatives in the public service.

Department's security policy re distribution of IDs

462. Ms N C NKABINDE (UDM) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) What is her department's security policy regarding the distribution of identity documents (IDs) from her department to provincial departments and from there to branch offices, (b) how many incidents of IDs not reaching the intended recipients have been reported in the past five years and (c) how many IDs were involved in total;
- (2) whether there are any measures in place to ensure that IDs reach the correct recipients; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N642E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Identity documents are for security reasons forwarded per registered mail by courier services to offices for collection by applicants unless an applicant requested his/her identity document to be forwarded to a residential or postal address.
- (b) No statistics regarding identity documents not reaching the intended recipients are available.
- (c) No statistics of identity documents involved overall are available.
- (2) Yes. When identity documents are forwarded to regional/district offices, applicants have to sign for their identity documents before they are handed over to them. Unclaimed identity documents are filed for a period of one year after which they are returned to head office. These identity documents are filed for another period of one year pending an enquiry from the owners. If still not claimed, the documents are destroyed for security reasons.

Target dates for implementation of certain subprogrammes

464. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

Whether target dates are available for the implementation of her department's subprogrammes pertaining to (a) the enhancement of phase 1 of Batho Pele Gateway, namely (i) providing a robust infrastructure and content management and (ii) translating portal content, (b) Batho Pele change management and revitalisation programmes, (c) support to post-conflict countries in Africa, government departments and provinces, (d) recommendations of the public entities review, (e) decisions of the Anti-corruption Summit, (f) bilateral and multilateral agreements and partnerships on governance and public administration, (g) the

Pan-African Nepad capacity development programme, (h) the African Peer Review Mechanism and (i) decisions of the fifth Annual Conference of Public Service Managers; if not, when will the dates be available; if so, what are the target dates?

N644E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Yes, target dates are available, although not in some instances where the nature of the work is ongoing. Please see the table below:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Measure/indicator</i>	<i>Status/target date</i>
Information and Technology Management	Enhancement of phase 1 of Batho Pele Gateway	Providing a robust infrastructure	August 2005
		Content management	August 2005
		Translation of portal content	August 2005
Service delivery improvement	Batho Pele Change Management Engagement	SAMDI-led training interventions	July 2005
	Batho Pele Revitalisation Programme	Signage and name tags	July 2005
		Unannounced visits at service delivery sites	July 2005
		Training of frontline staff	December 2006
		Project Khaedu — SMS deployment to the coalface — 2nd cohort	March 2006
	Support to post-conflict countries in Africa, government departments and provinces	Support to DRC Public Service Census phase 1	July 2005
		Anticorruption: distribution of Code of Conduct	July 2005
		Anticorruption: development of national anticorruption programme	October 2005
		Support to Sudan — training for senior officials from Sudan	Ongoing
	Recommendations of the public entities review	Support to KZN — programme design phase	May 2005
		— implementation phase	April 2006
Anti-Corruption	Decisions of the anti-corruption summit	Policy to be submitted to Cabinet	April 2005
		Development of sector programmes of action	June 2005

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Measure/indicator</i>	<i>Status/target date</i>
International and African Affairs	Bilateral and multilateral agreements and partnerships on governance and public administration	Signing of MOUs with Brazil, India	March 2006
		Implementation of MOUs with DRC	Ongoing
		Signing of MOU with Sudan	March 2006
	The Pan-Africa Nepad capacity development programme	Multiyear programme	Ongoing
	African Peer Review Mechanism	— Establish APRM focal point and consultative processes	April 2005
		— Consider draft country report on the APRM	June 2005
	Decisions of the 5th Annual Conference of Public Service Ministers	Conference to take place	October 2005

The hon member should also consult the government website at www.gov.za where information regarding the government programme of action is available or go directly to <http://www.info.gov.za/aboutgovt/poa/report/index.html>.

Total value of IRCCs designed for MIDP

465. Mr Y WANG asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the total value of Import Rebate Credit Certificates (IRCCs) designed for the Motor Industry Development Programme (MIDP) that were issued in (a) 2003 and (b) 2004? N645E

The Minister of Finance:

The issuing of industrial rebate credit certificates is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry — International Trade Commission of South Africa. SARS is the custodian of administering these certificates. For the calendar years under request the following amounts in IRCCs were issued:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value</i>
2003	R23 850 519 504
2004	R22 463 911 683

Minister issued with government credit card

485. Dr E NKEM-ABONTA (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N666E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The Minister of Trade and Industry does not have a government credit card or the DTI credit card.

Number of individuals registered as personal income tax payers

503. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

What total number of individuals registered as personal income tax payers in the

(a) 2002-03, (b) 2003-04, (c) 2004-05 and
(d) 2005-06 financial years? N693E

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Individuals	(a)			(b)		(c)	
	2001-02	2002-03	% Change	2003-04	% Change	2004-05	% Change
April	2 996 094	3 321 402	10,86%	3 645 593	9,76%	4 014 017	10,11%
May	3 023 372	3 336 459	10,36%	3 680 573	10,31%	4 047 677	9,97%
June	3 021 633	3 362 794	11,29%	3 718 629	10,58%	4 095 863	10,14%
July	3 099 748	3 428 204	10,60%	3 784 166	10,38%	4 185 403	10,60%
August	3 141 580	3 477 093	10,68%	3 844 096	10,55%	4 230 812	10,06%
September	3 197 569	3 478 016	8,77%	3 874 488	11,40%	4 262 494	10,01%
October	3 232 703	3 534 487	9,34%	3 900 256	10,35%	4 284 166	9,84%
November	3 247 701	3 561 849	9,67%	3 926 318	10,23%	4 297 109	9,44%
December	3 264 912	3 572 730	9,43%	3 933 161	10,09%	4 302 909	9,40%
January	3 273 948	3 588 936	9,62%	3 952 289	10,12%	4 305 834	8,95%
February	3 294 655	3 603 200	9,37%	3 972 695	10,25%	4 309 460	8,48%
March	3 321 041	3 628 263	9,25%	3 991 236	10,00%		

Growth in register

March 2002-March 2003	307 222	9,25%
March 2003-March 2004	362 973	10,00%
March 2004-February 2005	318 224	7,97%
March 2005-March 2006	Unavailable	

Looking at registrations in isolation would not be a true reflection of what the movement of the individuals registering for personal income tax were. The tables above provide an analysis of all active cases on register (this is calculated by adding all new and re-register cases and deducting de-registered cases from the cases on register). The growth for 2004-05 only contains information for eleven months and does not reflect the growth for the full year.

(d) The 2005-06 financial year has just begun, and subsequently no data is available for the aforementioned financial year.

Number of businesses investing in Coega IDZ

518. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(a) How many businesses have invested in the Coega industrial development zone (IDZ), (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) nature of each business, (c) how many businesses (i) legally committed themselves to invest in the Coega IDZ and (ii) are currently discussing investment in the IDZ, (d) what has been the cost of the first phase of the IDZ and (e) what has been the income from the IDZ to date? N708E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(a) to (c) To date no businesses have invested in the Coega industrial development zone (IDZ) as the provision of critical infrastructure has only been completed recently. The Coega Development Corporation is currently involved in talks with over 70 potential investors, with anticipated investments worth over R20 billion. Negotiations with prospective investors are at various stages and the majority of the investors have indicated an interest in the ferro-metal sector. Possible investors also include the Canadian firm Alcan that is expected to announce its

final decision on its involvement in the Coega project.

- (d) As at the end of March 2005, the total cost for providing the critical infrastructure required for the successful operation of the IDZ amounted to R816 million.
- (e) The real revenues generated by the Coega IDZ are directly associated with the amount of investment that it attracts. The income can therefore only be determined once the IDZ is populated.

Retention strategy for social workers

542. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether the retention strategy for social workers provides for salary increases for all social workers; if so, (a) what are the conditions and (b) by when will salary increases be paid;
- (2) whether the retention strategy forms part of a special salary dispensation for (a) all social workers delivering services in government and (b) social workers rendering services in NGOs;
- (3) whether his department has done any investigation into the reasons for the lack of social workers; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

N732E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The retention strategy for social workers provides for the regrading of social workers in the Public Service based on five generic job descriptions ranging from salary level 7 up to salary level 11. Departments may develop job descriptions on level 12 depending on operational needs. Generally, social workers that are already on salary level 11 and 12 will not benefit from the regrading initiative.

- (2) Entry-level social workers currently on salary level 6 will automatically translate to salary level 7. All other levels will be translated to the newly-created remaining four generic levels depending on the duties they are currently performing.

Funds have been allocated for implementation with effect from 1 April 2005. Minmec has recommended that implementation this be backdated with effect from 1 April 2004. The provinces are expected to utilise savings for the backdated salaries in the 2004-05 financial years.

(a) and (b) Except for the regrading of social workers in the Public Service, the retention strategy will be applicable to all social workers both in government as well as the NGOs. The retention strategy deals broadly with issues affecting social workers amongst others, the working conditions, allowances and salaries. The regrading of social workers addresses the salary issue but is not a special salary dispensation.

- (3) Yes, the department has conducted investigation into the reasons for the lack of social workers.

The findings were also obtained from organisations such as the SA Council for Social Workers and are as follows:

- The turnover of social workers is due to movement of social workers between NGOs, government departments, private and the corporate sector, migration from rural to urban areas.
- Migration to other countries which offer lucrative benefits.
- Opportunities created by globalisation.
- Absorption of social workers into other fields such as employee assistance programme, HIV/Aids man-

agement due to social workers being multiskilled.

Companies/industries exempted from requirements to promote BEE

554. Ms E S CHANG (IFP) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any companies and/or industries are exempt from the requirements to promote black economic empowerment, if so, (a) which companies and/or industries and (b) why? N747E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

It is an economic imperative that all enterprises operating within South Africa champion a process that will broaden participation in the economy. In order to increase the commitment of companies to the black economic empowerment process, government is facilitating the development of industry charters and codes of good practice.

Unforeseen/unavoidable expenses incurred by PBMR project

561. Mr L W GREYLING (ID) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) (a) What unforeseen and unavoidable expenses were incurred by the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor project (PBMR) to be covered by the R500 million allocated by his department in the 2004 medium-term expenditure framework, (b) what items was this amount spent on and (c) why was the amount increased to R600 million in the 2005 Appropriation Bill;

(2) whether his department can guarantee that Government will not be forced to bankroll this entire project which is estimated to cost R15 billion; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N684E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) Towards mid-2004, Eskom reassessed their long-term investment in the pebble-bed modular reactor (PBMR), as they will become the major initial client of the company. The South African government agreed to take over Eskom's share of the PBMR. This decision was taken after the normal budget appropriation process hence provision was made as part of the department's unforeseen and unavoidable expenses in the 2004 medium-term expenditure framework.

(b) The moneys were used for furthering of the PBMR operations, including detail work on the demonstration power plant, writing of a safety analysis report, the development of a pilot fuel plant and expenses related to staffing and overheads.

(c) The provision of affordable and accessible energy is a key element of government's microeconomic reform strategy. Government is further committed to developing and retaining domestic technology. To achieve its strategic developmental objectives, it was important that government remained the majority shareholder in the project. This required a total investment of R600 million.

(2) Government is currently negotiating a shareholder agreement with other investors such as British Nuclear Fuels PLC and the Industrial Development Corporation. The shareholder agreement will *inter alia* govern the future funding requirements and commitments of the project. The indications are that these investors will take up around 55% to 60% of the overall funding requirements. Government and the PBMR team are also engaging a number of potential local and international investors.

Public servants investigated for fraud

569. Dr U ROOPNARAIN (IFP) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

Whether in light of the Minister of Social Development's statement in his budget vote that 37 000 public servants were being investigated for fraud, her department intends taking any action in this regard; if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) what contingency plans are in place in terms of service delivery should abovementioned public servants be dismissed? N757E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

In terms of section 7(3)(b) of the *Public Service Act, 1994*, a head of department is responsible for the efficient management and administration of a department including the effective utilisation and training of staff and the maintenance of discipline. A head of department is also vested with the power to discharge an employee on account of misconduct following disciplinary action in accordance with the disciplinary code and procedures contained in the Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) Resolution 2 of 1999, as amended by PSCBC Resolution 1 of 2003 or, in the case of members of the Senior Management Services (SMS), Chapter 7 of the SMS Handbook.

On completion of the investigations envisaged by the Minister of Social Development, and where employees in the public service are found to have perpetrated acts of misconduct, the relevant heads of department will be required to institute disciplinary proceedings against the offending employees. The outcome of this disciplinary process will dictate further courses of action. The onus will be on these heads of department together with their executing authorities to identify organisational and service delivery implications and determine appropriate contingency plans.

Relief from import tax provided for aids for disabled persons donated by other countries

607. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any relief from import tax is provided for wheelchairs and/or any other aids for disabled persons, which are donated by other countries; if not, why not; if so, (a) through which department does an institution have to make such an application and (b) what conditions have to be fulfilled to import such items? N???E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (a) Rebate 405.00 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, exempts products for specific target groups from customs duty at all ports of entry into the Southern African Customs Union. The target groups are churches, welfare organisations, educational institutions, and people with disabilities. Wheelchairs, as a form of assistance to the disabled, are therefore exempted from customs duties. Applications for the rebate of duty in terms of rebate 405.00 should be forwarded to the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. Application forms, as well as the processes for application are available on the ITAC website. Website: www.itac.org.za
- (b) The following conditions for use of rebate 405.00 are applicable:
 - such goods are for use by the applicant or for free distribution;
 - such goods will not be sold, leased, hired or otherwise disposed of for gain without the duty which has been rebated being paid to the SARS Commissioner; and
 - no donation or other counter-performance may be accepted by any in respect of such goods.

Preprimêre onderrig by staatsgesteunde laerskole in Strand/Somerset-Wes

not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N804E]

613. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Onderwys:

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Of preprimêre onderrig tans by staatsgesteunde laerskole in die landdrostrikte Strand en Somerset-Wes aangebied word; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N804A

My department is in a process of phasing in Grade R in schools and community centres in line with the early childhood development white paper 5 of 2001. The target is for 800 000 learners entering Grade 1 to have attended an accredited Grade R programme by 2010.

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Pre-primary education offered at state-supported primary schools in Strand/Somerset-West

Pre-primary education is offered at 23 stated-supported primary schools in the magisterial district of Strand and Somerset West. The support includes the payment of a subsidy to selected early childhood development sites, the supply of learning and teaching materials and the upgrading of qualifications for the educators. The address list of the relevant schools is available and can be obtained from my office.

613. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether pre-primary education is currently offered at state-supported primary schools in the magisterial districts of Strand and Somerset West; if not, why

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Number of sexual offences courts established

17. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) How many (a) sexual offences courts have been established, (b) where are they situated and (c) what are their telephone contact numbers;
- (2) whether a blueprint has been developed in respect of these courts; if not, why not; if so, what is stipulated in the blueprint;
- (3) whether all sexual offences courts adhere to the minimum standards stipulated in the blueprint; if not, (a) why not and (b)(i) which sexual offences courts fail to meet such minimum standards and (ii) in respect of which minimum standards do they fail;
- (4) whether her department intends taking any action against those sexual offences courts that do not adhere to the blueprint; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) by what date will all sexual offences courts adhere to the blueprint, (c) what will be the cost to ensure that all sexual offences courts adhere to the blueprint and (d) what amount has been budgeted in the 2005-06 financial year for this purpose?

N43E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 53 Sexual offences courts have been established. A further 20 additional sexual offences courts are operating until the end of March 2005, which brings the total to 73 such dedicated sexual

offences courts functioning countrywide.

- (b) There are 27 dedicated sexual offences courts which were originally Blueprint-compliant, based on the blueprint developed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit of the National Prosecution Authority in 2002. There are also 26 regional courts which are hearing mostly sexual offences cases, which are not yet Blueprint-compliant and which the department, the National Prosecuting Authority and the Magistrates' Commission are in the process of assisting in making them fully Blueprint-compliant.

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development has established the following Sexual Offences Courts which are Blueprint-compliant:

1. Protea Soweto (four courts) [011 980 8130];
2. Welkom [057 352 5231];
3. Port Elizabeth (two courts) [041 502 5201];
4. Klerksdorp [018 462 6411];
5. Parow [021 922 157];
6. Goodwood [021 591 3171];
7. Wynberg (four courts) [021 799 5941];
8. Pretoria (three courts) [012 521 1000];
9. Kimberley [053 832 2201 or 053 831 4904];
10. Sebokeng [016 988 1320];

11. Thabamoopo [015 633 7160];
12. Thohoyandou (Sibasa) [015 962 5563];
13. Thembaletu (George) [044 802 5864];
14. Inkanyezi [0354 42171];
15. Upington [054 337 5334];
16. Odi [012 703 2221/2];
17. Verulam [032 439 1711 or 032 533 1217]; and
18. Blue Downs (Kuils River) [021 903 1161].

The following regional courts are not blueprint-compliant but are dedicated to hearing sexual offences cases:

1. Bethlehem [058 303 5386];
2. Cape Town [021 401 1503];
3. Bloemfontein [051 506 1379 or 051 506 1389];
4. Thlabane (Rustenburg) [014 592 2206];
5. Pietermaritzburg [0331 355 5100];
6. Atlantis [021 572 1003];
7. Mafikeng (Mmabatho) [018 389 2900];
8. Umlazi [031 907 3955];
9. Umtata [047 581 1411];
10. Nelspruit [013 753 2574-6];
11. Vosloorus [011 906 7300];
12. Evander [017 632 2204];
13. Vredendal [027 213 2010/1];
14. Pinetown [031 710 7800];
15. Edenvale [056 631 0014];

16. Mankweng (near Polokwane) [014 555 5800];
17. Paarl [021 872 3127];
18. Khayelitsha [021 370 4200];
19. Mitchells Plain [021 370 4200];
20. Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal [028 551 1009 or 028 551 1019];
21. Ulundi [035 873 0101];
22. Westonaria [011 753 2251/2];
23. Themba (Moretele) [012 717 2179 or 012 717 3527/8];
24. Uitenhage [041 992 4211];
25. Oudtshoorn [044 272 6061]; and
26. Alexandra (Wynberg) [011 887 9511/786 2971].

The 20 approved additional sexual offences courts are as follows:

- (i) Rustenburg [014 565 4660];
- (ii) Bafokeng [014 565 4660/1];
- (iii) Pinetown [031 710 7800];
- (iv) Inkanyezi [0354 42171];
- (v) Butterworth/Centane [047 491 3271];
- (vi) Waterval [013 257 0004/67];
- (vii) Umtata [047 531 1411];
- (viii) George [044 802 5879];
- (ix) Paarl [021 872 3127];
- (x) Oudtshoorn [044 272 6061/2/3];
- (xi) Bellville [021 950 7700];
- (xii) Wynberg [021 799 5941];
- (xiii) Roodeport [011 766 1004];

- (xiv) Sebokeng [016 988 1320];
- (xv) Protea (Soweto) [011 980 8130];
- (xvi) Verulam [032 439 7111];
- (xvii) Maphumulo [032 481 2001];
- (xviii) Thabamoopo [015 633 7160/64];
- (xix) Evander [017 632 2204/7]; and
- (xx) Middelburg, Mpumalanga [013 282 5345].

(c) The telephonic contact numbers are mentioned in brackets above.

(2) As indicated above, a blueprint was developed in respect of these courts in 2002, which indicated that the minimum standards to be adhered to for these sexual offences courts, should preferably contain the following:

1. A minimum of two dedicated and experienced prosecutors per court;
2. administrative support;
3. victim-assistance services;
4. dedicated and experienced magistrates;
5. specialised court equipment and infrastructure such as CCTV, waiting rooms for children and adults a way from the suspects, private consultation areas and anatomical dolls;
6. case-flow managers;
7. intermediaries; and
8. proper training for all concerned.

The abovementioned blueprint is in the process of being redrafted after a policy decision was taken that only the Minister can establish courts in terms of existing legislation, after proper feasibility studies have been done on ground

level as agreed to between all role-players. As soon as the redrafted blueprint has been finalised, its contents will be published.

(3) Not all sexual offences courts are currently able to adhere to the minimum standards stipulated in the original blueprint.

(a) The reason is that in order to become blueprint-compliant, it takes considerable resources and time and as such is therefore a process leading to the progressive provision of infrastructure, human resources, training and new procedures, which takes time to realise fully and efficiently.

(b) Please see above in paragraph (1)(b).

(4) The department is monitoring the situation closely and where required, institutes remedial measures in conjunction with the Magistracy, the Magistrates' Commission, the National Prosecution Authority, the Legal Aid Board and Justice College, to ensure that these courts can function in line with the blueprint.

(a) The steps which are being taken in this regard, include feasibility studies by the National Prosecution Authority, the Magistracy/Judiciary and the Court Managers; assisting on ground level with special needs assessments; the appointment and training of dedicated personnel; the provision of equipment and infrastructure and improved intersectoral co-operation on national, provincial and local levels.

(b) Dates when all sexual offences courts will be blueprint-compliant, cannot be stipulated as this is a progressive process. We are also rolling out this concept on an

annual basis and therefore additional courts functioning as sexual offences courts will be made progressively blueprint-compliant.

- (c) The cost of improvements to each court, will depend on what is required to be done, because each court's needs differ. The anticipated cost to the department of equipping each sexual offences court to adhere to the original seven-point blueprint, is approximately R3 million, which includes most infrastructure and equipment needs, as well as personnel and training needs and which will be spent over more than one financial year. This does not include capital expenditure such as court buildings being built or added to. The department has also entered into public/private partnerships in order to get community buy-in for these courts and as a result of this and some donor funding and volunteers to assist, we received assistance such as the painting of waiting rooms, donations of toys, etc.

- (d) The amount budgeted for 2005-06 for the establishment of dedicated sexual offences courts, is R21 million. This will also cater for the strengthening of existing courts and the establishment of new courts, as well as the envisaged continued running of the 20 additional sexual offences courts from April 2005.

Suspension of certain official in Masters Office

35. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) (a) When did the suspension of a certain official in the Masters Office

take effect and (b) what were the reasons for the said person's suspension;

- (2) whether the suspension was lifted for any period since it came into operation; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) (a) how many appointments of liquidators has the said person made since 1 January 2004 and (b) what (i) are the names and (ii) were the dates of such appointments? N62E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) and (2). The official that the hon member is referring to was never suspended. Shortly after my appointment as Minister, I became aware of allegations that the official in question appeared to appoint a particular liquidator more often than seemed appropriate. My department responded to those allegations by conducting a study of some of the appointments made by the official concerned. At the time the official was primarily involved in appointing liquidators.

The study could not determine whether the official had used unorthodox methods in appointing liquidators. However, it did reveal that the way in which liquidators are appointed through the use of a requisitions system needed to be reviewed. This was one of the reasons why I appointed a Ministerial Committee of Enquiry into the Liquidations Industry.

- (3) As far as the Master's Office, Pretoria is concerned, it should be noted that these appointments are normally done by a panel. The department is busy to manually compile the required information and it will be furnished to the hon member as soon as possible.

Minister issued with government credit card

486. Dr J T DELPORT (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

Whether she has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N667E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Minister has been issued with a Diners Club corporate card.

(a) The limit on the shared account is R50 000 per month.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Minister on the card in the 2004-05 financial year is R40 771,82.

(c) The items on which this expenditure was incurred are:

Subscription fees	R 455,00
Business meetings —	
overseas	R13 583,40
Business meetings —	
locally	R26 720,62
Stamp duty	R 12,80
Total	<u>R40 771,82</u>

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Tersaaklike kwalifikasies van topbestuur

211. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Kuns en Kultuur:

(1) Of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Hoofdirekteur: Finansiële Diens- te en die Direkteur van Begroting van sy departement oor 'n erkende en spesifiek finansiële tersiêre kwalifikasie beskik; so nie, watter oorwe- gings deurslaggewend was met die aanstelling van dié amptenare; so ja, (a) watter graad en/of diploma elke vermeldde amptenaar behaal het en (b)(i) wanneer en (ii) by watter tersiêre instelling dit verwerf is;

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persen- tasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persen- tasie van al bogenoemde lede oplei- ding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepas- sing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

(3) of die hoof van die interne oudit- komponent oor erkende formele en spesifiek rekeningkundige en oudit- kundige kwalifikasies beskik; so ja, (a) watter kwalifikasies en (b) by watter tersiêre instansie dit verwerf is;

(4) of alle poste in die interne oudit- komponent gevul is; so nie, (a) waarom nie, (b) wat die persentasie vakante poste is, (c) watter persen-

tasie van alle finansiële poste in al die afdelings van sy departement vakant is en (d) watter stappe sy departement in dié verband beoog;

(5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is?

N307A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Relevant qualifications of top personnel

211. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Ser- vices and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considera- tions were decisive in the appoint- ment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are em- ployed in the internal auditing com- ponent of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff comple- ment and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the applica-

tion of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

- (3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;
- (4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps does his department envisage in this regard;
- (5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N307E]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (1) and (3) The abovementioned positions were advertised and appointments were made on the basis of suitability and the competencies of candidates. Copies of the curriculum vitae and of the educational qualifications of the said employees are available on their files.
- (2) (a) (i) Three.
(ii) 4,2%.

(b) (i) 100%.

(ii) 113,3%.

- (4) One post is vacant following the resignation of the previous incumbent. Filling of the post is in progress. The other position is new.
- (5) Yes.

Chief Financial Officer:

None.

Accountant/Director of Budgeting:

Public Finance Management Act: Workshop

Public Finance Management Act: Workshop

Treasury Regulations: Workshop

The Southern African Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA) and

Pro-active College and National Treasury

Internal Auditor

None.

Instruction for cancellation of agreement with certain company for lease of Fernwood

530. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether the Government has given instruction for the cancellation of its agreement with a certain company (name furnished) for the 65-year lease of Fernwood in Cape Town; if so, (a) why has the agreement not yet been cancelled and (b) what is the envisaged future use of this property;
- (2) whether it is planned to redevelop this property as a ministerial estate; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what is the current status of such plans? N720E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes, the Government has given instruction for the cancellation of its agreement with Mvelaphanda Property Development Company for the 65-year lease of Fernwood. The agreement contained specific clauses for the developers to meet specific deadlines with regard to approvals from relevant authorities. These deadlines were not met and the agreement automatically lapsed on 30 April 2004 in terms of the relevant contractual clauses.

(a) A formal letter, confirming that the contract has lapsed was submitted to the developers.

(b) The department intends to utilise the property for ministerial purposes in the future.

(2) The department intends to utilise the property for ministerial purposes, however it is currently busy investigating its ministerial portfolio to inform its final decision.

Government owning land in certain CBSs

625. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether the Government owns any land in the central business districts (CBDS) of (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg and (d) the Nelson Mandela Metropole, if so what is the (i) total quantity of land owned and (ii) estimated market value of such land in respect of each

specified BCD,

(2) whether any of this land is currently being used for low-cost housing; if not, why not, if so (a) what quantity of land and (b) at what price did her department purchase such land,

(3) whether the use of this land is currently under negotiation for erecting of low-cost housing; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N820E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) No, the national Department of Public Works does not own any land in the Cape Town CBD that is vacant, therefore (i) and (ii) not applicable.

(b) No, the national Department of Public Works does not own any land in the Durban CBD that is vacant, therefore (i) and (ii) not applicable.

(c) No, the national Department of Public Works does not own any land in the Johannesburg CBD that is vacant, therefore (i) and (ii) not applicable.

(d) No, the national Department of Public Works does not own any land in the Nelson Mandela Metropole that is vacant, therefore (i) and (ii) not applicable.

(2) (a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(3) Not applicable.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Suspension of certain official in Masters Office

35. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) (a) When did the suspension of a certain official in the Masters Office take effect and (b) what were the reasons for the said person's suspension;
- (2) whether the suspension was lifted for any period since it came into operation; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) (a) how many appointments of liquidators has the said person made since 1 January 2004 and (b) what (i) are the names and (ii) were the dates of such appointments? N62E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: (*Reply in substitution of reply submitted on 24 May 2005*)

- (1) (a) and (b) and (2). The official that the hon member is referring to was never suspended. Shortly after my appointment as Minister, I became aware of allegations that the official in question appeared to appoint a particular liquidator more often than seemed appropriate. My department responded to those allegations by conducting a study of some of the appointments made by the official concerned. At the time the official was primarily involved in appointing liquidators.

The study could not determine whether the official had used unorthodox methods in appointing liquidators. However, it did reveal that the way in which liquidators are appointed through the

use of a requisitions system needed to be reviewed. This was one of the reasons why I appointed a Ministerial Committee of Enquiry into the Liquidations Industry.

- (3) Please find attached hereto a list of all appointments made by the official referred to in the Master's Office in Johannesburg. As far as the Master's Office, Pretoria is concerned, it should be noted that these appointments are normally done by a panel. The department is busy to manually compile the required information and it will be furnished to the hon member as soon as possible.

Appointments by the person referred to by hon member.

In January 2004 he appointed the following liquidators:

No	Liquidator	File number
1	T M Wouda	G106/04
2	A Vermeulen	G107/04
3	L Venter	G161/04
4	E L Bester	G149/04
		G198/04
		G150/04
5	J Z H Muller	GG87/04
6	A Strydom	G14/04
7	K J du Plessis	G78/04
8	P D Kruger	G101/04
9	J D Blignaut	G96/04
10	J N Bekker	G178/04
11	K Moses	G29/04
12	S S Manamela	G161/04
13	T Tylcoat	G152/04
14	C W Prinsloo	G180/04
15	L W Roering	G251/04
16	J D T Eloff	G155/04
17	B Keevy	G20/04

In February 2004 Mr Lategan appointed the following liquidators:

No	Liquidator	File number
1	E L Bester	GG248/04
2	L T Cordeso	G374/04
3	L van de Merwe	G401/04
4	A Strydom	G389/04
5	G Harris	G363/04
6	N Tsangarakis	G401/04
	E M Motala	G401/04
	N Marnitz	G401/04
	N Malepe	G401/04
	T Blignaut	G401/04
7	J J Beetge	G362/04
8	T van der Westhuizen	G288/04
9	H Draht	G201/04
10	M J Bekker	G108/04
11	J M Oelofsen	G421/04
12	G Warrickers	G307/04
13	E Wagner	G390/04

Offices of department in Western Cape fully equipped to deal with ID applications

202. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many offices of her department in the Western Cape are fully equipped to deal with ID applications, (b) where is each of these offices located, (c) how many ID applications on average can these offices process per month and (d) what is the average turnaround time for these applications at each office;
- (2) whether these offices are fully staffed; if not, (a) what vacancies exist at each of these offices and (b) what plans are in place to fill these vacancies?

N298E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 15.

In order to provide a complete picture per office, the replies to Questions (1)(b)-(d) and (2)(a)-(b) have been grouped together per office.

Subregion Cape Town

Regional office Cape Town

- (b) 56 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

- (c) 2 860 per month.

- (d) Four days.

- (2) (a) Four vacancies.

- (b) Vacancies are in the process of being advertised.

District office Wynberg

- (1) (b) 109 Milbank Road, Wynberg.

- (c) 4 500 per month.

- (d) Five days.

- (2) (a) None.

- (b) Not applicable.

District office Bellville

- (1) (b) Boston Centre, 85 Voortrekker Road, Bellville.

- (c) 4 603 per month.

- (d) Three days.

- (2) (a) Three vacancies.

- (b) Vacancies are being advertised.

Subregion Khayelitsha

Regional office Khayelitsha

- (1) (b) Cnr Mzla Street, Khayelitsha.

- (c) 919 per month.

- (d) Four days.

- (2) (a) 34 Vacancies.

- (b) 15 Vacancies have been advertised.

District office Nyanga

- (1) (b) Montreal Avenue, Airport Industria, Cape Town.
- (c) 480 per month.
- (d) Four days.
- (2) (a) 17 Vacancies.
- (b) 14 Vacancies have been advertised.

District office Mitchells Plain

- (1) (b) Alpha Street, Beacon Valley, Mitchells Plain.
- (c) 1 140 per month.
- (d) Four days.
- (2) (a) Three vacancies.
- (b) Two vacancies were advertised.

Subregion Paarl

Regional office Paarl

- (1) (b) 39 Castle Street, Paarl.
- (c) 2 200 per month.
- (d) Five days.
- (2) (a) Two vacancies.
- (b) Vacancies are in the process of being funded.

District office Malmesbury

- (1) (b) 5 Piet Retief Street, Malmesbury.
- (c) 2 000 per month.
- (d) Five days.
- (2) (a) Three vacancies.
- (b) Vacancies are in the process of being funded.

District office Worcester

- (1) (b) 71 Adderley Street, Worcester.
- (c) 1 200 per month.
- (d) Three weeks.

- (2) (a) One vacancy.

- (b) Vacancy in process of being funded.

District office Caledon

- (1) (b) 22 Prince Alfred Street, Caledon.
- (c) 1 200 per month.
- (d) Five days.
- (2) (a) One vacancy.

- (b) Shortlisting of applicants for one post completed. The other vacancy will be filled by means of a transfer.

District office Vredendal

- (1) (b) Hoërskool Way, Vredendal North, Vredendal.
- (c) 150 per month.
- (d) One week.
- (2) (a) Five vacancies.
- (b) No immediate plans to fill vacancies.

District office Grabouw

- (1) (b) Cnr of Old Cape Road and Ou Kaapse Weg.
- (c) 450 per month.
- (d) Ten days.
- (2) (a) One vacancy.
- (b) No immediate plans to fill vacancy.

Subregion George

Regional office George

- (1) (b) York Park, St Johns Street, George.
- (c) 735 per month.
- (d) Five days.
- (2) (a) Three vacancies.

- (b) In process of being advertised.
District office Beaufort West
- (1) (b) MPC Centre, 3 De Vries Road, Beaufort West.
- (c) 340 per month.
- (d) Five days.
- (2) (a) None.
- (b) Not applicable.
- District office Oudtshoorn
- (1) (b) 73 Dassie Road, Bridgton, Oudtshoorn.
- (c) 435 per month.
- (d) Five days.
- (2) (a) Five vacancies.
- (b) In process of being advertised.
- Offices of department in Northern Cape fully equipped to deal with ID applications**
334. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:
- (1) (a) How many offices of her department in the Northern Cape are fully equipped to deal with ID applications, (b) where is each of these offices located, (c) how many ID applications on average can these offices process per month and (d) what is the average turnaround time for these applications at each office;
- (2) whether these offices are fully staffed; if not, (a) what vacancies exist at each of these offices and (b) what plans are in place to fill these vacancies? N498E
- Kuruman
De Aar
Colesberg (MPCC)
Upington
Springbok.
- (c) 4 435.
- (d) Applications are processed at Head Office in Pretoria. Average turnaround time is three months.
- (2) (a) No.
Kimberley three
Upington one
Kuruman one.
- (b) Processes are underway to fill funded vacancies. Certain vacancies have not been funded for the current financial year and could consequently not be filled.
- Land owned by Transnet/subsidiaries in East London harbour area/elsewhere in Buffalo City**
359. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:
- (1) How much land does Transnet or any of its subsidiaries own in (a) the East London harbour area and (b) elsewhere in Buffalo City;
- (2) whether any of this land is currently leased; if so, (a) to whom, (b) what is the length of the lease in each case and (c) what is the revenue derived from each lease;
- (3) whether there are any plans to sell or lease any of the land currently owned by Transnet or any of its subsidiaries; if so, (a) which land and (b) for what purpose in each case? N525E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Eight offices.
- (b) Kimberley CBD
Galeshewe, Kimberley (MPCC)
Roodepan, Kimberley (MPCC)

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) Details of land owned by Transnet in the Port of East London and elsewhere in Buffalo City are as follows:

Propnet

- (a) Port of East London = None.
 (b) Buffalo City area = 192,97 ha.

Transnet Housing

- (a) Port of East London = None.
 (b) Buffalo City area = 30,56 ha.

National Ports Authority of South Africa (NPA)

- (a) Port of East London = 129,983 ha.
 (b) Buffalo City area = None.

Spoornet

- (a) Port of East London = None.
 (b) Buffalo City area = 528 ha.

(2)

	(a) Lessee	(b) Length of lease
Propnet	PR Auto Electrical	3 years
	Blackies Body Welding Centre	3 years
	Border Fleet Plant Management	3 years
	Tritans Cartage CC	3 years
	J Damba	3 years
	Alibiprops 1005 CC	3 years
	Border Tyre & Exhaust Centre	3 years
	R D Bosch	3 years
	East Coast Steel Products	3 years
	Amatola Roof Floor Restorers	3 years
	E G Bruce Alexander	3 years
	Blue Nightingale Trading Trading 120 Ltd	3 years
	Border Hunting Club	3 years
	L H Pohlman	3 years
	Kirnaol 179 (Pty) Ltd	3 years
	Test and Drive Holding Ltd	3 years
	Express Petroleum Ltd	3 years

	B Macingwane	3 years
	Imvusa Trading	3 years
	K Hollis	3 years
	Fleet Garage	3 years
	P du Randt	3 years
	E van Loggerenberg	3 years
	D Potter (Pty) Ltd	3 years
	C Schmidt	5 years
	Absea Monsea	3 years
	J van der Merwe	3 years
	Trinity Methodist Church	3 years
	Lafarge Roofing	3 years
	A Mlondolozzi	3 years
	Astrodor	3 years
	Ubuntu Developments	3 years
	Burning Bush Ministries	5 years
	Chanda C	3 years
	Bitline SA414	3 years
	Department of Public Works	10 years
	Clements G H	3 years
	Peter M	3 years
	Department of Public Works	5 years
	Business Partners	10 years
	E du Toit	5 years
	Z Jonginamba	3 years
	Popular Market CC	3 years
	P J Very	3 years
Transnet Housing	Not applicable	Not applicable
NPA	East London Container Depot CC	5 years
	BP Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd (Lot1)	10 years
	BP Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd (Lot4)	5 years
	Border Power Boat Club	Monthly
	Buffalo River Yacht Club	Monthly
	Caltex Oil (S.A.) Pty Ltd	10 years
	East London Shipyard (Pty) Ltd	3 years
	Elgin Brown & Hamer (Pty) Ltd	15 years
	Department of Public Works (SAS Port Rex Naval Base)	3 years

	Department of Public Works (Boathouse and Jetty)	3 years
	Department of Public Works (SAPS Waterwing)	5 years
	East London Boating Association	5 years
	Buffalo City Municipality	3 years
	Mobile Telephone Networks (Pty) Ltd	5 years
	South African Revenue Service	2 years
	River Park Trust	3 years
	The Reclamation Group (Pty) Ltd	5 years
	East London Ski Boat Club	2 years
	Greystones Cargo Systems (Pty) Ltd	2 years
	East London Yacht Club	Monthly
	Engen Petroleum Limited	5 years
	The National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa	5 years
	South African Stevedores Limited	2 years
	Total South Africa (Pty) Ltd	5 years
	Transhold Properties (Pty) Ltd	50 years
	Mrs A N Ngewu	Monthly
	Cell C (Pty) Ltd	10 years
	South African Port Operations (Container Terminal)	Internal leaseholder
	South African Port Operations (Grain Elevator Terminal)	Internal leaseholder
	South African Port Operations (Car Terminal)	Internal leaseholder
	Freightdynamics	Internal leaseholder
	Marine Services	Internal leaseholder
	Dredging Services	Internal leaseholder
	Spoornet	Internal leaseholder
Spoornet	Dr H H Fritsche	Monthly
	East London Station Caterers	Monthly

	Technology Services International	Monthly
	Ritima Eighteen CC	Monthly
	RJN Projects (Mr R Nel)	Monthly
	Eberhardt — Martin CC	Monthly
	RJN Projects (Mr R Nel)	3 years
	City Glass Recycles	3 years
	Forklift & Fleet Maintenance Trust	Monthly
	Meyers Delta	Monthly
	Dispatch Media (Pty) Ltd	Monthly
	Monti Feeds CC	Monthly
	DCP Building (Pty) Ltd	3 years
	The Courier & Freight Group	3 years

- (c) Plans to sell or lease land currently owned by Business Units of Transnet are as follows:

Propnet

- (a) and (b)

Yes, subject to the lifting of the moratorium on the sale and long term lease of all immovable property issued by the Minister of Public Enterprises in December 2004.

Transnet Housing

- (a) No, Transnet Housing intends to transfer all vacant land to Propnet for disposal.
(b) Not applicable.

National Ports Authority of South Africa

- (a) No, NPA has no plans to sell any of the land in the Port of East London.
(b) Not applicable.

Spoornet

Yes, subject to the lifting of the moratorium on the sale and long term lease of all immovable property issued by the Minister of

Public Enterprises in December 2004.

- (a) A proposal has been received from the Buffalo City Municipality for the long term lease of certain land and buildings in Cambridge.
- (b) The municipality intends to use the land as a waste transfer station.

Number of sentenced inmates of school-going age

393. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) (a) How many sentenced inmates in correctional facilities were of school-going age, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, as defined in the South African Schools Act, Act 84 of 1996, and (b) in which correctional facilities were they being held;
- (2) whether all such inmates attend and have access to educational programmes; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, why not;
- (3) whether this constitutes an infringement of section 3 of the Schools Act and section 19 of the Correctional Services Act, Act 111 of 1998; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what steps are being taken to rectify this situation? N577E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

- (1) (a) It is difficult to quantify the actual number of inmates who are of school going age in correctional centres. This is because of various reasons that are beyond the controls of the department. When sentenced, on admission to correctional centres from the courts,

inmates supply false information to correctional officials. They supply wrong dates of birth and incorrect names and surnames. By supplying wrong dates of birth or wrong names and surnames, inmates avoid further charges being laid against them or to receive some privileges such as smoking if they are older than 18 years of age. Unfortunately these inmates do not come to the correctional centres with positive identification documents with them. This is receiving attention through the Integrated Justice System.

The number of these children also fluctuates daily because of their periodical release after completing their prison terms.

- (b) These youths are found in all youth centres nationally and also in sections in management areas where there are no youth centres.

- (2) Educational programmes are made available to all sentenced offenders, and the youth included. The Department of Correctional Services (DCS) believes that every offender has the right to basic education as prescribed by the Constitution. Educational programmes in DCS are provided to offenders according to their specific needs.

The education programmes which are offered are presented in line with directives which apply in the external environment and the National Education Policy Guidelines. These services are provided in co-operation with external partners and role-players, which include government institutions, non-government institutions as well as individuals who avail themselves. Qualified educators are employed by the department for the provision of education programmes and is provided

free of charge. Formal Education programmes include the following: Literacy Tuition — to provide opportunities to learn to read and write. Mainstream Tuition — to provide opportunities to offenders within the Further Education and Training band, that includes Grades 10-12 and N1-3. Correspondence studies these are mainly tertiary courses which are offered by tertiary institutions and only administrative assistance is provided to this category of learners.

Section 3 of the South African Schools Act of 1996 does not address the plight of children who are in conflict with the law but those in an open society. Although the department strongly believes that children do not belong in jails, there are children ranging from 14 years to 15 years old that are incarcerated in our correctional centres. In transforming prisons into correctional centre the department places rehabilitation at the centre of corrections. We believe that the development of the offender holistically will correct the offending behaviour.

Education is one of the development programmes that is used in the rehabilitation of offenders. The Correctional Services Act, Act 111 of 1998 provides the department with a legal basis for carrying out its mandate. In particular Section 19 of the Act that was promulgated in July 2004 will facilitate the process of compelling inmates to take part in the educational programmes during their rehabilitation in correctional centres.

It is our firm belief that with the successful implementation of the White Paper on Corrections an inmate leaving any correctional centre will be a useful citizen who has acquired skills and will be a productive citizen on reintegration to society.

Faktore wat uitwerking op lae BBP-groeikoers het

620. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies:

- (1) Of faktore soos onwettige stakings, swak werketiek, lae produktiwiteit, afwesigheid van die werk en die oneffektiewe lewering van dienste 'n rol speel in die lae ekonomiese groeikoers in die BBP; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;
- (2) watter wetlike bepalings, reëls, regulasies en maatstawwe daar op al drie vlakke van regering is wat 'n uitwerking op die sakesektor het, met spesifieke verwysing na mikro-, klein, medium en groot ondernemings? N813A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Factors influencing low growth in GDP

620. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether factors such as illegal strikes, poor work ethic, low productivity, absence from work and the ineffective delivery of services play a role in the low economic growth rate in the GDP; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) what legal provisions, rules, regulations and standards are there at all three spheres of government that have an impact on the business sector, with specific reference to micro, small, medium and large enterprises? N813E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The hon member's questions are of a very general and theoretical nature, and it cannot be expected of me to act as your economics or law professor on the matter. However, in this instance, I will take the opportunity and play that role for the purpose of this question.

(1) It is commonly known from economic theory and business practice that all the factors mentioned above (strikes, poor work ethic, etc) impact negatively on economic growth. That explains why, for example, the government has partnered with business and labour to foster good labour relations and thus minimise the deleterious effects of industrial unrest. Since 1994, and partly due to these and other improvements, the South African economy has grown strongly, and has accelerated by 4% and 4,5% in recent times. We are rightly confident of continued positive growth into the future!

(2) Your question requires a lengthy dissertation assessing all legislation effecting businesses. Alternatively I can refer the member to a number of studies taken by researchers on this topic. I will only answer your question partially by dealing with tax administration, by pointing out that we have taken steps to lower the burden of corporate taxes on all businesses by eliminating RSC levies, adopting a graduated rate structure and an accelerated depreciation for all assets, and for smaller businesses, reducing the burden of VAT payments and allowing for Skills Development Levy exemptions.

Sale of certain erf in Summerstrand

623. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether (a) Erf 1432 and (b) Erf 241 in Summerstrand (details furnished) have been sold; if so, in respect of each property,

(i) what is the name of the purchaser,

(ii) (aa) when and

(bb) by what means was the sale concluded and

(iii) what was the purchase price;

(2) whether each property was valued by

an independent valuator; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was each valuation done and (b) what was each valuation;

(3) whether either of these properties was purchased by a legal entity other than an individual; if so, (a) what is the nature of such entity and (b) what are the names of the shareholders, members or trustees in each case? N817E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(a) (i) Mr A Ben-Mazwi.

(ii) (aa) 30 April 2004.

(bb) By means of sale agreement, public tender method was used to solicit bids for sale of property.

(iii) R852 000.

(b) (i) Ms N Mlonzi.

(ii) (aa) 30 April 2004.

(bb) By means of sale agreement, public tender method was used to solicit bids for sale of property.

(iii) R1 200 000.

(2) Yes.

(a) They were both valued on 22 January 2004.

(b) In respect of Erf 1432 the valuation was R880 000 and in respect of Erf 241 the valuation was R1 000 000.

(3) No, the properties were both purchased by individuals.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Reorganisation of lines of authority governing NPA

152. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the Deputy President:

- (1) Whether, with reference to remarks made by the President that the National Prosecuting Authority would be overseen by a commissioner, the establishment of this commissioner is part of a broader plan to introduce legislation to reorganise the current lines of authority governing the NPA; if not, what will be the commissioner's mandate in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether the NPA will remain accountable first to Parliament rather than the proposed commissioner; if not, (a) to whom will the NPA be accountable and (b) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision;
- (3) whether the Government intends disbanding the Scorpions Special Investigating Unit; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (4) whether the unit will continue to function independently under the NPA; if not, under whose authority will it fall?

N243E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

During the interview with the SABC on 13 February, the President did not imply that the National Prosecuting Authority is going to be overseen by a Commissioner but rather spoke to matters related to the Directorate of Special Operations which is only one component of the National Prosecuting Authority.

The President stated that the Ministerial

Coordinating Committee established in terms of section 31 of the National Prosecuting Act had been meeting to consider matters related to coordination between the Directorate of Special Operations, the SA Police Service and the intelligence structures.

Amongst others, it had been agreed that part of the mechanism that should help improve effectiveness is to establish a commission that should examine the lessons the country has learnt in terms of having a crime combating agency that is parallel to the SAPS but is located within the National Prosecuting Authority.

It is envisaged that once the investigation is completed, the Commissioner will submit a report with recommendations on the way forward.

The other questions can only be appropriately answered once the report and recommendations of the Commissioner have been considered by the Government.

Redistribution of agricultural land

466. Dr E A SCHOEMAN (ANC) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) In view of the Government's target of 30% of agricultural land to be redistributed by 2015, how many farmers will be settled on this land;
- (2) whether there is a process of identifying and evaluating individuals who qualify for such land; if not, why not; if so, what are or will be the criteria for such evaluation process;
- (3) (a) how many prospective farmers are presently receiving training, (b) where are they being trained, (c) how will this training be accelerated and (d) what are the financial implications for the Government in this regard?

N646E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) The White Paper on South African Land Policy clearly stipulates the principles on which the government's land reform policy is based (p 12, Box 2.3). Relevant to the question by the hon Dr Schoeman, is the "needs-based" principle. It is clear then that the land reform policy allows self-selection by beneficiaries. It is not government that selects farmers to be settled in terms of the land redistribution programme. This principle is further elaborated on in the Government's Approach to Land Redistribution (p 37, section 4.4) which states that the redistribution mechanism "depends largely upon voluntary transactions between willing-buyers and willing-sellers, which should result in dispersed land acquisition and settlement, as against black settlement in designated areas".

The 30% of white-owned agricultural land to be redistributed by 2015 should be seen in the above explained policy context. Furthermore, the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development document clearly stipulates the basic principles, key features and criteria to be met by beneficiaries (pp 6-10).

- (2) and (3) Fall away.

**Government's land reform projects/
units completed**

467. Dr E A SCHOEMAN (ANC) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) In view of the implementation of the Government's land reform policy, how many (a) land resettlement projects or units have been completed, (b)(i) beneficiaries and (ii) hectares are involved in these projects and (c) projects or units can be deemed as having been (i) successful,

(ii) unsuccessful and (iii) doubtful;

- (2) whether she or her department envisages an exit strategy for those who failed; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether she or her department has considered leasehold as a viable alternative to freehold; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N647E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) The hon MP Dr Schoeman, is respectfully requested to clarify his question. It is not clear which projects he is referring to as "land settlement project or units". Land reform projects take different forms and character depending on the various needs expressed and the products and services available to address those needs.

- (2) and (3) Fall away.

**Deputy President issued with
government credit card**

468. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Deputy President:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred?

N649E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

Yes.

- (a) R100 000.
- (b) R807,13.
- (c) The expenditure was incurred on official photos and an official album for the SA/Nigeria Binational Commission.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

National/international flights undertaken by presidential jet: passenger lists

20. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether full passenger lists were compiled in respect of all (a) national and (b) international flights undertaken by the presidential jet during the period 1 July 2003 to 1 January 2005; if not, (i) why not in respect of each specified flight and (ii) what

were the relevant details in respect of each of the flights where passenger lists were compiled; if so, what are the relevant details in respect of each specified flight;

- (2) (a) what was the (i) departure and arrival point, (ii) date of departure and (iii) purpose of each flight undertaken during the above period and (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) position of each person who may authorise flights on the presidential jet?

N46E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
1	EXT	9 Jul 03	FAWK	FQMA	9 Jul 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr White; Mr Sibanyoni; 3xPPU; Docto; Min Dlamini-Zuma; D/Min Pahad; Prof Nkuhlu; Mr Kumalo; Ms Mayinje.	The Cabinet Memorandum 2/94 empowers the CSANDF to delegate this authority to the Officer Commanding Air Force Command Post
		9 Jul 03	FQMA	FAWK	9 Jul 03	Ferry	
2	EXT	12 Jul 03	FAWK	FQMA	12 Jul 03	Ferry	
		12 Jul 03	FQMA	EGLL	13 Jul -3	President Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr White; Mr Sibanyoni; Prof Nkuhlu; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
		14 Jul 03	EGLL	FAWK	15 Jul 03	Same as above	
3	INT	27 Jul 03	FAWK	FACT	27 Jul 03	President Mbeki; Ms Mogano; 2 x Security; Medic	same as above
		27 Jul 03	FACT	FAWK	27 Jul 03	President Mbeki; Min Manuel; Ms Mogano; Insp Lesebi; Capt Zuma; Sgt Gwangwa	
4	EXT	31 Aug 03	FAWK	WMKK	1 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Khumalo; Mr Mafolo; Mr White; Ms Mayinje; 2 x PPU; Doctor; D/Min Pahad; Ms Mogano	same as above
		3 Sep 03	WMKK	FAWK	4 Sep 03	Same as above	
5	INT	6 Sep 03	FAWK	FADN	6 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Min Pahad; Mr Mafolo; Allan Pillay; Sgt Gwangwa; Sup Ngoxobo; Insp Godelati; Rev Chikane; Ms Mogano; Insp Monthata; Sgt Mophomolo	same as above
		6 Sep 03	FADN	FAWK	6 Sep 03	Same as above	
6	INT	7 Sep 03	FAWK	FAPB	7 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr Hlabane; Mr Maphomolo; Mr Leseba; Mr Kondilati; Sgt Gwangwa; Mr Ngobo	same as above
		7 Sep 03	FAPB	FAWK	7 Sep 03	Same as above	
7	INT	8 Sep 03	FAWK	FADN	8 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Mr Hlabane; Ms Mogano; Capt Mokwena; S/Sgt Timmerman; Insp Kondilati	same as above
		8 Sep 03	FADN	FACT	8 Sep 03	Same as above	
		8 Sep 03	FACT	FAWK	8 Sep 03	Ferry	

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
8	INT	11 Sep 03 11 Sep 03	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	11 Sep 03 11 Sep 03	Ferry President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Mafolo; Mr Pillay; 2 x Security; Medic	
9	EXT	12 Sep 03 12 Sep 03	FAWK HRYR	HRYR FAWK	12 Sep 03 12 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Mr Hlabane; Prem Ramatlhodi; D/Min Pahad; D/Min Mangena; Mr Siaamon; Amb Modisi; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Supt Ngxabani; Dr Schoub; Insp Leseba Same as above	same as above
10	EXT	15 Sep 03 16 Sep 03	FAWK HTDA	HTDA FAWK	15 Sep 03 16 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Mr Mogano; Mr Chiyanda; Mr Bopape; Capt Schoub; Mr Hlabane; Mr Nxumalo; Mr Thekiso Same as above	same as above
11	INT	16 Sep 03 16 Sep 03	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	16 Sep 03 16 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Ms Mogano; 2 x Security; Medic Same as above	same as above
12	INT	19 Sep 03 19 Sep 03 19 Sep 03	FAWK FACT FAPE	FACT FAPE FAWK	19 Sep 03 19 Sep 03 19 Sep 03	Ferry President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Pillay; Mr White; 2 x Security; Medic Ferry	same as above
13	EXT	22 Sep 03 22 Sep 03 22 Sep 03 24 Sep 03 25 Sep 03 25 Sep 03	FAWK GCLP KJFK KCEF KJFK GCLP	GCLP KJFK KCEK KJFK GCLP FAWK	22 Sep 03 22 Sep 03 22 Sep 03 24 Sep 03 25 Sep 03 25 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Ms Angel; Ms Mogano; Mr Mkuhlu; Mr Maphumulo; Mr Mafolo; Mr Sibanyoni, Dr Odendaal; Adv Gumbi; Mr Shiburi Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above	same as above
14	EXT	27 Sep 03 28 Sep 03 29 Sep 03 30 Sep 03	FAWK WSSS RJTT WSSS	WSSS RJTT WSSS FAWK	28 Sep 03 28 Sep 03 29 Sep 03 30 Sep 03	President Mbeki; Dr Schoub; Mr Pillay; Mr Mothapo; Mr White; Mr Mafelo; Mr Zuma; Mr Khumalo Same as above Same as above Same as above	same as above
15	INT	9 Oct 03 9 Oct 03	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	9 Oct 03 9 Oct 03	President Mbeki; Mr Khumalo; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Sgt Gwangwa; Mr Ngcobo; Mr Leseba President Mbeki; Mr Khumalo; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Sgt Gwangwa; Mr Ngcobo; Mr Lesaba	same as above same as above
16	EXT	14 Oct 03 15 Oct 03 16 Oct 03 17 Oct 03 18 Oct 03	FAWK FAJS VIDP VOHY VABB	FAJS VIDP VOHY VABB FAWK	14 Oct 03 15 Oct 03 16 Oct 03 17 Oct 03 19 Oct 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Min Didiza; Min Lekota; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Mafolo; Mr Pillay; Ms Mayinje; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Medic Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above	same as above
17	EXT	26 Oct 03 29 Oct 03	FAWK SBGR	SBGR FAWK	26 Oct 03 30 Oct 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Myakayaka-Mazini; Mr Sibanyoni; Dr Schoub; Mr Dithakanyane; Mr Mosibi Same as above	same as above
18	EXT	3 Nov 03 5 Nov 03 6 Nov 03 6 Nov 03	GCLP CYOW CYYZ GCLP	CYOW CYYZ GCLP FAWK	3 Nov 03 5 Nov 03 6 Nov 03 6 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Min dlamini-Zuma; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Ms Mayinje; Mr White; 2 x Security; Doctor; Min Pahad Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above	same as above

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
19	INT	9 Nov 03 9 Nov 03	FAWK FADN	FADN FAWK	9 Nov 03 9 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Supt Zuma; Insp Engelbrecht; Insp Malebane; S/Sgt Timmerman; Ms Nganyama; Supt Thekiso; Insp Kgodane; Insp Kutumela Same as above	same as above
20	INT	10 Nov 03 11 Nov 03	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	11 Nov 03 11 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Capt Lentswe; Sgt Njana; Ms Mogano; Sgt Nxumalo Ferry	same as above
21	INT	16 Nov 03	FAWK	FACT	16 Nov 03	1 x PPU; L/Cpl Gordon	Same as above
22	EXT	17 Nov 03 19 Nov 03	FACT LFPO	LFPO FAGG	17 Nov 03 20 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Pillay; Ms Mayinje; Mr White; Doctor Nohlovu; Supt Ngcobo; Mrs v/d Merwe; Mr Nxumalo Same as above	same as above
23	INT	20 Nov 03	FAGG	FAWK	20 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Pillay; Ms Mayinje; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Doctor; Amb Modise; Ms v/d Merwe; Min Dlamini-Zuma	same as above
24	INT	21 Nov 03 21 Nov 03	FAWK FAGG	FAGG FAWK	21 Nov 03 22 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Ms Mogano; Adv Gumbi; Amb Modise; Ms Mayinje; Mrs Modise; Sgt Ntjana; Mr Thlabane; Mrs Mbeki; Capt v/d Waltsleben; Cpl Gwangwa Same as above	same as above
25	INT	23 Nov 03 23 Nov 03	FAWK FAGG	FAGG FAWK	23 Nov 03 23 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Ms Mogano; Amb Modise; Sgt Ntjana; Mrs Modise; Adv Gumbi; Mr Thlabane, Mrs Mbeki; Capt v/d Waltsleben; Cpl Gwangwa; Ms Mayinje Same as above	same as above
26	INT	24 Nov 03 24 Nov 03	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	24 Nov 03 25 Nov 03	President Mbeki; Ms Mogano; Mr v/d Walt Sabbert; Mr Timmerman; Rev Chikane; Mr Msibi; Mr Sibanyoni Ferry	same as above
27	INT	26 Nov 03 26 Nov 03	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	26 Nov 03 26 Nov 03	Ferry President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Timmerman; Mr v/d Waltsleben; Mr Mosibi; Mr Pillay	same as above
28	EXT	4 Dec 03 4 Dec 03 8 Dec 03	FAWK DNMM DNAA	DNMM DNAA FAWK	4 Dec 03 4 Dec 03 9 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Phalatse; Prof Nkuhlu; Mr Khumalo; Ms Mogano; Mr Sibanyoni; Ms Mayinje; Dr Ndhlovu; Mr Madhumulo; Ms Lentswe; Mrs Dlamini-Zuma Same as above Same as above	same as above
29	EXT	18 Dec 03 18 Dec 03	FAWK FVHA	FVHA FAWK	18 Dec 03 18 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Rev Chikane; Amb Modise; Ms Mogano; Mr Hlabane; Dr Mabua; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Mr Makoti; Mr Sikosana; Mr Pule Same as above	same as above
30	EXT	20 Dec 03 20 Dec 03	FAWK FMCH	FMCH FAWK	20 Dec 03 21 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr Hlabane; Miss Mabua; Mr Mbongwa; Mr Thekiso Same as above	same as above
31	INT	21 Dec 03	FAWK	FACT	21 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Nkambule; Mr Mabasa; Mr Human; Ms Mahlabane; Ms Mampye; Ms Sibanyoni; Capt Mokoena; Insp	same as above

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		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
		21 Dec 03	FACT	FAWK	21 Dec 03	Kutumela; Sgt Gwangwa; P/Min Pahad Ferry	
32	INT	26 Dec 03	FAWK	FAYP	26 Dec 03	Ferry	
		26 Dec 03	FAYP	FAWK	26 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Ms Sibanyoni; Mr Mabasa; Ms Human; Mrs Mbeki; Capt Mokoema; Insp Kutumria; Mr Ngwanga	same as above
33	EXT	27 Dec 03	FAWK	SBBE	28 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Mafolo; Mr Pillay; Ms Mayinje; Dr Ndlovu; Mr Sibanyoni; Mr Thekiso, Mr Mothapo	
		28 Dec 03	SBBE	MYNN	28 Dec 03	Same as above	same as above
		1 Jan 04	MYNN	MTPP	1 Jan 04	Same as above	
		1 Jan 04	MTPP	MDSD	1 Jan 04	Same as above	
		2 Jan 04	MDSD	MTPP	2 Jan 04	Same as above	
		3 Jan 04	MTPP	SBBE	3 Jan 04	Same as above	
		3 Jan 04	SBBE	FAWK	3 Jan 04	Same as above	
34	EXT	13 Jan 04	FAWK	FZAA	13 Jan 04	President Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Mrs Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Khumalo; Min Mathlala-Roudledge; Rev Chikane; Mr Mokoena; Mr Mogamotsi; Min Mufamadi; Ms Mayinje; Mr Sibanyoni; Dr Ndlovu; M Phalatse; Mr Hugo; Min Erwin	same as above
		14 Jan 04	FZAA	FAWK	15 Jan 04	Same as above	
35	INT	31 Jan 04	FAWK	FADN	31 Jan 04	Ferry	
		31 Jan 04	FADN	FAWK	31 Jan 04	President Mbeki; Min Didiza; Min Nqakula; Min Pahad; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Mafolo; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
36	INT	3 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	3 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Mr Pillay; D/Min Pahad; Capt v/d Walt; Insp Kuluago; Sgt Njana	same as above
		3 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	3 Feb 04	Ferry	
37	INT	4 Feb 04	FAWK	FADN	4 Feb 04	Ferry	
		4 Feb 04	FADN	FACT	4 Feb 04	D/President Zuma + 7	same as above
		4 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	4 Feb 04	Ferry	
38	EXT	12 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	12 Feb 04	Ferry	
		13 Feb 04	FACT	HRYP	13 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Mr Hlabane; Mr Mafolo; Mrs Mbeki; Ms Phalatse; Ms Mogano; Ms Mayinje; 2 x Security; Doctor	same as above
		14 Feb 04	HRYP	FAWK	14 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Prof Nkuhlu; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr White; 2 x PP; Doctor	
39	INT	17 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	17 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; 2 x Security; Medic	same as above
		17 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	17 Feb 04	Ferry	
40	INT	21 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	21 Feb 04	Ferry	
		21 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	21 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
41	INT	23 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	23 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Pillay; 2 x PP; Medic	same as above
		23 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	23 Feb 04	Ferry	

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		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
42	EXT	25 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	25 Feb 04	Ferry	same as above
		26 Feb 04	FACT	HLGD	26 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Ms Phalatse; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr Hlabane; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		26 Feb 04	HLGD	DTTJ	26 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Prof Nkuhlu; Ms Phalatse; Adv Gumbi; Mr Hlabane; Mr Pillay; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		28 Feb 04	DTTJ	HLGD	28 Feb 04	Same as above	
		28 Feb 04	HLGD	FAWK	29 Feb 04	Same as above	
43	INT	2 Mar 04	FAWK	FABL	2 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Nganyama; Mr Tokwe; Mr Thekiso; Mr Maphumolo; Mr Mathabatha; Mr Pinyana	same as above
		2 Mar 04	FABL	FAWK	2 Mar 04	Same as above	
44	INT	7 Mar 04	FAWK	FAKN	7 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mahlangu; Supt Thekiso; Sgt Lescha; Maj Setebe	same as above
		7 Mar 04	FAKN	FAWK	7 Mar 04	Same as above	
45	EXT	10 Mar 04	FAWK	FEFF	10 Mar 04	D/Min Pahad; Mr Ntsaluba; D/Min Mphalwa; Mr Masetha	same as above
		10 Mar 04	FEFF	FAWK	10 Mar 04	Same as above	
46	INT	12 Mar 04	FAWK	FACT	12 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyame; Ms Mahlangu; Ms Mogano; Maj Setebe; Mr Masebe; Min Manual; Capt Mokoena; Sgt Musibi	same as above
		14 Mar 04	FACT	FAWK	14 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyame; Ms Mahlangu; Ms Mogano; Ms Mbeki; Mr Masebe; Mr Msibi; Mr Mokoena; Mr Sithebe	
47	EXT	16 Mar 04	FAWK	FXMM	16 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Phalatse; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Min Kasrils; Mr Mokoena; Mr Sithebe; Mr Nqco; Mr Hlabane	same as above
		16 Mar 04	FXMM	FAWK	16 Mar 04	Same as above	
48	INT	17 Mar 04	FAWK	FADN	17 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Pillay; Supt Thekiso; Insp Manthafa; Insp Ngcobo; Mr Khumalo; Mr Sibanyoni	same as above
		17 Mar 04	FADN	FAWK	17 Mar 04	Ferry	
49	INT	20 Mar 04	FAWK	FADN	20 Mar 04	Ferry	same as above
		20 Mar 04	FADN	FAWK	20 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Khumalo; Mr Ngonyama; Mr Pillay; Ms Mahlangu; 8 x PPU; Medic; Mr Sibanyoni; Mr Little	
50	INT	26 Mar 04	FAWK	FADN	26 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr Thekiso; Ms Sikhosana; Medic Tierman	same as above
		26 Mar 04	FADN	FAWK	26 Mar 04	Same as above	
51	INT	27 Mar 04	FAWK	FAPP	27 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Tshabalala; Mr Masebe; Mr Sibanyoni; Ms Mogano; 4 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		27 Mar 04	FAPP	FAWK	27 Mar 04	Ferry	
52	INT	30 Mar 04	FAWK	FAKM	30 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Tokwe; Mr Khumalo; Mr Thekiso; Mr Ngobo; Mr Ntsana	same as above
		30 Mar 04	FAKM	FAWK	30 Mar 04	Same as above	
53	INT	31 Mar 04	FAWK	FACT	31 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mg Gigaba; Mr Masebe; Ms Mahlangu; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		31 Mar 04	FACT	FAWK	31 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Timmerman; Capt Shiburi; Insp Ngcobo; Mr Gigaba; Mr Melsebe	

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		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
		21 Dec 03	FACT	FAWK	21 Dec 03	Kutumela; Sgt Gwangwa; P/Min Pahad Ferry	
		26 Dec 03	FAWK	FAYP	26 Dec 03	Ferry	
32	INT	26 Dec 03	FAYP	FAWK	26 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Ms Sibanyoni; Mr Mabasa; Ms Human; Mrs Mbeki; Capt Mokoema; Insp Kutumria; Mr Ngwanga	same as above
		27 Dec 03	FAWK	SBBE	28 Dec 03	President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Mafolo; Mr Pillay; Ms Mayinje; Dr Ndlovu; Mr Sibanyoni; Mr Thekiso, Mr Mothapo	
33	EXT	28 Dec 03	SBBE	MYNN	28 Dec 03	Same as above	same as above
		1 Jan 04	MYNN	MTPP	1 Jan 04	Same as above	
		1 Jan 04	MTPP	MDSD	1 Jan 04	Same as above	
		2 Jan 04	MDSD	MTPP	2 Jan 04	Same as above	
		3 Jan 04	MTPP	SBBE	3 Jan 04	Same as above	
		3 Jan 04	SBBE	FAWK	3 Jan 04	Same as above	
		13 Jan 04	FAWK	FZAA	13 Jan 04	President Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Mrs Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Khumalo; Min Mathlala-Roudledge; Rev Chikane; Mr Mokoena; Mr Mogamotsi; Min Mufamadi; Ms Mayinje; Mr Sibanyoni; Dr Ndlovu; M Phalatse; Mr Hugo; Min Erwin	same as above
		14 Jan 04	FZAA	FAWK	15 Jan 04	Same as above	
		31 Jan 04	FAWK	FADN	31 Jan 04	Ferry	
35	INT	31 Jan 04	FADN	FAWK	31 Jan 04	President Mbeki; Min Didiza; Min Nqakula; Min Pahad; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Mafolo; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		3 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	3 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Mr Pillay; D/Min Pahad; Capt v/d Walt; Insp Kuluago; Sgt Njana	same as above
		3 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	3 Feb 04	Ferry	
		4 Feb 04	FAWK	FADN	4 Feb 04	Ferry	
37	INT	4 Feb 04	FADN	FACT	4 Feb 04	D/President Zuma + 7	same as above
		4 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	4 Feb 04	Ferry	
		12 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	12 Feb 04	Ferry	
		13 Feb 04	FACT	HRYR	13 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Mr Hlabane; Mr Mafolo; Mrs Mbeki; Ms Phalatse; Ms Mogano; Ms Mayinje; 2 x Security; Doctor	same as above
38	EXT	14 Feb 04	HRYR	FAWK	14 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Prof Nkuhlu; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr White; 2 x PP; Doctor	
		17 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	17 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; 2 x Security; Medic	same as above
		17 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	17 Feb 04	Ferry	
		21 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	21 Feb 04	Ferry	
40	INT	21 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	21 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		23 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	23 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Mr Pillay; 2 x PP; Medic	same as above
41	INT	23 Feb 04	FACT	FAWK	23 Feb 04	Ferry	

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		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
42	EXT	25 Feb 04	FAWK	FACT	25 Feb 04	Ferry	same as above
		26 Feb 04	FACT	HLGD	26 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Ms Phalatse; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr Hlabane; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		26 Feb 04	HLGD	DTTJ	26 Feb 04	President Mbeki; Prof Nkuhlu; Ms Phalatse; Adv Gumbi; Mr Hlabane; Mr Pillay; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		28 Feb 04	DTTJ	HLGD	28 Feb 04	Same as above	
		28 Feb 04	HLGD	FAWK	29 Feb 04	Same as above	
43	INT	2 Mar 04	FAWK	FABL	2 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Nganyama; Mr Tokwe; Mr Thekiso; Mr Maphumolo; Mr Mathabatha; Mr Pinyana	same as above
		2 Mar 04	FABL	FAWK	2 Mar 04	Same as above	
44	INT	7 Mar 04	FAWK	FAKN	7 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mahlangu; Supt Thekiso; Sgt Lesebe; Maj Setebe	same as above
		7 Mar 04	FAKN	FAWK	7 Mar 04	Same as above	
45	EXT	10 Mar 04	FAWK	FEFF	10 Mar 04	D/Min Pahad; Mr Ntsaluba; D/Min Mphalwa; Mr Masetha	same as above
		10 Mar 04	FEFF	FAWK	10 Mar 04	Same as above	
46	INT	12 Mar 04	FAWK	FACT	12 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyame; Ms Mahlangu; Ms Mogano; Maj Setebe; Mr Masebe; Min Manual; Capt Mokoena; Sgt Musibi	same as above
		14 Mar 04	FACT	FAWK	14 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyame; Ms Mahlangu; Ms Mogano; Ms Mbeki; Mr Masebe; Mr Msibi; Mr Mokoena; Mr Sithebe	
47	EXT	16 Mar 04	FAWK	FXMM	16 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Phalatse; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Min Kasrils; Mr Mokoena; Mr Sithebe; Mr Nqoboo; Mr Hlabane	same as above
		16 Mar 04	FXMM	FAWK	16 Mar 04	Same as above	
48	INT	17 Mar 04	FAWK	FADN	17 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Pillay; Supt Thekiso; Insp Manthafa; Insp Ngcobo; Mr Khumalo; Mr Sibanyoni	same as above
		17 Mar 04	FADN	FAWK	17 Mar 04	Ferry	
49	INT	20 Mar 04	FAWK	FADN	20 Mar 04	Ferry	same as above
		20 Mar 04	FADN	FAWK	20 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Khumalo; Mr Ngonyama; Mr Pillay; Ms Mahlangu; 8 x PPU; Medic; Mr Sibanyoni; Mr Little	
50	INT	26 Mar 04	FAWK	FADN	26 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr Thekiso; Ms Sikhosana; Medic Tierman	same as above
		26 Mar 04	FADN	FAWK	26 Mar 04	Same as above	
51	INT	27 Mar 04	FAWK	FAPP	27 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Tshabalala; Mr Masebe; Mr Sibanyoni; Ms Mogano; 4 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		27 Mar 04	FAPP	FAWK	27 Mar 04	Ferry	
52	INT	30 Mar 04	FAWK	FAKM	30 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Tokwe; Mr Khumalo; Mr Thekiso; Mr Ngobo; Mr Ntsana	same as above
		30 Mar 04	FAKM	FAWK	30 Mar 04	Same as above	
53	INT	31 Mar 04	FAWK	FACT	31 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Mg Gigaba; Mr Masebe; Ms Mahlangu; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		31 Mar 04	FACT	FAWK	31 Mar 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Timmerman; Capt Shiburi; Insp Ngcobo; Mr Gigaba; Mr Melsebe	

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		<i>Departure date (2)(a)(ii)</i>	<i>Departure location (2)(a)(i)</i>	<i>Arrival location (2)(a)(i)</i>	<i>Arrival date</i>	<i>Passenger list for each flight leg</i>	
54	INT	1 Apr 04 2 Apr 04 2 Apr 04	FAWK FAEL FAPE	FAEL FAPE FAWK	1 Apr 04 2 Apr 04 2 Apr 04	President Mbeki; Mr Ngonyama; Ms Mahlangu; Mr Khumalo; Mr Pillay; 2 x PPU; Medic Same as above None	same as above
55	INT	1 May 04 1 May 04	FAWK FAKM	FAKM FAWK	1 May 04 1 May 04	President Mbeki; Min Dladlana; Mr Khumalo; Mr Pillay; 2 x PPU; Medic Same as above	same as above
56	INT	4 May 04 4 May 04	FAJS FACT	FACT FAJS	4 May 04 4 May 04	President Mbeki; Ms Mongano; 2 x Sec; Doctor + 3 Same as above	same as above
57	INT	1 May 04 10 May 04	FAJS FACT	FACT FAJS	10 May 04 10 May 04	Ferry President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 3 x Sec; Medic	same as above
58	EXT	13 May 04 14 May 04	FAJS LSZH	LSZH FAJS	13 May 04 14 May 04	President Mbeki; Min Pahad; Mr Mafolo; Mr F W de Klerk; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x Sec; Doctor President Mbeki; Min Pahad; AMB Modise; Mr Mafolo; Mr F W de Klerk; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x Sec; Doctor	same as above
59	INT	18 May 04 18 May 04 18 May 04	FAJS FAHS FACT	FAHS FACT FAJS	18 May 04 18 May 04 18 May 04	President Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Ms Mogano; 3 x Sec; Medic Same as above Ferry	same as above
60	INT	22 May 04 22 May 04	FAJS FACT	FACT FAJS	22 May 04 22 May 04	Ferry President Mbeki; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Hlabane; Mr Pillay; 4 x Sec; Medic	same as above
61	EXT	24 May 04 26 May 04	FAJS HBBA	HBBA FACT	24 May 04 26 May 04	Deputy President Zuma; Ms Kanda; Ms Nontokozo; Mr Thobeng; Mr Masola; Mr Ebrahim; Mr Maloke; Mr Molefe Same as above	same as above
62	INT	27 May 04	FACT	FAJS	27 May 04	President Mbeki; Mr Little; Mr Mankayi; Mr Phikelela; 2 x Sec; Medic	same as above
63	EXT	28 May 04 29 May 04 30 May 04 31 May 04	FAJS GVAC MKJP GVAC	GVAC MKJP GVAC FAJS	28 May 04 29 May 04 30 May 04 31 May 04	Ambassador Mamabolo Same as above Ambassador Mamabolo; Mr J Aristide; Mrs Aristide; Ms Aristide; C Aristide; F Gabriel; D Frankland; D Alfred; V Fortune; J Prestaina Same as above	same as above
64	EXT	3 Jun 04 3 Jun 04	FAWK FQMA	FQMA FAWK	3 Jun 04 3 Jun 04	Ferry President Mbeki; Min Mlambo; Ngcuka; Dep Min Pahad; Adv Gumbi; Prof Nkuhulu; T Seokolo; Mr Hlabane; Ms Mogano; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x Sec; Doctor	same as above
65	EXT	5 Jun 04 5 Jun 04	FAWK HTDA	HTDA FAWK	5 Jun 04 5 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Mr Hlabane; T Seokolo; Ms Mogano; 2 x Sec; Doctor Same as above	same as above
66	EXT	8 Jun 04 8 Jun 04 12 Jun 04 5 Jun 04	FAWK GCLP KADW GCLP	GCLP KADW GCLP FAWK	8 Jun 04 8 Jun 04 12 Jun 04 12 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Prof Nkuhulu; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr White; 2 x Sec; Doctor Same as above Same as above Same as above	same as above

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		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
67	INT	14 Jun 04	FAWK	FACT	14 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Min Mufamadi; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay, 2 x Sec; Doctor	same as above
		15 Jun 04	FACT	FAWK	15 Jun 04	Same as above	
68	INT	16 Jun 04	FAWK	FACT	16 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Min Mufamadi; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Pillay; 2 x Sec; Doctor	same as above
		16 Jun 04	FACT	FAWK	16 Jun 04	Ferry	
69	INT	20 Jun 04	FAWK	FACT	20 Jun 04	Ferry	same as above
		20 Jun 04	FACT	FAWK	20 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Min Pahad; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x Sec; Medic	
70	INT	21 Jun 04	FAWK	FACT	21 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Min Didiza; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x Sec; Medic	same as above
		24 Jun 04	FACT	FAWK	24 Jun 04	Same as above	
71	INT	29 Jun 04	FAWK	FACT	29 Jun 04	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x Sec; Medic	same as above
		29 Jun 04	FACT	FAWK	29 Jun 04	Same as above	
72	EXT	5 Jul 04	FAJS	HAAB	5 Jul 04	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x Sec; Doctor	same as above
		8 Jul 04	HAAB	FAJS	8 Jul 04	President Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Sibanyoni; AMB Modise; Mr Lahane; 2 x Sec; Doctor	
73	EXT	19 Jul 04	FAJS	DNAA	19 Jul 04	Min Lekota; Min Irwin; Mr Ratsomo; Mr Molefe; Mr Bagus	same as above
		20 Jul 04	DNAA	FAJS	20 Jul 04	Same as above	
74	EXT	28 Jul 04	FAJS	DGAA	28 Jul 04	President Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Adv Gumbi; Ms Phalatse; Mr White; Ms Mogano; 2 x Sec; Doctor	same as above
		31 Jul 04	DGAA	FAJS	31 Jul 04	Same as above	
75	INT	2 Aug 04	FAJS	FAEL	2 Aug 04	President + 6	same as above
		2 Aug 04	FAEL	FAJS	2 Aug 04	Same as above	
76	EXT	15 Aug 04	FAWK	FIMP	15 Aug 04	President; Adv Gumbi; Mr Sibanyoni; Mr Pillay; Doctor; 2 x PPU; Mrs Mbeki	same as above
		17 Aug 04	FIMP	HTDA	17 Aug 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Min Ahlwa; D/Min Pahad; Adv Gumbi; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		18 Aug 04	HTDA	FADN	19 Aug 04	Same as above	
		19 Aug 04	FADN	FAWK	19 Aug 04	President; Mr Pillay; Adv Gumbi; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
77	INT	21 Aug 04	FAWK	FADN	21 Aug 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Ms Mayinje; Ms Mogano; Doctor; 6 x PPU	same as above
		21 Aug 04	FADN	FAWK	21 Aug 04	Same as above	
78	INT	22 Aug 04	FAWK	FAEL	22 Aug 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Medic; 2 x PPU	same as above
		22 Aug 04	FAEL	FAWK	22 Aug 04	Ferry	
79	INT	25 Aug 04	FAWK	FAEL	25 Aug 04	Mrs Nyangasya + 1	same as above
		25 Aug 04	FAEL	FAKN	25 Aug 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		25 Aug 04	FAKN	FAWK	25 Aug 04	Ferry	
80	INT	29 Aug 04	FAWK	FAKN	29 Aug 04	Ferry	same as above
		29 Aug 04	FAKN	FAWK	29 Aug 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr White; 6 x PPU; Doctor	
81	EXT	30 Aug 04	FAWK	FZAA	30 Aug 04	President Mbeki; Mr Sibanyoni;	same as above
		31 Aug 04	FZAA	FACT	1 Sep 04	Mr Sithebe	
		1 Sep 04	FACT	FAWK	1 Sep 04		

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		<i>Departure date (2)(a)(ii)</i>	<i>Departure location (2)(a)(i)</i>	<i>Arrival location (2)(a)(i)</i>	<i>Arrival date</i>	<i>Passenger list for each flight leg</i>	
82	INT	3 Sep 04	FAWK	FACT	3 Sep 04	Ferry	same as above
		3 Sep 04	FACT	FAPN	3 Sep 04	President; Min Dlamini-Zuma; Rev Chikane; Ms Mogano; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		3 Sep 04	FAPN	FAHS	3 Sep 04	Same as above	
		3 Sep 04	FAHS	FAWK	3 Sep 04	Ferry	
83	INT	5 Sep 04	FAWK	FAHS	5 Sep 04	Ferry	same as above
		5 Sep 04	FAHS	FAWK	5 Sep 04	President Mbeki; Min Mpahlwa; Min Dr Zuma; Min Didiza; Min Pandor; Rev Chikane; 4 x Sec; Medic	
84	EXT	7 Sep 04	FAWK	DFFD	7 Sep 04	President; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor; Rev Chikane; Mr Sibanyoni	same as above
		9 Sep 04	DFFD	FAWK	10 Sep 04	President; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Amb Modise; Ms Mogano; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
85	INT	28 Sep 04	FAWK	FACT	28 Sep 04	President; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; Mr Little; 2 x PPU; Medic	same as above
		29 Sep 04	FACT	FAWK	29 Sep 04	President; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Medic	
86	EXT	7 Oct 04	FAWK	GOOY	7 Oct 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Amb Modise; Ms Mogano; Mr White; Ms Mayinje; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
		9 Oct 04	GOOY	FAWK	9 Oct 04	Same as above	
87	EXT	9 Oct 04	FAWK	HUEN	9 Oct 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Amb Modise; Ms Mogano; Mr White; Ms Mayinje; Mr Fowler; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
		9 Oct 04	HUEN	FAWK	9 Oct 04	Same as above	
88	EXT	12 Oct 04	FAWK	DTTA	12 Oct 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Mr Fowler; Mr Pillay; Mr Mayinje; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
		13 Oct 04	DTTA	LHBP	13 Oct 04	Same as above	
		15 Oct 04	LHBP	FAWK	15 Oct 04	Same as above	
89	EXT	23 Oct 04	FAWK	FABL	23 Oct 04	President; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr Hlabane; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
		23 Oct 04	FABL	FAWK	23 Oct 04	Same as above	
		23 Oct 04	FAWK	FLLS	23 Oct 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr Hlabane; Ms Mayinje; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
		24 Oct 04	FLLS	FAWK	24 Oct 04	Same as above	
90	INT	26 Oct 04	FAWK	FACT	26 Oct 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
		26 Oct 04	FACT	FAWK	26 Oct 04	Ferry	
91	INT	28 Oct 04	FAWL	FACT	28 Oct 04	Ferry	same as above
		28 Oct 04	FACT	FAWK	28 Oct 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor	
92	INT	29 Oct 04	FAWK	FADN	29 Oct 04	D/Pres Zuma; Ms Luthulo; Ms Mahlange; Ms Mugade; 2 x Sec; Medic	same as above
		29 Oct 04	FADN	FAWK	29 Oct 04	Ferry	
93	INT	30 Oct 04	FAWK	FADN	30 Oct 04	President; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor; 6 x Add Pax	same as above
		30 Oct 04	FADN	FAWK	30 Oct 04	Same as above	
94	INT	2 Nov 04	FAWK	FACT	2 Nov 04	President; D.Min Pahad; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor; Mr Pillay	same as above
		2 Nov 04	FACT	FAWK	3 Nov 04	Ferry	

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Departure date (2)(a)(ii)	Departure location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival location (2)(a)(i)	Arrival date	Passenger list for each flight leg	
95	EXT	4 Nov 04 5 Nov 04	FAWK FZAA	FZAA FAWK	4 Nov 04 6 Nov 04	Min Mufamadi; Mr Mathu; Adv Gumbi; C Majola; B L Masetlha; J Mababollo Same as above	same as above
96	INT	8 Nov 04 8 Nov 04	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	8 Nov 04 8 Nov 04	President; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor Ferry	same as above
97	EXT	9 Nov 04 9 Nov 04 9 Nov 04 11 Nov 04	FAWK DIAP DGAA FACT	DIAP DGAA FACT FAWK	9 Nov 04 9 Nov 04 10 Nov 04 11 Nov 04	President; D/Min Pahad; Min Lekota; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Ms Mogano; 9 x PPU; Doctor Same as above Same as above President; Min Lekota; D/Min Pahad; Rev Chikane; Ms Mogano; 8 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
98	EXT	12 Nov 04 12 Nov 04	FAWK EGYPT	EGYPT FAWK	12 Nov 04 12 Nov 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Min Dlamini-Zuma; D/Min Pahad; Mr Hlabane; Ms Mogano; Ms Mayinje; Mr Sibanyoni; 2 x PPU; Doctor Same as above	same as above
99	EXT	15 Nov 04 17 Nov 04 17 Nov 04 18 Nov 04 19 Nov 04	FAWK EBBR LFST EHVB HTDA	EBBR LFST EHVB HTDA FAWK	15 Nov 04 17 Nov 04 17 Nov 04 18 Nov 04 19 Nov 04	President; Mrs Mbeki; Rev Chikane; Adv Gumbi; Mr Morobe; Mr Dipico; Ms Mogano; Ms Mayinje; Mr White; 2 x PPU; Doctor Same as above Same as above Same as above Same as above	same as above
100	EXT	22 Nov 04 23 Nov 04	FAWK DAAG	DAAG FAWK	22 Nov 04 24 Nov 04	President; Adv Gumbi; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; 2 x PPU; Doctor Same as above	same as above
101	INT	25 Nov 04 25 Nov 04	FAWK FAPE	FAPE FAWK	25 Nov 04 25 Nov 04	President; Min Pahad; Mr Mafolo; Ms Mogano; Mr Khumalo; 2 x PPU; Doctor Same as above	same as above
102	EXT	2 Dec 04 2 Dec 04 5 Dec 04 6 Dec 04	FAWK DIAP ACCRA DIAP	DIAP ACCRA DIAP FAWK	2 Dec 04 2 Dec 04 5 Dec 04 7 Dec 04	President; Min Lekota; D/Min Pahad; Amb Modise; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Mr Sokupa; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; B/Gen Nel; Comm Tshabalala; 2 x PPU; Doctor Ferry Ferry President; Min Lekota; D/Min Pahad; Amb Modise; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Mr Sokupa; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; B/Gen Nel; Comm Tshabalala; 2 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
103	INT	10 Dec 04 10 Dec 04	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	10 Dec 04 10 Dec 04	President; Min Pahad; Ms Mogano; Mr Hlabane; 2 x PPU; Doctor Same as above	same as above
104	INT	29 Dec 04 29 Dec 04	FAWK FACT	FACT FAWK	29 Dec 04 29 Dec 04	Ferry President; Mrs Mbeki; Mr Sibanyoni; 3 x PPU; Doctor	same as above
105	EXT	9 Jan 05 11 Jan 05 12 Jan 05 12 Jan 05	FAWK FOOL DIYO FZAA	FOOL DIYO FZAA FAWK	9 Jan 05 11 Jan 05 12 Jan 05 13 Jan 05	President; Min Lekota; D/Min Pahad; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; 6 x PPU; Doctor President; Min Lekota; D/Min Pahad; Adv Gumbi; Mr Khumalo; Mr Seokolo; Mr Pillay; Mr Sibanyoni; 6 x PPU; Doctor Same as above Same as above	same as above

CYOW	Ottawa (Canada)
CYYZ	Toronto (Canada)
DAAG	Algeria Intl
DFFD	Burkina Faso
DGAA	Accra (Ghana)
DIAP	Abidjan (Ivory Coast)
DIYO	Yamoussoukro (Ivory C)
DNAA	Abuja (Nigeria)
DNMM	Logos (Nigeria)
DTTA	Tunisia
DTTJ	Tunisia
EBBR	Brussels (Belgium)
EGLL	London
EHVB	Valkenburg (Netherlands)
FABL	AFB Bloemspruit
FACT	Cape Town Intl
FADN	AFB Durban
FAEL	Eats London Airport
FAGG	George Airport
FAHS	AFB Hoedspruit
FAKM	Kimberly Airport
FAKN	Kruger Intl
FAPB	Polokwane Intl
FAPE	Port Elizabeth
FAPN	Pilansberg Intl
FAPP	Potgietersrus Airport
FAWK	AFB Waterkloof
FAYP	AFB Ysterplaat
FEFF	Bangui (CAR)
FLLS	Lusaka (Zambia)
FMCH	Moroni (Comores)
FOOL	Libreville (Gabon)
FQMA	Maputo Intl
FVHA	Harare Intl (Zimbabwe)
FWLI	Lilongwe (Malawi)
FXMM	Maseru (Lesotho)
FZAA	Kinshasha (DRC)
GCLP	Canary Islands
GOOY	Dakar (Senegal)
GVAC	Sal (Cape Verde)

HAAB	Addis Abbaba Ababa
HBBA	Bujumbura Intl
HLGD	Sirte (Libya)
HRYR	Rwanda Intl
HTDA	Dar es Salaam
HUEN	Entebbe Intl
KADW	Andrews AFB (USA)
KCEK	Springfield (USA)
KJFK	John F Kennedy AFB
LFPO	Paris (France)
LFST	Strasbourg (France)
LHBP	Budapest (Romania)
LSZH	Zürich
MDSD	De Las Americas
MKJP	Kingston (Jamaica)
MTPP	Haiti
MYNN	Bahamas
RJTT	Japan
SBBE	Belem (Brazil)
SBGR	Sao Paulo (Brazil)
VABB	Mumbai (India)
VIDP	India
VOHY	Hyderabad (India)
WMKK	Malaysia
WSSS	Singapore Intl

**Cost of support for peacekeeping/
development initiatives in Africa**

207. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

What has been the total cost to South African taxpayers of the ongoing support for peacekeeping and development initiatives in Africa in the last three years? N303E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Serial number	Financial year	Cost for the DOD	Reimbursements and donations	Cost to taxpayer
		RM	RM	RM
		A	B	C
1	2002-03	351	86	265
2	2003-04	808	87	721
3	Estimates 2004-05	700	84	616

Vacant posts within department

344. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any posts within the department, which had been vacant on 1 January 2004, remained vacant because of a lack of suitably qualified and skilled applicants; if so, (a) how many, (b) what specified qualifications or skills are required to fill each post and (c) for what period has each post been vacant;
- (2) whether any special steps have been taken to recruit suitably qualified and skilled applicants; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results;
- (3) whether the length of time that each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on his department's service delivery; if not what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what negative effects have been experienced?

N508E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

- (a) As on 1 January 2004, there were 95 403 posts in the Department of Defence (DoD). Compared to the number of posts, there were 77 068 full-time personnel. Based solely these figures, 18 335 posts were vacant. It should, however, be noted that the DoD's current post establishment is much larger than the affordable number of personnel and constitutes the primary reason for the gap between the current number of approved posts and the affordable number of 70 000, as stated in the Defence Review. The existence of vacant posts does therefore not constitute an imperative for staffing all such posts; as such practice will be

beyond the affordability of the DoD.

- (b) The posts which are vacant due to the lack of suitably qualified/skilled applicants, are on the middle management level and are in the air space control, aircrew, naval combat personnel, engineers, health professionals and technical personnel musteringings. These posts fall within the military rank groups of Major/Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant Colonel/Commander, in the officer cadre, and Sergeant/Petty Officer and Staff/Flight Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer, in the noncommissioned officer ranks. The qualifications and skills required are thus statutorily prescribed qualifications and skills.
- (c) The periods such posts remain vacant vary for periods of up to six years.
- (2) Yes. Due to the uniqueness of the military, which requires, apart from the statutory and/or functional qualifications and skills for specific musteringings, also military qualifications and skills for appointment and utilisation on the middle and senior management levels, the SA National Defence Force (SANDF) applies a promote-from-within staffing policy.

Recruits are thus appointed on the lower production and management levels and trained and developed for promotion to and appointment in the middle and senior management levels. The vacancies that occur on the middle management level are consequently filled when the recruits comply with educational and military development requirements.

The retention and maintenance of scarce skills is managed as a strategic

issue in the DoD and, as such, the following steps have been taken to recruit suitably qualified/skilled applicants for the DoD:

The DoD implemented a Youth Foundation Training Programme (YFTP), where young school leavers from the previously disadvantaged groups are recruited and trained, specifically in mathematics, science and accounting, in order to provide the DoD with a pool of suitable candidates to recruit from;

The two-year service, Military Skills Development System (MSDS) was introduced in January 2003, with bi-annual intakes. The goals of the MSDS are:

To induct selected young applicants (18 to 23 years, in the case of school leavers, and 26 years, in the case of graduates) into the SANDF to equip them with recruited military and functional training and life skills and;

To ensure the feeding and rejuvenation of the Regular and the Reserve Forces with young, fit and healthy members, thereby increasing the mission-readiness of the SANDF.

The SANDF experiences no difficulty in recruiting and appointing the correct numbers of recruits on the lower production and management levels in accordance with the Human Resource Implementation Plan.

- (3) No. The length of time that each post has been vacant has had no negative effect on service delivery by the DoD. The DoD is able to execute its constitutional obligations, as well as additional functions to provide assistance in various peace support operations to the United Nations and the African Union.

The shortages are managed effectively and efficiently by ensuring that the available, suitably qualified and skilled

members are utilised in the most critical posts.

Pilots in service of SA Air Force

412. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) How many pilots (a) are currently in the service of the SA Air Force and (b) have recently left the SA Air Force;
- (2) whether, in view of the shortage of fighter pilots and helicopter pilots, any action has been taken to address the situation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) how many pilots have undergone conversion training to meet the needs of the newly acquired fighter planes and helicopters? N597E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) At present the SA Air Force has 135 members on six courses under training as pilots and navigators. These courses are made up of 72 Blacks, 18 Coloureds, nine Indians and 30 whites, nine females and 126 males. The first course comprising 19 members will and if successful, qualify as pilots and navigators in June 2005. The second course has a total of 31 trainees and is planned to complete training in December 2005. The third course has 18 students and is envisaged to complete training in June 2006. The last three courses have three, 26 and eleven members respectively. The SAAF will have an additional recruitment drive to increase the eleven members to 32.

After the students qualify as pilots and navigators, streaming boards are held to determine their future utilisation (combat, helicopter or transport) in the SA Air Force. The members are streamed into the

fighter, transport or helicopter flying lines.

- (b) The SAAF has lost 31 aircrew between 1 January 2004 and 28 February 2005. Of these, three are Africans and 20 are Whites.

(2) Yes.

- (a) As mentioned, there are 135 pupil pilots and navigators under training. There are 441 qualified aircrew (pilots and navigators) currently and of these 273 are actively flying. There are 62 fighter and 121 helicopter aircrew. Of the 62-fighter aircrew, 61 are males and one is female. There are nine Africans, one Coloured, two Indians and 50 whites. The helicopter aircrew is made up of three actively flying Africans, three Coloureds, two Indian and 113 whites.

- (b) *Helicopters:* The delivery of the new Agusta 109 helicopters has been postponed. The expected date of delivery of the first of these helicopters to the SAAF is now the middle of 2005. Only after this date will the training of the Alouette III pilots onto the new Agusta 109 commence. The phasing out of the Alouette III helicopters will be done simultaneously with the training of pilots on the new Agusta helicopters.

Fighter Aircraft: the first fighter aircraft to be delivered in terms of the newly acquired strategic defence package will be the BAE Hawk MK120 aircraft. Contractually six slots for candidates to undergo conversion training have been agreed upon and flying training will begin in September 2005, with the purpose of implementing the system and establishing a

training capability on the Hawk trainers. Thereafter two groups of eight aircrew members have been planned to undergo conversion training onto Hawk during 2006 and 2007 respectively.

Since delivery of the second aircraft type, the SAAB Gripen, is only scheduled for 2008, it is not feasible to do detailed planning at this early stage.

Writers submitting scripts/other material required to sign SABC's Proposal Submission Agreement form

443. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether she has had sight of the SA Broadcasting Corporation's Proposal Submission Agreement form (copy furnished) which writers submitting scripts or other material are required to sign; if so, (a) what is the position held by the person who drew up this form and (b) who was consulted by the SABC prior to the approval of this form;
- (2) whether (a) the SABC and/or (b) any other state-funded structure, receiving money through her department, has sought legal advice with regard to paragraphs 2 and 5 of the form; if not, why not; if so, (i) from whom and (ii) what legal advice was received;
- (3) whether the SABC has ever modified or waived the relevant conditions in terms of paragraph 4; if not, why not; if so, on how many occasions?

N629

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) No, I have not had sight of the agreement as I do not interfere in their work.
- (2) (a) and (b) Refer to (1), above.
- (3) Refer to (1), above.

Progress made *re* Project Phoenix

514. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether satisfactory progress has been made in respect of Project Phoenix, aimed at revitalising the army's reserve forces; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N704E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Project Phoenix was instituted with aim of renewing and transforming the Conventional Reserve. The SA Army has divided Project Phoenix into three phases. The first two phases which were limited in scope, are being successfully implemented and consequently significant progress has been made in providing the basis for further progress to achieve full transformation and revitalisation will depend, however, on whether the resources to implement the strategies and plans are made available. The following aspects are relevant:

The development and approval of the SANDF's strategy and implementation plan for the development and maintenance of a transformed and viable Reserve Force, promulgated in September 2004, is the most important objective of Project Phoenix and has set out the road map for the way forward in rebuilding the Conventional Reserve Force.

The Military Skills Development System (MSDS) is designed to feed the Reserve Force with trained personnel. Limited funds available have limited the size of intakes and most MSDS members have been taken up in the Regular Force. However, during January 2005, the SANDF has managed to significantly increase the size of the MSDS intake to in excess of 4 000 recruits. This larger number thus paves the way to feed the Reserve Force during December 2006 when MSDS contracts expire. There exists a direct relationship between the size of MSDS intakes and the ability to feed the Reserve Force, as intended.

The size of the Regular Force and its inability to downsize due to, amongst other things, the lack of an exit-mechanism thus funds for allocation to the Reserve Force are limited.

However, the SA Army has made significant progress with regards to decentralised recruitment and training of troops at unit level and some 600 members have been trained at the Reserve Force garrisons in the last year. Of these, a company has been fully trained for peace missions and has been deployed in the Democratic Republic of Congo in early May 2005. This is the first deployment of Reserve Force members in peace missions and serious consideration is being given to a second deployment in October 2005.

The transformation of the leader group has remained a challenge and will not significantly improve in the short-term unless the MSDS intake can be increased. However, initiatives are under way to develop an interim mechanism to provide junior leader group members to the Reserves.

A representative group of 20 senior officers in the rank group Colonel and Major-General have also been appointed in the various Level 2 and 3 organisations of the SA Army.

The SA Army also launched a drive to recruit former Regular Force members, including former nonstatutory force leader group members, into the Reserve Force. Information and recruiting teams travelled throughout the country to publicise the drive, and the various veterans' organisations assisted with making the initiative known. The results were, however, disappointing and only 158 candidates were recruited, and of whom only 17 are from the former nonstatutory forces. Most of those reporting at the centres where the events were held were looking for full-time employment and were not interested in joining the Reserves.

The implementation of the University Reserve Training Unit pilot project in February 2005 also holds great promise in terms of stimulating interest in service in the Reserve Force and providing high-caliber young

people for leader group training in the Reserve Force.

Although the gains in renewing and transforming the Reserve Force through Project Phoenix appear to be limited when listed individually, and are not satisfactory when viewed from the perspective of the desired end state for the Reserves, collectively they represent a significant shift from where the Reserve Force was when Project Phoenix was launched to provide a firm base for the implementation of the final phase.

Arms deal: reduction of the shareholding of a certain company

526. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, in light of the recent reduction of the shareholding of a certain company (name furnished) in another company (name furnished) from 35% to 20% and the reduction of the former company's participation in Gripen International, the joint venture to export Gripen aircraft in world markets, it is anticipated that such change in shareholding will negatively affect the (a) defence industrial participation projects (DIPs) and (b) national industrial participation projects (NIPs) in respect of the strategic defence procurement contracts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N716E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No. Such shareholding is not going to negatively affect the (a) DIPs and (b) NIPs because the contractual obligations of both companies are not affected by change in shareholding. Companies are legal persona independent of their owners. BAE assures it Friday, 27 May 2005 will still honour its joint venture obligations towards SAAB irrespective of the decision not to participate in Gripen International.

Commission paid during sale of Puma helicopters: criminal proceedings

549. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he will make public the reasons for and details of the decision of 27 July 2004 by the Department of Public Prosecutions not to institute criminal proceedings in respect commission paid during the sale of Puma helicopters; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N740E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No. Because on 5 February 2003 Armscor received the following notification from Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions:

"After careful considerations of the enquiry held by the Office of Serious Economic Offences and the report issued in terms of section 5(12) of Act of 1991, as well as all other relevant information at my disposal, I have decided not to institute any criminal proceedings in this matter."

The reasons for not prosecuting are contained in the certified *nolle prosequi* issued on 16 July 2004 under reference 1/4/3/16/6/95 by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Long-term plan for the Wynberg Military Base

679. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he or the SA National Defence Force has decided on the long-term plan for the Wynberg Military Base; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that a decision will be taken in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N892E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes, the SA National Defence Force (SANDF) has no plans of disposing of the Wynberg Military Base. The facility is to remain the nerve centre of the SANDF's activities in Cape Town.

It was never the intention of the SANDF to vacate this facility.

QUESTIONS

For oral reply:

ECONOMICS

[Cluster 3]

Steps to repair R12 main road between Bloemhof and Warrenton

*68. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister of Transport:

What steps will he or his department take to ensure that the tarred surface of the R12 main road between Bloemhof and Warrenton, via Christiana, is repaired in light of its rapidly deteriorating state? N959E

UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA: Sihlalo kanye namalungu ahloniphekile ePhalamende, impendulo yami embuzweni kaMnu Swart ithi: Lo mbuzo awubuzile maqondana nalo mgwaqo akuyona i-R12 kodwa yi-N12 ephakathi kwamadolobha iWarrenton kanye neBloemhof. Njengamanje lo mgwaqo ungaphansi komnyango wezokuthutha esifundazweni saseNyakatho Ntshonalanga.

Ngomhla ka-18 Ephreli kulo nyaka ihhovisi likaNdunankulu waseNyakatho Ntshonalanga labhalela umnyango wami, ikakhulukazi inkampani okuyiyona ephethe imigwaqo, i-SA National Roads Agency Limited, ukuthi lo mgwaqo awuthathwe eNyakatho Ntshonalanga ulethwe ezingeni likazwelonke ukuze kube khona indlela esizokwazi ukuthi sibasize ngayo ukuze ube sesimweni esihle lo mgwaqo. Njengoba ngikhuluma nje sisakhuluma nomnyango waseNyakatho Ntshonalanga ukuthi kube khona izinto ezishicilelwayo ngokomthetho ukuze wonke amafayela neminingwane yonke ngalo mgwaqo ize kule nkampani, iSanra.

Lokhu kukhombisa ngokusobala ukuthi ngokuhamba kwesikhathi sizozama ukutshala imali ukuze ulunge lo mgwaqo uMnu Swart akhala ngawo. Ngiyabonga, Sihlalo.

(Translation of isiZulu paragraph follows.)

[The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Chairperson and hon members of Parliament, my answer to Mr Swart's question is: The question he asked regarding the road is in fact not the R12 but the N12 which is between Warren and Bloemhof. Currently this road is under the provincial department of transport in the North West.

On 18 April this year the office of the Premier of the North West wrote to my department, specifically to the company overseeing the roads, the SA National Roads Agency Limited, that this road should be taken away from the North West and be brought nationally so that we can help them construct this road to an acceptable standard. As I speak, we are still talking to the provincial department of the North West to put on paper all the legal logistics so that all the details about this road could be forwarded to this company, Sanra.

This shows that as time goes on we will try to invest money so that this road that Mr Swart is complaining about could be revamped. Thank you, Chairperson.]

Mr S N SWART: Chair, arising from your reply, hon Minister, I wish to point out that I regularly make use of that road and I have noticed the rapid deterioration over the past twelve months. So I am pleased that you are looking at the issue and I am pleased that it's going to be taken away from the province and given to the national roads agency.

What I have noticed is that there is a large number of potholes, not only on the side of the road but also in the middle. Clearly, this presents a serious danger to road users, particularly when there are heavy rains and it's very hard to see potholes. I have also noticed what is called, as you are aware, rough-depth conditions where cars can aquaplane. We have enough problems with the Road Accident Fund and I am sure we don't

need more claims from people injured in motor collisions on this road.

Hon Minister, could you give us an indication whether it is the intention of your department, once you have looked at this issue from a provincial perspective and referred it to the national roads agency, that this road will become a toll road, which will obviously enable more funds to become available to upgrade and maintain this road? Thank you.

UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA: Sihlalo, okwamanje besingakabi nalo uhlelo lokuthi lo mgwaqo ube okhokhisayo. Konke lokho kuyocaca uma seyitholakele yonke imininingwane yokuwususa lo mgwaqo kwisifundazwe saseNyakatho Ntshonalanga uze ezingeni likazwelonke. Kuzobona-kala-ke ukuthi zikhona yini na izimali ngaphambi kokuthi uphendulwe lo mbuzo uMnu Swart asewubuzile. Kodwa okwamanje alukho uhlelo lokwenza ukuthi lo mgwaqo bawukhokhele izimali abantu abawusebenzisayo.

(Translation of isiZulu paragraph follows):

[The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Chairperson, for now we still do not have a programme for a tollgate on this road. All this will be clear once we have received all the relevant details to move this road from the North West to the national level. We will see whether there are any moneys before answering a question asked by Mr Swart. For now there is no arrangement to make the road users pay for this road.]

Mr S B FARROW: Minister, the issue raised here by hon Mr Swart is indicative of deterioration in both national and provincial roads across the country. The reason for this, as I understand it, is twofold. Firstly, Sanra, that looks after national roads, doesn't have sufficient funds and the provincial departments who are expected to do regular maintenance in the case of these roads do not have the capacity, expertise or even, in some

cases, the will. Now, when I have any doubt I always go back to the Act.

If you look at the Act, Minister, in terms of your powers, would you consider invoking sections 34 and 40 of the National Road Traffic Act of 1998, which would then allow you to put money from the fuel levy directly into the account of those particular agencies? Secondly, would you consider using your powers to declare those roads which are not being looked after as national roads, in terms of this Act? [Time expired.]

UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA: Sihlalo, uMnu Farrow wake wawubuza lo mbuzo ngonyaka ophelile ngenkathi kukhulunywa ngesabiwomali sezokuthutha. Imbangela yokuthi ingabi khona kahle imigwaqo eNingizimu Afrika ukuthi izimpahla lezi esizibiza nge-freight zihamba ikakhulukazi ngomgwaqo, hhayi ngojantshi wesitimela. Lokho-ke sekwenze kwaba khona uhlelo esilwenzayo ukuze kube khona indlela ezokwenza sikwazi ukuthi lezi zimpahla ezihamba ngomgwaqo zihambe ziye kongena ezitimeleni. Konke-ke lokhu ngeke kwenzeke ngesikhathi esisodwa.

Lo mbuzo-ke awubuzayo asikwazi ukuwuphendula njengamanje ngoba uyazi ukuthi uhlelo lwezimali loMnyango wezokuThutha luqhamuka kwi-National Treasury. Lolu olunye uhlelo alukabi khona ezinhlelweni zethu kuya phambili.

Mnu J P CRONIN: Siyabonga, qabane.

(Translation of isiZulu paragraphs follows.)

[The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Chairperson, Mr Farrow once asked this question last year during the Transport Budget Vote. The reason we don't have roads in South Africa is due to the fact that what we call freight is transported on road not through rail. We have introduced a programme as a result of that so that there is a mechanism for these goods transported on road to be conveyed on trains. This could not be done simultaneously.]

Therefore the question he presently asks cannot be responded to, as he is aware that the budget for the Department of Transport comes from the National Treasury. The other programme is not yet included in our future plans.

Mr J P CRONIN: Thank you, comrade.]

Thank you, Minister Radebe. I am afraid I will ask my question in English. Thanks for the information particularly on N12 and for further clarification, and mine is a broader question.

I know that the department doesn't build or maintain roads as such. There is the SA National Roads Agency Limited and then there are provincial and municipal responsibilities. But, clearly, the department does see it as a responsibility to identify priorities and address the matter strategically. Can I get some sense of how the department is in fact addressing the construction but also the maintenance and repair of roads from the strategic perspective?

UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA: Ngiyabonga kuQabane uCronin ukuthi abuze lo mbuzo obalulekile. Kulo nyaka ophelile kuze kube yilo nyaka siyahlangana, nginguNgqongqoshe wezokuThutha kanye nozakwethu, kuzo zonke izifundazwe ukuze senze amasu namaqhinga okuthi kube khona uhlelo oluhle oluzokwenza imigwaqo yaseNingizimu Afrika ibe esimweni esingcono. Uma ubheka nje kwezinye izindawo, njengaseKoloni lapho kutholakala khona ukuthi izifundazwe kanye nohulumeni basekhaya nomasipala abakwazi ukufeza izidingo zemiphakathi, siyakwazi ukuthi singene nale nhlangothi esiyibiza ngokuthi i-roads agency ukuze isisize kulezo zindawo.

Njengoba siqhubekela phambili-ke lolo hlelo luzoqhubeka kuzo zonke izifundazwe zaseNingizimu Afrika. Kodwa njengoba ubonile-ke nakwisabiwomali soMnyango wezokuThutha, izimali ziyanda kakhulu kodwa azikeneli kahle ukuze sifeze zonke

izidingo zemigwaqo ngoba siyazi ukuthi umgwaqo ubamba iqhaza elibalulekile ekukhuphuleni izinga lomnotho wesizwe saseNingizimu Afrika.

(Translation of isiZulu paragraphs follows.)

[The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: I thank Comrade Cronin for asking such an important question. As of last year, my colleagues and I, the Minister of Transport, have been having meetings in all provinces making plans to come up with a good programme that will put South African roads in a better condition. If you look in other places, like in the Cape, where you find that provinces and local governments cannot meet the people's needs, the Road Agency and we would then intervene.

As we are moving forward, that programme will then even go to the other provinces of South Africa. But as you have seen in the budget allocation for the Department of Transport, there is a lot of money but not enough for us to build more roads, as we know that the roads play a pivotal role in the economy of South Africa.

Mr S B FARROW: Chair, I was a bit rushed earlier on because what I wanted to explain to the Minister is that this Act that I am referring to specifically says, under section 34, that the agency shall be funded and provided with capital from the levies on petrol and distillate fuel to be paid to the agency in compliance with or in terms of any law in terms of which that levy is imposed. What this tells me, Minister, is that we already have a facility of sourcing that money. Now, are you prepared to go the Minister of Finance and show him this Act which empowers you to actually do that, and request more money so that you can get the maintenance of these roads fixed up, in some sense? Thank you.

UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA: Sihlalo, uMnu Farrow kufanele azi ukuthi yonke imali ethathwa njengentela iya kwi-National Treasury. Uma zonke lezo zimali

zentela sezingenile kuleso sikhwama, ziye zabelwe yonke-ke iminyango yaseNingizimu Afrika. Yilolo uhlelo esisebena ngalo njengamanje njengoba sikhuluma.

[The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Chairperson, Mr Farrow should know that all the money which forms part of tax goes straight to the National Treasury. If all those moneys have been deposited with the National Treasury, it is then divided between all the departments in South Africa. This is the programme we are currently using.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr G Q M Doidge): Order! I want to remind members to press the "to talk" button at their desks when they want to ask supplementary questions. It comes up on the screen. The technology is alive and well. It is working and please use it.

Restitution programme: measures in place to prevent land owners from charging exorbitant prices

*62. Mr D M DLALI (ANC) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Whether there are any control measures in place to prevent land owners from charging exorbitant prices for their farms and benefiting out of the restitution programme; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N947E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Thank you very much, Chairperson. To answer the question of hon Dlali is very welcome, I must say, because, indeed, following what happened in Mpumalanga last year it highlighted some of the weaknesses in our control system with regard to the restitution process.

We had, therefore, after that investigation, as part of the recommendations, first and foremost, decided to appoint a resident valuator whose task is to review the evaluation reports and advise the commission as to whether or not procedures were followed to the letter.

Secondly, we have also indicated that at provincial level we have appointed a panel of valuers to ensure that the valuers that we are using are those that are competent to do such evaluations. And where candidate valuers may be used they will never do those tasks alone, but they'll do it under a professional valuator.

Among other things that the department, as well as the commission, specifically, had to do was to ensure that it becomes mandatory that in the process of the claims the deed search is done to ensure that we can have a history of the acquisition of the said property so that we can know what has been the change in terms of price over the years.

I say this because one of the things that arose out of the Badplaas case was that the deed search was actually not done, which could have enabled the commission to pick up immediately that the price in this instance was very much inflated.

But, what that process has in itself indicated was the need for strengthening the way in which information is recorded in the deeds office, which, I think, will enable us overall to ensure that, even though maybe in a wrong way, what was a problem has enabled us to do something better in our own systems. Thank you.

Mr B A RADEBE: Comrade Minister, the ANC congratulates the Ministry and the commission for putting these measures in place, because they'll ensure the stoppage of profiteering from unscrupulous farmers and valuers.

Comrade Minister, since the land restitution programme is designed to restore dignity to the victims of forced removals, will you agree with me that any person who retards the restitution claims, either by fraud or profiteering, actually attacks the dignity of the victims of forced removals? Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Certainly, hon Radebe, one would agree with that view, but

I think what, in my view, this process has reminded us of as South Africans, not just landowners or even claimants, is that it is important that in undertaking the task of land reform and land restitution, in particular, we are mindful that this process must act as reconciliation in our country. This is a history that none of us would like to go back to.

As you'd recall, we are undertaking a land summit around July of this year. Part of our slogan as work towards this summit is that never again should we as a country go back to that history of land dispossession. And, that it is all of our duty to ensure that the issues of land access is done in such a manner that we do not actually use it for profiteering when we are trying to address the challenge of the past.

I think that is incumbent upon all of us as South Africans, to make sure that in the manner in which we undertake this process we don't look at the immediate gains.

Mnr A H NEL: Baie dankie, mnr die Voorsitter.

Die vraag gaan eintlik, Minister, oor of mense te veel vra vir hul grond, maar die feite is tog — behalwe dié wat u genoem het wat u nou in werking gestel het — dat die departement al in die verlede onafhanklike waardeerders aangestel het om die grond te evalueer, en dat dít gewoonlik die prys is wat gevra is. Of is dit nie so nie?

Hoeveel voorbeelde is daar — en dit is my tweede vraag — behalwe die geval by Badplaas, waar 'n waardeerder en amptenare na bewering saamgespan het om onredelike hoë pryse vir grond te betaal?

En dan wil ek verder graag weet, Minister, die Kommissaris van Restitusie het onlangs gesê dat hulle laas jaar 'n gemiddelde prys van R2 922 per hektaar betaal het vir grond wat deur restitusie bekom is, en dat dit goed vergelyk met die R2 944 wat die gemiddeld was vir alle markgerigte verkope verlede jaar. Die vraag is dus, hoe kan enigiemand sê

dat grond eienaars té veel vir hul grond vra? Baie dankie.

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)

[Mr A H NEL: Thank you, Mr Chairman.

The question actually deals with whether people are charging too much for their land, but nevertheless the facts are — besides those things you have mentioned that you have implemented now — that the department has appointed independent valuers in the past to value the land, and that this is usually the price that is being charged. Is that not so?

How many examples are there — and this is my second question — besides the one at Badplaas, where a valuator and officials allegedly colluded to pay unreasonably high prices for land?

And furthermore I would like to know, Minister, about the fact that the Commissioner of Restitution recently said that they paid R2 922 per hectare on average for land that they obtained through restitution last year, and that this compares favourably with the R2 944 that was the average for all market-oriented sales last year. The question is thus, how can anyone say that landowners are charging too much for their land? Thank you.]

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Thank you very much, Chairperson, hon Nel had asked more than one question in his follow up, but I will be very generous and answer both.

I think the reality in terms of independent evaluations and whether the price that we get is the fair price in terms of the market is whether a general perception is that every farmer or every landowner has been asking exorbitant sums for the land, and it's not true.

There are examples, Badplaas is one, but to give you a quantum now will not be possible to do. If you had prewarned me about that

question I would have been able to. But, I think, the reality that we all know is that in an instance where the state enters the market and, in this case, the state is a captive buyer because what other mechanism can the state use to acquire that land, it does have an impact on the market, generally.

So, it is not that it's something that is unforeseen or something that has never happened anywhere in the world, it's new to South Africa. So that is the reality; that by the intervention of government in the market it does something that results in the general increase of prices. Yes, you do have that, though.

I think that reality should not allow us to say we need to find a way in which people do not exploit the reality that this state has no other means in any way and therefore whatever we offer, they will have to buy. This question addresses that reality.

I think the other issues about the land prices and their values; it's a reality that we're facing as country. I'm sure you noticed part of the reports that were done by your estate agents, looking even at the property value and increase in South Africa. If you look at East London, for instance, I would use Quigney as one of the suburbs. Not long ago the prices in Quigney were in the range of R100 000, but the same properties, today in Quigney, go for about R300 000 and above.

So, I'm saying you do have a problem in terms of the property values, whether your established property or your land values. I'm saying that it is not only because of land reform, but I think the case we are making is that for those of us who are impacted upon by the land reform process, it is important that acting within that market environment we do not take advantage of the process, and therefore charge unreasonable prices.

Mr L M GREEN: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Minister, I would agree that it would be wrong for landowners to profit at the ex-

pense of the landless by charging exorbitant prices for farms that are being contested.

In appointing independent valuers you would, I'm sure, get a very good idea of what the actual value of the land is. However, my question is, what happens in the case where a fair market value has been established and, in fact, all people agree that that in fact is a fair market value, but the owner refuses to settle for that fair market value and wants much more money. How do you deal with that as Minister and as department?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Hon Green, thank you very much. I think this Parliament gave me the authority as Minister that where there is such a stalemate, that's where you use expropriation.

Mr M V NGEMA: Thank you, Chairperson. Minister, according to the figures given to us by the commission, the prices of land vary from province to province. KwaZulu-Natal, whilst the prices are exorbitant, has the cheapest in the country in terms of that list, whilst in Limpopo the land there costs almost twice as much as land is paid for in KwaZulu-Natal.

How could we help, if there is anything that could be done, to mediate in these disparities in land prices?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Thank you, hon member. It is a very difficult issue to say how you can average the land prices across the country, because when you do the evaluations you actually take into consideration what the value of that land is. Both in terms of its productive capacity, what the land market is in terms of whatever specifications you use to determine the price. It may not necessarily be easier to say you would have an average in processing the land value across the country, so it's a difficult challenge.

As I say, what is a challenge for us as South Africans, in this instance, is taking all these things into consideration, and the approach we had taken as a country in terms of land reform and what we need to do is that how in that instance, understanding the emotions attached to land; understanding the needs of those who want access to land; the ones who need justice in terms of restitution, as well as the needs of those who are currently land-owners who would want to use that money to invest and do whatever they want to do in future.

How do you deal with that reality in the context of South Africa, where the state may not just wake up and take land and give you whatever value, but also take into consideration the valuation processes and what the market determines to find some accommodation that will say to all of us as South Africans, land reform is a priority and its something that we ought to do if we want stability in the country.

I think sometimes in this debate we shift from the pace of land reform is slow to the price, and we actually miss the point of what we are trying to address. We cannot address the issue of the pace of land reform without dealing with the issue of the cost of land reform. Part of the land summit-type Codesa is about us as South Africans asking, how we do deal with this reality before it's an explosion.

We need to appreciate that the longer we wait, the longer to some — who are victims — the future becomes very vivid. They may never have the patience. I think that we're still lucky as a country where we can debate among ourselves, and say, what is the best mechanism that we can use? Treasury has given us R6 billion in order to conclude land restitution, but to reach a 30% mark in 2014 will require more resources, but also more sacrifices on our part, to say, what is it that we can do?

Some of us may have five pieces of land, can we actually ask the same value for all of

them, or can some of it take less as our contribution to the process. Some things we have to deliberate in the interest of this country and its stability.

Sale of arms to India by Denel

*73. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether, allegations by a number of Indian MPs in the Indian Parliament that Denel paid a UK-based firm (details furnished) to influence the Indian Government to buy arms products manufactured by Denel and according to recent media reports (details furnished) caused the Indian Ministry of Defence to order that all purchases being made from Denel to be put on hold are cause for concern; if not; why not; if so, has any steps been taken to investigate the allegations;
- (2) whether the sale of arms to India by Denel conformed with accepted international trade, commercial norms and standards; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N966E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: Yes, it is correct that allegations have been made against a number of companies involved in Defence Equipment Transactions in India. Denel has received requests for information from the Indian Ministry of Defence. Both Denel and the Ministry of Public Enterprises are and will co-operate fully with the government of India in the investigation.

It would of course be premature and inappropriate to comment on the matter until the Indian government itself makes a determination. We can say however that should illegal actions be taken by any employees in Denel, we will obviously act on the matter.

The Government of South Africa has a clear policy — governed by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee — that

covers all the sale of armaments, sales, imports and exports to which all companies must comply. We are not aware of any standard international procedures that is referred to in the question, but we are very confident that the South African dispensation regulations are probably at the forefront in the world on this issue.

Dr P J RABIE: Thank you, Chairperson. Thank you hon Minister for answering the question. The follow-up question is: Have you issued a statement to Denel to request members to refrain from unethical commercial sales practices, and not indulge in corrupt practices of this nature?

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: Yes, it is not only of such statements being issued, but there is a documented policy in Denel that stipulates very clearly the procedures that have to be followed in relation to contracts. There are also certain previous decisions made by the Indian government in regard to contracts. But beyond that, we enter the realm of whether there has been a breach of these policies, either in India or by Denel, and that will be part of the investigation.

Mr H J BEKKER: Chairperson, I thank the hon Minister for his comments. I tend to agree that this is an unfortunate phase that has happened and I am confident that the necessary investigations into these could bring culprits, if there are any, to light. But it is now important that we must get the ball rolling and that we must go on and that we must confidently look at the future and see what we can do and see this as an unfortunate deal of the past. Let us rather look forward in terms of what we can do. We trust that those who have been involved in this particular regard will be dealt with appropriately.

Thank you, Chairperson.

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: I would say that we must not pre-judge what has happened. There is an

investigation in the allegations that certain procedures in India have not been followed. That investigation must continue, we must see what happens there. As I have indicated in my written response, should there have been breaches of Denel policy or breaches of government, very strict policy in this regard, we will obviously act in the case of Denel, but in India there may have to be action against Indian parties. So, we should allow the investigation to proceed as it is essentially an Indian investigation. We have communicated with the government of India, and we will co-operate in that matter. Certainly, it would be our intention to follow all policy prescriptions — both ours and any that should be issued by India.

Mr P A C HENDRICKSE: Chairperson, we welcome the position of the Ministry and Denel that they will co-operate fully with the government of India. Also, due to the nature of arms sales, there is usually a lot of controversy surrounding them in any country anywhere in the world. Although the Minister says he is not aware of any international standard of regulations, I am glad to hear that we are in the forefront of such regulations if there were any international standard.

But without pre-judging this particular investigation, will the Minister once again confirm and reiterate the position of the Ministry and of the department in keeping with the position of the ANC this weekend that the Ministry will not tolerate any corruption?

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: Firstly, our regulations through the National Conventional Arms Control Act are very stringent and all transactions initiated out of South Africa, be they exports or imports of armaments, are very strictly controlled. I think we have tightened up our control of these considerably. Denel itself had to correct a number of transactions where equipment exported abroad for purposes of sales and marketing were not

brought back in time and the committee acted against them.

So, I think we are very strict on that matter. Clearly, and I stress this again, this is an investigation about events that took place in India and it's for the Indian government to look at that. I reiterate, from our side we will co-operate fully with them. We will be in contact with the Indian government on this matter and Denel have been in contact with them as well.

There is a separate issue that if their investigation were to show that actions have taken place which are infringing our law or Denel's policy, then we will have to do a separate set of steps to take action against those in South Africa that breached our policies. Anything that happens in India that breached their policies will have to be dealt with by Indian law. But there is a good relationship between the governments and Ministries, and we will continue to assist wherever we can.

I should stress that Denel is not the only company under investigation in India. There are a number of companies from France, USA and Israel among some of the countries that are also involved in this matter. So, it's quite clearly a major investigation in India's situation.

Problem of invalid drivers' licences

*58. Ms M D NXUMALO (ANC) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether a high percentage of drivers' licences are invalid, as alleged in media reports; if so,
- (2) whether his department is taking any steps to address this problem; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how is his department assisting members of the public who may be the innocent victims of incompetence or fraud on the part of officials in drivers' licence testing centres?

N942E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Thank you. Chair. The answer is: yes, there is problem, as has been reported in the media. That is why the department has initiated an audit by the Special Investigating Unit at all the driving licence station centres to determine the severity of the problem. Some centres have, naturally, been prioritised in accordance with the information at our disposal. We'll appeal to all those who have information to co-operate with this investigation so that we can get to the bottom of this issue. Thank you.

Nk M D NXUMALO: Ngiyabonga Mgcinisihlalo, ngiyabonga Ngqongqoshe ngokuphendula umbuzo. I-African National Congress ibongela uMnyango wezoku-Thutha ngokuthi usungule uphenyo lomgunyathi osolakala ukuthi wenziwa izikhungo ezikhipha izincwadi zokushayela. Ukuboshwa kwezikhulu eziningi kulezi zikhungo kukhombisa inselelo uhulumeni abhekene nayo nokuthi uzimisele ukulwa nobugebengu, nanokuthi wenze isiqiniseko sokuthi labo abashayela emgwaqeni yethu kube abantu abafundiswe kahle ukuze abantu baphephe. I-DA izama ukuhlenganisa uhlelo lwezincwadi zokushayela ezingamakhadi kanye nobugebengu obenzeka ezikhungwini. Ngabe uNgqongoshe angakwazi yini ukucacisa lokhu na? Ngiyabonga.

(Translation of isiZulu paragraph follows):

[Ms M D NXUMALO: I thank you Chairperson, and the Minister for answering the question. The ANC congratulates the Department of Transport for probing an investigation regarding the alleged fraud perpetuated by the motor licensing bureaux. The arrest of many officials at these bureaux shows that the government is still faced with the challenges regarding criminality, and the government is making sure that those who drive on public roads are well-trained drivers so that there could be safety. The DA is trying to mix the credit card format license with the fraud committed at motor licensing

bureaus. Can the Minister clarify this? Thank you.]

UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA: Ngiyabonga lungu elihloniphekile, okwamanje abukho ubufakazi obukhombisa ukuthi le nkinga esiyihlodayo ngalolu phiko lwezokuphenya ihlangene naleli khadi okhuluma ngalo, kodwa yonke le mininingawane sizokwazi ukuthi siyicacise kahle uma lolu phenyo seluphelile. Ngingasho nje kugcwale umlomo ukuthi bonke labo eMnyanweni wezokuThutha abenza lo mkhonyovu, ofezela bazobabopha futhi ngeke sibathethelele.

Sizobabopha futhi sibafake ejele ukhiye siwulahle le kude. Ngamanye amazwi-ke, sifuna nje ukuthi zonke lezo zigilamkhuba ziboshwe ukuze izincwadi zethu zokushayela eNingizimu Afrika kube yizincwadi ezikahle. Siyazi ukuthi abantu abangakwazi ukushayela kahle yibona abadala izingozi eziningi eNingizimu Afrika. Ngiyabonga.

[The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Thank you hon member. There is as yet no evidence to prove that the alleged problem has anything to do with the credit card format licenses; we will however clear all this once the investigation is over. I can fearlessly say that the Scorpions shall arrest all those inside the department who commit this fraud and no indemnity shall be given to them.

We will arrest them and keep them in jail and throw away the keys. In other words, we want all these culprits arrested so that we can have fraudulent-free licences in South Africa. We know that people who cannot drive properly are the ones who cause accidents in South Africa. Thank you.]

Mr S B FARROW: Thank you, Chairman. The revelations about these invalid drivers' licences are shocking, to say the least. I think that they have brought about major concerns not only in this country but also outside and have become quite embarrassing — let me say that to the government — and could

harm international confidence, in particular investor confidence in the country.

However, I'm very pleased to hear you say that you have taken some action regarding the checks and balances that are necessary to stop this corruption continuing at our licensing testing stations and, more importantly, to prevent licences actually being issued prior to thorough checking.

My question to you, Minister, is: Do you have any indication as to how many accidents are caused as a result of those people with invalid licences, and whether there have been any charges against those people — the people actually driving with the invalid licences? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: I don't have the figures with me right now, but if the hon member is really interested in this we can ask all authorities in South Africa to provide that kind of information.

Rev K R J MESHOG: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Minister, according to Dr Wendy Watson, the Chief Director of the Transport department's road transfer regulations, the Transport department became aware of the corruption in the department about three years ago after visits to several testing stations. Also, Mr Anthony Card, a national transport authority official, said that both Britain and Botswana had recently formally communicated their doubts about the integrity of South Africa's drivers' licences.

This is an obviously an embarrassment not only to government officials but also to all proud South Africans. So, I want to know why government seems to be taking so long to root out this problem, and what government is planning to do to change the image and perception that are being created that drivers' licences from South Africa are fraudulent and that South African drivers cannot be trusted on the roads. Thank you.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: I need to clarify the point on Wendy Watson's statement, which was reported about three weeks

ago. In fact, the statement was not issued three weeks ago. That information was there months ago, but I think Sapa or some of the newspapers chose not to report it at the time.

We have been handling this issue for quite some time now. That's why some of the results of that investigation have resulted in the arrest of a number of testing officials, especially in the Free State province. So, the impression that nothing has been done for quite some time is actually wrong. Firm action has been taken against those that have been found to have done the wrong things.

Also, I'd like to clarify the issue of Mr Meshoe, for example, going to Mabopane driving testing station and instead of having a properly qualified optician test his eyes, somebody who is not that qualified does so. This also relates to some of those administrative failures in the system which are being addressed at the moment.

Meeting of target of halving unemployment by 2014

*71. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether his department is on track to meet its target of halving unemployment by 2014 as decided during the Growth and Development Summit in June 2003; if not, what steps does he intend taking to meet the 2014 target; if so, (a) what criteria are being used to measure progress in this regard, (b) what are the relevant details with regard to these criteria, (c) how many new jobs have been created since the Summit as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (d) in which sector have the most jobs been created and (e) how does this progress compare to the targets set?

N964E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Chairperson, yes, we are on track, and the basis for that kind of reply is the March 2003 unemployment rate.

The target is to reduce the unemployment rate to 15,6% by 2014. The ANC has also committed itself, in its manifesto, to halving unemployment by that time, including poverty.

In March 2003 eleven million persons were employed, whilst in September 2004 over 11 643 000 were working. This represents a gain of 78 000 jobs.

If you look at the September 2004 labour force survey, it shows that employment has grown by 25% in the construction industry between March and September 2004. Furthermore, there was a 7,9% growth in employment in the trade and retail industry in the six months to September 2004.

Community and personal services, finance, electricity and manufacturing industries also experienced growth in employment. That progress compares well with the targets, and, therefore, we are on track.

Mr C M LOWE: Come now, Minister, you know just as well as I do that we are not on track. If you look at the statistics that come out of Stats SA, and if you look at the statistics that come out of the Institute of Race Relations, they show that unemployment hasn't dipped below eight million in the past four or five years at least.

Minister, perhaps you are listening to Trevor Manuel too much, or even to the President. The problem you've got, sir, is that we're not addressing the fundamental problem of unemployment. Happily, I want to refer to an ANC national general discussion document, which very happily proposes some solutions to the problem we've got, and they go around labour market flexibility, Minister.

Perhaps you should consider, and I'm quoting directly from this document, "...accommodating some flexibility in our labour laws. We could make labour laws more flexible, particularly in industrial development zones; greater labour flexibility in the tourism, textile and clothing sectors.

Mr Minister, a fourth approach would be much more flexible labour laws for companies that employ less than 200 employees. I'm quoting an ANC national general council discussion document, sir.

I want to ask you: Are you in favour of this? Do you support it? Will you take it to Cabinet, so that we can really make a dent against the eight million unemployment queues and really turn around the unemployment patterns in South Africa? [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Yes, hon member, I will listen to President Mbeki. He is the President of the country, and he is the president of the ANC.

Yes, hon member, I will listen to Minister Trevor Manuel. He is my colleague. We are both members of the National Executive Committee of the ANC. You are correct, I will not listen to you, I will listen to them. I agree with you on that. [Applause.]

If you know the answer, why did you ask the question? Why are you showing your ignorance to the people of South Africa? That is precisely the reason in the next elections you won't even get 12% of the votes. By the way, the reason I like the DA is precisely because they like discussing the ANC. You are helping us because you have instructed all ANC members to discuss this discussion document in preparation for the national general council.

And thank you for giving us a slot and reminding even those sleeping members of the ANC to wake up and read the document; thank you very much for that job. We'll probably give you some money for helping us. However, you must read the documents of the ANC properly. It says in one section — the same document — to clearly indicate that it is a discussion document, and I quote:

Much of the public debate about labour markets focuses on the supposed impediments to job creation that are imposed on business, especially small business, by the

current legislative regime. In particular, it is frequently argued that inflexibility in respect of hiring and firing, as well as the high costs imposed by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, militates against employment.

However, at present ... [Interjections.] ...

Listen to the ANC; open your ears, sir. The ANC says, in the same document, that

There is no empirical evidence to suggest that labour market regulation poses the most severe impediment to job creation. Neither is there research ...

And I'm reading an ANC document, sir —

... that estimates potential employment gains that would result from widespread deregulation of the labour market.

The ANC, sir, invites you to join its branches and discuss this document. If, in the national general council of the ANC, comes a resolution, in whatever direction, the ANC's Minister will implement what the members, the branches and the national general council of the ANC have decided on, not what the DA wants. Sorry, sir.

Lala ngenxeba, mhlekazi. [Kwaqhwytywa.] [Hard luck, hon member. [Applause]]

Mr S M RASMENI: Thank you, Minister, for your answer. It is a fact that the DA thinks that job retention and job creation are about reducing workers' rights. As the ANC we believe that we need to look at the performance of some of the bosses in the industry; the CEOs or the MDs.

Last month Harmony Gold bosses wasted billions of rands on a hostile takeover bid of Goldfields. The gamble failed, and thousands of Harmony's mineworkers are now losing their jobs.

In Cape Town, Rex Trueform bosses closed a potentially profitable operation. It has taken the ANC provincial government, working with the unions, to rescue the

factory. The question, Minister, is: One, what corrective measures can be employed by government to deal with this kind of recklessness? Two, what progress has been made by the private sector in creating jobs, as a commitment to the Growth and Development Summit resolutions? I thank you.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Chairperson, that is the reason I sometimes laugh at the people who talk about how inflexible the labour market is. These are the same people who say that since the ANC government took office so many millions of people have lost their jobs.

An HON MEMBER: Hear! Hear!

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: The same people who say: Hear!, hear!, on the other side, say that we are unable to create jobs because of the labour laws. This is a clear indication that people are losing jobs precisely because the South African labour market is sufficiently flexible. The reason there is this recklessness, with every Tom, Dick and Harry announcing that so many thousands are going to lose their jobs, is precisely that the South African labour market is sufficiently flexible. If it wasn't — Mark Ellis — people wouldn't be making such pronouncements. They are making them precisely because they know that they can fire thousands of our people. They know that at any given moment they can make all workers, in a number of shops, such as Woolworths, etc., temporary employees precisely because the South African labour market is sufficiently flexible.

What do you want? Are you saying that poor people must have no rights, sir? No ways. Even if you are poor, ...

... nokuba awunampahla, nokuba ibhulukhwe igqobhokile, nokuba amadolo avelile, unamalungelo abhalwe kuMgaqo-siseko welizwe loMzantsi Afrika, hayi abantu abatyeBILEYO njengani, oosambhuntsuntsu, kuphela. [Kwaqhwatya.]

[... even though one might not have clothes to wear and have an old pair of trousers with holes exposing ones knees, one has rights as stipulated in the constitution of South Africa which is not only for wealthy people or fat cats like you . [Applause.]]

Mr C M LOWE: Mr Minister, thank you very much for your response. I'm gonna keep my question short and very simple. The fact of the matter is, sir, that five years ago eight million people in this country didn't have any work. Today I can guarantee you that despite what the President might think, there are eight million people out there who still don't have any work. That is the reason I said that there are people burning tyres and barricading streets in the cities of this country.

Mr Minister, when you take this ANC document to your ANC branch to discuss it, my question to you is: Will you support it, or will you vote against it? [Interjections.]

UMPHATHISWA WEZABASEBENZI: Ilishwa ke, mhlekazi, leli: Thina asifani nenkokeli ye-DA, yona iphakama iqokobhise ibeth' abantu ngesabhokhwe. Thina sihlala phantsi sixoxe namalungu ethu.

Ndiyaphinda ndithi kuwe, kuba ndiyabona ukuba iindlebe zinomphula, awuva kakuhle: Ukuba amasebe eNkongolo, iinqila zeNkongolo, amaphondo eNkongolo kwanebhunga lesizwe leNkongolo lithabathe isigqibo sokuba masilandele umgaqo-nkqubo othile, siya kulandela wona njengamalungu eNkongolo.

Andikwazi ke ukuba ufuna kuthiweni na, mhlekazi. Andifinyi ngolwimi ke mna, andiyonkomo.

[The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Unfortunately, hon member we are not like the DA leader who stands up and reprimands members. We sit down and negotiate.

I am saying this to you again, because I can understand that you did not listen carefully. If the branches — regional and provincial —

and the national general council of ANC have reached an agreement that we have to follow the policy, we will do so as the loyal members of the ANC.

I do not know what reply you expect, hon member. When I blow my nose I don't lick it like a cow.]

Intention of top management of Denel to demote/remove AA appointees

*65. Prince N E ZULU (IFP) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether his department plans to launch an inquiry into allegations by a certain union (name furnished) that the top management of Denel intend to demote and remove affirmative action appointees; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N956E

UMPHATHISWA WEZABASEBENZI: Ndabezitha, ilishwa leli ke, umbuzo wakho uthi, mandiphande ngeenjongo zabaphathi bakwaDenel.

Ndizalelwe kuQoboqobo ke, Ndabezitha, apho ke sikwaziyo ukuwaxuba amayeza siwajule namathambo. Andizi kukwazi ke, ngelishwa Ndabezitha, ukuphanda into esengqondweni yomntu oyimanejala yakwa-Denel. Kodwa ke singacebisa ngelithi, sinazo iziseko zokuthi abantu xa benezi-khalazo, kwaye bengonwabanga kwezi ndawo baphangela kuzo, abangathi baye kuzo, enye yazo yi-CCMA, kungenjalo yiNkundla yeMicimbi yezaBasebenzi, kungenjalo imanyano leyo kufuneka ijongane ngamehlo nabo baphethe kwaDenel ukuze noMnu uAlec Erwin, ephantsi kwakhe iDenel le, akwazi ukufaka izilanda kwabo baphethe kwaDenel bayeke ukuba neengqondo-bugqwirha. Ndabezitha!

[The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Ndabezitha, unfortunately your question says that I must enquire or have an inquiry into the intentions of the management of Denel.

Ndabezitha, I was born in Keiskamahoe where we used to mix traditional medicine

and ask the ancestors for answers. Unfortunately, I will not be able to assume what is in the mind of the manager of Denel. But I can give advice by saying that when people have complaints and are not happy at their place of work, they can approach institutions like the CCMA or the Labour Court. Or they can face the management of Denel so that Alec Erwin, who is responsible for Denel, are able to investigate the matter with the management of Denel and to stop playing dirty tricks. Ndabezitha!]

Prince N E ZULU : Thank you Mr Minister for your response. It is quite enlightening if you show me the way to CCMA.

Kodwa-ke mhlonishwa, mangisho ukuthi uhlelo lwe-Affirmative Action alukafiki lapho kwakuqondwe ukuthi lufikiswe khona ngenkathi abantu bakithi besuka ebugqilini. Kuyamangalisa-ke ukuzwa ukuthi abaphathi bakwaDenel bagudluza emsebenzini izimenja ezimnyama, bazehlise ezikhundleni bese bezixosha ngoba nje beqashwe ngohlelo lwe-Affirmative Action.

Nokho-ke mhlonishwa, njengoba usushilo, bayaluphika lolu daba abaphathi bakwa-Denel kodwa izinyunyana zithi lukhona. Sengizwile-ke mhlonishwa ukuthi uthi cha, abagqolozelane nabo abaphathi laba bakithi abangabasebenzi, bagqolozelane nabo emehlweni ukuze iqiniso livele obala ngoba bayaphika bayaqinisa bathi abazi nayinye imenenja yanoma yiliphi iqembu eseyike yehliswa esikhundleni, yize abasebenzi bethi bakhona abakhishiwe ezikhundleni.

(Translation of isiZulu paragraphs follows.)

[Let me state, hon Minister, that affirmative action has not achieved what it intended to, that is for our people to be taken away from slavery. It is with dismay that we hear the management of Denel demotes and dismisses black managers for having been hired through affirmative action.

As you have said, hon Minister, the management of Denel denied this though the union insists that it exist. I have heard you Minister

that they should take the management to task and come face to face so that the truth can come out because they categorically deny having any knowledge of any manager from any party who has been demoted, though the workers insist that demotion has occurred.]

UMPHATHISWA WEZABASEBENZI: Ndabezitha, andizi kuthi andivumelani nawe, ngoba ukhona lo mkhonyovu wokungaphatheki kakuhle kwabantu bezwe loobawo' mkhulu.

Asinayo enye indawo esingaya kuyo, sikweli lizwe kwaye akukho nomntu onokusithembisa ngenye indawo. Awufunwa naphi, Ndabezitha, nokuba ungaya eYurophu ngomso awufunwa. Nokuba ungaya eMelika, awufunwa.

Kungcono ke ukuba sikhale apha ekhaya, silwe silapha ekhaya thina sobabini, ngoba asizange sibe nedabi lokulwa nabantu abamhlophe thina. Mabangayenzi ke impazamo yokusilwa kuba siluninzi. Olu ninzi ke silulo, singavela simanyane senze ingxubakaxaka engasayi kuze ibonwe. Mabancede ke bangadendi abantu ngokwebala ngoba ngokwenza oko baphikisana noMgaqosiseko welizwe loMzantsi Afrika.

Sinamalungelo sonke, ngoko ke kufuneka singacalucalulwa ngokwebala kuba loo nto iyakusibangela umsindo. Laa nto niyibonayo yabantu abatshisa amatayala, iya kufana nepikiniki ukuba abantu bathe gqolo ngokumane besinyola besinyevulela ngenxa yebala lethu. Siyazidla ke ngeli bala.

(Translation of isiXhosa paragraphs follows.)

[The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Ndabezitha, I will not say that I disagree with you, because there is a tendency to ill treat the people of the land of our forefathers.

We have nowhere to go; we are in this country and nobody can promise us any other place. You are not wanted anywhere, Ndabezitha, even if you can go to Europe or America tomorrow, you are not wanted.

It is better that the two of us stay here at home and fight, because we never declared

war against white people. They should not then make the mistake of fighting with us only because we are the majority. As the majority we can just unite and cause pandemonium, the first of its kind. They should please not retrench people according to their colour, because by doing so they are acting contrary to the Constitution of this country.

We all have rights and therefore we should not be racially discriminated against, because that will make us angry. What you see, that of people burning tyres, will be like a picnic if people will keep on poking and undermining us because of our colour. We are proud of this colour.]

Dr P J RABIE: Hon Minister, the Portfolio Committee on Public Enterprises paid a visit to Denel earlier this year and what was very interesting is that quite a proportion of the senior management and middle management of Denel expressed concern regarding their long-term future prospects. My question to you, hon Minister, is: Has the union approached you regarding retrenchments and suspensions since 2002?

Thank you, Madam Chair.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: No, sir, because andazi baza kuza kum bathi makuthweni [I don't know what they are going to say on approaching me]. You must go and read section 189 of the Labour Relations Act. It tells you exactly what you must do. Any company which sees some signs of a possible retrenchment or layoff of workers, there are certain procedures stipulated quite clearly in the Labour Relations Act.

The Minister of Labour is the last option, only when they do not find a solution to that problem or alternative can they then inform us that they will be retrenching then we trigger what is called a social plan.

Andazi nokuba siyavana na? [I do not know whether we understand each other?]

That again is an indication of how flexible our labour law is.

Mr T G ANTHONY: Madam Chairperson, Affirmation Action at the workplace intends to address the imbalances of the economic and educational demographics in society and to prepare individuals who are historically disadvantaged and have potential, to be appointed to higher positions at the workplace.

Affirmative Action does not mean poor performance and must not be condoned. Therefore, if there are performance issues corrective measures must be in place.

Now, hon Minister, my question is: Is there an intention by your department to abandon the Affirmative Action policy? Secondly, are the current workplace equity laws sufficient to assist parties dealing with Affirmative Action disputes at the workplace? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: The ANC that will be having a national general council meeting which has been announced by the Democratic Alliance in the coming week which is June the 29 and 30, July 2 and 3, has not indicated that we should change Affirmative Action.

I like saying it in Afrikaans:

Regstellende Aksie. Ons maak net reg. Klaar! [Affirmative action. We are simply correcting matters. End of story!]

We cannot therefore, as Christians, move away from making things right, because I want everybody to go to heaven. I have no intentions of making things wrong for people to go to hell. Therefore, Regstellende Aksie is here to stay, my brother. [Applause.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C BOTHA): There is one more slot for a supplementary question.

There are no more questions, thank you. Then we proceed to Question 60 to be asked by the hon Ngaleka to the Minister of Minerals and Energy.

Women in provinces benefiting from mining

*60. Ms E NGALEKA (ANC) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(1) How many (a) women in each province have benefited from mining since the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002 was enacted and (b) female headed households are benefiting as the result of this act;

(2) whether women in urban areas are benefiting more than those in the rural areas; if so, what programmes have been designed to spread mining opportunities to rural areas? N944E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: Thank you, Chairperson.

Impedulo yalo mbuzo ofuna ukuqonda ukuba abantu basetyhini bayawafumana na amathuba kumathuba akhoyo kwezezimbiwa avezwa ngulo mthetho wethu omtsha.

Impendulo ithi, ewe bayafumana, kodwa hayi ngendlela esanelisayo. Kwizicelo ezitsha ezikhoyo zeemvume zemigodi, ngokokujonga kwethu, ingathi bangamashumi amathathu ekhulwini abantu abangoomama abafakiweyo kuloo mashishini afake izicelo.

Sisathetha-thethana ke nabanye abangakhange babafake abasetyhini, ukuba benze okuthile ngoku. Elona phondo ke linabasetyhini abaninzi abathe bafakwa nguMntla Ntshona. Kaloku eli phondo lelona linemigodi emininzi emitsha ngoba kulapho ifumaneka khona iplatinam, yona ethi ivule imigodi emitsha. Asikwazi ukunika impendulo epheleleyo okwangoku, ngoba iinkampani ezininzi azikezi ngaphambili zifake izicelo zokuguqulwa kwamaphepha-mvume okuvula imigodi. Kuza kuthi kucace ukuba kuqhubeka ntoni xa sele sizifumene zazininzi izicelo, kodwa siyibeke esweni loo nto.

Oomama basemaphandleni bona, indlela abaza kuthi isininzi sabo sixhamle ngayo kukuthi kwezi ndawo zisemaphandleni ekukho imigodi kuzo, ngoba inkoliso yemigodi isemaphandleni kunasezidolophini, kukuthi kubekho uphuhliso nanjengokuba uphuhliso olo lunyanzeliswa nguMqulu wezeMigodi, i-Mining Charter.

Kunzima ukuba sitsho ukuba oomamam basemaphandleni baza kuba nayo imali yokuba ngabanini-zabelo, nangona kwezinye iinkampani besibanayo inceba yokuba babafake. I-Sawima yiyo ke eququzelela lo msebenzi ngamandla, nathi ke siyayincedisa ukuze yenzeke le nto. Sinayo inkqubo esisebenzisana nabo ngayo, esebenza nama-sebe e-Sawima kuwo onke amaphondo. Enkosi.

(Translation of isiXhosa paragraphs follows):

[This is an answer to the question of whether women do benefit from the opportunities available as specified by the new mining legislation.

The answer is, yes, they do benefit but not to our maximum satisfaction. With new applications for mining opportunities, it seems as if 60% of women are part of the new contracts signed with the mining industry.

We still convey the idea to women to get involved in these projects. The Northern Cape has the highest number of women applicants. This province has many new mines opening for platinum mining. We cannot come up with a comprehensive answer to the question as most companies have not yet come in with applications forms for new ventures. That will be evident when we have all the applications, but we are, nevertheless, taking note of the issue.

What is required is the socioeconomic empowerment of women in the mining industry, especially in the rural areas rather than the urban areas because that is where more mines are situated. This socioeconomic em-

powerment is emphasised in the Mining Charter.

It is difficult to know if women in the rural areas will have the means to buy shares, although some companies do make provision for them. Sawima is the co-ordinator of this process and we assist in its efforts. We do have a programme that works with all the branches of Sawima in all the provinces. Thank you.]

THE MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: As you know comrade, there are programmes for skills development for women. The first one is with Sawima and is managed at provincial level. There is another one that is driven by the Mining Seta, MQA. These programmes develop negotiation skills, business management and any other aspects involved in the mining industry. Many women are attending these courses and are performing well.

There are beginners' courses available in the mining industry offered by Mintec. Women are trained in mining business management skills.

There is another programme that trains women who are in possession of a BSc degree. This course is only for those who have already acquired degrees in science and management. It is conducted by Davinci over a period of 18 months.

There is a group of 26 students who have already started and after they finish the theoretical part, they will start with research. The objective of the research is to provide solutions to problems encountered by people working in the mines.

What they do sometimes is too advanced for me. But I must praise them, because they are doing very well in their studies. Their lecturer commends them.

There are other courses offered by the national tertiary institutions. What has been noticed is the increasing number of women enrolling for them. There is a course offered

by Wits University in conjunction with MEETI, the Minerals and Energy Education and Training Institute, where people are trained for a diploma. Thank you.

[Time expired.]

Nksz E NGALEKA: Enkosi Mphathiswa ngempendulo yakho.

[Mrs E NGALEKA: Thank you, hon Minister for your answer.]

The challenges facing women especially women in rural mining areas is the lack of negotiating, technical, financial and fundraising skills to an extent that at many times women are forced to compromise their stake in mining deals. Minister, what impact will the programmes of your department have in capacitating these women to ensure that they also share in the country's wealth? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: Njengokuba usazi, Qabane, zikhona iinkqubo ezikhoyo kwisebe lam zokuqeqesha abantu basetyhini. Eyokuqala yile esiyiqhuba kumaphondo sibambisene neSawima. Zikhona nezi ziqhutywa yiSeta yezemigodi, i-MQA. Ezi zifundisa abasetyhini iindlela zothethathethwano, ukujonga ishishini nezinye izinto ekufuneka abantu bezazile xa bengena kwezemigodi. Baninzi abasetyhini ababhalisileyo phaya, kunjalo nje bayaphumelela kwizifundo zabo.

Zikhona nezifundo ezilungiselelwe abantu abathabatha inxaxheba kwicandelo labasakhasayo lezemigodi eziqhutywa yiMintek. Nayo ibafundisa ukwenza imisebenzi neendlela ishishini lezemigodi eliqhutywa ngayo.

Ikhona enye inkqubo eyenzelwe oomama abanezidanga zenzululwazi njenge-BSc, njalo njalo. Le nkqubo ke ibonelela ngezifundo kubantu abasele benezidanga kwezobugcisa nakwizifundo zobumanejala. Iqhutywa liziko elaziwa njenge-Davinci, ithatha iinyanga ezili-18.

Iqela lokuqala elinabafundi abangama-26 sele iqalile, kwaye ukugqiba kwayo ukwenza izifundo zaseklasini baza kuya ngaphandle baye kwenza uphando ngezifundo zabo. Uphando ekufuneka belwenzile kufuneka lube nenjongo yokusombulula ingxaki evela emntwini ophangela emgodini.

Zikhumshile ke izinto abazenzayo, kangokuba nam ngelinye ixesha ndiye ndingaziqondi kakuhle. Kodwa ndiyancoma ngoba ingathi baqhuba kakuhle gqitha eklasini. Umfundisi-ntsapho wabo uyabancoma.

Kukho nezi zifundo zenziwa ziidyunivesiti kuzwelonke. Into esiyiqaphelayo kukuba inani labafundi abangoomama ababhalisayo liyanda. Sinazo nezifundo ezenziwa eWits ekuthiwa yi-MEETI, Mineral and Energy Education Training Institute, apho kuqeqeshwa khona abantu ze bafumane idiploma, sisebenzisana neDyunivesiti yase-Wits. Enkosi. [Laphela ixesha.]

(Translation of isiXhosa paragraphs follows.):

[The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: As you know comrade, there are programmes for skills development for women. The first one is with Sawima and is managed at provincial level. There is another one that is driven by the Mining Seta, MQA. These programmes develop negotiation skills, business management and any other aspects involved in the mining industry. Many women are attending these courses and are performing well.

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There are other courses offered by the national tertiary institutions. What has been noticed is the increasing number of women enrolling for them. There is a course offered by Wits University in conjunction with MEETI, the Minerals and Energy Education and Training Institute, where people are trained for a diploma. Thank you. [Time expired.]

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Geagte voorsitter, die agb Minister het gesê het dat die Noordwesprovinsie die provinsie is waar vrouens nog die minste bemagtig is in terme van mynbou. Daar word beweer dat die grootbaas van DRD Gold, Wesley Woods, met die agb Minister geskakel het nadat hy sy myne naamlik Hartbeesfontein en Buffelsfontein en Stilfontein laat likwideer het. Deur dit te doen het hy 6 513 werkers verneuk uit hul afleggingspakkette, en hy het soos 'n dief in die nag agteraf gaan heul met die agb Minister. Hy wou probeer om sy eie bates terug te koop deur middel van swart bemagtiging en spesifiek deur middel van vrouens in mynbou. Is dit korrek? Dit was in die media en ek wil weet of dit korrek is?

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.)

[Mr P J GROENEWALD: Hon Chair, the hon Minister said North West was the province where women were as yet the least empowered in terms of mining. It is alleged that DRD Gold chief executive Wesley Woods contacted the hon Minister after having his mines liquidated, namely Hartbeesfontein, Buffelsfontein and Stilfontein.

By doing so, he cheated 6 513 employees out of their severance packages, and like a thief in the night he secretly colluded with the hon Minister. He wanted to try buying back his own assets by means of black empowerment, and specifically by means of "Women in Mining". Is that correct? That was in the media, and I would like to know whether that is correct.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C BOTHA): Hon Minister, there is a very tenuous connection between the question and the follow-up question, so it is your discretion whether you want to respond.

UMPHATHISWA WEZIMBIWA NAMA-NDLA: Andilazi eli bali libaliswa ngulo tata. Kuza kufuneka ukuba ndikhe ndiye kuphanda.

[The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: I do not know what is being narrated by this old man. I need to go and conduct the investigation.]

Adv H C SCHMIDT: Hon Minister, with regard to the empowerment of women in particular, what measures are in place to ensure that the women who benefit from the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act are in fact disadvantaged, because that is the purpose of the Act? I mean in particular, currently disadvantaged. What measures do exist? Thank you.

UMPHATHISWA WEZIMBIWA NAMA-NDLA: Umjonga nje umntu ebusweni umbone ukuba umnyama. Xa emnyama, okanye engowasethyini, loo nto ithetha ukuba wayehlelelekile ngaphambili.

[The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY: You just look someone in the face and see that she/he is black. When she is black or a woman, that means that she was previously disadvantaged.]

You do not need a very complicated way of testing whether a person is disadvantaged or not.

Historically, all African and black people were disadvantaged by apartheid, which was

a law and a fact. So, you do not need to be a boffin to determine that.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S BOTHA): Thank you. There is one more slot available for a supplementary question. If there is none then we will proceed to Question 48 asked by the hon Mdaka to the Minister of Public Works.

State buildings in Mkhanyakude district municipality in KZN

*48. Mrs N M MDAKA (UDM) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) How many buildings owned by and under the authority of her department are situated in Mkhanyakude district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal;
- (2) whether the army camp base in Jozini in the said municipality is still occupied by the personnel of the SA National Defence Force; if not, (a) who occupies the buildings and (b) how was the occupation authorised;
- (3) whether she has been informed that the residential area for MECs in Ulundi is no longer occupied by members of the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature, but by illegal occupants; if so, what has she or her department done to address the situation?

N648E

The **DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS**: Madam Chair, the answer is that there are 18 office complexes and 140 residential properties that are allocated to national clients for their use. The second answer to the same question is that the Jozini military base was vacated by the SA National Defence Force in December 2003, and has since been handed over to the SA Police Service.

The SA Police Service requested that the property be handed over to them in view of the fact that their intention was to establish a fully-fledged police station in Jozini. At the time there was only a satellite police station serving the community. Now, when one

client vacates a property, that property is offered to all other clients to ensure that the needs of the national clients are met with state property before the option of leasing a property is considered.

The SA Police Service expressed their need for the accommodation in Jozini. The military base was found to be suitable and was accordingly handed over to the SA Police Service and is currently occupied by them. In addition to the above, the Durban regional office of the national Department of Public Works is currently negotiating a lease for the remaining military sporting facilities, which are not occupied by the SA Police Service. At the same time we also have the provincial department of public works, which is also interested in the acquisition of the military base.

On question three, no official notification was provided to the national Department of Public Works, Durban regional office, regarding the fact that the residential area had been vacated by the MECs in Ulundi. However, this is not unusual, the provincial department of works administers the dwellings and unless the intention was to transfer the dwellings to the national Department of Public Works, no notification would have been provided.

Ms N M MDAKA: Enkosi mhlalingaphambili andinayo imibuzo Mhlonitshwa. Enkosi. [Thank you Chairperson. I do not have questions. Thank you.]

Mr S E OPPERMAN: Chair, hon Deputy Minister, when we visited Jozini Army Base it was in a very, very bad state. I would like to know if there are any proper systems in place for the handing over of properties when they are no longer used by specific departments? If not, I would like to know why not, and if so, I would like to know whether the procedures were followed at the Jozini Army Base and why was nothing done to guard the particular property against vandalism and abuse? Thank you.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS: Chair, proper arrangements are made, but if you did find that the property was vandalised, one wouldn't really know if the vandalism happened before it was handed over or not. But otherwise we do everything in our power to prepare the facilities for the other occupant to find in a good condition. It might have been in a bad state, but the question is whether, when you went there, this vandalism didn't happen before or after the property had been handed over to the client who is now occupying it.

However, we will really investigate this and go into it thoroughly to find out exactly what happened at that time, and maybe the best thing would be to give you an answer in writing so that you can get the true picture of what had happened. Thank you.

Mr J P I BLANCHÉ: Chair, can the Minister tell us whether any system is in place to prevent illegal occupation of any of these properties belonging to the state. In other words, if a client department is placed in charge of such a building, is there any means for that department to check on a regular basis and report back to the Department of Public Works whether the building is occupied by illegal occupants or not? We have come across a number of these buildings that have the same kind of problem, namely of being occupied illegally.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS: Chair, I would say in a situation like the one the member has sketched one wouldn't really say that we know exactly what is happening out there unless it is reported, and that is why it is very, very important to encourage whistle-blowing. Once you notice that something that belongs to the department is going wrong, I think you need to also assist in helping us to correct the situation, but if we leave it and say the Department of Public Works will correct the situation it might be that it is a situation of which we aren't aware, because it is very difficult to be everywhere all the time.

But I will appreciate it if we can be informed, and I appreciate your comment because obviously you have alerted us to something that really needs serious attention, and we would really want to correct such situations. I think whistle-blowing will definitely help in areas where we do not know what is happening.

Mr F BHENGU: Chairperson, the ANC appreciates your response, Deputy Minister. We, however, would like to pose the following question: How long must we wait until we hear that the DDG post on asset management has been filled? What are the interim measures put in place by the department in order to address these challenges?

The Government can no longer come to terms with the delays in compiling an asset register after 10 years in the new dispensation. The Auditor-General's report sighted, amongst other things, the maintenance backlog as a challenge. This reflects negatively on the capacity of the department. I raise this matter against the background that the President in his state of the nation address in 2004 committed all the departments to address the issue of capacity-building. I hope that the meeting of the DGs, which took place recently, have addressed some of these challenges. I thank you.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS: Chair, yes, it is a problem as the member has said. This matter is really being given attention, and I hope that in the very near future we will have a complete solution to the problem. An asset register is necessary as, like I'm saying; it is at times very problematic to know where our property is. You do get situations where people, like the hon member has indicated here, would be occupying a building without our knowledge. As I say, emphasis should be on letting us know these things. But the asset register will be completed. I think money has been put aside for it and people are working on it. It will soon be ready. Thank you.

Mr A H NEL: Chair, on a point of order: The question that was put now has got nothing to do with this question as a follow-up. Can we have another follow-up please?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): No, I will not grant that point of order, the Minister has answered in what he thought was a fit manner. Thank you.

However, considering that the questioner did not use the first slot, we have another slot for a follow-up question.

Mr A H NEL: Chair, the Deputy Minister did not answer the question; he asked whether there was a whistle-blower. The third part of this question is that there was a whistle-blower. Can we have a reply to whether there are illegal occupants in those buildings?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS: Chair, let me respond to this. The question was general, namely whether there are buildings which people sometimes occupy without the necessary authority. But, if you were speaking about a specific case I would personally want to follow it up and find out what was happening. [Interjections.] But there is nothing in that paper that states that the people were occupying the property in Jozini; it doesn't say so. [Interjections.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon member, order! Do you have a point of order? If not, you may not address me. Do you have a point of order?

Mr A H NEL: Madam Chairperson, on a point of order: Part three of this question reads as follows:

"... whether she has been informed that the residential area for MECs in Ulundi is no longer occupied by members of the KwaZulu legislature"

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon member, that is not a question on a point of order; that is a question on a question and we have dealt with question 48. It is the Minister's prerogative to answer you.

Certain company stopping authorising prosthetics for prosthetists

*54. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether a certain company (name furnished) has stopped authorising prosthetics for prosthetists; if so, (a) for what reasons and (b) how many amputees have been affected by this decision? N854E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: The answer is no.

Mr L W GREYLING: Hon Minister, I apologise for Mr Gore not being here when you answer the question. He feels very passionate about this issue. I am a bit dismayed by your response because we have certainly found that there is a problem with regards to the provision of prosthetics to pensioners of the Rand Mutual Insurance Company.

Unfortunately, in the view of the ID, the actions of the Rand Mutual Insurance Company can only be described as a huge organisation exploiting the rights and interests of workers who toiled to extract the world from our golden platinum mines. For their labour, these individuals lay disabled, vast majority of them in rural areas and illiterate.

The reward is an uncaring and abusive corporation willing and able to exploit these disabled ex workers to avoid their own constitutional legal obligations. An example of this is a patient who is partially blind and amputated in both arms. He has not received his prosthesis since 1994 and now Rand Mutual has stopped his pension because he did not sign his certificate of life. The ID is extremely concerned with the withholding of assistive devices by the Rand Mutual Insurance Company. And we believe that this is just a tip of the iceberg. Would you consider running investigation? [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Madam Chairperson, the question says: Whether a

certain company — name furnished, has stopped authorising? My answer is no. Why does that dismay you because it has not stopped? My brother, if certain procedures have not been properly followed, it doesn't mean that the company has stopped. Because of whatever problems, difficulties and challenges, they may not have paid at a particular time, but it does not mean that they have stopped.

So, I am answering the question in a way that it has been asked. And in fact the question goes further to say: If so, for what reasons? I can't give any reasons because it has not stopped.

Ngoko, ukuba umbuzo awubhadlanga, ulindele ukuba mandithini mna xa ndiphendulayo? [Kwahlekwa.] [So if a question doesn't make sense, what do you expect me to do? [Laughter.]]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon members, if you wish to ask any further supplementary questions, would you please press the button at your console. At this stage I don't have any names reflecting here. Sir, have you indicated on your console that you wish to ask a question? I will recognise you, but there seems to be a problem with the consoles. Thank you.

An HON MEMBER: Hon Minister, once more to demonstrate the flexible policies of the ANC, we would know as to whether there is any policy that covers all compensation for occupation injuries and diseases cases? And also whether such a policy enables an employee to make a choice as to which service provider he can use? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: That's a good question. In terms of the policy, an employee who is entitled to prosthesis under the Compensation for Occupation Injuries and Diseases Act has a free choice of a service provider. An authorisation is given on the strength of the motivation supplied by the doctor, the prosthetist and the employee.

That policy was developed by the compensation fund after consultation and several inputs from the representative body of the same industry.

Mr L W GREYLING: Chairperson, we have received a number of complaints with amputees who haven't been able to proceed able to receive prosthetics. Could we bring that to the Minister's attention and on the basis of that information, look at investigating the affairs of Rand Mutual Insurance Company to ensure that those who are entitled to prosthetics do in fact, receive them? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: I am going to appeal to the hon member or advice him, as a member of Parliament like myself, to do the following: Sir, just write a query and send it to my office and we will investigate that. At the moment, I can't shoot in the dark. It's a very dangerous thing to do.

Isitya asifunwa emnyameni kuba uyakophula nezinye izitya ezezexabiso. [Don't look for a dish in the dark, because you may end up breaking other valuable dishes.]

Eksamensukses van SA Lugdiens-vlieënier

*55. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister vir Openbare Ondernemings:

- (1) Of 'n vlieënier van die SA Lugdiens (naam verstrek) enige van sy eksamens gedruip het; so ja, (a) watter eksamens en (b) hoeveel keer is elke eksamen gedruip;
- (2) of dié vlieënier al voorheen deur die SAL ontslaan is; so ja, waarom;
- (3) of dié vlieënier weer by die SAL aangestel is; so ja.
- (4) of hy die vaardigheidstoetse geslaag het voor sy heraanstelling; so nie, op grond waarvan hy weer aangestel is?

N855A

(Translation follows):

[Examination success of SAA pilot

*55. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether a pilot of the SA Airways (name furnished) has failed any of his examinations; if so, (a) which examinations and (b) how many times did he fail each examination;
- (2) whether this pilot had been dismissed by the SAA before; if so, why;
- (3) whether this pilot has been reappointed by the SAA; if so,
- (4) whether he passed the skills tests prior to his reappointment; if not, on what grounds was he reappointed? N855E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: Chairperson, I will give a summary of the answer and I will forward the more detailed issues to the hon member because there are a number of exams and tests, etc. But in essence, this particular pilot did fail certain tests. Accordingly after some time, he was dismissed. The pilot took his complaint to the CCMA. There was a settlement of that complaint as a result of the procedures used.

The pilot was reinstated, but he cannot perform as a pilot until he complies with all the tests that are necessary. That particular pilot has not yet completed that. So he is most certainly not functioning as a pilot in SAA at this time.

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Geagte Voor-sitter, ek is baie bly om te hoor by die agb Minister dat dié betrokke persoon dan nie as vlieënier aangewend word nie.

Ek wil dan net by die agb Minister weet, kan ons die versekering kry dat dié persoon dan in elk geval nie weer sal vlieg nie? Dit is nou een maal so, dat mense om verskeie redes kies by watter lugredery hulle wil vlieg, maar ek dink as daar een rede is waarom

almal met 'n spesifieke lugredery sal wil vlieg, is dat sy veiligheidstandaarde van die hoogste gehalte en waarde is.

En ek wil vir die agb Minister vra dat hy moet verseker dat ons nie die pad van die Weermag volg nie waar standaarde verlaag word, vlieëniers toegelaat word om hereksamens en hereksamens te skryf totdat hulle dit slaag, en dan ongelukke veroorsaak soos in Langebaan, asook 'n vlieënier wat in Lichtenburg verdwaal het — toe vlieg hy in die grond vas om te kyk waar hy is. Dít kan nie aanvaarbaar wees nie.

En dan, kan ek vir die agb Minister vra, het ons die versekering dat hierdie persoon nie weer sal vlieg nie?

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)

[Mr P J GROENEWALD: Hon Chairperson, I am very glad to hear from the hon Minister that the person concerned is not being used as a pilot.

I just want to know from the hon Minister whether he can give us the assurance that this person will not fly again in any case? It is a fact that people choose to fly with a specific airline for various reasons, but I think that if there is one reason everyone will want to fly with a specific airline, it is that its safety standards are of the highest quality and value.

I want to ask the hon Minister to assure us that we will not follow the path of the Defence Force where standards are being lowered, pilots are being allowed to rewrite examinations over and over again until they pass them, and then cause accidents such as in Langebaan, as well as a pilot who got lost in Lichtenburg — so he landed the plane to see where he was. This cannot be acceptable.

And then, may I ask the hon Minister, whether we have the assurance that this person will not fly again?]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: I can't comment on the specific

issues that you relate, with regard to certain pilots. Let me just make a very strong statement, so that there is no misperception that you may have created by your question.

Firstly, the person concerned never flew as a pilot in the airline, because he did not meet the strict qualification requirements that you need in order to fly. Secondly, SAA is extremely proud of its safety record. It has an excellent safety record across the world, without any question. Our standards are very stringent indeed, and will remain so.

If there was any suggestions that somehow people are pushed through the exams, no matter what they have done to fly, that is absolutely not incorrect. That is not the case whatsoever. The pilots, no matter what race they are in South African Airways are excellent pilots. There is no question about that.

Mnr K J MINNIE: Agb Voorsitter, agb Minister, ek dink my vraag is gedek deur die antwoord, want my vraag het ook gegaan oor standarde. So, ek is gelukkig met die Minister se antwoord. Baie dankie.

[Mr K J MINNIE: Hon Chairperson, hon Minister, I think my question is covered by the reply, because my question was also about standards. So, I am happy with the Minister's reply. Thank you very much.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Can I try and pronounce your name? Ngcengwane.

Ms N D NGCENGWANE: Chairperson, Minister, the ANC-led government is very partial about the implementation of the affirmative action policy, but as we all know, safety comes first. Apart from the fact that this question appears overly racist by selecting this one incident involving a black pilot, can the Minister explain if there are any institutional, attitudinal or practical problems that obstruct affirmative action in training of pilots from the previously disadvantaged communities? How many black pilots have been trained in the past ten years? Can the Minister give an outline of the successes in the transformation of the

aviation industry in general and the training of African pilots in particular? I thank you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon member, I will ask the Minister if he would like to respond, since in all fairness, I do not think that that question follows directly on the previous answers or question.

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: Well if the question came from the DA I wouldn't respond, but from the ANC I will. [Laughter.] I think it's a reasonable question, and I am quite happy to answer it. I actually have no knowledge of the race of this pilot. It's not clear what the race of the pilot is. So I don't think that's an issue at stake here.

With regard to affirmative action, it is very sad that after being in the airline for more than 70 years, that we had no black pilots until very recently. That's one of the great tragedies of South Africa's past and our job now is, as the Minister of Labour has already indicated, just to make things right. We have to have black pilots.

I am very pleased to say that the training courses and the most recent ones just been finished, four pilots are very active, very strong emphasis on affirmative action, and I was delighted to see that the top students at the last training course was not only a black student, but also a woman. [Applause.] The two top students, if I can still remember well, one of them was a young black person and one was a young white woman. Women are coming in as well, as pilots. I think this is very exciting.

As part of the training that we are trying to undertake, we need to do a lot more. Currently the 29 black pilots are employed in SAA — which is not enough. They need to be more. As you and I have stressed, we set extremely high standards for access to SAA. There are no impediments whatsoever for black persons to meet those standards. They are meeting those standards and I am quite certain that in the near future, some of our best pilots will be black.

We are striving to reach a normal situation. It is a tragedy that in such a critical sector such as pilots, we just did not have a pool of people that had been trained. This is something we have to put right and we are working very hard on it. We will keep the standards very high and pretty soon we are going to have representative set of pilots.

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Dankie, Voor-
sitter, as daar nie ander vrae is nie, wil ek ook vir die agb Minister vra, een van die probleme wat ook ontstaan het oor dié spesifieke vraag wat ek die agb Minister gevra het, is dat die SAA-vlieëniers verenig deur die SAA aangespreek is omdat hulle durf waag het om vrae te vra oor standarde en die standaard van opleiding. Nou wil ek by die agb Minister weet, sal hy met die bestuur van SAA gesels en praat, en sê dis onaanvaarbaar om mense net te wil aanspreek omdat hulle kritiek uitspreek wat op die einde van die dag ten gunste is van SAA en hul veiligheidstandaarde? Dankie, Voorsitter.

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.)

[Mr P J GROENEWALD: Thank you, Chairperson. If there are no further questions, I also want to ask the hon Minister, one of the problems that have also arisen regarding this specific question which I asked the Minister, is that the SAA pilots were collectively addressed by the SAA because they had dared to ask about standards and the standard of training. Now I want to ask the hon Minister, will he have a word with the management of the SAA and tell them that it is unacceptable to want to address people just because they express criticism which at the end of the day is in favour of the SAA and their safety standards? Thank you, Chairperson.]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: I am not aware of those circumstances. I wouldn't make a comment. I don't regard media reports as facts. I regard them as reports of something that might have

happened. So, I am not going to comment on those issues. I am not aware of any such issue or dispute. Certainly, it hasn't come to my attention. With regard to safety, we don't compromise.

Underlying problems causing taxi-related violence

*57. Ms N P KHUNOU (ANC) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether the incidence of taxi-related violence in various provinces is caused by similar underlying problems; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether his department is taking any steps to ensure effective law enforcement in respect of this sector; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N941E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Madam Chair, the answer to the question is that it would seem that the overtraded route and fierce competition over lucrative routes have been a common factor in incidences of taxi-related violence. Also, we want to indicate that there is no evidence at this stage that the violence that is being orchestrated. The resurgence of violence has only been concentrated largely in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

As far as the law enforcement is concerned, I want to emphasise to this House that taxi violence has no place in our democratic South Africa. Those acts of violence within our public transport and those continuing with this backward practice will no longer be tolerated. They will be met with the full might of the law.

My counterparts in KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, MEC Cele and Skwatsha, should be commended for their firm stance and the decisive manner in which they responded to acts of violence in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. There is, surely, no justification for any resort to violence within the taxi industry. Thank you.

Ms N P KHUNOU: Thank you Chairperson and thank you very much Minister for your answer, I would like to commend the MECs in the two provinces who have made efforts to deal with taxi-related violence. That shows that the ANC is committed to a peaceful South Africa. However, we need to know whether in this department there are systems in place that deal with taxi violence matters, and whether you work with the local government to ensure the safety of our passengers as taxis are a mode of travel for many South Africans? I thank you.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: We are working very closely with taxi association, Sabtaco, that represents the taxi industry to emphasise the point that as from now on we are going to be intensifying our law enforcement, and effectively regulate the taxi industry to underline one point that these routes are going to be issued by government through the provinces where this jurisdiction lies, and that the days of the taxi industry regulating itself are bygones.

We need to make sure that the commuters at the end of the day who are always the victims of these fights over routes are protected by the state. So, our law enforcement agencies, the SA Police Service, SAPS, and other agencies are vigorously working very hard to ensure that we minimise the violence within the industry. However, we'll be aware that since the dawn of democracy, there has been a real radical decline of taxi violence in South Africa. This has been as a result of law enforcement and the co-operation between government and the taxi association. As we rollout the Taxi Recapitalisation Programme, we are going to see even more progress towards a peaceful taxi industry in South Africa.

Mr M M SWATHE: Thank you very much, this problem of taxi violence has been threatening South Africa for a very long time. It has been addressed many times before but it seems as if the National Land Transport Transitional Act, which was

passed in this House some years ago, was not properly implemented. If it was properly implemented, we wouldn't have these flair ups. Can the Minister therefore explain to this House that how many provinces and municipalities have actually complied with the Act, and in particular the appointment of the inspectors in terms of section 123 of the Act? Also, when does he envisage the first new taxi vehicle, under the Taxi Recapitalisation Programme, hitting the street of South Africa? I thank you.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: This is totally an irrelevant question as a follow-up to the issues at stake now. Maybe his master's voice is speaking from the DA.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): I have a question here from the hon Oliphant. Is he in the House?

Adv Z L MADASA: Hon Minister, a relevant follow-up on the issue of violence, I would like to probe with you whether it's possible — taking into account that most of this taxi violence is committed with firearms — has it been thought that we could have a policy whereby the taxi drivers are not allowed to carry firearms. I cannot imagine why would you carry a firearm if you are a taxi driver. I don't know if this has ever crossed your mind to make a policy with regard to carrying firearms by the taxi drivers. Thank you.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: I think it's an idea. Maybe the appropriate Minister to deal with that would probably be Minister of Safety and Security. However, if the hon member has a very firm view on the matter, we can discuss as we go on.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Could I just check with the members? I have a list reads after the hon Madasa, Davids, Green and Farrow. There must be something that's not functioning properly. So, we've had the hon member's question then we've had hon Swathe and then the hon Madasa, so I have one more

question. Who else has actually pressed the button?

Mr S B FARROW: Thank you very much Madam Chair, Minister, I'm very perturbed with your response to the hon Mr Swathe there. The National Land Transport Transitional Act actually lays down the whole foundation in respect of how taxis operate, their associations and how they are controlled in terms of their routes and ranking. Now, with due respect to you sir, could you ask the question that he put to you? That is the fact that if the formations are on the ground at municipal level to control those things, and you have inspectors which the Act asks for to actually insist that those particular people are going and complying with the enforcement in respect of the vehicles and roadworthiness. Surely then sir, that is the key to actually resolving this matter if those are in place, there won't be any violence. Thank you sir.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: My answer still remains because we are discussing about taxi violence here, not about those structures that you are talking about. [Interjections.]

Insufficient funds to settle land restitution claims

*82. Mr A H NEL (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) What action does she intend taking to make the R3 billion still needed to settle all land restitution claims available to her department;
- (2) whether she has taken up this matter of insufficient funds with the Minister of Finance; if not, why not; if so, what was his response? N977E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Ngiyabonga kakhulu Sihlalo, mhlawumbe ngaphambi kokuba ngiwuphendule ngqo umbuzo welungu elihloniphekile, uMnu Nel, kufanele ngichaze ukuthi uma sesivumelene ngesabiwomali futhi sasiletha lapha ePhala-

mende, sisiletha singuhulumeni. Akuyikho ukuthi ngemuva kwalokho sesizophumela ngaphandle-ke bese ngithi mina angitholanga kakhulu, ubani uthole kakhulu. Nibonile ukuthi ngemuva kokuba sibeke isikhalazo sokuthi sengathi kufanele sibonisane ngokwandiswa kwenani lemali kulolu hlelo lokwabiwa komhlaba, siwubonile umehluko ukuthi ngesikhathi uhulumeni ehlahla imali wenezelele phezu kwaleyo mali eyayikhona.

Kufanele-ke futhi sikhumbule ukuthi yize kunjalo awukho umnyango othi, ekupheleni kokwabiwa kwemali, uthole yonke imali owuyifunayo ngoba izidingo ziningi okufanele uhulumeni abhekane nazo. NjengoMnyango-ke wezoLimo nezoMhlaba, le mali esiyinezelelwe ebalelwa ezigidigidini ezi-6 zamaRandi sizoyisebenzisa. Uma kuba khona okusalayo okudinga ukuthi sihambe sikhulumisane nesigungu sikhulumeni, iKhabhinethi, siyokwenza lokho ngendlela efanelekile bese kuthi uMnu Manuel okunguyena ophethe uMnyango wezeziMali abheke ukuthi imaphi amanye amasentana angasitholela wona. Kodwa mhlawumbe uma singabheka nje ukuthi kuyo yonke iminyaka neminyaka, uma kuba khona isidingo sokuthi kwenezelelwe imali, ikakhulukazi kulolu hlelo lwamabanga ohlaba, phecelezi, "Land Restitution Programme", uhulumeni akamelanga eceleni kodwa ukwazile ukuthi aluxhase lolo hlelo.

Ngithi-ke elungeni elihloniphekile masingabi novalo. Njengoba uMongameli eshilo wathi uhlelo lolu olubalulekile njengoba nathi sazi sonke ukuthi salufaka kuMthethosisekelo ngoba lubalulekile. Siyokwenza konke okusemandleni ethu ukuthi lolu hlelo lube yimpumelelo. Ngiyabonga. [Ihlombe.]

(Translation of isiZulu paragraphs follows.)

[Thank you very much, Chairperson. Maybe before responding directly to the question by hon Mr Nel, I have to explain that after reaching an agreement about the budget, and having submitted it to Parliament, we brought it here as government. It is therefore

unacceptable for me to go out and complain that I did not get enough, that somebody received more than me. You noticed that after making a complaint, that discussion should be held to discuss an increase. We notice that the government added to the money that was already available during the budget.

We should also remember that there is no department that receives enough money after the budget, because there are many challenges facing the government. The added money to the sum of R6m to the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs shall be utilised. If there are outstanding things that need to be discussed with the Cabinet, this shall be done accordingly. And then Mr Manuel who is responsible for the Department of Finance shall investigate whether he could make more money available. In the past, when the need arose for additional money, especially for the Land Restitution Programme, the government has never stood aside, but supported this programme.

We need not to worry hon member. The President stated that this programme is important. We are all aware that we included this matter in the Constitution because of its importance. We will do our best to ensure that this programme is a success. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr A C NEL: Thank you Madam Chair, I'm very glad to hear, as I understand, the translation was not very good, that the Minister had discussions with the Minister of Finance. Have I heard correctly that you have had discussions with the Minister of Finance and about the shortfall of R3 billion? You said that you had been very supportive. I will closely monitor the adjustments budget and next year's financial budget to see if you were right about that. My question to the Minister is whether she concur whether officials of her department indicated that the shortfall is R3 billion?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Hon Nel, I think I

have to respond in English so that there is no ambiguity in what I said. I would also speak in Zulu or Swazi in response to your question. What I said earlier was that when the budget is tabled, it's the Minister of Finance budget but government budget, which all of us collectively, as members of the executive, have looked at all the needs, and at the end of the day, agree that this is how we can share the resources of state to meet the needs of our people as reflected in our various sectors.

We cannot, as members of the executive, step outside of that process and then say that mine is so little than the other's, because when we reach that consensus before the tabling of the budget in this House, we had balanced the needs of the national, provincial and local government as we know. Wants and needs of our people will always be bigger than the resources we have. So, you have to share those but what we have seen is that in all respect, the commitment of government on the programme of land reform generally has actually been also supported financially.

An amount of R6 billion had to be made available for the programme of Land Restitution, which means obviously that other departments had had to take cuts on some of their programmes. So, I'm saying that that is the reality that we have to appreciate. There is no contradiction about how we see this reality in Cabinet. I've also said, hon Nel, that at any given point where we have had a need for additional finance, even in the course of the year, those resources are available — those that have been made available to the Land Restitution Programme generally.

Dr E A SCHOEMAN: Thank you Madam Chair, during the state of the nation address, the President indicated that the finalisation of the restitution process was a priority. The allocation of resources by treasury in the budget reaffirms the commitment by government and we commend government for this.

However, the land reform process, which seeks to redress injustices and inequities of the past, is conducted along strict constitutional and legal guidelines. The rule of law is widely respected but has contributed considerably to cost and the pace of the process. This cost factor will seriously impair the attainment of goals. The question is whether serious consideration has been given to the establishment of a dedicated land reform fund? Due to the imperative that the land issue be resolved as speedily as possible, donor countries could be approached for financial assistance. There should be sympathy for our endeavours to resolve this issue in a just and equitable way. Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS: Thank you hon Schoeman for your follow-up question because, indeed, the issue you are raising, as I said earlier on the earlier question, is matter that should concern all of us as South Africans. I think it's important for us to appreciate the way in which we have undertaken land reform, particularly the way in which we've worked within the constitutional and the legal framework. Obviously, part of the challenge that we have to face in our Land Summit, which I hope hon members like yourself and others from this House will participate in, is that how do we fund land reform in South Africa, given that currently all the resources that have been put on land resource in respect of the fiscus and the need for ensuring that we resolve the land reform in its entirety, at least by 2014? What other resources are there? How do we access them and what impact will those have in terms of the resolution of this process?

I think if within our laws or policies, there is something that we might need to review, that in part, this Parliament would also have to look into. The summit might make its own recommendations as we have been seeing many proposals coming. Some of you might have seen the Centre for Development Enterprise report, which in its own analysis, has also raised an important question in my view

of the need of balancing land reform to address the issue of urban development, particularly the issue of housing, at the same time looking at the issues of rural development and agricultural economy.

On the other hand, it has also raised the important role that private sector would need to play in the context of land reform. I think this report contributes to the debate that as South Africans we must find a resolution as to how we can, within the time-frame that we have set for ourselves, conclude the land reform in South Africa amongst which is the issue of funding.

Cause of delays in UIF payments in Alberton/Germiston

*63. Mr O M MOGALE (ANC) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) (a) What was the cause of recent delays in Unemployment Insurance Fund payments in Alberton and Germiston in Gauteng and (b) what measures has his department introduced to improve service in the payment of UIF and to ensure no further disruptions;
- (2) whether these measures will be applied in all provinces; if not, why not?

N948E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: There were no delays in the payment of the unemployment insurance benefits. The UIF introduced a new system, which is named Siyaya, for the processing and payment of benefits that, unfortunately, resulted in some misunderstanding of when paydays would be. The Act requires all beneficiaries to declare that they are still unemployed before receiving the next payment, and payments are available seven days after this declaration has been made.

Beneficiaries, on this particular day, misunderstood this and expected payment on the same day they made a declaration. This was an isolated incident that was swiftly dealt with and the management of the province

communicated directly with the affected beneficiaries to explain the situation, and no further incidents were reported.

In fact, I want to congratulate, commend and thank the people who were involved for their patience, who understand perfectly that sometimes mistakes of this nature do happen.

Rre O M MOGALE: Ke a leboga Tona. Ke itumeletse karabo ya gago. Ga ke sa na potso e nngwe. Ke lebogile. [Thank you, Minister. I'm content with your response. No further question. Thank you.]

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: The good thing about me is that what apartheid did was to enable me . . . om Afrikaans te praat. [. . . to speak Afrikaans.]

I also speak some Setswana.

Ke bua go le gonnye. Ke utlwile rra. Ke a leboga. [I do not have much to say. I'm satisfied sir. Thank you.]

Mr C M LOWE: Thank you, Madam Chairperson. Mr Minister, what incentives do your department offer to UIF employees who do offer excellent service at these branches and outlets, and payment centres? More importantly, perhaps, what penalties do they also impose upon employees that do not offer good service and, in fact, offer poor service that leads to bottlenecks?

I believe, Minister, if we answer that question we'll get to the heart of what this question is about. There's the way we can prevent ordinary members of the public having to stand for hour after hour, having to go back to these centres and get their payments. What incentives do you offer and what penalties do you impose? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Well, for those who do very well we have got merit awards in the department. We assess all our employees over and above the general increase that Public Service employees get, but we also give these merit awards to those who do particularly well.

I agree with you, hon member, that sometimes you do get people who are letting us down, and in instances of that nature there are disciplinary processes within the department as per the Public Service regulations. Therefore, penalties are there for those who sometimes engage in such activity. But you're quite right, there are many workers of the Department of Labour, many of those employees — and I've visited a number of these offices — are doing pretty well. I'm very grateful that a member of the DA can also appreciate that. Thank you very much, Sir.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 113(2) of the Rules of the National Assembly

Regulation of overloading on roads

*83. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether the tyre bands and overload devices will be used to regulate overloading on the roads; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether any estimate has been done regarding the cost to the state of damage done to roads by overloading of vehicles; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N978E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) My understanding of a tyre band is that it is a device, which is fitted onto the rim of a wheel before a tyre is fitted. The intended function of such a device is to prevent the tyre from sliding off the rim in the event of a puncture, thereby providing better control of the vehicle under such circumstances. There are a number of such devices that are for different applications. There is currently insufficient proven information available on the effectiveness of such devices when used for heavy vehicles.

The mandatory installation of a tyre band or any such devices will not be considered until such time proven scientific information is available for the Department of Transport to make an informed decision on the compulsory installation of such devices.

An overload device is a device fitted to a heavy vehicle to optimise the loading capacity of a vehicle. The device is basically a "small electronic scale", which contains load-cells that are fitted to each vehicle of a vehicle combination. The device is also used to distribute the load in order to prevent either of the axles being overloaded in terms of permissible axle loads or gross combination overload, or in terms of the vehicle combination permissible maximum payload. There are currently no standards for the manufacture, maintenance and operation of such a device.

Overload control devices are currently used as a self-regulatory tool at the loading area, which is often located in the field where a static scale is not easily accessible. It is quite a useful tool in the field and is currently predominantly used by the timber industry.

The mandatory fitment of such devices will not be required for enforcement purposes until such time as proper standards are available. The installation of such devices for self-regulatory purposes is, however, encouraged.

- (2) According to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), illegal overloading causes an estimated annual damage of R800 million in terms of maintenance and rehabilitation cost to Road Authorities.

This amount does not take into account the increased operating costs in terms of fuel consumption, extended driving time, increased vehicle maintenance costs and increased salaries due to

increased travel time. The estimated annual cumulative cost in this regard is in the region of R3 billion.

My department is currently implementing an overload control strategy to combat illegal overloading.

Time-frame developed to implement alienation of Transnet's interest in a certain company

*67. Mr H J BEKKER (IFP) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether a process and a timeframe have been developed to implement the alienation of Transnet's interest in a certain company (name furnished); if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether the said company has not paid any significant dividends to its shareholders; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the decision to alienate Transnet's interest in the said company has been influenced by the said company's alleged management problems, including but not limited to its alleged zoning violations, the building defects and problems in respect of the residential marina area; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether reserves have been established or provisions have been made for the claims of the marina's residents in respect of general construction defects; if not, why not; if so, what reserves or provisions;
- (5) whether the building of luxury apartments also forms part of the Government's core business; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N958E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) Transnet is transforming from a diversified conglomerate into a focused freight transport company leveraging its assets in rail, ports and pipeline business units to improve the competitiveness of the South African economy. Transnet has adopted a four-point turnaround plan designed to restore the business to financial health and embark on an ambitious investment programme that will ultimately lower the costs of transport and logistics in the economy.

In order to achieve this, Transnet will dispose of its noncore assets and businesses. Property development and investments, such as the V & A Waterfront, are deemed to be noncore. The process of exiting noncore businesses is underway. PFMA approval has been sought and obtained. It is envisaged that the disposal will be completed over an eighteen-month period ending September 2006. The process will be designed to achieve maximum value from the sale of the equity stake.

- (2) Transnet Ltd owns 26% of the Ordinary Share Capital of V&A Waterfront Holdings (Pty) Ltd. The R1 ordinary shares are linked with unsecured, variable-rate debentures of R9.99 each in the ratio of one ordinary share to one debenture. Since the restructuring of the Waterfront Group with effect 1 October 2002 dividends of R20 007 (2003), R40 040 (2004) and R43 043 (2005) were declared together with the linked debenture interest to the amount of R19 986 785 (2003), R39 999 960 (2004) and R42 999 957 (2005) were paid to Transnet on their 26% shareholding. The other shareholders received their pro-rata dividends and interest.

- (3) This relates to a dispute between the City of Cape Town and the V&A Waterfront Group that has been submitted to a full bench of the Cape Supreme Court for a declaratory order. The core

of this dispute lies in that the City of Cape Town feels that the Zoning agreement in terms of section 13 of the legal succession of S.A.T.S. Act — that regulates a process for the zoning of all Transnet land in the RSA, signed between the City of Cape Town (City), Transnet and the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront in 1993, and in terms of which the Waterfront has successfully been developed to date — is no longer applicable. The City is of the opinion that the land should now be zoned in terms of LUPO (Land Use Planning Ordinance of the Western Cape). In the meantime, the City has stopped approving any plans for new developments in the V&AW. This case has been heard and we are awaiting the declaratory order by the court.

- Should the outcome favour the interpretation of the City, the consequence might be that the continued development of the vacant land would be delayed by between six to 30 months to realign the Waterfront plan approval procedures from the current zoning agreement to comply with those prescribed by LUPO.

As this dispute mainly relates to the undeveloped land that constitutes about 4% of the value of the V&A W Group, the main impact will be in the timing to recommence with the development programme. It is our opinion that the effect would not be material and therefore does not influence the decision to alienate Transnet's interest in the V&A Waterfront Holdings.

With regards to the building defects, to date the developer, V&A Waterfront Marina (Pty) Ltd (Marina) subsidiary of V&A Waterfront Holdings, has developed eleven phases (14 buildings) consisting of 353 units.

- The problems referred to are pre-

dominantly waterproofing and rain water disposal defects in Phase 1. Phases 2 to 11 have not been subjected to any major waterproofing defects.

- The problems were all identified and were subject to a mediation process between Marina and the contractor, Stocks Building Africa (Pty) Ltd (SBA), which went 100% against the contractor to repair the said defects due to poor workmanship. SBA undertook in writing to do the work. However, their tardiness resulted in Marina employing two further contractors to carry out the work and claiming the costs from SBA.
- To date, 95% of the waterproofing defects are complete under the supervision of the principal architect, and the remaining water related defects can be attributed to a few rain water disposal leaks into the garage basement area only. This work is due for completion within the next two months.
- Threats of legal action against Marina by the Bodies Corporate in Phase 1 appears to have been withdrawn (although this cannot be confirmed), as the V&AW has taken the required actions against the contractors and professionals to procure the rectification of the defects.
- As in any other development, all other latent or patent defects are being attended to as and when raised by our purchasers within their guarantee period.
- These issues are normal risks inherent in the development process and are being managed accordingly.

It is our opinion that this will have no effect on the value of the V&AW Marina and thus on the 26% share in the V&AW Holdings, this would also have

no impact on the decision by Transnet to sell its share.

- (4) The risks for latent and patent defects are predominantly held by the outside building contractors that perform the work. However, in addition, it is normal for developers to make provision for latent and patent defects in housing developments. In Marina's case such provisions are made in terms of our accounting policies and audited by external auditors.

In addition we also contribute to the NHBRC Fund, specifically set up for this purpose.

It is important to note that at no stage did Marina renege on its responsibility to purchasers and clients. It has even stepped in itself to expedite the remedial process where the contractors' response was too slow. It has been proactive in reaching closure with the defects in Phase 1.

- (5) The building of luxury apartments in the V&A Waterfront is a business established by the V&A Waterfront with the objective of realising maximum value and to control the nature of the development of its residential land.

This is a matter for the V&A Waterfront group in which Transnet only holds 26% share and does not form part of the Government's core business.

Steps to promote use of rural rail system over road usage to enhance rural economic development

*59. Mr O M MOGALE (ANC) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether his department is taking any steps to promote the use of the rural rail system over road usage in order to enhance economic development in rural areas; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

N943E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Following the 2003 Cabinet Lekgotla decision to prevent the complete decay of rail branch lines that are critical to enhance local economic activities and add value to the country's economic and social sustainability, the department, in partnership with provinces, is in the process of revitalising a number of strategic rail branch lines and to prevent a further migration of cargo from rail to road, thereby reversing current under-use of rail and protecting the road network. To this end the department is working on its Corridor Optimisation Strategy and Branch Line Network Revitalisation Strategy, both of which have as its objective to increase traffic on rural rail lines.

In spite of the fact that we are busy with these holistic strategies, we recognise that dire action is needed for the rejuvenation of the branch line network as we speak. We are looking at specific projects in specific areas, which will stop rail traffic from going to the road and put more traffic on the railway lines. The Department of Transport, in partnership with Spoornet and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, is busy rehabilitating the Nkweleni — Richards Bay and Douglas — Belmont rural rail lines in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape.

The Department of Transport, together with Spoornet and the automotive manufacturers, is also engaged in building a business model for increasing traffic on the underutilised East London — Gauteng Corridor.

Intention to outlaw levying of fees for cash withdrawals from ATM

*49. Mr M STEPHENS (UDM) asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he intends outlawing the levying of fees for cash withdrawals from ATM machines as is the case in the United Kingdom; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N758E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No intervention is currently being considered to outlaw the levying of fees for cash withdrawals from ATM machines.

Current legislation covering the market conduct of banks does not provide me with powers to outlaw the charging of certain fees.

National Treasury is currently reviewing recommendations arising from the joint National Treasury and SA Reserve Bank study on competition in banking, with a view to formulating a policy response to the issues of transparency and competition in the fees charged by banks.

Recommissioning of coal-fired power stations

*69. Mr K D S DURR (ACDP) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) With reference to his recent announcement on the recommissioning of coal-fired power stations, (a) which power stations are involved, (b) where will they source their coal and (c) what quality coal will be used;
- (2) (a) what steps have been or will be taken to reduce the pollution from these stations and (b) what are the expected levels of nitrogen oxide (NOX) and sulphur oxide (SOX) to be released into the atmosphere by each station;
- (3) whether (a) this involves exemption from the Air Pollution Act, Act 39 of 2004, and (b) applications have been made for exemption; if so, what are the relevant details in each case;
- (4) whether the Government looked at (a) selective catalytic reduction and selective noncatalytic reduction urea injection technology to reduce NOX and (b) the available chemical powder injectors to reduce SOX; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (5) whether the mothballed Athlone power station will be brought back into production; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) what will be done to reduce the high level of pollution it emits, which was one of the reasons for its closure? N960E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) (a) The three power stations which will be returned to service will be Camden, Grootvlei and Komati.
- (b) Coal will be sourced from existing mines in the area.
- (c) Coal will be of a similar quality used for the current operating power stations.
- (2) (a) Particulate emissions will be reduced in line with the Chief Air Pollution Control Officer. The plant will be retrofitted with the latest pollution control technology for the reduction of particulate emissions. Water management practices will be improved in order to meet the requirements of the water licensing process.
- (b) The projected emissions once the stations are returned to service are expected to be equivalent to historically recorded data. Based on historical information available from 1982, the emissions are projected as follows:

• NOX

Camden — 46 067 tons/annum

Grootvlei — 34 018 tons/annum

Komati — 30 920 tons/annum.

• SOX

Camden — 123 765 tons/annum

Grootvlei — 46 588 tons/annum

Komati — 60 453 tons/annum.

- (3) (a) An exemption has not been requested, the power stations will comply with the requirements of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No 45 of 1965.

The Air Quality Management Act, Act No 39 of 2004 has been signed by President Thabo Mbeki but has not come into effect.

In terms of this Air Quality Management Act, industry has two years to review the existing Provisional Registration Certificates and four years to review the existing registration certificates and reach agreement with the relevant government departments on the conditions of the new licenses.

- (4) (a) Eskom is not aware of the details of Governments activities in this regard.
- (b) Eskom is investigating technology for the reduction of SOX and NOX for future coal fired power stations.
- (5) Athlone power station is owned by the City of Cape Town. Therefore, Eskom is not in a position to respond to questions raised in that regard.

Progress *re* aligning public/private sector policy instruments/initiatives to accelerate BBBEE efforts

*45. Mrs F MAHOMED (ANC) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any progress has been made in aligning all public and private sector policy instruments and initiatives in order to accelerate broad-based black economic empowerment efforts in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N201E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) and other government departments have made significant progress towards aligning all public and private sector policy instruments and initiatives in order to accelerate broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) efforts in South Africa.

President Mbeki assented to the BBBEE Act No 53, in January 2004. Since the release of the Act, departments have reviewed and aligned their existing legislation to the Act, including the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPFA). Various ways are also being considered to ensure that the shareholder compacts entered into with the State-owned enterprises (SOEs) cover aspects of BEE.

The Black Economic Empowerment Charter formulation process has been the key driver for the alignment of public and private sector policy instruments. To date, the dti has coordinated and provided strategic input and leadership into the drafting of transformation charters for nine priority sectors:

- Financial service charter;
- Transport and maritime charter;
- Agriculture charter;
- Auto and Aerospace Industry Charter;
- ICT charter;
- Construction Charter;
- Engineering Services Charter;
- Tourism Services Transformation Charter, and
- Health and Pharmaceutical Transformation Charter.

The sector transformation charters are in various stages of development. Three charters are in the early negotiation and drafting phase. They are:

- Automobile sector transformation charter;
- Health and Pharmaceutical transformation charter;
- Engineering Services transformation charter.

Negotiations on three of the charters are close to conclusion:

- Transport and maritime charter;
- Agriculture charter;
- Construction transformation charters.

The following charters are finalised and ready for gazetting in terms of the BEE Act:

- Tourism Transformation Charter;
- ICT Transformation Charter;
- Financial Service Charter.

During 2004 the dti was involved in the process of drafting the Codes of Good Practice on BEE, which were intended to provide further definition and clarity on the implementation of BEE in the South African economy. Draft Codes of Good Practice on BEE were released for public comment on 8 December 2004. The public commentary process resulted in the receipt of approximately 300 well-researched, high-quality submissions from various stakeholders.

The submissions are currently being integrated into the final codes. The finalisation of the codes will also involve a comprehensive consultation process that will include Nedlac, established business, labour, black business, key sectoral representative bodies and other stakeholders. This consultation process will be managed by the dti in conjunction with the ministries responsible for those key sectors.

Parallel to the process of consolidating the first phase of the codes, the second phase of the codes of good practice are being drafted. These codes will encompass: employment equity, skills development, preferential pro-

curement, small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMME), enterprise development, and the residual element (ie corporate social investment). Once the drafting of codes is completed guidelines will be issued on the harmonisation process between the codes and private sector initiatives.

The dti also have a number of other projects aimed at broadening participation in the economy.

(a) *Small Enterprise Development Agency (Seda)*

In recognition of the significant role that micro and small enterprises play in stimulating economic growth and job creation, the National Small Business Act of 1996 was amended in 2004 to provide for the merging of Ntsika and Namac and the birth of an integrated, single Small Enterprise Development Agency (Seda). Seda will ensure improved quality of service to SMMEs based on four pillars, namely: promoting entrepreneurship through awareness programmes and establishing networks; improving the environment by simplifying regulatory measures and strengthening access to markets; enhancing capabilities through strengthening skills and technology transfer; and providing access to information and regular monitoring and evaluation. During this year Seda will focus on rolling out in provinces.

(b) *National Empowerment Fund (NEF)*

The National Empowerment Fund, which is an institution that was specifically set up to provide funding for the advancement of BEE entrepreneurs, was relaunched and capacitated in May 2004. The NEF was capitalised to the tune of R150 million during the 2004-05 financial year, which was fully committed to BEE transactions as at 31 March 2005. A further amount R450 million was allocated for the 2005-06 financial year.

(c) *The Black Business Supplier Programme (BBSDP)*

The dti has been piloting the Black Business Supplier Development Programme (BBSDP) for the past two years. The programme has assisted 642 small, black-owned enterprises with access to technical assistance aimed at improving their business management systems, implementing quality improvement systems, enhancing technical skills and/or improving their marketability. A qualitative assessment of the programme indicates that it is making a significant contribution to mainstreaming black business and facilitating access for women-owned enterprises.

(d) *The Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP)*

The Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP), another incentive package provided by the department, has succeeded in leveraging a significant amount of capital investments by SMMEs. The spiral of increasing SMEDP applications has resulted in more than 12 000 enterprises benefiting from this programme.

(e) *Khula*

The development finance agency Khula, has made significant attempts to assist ordinary South Africans to start their own businesses, particularly those owned by historically disadvantaged communities, including black women entrepreneurs. By end March 2004, Khula had disbursed in excess of R1,3 billion into the SME market, creating more than 100 000 job opportunities.

(f) *Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)*

Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), supported 189 SMME projects valued at more than R900 million;

133 projects valued at R2.6 billion benefited black entrepreneurs; and 41 projects valued at R238 million benefited women entrepreneurs. 34 projects worth R760 million were located in poorer provinces ie Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Northern Cape.

(g) *SA Microfinance Apex Fund*

The South African Microfinance Apex Fund, announced in December 2004, was officially launched in the North West Province on 13 May 2005. The fund, is specifically tailored to support microenterprises and offers the following products:

- Institutional and client capacity building including the establishment of good financial systems and strengthening of management teams;
- Savings mobilisation through co-operatives and other indigenous formations such as burial societies and stokvels; and
- Affordable access to financial services through the Microcredit Loan Fund, which provides loans of up to R10 000 for households and micro entrepreneurs who depend on their microenterprises for their livelihood. The fund will take two forms:
 - * microcredit for microenterprise development; and
 - * the poverty alleviation fund for clients with a household income of less than R1 500.

Ongoing monitoring and support:

In order to oversee the implementation of the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act and its progress of broad-based black economic empowerment, the department is finalising the establishment of the BEE National Advisory Council.

Development of Fernwood by certain consortium

*84. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether the consortium which received the green light for the development at Fernwood is still the preferred developer; if not, why not; if so, (a) who are the developers and (b) what are the relevant details concerning the proposed development? N979E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

No, the consortium is not the preferred bidder anymore.

Reason:

The bidder was allowed a period of 30 months (from signing of the contract) to obtain all relevant approvals from the local authority (-ies) for the development of the property in terms of the agreement, by the deadline which was 30 April 2005.

- (a) The department has not entered into a development agreement with any person/company since the lapsing of the abovementioned agreement.
- (b) The property is available for utilisation by the department in accordance with its own needs and requirements.

Support for UN declaring 2005 as Year of Microcredit

*46. Mrs F MAHOMED (ANC) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether his department supports the United Nations declaration of this year as the Year of Microcredit; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether building the co-operative movement as well as the development of microfinance will make a key contribution towards achieving economic liberation; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, in what way? N202E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The dti fully supports the United Nations declaration that 2005 be the Year of Microcredit. A number of activities and programmes have been identified in support of this initiative.

- The theme has been incorporated into the terms of reference for the establishment of the South African Microfinance Apex Fund.
- On 18 November 2004 the dti, under the auspices of the Apex Fund Initiative, met with representatives of developmental microfinance institutions, including financial co-operatives at the Development Bank of South Africa to discuss agenda items to be incorporated into the International Year of Microcredit Programme. Consultations around the wider Programme are being finalised with stakeholders such as the SA Federation of Burial Societies (SAFOBS) and the National Stokvel Association of South Africa (NASASA).
- On 5 March 2005, the dti, in conjunction with the Pretoria Diocese of the Anglican Church and Umsobomvu Youth Fund hosted a workshop for 400 youth from Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Soshanguve, Winterveldt, Hammerskraal and Ga-Rankuwa under the theme: "Youth Unemployment and the spirit of enterprise through co-operatives and microcredit." The aim was to mobilise youth energy around this theme and initiate focused support for the participating organisations, under the Year of Microcredit Programme.
- As part of the Year of Microcredit Programme, the dti Co-operatives Unit is facilitating and supporting the formation of community-based sav-

ings and credit co-operatives, in conjunction with provinces.

(2) The cooperative movement is a significant contributor to economic empowerment. A dynamic, autonomous, self-sustaining co-operative movement will contribute to the creation of decent employment, income generation and broad-based economic empowerment. Hence the department has developed an overarching co-operatives policy, supported by the Co-operatives Bill to promote the growth of co-operatives in all sectors of the economy. The dti is further finalising a co-operative incentive grant scheme and a development fund for technical assistance to co-operatives. Furthermore, the dti, through the Apex Fund, will ensure that customised services in the form of savings mobilisation on lending capital, capacity building, and provision of operational grants are provided to microfinance institutions and co-operatives. This will broaden access to financial services to the poor and facilitate their participation in productive economic activities.

Economic rethink: creation of dual labour market/more flexible labour law regime

*70. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) Whether he has taken note of the reported economic rethink, specifically the proposal to create a dual labour market and a more flexible labour law regime, of a certain political organisation (name furnished); if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether he intends incorporating these ideas into the legislative programme of his department; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will he take the plan to Cabinet for endorsement and (b) when does he envisage introducing amending legislation giving effect to the proposals;

- (3) whether his department intends taking any steps to alleviate the unemployment crisis; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N963E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

- (1) Yes. At the moment the Minister has no intention of incorporating any ideas into the legislative programme of his department. Because the said document remains a discussion document for the National General Council of the African National Congress which will take place on 29 June to 3 July 2005.

My department has developed and adopted a Programme of Action (2004-09). This is a five-year programme with ten strategic objectives to guide our intervention on the labour market. One of the strategic objectives is on contribution to employment creation. In this objective, my department will contribute towards employment creation in various ways and these include:

- We will ensure that we meet our own GDS commitments (like learnership targets)
- In addition to existing initiatives, we will be developing and supporting new job creation strategies, such as strengthening of worker co-operatives.
- The Provincial Skills Plans are going to be aligned to provincial economic growth and development strategies.
- We will be ensuring that EPWP participants are trained and
- Lastly, through the second phase of the NSDS, training of the unemployed and employed is accelerated.

Whilst we acknowledge the unemployment challenge facing our country, and that active and urgent steps need to be taken to deal with this challenge, as

government is already doing with the steps indicated above — we should be careful not to over-exaggerate the challenge. We need to understand our statistics collections methods better and ensure that they give us as accurate a picture as possible. In so doing we will know the real unemployment rate in the country and be able to tailor make our interventions better.

Profits for agricultural sector for 2004 compared to 2001/2002/2003

*66. Mr M V NGEMA (IFP) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether the profits for the agricultural sector for 2004 are higher than in (a) 2001, (b) 2002 and (c) 2003; if not, what were the reasons for the fall in profit; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether the contribution of black-owned farming operations to the agricultural sector has increased over the past three years; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N957E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Nett farm income (gross farm income less total production costs) for 2004 is estimated at R14,1 billion. This is 34% up on the figure for 2001 that amounted to R10,5 billion.
- (b) Nett farm income for 2004 was lower than that of 2002 which amounted to R21,4 billion.
- (c) R16,9 billion for 2003.

This decline can mainly be attributed to the drop in prices that producers received for their products since 2002 and cost increases. The drop in prices is the result of surplus stocks in the case of major

field crops like maize and other summer field crops. The strong position of the Rand also adversely affected the income from the export of agricultural products. Since 2002, when especially the prices of field crops were at record high levels, these prices have dropped on average by almost 40% to date. Furthermore, the prices of most agricultural produc-

tion inputs have continued to show increases, which has pushed up the expenditure side of farming operations.

- (2) There is limited information regarding PDI's production in industries. It is for this reason that department conducted a census to capture the information on PDI's. That information will be included in the future.

Production by PDIs in industries that apply statutory levies (2002-03)

	<i>Total production</i>	<i>Production by PDIs</i>	<i>Percentage PDIs of total</i>
Citrus (exported)	861 000 tons	16 000 tons	1,9%
Cotton	19 562 tons	1 746 tons	8,9%
Deciduous fruit	902 492 tons	1 000 tons	0,1%
Pome fruit stone	62 731 tons	600 tons	0,1%
Fruit table grapes	217 114 tons	600 tons	0,0%
Dried fruit	42 425 tons	390 tons	0,9%
Sorghum	214 000 tons	Not available	
Wine	1 087 297 tons	690 tons	0,1%
Winter cereal	2 562 300 tons	Not available	

Source: NAMC (2004)

*61. Mr N H MASITHELA (ANC) — Agriculture and Land Affairs. [Removed]

Conditions attached to acquisition of ABSA by Barclays

*50. Mr M STEPHENS (UDM) asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any conditions were attached to the acquisition of ABSA by Barclays to the effect that Barclays (a) will introduce its normal current account, which attracts no charges when it is in credit, to South Africa in line with its practice in the United Kingdom (UK), (b) will introduce a debit card in line with its practice in the UK, which features free cash withdrawals at ATM machines and free debit card purchases at participating dealers and (c) will do away with all bank charges in South Africa that are not in line with their practice in the UK; if not, what is the position

in this regard; if so, what was the response from Barclays in each case;

- (2) whether any other conditions were attached in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N759E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) A number of conditions of approval have been communicated to Barclays, taking into account the requirements of the Banks Act, ongoing maintenance of the soundness of the South African financial system and prevailing policy objectives. Barclays has communicated its unequivocal agreement with these conditions and a commitment to a long-term partnership with ABSA. However, the detailed conditions remain private and confidential between the respective parties and the regulatory authorities. This must be accepted as central to the function of bank supervision.

(2) The nature and coverage of conditions attached to this acquisition include amongst others:

- Barclay's confirmation of its intention for ABSA to maintain best practice corporate governance standards and a close ongoing relationship with ABSA's regulators. The lead regulatory authority in respect of ABSA shall remain with the SARB.
- Barclays shall furthermore furnish the SARB with a letter of comfort committing itself to maintain the financial soundness of ABSA and unequivocally accepting the authority of the Office of the Registrar of Banks and the conditions applicable thereto.
- Barclays and ABSA have confirmed their commitment to match or exceed all appropriate broad-based black economic empowerment targets contained in the Financial Sector Charter.
- Barclays shall maintain a South African character in terms of ABSA's management and board make-up, in the sense that the Chief Executive Officer of ABSA and the majority of the executive management team of ABSA shall be South African citizens, based locally.

ABSA shall remain a South African incorporated company with its primary listing on the JSE Securities Exchange South Africa.

Besonderhede re weegbrug op N12 buite Potchefstroom

*56. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Vervoer:

- (1) (a) Hoeveel dae die weegbrug op die N12 buite Potchefstroom in werking was (i) in 2003, (ii) in 2004 en (iii) gedurende die tydperk 1 Januarie 2005 tot op die jongste vermelde

datum waarvoor inligting beskikbaar is en (b) wat die koste was vir (i) die oprigting van die weegbrug-kompleks en (ii) herstelwerk daaraan tot op die jongste vermelde datum waarvoor inligting beskikbaar is;

- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N856A

(Translation follows):

[Details re weigh-bridge on N12 outside Potchefstroom

*56. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) (a) For how many days was the weigh-bridge on the N12 outside Potchefstroom operational (i) in 2003, (ii) in 2004 and (iii) during the period 1 January 2005 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the costs for (i) the construction of the weigh-bridge complex and (ii) restoration work done to it up to the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N856E]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The Potchefstroom traffic control centre (TCC) was commissioned in 1993 and completed in June 2001. According to the department of transport and roads, North West province, the centre was always operational since its completion in June 2001, although certain activities could not take place during the specific *ad hoc* equipment replacement/maintenance thereof.

- (1) (a) (i) In 2003, the TCC was operational for 365 days.
- (ii) The rehabilitation contract was awarded on 23 June 2004 and the work commenced on 19 July 2004 on the Northern Station, while the Southern Sta-

tion remained operational. When work moved to the Southern Station, the Northern Station was utilised. The TCC was effectively operational for the entire year.

(iii) Similar to the comment in (1) (a) (ii), the TCC was effectively operational for 147 days up to 27 May 2005.

(b) (i) The final cost for the construction of the TCC was R17 514 591.

(ii) The rehabilitation of the TCC is estimated to be R2 980 412.

(2) No.

Access to business activities for disabled persons

*4. Mr S J NJIKELANA (ANC) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether his department has made any progress in providing to those living with disabilities access and opportunities to business activity; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether his department has any plans to take this initiative to higher levels; if not, why not; if so, what plans? N950E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) strategy clearly articulates the need to provide persons with disabilities with access and opportunities to business activity. The inclusion of persons with disabilities in the empowerment process has therefore been incorporated into the Codes of Good Practice, which were issued for public comment by the department in December 2004.

(2) It is anticipated that persons with disabilities will increasingly benefit from BEE as the implementation of B-BBEE gathers momentum due to the finalisation of the codes of good practice and the charter formulation processes. Sectors which have, or are in the process of drafting transformation charters, have incorporated points for the involvement of people with disabilities into their scorecards. The dti has also been tasked with monitoring the implementation of government's BEE policy and as such will be able to assess the impact of BEE on persons with disabilities. To that effect a monitoring mechanism has been commissioned to assist the department in carrying out this task.

Effect of Zimbabwe's situation *re* SA's transfrontier conservation initiative

*78. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether the deteriorating situation regarding conservation in Zimbabwe will negatively affect South Africa's (a) transfrontier conservation initiative with Zimbabwe and (b) international environmental standing; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he has requested any assurances from the Zimbabwean government that no further wildlife will be culled in the Gonarezhou National Park; if not, why not; if so, what was the response;

(3) whether he will publicly condemn the Zimbabwean government's decision to cull wildlife in order to feed rural communities; if not, why not? N972E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) The member states of the Southern

African Development Community (SADC) have repeatedly committed themselves to the principle of the sustainable utilisation of wildlife as a natural resource. Zimbabwe will, in fact, be hosting the next meeting of the Trilateral Ministerial Committee responsible for overseeing the implementation of the treaty governing the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP). We are confident in the joint structures managing the GLTP in terms of conservation and the international standing of the initiative.

- (2) No. There have been no indications through the joint management structures of the GLTP that such a request would be necessary.
- (3) No. Conservation should never become a political football. All matters pertaining to the transfrontier parks are dealt with through the relevant management structures not through political grandstanding.

Promulgation of regulations *re* permissible levels of radioactivity in soil and materials

*52. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (a) When are the draft regulations published in Government Gazette No 25086, Notice No 868 dated 13 June 2003, on the permissible levels of radioactivity in soil and materials in respect of land released by mines for unrestricted use to be promulgated, (b) what are the reasons for the delay and (c) what minimum requirements have to be met for the residential use of sites or land previously used by mines?

N848E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (a) This is expected to be in August 2005.
- (b) In the last two years there have been debates internationally which were ex-

pected to directly impact on the Regulations. One of the key ones was a safety guide on the release of sites from regulatory control, which has an impact on mine land. This was finally debated in April 2005 by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safety Standards Committees. The other was an IAEA Safety Guide on the application of exclusion, exemption and clearance, which was published late in 2004, which had a direct impact on the proposed Regulations. The third and perhaps the most important was that the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), was expected to review its 1996 recommendations upon which the draft regulations are based. These ICRP recommendations were to have been published early in 2005 however we can no longer wait for these recommendations and hence the publishing in August 2005.

- (c) The current requirements follow a graded approach. The first level is a specific radioactivity of 0.2 Becquerel/gram. The next level of consideration is the exposure (exposure to radiation) scenarios to ensure that the public dose limit is not exceeded.

Allegations of corruption/bribery in awarding certain BEE tenders by NPA

*72. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether any investigation has been conducted by Transnet or Portnet into allegations of corruption and bribery in awarding certain Black Economic Empowerment tenders by the National Ports Authority, made by certain parties whose names have been furnished to him; if not, why not; if so, (a) what investigations have been conducted and (b) what are the relevant results of the investigations?

N965E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Yes. An investigation has been conducted.

- (a) An investigation was conducted into allegations of fraud, gross dishonesty and abuse of company resources against an NPA employee, Mr A Hendricks, after it was brought to NPA's attention by Joe Flemming of Afro-Comp.
- (b) Mr Hendricks was found guilty and his services terminated in July 2002. In addition, the matter was reported to the SA Police Services by NPA and Transnet Group Audit Services. Two of the companies implicated in the allegations were subsequently blacklisted by the NPA Tender Board.

Application for Lotto funds by STAR Emergency Medical Helicopter Service

*76. Ms A M DREYER (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether he has received an application for Lotto funds for R10 million, submitted on 30 July 2004 by the STAR Emergency Medical Helicopter Service; if so, (a) what progress has been made in processing this application, (b) what is the status of this application and (c) when can the applicants expect an answer to their request;
- (2) whether the application has not been approved; if not, when can they expect funds to be transferred to them; if so, why? N970E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Yes, an application for Lotto funds was received from the STAR Emergency Medical Helicopter Service.
 - (a) The application was received and screened and will be presented to the distribution agency. The Na-

tional Lotteries Board receives about 10 000 applications a year. The application was received on the last day, hence the longer turnaround time.

- (b) The application still has to be considered by the distribution agency.
 - (c) The STAR Emergency Medical Helicopter Service will be informed of the decision of the distribution agency in due course.
- (2) The decision to approve or reject an application rests with the distribution agency. It is therefore not possible to indicate whether the application will be approved or not.

Division of land between white/black in SA

*81. Mr A H NEL (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether, in reaching the conclusion that there was an 87%-13% division of land between white and black in South Africa prior to 1994, the 1 277 926 ha of coloured rural area land held in trust in terms of the Rural Areas Act (House of Representatives) Act 9 of 1987, was included; if not, (a) why not and (b) what land was taken into account in reaching this conclusion; if so, what specified land was included in reaching the 87%-13% split;
- (2) whether the 87%-13% split only refers to agricultural land; if not, what land is included; if so, why? N975E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
 - (a) The 13% refers to the total area of land occupied and owned by Afri-

cans, in what were called native reserves and locations in terms of the Natives Land Act of 1913 and the land to be added to the reserves in terms of the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936 — scheduled and released land which was fixed at a little below 13% of the total area in South Africa.

(b) Falls away.

- (2) No. It includes all types of land use in both urban and rural areas.

Installation of security system at Parliament

*85. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether the company responsible for the installation of the security system at Parliament has met all the requirements for such an installation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what were the requirements and (b) how effective is the system;
- (2) whether any steps are in place to deal with problems with the system; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

N980E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) The various security installations were designed and installed in accordance with criteria set by the SAPS Security Advisory Services and the Manager Protection Services (Parliament), and have the capacity to operate fully as designed. The operation of the systems, however do not fall under the jurisdiction of my department.
 - (a) Being security classified systems, details can only be divulged by the security services.
 - (b) The operation of the systems is joint responsibility of Parliament

and the SAPS, and not my department.

- (2) My department has personnel on site, during normal working hours, to carry out routine maintenance and rectify any faults that may occur.

The various systems have, since installation, undergone various upgrades to keep up with the latest technology.

Aanwending van pensioengeld van staatsamptenare vir infrastruktuur-ontwikkeling in Afrika

*79. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies:

- (1) Of die pensioengeld van staatsamptenare vir infrastruktuur-ontwikkeling in Afrika aangewend gaan word, soos die President onlangs gemeld het by die bekendstelling van die Openbare Beleggingskorporasie; so ja, watter soort beleggings in die vooruitsig gestel word;
- (2) of die moontlikheid bestaan dat dié pensioengeld op beleggings in Afrika verloor kan word; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;
- (3) of daar waarborge bestaan wat beleggings teen verliese sal beskerm en sal verseker dat dieselfde of selfs hoër opbrengste op beleggings in ander Afrika-lande as in Suid-Afrika verdien word; so ja, watter waarborge;
- (4) of die Raad van Trustees verantwoordelik gehou sal word vir die mislukking van projekte waarin belê is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is; so nie,
- (5) of die verliese van die belastingbetalers verhaal gaan word; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is?

N973A

(Translation follows):

[Pension moneys of public servants are going to be utilised for infrastructure development in Africa

*79. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the pension moneys of public servants are going to be utilised for infrastructure development in Africa, as recently announced by the President at the launch of the Public Investment Corporation; if so, what type of investments are being envisaged;
- (2) whether the possibility exists that the pension moneys could be lost on investments in Africa; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether there are guarantees that would protect investments against losses and also ensure that the same or even higher returns are earned on investments in other African countries as it would in South Africa; if so, what guarantees;
- (4) whether the Board of Trustees will be held responsible for the failure of projects which were invested in; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (5) whether the taxpayers' losses will be reimbursed; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N973E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No decision has as yet been taken to utilise public servants pension funds for infrastructure development on the continent. The President has requested both the Public Investment Corporation and the Government Employees Pension Fund to "investigate this matter further

so that it can be pursued at the level of Nepad".

This work is currently being undertaken.

- (2) to (5) These questions cannot be answered in view of the answer to question (1).

Extent of canned lion hunting

*77. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 357 on 6 April 2005, what is the estimated number of lions killed in canned hunts since 1997 to 2004;
- (2) whether the report his department commissioned on the extent and severity of canned lion hunting was completed by the end of April 2005; if not, why not; if so, why has it not been released;
- (3) whether the independent commission set up to provide recommendations to the department on the sustainable use of large predators will consult with animal welfare specialists; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N971E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) and (2) The report on the extent and severity of canned hunting was completed during April. The report has not yet been released because some information received from the provinces seemed to be contradictory with regard to certain issues. The department is in the process of verifying this information.

As the hon member will be aware it was also announced during the department's Budget Vote debate in the Na-

tional Assembly that a panel of experts has been convened to consider, *inter alia*, the issue of canned lion hunting.

- (3) The panel of experts will, as part of their examination of these issues, be holding a series of consultations with specific categories of interested stakeholders. All interested parties will be given the opportunity to make submissions to the panel.

Status of defunct let-down facilities at East London Airport

*75. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) (a) What is the current status of the defunct let down facilities at East London Airport; (b) when will the facility be fully operational and (c) what is the estimated cost of repair or replacement;
- (2) how many have had to be diverted as a result of bad weather since 1 August 2004? N968E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) furnished the following information:

- (1) (a) The two instrument landing systems (ILS) at East London Airport have been replaced.
- (b) Both systems are fully operational and handover will take place shortly.
- (c) The capital expenditure budget approved for the replacement is R7,892 million, which costs was budgeted for as part of the five-year capital expenditure programme.
- (2) 22 Diversions occurred at East London Airport since 1 August 2004 until 30 April 2005.

No demarche received from the Italian Embassy re effect of Act 28 of 2002 on SA-Italy bilateral investment treaty

*53. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 327 on 23 March 2005, (a) on what basis is it contended that no emarche was received on 26 August 2004 from the Italian Embassy regarding the effect of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002, on the South Africa-Italy bilateral investment treaty, (b) what further meetings with the Italian Embassy have taken place since 26 August 2004 and (c) what advice has she received from the Department of Foreign Affairs;
- (2) whether any further meetings have taken place with representatives of the Italian companies concerned in 2005; if so, what was the result of such meetings;
- (3) whether she has received a request for a meeting from any other European Union Embassy to discuss the effect of the abovementioned Act on the applicable bilateral investment treaty with South Africa; if so,
- (4) whether this request has been acceded to; if not, why not;
- (5) whether any memorandum or aide memoire has been submitted by such EU Embassy; if so, what were the terms of such memorandum or aide memoire? N849E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (1) (a) The Minister of the Department of Minerals and Energy has never

received any demarche from any foreign government as a result of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002. However, she received an aide memoire from the Embassy of Italy in South Africa on 26 August 2004 enquiring about the possible breaches of the South Africa-Italy Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT). Amongst others their complaints were on expropriation of Mineral Rights and the Mining Charter.

- (b) Upon receipt of the aide memoire, representatives of the Italian companies operating in South Africa, embassy and the DME held initial discussions on the matter. The meetings are still ongoing and the DME has also engaged representatives from the Department of Foreign Affairs.
- (c) The advice received was to continue engaging the Italian companies with a view to addressing their concerns.
- (2) In 2005, there has been no meetings, however the Department of Minerals and Energy has been receiving correspondence from the Italian companies with a view to set-up such meetings.
- (3) Neither the Ministry nor the department has received a request from European Union Embassy to discuss the effect of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002, on the applicable bilateral investment treaty with South Africa.
- (4) No request was received.
- (5) No memorandum or aide memoire was received from the European Union Embassy.

Results of investigation into cause of derailment of train near Pietermaritzburg

*51. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether he has any preliminary results on the investigation into the cause of the derailment of a Spoornet train on 17 April 2005 near Pietermaritzburg; if so, (a) what were the findings of the investigation, (b) how many units of rolling stock were damaged in the accident, (c) what is the estimated cost of the accident and (d) what were the contents of the tankers involved in the accident;
- (2) whether the spillage caused any environmental damage to the surrounding area; if so, what are the relevant details? N847E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) and (2) No, the investigation into the cause of the derailment of the train between Cedara and Braeside (near Pietermaritzburg) on 17 April 2005 has not been completed. This occurrence has been classified as a Level 1 inquiry, which necessitates the appointment of an independent legal practitioner as the presiding officer or the Board of Inquiry. This conforms to Spoornet's Occurrence Investigation Policy requirements. The Board of Inquiry is scheduled to complete its investigation on 31 May 2005, and the subsequent report is due by mid-June 2005. The answers to the above questions can only be provided once the report has been finalised, as the requested information will form an integral part of the investigation report.

Gelyste openbare entiteite wat ingevolge Wet 1 van 1999 funksioneer

*47. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies: *[Interdepartemen-*

tele oorplasing van Mondelinge Vraag No 39 vanaf Minister vir Openbare Ondernemings op Interne Vraelys No 3 van 22 Februarie 2005]

- (1) Of daar meer openbare entiteite ingevolge bylae 2 en 3 van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, funksioneer as wat in dié Wet gelys is; so ja, hoeveel openbare entiteite tans ongelys is;
- (2) of al die ongelyste openbare entiteite aan die Ouditeur-generaal bekend is; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is;
- (3) of daar enige wetgewing bestaan ingevolge waarvan ongelyste openbare entiteite verbied word om te funksioneer; so nie, watter begrotingsbedrae aan dié entiteite in die boekjaar 2004-05 toegewys is; so ja, watter wetgewing;
- (4) of al die ongelyste openbare entiteite elke jaar hul finansiële state aan die Nasionale Tesourie voorlê; so nie, waarom nie;
- (5) watter beheermaatreëls en stigtingsvoorwaardes die totstandkoming van openbare entiteite reguleer?

N231A

(Translation follows):

[Listed public entities operating i.t.o. Act 1 of 1999

*47. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance: *[Interdepartmental transfer of Oral Question No 39 from Minister for Public Enterprises on Internal Question Paper No 3 of 22 February 2005]*

- (1) Whether more public entities than listed in schedules 2 and 3 of the Public Finance Management Act,

Act 1 of 1999, are operating; if so, how many public entities are currently not listed;

- (2) whether all the unlisted public entities are known to the Auditor-General; if not, what is the position in this regard;
- (3) whether any legislation exists in terms of which unlisted public entities are prohibited from operating; if not, what budget allocations have been made to these entities in the 2004-05 financial year; if so, what legislation;
- (4) whether all the unlisted public entities submit their financial statements to the National Treasury every year; if not, why not;
- (5) what control mechanisms and start-up conditions regulate the establishment of public entities?

N231E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) The listing of unlisted public entities is an ongoing National Treasury function. National Treasury maintains a regular dialogue with the Auditor-General and Departments to track entities and ensure their correct classification and listing according to the PFMA. Therefore the number of unlisted entities cannot be determined at this moment.
- (2) Entities have a legal requirement in terms of the PFMA to submit annual financial statements for auditing to the Auditor-General. The National Treasury is not aware of the Auditor-General's tracking system for unlisted entities. In addition the Auditor-General participated on the Steering Committee for the Review the Governance

Framework of Non-Business and Government Business Enterprises operating on National Basis (ie Schedule 3A and B of the PFMA).

- (3) Treasury regulation 25.1.(1), (2) and (3) exist and this governs the operations of public entities in general. Transfer payments to entities take place from respective departments. These may be project related or for other funding needs or may be extra-budgetary in nature and, it is the departments' duty to identify these payments or allocations. The consolidated audited financial statements of these entities would reflect these transfer payments.
- (4) In the 2003-04 financial year, ten unlisted public entities submitted financial statements and these were incorporated into the Consolidated Financial Information. In terms of section 47 (2) of the PFMA, accounting officers or accounting authorities are required to ensure the listing of all unlisted public entities is under their control. National Treasury can only report on those entities that are listed.
- (5) Section 38 (1)(m) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, accounting officers as stipulated in the Act are mandated to consult immediately and seek prior written consent of the National Treasury should they decide to establish a new entity or are in the process of doing so.

Degree of uncertainty amongst some senior management of Denel

*74. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether, in light of the Portfolio Committee of Public Enterprises visit to the various subsidiaries of Denel in Gauteng recently where it was learnt that there was

a discernable degree of uncertainty amongst some senior management of Denel regarding their long term career prospects, it is possible to furnish the House with a figure of senior management which have been suspended since 2002? N967E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Thirty-four senior managers have been suspended since 2002. I hope that with the new management at Denel, most of these cases will be speedily resolved.

Allowances to companies and households as incentives for employing people

*80. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether, in light of South Africa's high unemployment rate and the fact that an assortment of capital allowances are granted as incentives for capital investments, he will consider granting allowances to companies and households as incentives for employing people? N974E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Government has a number of incentives based on tax and subsidies that are aimed at facilitating direct investments, economic growth and employment creation. Capital allowances promote investment generally, which, in turn generates employment.

I can mention that the 2005 Budget, for example, has largely focused Government's attention on promoting the role of small business in economic growth and employment creation by expanding tax relief and reducing the administrative compliance burdens. These tax relief measures have also been extended to personal services companies employing at least four full-time employees.

To promote skills development, a learnership incentive scheme has been established and for which R600 million was put aside in 2001, which allows an effective deduction of R50 000 on completion of each level of the scheme. In the past, wage subsidies for certain categories of workers have been associated with a substantial deadweight losses. As a result, Government has adopted a cautious approach to wage subsidies, placing a greater emphasis on ensuring that the design of such a subsidy minimises potential economic losses. The learnership incentive scheme is an example of a scheme that Government believes reduces economic distortions associated with subsidies of this kind. Other forms of employment-related subsidies that have been considered by Government include a scheme that operates through the tax system and provides a credit to employed South Africans earning below some threshold. More work is being done on assessing its utility in South Africa.

Questions transferred from written to oral reply upon request of the relevant member (Rule 117):

Research model used for envisioned gas turbine/electrical plants at the coast

1. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy: [Written Question No 262]

- (1) What research model is being used for the envisioned gas turbine and electrical plants at the coast, as mentioned by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech;
- (2) whether there is any danger of pollution for adjacent communities if the plants should break down; if so, (a) what steps are being taken to prevent pollution and (b) what are the relevant details?

N393E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

Eskom generates approximately 95% of the electricity used in South Africa. Therefore the continued reliable provision of electricity by Eskom is critical for investor confidence and hence for industrial development and economic growth. Sustained growth is instrumental so solving the overall challenge of poverty alleviation and sustainable development in South Africa.

It is important that the investment decision taken by Eskom are based on the energy related strategic policies and plans of South Africa and integrate and consider the impact of the developments (both positive and negative) on economic development, environmental quality and social equity.

Research, Development and Demonstration is the research centre in Eskom where some R500 million per annum has been invested in a number of research categories. The Eskom envisioned gas turbine projects have been a part of Eskom's research initiatives.

The choice of generation technology is multi-faceted and has to conform to South African policy and regulatory framework. To this end Eskom will be following a portfolio approach, including demand-side management. One possible source of new generation related to the future of natural gas to fuel power stations.

Although the technology for the proposed Eskom OCGT is gas turbines, these plants will be fired with liquid fuels. These plants are run elsewhere in the world on liquid fuels (similar to jet aircraft engines).

The volumes of fuel are comparatively small because of the low load factors, in the region of 5%. The steps taken would be similar to other bulk storage and handling facilities for this type of fuel. The EIA application is being processed. This process will identify

and recommend any other actions that need to be implemented.

Eskom has and continues to successfully operate two existing gas turbine stations. One in Cape Town and the other in East London.

Introduction of prepaid electricity cards in Soweto

■2. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy: [Written Question No 268]

- (1) Whether Eskom has introduced or intends introducing prepaid electricity cards in Soweto; if so, (a) what will be the cost per kilowatt for users of prepaid electricity cards and (b) what criteria will be applied for identifying vendors,
- (2) whether there will be any fee or charge payable to the vendor by the purchasers and/or Eskom for rendering the service; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what fee or charge? N401E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (a) Any residential customer can apply for a preferred method of supply between a conventional (metered) and a prepaid meter. The metering type does not necessarily influence the cost per kilowatt hour. In terms of Soweto, there is no immediate intention to introduce prepaid metering *en masse*, however Eskom continuously review its customer service improvement strategies, while considering customer needs.
- (b) With regards to the identification of vendors, Eskom uses the following guidelines/criteria some of which are based (but not limited to) on Eskom generated directives:

- Customer base — ratio of customers to vending agents.
- Density of the area — travelling distances and customer convenience.
- Security of the proposed vending point.
- Track-record of prospective vending agent — security clearance, etc.

A fee in the form of a percentage commission (currently set at 3,9%) of sales generated by the vendor, is paid monthly by Eskom to the vendor. No additional fees are payable by the customers to the vendor.

Residents of Protea Glen, Soweto compelled to purchase prepaid electricity cards

■3. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy: [Written Question No 269]

- (1) Whether, with reference to recent media reports, residents of Protea Glen, Soweto are currently compelled to purchase electricity by means of prepaid electricity cards, if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether any consultation with the relevant community took place before introducing such prepaid electricity cards; if not, why not, if so what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether there are discrepancies between different vendors in the cost of electricity per kilowatt hour; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether purchasers of electricity are required to pay a registration fee; if so, what amount is paid to the vendor and/or to Eskom;
- (5) whether any steps are being taken to introduce a uniform cost for prepaid

electricity; if not, why not; if so,
what steps? N402E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

Eskom Central Region has recently undertaken a project to normalise anomalies in tariff rates and codes in Eskom's area of supply. These anomalies are consequent to the take over of certain areas from other suppliers by Eskom. The normalisation process entails:

- Recoding (reprogramming) of prepaid meters in certain areas like Soweto, Kagiso, Bekkersdal, etc to align with Eskom's national standards in order to facilitate uniformity of tariff rates. During this process, new meter cards are also issued and customers are continuously advised through various communication channels to use the new cards, at least for the first purchase in order to facilitate proper registration of meter changes/configuration on the Eskom vending database. Once the first purchase has been made with a new card, customers can thereafter use the receipts generated (which is a standard practice with most customers) for further purchases. Where a customer makes a purchase with an old receipt bearing old meter details, the customer is likely to experience some difficulty when punching in the token details.

Eskom always consider the environment and community in which it operates. In this instance, extensive consultation took place that includes *inter alia*:

- Ward councillor engagements.
- Civic bodies such as Sanco were consulted.
- Community and council block meetings.
- Door to door distribution of flyers/information pamphlets.

Communications with customers is ongoing even after the commencement of the project.

There is a difference between the regional/local tariff codes or metre configuration (this was largely due to take-over areas formerly known as Black Local Authorities) and the Eskom national tariff codes for the same customer category/classification. As a principle, there should not be differences between tariff codes and rates for the same customer category and power limit, and hence through the project in Protea Glen and other areas, Eskom seeks to normalise the situation. For example, Shoprite Checkers and Pick 'n Pay vend prepaid tokens on an Eskom national tariff catalogue, whereas the local vending agent vends on a customised tariff catalogue to cater for take-over areas, resulting in customers receiving different units/kilowatt hours for the same amount of money (the same customer would get different units when purchasing electricity tokens when comparing purchases between Shoprite Checkers and a local vendor).

No, the purchasers (customers) are not required to pay a registration fee to be able to purchase tokens. Eskom is currently investigating the said allegations as raised by some customers.

Yes, steps are being taken to normalise the tariffs and introduce a uniform cost of prepaid electricity. To this end, a project is underway in Protea Glen and other parts of Eskom Central Region to achieve this objective. However, as metres are reprogrammed (recoded) to the correct tariff codes, tariff rates would be increased in a phased approach to lessen the impact on customers, which is in line with the regulatory requirements. As part of an orderly implementation of the normalisation process, it may take some time before uniform tariff structures are achieved/realised as Eskom has to avoid

drastic increases, as a result of a once-off approach.

**Posts vacant at
senior management level**

■ 4. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry: [Written Question No 387]

- (1) (a) How many posts were vacant at senior management level as at 28 February 2005 in the various institutions that comprise the Council of Trade and Industry Institutions (COTII) group, (b) how long have the posts been vacant, (c) when will they be filled and (d) how long does it take to fill a post;
- (2) whether unfilled posts affect his department's efficiency of service delivery; if not, why are the vacant posts not abolished; if so why are there delays in filling posts? N571E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) to (d) In total there are 20 vacant posts. The Commission for International Administration (ITAC) has four vacant posts. A General Manager and the Trade and Monitoring Head of Department posts were vacant since 2003, while the Chief Information Officer post was vacant for a month and the Director for Trade Policy has been vacant for five months. These posts will be filled subject to a review of the ITAC structure.

- The Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office, CEO post has been vacant for six months. The recruitment process for this post has now been completed and a recommendation will be forwarded to Cabinet in due course. The Registrar of Companies post has been vacant

for three months and has been filled in an acting capacity. The process for permanent appointment will commence upon appointment of the CEO.

- The SA Quality Institute (SAQI) has a new vacant post of Head of Corporate Communications. The Technology for Women in Business (TWIB) Chief Executive Officer post has been filled in an acting capacity for five months.
- The General Manager position of the National Gambling Board has been vacant for 20 months and has been filled in an acting capacity for that period. The position is under review pending the promulgation of the New Gambling Act, 7 of 2004.
- The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has two new vacant Group Executive posts; the Director Bio/Chemtek has been vacant for six months; the Centre manager post has been vacant for one month; and the Contract Manager Research and Development has been vacant for 3,5 months.
- The Competition Commission; the enforcement and exemptions post is currently vacant.
- National Empowerment Fund (NEF): has a new post titled Group and Entrepreneurial Schemes. The Market Making post has been vacant for eight months and a recommendation regarding the Chief Executive Officer post has been submitted to cabinet.
- A table detailing the vacancies will be distributed to members.

Table 1

Agency name	1. Vacant post as 28/02/05	2. Duration of the posts in (1) been vacant for?	3. When will the posts in (1) be filled by?	4. How long does it take to fill a post at your agency
ITAC (International Trade Administration Commission)	Chief Information Officer Trade and Monitoring HOD Director: Trade Policy General Manager	1 month Since establishment of ITAC (2003) 1 September 2004 Since establishment of ITAC (2003)	1 May 2005 In process of the organisational review Organisational review in process Organisational review in process	2 months • Advertising 2 weeks • Selection, interviews and appointment — 2 weeks • Notice period by the successful candidate
CIPRO (Companies and Intellectual Property Registration office)	Chief Executive Officer Registrar of Companies	6 months 3 months	Recruitment in progress by the dti Dependent on the filling of CEO position	1 month
SAQI (South African Quality Institute)	Head: Corporate Communications	New Post based on the need	As soon as budget is available	1 month
TWIB (Technology for Women in Business)	CEO	5 months	Joint agreement to be concluded with EIDD and CSIR	Average of 6 months. CSIR facilitates this process.
National Gambling Board	General Manager: Strategic Operations	20 months, hence this position was frozen by the board pending the promulgation of the New National Gambling Act No 7 of 2004	The board is expected to make this appointment. Appointment of the board is to be signed off by the Minister on 6 April 2005; hence the appointment of the GM will follow. Expected date: June 2005	3 months of the position becoming vacant
CSIR	Director: Bio/Chemtek Centre Manager: National Laser Centre Group Executive: Organisation Development & Planning Group Executive: R&D Outcomes Director: AAICT Contract Manager: R&D	6 months 1 month 4 months New Position New Position 3,5 months	August 2005 August 2005 July 2005 September 2005 July 2005 July 2005	6-9 months 3 months 6-9 months 6-9 months 3 months 3-6 months
Competition Commission	2 x Deputy Commissioners Manager: Enforcement and Exemptions	Since 2003 November 2004	May 2005 Once the Deputy Commissioner is appointed	8-12 weeks 8-12 weeks
NEF	Executive: Group and Entrepreneurial Scheme Executive: Market Making CEO	2 months New Post 8 months	April 2005 May 2005 June	2-3 months 2-3 months

The recruitment process on vacant posts is underway. In terms of regulations all Senior Management Service (SMS) posts have to be advertised in the national media and all appointments are made in line with Employment Equity Plan guidelines. These positions are at various stages of the recruitment process.

Under standard procedures and taking into account the regulatory requirements, on average it takes four months to fill a post. Depending on the skill requirements the period may take up to six months. In some instances a process of headhunting takes place, which extends the period of recruitment.

- (2) In general the existing support staff carries out the majority of functions that are required to be performed within the institutions. Processes are underway to ensure that the vacancies are filled.

Delays in filling of posts are caused by a number of factors:

- Shortage of specialised skills (economic and legal) in the labour market.
- Although salary levels are reasonable they are not on a par with those being offered in the private sector.
- A large number of applications are received for all positions that are advertised. The processing thereof sometimes causes delays.

Service delivery requires that a number of fundamentals be in place such as systems, processes, policies, procedures and staffing. Over the past year a lot of energy was directed towards strengthening the department's business model fundamentals. This includes aligning the business model to the dti strategy; putting a monitoring and evaluation system in place; and

promoting a corporate culture that can support the strategy.

**Public workshops/gatherings/
intradepartmental workshops/legotlas
organised by department**

■ 5. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry: [Written Question No 388]

- (a) How many public workshops and/or similar gatherings and (b) intra-departmental workshops and/or legotlas and/or similar meetings involving cost, were organised by his department in the (i) 2002-03, (ii) 2003-04, and (iii) 2004-05 financial years, (b) what was the purpose of each workshop, seminar, conference, meeting and/or legotla, (b)(i) on what date and (ii) at which venue was each held and (c) what was the cost of each? N572E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

In the year 2002-03, the dti conducted 45 public workshops or similar gatherings and 18 interdepartmental activities. One hundred and four public workshops or similar gatherings and eleven interdepartmental activities were embarked upon in the 2003-04 financial year. In the year 2004-05, the department conducted 109 public workshops or similar gatherings and 18 interdepartmental activities. The detailed breakdown of the purpose, nature, venue and cost, and of each event will be distributed to members.

**Closure of West Rand mines: steps to
prevent polluted water flowing into
Krugersdorp game reserve**

■ 6. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy: [Written Question No 406]

Whether, in light of the closure of mines on the West Rand and the subsequent decision to cease pumping water from the mined-out underground workings, with the resultant decanting of polluted water

from the Randfontein Estates gold mine and/or boreholes flowing into the Western Mine void basin, any steps have been or will be taken to prevent the flow of polluted water into the Krugersdorp game reserve and the caves at the Cradle of Humankind world heritage site; if not, why not; if so; (a) what steps and (b) what time-frames are envisaged in the short, medium and long term to resolve the problems associated with decanting underground polluted water from worked-out underground mining operations on the West Rand?

N590E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

Referring to (a) Harmony has taken measures to contain, collect and treat this polluted water through the implementation of the following measures:

- The construction of a temporary containment dam to prevent further downstream pollution.
- Water was pumped from this containment dam to the Robinson Lake in Randfontein during the construction of a treatment facility.
- The treatment facility was constructed from an old treatment plant and is fully operational. To date the mining company has spent some R45 million in capital expenditure to upgrade the treatment facility to remove iron and sulphur salts.

Due to the constant increase of decant water, some originating from across border sources, these measures need to be upgraded to address additional volumes of water. Harmony is therefore pumping about 4 Ml/day of water to a temporary holding facility on the mine to prevent flow into the Krugersdorp Game Reserve which has proven to be successful.

Monitoring systems have also been implemented by the DME in co-operation with the Council for Geoscience to monitor the situ-

ation within this area and any potential pollution originating from mining activities that may enter the Cradle of Humankind. No pollution has as yet entered the Cradle of Humankind.

(b) With regard to the time-frames it should be mentioned that the DME initiated a project in 2002 in co-operation with the Council of Geoscience to address the water ingress and decanting problems in the Witwatersrand area, which include the Western Basin. In the short to medium term, several areas of water ingress have been identified and investigations are being finalised to quantify the volumes of water that could be entering the subsurface. These areas of ingress include surface openings, shallow undermined areas and ingress from urban reticulation services.

The rise of the water is also closely monitored and actions are being taken to either prevent such decanting or if not possible to at least control the decant water. The viability of treating decanting water is under investigation.

For written reply:

Demolition of Kippies Jazz Club

215. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

- (1) Whether, in the light of the history of Kippies Jazz Club in Newtown, Johannesburg and the role that this club played during the struggle years, his department will investigate ways in which this club can be rescued from demolition by the Johannesburg local authority; if not, why not, if so, what action will he take;
- (2) whether he will facilitate a meeting of interest parties to assist in the process of finding a way to save the club; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

N311E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (1) The Ministry had a meeting with the Mayor of Johannesburg Metropolitan Council, Mr Amos Masondo regarding the matter and it was decided the council will find a new premises for Kippies.
- (2) The latest decision regarding this matter is that the club is no longer being demolished as indicated before. The building has now been declared a heritage site by the Provincial Heritage Resource Agency; however restoration still has to take place. The club will still retain its name after restoration which is envisaged to run for about one year and Mr Sipho Mabuse will be relocated to a temporary accommodation — the song writers club in Newtown, Queen Street.

Progress made *re* restitution claims in Levubu Valley

664. Mr A H NEL (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether any progress has been made in respect of the restitution claims in the Levubu Valley, gazetted on 7 April 2000; if not, why not; if so, what progress;
- (2) whether, owing to the intensive farming circumstances, there is a post-settlement plan in place; if not, why not; if so, what plan;
- (3) whether the claimants are undergoing extensive training in order to take over; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N877E

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, significant progress to finalise the Levubu claim has been made. About

half of the land owners have accepted the negotiated land price, no agreements have been reached as yet with the other half but negotiations are in progress. We are processing the section 42D submission for the land parcels where agreement has been reached.

- (2) Yes, it would be a joint venture between the Levubu Land Claimants Communities (LLCC) and the South African Farm Management (SAFM). The provincial department of agriculture in Limpopo has committed just like in other restitution cases to provide the necessary post settlement support to claimants.
- (3) A training programme is included in the joint venture between LLCC and SAFM, which would be target specific.
- (4) No.

Sprinkler irrigation systems installed in parliamentary villages

674. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) What was the cost of installing the sprinkler irrigation systems (a) in the parliamentary villages and (b) at Bryntirion, Pretoria;
- (2) what (a) will be the estimated cost of installing a similar system on the Groote Schuur estate and (b) was the reason for installing such systems in the parliamentary villages? N887E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) (a) A sprinkler system was only installed at Acacia Park for a cost of R1 933 343,77.
- (b) The sprinkler system at Bryntirion has been installed five years ago and the cost cannot be traced.
- (2) (a) R1 800 000.
- (b) The sprinkler irrigation system was installed at Acacia Park due to

its magnitude of lawns, flower beds and sports field. The manual system of hosing did not provide an effective method of watering and assisted the department in managing its water usage due to the water restrictions and its initiative towards water conservation.

Probleme deur NSRI ondervind re opeenhoping van sand in Gordonsbaai-hawe

680. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

Of haar departement ingelig is oor die probleme wat die Nasionale Seereddings-instituut ondervind ten opsigte van die opeenhoping van sand in die Gordonsbaai-hawe; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N894A

(Translation follows):

[Problems experienced by NSRI re accumulated sand in Gordon's Bay harbour]

680. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether her department has been informed about the problems experienced by the National Sea Rescue Institute in respect of the accumulation of sand in the Gordon's Bay harbour; if so, what are the relevant details? N894E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

The national Department of Public Works is aware of the problems that are being experienced with the accumulation of sand in the Gordon's Bay harbour. The department has arranged for the urgent dredging of the harbour mouth only to the value of R54 720. The work was completed by mid April 2005.

The Gordon's Bay Yacht Club has subsequently arranged for further dredging of the harbour to the value of R65 000. They were stopped from further dredging by the residents complaining about the noise. The

harbour is currently considered safe for normal usage by the harbour authorities.

Completion of Saldanha Bay slipway: contractors misapplying funds

681. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether any contractors appointed by her department to complete the Saldanha Bay slipway have misapplied any funds; if so, what are the relevant details? N895E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

No, the contractor who was appointed to repair and maintain the Saldanha Bay Harbour slipway did not misapply any funds.

The total cost of the repair and upgrading of the slipway at Saldanha Bay Harbour amounted to R21 819 184,53 (including VAT). The initial contract amount for the repair and maintenance of the slipway at Saldanha Bay Harbour was R16 481 756,17 (including VAT). Additional work to the value of R5 472 000 (including VAT) was done to complete the repair phase.

The reasons for the additional work that was required to repair and upgrade the slipway to a perfect working order are as follows:

During construction, the severe corrosion of almost all structural steel (which was intended for reuse) was exposed — especially during shot blasting and preparation. The result was that the original eight tonnes of steel was remeasured to 166 tonnes of steel to the value of R3 984 000.

In addition to the increase in steel quantities, the engineer had to attend to various unforeseen items, which were exposed during construction and was essential to ensure the safe operation of the slipway (see below). The value of the unforeseen items amounted to R1 488 000.

When the main winch motor assemblies were thoroughly inspected it was found that major reconditioning and modifications

were necessary due to the supplier discontinuing the fabrication of spare parts for the particular electric motor.

Once the design was commenced it was found that the number of wheels as measured in the schedule of quantities, as per the original design, was incorrect, and did not fit in the relevant length of the cradles. The wheels would also have been too cluttered, resulting in unsafe operation. It was then decided to change the wheel design and to have a more robust wheel and shaft. This also included the bushes and washers.

Based on the increase in the amount of work, an application for extension of time for four months was applied for by the contractor, and approved by the department.

Payment of rates for Aristides' place of residence

703. Mr J P BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether with reference to her reply to question 531 on 6 May 2005, the former Haiti president Jean-Bertrand Aristide or his wife pay any (a) rental and (b) rates and services fees in respect of the property on which they reside; if not, (i) why not (ii) who took the decision to grant them exemption from all accommodation costs and (iii) how long it is anticipated that they will reside on government property at the expense of taxpayers; if so, what is the monthly amount in each case;
- (2) whether, in light of the fact that both Mr and Mrs Aristide are employed in South Africa and earn an income, the State intends reconsidering the provision of free accommodation to them; if not, why not, if so, when;
- (3) whether her department intends valuing the property on which the Aristides reside; if not (a) why not and (b) how many other government

properties remain unvalued as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, when?

N918E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) (a) President Aristide and his wife do not pay any rental, rates and services in respect of the property on which they reside.
- (b) Falls away;
 - (i) President Aristide and his wife are in the country as guests of the President of the Republic therefore there is no basis for a guest to be charged by the host.
 - (ii) The President of the Republic decided after consultation with his Cabinet, to host President Aristide in his country as a nonpaying guest.
 - (iii) President Aristide will continue to be the President's guest until the President decides otherwise. Refer to question 531 with regard to the latter part of the question.
- (2) The State has not yet decided to reconsider the provision of accommodation to President Aristide. This position may be reviewed as soon as the President of the Republic decides that conditions for such review exist.
- (3) The department has no intention to value the property at this stage.
 - (a) No basis exists as yet to do the valuation.
 - (b) All state properties in our asset register have not been valued. The department is developing a model for valuing all state assets. It is anticipated that a scientific valuation method will be in place by the end of the financial year.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Reasons for suspension of CEO of RAF

577. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (a) What were the reasons for the suspension of the Chief Executive Officer of the Road Accident Fund for the second time in the past twelve months, (b) what are the conditions of the suspension, (c) when is the disciplinary hearing due to take place and (d) what amount was paid out to the CEO during his first suspension from office? N767E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (a) In his report to Parliament on the financial statements of the Road Accident Fund (RAF) for the year ended 31 March 2004, the Auditor-General highlights several areas where the internal control systems have been identified as seriously inadequate. These include a lack of compliance with legislation and regulations, weak internal control and poor financial management. Certain allegations against the CEO of the RAF, Mr H L Kgomongwe, were brought to the attention of the Audit Committee and the Board of the RAF at the end of the 2003-04 financial period. These allegations include:

- The CEO failed to prevent unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and losses;
- he was unable to manage working capital of the fund;
- he acted in breach of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999), as amended; and
- he failed to carry out instructions of the board.

The CEO applied for special leave on 28 May 2004 until the investigation of the allegations against him were finalised and was recalled on 3 September 2004. The board subsequently suspended the CEO on 4 February 2005, and on 16 February 2005, following due process, resolved to refer the matter of the CEO's appointment to the Minister of Transport (the executive authority) in terms of section 12(1)(b)(ii).

Based on the serious concerns raised in the Report of the Auditor-General and by stakeholders, I have accepted the recommendation of the board that the CEO's contract be terminated and communicated this to the Chairperson of the board on 14 May 2005.

- (b) The CEO's period of suspension was on full pay and with full benefits.
- (c) During a special meeting of the RAF Board that was held on 16 February 2005, Mr Kgomongwe was given the opportunity to respond to all the allegations against him. No disciplinary hearing is envisaged.
- (d) Mr Kgomongwe was granted special leave during the period 28 May to 3 September 2004 to allow the board to investigate the allegations against him. He received his normal remuneration benefits during this period, which amounted to approximately R296 212.

Emergency services to assist road accident victims: shortages

599. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether any emergency services available to assist road accident victims suffer from any (a) shortage of funds, (b) understaffing and/or (c) lack of equipment; if not, in respect of what date is this assurance given; if so, what were the relevant details

as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether he has taken any steps to address these shortages; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N789E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) The provision of emergency services falls under the portfolios of the Minister of Health and the Minister for Provincial and Local Government, who provide emergency medical services and fire and rescue services, respectively. It is therefore kindly suggested that the hon member directs his question to these Ministers to obtain the required information.
- (2) Although not directly responsible for the provision of emergency services as such on the road network, the Department of Transport, with the cooperation of the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral), developed and introduced a Road Traffic Incident Management Manual. The purpose of this manual is to provide guidelines for the various authorities on the development and operation of road traffic incident management systems. Amongst others, these systems aim to improve incident management with regard to proper planning and co-ordination of responses to road incidents amongst the various disciplines. It further aims to optimise the utilisation of scarce resources, as well as sharing of resources in areas of need.

The Department of Transport, Sanral and the Transport Education and Training Authority also jointly developed a qualification for incident management training. This qualification has been approved by SAQA on 13 April 2005. Training material is aimed at contributing towards increased levels of profes-

sionalism, efficiency, and effectiveness and should assist in developing a common integrated and co-ordinated approach to transport and other related incident management systems and procedures. It is envisaged that, in the near future, all emergency response personnel, ie traffic officers, medical, fire and rescue personnel, including the tow and recovery services and others, will undergo training in this regard.

Sanral and other road and traffic authorities are currently setting up Incident Management Systems on national roads and other major traffic corridors. There are 37 such Incident Management Systems in operation at present.

Accredited traffic officers in each province

665. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) How many accredited traffic officers were there in each province at (a) provincial and (b) local government level as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether the number of traffic officers is sufficient to meet the number of registered vehicles on our roads; if not, (a) what numbers would be required and (b) what initiatives has he instituted in order to fill the vacancies? N878E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) In December 2004, the number of traffic officers employed at the different tiers of Government were as follows:
- (a) Provinces: 3 291.
- (b) Local government —
- (i) Metro councils: 4 760
- (ii) Local authorities: 1 722.

Detailed numbers of traffic officers per province are given in the table below:

<i>December 2004 — Number of officers per province</i>										
<i>Province</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>KZ</i>	<i>WC</i>	<i>EC</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>LI</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>Total</i>
Provincial	430	422	414	272	357	402	468	466	60	3 291
Metro	2 314	1 198	1 248							4 760
Local	254	123	150	360	188	280	49	241	77	1 722
Total	2 998	1 743	1 812	632	545	682	517	707	137	9 773

- (2) There are no general guidelines on an "adequate or desired" number of traffic officers required for the number of vehicles in a particular area or the length of roads to be patrolled.

In countries where traffic policing is most effective, the figure is roughly one

officer per 53 kilometre of road, or 3 500 vehicles or a population of 12 300. In South Africa there is around one officer per 55 kilometre of road, or 683 motorised vehicles and a population of 4 767.

Detailed figures in this regard per province are given in the table below:

<i>December 2004: One officer per province</i>										
<i>Item</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>KZ</i>	<i>WC</i>	<i>EC</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>LI</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>RSA</i>
Kms road	4	54	24	134	152	60	108	81	484	55
Motor vehicles	846	543	635	733	702	572	722	423	1 002	683
Human population	2 951	5 546	2 522	11 216	5 414	4 757	7 365	7 796	6 565	4 767

- (a) These figures are in line with those in other countries and regarded to be adequate to meet the current needs.
- (b) Provision is made by the authorities at

the various tiers of government for the continuous training and employment of new recruits to fill vacant posts as well as to meet the growing demand.

QUESTIONS*For written reply:***Person commissioned to write speeches for President**

361. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

- (1) Whether, with regard to the official speeches made by him, either in his current capacity or in his capacity as Deputy President, any person not officially employed by the Office of the Presidency commissioned to write a speech for him, if so; (a) what are the names of the persons commissioned in each case; (b) which speeches were they commissioned to write, and (c) how much were they paid in each case;
- (2) whether a certain person (name furnished) has ever been commissioned to write a speech for him, if so, (a) which speeches was she commissioned to write and (b) how much was she paid in each case? N527E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.

Person involved in researching/drafting of certain reply

363. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

Whether a certain person (name furnished) was involved in advising on, researching or drafting his reply to Question 2 for oral reply on 21 October 2004; if not, who was involved; if so, (a) what was the said person's role in preparing the response to the question and (b) why was this person used in this regard? N467E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

No. Officials in the Presidency and other

Government departments assist with formulating replies to Parliamentary questions.

Shortage of scarce skills/vacancy rate among senior management certain national departments

593. Mr R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) Whether, in light of (a) the shortage of scarce skills and (b) vacancy rate of (i) 20% among senior management for six national departments in 2002-03 and 2003-04 and (ii) 61% in provincial and local government departments, her department has conducted an audit regarding the types of skills (aa) are currently needed in government and (bb) will be needed in government in the foreseeable future; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether her department is in consistent interaction with the Department of Education to ensure that the requisite skills will be supplied by South Africa's secondary and tertiary education programmes; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether her department will provide the Department of Home Affairs with a list of scarce skills categories so that immigrants with the required skills and qualifications can be encouraged to come and work in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details; from the Southern African diaspora to come and work in South Africa to meet our skills requirement; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether there is a comprehensive strategic plan in place to encourage people? N783E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) The DPSA has not conducted a comprehensive skills audit of existing employees within the Public Service. However, a number of researches/studies where conducted, eg in Health sector, and a few departments have undertaken, and are currently busy with skills audits within their respective departments eg Department of Correctional Services, SA Police Service and Public Works.

A recent HSRC study commissioned by DPSA indicates that both the private and public sectors in South Africa face challenges with regard to the availability of certain skills. The private sector driven, by profitability helps it to respond more flexibly and rapidly compared to the public service where skills constraints cannot be addressed by improving skills levels alone, the challenge is multi dimensional and must be undertaken within the paradigm of a development state.

Attached is a matrix of critical skills development priorities for the public service:

As developed by the PSETA based on —

- (a) An analysis of workplace skills plans.
- (b) Skills demand resulting from the management competency frameworks developed for the public service.
- (c) Skills demand driven by the changing business environment and organisation in the public service.
- (d) Employment equity within the public service, and
- (e) An analysis of the future public service employment demand.

The skills identified in the attached critical skills list is ranked according to priority.

- (2) An interdepartmental committee comprising the Departments of Education, Labour and Public Service and Administration has been set up at a national level to take forward current and future skill needs for the country.

Department of Labour via Setas, receive and analysis Sector Skills Plans and draw up a national scarce skills report. The Public service requirements is fed into this process through the Pseta.

- (3) An interdepartmental committee, which includes DPSA, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, has been set up to develop a comprehensive strategy to utilise foreigners to address scarce skills within the South African economy. The strategy should cover the immediate, medium and long term needs as well as the process and procedure for recruitment.

Legislation to impose cooling-off period for senior public servants who leave public service

505. Mr. R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) With reference to the recent national anticorruption summit in Pretoria where a resolution was adopted for the Government to enact legislation to impose a cooling-off period for senior public servants who leave the public service, what are the major constitutional and legal considerations that the Government needs to take into account before such legislation can be put in place.
- (2) whether the Government intends providing guidelines to former public servants regarding the areas of participation in the private sector.

especially areas in which they were active while in the public service; if not, why not, if so, what guidelines;

- (3) whether there are any specific plans to strengthen the capacity for the implementation of anticorruption legislation, particularly in respect of service delivery in local government; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N785E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) The relevant resolution of the second national anticorruption summit encourages regulation of post public sector employment to ensure a "cooling-off" period to avoid conflict of interest. Internationally, various modes for regulating such employment exist, including regulation through codes of conduct, peer review and legislation. As part of the development of proposals on regulating such employment, the various models and their suitability are also considered. In this regard sections 22 and 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 will impact on the model for South Africa. Section 22 entrenches every citizen's right to choose their trade, occupation or profession freely, while section 36 provides for the limitation of rights (under specified circumstances). Other parts of the Constitution, such as sections 195 and 197 are also relevant. In addition to these legal considerations, other policy considerations such as the need to build a solid skills base and to enhance the flow of skills between sectors are being taken into consideration.
- (2) The position of persons who have already left the service of departments is being considered as part of the development of the system to regulate post public sector employment.

- (3) In accordance with the resolutions of the second national anticorruption summit, the National Anticorruption Forum must develop a programme of action to implement the resolutions. While this programme of action is being developed in consultation with all the sectors represented in the National Anticorruption Forum, national and provincial departments are implementing the minimum anticorruption requirements set by Cabinet and the Department of Provincial and Local Government is rolling out a local government anticorruption campaign. These initiatives support the implementation of anticorruption policy at all levels.

Difference between employee-initiated/ employer-initiated SVPs

663. Mr R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) What is the difference between the employee-initiated and the previous employer-initiated severance package?
- (2) whether any attempts have been made by her department or sister departments to reskill such would-be retrenchees; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the success rate of the programme, (b) when does her department anticipate reaching closure regarding this matter and (c) what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether there is ongoing intervention by her department to bring about closure to the downsizing and rationalisation of the public service in the Eastern Cape; if not, why not; if so, what are the results? N875E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) Resolution 7/2002 provided for both an employee

and an employer-initiated severance package. The benefits attached to both packages were the same. The employee-initiated package was utilised during the validity of the Resolution. It was, however, decided not to effect the employer-initiated package but to rather attempt to absorb the employees declared in excess.

Both packages lapsed when the Resolution lapsed on 12 September 2003. The State as employer has since attempted to reintroduce the employee-initiated package through the negotiation process in the PSCBC. The benefits attached to the proposed package are the same as those that applied to the packages under Resolution 7/2002.

The trade unions to the PSCBC, however, did not see their way clear to support the package. The employer declared a dispute on the matter. The subsequent conciliation process unfortunately failed to resolve the matter. As matters currently stand, there is no employee-initiated package in place. The employer is considering its options in this regard.

Although the public service remains with excess employees from the Resolution 7/2002 process, these employees are not classified as "would-be retrenchees" and there is currently no process afoot to retrench them. As indicated a process of absorption is being followed.

- (2) When Resolution 7/2002 lapsed, the public service was faced with more than 13 000 excess employees. These have been whittled down, mainly through absorptions, to just over 5 000 employees. As part of the absorption process, the employees were in many instances reskilled by the departments that absorbed them due to the fact that they were often absorbed in posts other than the ones they previously occupied.

Information in this regard should be obtained from the individual departments.

The rationalisation process in Eastern Cape province, as was the case with all other provinces and national departments, was governed by Resolution 7/2002. This process was brought to a close when the resolution lapsed on 12 September 2003. Since then the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) has been involved in supporting the province in managing the excess employee situation as it has been doing in respect of other provinces/national departments who also have excess employees. In the Eastern Cape the number of excess employees have been reduced from 5 928 to 1 926.

- (3) If the question refers to rationalisation processes in certain provincial departments in the Eastern Cape post the Resolution 7/2002 process, the DPSA is not involved in these processes. Rationalisation and restructuring of departments are ongoing processes, not a once-off process.

Presidential Women's Working Group convened

702. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

- (1) Whether he has convened a Presidential Women's Working Group as reported in the media (copy furnished); if so, (a) what are the names of the members of the working group, (b) what interest group does each member represent, (c) what were the reasons for their selection in each case, (d) how many times did the group meet, (e) what was discussed at the meetings and (f) who attended the meetings;
- (2) whether this working group takes precedence over the Office on the Status of Women in the President's

Office in respect of matters of policy relating to women; if not, (a) what is the position in this regard and (b) what is the role of this working group in relation to the Office on the Status of Women; if so, what is the working relationship between the two groups;

- (3) whether there is a relationship between this working group and the National Gender Machinery; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N917E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

- (1) Yes, the President had convened an inaugural meeting of the WWG on 20 August 2004.

The Women's Working Group is a mechanism which enables consultation between the President and women leaders representing diverse sectors. The range of organisations invited to send their leaders is indicated in the attached annexure.

- (a) and (b) The list of attendees as well as the organisations invited is indicated in the annexure.

From the list it can be seen that a wide range of organisations were invited so as to be as inclusive as possible.

- (d) This working group has only met once.
- (e) The agenda of this meeting included an introduction to the notion of the working groups (using the example of other Presidential working groups); a briefing on the Ten Year Review undertaken by Government as well as a presentation on Government's scenario planning initiative.

In the overall discussion, participants agreed that the working group can add value to govern-

ment's work by advancing the formation of constructive partnerships that will enhance the sharing of information resources. The WWG could also facilitate collaborative work on issues related to poverty and its impact on women; unemployment of women; skills development of women; research on women's issues; The impact of the 2nd economy on women; etc.

- (f) Government attendees to the meeting is indicated in annexure 1.

- (2) The issue of precedence does not arise because the role and purpose of the WWG and Office on the Status of Women (OSW) are different.

The Presidential Working Group on Women will function in the same way as all other Presidential Working Groups by providing a forum and a mechanism to facilitate regular interaction and consultation between the President and Women leaders. The OSW will continue to assist in supporting the Presidency in achieving its goal.

- (3) This question is inapplicable since the objectives of the two are unrelated.

Annexure:

The organisations invited and the women who attended the meeting of the Presidential Women's Working Group were as follows:

Ms Johannita Steijn: Vice President — Jong Dames Dinamiek

Mrs Alette Vorster: National President — Afrikaanse Dames Kring

Ms Maureen Seipone Shushu: President (N. Cape) — African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business (ACHIB)

Ms Mmabatho Matiwane: Acting CEO — SA Women Entrepreneur Network (SAWEN)

Queen Morsko: National House of Traditional Leaders

Ms Sonto Khoba: President — Afro-hair-dressing and Beauty Employers Association of SA

Dr Namane Magau: Business Women Association of SA

Ms Gloria Serobe: Women in Business Trust

Ms Dineo Seloane: President — Women's Ecumenical Conference

Ms Thabisile Msezane: Senior Vice President: SACC

Ms Nosipho Maxebengula: Community Regional Network SA

Bishop Kenosi Mofokeng: Spiritual Churches Research & Theological Training Institute (SCRTTI)

Ms Joyce Piliso-Seroke: Chairperson — Commission for Gender Equality

Ms Eugenia Mbekeni: Chief Commissioner — Girl Guides Association of SA

Ms Dudu Mokoena: Disabled People SA

Ms Marais: for Vice-Chairperson — SA Federal Council on Disability

Ms Melanie Knight: National Network on Violence Against Women

Mrs Malethola Nkwe: Founder Chairperson — Widow's Forum SA

Ms Laura Kganyago: Secretary-General — National Women's Coalition

Ms Frayne Mathijs: National Progressive Primary Health Care Network

Mr Tukisang Senne: National Programme Director — Planned Parenthood Association

Ms Mita Mokwana: Chairperson — National Rural Movement for Women

Judge Leona Theron: Chairperson — The SA Chapter of the International Association of Women Judges

Ms Mandisa Monakale: Executive Director — Ilitha Labantu

Ms Delphine Serumaga: Executive Director — People Opposing Women Abuse

Ms Cecilie Palmer: Director — Women's Institute for Leadership Development and Democracy

Ms Zubeda Dangor: Director — Nisaa Institute for Women's Development

Dr Brigalia Bam: President — Women's Development Foundation

Ms Mantoa Mokhobo: Project Coordinator — SA Black Social Workers Association

Dr Ellen Blekie: National President — Young Women Christian Association

Ms Zanele Twala: Executive Director — SANGOCO

Ms Khushu Dlamini: Zululand Craft Association

Ms Thembeke Gwagwa: Executive Director — Nursing Association (Denosa)

Ms Mary Maletle: President — Fedusa

Ms Mamaponya Magdeline Makgoba: Nactu

Ms M Witbooi: General Secretary — SA Domestic Service and Allied Workers Union

Prof Rosemary Gray: Secretary — South African Writers Association

Dr Danisa Baloyi: Chairperson — Southern African Entrepreneurship and Small Business

Adv Brenda Madumisa: Khomelela Holding

Ms Nontobeko Ntsinde: Chairperson — CPSA Development Network

Ms Xoliswa Kakana: Chairperson — Women in ICT

Ms Noluthando Sibiyi: President (Nehawu) — Cosatu

Ms Dora Ndaba: South African National Taxi Council (SANTC) SANCB

Government attendees at meeting included the following:

Minister in the Presidency, Dr E Pahad;

Minister for Health, Dr M. Tshabalala-Msimang;

Minister for Science and Technology, Dr M Mangena;

Deputy Minister of Mineral and Energy, Ms L Xingwana;

Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, Ms C Gilwald;

Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Ms R T Mabudafhasi;

Director-General in the Presidency, Rev Frank Chikane; and

Advocate M Gumbi, the Legal Advisor to the President.

Certain task handed over to dplg

718. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

Whether, in light of the mandate given to the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities, his department will take over this task from the Department of Provincial and Local Government; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N935E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

We are unable to provide the response for this question as it is a Cabinet decision.

Intention to reduce the number of South Africa's official languages

719. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

Whether, his department has taken or intends taking any steps to reduce the number of South Africa's official languages; if not, what mechanisms have been put in place to guarantee the preservation of all eleven official languages; if so (a) what steps, (b) who is responsible for taking such steps, (c) who made the decision to take steps; and (d) from which languages are official status expected to be removed? N936E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) I am not quite sure how it came about that anyone in this country could even think or suggest that this government may consider reducing the number of official languages because that is something that government would never even consider. Lest we forget, the freedom charter made a declaration 50 years ago that: *All people shall have an equal right to use their own languages and to develop their own folk culture and customs* (Freedom Charter). When the ANC came into office, we further made a statement in the Constitution (1996) that this country would have eleven official languages and that this government would take positive and practical measures to elevate the status of the previously marginalised languages.

Coming to the hon member's question regarding what mechanisms have been put in place to guarantee the preservation of all the eleven official languages, the following may be noted:

In 1995, the Pan South African Language Board was set up so as to promote multilingualism by creating conditions for the development of all official languages. It is my understanding the PanSALB is complying with this mandate;

- (b) In 1996 The then-State Language Services were transformed to include the indigenous languages. It was renamed the National Language Service;
- (c) Many projects were initiated and are underway to develop, especially the previously disadvantaged languages. Amongst these projects I would especially like to highlight the Language Research and Development Centres which we recently established. They are important in that they are structures that will be dealing with focus areas such as, language enhancement, the promotion of reading and writing in African languages, heritage and museums, community outreach and support of language-related research. It may be noted there are similar Centres for English (Rhodes University) and Afrikaans (Stellenbosch University) which had been established during the previous dispensation and we continue to support them.

During the 2004-05 financial year the department spent over R10 million rolling out the Telephone Interpreting Service for South Africa (TISSA). The project currently employs about 60 full-time personnel. This number is set to increase by the middle of 2005.

They include interpreters, project managers and call centre operators. The TISSA project will make South Africa a truly functional multilingual country, by focusing on verbal communication, the most common form of communication at all spheres of human interaction.

R2 million has been dedicated to a pilot project aimed at developing literature in indigenous African languages. We hope to identify and nurture new talent by creating an annual literary prize for new creative work in the indigenous languages, and we will offer an annual prize for established writers in indigenous languages. My Ministry will work with writers associations across the country in pursuance of this project. About R1 million has been set aside to stage a national literature exhibition. Lifetime achievers will be identified and awarded prizes in recognition of their work promoting literature in any one of the eleven official languages. The language, research and development centres, will facilitate the publishing of new material and in the translation of existing literature into other languages. We have budgeted R250 000 for each of these centres. The literature exhibition was launched on 27 May 2005.

It may also be noted that government is committing a lot of resources so as ensure that we do preserve our linguistic diversity.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

**Attack on SA woman on bus in
Zimbabwe**

551. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the attack on a South African woman in a bus in Zimbabwe on 30 March 2005 has been taken up with the Zimbabwean authorities; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) how many reports by South African citizens of (a) violence, (b) intimidation, (c) false arrest and (d) confiscation of property by the Zimbabwean government, have been reported to the South African Embassy in Harare since 1 January 2000? N742E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Mrs Zwane reported the case to the Zimbabwean police before approaching the Embassy for assistance. The

case had already been reported to the Zimbabwean police. The Embassy then provided normal consular assistance to her and handed over her statement to the SAPS representatives at the Embassy, who in turn raised the matter with their Zimbabwean counterparts.

- (2) The South African Embassy in Harare has dealt with numerous consular complaints by South African citizens since 1 January 2000.
 - (a) and (b) The Embassy has dealt with all complaints in the prescribed manner.
 - (c) The Embassy is not aware of any cases of false arrests of South African nationals.
 - (d) The Embassy in Harare is working on an ongoing basis to resolve some of the issues related to the confiscation of property and will continue to provide consular and other services to South African citizens in Zimbabwe.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Minister issued with government credit card

470. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N651E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

Yes, the Minister in the Presidency does have the use of a Government issued credit card for official purposes.

- (a) There is no spending limit on the card.
- (b) The total expenditure for official purposes on the card for the 2004-05 financial year was R18 859.32.
- (c) The expenditure was for costs related to hosting official engagements and the procurement of reading matter for official purposes.

Minister issued with government credit card

477. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure for the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what item was this expenditure incurred? N658E

No. The Minister uses a personal credit card that was issued in his name.

Presidency raising funds for Operation Timbuktu

507. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

- (1) Whether the Presidency has raised any funds for Operation Timbuktu, the presidential project launched in May 2003; if not, why not; if so, (a) how much money has been raised to date and (b) from whom has money been raised.
- (2) whether the project will be funded purely through fund-raising and charitable donations; if not, where will the funds come from; if so, (a) how much does the Presidency expect to raise and (b) what steps will be taken to make the funds.
- (3) whether buyers of tickets to Operation Timbuktu sharing transport received any benefits; if not, why does the advertisement placed in a certain newspaper (details furnished) indicate that such an benefit are available; if so, what are the relevant details.
- (4) whether the Mallam government originally requested the Government to launch Operation Timbuktu; if not, where did the request originate; if so, what are the relevant details? N67E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

- (1) President Mbeki paid a State Visit to the Republic of Mali in November 2001. During the course of this visit he toured the Ahmed Baba Institute in Timbuktu which contains one of the most important collections of medieval Arabic-script manuscripts in Africa, if not the world. Unfortunately the facilities at the institute are most inadequate.

and the manuscripts are in poor condition. The President was inspired by the cultural importance of these manuscripts for the African Renaissance and pledged South Africa's support for the conservation of the manuscripts and the upgrading of the infrastructure of the institute.

In August 2002, South Africa signed an agreement expressing the two countries' commitment to undertake a project aimed at conserving the manuscripts at the Ahmed Baba Institute and at rebuilding the library and archival infrastructure of the Institute. To this end the SA/Mali Timbuktu Trust has been established and the Development Bank of South Africa administers the account of the trust.

The SA/Mali Timbuktu Manuscripts project is now at the point where the training of conservationists of Mali has proceeded successfully and we are ready to commence with the building of a new Ahmed Baba Centre off the Sankore Square in Timbuktu.

The Premier of the Western Cape Province agreed to assist with raising funds for the SA/Mali Timbuktu Project and as such launched what they termed "Operation Timbuktu". The Presidency did not raise funds for "Operation Timbuktu" this was an initiative of the Premier of the Western Cape Province.

- (2) The Presidency and the Board of Trustees of the SA/Mali Timbuktu Manuscripts Trust are in discussion with various role-players, including the South African Government, with a view to raise the necessary funds for the successful completion of the activities as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement between South Africa and the Republic of Mali. The current projections are that an amount of R33 million will be needed complete the

activities in the Memorandum of Agreement, which includes the rebuilding of the library and archival infrastructure of the Ahmed Baba Institute.

- (3) The SA/Mali Timbuktu Trust is a Public Benefit Organisation and has received the necessary confirmations in this regard. In terms of section 56(1)(h) of the Income Tax Act, No 58 of 1962, any donation made, to or from, a Public Benefit Organisation (ito section 30 and section 10(1)(c)) is exempt from donations tax. In so far that buyers of tables at the "Operation Timbuktu" banquet deposited money in the trust account, these donations are exempt from donations tax.
- (4) As indicated in (1) above the project originated during the State Visit of President Mbeki to Mali in 2001 and the request for the Premier of the Western Cape Provincial Government to assist in raising the necessary funds, was made by the Board of Trustees of the SA/Mali Timbuktu Manuscripts Trust.

Details of MPCCs

508. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

What are the locations, including physical addresses, of the (i) 65 multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs) operational by December 2004, (ii) 23 MPCCs to be opened in 2005 or 2006, (iii) 76 government information centres (GICs) in local municipalities and MPCCs and (iv) 45 new information points of presence in municipalities that do not have MPCCs or GICs, (b) which government departments offer services in the 65 MPCCs that were operational by December 2004, and (c) who are the centre and GIC managers in the (i) 65 MPCCs to be opened in 2005 or 2006 and (iii) 76 GICs in local municipalities and MPCCs?

N698E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

Please find attached the relevant documentation, outlining the information required as follows:

Annexure A: Detailed information with regard to the location and physical addresses of the 65 MPCCs operational since March 2005, 76 GICs operational since 1999 and information points operational by 31 March 2005. This annexure also provides details of the managers of the various MPCCs, GICs and information points;

Annexure B: The role out plan for MPCCs in 2005-06. Please note that the appointment of MPCC managers is the responsibility of the respective provinces and municipalities once these are established and the information for the yet to be established MPCCs can not be provided at the moment;

Annexure C: Information regarding government departments offering services at MPCCs established by December 2004.

Annexure A

Operational multipurpose community centres (MPCCs) as at 31 March 2005
GIC (Government Information Centres), GCIS

MPCCs	Managers	Telephone	Fax	Cell	Address
KwaZulu-Natal (six)					
1. Mbazwana	Centre Manager: Ms Nana Tsatsi	(035) 571 0970	(035) 571 0138	072 512 5553	Mbazwana, 3974 Sodwana Bay Road
	GIC Manager: Mr Themba Mlambo	(035) 571 0138	(035) 571 0023	082 342 5259	
2. Bamshela	Centre Manager: Vacant				Bamshela MPCC, Ngcongangcongca, Noodsberg Road, Ozwathini 3242
	GIC Manager: Mr Thula Mtshali	(032) 294 9076	(032) 294 9075	072 668 6390	
3. Dukuza	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dukuza village next to Magistrate Court
	GIC Manager: Mr Sipho Dlamini	(036) 438 6103	(036) 438 6136	082 831 1720	
4. Tugela Ferry	Centre Manager: Mr Zakhe Nkabinde	(033) 493 0895	(034) 218 1940	076 281 4101	Main Road, Tugela Ferry Village
	GIC Manager: Mr Sakhile Khumalo	(033) 493 0282	(033) 493 0724	082 688 7362	
Mbahazane	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Off White Mountain Road, next to Ntabamhlophe Clinic
	GIC Manager: Mr Patrick Mbatha	(036) 353 3212	(036) 353 3212	083 729 9895	
5. Dududu	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dududu Main Road, near Dududu Police Station
	GIC Manager: Mr Zakhele Themba	(039) 974 0989	(039) 974 0989	073 214 4010	
Eastern Cape (four)					
6. Tombo	Acting Centre Manager: Mr Lusapho Njenge	(047) 564 1131	(047) 564 2529	082 445 4898	Tombo Village R61, 20 km to Port St John's
	GIC Manager: Ms Ntombekhaya Balintulo	(047) 564 1129	(047) 564 2529	072 426 8298	
7. Sterkspruit	Centre Manager: Ben Mpumelelo Sunduza	(051) 611 0042	(051) 611 0042	083 710 2617	Sterkspruit Municipality, 79 Main Street, Sterkspruit 9762
	GIC Manager: Thabo Motlohi	(051) 611 0042	(051) 611 0042	072 221 9444	
8. Cofimvaba	Contact Person: Mr Dinga	(047) 874 0262	(047) 874 0010		Belleair Avenue, Cofimvaba, next to Post Office
	GIC Manager: Ms Ayanda Luxomo	(047) 874 0388	(047) 874 0454	083 699 1630	Belleair Avenue, Cofimvaba

MPCCs	Managers	Telephone	Fax	Cell	Address
10. Centane	Centre Manager: Nombulelo Mgidi	(047) 497 1207	(047) 498 1011	082 091 7780	Centane MPCC, Bell Street, Centane 4980
	GIC Manager: Ms Puleng Kekana	(047) 498 1207	(047) 498 1027	084 372 8498	
Limpopo (nine)					
11. Kgautshwane	Centre Manager: Ms Clara Masinga	(013) 231 7515	(013) 238 0122	082 337 718	Kgautshwane Village
	GIC Manager: Mr William Rasodi	(013) 231 8027	N/A	073 416 0490	
12. Mapela	Centre Manager: Sethunya Ngena	(015) 413 0000/2	N/A	082 884 1183	Mapela Village, Mogalakwena
	GIC: Ms Selaelo Mabusela	(015) 413 0000	N/A	082 884 1183	
13. Makhuvu	Centre Manager: Mr R Mathebula	(015) 812 5602	(015) 812 5602	083 457 0894	Makhuvu Village, next to Giyane
	GIC Manager: Mr Collins Ndlovu	(015) 812 5601	(015) 812 5601	083 922 0640	
14. Atok	Centre Manager: Mr T G Thamage	(015) 622 8000	(015) 622 8062	082 820 4976	Bogalatladi Village, near Ratsoma Safe City Shopping Complex — Atok
	GIC Manager: Mr William Rasodi	(015) 622 8000	(015) 622 8026	073 416 0490	
15. Leboeng	Centre Manager: Captain K P Senong	(013) 769 9026	N/A	082 565 7135	Leboeng Village at the Safety Centre, Burgersfort
	GIC Manager: Mr William Rasodi	(013) 231 8027	N/A	073 416 0490	
16. Vaalwater	Centre Manager: Mr Monyela Mapula	(014) 756 3751	N/A	N/A	No 268 Paul Kruger Street, Vaalwater
	GIC: Mr Selaelo Mabusela	(015) 413 0000/2	N/A	082 975 8303	
17. Casteel MPCC	Centre Manager: Mr Masoma Lakiso	(013) 708 6018	(013) 708 6990	083 478 2860	Casteel, between Acornhoek and Bushbuckridge
	GIC Manager: Mr Absalom Malope	(013) 773 1581	None	072 144 7952	
18. Babirwa	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	082 975 8303	Babirwa Village, next to Tauyatswala Tribal Office
	GIC Manager: Ms Selaelo Mabusela	N/A	N/A	N/A	
19. Makuya	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Makuya Village, Thohoyandou
	GIC Manager: Mr Thanyani Ravhura	(015) 962 5307	(015) 962 5307	082 421 3461	
Western Cape (eleven)					
20. Worcester	Centre Manager: Mr M Bikani	(023) 348 2600	(023) 345 1031	083 333 7914	c/o Mtwazi & Nkenta Streets, Zweletemba, Worcester 6854
	GIC Manager: Mr Peter Titus	(023) 345 2737	(023) 345 1031	072 750 5067	
21. Waboomskraal	Centre Manager: Mr Raymond Heunis	(044) 886 0040	N/A	082 489 0112	Sandklaar Road, Thembaletu, George 6530, c/o SA Breweries Waboomskraal
	GIC Manager: Ms Deirdre Barends	(044) 880 1174	(044) 880 1165	082 598 0272	
22. Zolane	Centre Manager: Mr Mzolisi Gontsana	(021) 386 8656	(021) 386 1034	N/A	6th Avenue, Nyanga East
	GIC Manager: Mr Mncedisi Mayambela	(021) 421 5070	(021) 419 8846	072 025 4609	
23. Masibambane Vandrhyndorp	Centre Manager: Ms Jenny Riddles	(027) 219 1917	N/A	082 580 4841	1 Mandela Street, Vandrhyndorp 8170
	GIC Manager: Mr Mncedisi Mayambela	(021) 421 5070	(021) 419 8846	072 025 4609	

MPCCs	Managers	Telephone	Fax	Cell	Address
24. Bonteheuwel	Centre Manager: Mr Rushine February	(021) 695 5425	(021) 695 5425	083 966 4816	Cnr Jakkalsvlei & Elder Streets, Bonteheuwel
	GIC Manager: Mr Linton Martin	(021) 421 5070	(021) 419 8846	082 502 8415	
25. Hartebees- kraal/ Atlantis	Centre Manager: Ms Julie Mentoer	(021) 572 1872	N/A	084 874 6858	No 1 Nottingham Street, Atlantis
	GIC Manager: Mr Linton Martin	(021) 421 5070	(021) 419 8846	082 502 8415	
26. George	Centre Manager: Mr Mzwandile Bam	N/A	N/A	082 592 1493	Tembalethu MPCC, cnr Jeriko & Sandklaar Roads, George
	GIC Manager: Ms Deidre Barends	(044) 880 1174	N/A	082 598 0272	
27. Guga Sthembe	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Washington Street, Guga Sthebe
	GIC Manager: Mr Mncedisi Mayambela	(021) 421 5070	(021) 419 8846	072 025 4609	
28. Beaufort West	Centre Manager: Jenine Smit	(023) 415 1008	N/A	N/A	Beaufort West MPCC, 51 Devrds Street, Rustdene, Beaufort West 6979
	GIC Manager: Ms Geraldine Thopps	(023) 415 3144	(023) 415 3144	072 562 5655	
29. Plettenberg Bay	Centre Manager: Ms Dorris Xego	(044) 501 3134	(044) 533 2691	072 428 7969	Cnr Xiphula and Gqamlana Streets, Kwa Nokuthula Township
	GIC Manager: Ms Deidre Barens	(044) 880 1174	N/A	082 598 0272	
30. Riversdale	Centre Manager: Ms Stanley Julius	(028) 713 3624 (044) 880 1174	N/A N/A	082 213 8774 082 598 0272	Van den Berg Street, Riversdale
31. Laingsburg	Acting Centre Manager: Ms Marta Pieterse	(023) 415 3144	(023) 551 1899	N/A	Cnr Main and 3rd Avenue, Laingsburg 6900
	GIC Manager: Ms Geraldine Thopps	(023) 415 3144		072 562 5656	
Mpumalanga (five)					
32. Tholulwazi	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tholulwazi MPCC, 2265 Norda Street, Leandra at Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Buildings
	GIC Manager: Mr Solly Bila	(017) 683 3000	(017) 683 0385	083 313 9549	
33. Kgolomo- dumo	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nelspruit 1200, Maklereng Village, Moutse West
	GIC Manager: Ms Lolo Moloko	N/A	N/A	072 324 0965	
34. Matsamo	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tribal Authority Office, Main Road, Jeppesrif, Schoemansdal, Shongwe Mission 1331
	GIC Manager: Mr Mbuso Malale	(013) 781 0659	(013) 781 0659	083 771 2254	
35. Mpuluzi	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Femie Village, next to Femie Clinic
	GIC Manager: Ms Nomthandazo Mathebula	N/A	N/A	072 576 2501	
36. Marapyane	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Marapyane Shopping Complex, Marapyane Village
	GIC Manager: Ms Anna Mguni	N/A	N/A	073 238 3365	
Northern Cape (four)					
37. Rethusaneng	Centre Manager: Ms Anastacia Ndebula	(053) 872 1197	(053) 872 2647	082 820 4559	Cnr Matanzima & Letsholo Streets, Tlhokomelo, Mankurwane, Kimberley 8300
	GIC Manager: Jerry Kale	(053) 872 1197	(053) 872 2647	082 955 4457	
38. Colesberg	Acting Centre Manager: Mr Sizwe Dyasi	(051) 753 2170	(051) 753 1154	084 874 4283	Chamberlain Square, Church Street
	GIC Manager: Mr Archie Tutuse	(051) 753 0386	(051) 753 1154	073 135 2626	
39. Pescodia	Centre Manager: Mr Joe Soois	(053) 753 0386	Same	082 495 3733	62 Sparrow Street, Pescodia 8903

MPCCs	Managers	Telephone	Fax	Cell	Address
	GIC Manager: Mr Willem van Dalen	(053) 832 1378	N/A	082 331 1008	
40. Augrabies	Centre Manager: Ms Valerie Gous	(054) 451 0314	N/A	084 602 7976	199 Tin Crescent, Augrabies 8874
	GIC Manager: Mr Andrid Scholtz	(054) 332 6206	N/A	082 447 9696	
<i>Gauteng (17)</i>					
41. Sebokeng	Centre Manager: Ms Kate Jacobs	(016) 988 1502	(016) 988 1082	082 469 0586	88 Moshoeshoe Street, Sebokeng 1983
	GIC Manager: Ms Mokete Mahapa	(016) 988 1960	(016) 988 1962	083 457 5501	
42. Ratanda	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cnr Heildelbrug and Boskoek Streets, Ratanda
	GIC Manager: Ms Mokete Mahapa	N/A	N/A	083 457 5501	
43. Faranani	Centre Manager: Mr Rhine Maditsi	(011) 738 8753	(011) 753 8182	082 753 1535	Modjadji Street, Tsakane, Brakpan 1550
	GIC Manager: Mr Sam Modiba	(011) 738 9591	N/A	072 515 3022	
44. Tembisa	Centre Manager: Ms Adelaide Thwala	(011) 920 1120	(011) 920 1011	082 835 5539	238 Igqagga Section, cnr George Nyanga Drive & Adrew Mapheto, Tembisa 1632
	GIC Manager: Mr Ishmael Bogatsu	(011) 926 7171	None	082 683 0011	
45. Shoshanguve	Centre Manager: Mr David Mahotja	N/A	N/A	083 757 1246	Shop 49, NAFCOC Shopping Centre, Shoshanguve 0152
	GIC Manager: Ms Dikeledi Mpete	(012) 799 5005	(012) 799 5005	082 560 9044	
46. Zithobeni	Centre Manager: Mr George Mahlangu	(013) 937 0133	N/A	072 152 9756	2237 Mothibe Drive, Zithobeni 1024
	GIC Manager: Ms Esme Modisane	(013) 937 0556	(013) 937 0556	082 930 0267	
47. Mamelodi	Centre Manager: Mr Mike Nkosi	(012) 805 9085	N/A	082 936 1072	9864 Makhubela Street, Mamelodi 0122
	GIC Manager: Ms Esme Modisane	(012) 805 0117	(012) 805 0121	082 930 0267	
48. Alexandra	Centre Manager: Mr Lefa Molefe	(011) 531 5599	(011) 531 5657	072 641 1384	8th Avenue and Roosevelt Street, Alexandra 2090
	GIC Manager: Mr Robbie Senoelo	(011) 443 1358/ 1854	(011) 443 1846	083 621 9533	
49. Ipelegeng	Centre Manager: Ms Nombuyiselo Majova	(011) 982 5810	(011) 982 6400	N/A	1283 White City, Jabavu, Soweto 1809
	GIC Manager: Mr Mothibedi Mpanyane	(011) 982 1200	Same	083 371 9841	
50. Mohlakeng	Centre Manager: Ms Kedibone Kgaswana	(011) 414 1072	N/A	N/A	262 Ralerata Street, Mohlakeng, Randfontein 1759
	GIC Manager: Ms Ellen Letlhake	(011) 414 1888	(011) 414 1888	083 792 3575	
51. Brandvlei	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stand 64, off Randfontein/ Ventersdorp Road, Brandvlei 1759
	GIC Manager: Ms Ellen Letlhake	(011) 414 1888	(011) 414 1888	083 792 3575	
52. Orlando East	Centre Manager: Mr Thami Qubeka	(011) 935 8432	N/A	082 857 2643	1425a Sofasonke Street, Orlando East 1804
	GIC Manager: Mr Sbusiso Mkhize	(011) 935 6492	(011) 935 6492	072 242 5994	

MPCCs	Managers	Telephone	Fax	Cell	Address
53. Daveyton	Centre Manager: Mr Joe Moropa	(011) 741 6188	N/A	082 497 5018	Daveyton Mall, Eiselen Street, Daveyton, Benoni 1520
	GIC Manager: Mr Ishmael Bogatsu	(011) 834 3560	(011) 834 3621	082 683 0011	
54. Diepsloot	Centre Manager: Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stand 381, Diepsloot West, Diepsloot 2189
	GIC Manager: Mr Robbie Senoelo	(011) 982 1200	N/A	083 621 9533	
55. Atteridgeville	Centre Manager: Mr Thabo Gare	(012) 358 7326	N/A	084 574 0381	1770 Komane Street, Mini- Munitoria Building, Atteridgeville
	GIC Manager: Ms Dikeledi Mpete	(012) 799 5005	(012) 799 5005	082 560 9044	
56. Khutsong	Centre Manager: Superintendent A Thomson	(011) 414 1888	(011) 414 1888	083 792 3575	Portion 1 of Stand 1, Khutsong South, Khutsong Township, Carletonville
	GIC Manager: Ms Ellen Letlhake			082 560 9044	
57. Thokoza	Centre Manager: Mr Ndoli Modisane	(011) 905 1404	N/A		8015 Khumalo Street, Thokoza
	GIC Manager: Mr Micah Mtshweni	(011) 905 8803	(011) 905 8803	083 293 8360	
58. Dobsonville	Centre Manager: Mr Benjamin Tshikelange	(011) 986 0036	(011) 986 0036		2332 Luthuli Street, Dobsonville
	GIC Manager: Mr Mothibedi Panyane	(011) 986 0029		083 371 9841	
Free State (four)					
59. Namahadi	Centre Manager: Mr Ishmael Dithebe	(058) 789 1147	Same	072 416 6276	9870, next to Charles Mopeli Stadium, Charles Mopeli Road, Namahadi
	GIC Manager: Ms Pulane Matsoso	(058) 789 3585	(058) 789 3586	083 249 7422	
60. Botshabelo	Centre Manager: Ms Julia Matsau	(051) 532 6791	(051) 532 6791	083 346 5451	1230 Section E, Botshabelo 9781
	GIC Manager: Mr Ashley Phalatsane	(051) 532 1508	(051) 430 7032	082 636 8027	
61. Onalerona	Centre Manager: Mr Anthony Thepe	N/A	N/A	082 550 8512	Sediba Village, next to Sediba Clinic, Thaba 'Nchu 9784
62. Qalabotjha	Centre Manager: Mr Fusi Motloung	(058) 821 8008	N/A	072 100 8007	279 Gamede Street, Qalabotjha, Villiers
	GIC Manager: Mr Ashley Phalatsane	(051) 532 2648	(051) 430 7032	082 636 8027	
North West (four)					
63. Leretlhabetse	Centre Manager: Mr James Putuka	(012) 701 5330	(012) 701 5330	072 532 5311	Lebotlwane Village, next to Thulare High School
	GIC Manager: Mr Ephraim Mbara	N/A	N/A	082 635 7557	
64. Victor Tong	Centre Manager: Mr Keitebetse Thulaganyo	(053) 761 1028	(053) 761 1002	082 550 4727	Morokweng Village, Phola Section (next to Post Office), Ganyesa
	GIC Manager: Mr Rapuleng Moswang	(053) 761 1253	(053) 761 1002	083 530 0286	
65. Tshedimo- setso	Centre Manager: Mr Ivor Kole	N/A	N/A	073 165 8084	Boikhutso Village, Ventersdorp
	GIC Manager: Ms Jeanette Tshite	(018) 462 8519	(018) 462 9480	082 643 8646	
66. Tshidilamo- lomo	Centre Manager: Captain Lesenyo	(018) 361 0152	N/A	N/A	Taung Forum, Taung, Tshidilamolomo
	GIC Manager: Mr Pius Batsile	(018) 683 0010	(018) 683 0445	072 297 5720	

Government information centres (GICs) not within MPCCs

GIC Offices	Officer	Telephone	Fax	Cell	Address
<i>KwaZulu-Natal</i>					
1. Ixopo GIC	Simphiwe Mxakaza	(039) 834 1599	(039) 834 1599	082 216 9996 ixopompcc@intekom.co.za	DC43, Ixopo, Sisonke District, Magret Street, Ixopo 3276
2. Uthungu GIC (Eshowe)	Nonhlanhla Sithole	(035) 474 1141	(035) 474 1749	082 950 8121	DC28, Uthungulu District, Butcher Street, Community Services Building, Eshowe 3815
3. Umgungu NDLOVU (Pietermaritzburg) GIC	Miranda Geabashe	(033) 897 6892	(033) 342 5442	082 711 3883 pieterm@intekom.co.za	DC22, UmgunguNDLOVU District, 242 Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg 3200
4. Amajuba GIC	Thabsile Ntombela	(034) 314 4510	(034) 314 4510	082 262 6556 amajubagcis@telkomsa.net	DC25, Amajuba District, B9356, Madadeni 2950
5. Zululand District GIC	Nontuthuko Mthimkhulu	(035) 874 2530	(035) 874 2529	082 212 2972	Zululand District DC26, King Dinizulu Highway, Legislative Assembly Building, Ulundi 3838
6. Durban Central GIC	Swazi Dhlamini	(031) 301 6787	(031) 305 9431	083 964 0961 Swazi@ecisdbn.kzntl.gov.za	Sage Life House, 21 Field Street, Durban
<i>Northern Cape</i>					
7. Calvania GIC	R Swartz	(027) 341 1216	(027) 341 1992	083 661 3674	BKB Building, 304 Church Street
8. Springbok GIC	E Beukes	(027) 712 2461	(027) 712 1899	083 985 7954	7 Van Riebeeck Street
9. Kuruman GIC	K Foutie		(053) 712 3581	084 778 4963	Haumann Family Trust Street
10. Kimberley Central GIC	C Meas	(053) 832 1378	(053) 832 1377	N/A	7-9 Curry Street (behind Dept. Home Affairs)
<i>North West</i>					
11. Tswaing GIC	Pius Batsile	(018) 683 0010		072 297 5720	Sannieshof Municipality (Tswaing Municipality)
12. Taung GIC	Mothusi Legwale	(053) 994 2232		082 823 1380	Office 3, First Floor, Taung Complex
13. Rustenburg GIC	Karabo Diale	(014) 5920126		073 371 0168	C/o Boom and Pretorius, Old Mutual Building, Office of the Premier
14. Mafikeng GIC	Galebonwe Diokana	(018) 381 7071		072 297 2119	C/o Carrington and Martin Streets, Nicol Centre, Mafikeng
<i>Gauteng</i>					
15. Johannesburg Central GIC	Nic Coetzee	(011) 834 3560			1066 Absa Building, c/o Kerk and Loveday Streets, Johannesburg
<i>Mpumalanga</i>					
16. Tholulwazi GIC	Solly Bila	(017) 683 0385		083 313 9549	Municipal Buildings, Main Road, Leandra
17. Kgolomodumo GIC	Lolo Moloko	No Landline		072 324 0965	Matlerekenk Village, Moutse West Greater Municipality
18. Marapyane GIC	Annah Mnguni	No Landline		073 238 3365	Khutsong Shopping Centre, Marapyane
19. Thuthukani GIC	Nomthandazo Mathebula	No Landline		082 961 2143	Information Centre Building, Thuthukani, New Denmark
20. Nelspruit GIC	Jerry Nkosi		(013) 753 2397	082 356 8591	Medsen Building, c/o Bell & Henshal Streets, Nelspruit
<i>Free State</i>					
21. Bloemfontein Central GIC	H J Zeeman	(051) 448 4504/5/6	(051) 430 7032	(084) 000 0529	Sanlam Plaza Building, East Burger Street, Bloemfontein
22. Kroonstad	S J Moshodi	(056) 213 2795	(056) 213 2795	(072) 634 7164	Ground Floor, Alex Fairweather Building, Kroonstad
23. Bethlehem GIC	M R Sephiri	(058) 303 8738	(058) 303 8738	(083) 348 0731	Esquire Building, Louw Street, Bethlehem
24. Brandfort GIC	S Witvoet	(051) 448 4504/5/6	(051) 430 7032		Majwemasweu Library, Brandfort
25. Hennenman GIC	S Witvoet	(051) 448 4504/5/6	(051) 430 7032		Phomolong Library, Hennenman 9445
26. Trompsburg GIC	A H D Topkin	(051) 448 4504/5/6	(051) 430 7032	082 591 1091	Kopanong MPCC, Booysen Street, Madikgetla, Trompsburg

<i>GIC Offices</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Cell</i>	<i>Address</i>
<i>Limpopo</i>					
27. Thohoyandou GIC	Thanyani Ravhura & Jockey Tshikombeni	(015) 962 5307	(015) 962 5307		Government Building, Block C, Thohoyandou
28. Lulekani GIC	Eunice Nkuna	(015) 783 0539	(015) 83 0539		Magistrate Office Building, Lulekani
29. Capricorn GIC (Polokwane)	Matome Mohlopi & Madire Patjane	(015) 291 4689	(015) 295 6982		66 Hans van Rensburg Street, Polokwane
<i>Western Cape</i>					
30. Caledon GIC	Gaynor Gertze	(028) 212 2893	(028) 212 2557	082 870 9805	Caledon Museum, 22 Plein Street, Caledon
31. Cape Town Central GIC	Thando Sebesho	(021) 421 5070	021) 419 8846		Ground Floor, Southern Life Centre, Riebeeck Street
<i>Eastern Cape</i>					
32. Mt Frere GIC	Vuyokazi Mbanjwa	(039) 255 1659	(039) 255 1659	083 922 4993	New Carlton Hotel, Main Street, Mount Frere
33. Viedgesville GIC	Butsha Bomela	(047) 538 9011	(047) 873 3003	073 166 4442	N2 to Mthatha Viedgesville
34. Queenstown GIC	Funeka Koto	(047) 873 3004	(041) 484 2022	082 353 4065	Public MDI Library, Ezibeleni, Queenstown
35. Port Elizabeth Central GIC	Piet van Wyk	(041) 484 2020		084 480 7576	Office No 4, Ground Floor, Public Works Building, Hancock Street, North End, Port Elizabeth

Distribution points

<i>Distribution points</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Contact person</i>
<i>Gauteng</i>		
1. Bodibeng Community Library	Soshanguve ward 29	Mr Mashego, 012 790 0840
2. Parliamentary Constituency Office	Atteridgeville ward 62	Mr Ali Ramahuma, 012 373 7540
3. Thusanang Development Association	Olievenhoutbosch Ward 48	Mr Mojalefa Letseka, 076 141 6447
4. Councilors Zonal Office	Temba ward 74	Mr S Mthimunye, 012 717 6266
5. Kalafong Hospital	Atteridgeville ward 7	Ms Sepato, 012 318 6857
<i>Limpopo</i>		
6. Vaalwater Library	Ward 1, Modimolle Municipality, 268 Paul Kruger Street	Maria Lebudi, 014 755 6346
7. Vaalwater Constituency Office	Ward 1, Modimolle Municipality, Office 3, Zebra Building, Nelson Mandela Drive	Luther Mokgotho, 014 755 3526
8. Health and Welfare sub-office	Bela Bela Municipality, Industrial Site, Bela Bela	Buka Maluleka, 014 736 3796
9. Thabazimbi Municipality	7 Rietbok Street, Ward 1	Sannie, 014 777 1525
10. Mahwelereng Clinic	Zone 1, Mahwelereng Ward 26	Matlanato M S, 015 483 0116
11. Mapela MPCC	Ward 15, Mogalakwena Municipality	Brenda Makhafola, 015 413 0000

<i>Distribution points</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Contact person</i>
12. Rutang Constituency Office	Thusang location	
<i>Eastern Cape</i>		
13. Buffalo City Municipality Offices	Oxford Street	Ms Hewu, 043 705 1124
14. Amathole District Municipality Offices	Oxford Street	Lucky Makeleni
15. Mount Frere Police Station	Main Street, Mount Frere	Nomnikelo Gebeda, 039 255 0550
16. East Mount Ayliff Police Station	Next to Correctional Services	Mr Matidane, 039 254 0007
17. Mount Ayliff Constituency Office	Near the Labour Centre in Mount Ayliff	Nobesuthu, 039 254 0755
Matatiele Constituency Office	Matatiele	Princess Moseia, 039 737 4986
18. Umzimkhulu Local Municipality	Umzimkhulu	Nonkoliseko Nkaitshana, 082 745 3156
19. Department of Social Development	Mount Ayliff	Ms Zembe, 039 254 0900
<i>North West</i>		
20. Kgetleng River Local Office	Koster	Netta de Bruyn, 014 543 2004
21. Community Radio Station, Mafisa	Rustenburg	Lebogang Molefe, 082 770 5163
22. Sun Village Post Office	Sun Village	Suzan Mokgatle, 083 3333 06 841
23. Tlhabane Library	Tlhabane Bafokeng Health Centre Shopping Complex	Within Rustenburg Local Municipality
24. Rustenburg Library	Rustenburg	Marokeng
25. Tribal Office	Manamela, ga kgosi Manamela	Kgosi Manamel
<i>KwaZulu-Natal</i>		
26. uMlazi W Section (Constituency Office)	Durban	Sbu Chili, 031 907 5252
27. uMlazi K Section (Vukuzakhe High School)	Durban	Mvelo, 073 369 3436
28. Wentworth Organisation for Women (WOW)	Durban	Patricia Dove
29. Durban Institute of Technology	Durban	Siza Radebe, 031 308 5200
30. Umlazi Library W Section	Durban	(031) 907 2710/1
31. YMCA—KwaMakhutha	Durban	Khulekani, 031 916 1112 083 6871 7223
32. uMlazi Post Office	Durban	Zeff Mlamula, (031) 907 6050
33. Mpumalanga Library	Durban	Nafisa Zondi/Lungi Mvelase, 031 771 0619

<i>Distribution points</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Contact person</i>
34. Hammarsdale Post Office	Durban	Sbonelo Shezi, 031 736 2305
35. Tongaat Post Office, 336 Old Main Road, Tongaat	Durban	Christy Subrayen, (032) 944 1227
36. Tongaat Library	Durban	Asha Ramkilanon, 032 944 4734
<i>Western Cape</i>		
37. Ground Floor, Parliament, 120 Plein Street, Cape Town	Parliamentary IRC	Petra (IRC Secretary), 021 461 8145
<i>Northern Cape</i>		
38. SA Police Service, 8 Transvaal Road, Barkley West, 8375	Barkley West	Capt S du Plessis, 053 531 0666
39. SA Police Service, Main Road, Brandvlei 7020	Brandvlei	Inspector de Jonge
40. Post Office, Long Street, Britstown 8782	Britstown	J Cupido, 053 672 0076
41. Advice Centre, 21 Dorp Street, Calvinia 8190	Calvinia	J Majiedt, 083 9595 524
42. Dept Social Services, c/o Voortrekker and Hoof Streets, Kuruman 8460	Ga-Segonyana Municipality, Kgalagadi District	Mrs Moira Beukes, 053 712 0170
<i>Free State</i>		
43. Morojaneng Library, Private Bag X1, Dewetsdorp 9940	Naledi	The Librarian, 051 541 0012
44. Clinic, Haupt Street, Van Stadensrus	Van Stadensrus	The Clinic Sister, 051 584 1118
45. Mmulakgoro Library, Moshoeshoe Street, Mangaung	Mangaung	The Librarian, 051 432 4776
46. MPCC, Botshabelo Multi Functional Centre	Botshabelo	H J Zeeman, 051 532 2648

Annexure B

MPCC roll-out plan: 2005-06

<i>Province</i>	<i>District municipality</i>	<i>Local municipality</i>	<i>Area/ MPCC</i>
Eastern Cape	Amatole	Buffalo City	1. Duncan Village
	Amatole	Buffalo City	2. Mdantsane
	Amatole	Buffalo City	3. King William's Town
Free State	Northern Free State	Ngwathe	4. Hebron
	Lejweleputswa	Winburg	5. Winburg
	Thabo Mofutsanayana	Maluti a Phofung	6. Tseki
	Xhariep	Mohokare	7. Zastron
	Xhariep	Kopanong	8. Trompsburg

Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Area/ MPCC
Gauteng	West Rand	Mogale City	9. Kagiso
	Sedibeng	Midvaal	10. Meyerton
		Westonaria	11. Bekkersdaal
Limpopo	Capricorn	Molemole	12. F S Ntuli
Mpumalanga	Gert Sibande	Msukaligwa	13. Thuthukani
	Gert Sibande	Msukaligwa	14. Breyten
	Gert Sibande	Umkhondo	15. Daggakraal
North West	Bophirima	Kagisono	16. Madibeng
	Bojanala	Moses Kotane	17. Manamela
KwaZulu-Natal	Amajuba	Dannhauser	18. Kwamdakane
	Sisonke	Ubuhlebezwe	19. Jolivet
	UmgunguNdllovu	Richmond	20. Inhlazuka
	Uthungulu	Nkandla	21. Nxamalala
Western Cape	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	22. Khayelitsha
	Overberg	Swellendam	23. Swellendam
	Overberg	Overstrand	24. Hawston

Audit of skills needed in government departments

593. Mr R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) Whether, in light of (a) the shortage of scarce skills and (b) vacancy rate of (i) 20% among senior management for six national departments in 2002-03 and 2003-04 and (ii) 61% in provincial and local government departments, her department has conducted an audit regarding the types of skills (aa) are currently needed in government and (bb) will be needed in government in the foreseeable future; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether her department is in consistent interaction with the Department of Education to ensure that the requisite skills will be supplied by South Africa's secondary and tertiary education programmes; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether her department will provide

the Department of Home Affairs with a list of scarce skills categories so that immigrants with the required skills and qualifications can be encouraged to come and work in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (4) whether there is a comprehensive strategic plan in place to encourage people from the Southern African diaspora to come and work in South Africa to meet our skills requirement; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N783E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) The DPSA has not conducted a comprehensive skills audit of existing employees within the Public Service. However, a number of researches/studies were conducted, eg in Health sector, and a few departments have undertaken, and are currently busy with skills audits within their respective departments eg Department of Correctional Services, South African Polices and Public Works.

A recent HSRC study commissioned by DPSA indicates that both the private and public sectors in South Africa face challenges with regard to the availability of certain skills. The private sector driven, by profitability helps it to respond more flexibly and rapidly compared to the public service where skills constraints cannot be addressed by improving skills levels alone, the challenge is multi dimensional and must be undertaken within the paradigm of a development state.

Attached is a matrix of critical skills development priorities for the public service:

As developed by the PSeta based on —

- (a) An analysis of workplace skills plans;
- (b) Skills demand resulting from the management competency frameworks developed for the public service;
- (c) Skills demand driven by the changing business environment and organisation in the public service;
- (d) Employment equity within the public service, and
- (e) An analysis of the future public service employment demand.

The skills identified in the attached critical skills list is ranked according to priority.

- (2) An interdepartmental committee comprising the Departments of Education, Labour and Public Service and Administration has been set up at a national level to take forward current and future skill needs for the country.

Department of Labour via Setas, receive and analysis Sector Skills Plans and draw up a national scarce skills report. The Public service requirements is fed into this process through the Pseta.

- (3) An inter-departmental committee, which includes DPSA, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, has been set up to develop a comprehensive strategy to utilise foreigners to address scarce skills within the South African economy. The strategy should cover the immediate, medium and long term needs as well as the process and procedure for recruitment.

Death of person after falling into hole in Kinross Extension 25 informal settlement in Govan Mbeki municipality: new safety measures

637. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) Whether he or his department has received a report on the death of a certain person (name furnished) in about March 2005, after falling into a hole dug at Kinross Extension 25 informal settlement in the Govan Mbeki municipality; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether an investigation has been or is being done in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) who are the investigators, (b) when did the investigation commence, (c) what was the reason for the hole being left open and (d) for how long was the hole left open;
- (3) whether there were any safety measures in place to prevent children from falling into the hole; if not, why not; if so, what measures;
- (4) whether the contractors or employees concerned were trained regarding safety at work; if not, why not if so, (a) when was such training done and (b) who trained these contractors or employees;
- (5) whether the officer responsible for the safety of the workers was at the work site at the time the incident happened; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N818E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

*(Translation follows):***[Official unemployment rate *re* unemployed people seeking employment/not seeking employment]**

638. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

What is the official unemployment rate in respect of unemployed people who are (a) seeking employment and (b) not seeking employment? N835E]

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

- (a) The official definition of the unemployed refers to those people within the economically active population; who did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, those people who want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview and have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of September 2004, a total of 4 135 000 people were unemployed (official definition) with a rate of 26,2%.

- (b) The expanded definition of unemployment refers to those people within the economically active population; who did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, those people who want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview, however, the expanded definition exclude the last criterion — “have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview”.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of September 2004, a total of 8 083 000 people were unemployed (Expanded definition) with a rate of 41,0%.

- (1) The incident was not reported to us, but the Regional manager for the labour centre at Secunda in Mpumalanga learned of the incident over the radio on the 25 March 2005. She immediately contacted the relevant councilors, Mr Vilakazi and Mr Hennie, who confirmed the incident.

- (2) Yes. An investigation is being conducted. Mr M Kabanyane from Secunda Labour Centre conducted the preliminary investigation on 26 March 2005. The inspector Mr Kabanyane proceeded in conducting the formal investigation from 11 April 2005. It was confirmed during the investigation that the hole was left open for approximately seven months, from 8 August 2004 until the date of the incident on 25 March 2005. The reasons given for that was that they were still busy with the project.

- (3) There were plastic barricades put in place around the hole.

- (4) According to the preliminary investigation of the inspector, the employees were not trained regarding safety measures. This proves negligence and/or lack of knowledge by contractors on the requirements of the law regarding safety at the workplace.

- (5) Apparently, no safety officer was at the worksite at the time of the incident.

- The investigation is proceeding and a final report is expected by the end of May 2005.

Amptelike syfers van werkloses wat werk soek/nie soek nie

638. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Arbeid:

Wat die amptelike werkloosheidsyfer is ten opsigte van werklose mense wat (a) werk soek en (b) nie werk soek nie?

N835A

The total number of the unemployed who are seeking employment, but have not taken active steps to look for work (discouraged work seekers) according to the LFS in September 2004 was 3 948 000.

Death of person after falling into hole in Kinross Extension 25 informal settlement reported

639. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether the death of a certain person (name furnished) in about March 2005 after falling into a hole dug at Kinross Extension 25 informal settlement in the Govan Mbeki municipality was reported as required by the relevant labour legislation; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) to whom was the incident reported?

N836E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The accident occurred on 25 March 2005 that was on a public holiday (Good Friday) and no safety officer was on duty that day.

The accident was not reported as required by the OHS Act. The Regional Manager of Secunda Labour Centre learnt of the accident on the radio and SABC 1 News and immediately made contact with the Councilors of the area (Mr Soll Vilakazi and Mr Hennie).

Mr M Kabanyane conducted a preliminary investigation on 26 April 2005. Mr Kabanyane conducted the investigation according to Section 31 of the OHS Act on 11 May 2005.

Amount spent on advertising by department/Ministry

757. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has her department and/or Ministry (a) budgeted for in the current financial year and (b)

spent as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) what total number of advertisements (a) appeared in the print media, (b) was broadcast on (i) radio and (ii) television in respect of (aa) vacant posts, (bb) notices or announcements of tenders and (cc) other purposes;
- (3) what was the purpose of the advertisements placed in the category "other purposes" in each case;
- (4) whether any of the advertisements placed in the print media to date included a photograph of her, her Deputy Minister, Director-General or any of the Deputy Directors-General; if so, in each case, (a) what was the purpose of the advertisement and (b)(i) in which publication and (ii) on what date did the advertisement appear;
- (5) whether she or any of her departmental officials received any instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase her department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if not, with whom were her Ministry's and/or department's advertising plans for the current financial year discussed; if so, (a) when was the instruction received, (b) what are the details of the instruction and (c) why did her Ministry and/or department comply with the instruction?

N1014E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) (a) R5 million has been budgeted for marketing, including advertising, public relations and promotions.
- (b) R1 440 488,82 has been spent between 1 April 2005 and 6 June 2005.
- (2) (a) Ten inserts amounting to R987 401,52 appeared in print media.

(b) (i) Nothing on radio.

(ii) Nothing on television.

(aa) Nothing on vacant posts on television.

(bb) Nothing on tenders on television.

(cc) Nothing on other purposes on television.

(4)(b)(i)	(4)(b)(ii)	Minister's or DG's picture
<i>Beeld</i>	29 April 2005	Yes
<i>Sunday Times</i>	10 April 2005	Yes
<i>SAY Publications</i>	5 June 2005	No
<i>Enterprise Magazine</i>	May 2005	Yes
<i>City Press</i>	6 March 2005	No
<i>Sunday Times</i>	6 March 2005	No
<i>BBQ Magazine</i>	June 2005 edition	Yes

(3) Inserts amounting to R453 087,30 were placed in other electronic media, except TV and radio, but including internet and electronic billboards, to promote the image of the department by amplifying its programmes, projects, policies and personalities.

All advertisements are meant to promote the image of the department by amplifying its programmes, projects, policies and personalities.

(4)(b)(i)	(4)(b)(ii)	Minister's or DG's picture
<i>Entrepreneur SA</i>	April 2005 edition	Yes
<i>Big News for Small Business</i>	April 2005 edition	Yes

(5) No, the department did not and does not, receive instructions from GCIS to increase its rate of advertising at any time.

The departmental budget for marketing is purely based on, and linked to the department's own business plan which in turn informs the business plan of the Chief Directorate: Communications & Marketing.

No instruction was received from anywhere external to the department.

See (a) above.

See (a) and (b) above.

QUESTIONS

For oral reply:

Deputy President:

Link between vision of Freedom Charter/government policies

*9. Mr P D N MALOYI (ANC) asked the Deputy President:

- (1) Whether the Freedom Charter is merely a pamphlet drawn up by a political party; if not, what is the position in this regard;
- (2) whether it has been found that the rejection of the Charter by a section of the population over the years led to and enhanced more racist policies; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) to what extent does the vision expounded in the Freedom Charter inform government policies? N1131E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, the Freedom Charter was not drawn up by a political party; it was produced by the people of South Africa from all classes, races and cultures, united in their diversity.

They adopted the Freedom Charter in Kliptown on 26 June 1955, in which they eloquently articulated the kind of society they wanted to live in. The ANC thereafter adopted the Charter as its guiding document. The Freedom Charter is therefore one of the most crucial political documents ever produced in our country. It should be recognised and celebrated by all as a document that created the foundation for our nonracial, free and democratic South Africa and our Constitution.

It is also through the charter that political conditions were created for political tolerance and reconciliation in our country. It took almost 40 years — from 1955 to 1994

— for the aspirations of the Freedom Charter to be realised. Various oppressive laws and policies were passed by successive apartheid governments in total contradiction of the principles articulated in the Freedom Charter. They were threatened by the non-racialism it espoused and by the call for the restoration of human rights to all the people of this land. We now have an opportunity to embrace the charter as a foundation of our democracy, together as a united nation.

The Freedom Charter envisages a society in which all people have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, to live in comfort and security, to have accessible quality health care, to have free compulsory universal and equal education, to have access to wealth, and for our country to play a role in creating a better continent.

In the eleven years of our freedom we have worked hard to make this vision a reality and we have achieved a lot, though much more still needs to be done. The charter remains a living guide and inspiration informing government's policies and programmes. I thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Mr M RAMGOBIN: Thank you, Madam Speaker, and thank you very much for the reply, Comrade Deputy President. The ANC historically rejected claims by the ruling class to domination, but it never once abandoned the principle that our country belonged to all who lived in it on the basis of social justice and freedom for all.

The white minority rejected this moral and revolutionary programme of the ANC. We caution and warn that whilst the DA and others like it hold the Freedom Charter in disdain, it was the white ruling class that termed the Freedom Charter high treason. A total of 156 of our leaders were arrested and charged with treason for plotting the overthrow of the state and to replace it with a new one on the moral basis of the Freedom Charter.

Will you elaborate, Mr Deputy President, on the revolutionary message of the charter, and tell us all why and how it came to be the most famous document in the history of a people's struggle for freedom anywhere in the world, at any one time? Thank you. [Applause.]

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The hon member, I think, has indeed articulated very important principles of the charter and the manner in which it aimed to transform and change the South African society into the democratic country we now have.

I think you would recall that up until the Congress of the People, no gathering of the people in this country had taken place to consider something so important as how South Africa should be governed. You would know that the coming into being of the Union of South Africa did not enjoy such participation of the people of South Africa. This was the first time that people met and said what type of South Africa they wanted. They articulated what is contained in the Freedom Charter, as indeed the most advanced document of the country that guided South Africans who love peace, unity and freedom.

Therefore the Freedom Charter has emerged as one of the most important documents ever to be produced in this country, guiding the nation towards the type of government that this society should have. It declares that, "We, the people of South Africa", declare for all to know, "that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white".

The charter was the first document that made such a profound statement. It then dealt with all the issues affecting the lives of the people in this country, and introduced a spirit of nonracialism and reconciliation in this country. It has been indeed a fundamental document that brought about change in thinking, because ever since it was introduced, the debates about the Freedom Charter raged on,

until the time we crafted our final Constitution. Thank you. [Applause.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, through you to the Acting President. Sir, arising from your answer, it seems clear, and I put it to you, that the high ideals of the Freedom Charter, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and our code of ethics have been dishonoured and subverted by your involvement in corruption. Will you resign as Deputy President...

The SPEAKER: Order, hon member! Hon Gibson, I will not allow that. I have received your application for a substantive motion, which I am busy attending to. I will not allow you to use this opportunity to sneak in those issues behind the door. Please!

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam, then I'll continue.

The SPEAKER: I do not agree that you should proceed along those lines.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: May I then put the question to the Deputy President: Will you resign as Deputy President and, if not, why not? [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member, you are out of order. [Interjections.] If there are no other supplementary questions, I would now like to proceed to the next question. Hon Ellis, I'd like you to take your seat.

Mr MJ ELLIS: But, Madam Speaker, why is it out of order?

The SPEAKER: Hon Ellis, I am not allowing you to proceed on the issue that Mr Gibson has put on the table and through a back-door manner, because I have an application from Mr Gibson, which I am busy considering. So I am not going to allow him to abuse this House today. [Interjections.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, may I address you on that point of order?

The SPEAKER: I do not want to allow you to address me on that issue, Mr Gibson. I

have ruled on it. [Interjections.] I have ruled on that issue, Mr Gibson, and I want you to take your seat. Take your seat, Mr Gibson.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam, you have just said that I must . . .

The SPEAKER: If you do not want to take your seat, leave the House. [Interjections.]

I now proceed to the next question, if there is no supplementary question. Oh, there is a supplementary from Dr Pheko. Hon Dr Pheko?

Dr S E M PHEKO: First of all let me say that from the PAC perspective South Africa will belong to all who live in it, only when there has been equitable redistribution of land according to the population figures, when the mineral wealth of this country is equitably shared and the landlessness and mekhukhus are a thing of the past.

Having said that, Mr Deputy President, are you aware that Dr Wilson Nkomo, who was the ANC's deputy president and who chaired the Kliptown meeting in 1955, said that he did not know who drafted the Freedom Charter and saw it for the first time in Kliptown. This is taken from page 91 of a book by Jordan K Ngubane, called *An African Explains Apartheid*.

Has it been drawn to your attention, Mr Deputy President, that in the first edition of his book, *Let My People Go*, Chief Albert Luthuli, who was the ANC president, said that he could only speak vaguely about the Freedom Charter, about the preparations which went before it. The main disadvantage from which it suffers was that local branches submitted their material too late. It was not possible for the national election committee to circulate the draft carefully. The result is that the declaration is uneven.

Have you read that defier of the . . .

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon member, you've gone beyond your one minute.

Dr S E M PHEKO: . . . Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, who was the only political leader in this country to be imprisoned without trial on Robben Island . . .

The SPEAKER: Hon Pheko, please you have gone beyond your time.

Dr S E M PHEKO: . . . described the Freedom Charter as the most colossal fraud ever perpetuated upon the oppressed, exploited and degraded people . . .

The SPEAKER: Hon Pheko, could you please take your seat. Your time is expired.

Dr S E M PHEKO: It is the product of slave mentality.

The SPEAKER: Hon members, if you go beyond your time, we are simply going to switch off your mike. I don't think that you want us to do that. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Well, the hon member certainly does have the views of the PAC. The passion with which he posed his question is not surprising, because I think it was only after the adoption of the Freedom Charter that the PAC was born — precisely after the Freedom Charter — as the PAC had different views on the Freedom Charter. So this is not surprising.

When we talk about the fact that South Africa belongs to all who live in, the Freedom Charter doesn't say "everybody here" or that we are equal in wealth and everything. I think it was an important statement, first and foremost, for all South Africans to accept so that we can then address the issues the hon member was talking about. We could not have addressed these issues without recognising that important principle. So it is not correct that by making that fundamental statement, we are automatically saying that everybody is equal in this country. In fact, it is the charter that deals with economic issues and many other issues which indicated that we needed to address these issues.

But having made the statement that we thought we all needed to make and believe in — and I am sure the hon member will certainly agree that we are all here in South Africa; he might be living in Azania mentally, but that is not the issue — we are certainly in South Africa. [Laughter.] [Applause.]

The issues that were raised by individual members in one form or another, in whatever books they might have written, do not remove the fact that there was a door-to-door campaign in this country in which, for the first, people were consulted.

As I said in the opening lines of my answer, when it came to the people who gave answers to the type of South Africa they wanted, it was not a matter of one single organisation and its branches. It was a national issue. The volunteers of the ANC, in particular, were very active in going to the people and asking them what type of government they wanted.

Finally, they came back to Kliptown, and it was these responses that became the Freedom Charter by the people of this country. Thereafter, individual organisations like the ANC adopted the charter as their guiding principle. How, then, individual leaders commented on this matter at different times does not alter the question of the Freedom Charter. As I stated, the very PAC had its own views about the Freedom Charter, particularly after its adoption. So, that is not surprising. Thank you. [Applause.]

Investigation into oil deal

*10. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the Deputy President:

- (1) Whether, as leader of the Moral Regeneration Campaign, he intends investigating allegations that the ruling party received an R11 million advance from a state oil company (name furnished) through a black empowerment company (name also furnished), which in turn had in-

voiced the state oil company for a product that was never delivered, resulting in the taxpayers effectively paying twice for the same shipment; if not, (a) why not and (b) what are the implications for the credibility of the Moral Regeneration Campaign if allegations of government corruption are ignored; if so, what action has he taken or does he intend taking to reassure the taxpayers that their money is not being illegally diverted to a political party and that the moral fibre of the Government is setting an example for the citizens to follow;

- (2) whether, as part of his investigation, he intends establishing if the ruling party abused its position to obtain an unfair financial advantage during the 2004 elections; if not, why not; if so, how does he intend to carry out this task?

N1128E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, hon members, the Moral Regeneration Movement is a partnership between government and civil society that is working towards promoting positive values in our society. It is not within its terms of reference for the Moral Regeneration Movement to investigate allegations of corruption. There are a number of existing state agencies that are tasked with this responsibility.

The hon member would therefore be advised to take this matter to these relevant agencies if he wishes for some kind of investigation to be carried out. Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, may I address the Deputy President? He might be aware of the remarks in the sentencing proceedings this afternoon in the Durban High Court by Mr Justice Squires who quoted, with approval, the dictum of the late Chief Justice Ismail Mahomed who said that when a government condoned corruption, it was in effect denying the human rights of its citizens.

I wonder whether the hon Deputy President agrees with that and, if he does, in his capacity as the Chairperson of the Moral Regeneration Movement, does he approve or disapprove of the channelling of public funds from a state-owned entity, PetroSA, through Imvume Management to the ANC, and leading ANC Cabinet Ministers apparently; if not, what steps are you going to take, in your capacity as acting President and in your capacity as Chairman of the Moral Regeneration Movement, to ensure that those moneys, if indeed they were so transferred, are channelled back to the taxpayers, since they were an illegal transfer, and indeed if any Cabinet colleague of yours has him or herself been guilty of taking the proceeds indirectly, or directly, of PetroSA, will you be taking action in this regard; if so, what action; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, firstly, I think I have made the point that the Moral Regeneration Movement is not an investigating arm of society. The movement deals with different issues, and therefore that matter does not warrant that the Moral Regeneration Movement give any attention to the allegations of corruption.

With regard to the allegations, the hon member knows that these allegations have been made. I don't have the facts about the allegations. This government has been the first government in this country to wage a war against corruption. [Applause.] Never in the past was there any government that did that. Whenever there has been a discovery of corruption, it has acted. Where there has been an investigation, at whatever level, it has never interfered. It has allowed the due process of law to continue. [Applause.]

Therefore, other than making general statements, if people have facts about what has happened, things done by the Ministers or by organisations, they will certainly have to say: "Here is a case that must be followed." This government would be ready to do so.

What this government cannot do is chase rumours and allegations and take decisions on the basis of allegations. It will never do that. [Applause.] Thank you.

Rev K R J MESHOE: Madam Speaker, allegations that the ruling party received an R11 million advance from a state oil company are very serious indeed. The *Business Day* editorial said this week, and I quote, "What we need to know is whether the ANC has in fact stolen public money."

Members of the public must be assured by the Deputy President today that in the light of the Oilgate exposé there are no similar deals happening where public money is illegally given to the ANC and relatives of some Cabinet Ministers.

The ACDP believes that appointing a judicial commission of inquiry is the only way to convince members of the public that no taxpayers' money was illegally diverted by a state oil company.

I want to know whether the Deputy President, as the leader of the Moral Regeneration Campaign, will support calls for such a commission. Without a judicial commission of inquiry, how will this government convince members of the public that no taxpayers' money was illegally diverted to a political party?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, as I have just responded to the hon Leader of the Opposition, the hon member is also making a statement in a follow-up question on matters he says he got from the *Business Day*. I don't know what the *Business Day*'s sources are and what it is that people are talking about, because if there was anything that has been done wrongly, that information should have been brought forward so that the government can act on the matter. That is why I said that we would have a funny government if it chased rumours every day on what appeared in the newspapers. [Interjections.]

If you think there is something that has been done wrongly, report the matter properly so that the matter can be followed up. If the matter, for example, is a crime that has been committed, you might need asked an agency of the state to investigate, not necessarily a commission. It depends how that particular matter appeared. So, you cannot just read newspapers, and say that because there are these articles you'll have something to say in Parliament in order to advance your oppositional position. It does not work that way. Come with tangible things so that we can follow them up. [Applause.]

Mr M DIKO: Madam Speaker, on 15 October 1999 the Deputy President, at the Anti-corruption Summit in Durban, said that there that was a need to continually send a message to those who thrived on corruption that the government had the will to deal with them decisively.

If some do not have to account for their actions because of who they are, how much support they have, or who happens to preside over a court case, doesn't that lack of accountability support the negative perceptions of politicians having bad moral behaviour — what the Moral Regeneration Movement that you are leading is supposed to be fighting?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, I certainly said that and I will say it again at any given moment, for your information. What is important is that if you are in a country that has a constitution and principles, you have to follow them. You know that the Constitution says that an investigation must take place and you have to be taken to court. In court you must have a chance to respond to the allegations or charges put before you. Also, you are innocent until you are proven guilty. That is what the Constitution says. [Applause.]

It would be wrong for people to use their political positions, being in the opposition, to forget that there is a Constitution in this country. It is equally wrong for the media to

conduct its own trial about individuals, to convict them and to take decisions about them. [Applause.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, on a point of order: You ruled earlier that we were unable to refer to a certain matter relating to the Deputy President, because of my earlier request. May I ask you to rule that the Deputy President is now anticipating something, which may be on the Order Paper, and instruct him to stop replying in that way?

The SPEAKER: Hon member, I am not aware that that is the issue that the Deputy President is dealing with. [Interjections.] Order! Hon Diko has put an issue before the House, and my understanding is that the Deputy President is responding to that and has made no reference whatsoever to anything. I don't know what it is that you are referring to. [Laughter.] Please proceed, hon Deputy President.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The point I was making was in response to the question, which is quite relevant. Quoting what I said I started by saying that I'll still repeat that today. I said that what was important was that we should all follow the same processes and we should not do things in the other way, because if people are corrupt, you have to follow the proper procedures and deal with them. I was saying that in a case in which we have not done so, we have not helped that statement I made. That is the point I was making. Thank you. [Applause.]

Dr C P MULDER: Madam Speaker, through you to the Acting President: Mr President, in your original reply you indicated that the correct procedure should be followed in investigating these kinds of allegations. The FF Plus has done exactly that. We have laid a complaint and asked the Public Protector to investigate whether public moneys were misused or not. So, that process is ongoing at the moment. What I want asked the hon Deputy President is: Can he give this House

the guarantee and assurance that if need be we can also have the full co-operation from the government's side in the investigation in order to get to the bottom of these allegations? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, I think the FF Plus has done what is supposed to be done. Once you think there is a problem, you utilise the proper channels. Absolutely this government has, ever since it came into being, co-operated when issues are brought before it. It will certainly co-operate. Thank you. [Applause.]

Visits to india to establish links

*11. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Deputy President:

Whether the Presidency intends undertaking any visits to India to create links with that country in the global effort to reduce poverty? N1130E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madam Speaker. There are no visits currently being planned for that purpose. However, co-operation between India and South Africa, aimed at poverty reduction, is already taking place in terms of the Delhi Declaration that was signed during the state visit to India by President Mbeki in October 2003.

In terms of the declaration, both countries reaffirmed their commitment to a strategic partnership based on shared values, democracy and economic development, with social justice and a just and equitable global order. It was specifically agreed that bilateral co-operation should contribute to the empowerment of the marginalised and disadvantaged citizens in both countries.

Furthermore, South Africa, together with India and Brazil, established a forum for trilateral co-operation known as the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum, or the IBBSA, on 6 June 2003.

In terms of this co-operation, priority is placed by the three governments on the

promotion of social equity and inclusion through the implementation of effective policies to fight hunger and poverty, to support family-run farms, and to promote food security, health, social assistance, employment, education, human rights and environmental protection.

The forum seeks to share experiences in combating poverty, hunger and disease in all three countries. As a strategic partner, India is also committed to contributing financially towards the implementation of Nepad and the realisation of the goals set. It is our firm commitment as government to maintain ties of mutual benefit between our two countries in our global effort to reduce poverty. Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Ms S RAJBALLY: Thank you, hon Deputy President, for your very informative reply. It is very encouraging to know that South Africa and India have extended a hand of friendship and are working together in a close relationship.

Hon Deputy President, can you enlighten the House as to how long you think it will take to implement the relationship in respect of my question — in exchanging the views and the ideas, and to implement such delivery between the two countries? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, I spoke about the relations between the two countries, how much we have moved forward and the understanding that has been reached, but also included other countries who have come in, for instance, the big countries in the South.

Of course, the relations between South Africa and India started by the people themselves. You would know that India was among the earlier colonies to be freed. It has always worked together with the South African people to ensure that we are able to resolve our problems.

As you know, one of the founding fathers of India's liberation movement cut his teeth here in South Africa, and therefore there has

been a lot of influencing in terms of thinking and working together. This will be an ongoing process between the two countries, strengthened all the time as we move forward.

We believe that India is experiencing economic growth, and the view is that there should be stronger South-South relations. India is one of the anchor countries, as are South Africa, China and Brazil. We are moving along those lines, and I believe that that relationship, in a sense, fast-tracks the necessity and the conclusion of the cementing of the relations between the two countries. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE: Mr Deputy President, arising out of your statement on the strategic partnership between South Africa and India as well as our working together for a just global order, may I ask whether the government has secured India's support for a permanent South African seat in a revised UN Security Council? And, as the DA supports a permanent seat for South Africa as well as for India, has the South African government given any assurances to India in this regard? Thirdly, how do the Indian proposals for reform of the UN Security Council mesh with the South African proposals? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, the process towards membership of the United Nations Security Council has taken processes. Here, in Africa, this matter is being handled by the AU. Countries agreed on the continent that we should have a continental process and view.

In the process of that, we have had a few countries, including South Africa, that have put themselves at the disposal of the process in that they would be ready to go there. I believe that many countries, including India, have shown support for South Africa being a member of the UN Security Council.

But I am making the statement that the process is guided by the AU on the conti-

ment. So, it's not like having one individual country campaigning on its own to become a member. Rather, it is a continental position that we have taken. That, of course, is to be decided at the United Nations when all the countries are there, as to the decision that will be made.

Naturally, Africa will be taking a position on which countries they feel should be members. I would imagine that even the lobby would go along to those lines. Asia has to provide specific countries as well. Certainly we have no objection to supporting countries that we believe need to be supported, but that is a matter that will have to be discussed between the countries.

At the moment, as a country, we have not stood up to single out countries on every continent that we are supporting, because the processes are still going on. I am sure once we are at the UN, once the decisions are about to be taken, we will take the correct position about any country. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: I now call the hon Madasa.

An HON MEMBER: No, hon Speaker, I'm next.

The SPEAKER: Hon member, you will take your turn when I recognise you. I'm recognising the hon Madasa at the moment.

Adv Z L MADASA: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Hon Deputy President, the relationship between South Africa and India is good and fine. But my question is: Has the government properly assessed and researched whether this relationship, as far as trade is concerned, will be mutually beneficial to the two countries, given India's exploitative labour systems? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, we enter into relationships with countries from the point of view of creating co-operation. We are in co-operation with many countries. We generally do not come to research the conditions of those countries in order to take action on behalf of sections

of those countries. That is certainly not our job. Our job is to ensure that internationally we create standards that are accepted in terms of what the conditions should be, including how we look at the trade union movement generally.

Our engagement with the countries does not necessarily look at whether the country is exploiting its workers, or whether the country is engaged in a system of government that we do not believe in here. I think if we were to do so, we would cut off many relations in the world, because we might have problems with other countries if that was to be the yardstick. That cannot be the yardstick. One of the things that we do is that we structure our relations with the countries in such a way that we can discuss issues that pertain to the issues that we are raising.

I think they will be surprised if we came in and said, "We want to trade with you, but you have to deal with your workers." I think that would be us dictating terms to countries. I don't think it would be acceptable in the manner in which protocol is observed as countries deal with one another. Thank you. [Applause.]

Ms D M RAMODIBE: Thank you, hon Speaker. Thank you, Acting President, for your response. South Africa has signed agreements with other countries of the South. On the other hand, we have the challenges of meeting the millennium goals. Which other countries of the South is South Africa in agreement with to meet the millennium goals?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, well, I don't know right now. I can remember the list of the countries that we have agreements with, but we do have agreements with a number of countries in the South.

Besides the fact that we meet in an organisation that all countries in the South are members of and therefore we usually take common positions on international or

global matters like the World Trade Organisation, etc, there are specific countries that we have relations with and that we have signed agreements with in Africa, in Southern Africa, in Asia and in Latin America. But, unfortunately, for the hon member I cannot produce the list right now as I stand here. Thank you.

Involvement in peace initiatives in Africa to bring about peace and stability on the continent

*12. Ms L JACOBUS (ANC) asked the Deputy President:

- (1) To what extent is the Government's involvement in peace initiatives in Africa bringing about peace and stability on the continent;
- (2) whether there are any threats militating against the desired outcomes in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N1132E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, South Africa is strongly committed to finding African solutions to African problems. We are currently the tenth largest troop-contributing country to the United Nations, with a total of 2 325 SA National Defence Force members serving in three United Nations peace missions in Africa.

Our practical commitment to peace goes beyond that endorsed by the United Nations. This is reflected by our involvement in the African Union-mandated African mission in the Sudan, with 320 SANDF members and 59 SA Police Service members deployed there.

Our involvement in peace and stability goes beyond that of traditional peacekeeping. Examples of this are our involvement in securing peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi and the Great Lakes Region in general. It should be stressed that South Africa only involves itself in peace talks and peacekeeping operations at the direct request of the African Union or the United Nations,

and that it follows a clear path of multilateralism.

It is not always easy to measure success in the short-term within the parameters of peacekeeping. This is also the case with regard to other tools utilised in the context of conflict resolution. However, the greatest measure of success is the development of democracy and the various institutions that involve themselves in the democratic process.

It is important to note that governments in Africa that come to power through unconstitutional means are no longer tolerated. We are witnessing strong growth in democracy and in the democratic process, notably in countries that have previously been involved in conflict.

This development is reflected by the fact that national elections will be held in some of the countries in transition this year. Elections began in Burundi this week, with the first round being the communal elections. Elections are also scheduled to take place in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire later in the year. Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Mnu D J SITHOLE: Ngiyabonga Somlomo, Sekela Mongameli kunento ethize engathi iyaphazamisa kulo msebenzi omuhle esiwenzayo wokuletha uxolo. Ngibona sengathi isabiwomali salo msebenzi esiwenzayo asilengene kahle. Ngabe uSekela Mongameli uzimisele yini ukuya kuNgqongqoshe wezeziMali acele ukuthi engeze esikhwameni kwenzelwe ukuthi umsebenzi esiwenzayo e-Afrika ukwazi ukubonakala? Phela, uma ngabe akunalutho esikhwameni, singekwazi ukusebenza kahle. [Uhleko.] [Ihlombe.]

(Translation follows):

[Mr D J SITHOLE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Deputy President, there is something here that disturbs the good work of ensuring peace. I feel that the budget allocation for the work that we are doing is not

enough. Is the Deputy President prepared to ask the Minister of Finance to make more money available so that the work that we are doing in Africa can be seen? We of course cannot work without money. [Laughter.] [Applause.]]

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Ngiyabonga Somlomo, lungu leSishayamthetho esihlo-niphekileyo kuyiqiniso ukuthi umsebenzi esiwenza kuleli zwekazi lase-Afrika mkhulu kakhulu. Uma futhi sifuna ukuwenza siphumelele, udinga ukuthi impande yesono ibe khona. [Uhleko.] Siyazi-ke ukuthi kukhona usikhwama kahulumeni, uNgqongqoshe wezeziMali. Eqinisweni, kuyo yonke lento esiyezayo e-Afrika uba khona ezingxoxweni njengelungu phela lesigungu sikahulumeni. Sesiluxoxile ezikhathini ezahlukehlukene lolo daba, hhayi, naye phela njengomuntu othanda ukuthi kube khona uxolo e-Afrika akali uma kucelwa kulabo abacelayo ukuthi akakenze impande yesono, kuye ngokuthi ikhona yini ngaleso sikhathi [Uhleko.]

Indoda lena enamakhukhu amaningi. Ngesinye isikhathi iyawaphendula ucabange ukuthi akukho mali kanti ikhona kwelinye. [Uhleko.] Nokho-ke indoda esihamba nayo. Uma kubonakala ukuthi kukhona okufunekayo, hhayi, iyazama bakwethu, iyotsheleka nakwezinye izindawo, yenane kuthi abasisayo basisisele. Siyethemba ukuthi ngeke ale uma uhulumeni ethi akasize lapha, akaye kulama khukhu akhe esavalekile engakawaphenduli sikwazi ukuthola imali. [Uhleko.] [Ihlombe.]

(Translation of isiZulu paragraphs follows):

[The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you Madam Speaker. Hon member of this august House it is indeed absolutely true that the work that we are doing in Africa is quite huge. If we want to see it succeeding though, the root of evil must be there. [Laughter.] We know that there is a government banker, the Minister of Finance. In fact, as a member of the executive, he is always present during all the negotiations that we hold in Africa. We

have spoken about this quite a number of times, and as a person who also wants to see peace in Africa, he is always willing to give those who ask more of the root of evil, depending on whether there is enough at that particular time. [Laughter.]

This is a man with many pockets. Sometimes he would turn his pockets inside out and you would think that there is no more money left whereas there is money in another pocket. [Laughter.] He is always with us. If it is clear that we are running short of something, he does try, dear people, to even get the money from other places, and those who can help, do help. We hope that he will not refuse if the government says he should help here, and should consider opening the unturned pockets so that we could get the money. [Laughter.] [Applause.]

Mr W J SEREMANE: Thanks, Madam Speaker. I'm not going to ask you "felemtwini", I'm just going to ask a question. Deputy President, I'd like asked you whether, in the light of the launch by the International Criminal Court of its biggest investigation ever into war crimes in the Darfur region of the Sudan, you believe that the humanitarian crisis in Darfur, including the killing of 200 000 people and the systematic rape of girls and women, constitutes the gravest threat to peace on the continent? If not, why not? If so, do you believe that the presence of only 350 armed military personnel from South Africa constitutes a sufficient response to help protect the safety of the people of Darfur?

Isikhwama siyasishiya-ke. [We are therefore leaving the bag.]

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Awubuzi ngo-felemntwini? [Uhleko.] [Are you not asking about *felemntwini*? [Laughter.]]

English:

Madam Speaker, firstly, I think it's not just Darfur. A lot of crimes have been committed in Africa in terms of what the hon member talked about. There have been wars; there

have been massacres. The efforts that you are talking about have been directed at dealing with all of those matters, including Darfur.

In Darfur, I think, the matter has come before the United Nations and the African Union. Specific resolutions have been taken. One of them was to send security forces. So, it is not South Africa alone that is sending forces. This is a contribution to a collection of forces that are there under either the UN or the AU to deal with the situation in Darfur. We did not respond on our own. In other words, it was per the request that was made.

So, we have responded to the request, and for now it does seem that what we have contributed satisfies the requirements because we are not the only force — there are other forces that are there. If the need arises, certainly we'll consider raising the numbers. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Hon members, there is lot of interest in this particular issue. My next hon member, in terms of sequence, is from the ACDP, the hon Green. However, I'd like asked him whether he would like to consider allowing a member of the ID to take the opportunity, given that the ACDP has had a chance before. If not, he is the one that is next in line and has the right if he wants to.

Mr L M GREEN: I concede and will give the opportunity to the ID. [Applause.]

Mr L W GREYLING: Thank you, hon Speaker, and thank you, the ACDP. Hon Acting President, last week Human Rights Watch released its report on the curse of gold in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Their 145-page report is really a tragic read — to learn about the kind of human rights abuses that have gone on there. This report details allegations against AngloGold Ashanti, having funded the FNI rebel group in Ituri where it is currently conducting mining operations. Also, in a UN Security Council report of 2002, allegations were made against 14 South African companies in the DRC.

What I would like to ask is: Given the huge potential for companies to fuel conflicts in Africa, will South Africa be investigating the conduct of its companies in conflict-ridden areas, and will it look into setting up a transparent mechanism in terms of which it can hold these companies accountable? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Certainly, the companies in other countries, when they act in that way, are contravening the laws of those countries. Those countries would certainly take action against those companies. The South African government will not protest or protect those companies if they contravene the laws in the countries where they are operating.

But, again, as a government, we'll have to look into what we can do to help the companies be aware of what happens in those countries so that they do not commit crimes. Certainly, if a crime is committed in another country, you can't try a person here simply because he belongs to our country. So, actually, the issue is about where the crime has been committed. What we cannot do is to condone that. However, I'm sure, morally, that we might want to advise companies to behave, if they are in other countries, and not to contravene the laws because, in a sense, they taint the name of our country. Thank you.

Mr P J NEFOLOVHODWE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Acting President, recently there were newspaper reports that Anglo American admitted that it did, in fact, pay a substantial amount of money to members of a rebel group in the DRC. In fact, through their spokesperson, they admitted this and said that they regretted that this had occurred. When they were asked what they are going to do, they were not very clear.

My question is: Don't you believe that this will actually work against the peace efforts that our government is pursuing in the DRC, in the sense that we might be seen to be

colluding with Anglo American because it's suppose to be a company of our country? And, what are the steps that government will take in order to talk to Anglo American not to pursue its capitalist interests in that fashion, so that Africa can be free of the conflict that we are trying to address? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Unfortunately, I did not see the article in the newspapers. So, I'm not informed as to how the issue was treated, what the allegations were or when these payments were made. Were they made before the agreement of the peace process or thereafter? So, it would be difficult, really, to comment on this issue, as you know there are many things that happened. There are people who were arrested recently in Zimbabwe. They were charged and convicted and, again, allegations emerged that some companies were paying them, etc.

So, it would be difficult without real information to then say, "This is what happened." However, if it emerges as a trend I think it might just be the duty of all of us, including this House, to appeal to our companies not to involve themselves in conflicts generally.

I'm sure government could do that as a general question and not as a specific issue. This is because, in terms of this question as a specific issue, I don't think I would be readily qualified at this point in time as I don't know the facts of what happened. I think it would be unfair either to cast judgement on the company or comment in whatever way.

However, I would imagine that if there is such a thing, I think we need to discourage such activities, particularly because if monies are paid by companies to perpetuate conflict, that then contradicts our approach of having peace and stability on the continent. Thank you. [Applause.]

wondered if you could let us know the nature of the restructuring as it affects Mr Tshishonga, what the result of the negotiation with Mr Tshishonga has been, and whether Mr Tshishonga was consulted by the committee of inquiry into the liquidations industry about the corruption that he uncovered and, if not, why not? Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: I would like to request the hon member to actually put the question to me formally — not as a follow-up question — because her question requires fuller and precise answers. For now, I will give you a response, partly as a follow-up to the answer that I gave you earlier on to the question you asked then.

Mr Tshishonga was indeed reinstated and worked within the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. He did agree to enter into negotiations with the department for a package in order to leave government services. I will follow-up with fuller answers, if you so indulge me. Please say, yes, hon member.

Mrs S M CAMERER: [Inaudible.] If given the opportunity, I'd like asked another question. [Inaudible.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (C-S Botha): There may well be. Let's just find out. I also have the name of the hon Meshoe still on the console here. Is that from the previous question? Thank you.

Then could I have the hon Nxumalo? Am I having another question? This is the name I have here. Are there any other parties, which wish asked a follow-up question? If no one else, then you have your opportunity, hon Camerer.

Mrs S M CAMERER: Thank you very much, Chair. Minister, you indicated in your response — and this is arising out of it — that there wasn't all that much corruption uncovered by the committee that you appointed. But I think you must be aware that the Auditor-General has actually identified a

huge amount of corruption in the past before you appointed your committee, and not only corruption but theft amounting to — it was indicated to Scopa — hundreds of millions of rand in the Master's Office.

So it would appear that there is an urgency about the matter. I have been asking you questions as to when this committee is going to report since November, and I gather the report has been submitted to the Cabinet. You did indicate this to me in a response to a question in February, but it's now June.

I just wondered if you could indicate when it's likely that this report, or the contents of it, will be revealed to us, and if you could just deal with the Auditor-General's findings about the large amounts of corruption. Has the Auditor-General revised his opinion? I cannot quite marry up what we were told by the Auditor-General and your response just now. Thank you, Chair. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: "Large amounts" — extent is relative. I'm basing my comments on the report itself, notwithstanding the fact that the public, affected persons and institutions were invited to present and do so in terms of affidavits. Very few came forward. There were incidents. There were pointers, and all this was referred to the law-enforcement agencies. I actually think I do owe a fuller account and that we do need to bring the report to the public.

At the time we were intending to send the report to Cabinet, but the delay was because the report had to be discussed and elements relating to policy that emerged from the findings of the commission had to be discussed in-house by government, so that we then take a fuller memo to Cabinet with recommendations because we want to move and take certain corrective measures.

**Oorname van kommando-take deur
SAPD: maatstawwe**

*43. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

(1) Watter maatstawwe deur die Weermag toegepas word om te bepaal of

die SA Polisiediens die taak van 'n kommando kan oorneem sonder dat daar 'n leemte in beveiliging ontstaan;

- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N857A

(Translation follows):

[SAPS taking over task of commando: criteria

*43. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) What criteria are applied by the Defence Force to determine whether the SA Police Service can take over the task of a commando without leaving a vacuum in security;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N857E]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: The answer is as follows. A joint task team comprising members of the SA National Defence Force and the SA Police Service has been appointed to manage the total transfer of responsibilities of internal safeguarding of the country to the SA Police Service.

The phasing out of commandos goes hand in hand with an increase in the capacity, personnel and budget of the SA Police Service. It must be emphasised that through joint planning between the SANDF and the SAPS, there will be no vacuum in security.

Regarding the second part of the question, we will not make a statement because the statement has previously been made. Thank you.

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Agb Voorsitter, die agb Adjunkminister het so pas gesê daar is nie maatstawwe nie, want hy het slegs verwys na die enter-exit-komitee wat saamgestel is wat uit lede van die Weermag, sowel as lede van die polisie, bestaan. My spesifieke vraag was: Wat was die maatstawwe? Die agb Adjunkminister sê daar sal nie 'n leemte ontstaan nie. Hoekom

sê hy daar sal nie 'n leemte ontstaan nie? Want, die werklikheid is, dat in dié stadium — die agb Adjunkminister verwys ook daarna — word gesê dat daar na die begroting gekyk word van die polisie, en dat daar na die mannekrag van die polisie gekyk word.

Ek wil vir die agb Adjunkminister sê dat net in Potchefstroom bepaal die begroting dat hulle nie die taak kan oorneem van die Potchefstroomkommando nie; hulle't ook nie die mannekrag nie. Intendeel, hulle verloor nog agt motors. Hoe kan die agb Adjunkminister dan sê dat hulle na daardie aspekte kyk.

My vraag is: Eerstens, is daar enige kommandoede of kommandobevelvoerders van eenhede geraadpleeg? En, tweedens, soos ek vir hom gesê het, wat is daardie spesifieke maatstawwe?

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)

[Mr P J GROENEWALD: Hon Chairperson, the hon Deputy Minister has just said that there are no criteria, because he was only referring to the enter-exit committee consisting of members of the Defence Force, as well as members of the police. My specific question was: What were the criteria? The hon Deputy Minister says that no deficiency will occur. Why does he say that no deficiency will occur? Because, in reality at this stage — the hon Deputy Minister also refers to this — it is being said that the budget of the police is being scrutinised, and that the manpower of the police is being scrutinised.

I want to say to the hon Deputy Minister that only in Potchefstroom does the budget determine that they cannot take over the task from the Potchefstroom commando; nor do they have the manpower. On the contrary, they are losing another eight cars. How then can the hon Deputy Minister say that they are looking at those aspects?

My question is: Firstly, were any commando members or commando commanding of-

ficers consulted? And, secondly, as I said to him, what are those specific criteria?]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I think, firstly, I should explain this again to the hon member. The situation as it is handled is that we make sure there is no vacuum. When the police are ready to take over, we withdraw the commandos. But I must also add that he must also understand that there is a difference in terms of numbers between the police and the commandos.

Owing to nature of the commandos, we had more commandos than the police would provide. So, he should also realise that it doesn't matter what we do, the police will never have the numbers. I think that what they want is for the police to match the numbers that have been replaced.

The most important thing is that we make sure that policing is done in those areas, and that is exactly what is happening. There is no vacuum; we do not leave any area until we make sure that the police are ready. Thank you.

Mnr R J KING: Dankie Voorsitter. Agb Adjunkminister, die DA glo steeds dat met die nodige konsultasie, kommunikasie en goeie oordeel vooraf die regering tot die slotsom sou gekom het dat 'n omvormde kommandostelsel gemaak-pas kon word om ideal in te pas in ons veiligheidsnetwerk, en dat as gevolg van die oorhaastige en dwase besluit om van kommando's ontslae te raak, u en u agb kollega by Veiligheid en Sekuriteit reeds tot die rand van raserny gedryf is.

Sê vandag asseblief vir ons wie werklik verantwoordelik was vir die President se skok-aankondiging in 2003 dat kommando's gaan verdwyn, en of u en u kollega by die polisie hoegenaamd vooraf geraadpleeg is.

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)

[Mr R J KING: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Deputy Minister, the DA still believes that with the necessary consultation, communication and due consideration in advance, the government would have reached the conclusion that a transformed commando system could be made suitable to fit in ideally with our safety network, and that as a result of the hasty and foolish decision to get rid of commandos, you and your hon colleague at Safety and Security have been driven to the brink of madness.

Please tell us today who was really responsible for the President's shocking announcement in 2003 that commandos were going to disappear, and whether you and your colleague at the police were at all consulted beforehand?]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: The issue of the commandos has been in this House for a long time. When the President made the statement in this House, there was proper consultation. I don't know what other consultation you want.

You must also realise the responsibility of the Department of Defence and of the SA National Defence Force is to protect the citizens of this country against foreign aggression. It is not the responsibility of the soldiers and the SANDF to do police work. This is what we are trying to address.

What you are saying now is that once the police are ready, we hand over. And this question keeps on coming, but you do not say that a law has been broken because of the system that we've started. All you are concerned with is that the commandos have left and the police are not doing anything. If you believe strongly — like I said to my friend there at one time — that the police are not doing what they said they've done, I cannot answer for Safety and Security. There is the Minister of Safety and Security. You must talk to the Minister of Safety and Security.

You must also say that because the commandos have been withdrawn, there is now complete break in law. [Interjections.] You are not saying that. All that you are only interested in making sure that the commandos are maintained and that is all you want. And we've taken a decision on that issue; we're not going to go back on it. [Applause.]

Mr O E MONARENG: Thank you, Chair. Hon Deputy Minister, I have a follow-up question. In the light of what you have said, pertaining to your answer, and the repetitiveness of this question — it has come up more than ten times — I would like the Deputy Minister to vouch in this House that he will not answer this question once more if it comes up again. [Laughter.] This question has come up often.

I want to ask the Deputy Minister if he would be prepared to answer the question again.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Hon member, this morning and yesterday when we were discussing this question we were also talking about the same problem. We don't know how many times we've answered this question, but it keeps coming. The problem is that we're probably dealing with people who are either deaf or who do not understand what we are saying. [Interjections.]

Unfortunately, this country provides for all the people of this country, even those who are deaf or have a low level of understanding. [Interjections.] So, as long as they keep on asking the question, we will be patient. We will tell them again and again, until they understand. So, if they were asked the question next week or next time . . .

I have even offered Mr Groenewald to have a meeting. I even said I will talk to the Minister of Safety and Security, and that we will have a meeting with him, give him a

workshop and help him understand what we are trying to do in this country. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr L M GREEN: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Deputy Minister, the SANDF was transformed from the SADF, isn't it — the SA Defence Force — and the NIA has been transformed from the NIS. Often the same people were used in those structures to do exactly the work that government wants them to do. Now, why isn't it possible for government to use the commando system, transform the commandos and do exactly what both of you want to do — that is the protection of the lives and the property of innocent citizens? Is that not the way forward? And, if you don't have the sufficient budget, would that not help to keep the existing people, that is by just transforming the structure?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: The problem with what you are suggesting, hon Green, is that you want to open the debate on commandos. You are making suggestions for something that has already been decided. The question is how we deal with moving out of the commando system and bringing in the police.

I must again tell you that it is not the responsibility of the SANDF to do police work. We know where you are coming from. In the past the SADF you are talking about used to do police work — killing our people in the townships and doing all sorts of things. We've moved away from that. They have a specific responsibility and they are going to stick to that.

The police will have to do their work, and that is what we're doing. Thank you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Thank you. I'm sorry — there's a long list of disappointed members who wanted to ask supplementary questions, but we have to go to the next question, which is Question 50.

CPUs based in three different police stations in Western Cape

*50. Mr M S BOOI (ANC) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) Whether, the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit in the Western Cape will be based in three different police stations as announced by the Western Cape Provincial Commissioner; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, why;
- (2) whether this will be implemented in other provinces too; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1093E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Chair, could I just ask a very brief question: Is there anything in the House that is defined as a supplementary answer?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): No, not as far as I know, but I may be wrong.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Is there anything called a motion of intention? [Laughter.]

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Voorsitter, punt van orde? As die agb Voorsitter toelaat dat die agb Minister 'n opvolgantwoord mag gee, stel ek voor hy mag dit doen, maar dan moet daar ook 'n geleentheid wees vir 'n opvolgvraag op die opvolg van die antwoord. [Chairperson, on a point of order: If the hon Minister is allowed to give a supplementary answer, I would suggest he be allowed to do so, providing that there is also an opportunity for a supplementary question on the supplementary answer.]

HUISVOORSITTER (Mev C-S Botha): Agb Groenewald, ek het geensins gesê dat hy 'n opvolgantwoord gaan gee nie. [Hon Groenewald, I did not say that he could give a supplementary answer.]

You are busy anticipating something which hasn't happened. Hon Minister, please proceed.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Chairperson, this question possibly arises as a result of a misunderstanding or misrepresentation of what the provincial commissioner said, because the situation in Western Cape is that the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units in this province have been established in four areas. The units, therefore, are based at thirteen stations across the province. The Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units are established according to specific needs at provincial area and station levels. Thank you very much.

Mr M S BOOI: Thank you for your answer, hon Minister. It is not just the police commissioner who raised this differently, but there is a growing perceptiveness from other parties that we are not taking these issues very seriously.

It is important for us to raise this question; to keep on asking it. With the building of these different units within the province and within other parts of the country, do you think this will deal with that particular perception and change the views of people that the police are taking the issues of protecting women and children very seriously?

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Chairperson, I am fortunately on record as having responded previously to this question by indicating how seriously we view questions that relate to the abuse of women and children, hence the reorganisation of these units in the police to ensure that this issue is always attended to and that we always provide the protection that needs to be given to our women and children.

What we have also been able to do is conduct crime and sociographic profiles of the various areas. The consequences are that we have not only placed these units in areas where there is a prevalence of this type of crime, but we have also anticipated the possibility that, given the social conditions in the given areas, there may be problems

and, consequently, using our social crime-prevention programme, we have also put in place some members of these units and other members who are relevant to social-crime prevention. Thank you.

Mr M WATERS: Chair, arising out of the hon Minister's reply, the additional Western Cape units of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences are most welcome, but many were established in a rush to meet the premier's political deadline of 100 days. For example, the Khayelitsha unit, which is situated in the old Sars building in Bellville, is some 30 kilometres away from Khayelitsha and is situated in the office next door to the Delft unit.

The Langa unit is actually situated in the centre of Cape Town in Loop Street, some 15 kilometres away from Langa, and they are not situated, as you have just suggested, sir, in the areas where these crimes are most prevalent.

This is little more than window dressing, when you name units after one area and situate them in another area, kilometres away where poor people cannot access them. Why doesn't the ANC stop misleading the public and locate these units in the actual Khayelitsha, the actual Langa and the actual Delft areas where people can access them? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Chairperson, well I do not understand what the hon member is trying to say. Given where we have placed these units, those units will deal with the area that has been indicated for the purposes of their activities. There are not many of these units, because the units may be placed in a particular station but do work in a given radius.

You, therefore, do not want them to be in every small street. That is not how it was designed. That is the position.

Adv Z L MADASA: Thank you, hon Minister. My question is on capacity. It may not

relate directly to you. Nevertheless, it is within the cluster.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Hon Madasa, you have asked a follow-up question to the Minister.

Adv Z L MADASA: I am asking a follow-up. The follow-up question is whether there is sufficient capacity either in your portfolio or in the justice portfolio, by way of court and police personnel to deal with these special units.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Chairperson, there is something I would want asked of you, Chairperson.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Certainly.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: As I was responding to the hon member, you kept on shaking your head. Did I annoy you?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): No, you certainly didn't annoy me. I was watching the hon Minister of Finance performing a trick with a glass. [Laughter.] I am very sorry if I distracted you. I apologise.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Chairperson, I am also very sorry because I could not listen carefully to him because I was wondering why you would be shaking your head as I was responding. I would be happy if the hon Madasa would please repeat his question.

Mr M J ELLIS: Madam Chair, just before you . . .

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Please, hon Madasa. Oh, one moment. Sorry, who are you calling to order?

Mr M J ELLIS: I am not calling anybody to order. I am asking if the hon Minister of Finance would perform the trick so that we could all watch it. [Laughter.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): No . . . [Laughter.]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE: Hon Chairperson, I was demonstrating that there is no "Waters" here. It is completely empty and vacuous. [Laughter.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Hon Madasa, will you please repeat your question?

Adv Z L MADASA: Hon Minister, I am not performing a trick. My question is with regard to these units — and it is a good thing that they are being established. Is there sufficient capacity within the Police Service and the justice cluster.

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: I think this may have been in my Budget Vote speech in 2003, in which I indicated that for the first time these units were given all the resources they had required. We must please take into consideration all the time that these are units. We are not looking at the entire Police Service.

Therefore, they are not as large as the Police Service. That goes without saying. But at that point we gave them all the resources that they required in order for them to do the work they have to do.

Apart from that, we have also given them specialised training, because this type of crime needs people who are trained not just in policing but who are also able to discuss the traumas that children particularly experience.

Mr M WATERS: Thank you, Chair. Hon Minister, arising from your reply, one appreciates the fact that a unit that deals with child-abuse cases covers a geographical area and cannot be situated in every street. But the fact is — and I go back to the Khayelitsha example — when we call a unit Khayelitsha, it gives an impression that it is in Khayelitsha. It is not; it is 30 kilometres away in Bellville. Now, the need for that unit is in Khayelitsha where the poorest of the poor live and people have less access to these units. Why take it away from the

people and plonk it 30 kilometres away? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Let me also just indicate that whereas you would find these units in the police that do specialised work, it is the work of every police officer to ensure that they prevent crime from happening and that they investigate crimes that happen.

So, the fact that you do not have these units inside Khayelitsha itself does not mean that the police in Khayelitsha neglect the crime that happens. Now, there is something else that has happened in Khayelitsha, which I am sure the hon member, if he was concerned about the situation there, would know about and confirm.

In Khayelitsha there are 14 police vehicles and they are monitored from a control room. If anything, therefore, happens anywhere in Khayelitsha — in the control room you can see on the monitor where the vehicles are — you immediately contact the vehicle that is closest to where there is a problem and the response time, therefore, has become so short with respect to Khayelitsha that we do not anticipate that there will be problems in Khayelitsha that will not be attended to.

Whether this relates to children that have been abused or any other type of crime, the response times are very, very short, and the police being monitored there are in constant contact with the people in the control room. So, you are able to say to a vehicle: "You are not patrolling this particular area. Why is that?" In other words, we have the necessary resources to deal with any occurrence in Khayelitsha.

Credibility of UNHRC undermined by election of certain countries

*60. Mr D H M GIBSON (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Government agrees with the United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, that the UN Human Rights Commission is failing

to uphold human rights and the Commission's credibility and that of the entire UN system have been undermined by the election of Sudan, Zimbabwe, China, Russia and Saudi Arabia to the Commission; if not, why not; if so, on what basis does the Government agree;

- (2) whether the Government supports Kofi Annan's proposal that a new Human Rights Council replace the Human Rights Commission; if not, why not; if so, why;
- (3) whether the Government agrees that members of the Council must uphold the highest possible standards of human rights; if not, why not; if so, how would this approach determine South Africa's support for nominees to such a body in the future? N1108E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): Chairperson, as the questioner is the hon Douglas Gibson and he is not in the House, shall I simply table the reply?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Can I ask whether there is somebody who will take the place of the hon Gibson?

Mr M J ELLIS: Yes, Madam Chair, that is just what I was organising. The hon Mr Labuschagne will be taking the follow-up question.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): Chairperson, the reply is as follows. Whilst we agree that the credibility of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is being undermined, we do not agree that this is the result of the election of any specific country, such as those arbitrarily listed by the hon member. Rather, it is the selective nature and the politicisation of the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights that undermines its credibility. We, consequently, agree with the observation that the United Nations Secretary-General made in his ad-

dress to the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, in April 2004, when he stated that the commission was undermined by the politicisation of its session and selectivity of its work.

In response to the second part of the question, South Africa subscribes to the common African position contained in the Ezulwini Consensus that the status quo on the composition and location of the Commission on Human Rights should be maintained. We also support the view that has been expressed about the need for further consultations on the proposal related to the Commission on Human Rights.

In response to part three of the question, yes, South Africa has consistently advocated that member states of the United Nations should promote a culture of human rights. This we do conscious of the fact that all member states are eligible to be candidates for all United Nations bodies in which vacancies exist. Thank you.

Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE: Thank you, Minister. By supporting the election of states to the UN Human Rights Commission where those states are dictatorships or less than democratic, does South Africa not undermine its own interests and image? Why does the government instruct its representatives to vote for the election of undemocratic states and thus undermine the UN Human Rights Commission?

In our own region we have the violation of the human rights of a member of parliament in Zimbabwe, Roy Bennett, who was not only sentenced by a tribunal, contrary to article 7(1)(d) of the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights, but was also refused the right of appeal and the right to approach the courts. Is this consistent with the human rights values we espouse?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Hon Minister, you can choose which section you want to answer?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): Chairperson, may I indicate to the hon member what the process is regarding the election of these bodies at the United Nations? The United Nations operates on what they call a clean-slate basis in which the number of states seeking positions corresponds directly to the number of seats available. Therefore in the case of the Commission on Human Rights, Africa had four vacancies and four countries put their names forward. There is therefore not a vote on this matter. It is done, in UN-speak, "by acclamation".

In this instance, the four countries that were elected therefore by acclamation were Botswana, Zimbabwe, Cameroon and Morocco. There was no vote; there was no lobbying; it was a position that was adopted by acclamation. That is how it works in the United Nations. Thank you.

Ms K R MAGAU: Thank you, Madam Chairperson, and thank you, Deputy Minister. Indeed, I agree with you that the highest standards of human rights must be respected by all humanity, and that includes the United States of America. The impression created here by the DA in particular is that countries such as Zimbabwe are the only ones that violate human rights. I would like the Deputy Minister to respond to the findings by Amnesty International that the United States of America is actually an offender of human rights. I thank you. [Interjections.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Sorry, is that a follow-up question? No. Hon Minister?

Mr E W TRENT: Hon Minister . . .

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Sorry, hon Trent, you are not a Minister, as far as I know. [Laughter.] Hon Minister?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): In response to your question, hon member, I would like to say that indeed South Africa does underscore its position on human

rights. There are countries in the world that we believe do not fulfil the kinds of records on human rights that we would subscribe to. But, in terms of the question and the way in which it was phrased, we believe that the process followed by the United Nations is the one that we would adhere to. It is about the rules that are set out by the United Nations and that is how it is done. Thank you.

Mr E W TRENT: Thank you, Chair. Hon Deputy Minister, you have said that you follow the procedures of the United Nations and that there were just sufficient numbers to fill those positions. If we are serious about human rights, why doesn't South Africa lobby more suitable countries to put their names forward in this process? I would have thought that that would be a very good way of trying to change that which is wrong.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): We do not decide who are suitable candidates and who are not. Countries are eligible to be members of this body as well as others by the fact that they are members of the United Nations and are sovereign states. It is up to each individual country to put their names forward in this regard.

There were four positions, as I indicated. These four positions were lobbied for or put forward by the countries that I have mentioned. South Africa has itself been a member of this organisation for three separate terms, and we are also currently serving on that body. Thank you.

Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE: We are fully aware of the fact that there are groupings at the UN and that Africa has its four slots, as you mentioned, but there is usually a lot of lobbying within the Africa group as to who will be the candidates for various posts. It is standard UN practice. Why don't we lobby more effectively then in an Africa context in order to see democratic African countries there? This is not just a case of putting the four forward. We know we work in a group.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): I find it quite difficult to understand how that question was different to the previous one, so I will use the legal expression, which is: asked and answered.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Thank you. Accepted.

**Position *re* membership of
Nato/AU/PAP**

*44. Dr S E M PHEKO (PAC) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether membership of military alliances such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) is in conflict with membership of the African Union (AU) and of the Pan African Parliament (PAP); if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether the (a) Government and (b) AU have any mechanisms in place to deal with member states of the AU and PAP that affiliate to such military alliances; if not, why not; if so, what mechanisms in each case? N981E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): Thank you, Chairperson. The answer to the question is as follows. As far as we are aware, no member of the African Union is a member of Nato, nor are we aware of any country in the African Union that is seeking membership. Although there is no prohibition in the Constitutive Act of the African Union or in any of its protocols to membership of Nato or other similar alliances, we are not aware of any such aspirations by member states.

Obviously, I feel I should say that African Union member states are under obligation, in international law, not to breach the provisions of the Constitutive Act or other treaties to which they are party. Thank you.

Gqr S E M PHEKO: Mhlalingaphambili... [Uwele-wele.] Ndiza kuthethela phantsi, ndoda. [I am going to speak softly.]

I think I should mention that there has been information that Cape Verde has made an application. Therefore, in your opinion, hon Deputy Minister, are African states aware of Africa's potential to be a world power, and that forming alliances with the former colonial powers is not in the interest of Africa's aspirations?

I want to say that Africa is one third larger than the former Soviet Union, a former superpower that was led by Russia. Africa is three times the size of China and the United States of America combined. Africa is 20 times the size of the European Economic Community...

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Thank you, hon Pheko. Your time has expired.

Dr S E M PHEKO: Therefore it does have the potential to be a superpower.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): I agree with you, hon member Pheko, that Africa does have the potential to be a powerful player in the world. Indeed, as our President has said on several occasions, this is, we believe, the African century. But I feel I should reiterate that, in terms of membership of the African Union *per se*, people are not precluded from joining Nato or other such alliances if it is in the interests of their country. So they would find no obstacles to joining, should they wish to do so. I am not aware and nor is my Ministry aware of this application that you mentioned, but I shall certainly enquire as to whether this has happened, and I will inform you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Thank you. I now recognise the hon Ludwabe. I am relying on the monitor, which gives me the names of the hon Ludwabe and Nxumalo.

Mr S HUANG: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Deputy Minister, I thank you for your response. What I want to know has to do with the hon Pheko's question — his ques-

tion was a very confusing one. This question, which is part of that question, is a new question. Hon Deputy Minister, could you inform the House how ready the AU is regarding the standby force?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): I am totally confused, but thank you, hon member, for your question. The African standby force, as you know, has been worked on at the African Union through the Peace and Security Council.

As you will be aware, five regional units are envisaged. I am pleased to tell you that the development of the African standby force in our own region is making very good progress. We envisage that these units will be located within each country's defence force, but will train together on a regional basis, and form some sort of rapid-response units to crises and difficulties that might occur in the region or on the continent generally. So progress is being made. One would recall that the AU is only two and a half years old. I think we are making extremely good progress towards the establishment of all our institutions on the continent. Thank you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mrs C-S Botha): Hon members, could I just remind you, once again, that if you wish to ask a supplementary question, please press the button at the seat where you are sitting — hon Madasa, you are in order — otherwise, it becomes very confusing to tell who is actually asking the question.

Adv Z L MADASA: Thank you, hon Deputy Minister. Firstly, one of the principles mentioned in the Constitutive Act of the African Union is that the union was established for common defence. So membership in another common defence system would be inconsistent, in my view. But the point is that, in terms of article 3(e) of the Constitutive Act, one of the objectives of the union is to encourage international co-operation. Therefore this does not preclude the union, as a

union, from co-operating with Nato and any other regional defence institutions. Therefore in that context co-operation with Nato, by the union not by member states, is not precluded. Thank you.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Ms S C van der Merwe): That was more of a statement, which I agree with. Indeed, there is encouragement to join mutually beneficial alliances. I think, perhaps, I should say that membership of a military alliance is not prohibited, but it would be actions that states might take under such an alliance that could possibly be in conflict. Those are the things that we need to watch. But otherwise, yes, indeed, for a mutually beneficial outcome, such alliances would not be precluded.

Transformation in SANDF: future role of Advisory Board on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action

*55. Mr S B NTULI (ANC) asked the Minister of Defence:

What is the future role of the Advisory Board on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action with regard to the transformation process in the SA National Defence Force?
N1103E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Madam Chair, the answer to the question is as follows. The equal opportunities monitoring and affirmative action board was established to assist and advise the Minister of Defence with the implementation of equity within the Department of Defence.

Affirmative action is a constitutional and political imperative and it is essential to the success and transformation imperatives of the Department of Defence. The goal of affirmative action in the Department of Defence is to speed up the creation of a representative Department of Defence and to build an environment that supports and enables those who have been historically disadvantaged to fulfil their maximum po-

tential and benefit from their diverse skills and talent.

The current and future role of the department's equal opportunities monitoring and advisory board is to oversee the institutionalisation of equity programmes in the department. Therefore, its future is that it will stay until its intended purpose is achieved. There is no question of when that will happen — it might take 100 years — but it will be there until it has done what it was intended for. Thank you.

Mr S B NTULI: Chairperson, I would like to thank the Deputy Minister for his answer. Hon Deputy Minister, there is the view that in fact your department is contemplating merging the board of this equal opportunities and affirmative with the one of the civic education and evaluation. Could you elaborate on that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Madam Chair, as I have said, the equal opportunities monitoring and affirmative action board has specific responsibilities. The responsibilities of the civic education programme are slightly different.

Some of them are to contribute to ensuring that the function of the department is consistent with constitutional principles, democratic values and the law; to contribute to ensuring that military personnel treat each other and members of the public with respect and dignity; to contribute to building public confidence and public pride in the SANDF.

At the moment, we are in a process of restructuring some of our departments, including this one. The aim is to give more teeth to these equal opportunities. But through merging, especially in light of the fact that this Civic Education Evaluation and Advisory Board, in terms of the Constitution, must report to the Minister of Defence, you might be tampering with constitutional arrangements. So, I don't know whether there is that move by members, but I don't

think we will be able to do that unless we amend the Constitution.

Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH: Thank you, Madam Chair. Hon Deputy Minister, the comments you made now — that this process will continue indefinitely even if it takes 100 years — actually contradict what your superior, the Minister himself, has said — if I quote what he said last year in June: "There would have to be a point when South Africans stop being black, white, Indian and coloured and were merely South Africans."

Is this advisory board going to be a permanent feature then, as it seems as though it will be from your words? Do you not have in mind some cut-off point perhaps when you can say that all patriotic South Africans, irrespective of race and gender, may have equal expectation of a military career based on merit in the SA National Defence Force? Why do you contradict your Minister?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Can I explain a simple thing for you? If we say that in this country we are going to fight poverty, can we say that this fight against poverty is going to take ten years? We can't. All we can say is that we are going to fight poverty until it is completely eliminated. If we say we are going to fight racism in this country, we can't say we are going to take 20 years to fight racism. All we'll say is that we will fight and make sure that racism is eradicated, and we will only stop when there is no racism.

The same applies to the argument as to when we are going to stop transformation and when we are going to stop affirmative action. It depends on the conditions existing in this country. If it means taking 50 years, we will take 50 years. If it means taking 100 years, we will take 100 years. We will not stop until what we want to do is done — that is to ensure that all people in this country are equal and have access to opportunities that exist in this country. So, there is no question of time. It might happen after 100 years. America started trying to address the issue of

race. Up to now, they have not succeeded; there is still a problem of race in America.

So, whoever told you about times, probably that was just their thinking. There is no way we are going to set times. We are not under any pressure. If we have to eradicate racism and it takes 100 years, we are going to do it until it is eradicated. Thank you. [Applause.]

Applications for renewal of firearm licence

*64. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(a) How many applications for the renewal of firearm licences have been received since the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, was launched, (b) from what date were the first licences issued and (c) how many of these applications have been (i) refused and (ii) approved as at the latest specified date for which information is available? N1112E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Madam Chair ... Where's Mr Jankielsohn? Oh, okay. We received 4 922 applications. The first batch of licences has been issued from Monday this week — 6 June 2005. Unfortunately, we do not have the latest figures, because these are done at provincial level, but the competence certificates are issued from the national office.

The competence certificates were submitted to the provinces, and on that basis the provinces have been issuing the licences. Thank you.

Mr R JANKIELSOHN: Chairperson, like the Minister I believe in control and responsible management of firearms in society. It is clear, however, that the lack of accredited training providers, especially in rural areas, the cost of renewal and the lack of capacity in the Central Firearms Registry is causing delays in the effective implementation of the Firearms Control Act.

The SA Police Service has to renew about 650 000 firearm licences per year for the

next three and half years in order to implement this legislation. Surely, it is not too late to amend the Act to make it cheaper and more effective for there to be an audit of, for example, firearms, firearm licences and firearm owners that will have the same outcome as the Firearms Control Act?

If you will not consider that, Minister, what are you going to do to ensure that 650 000 renewals take place in the next three and half years?

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Well, all of us here, particularly the hon members, are legislators. Therefore, if we want amendments to the laws that we formulate, if we want laws, then this is the place where it should be done. So, if it is the wish of the member for us to amend the Firearms Control Act, let him make the necessary submissions. I am sure we here, as members of the House, will attend to that.

With respect to laws generally, surely we know that there are many laws that will have a particular impact on certain people, given, for instance, their locality and so on. Some of our laws indeed have impacted in particular ways on people who are in the rural areas, because those people are disadvantaged.

Let me just say that in every corner of our country you will find a police station. It may not be easily accessible, with respect for instance to the villages and to every villager, but there will be a police station. It is the responsibility of all the police to assist those who want to apply, for instance, for firearm licences.

I don't know where the hon member got this figure from of renewals that must be done. Maybe that is the correct figure, I don't know. I would have to go back and check if it is correct. But let me just say this: the firearm licences we are dealing with this year are for people who were born between 1 January and 31 March only. If you were born on 1 April, you have this year and next year in which to apply.

Therefore, anybody who was born within the first quarter of the year who wants to apply this year has, in fact, until 31 December to do so. The system is staggered deliberately in order to facilitate people's applications.

Mr O E MONARENG: This is a follow-up question, hon Minister. It is interesting to know that out of 4 922 applications for firearm licences, none has been refused. Be that as it may, could the Minister re-explain himself on the government's commitment to the control and prevention of the amorphous proliferation of firearms, be they inside or outside the country, or across our borders, so that these firearms do not land up in the wrong hands?

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Madam Chair, we will continue to convey the gospel to our people, which we are doing. Yesterday I was in a number of places where I spoke about this. The previous day I was in another area where a firearm was brought to a particular school by learners of that school and was discovered by the principal in the boys' toilet. We are investigating the issue of that firearm.

All we want to do in terms of this law is, on the one level, to deal with illegal firearms and, on the other level, to deal with people who do not exercise responsible ownership of these firearms. Fortunately, the hon Jankielsohn also supports us in that endeavour.

That being so, we want to ensure that, firstly, there are no firearms in South Africa that can easily be gotten hold of by children in their homes because they have not been tucked away in safes and, secondly, that firearms do not land up in the hands of criminals who are killing our people.

I want to reiterate what I said a while back: that an average of 20 000 firearms get lost by people who legally owned them, precisely because no proper and responsible ownership has been exercised over those firearms. Thank you.

(Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 115(3) of the Rules of the National Assembly.)

*40. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) — Intelligence. [Withdrawn]

Use of empty buildings to alleviate overcrowding in prisons

*51. Mr S MAHOTE (ANC) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

Whether the Justice, Criminal Procedure and Security Cluster has identified empty buildings to house offenders and alleviate overcrowding of prisons; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) which buildings and (b) where is each situated?

N1097E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

While the department does not necessarily dispute the fact that the acquisition of more cell space would ease congestion in our correctional centres, the hon member and the House should appreciate that the problem of overcrowding cannot be addressed by building more prisons and providing more buildings.

A major contributing factor to our overcrowding is the number of awaiting-trial detainees in our centres. Out of a total of 188 000 inmates there are about 55 000 awaiting-trial detainees. Our 241 correctional centres have bed space for 113 000 inmates. Taking awaiting-trial detainees away from our centres would then create more space for our sentenced inmates.

The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster has resolved to tackle the problems facing our awaiting-trial detainees. At local level, the cluster is making use of sections 62(f) and 63(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 59 of 1977.

We realise that there is a dire need to train more magistrates and prosecutors at local

level on how to apply the abovementioned sections effectively. It is also important to note that magistrates do not sufficiently use diversion sentencing that would effectively lead the offender away from prison sentences.

It must be emphasised that there is a huge role for all communities in South Africa to play to reduce the prison population. Dysfunctional families is a contributory factor to the high levels of offenders in our centres.

It is hoped that the construction of the new generation prisons beginning in this financial year will greatly assist in reducing our inmate population.

Lastly, Madam Speaker and hon members, the White Paper on Corrections puts rehabilitation at the centre of corrections. To be effective, our correctional centres need to be suitably adapted to these programmes. Centres will have to cater for the specific needs of rehabilitation.

The conversion of old buildings into correctional centres will be costly and would also require more personnel. Presently, we have not budgeted for such an expense. Our personnel requirements of close to 8 000 are needed to make the migration from a five-day week establishment to a seven-day week establishment effective.

56. *Rev K R J MESHOG (ACDP) — Safety and Security. [Question standing over.]

Amendment of legal aid guide to extend legal representation to people accused for petty crimes

*53. Ms N M MAHLAWE (ANC) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

Whether, in light of recent reports where jail terms were handed down in apparently minor offences, her department will consider amending the legal aid guide in order to extend legal representation to people who are accused for petty crimes?

N1101E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

I have been informed that the Legal Aid Board is considering an amendment to its policy to include charges of theft/shoplifting and common assault in the matters for which legal aid is granted in the district courts. I am advised that a memorandum in this regard is being prepared for my attention in terms of the requirement in section 3A of the Legal Aid Act, No 22 of 1969.

This policy amendment will be included in the draft 2005 Legal Aid Guide that will be ratified by Parliament.

Background:

Mr Peter Brits from the Legal Aid Board has informed the department that magistrates countrywide are sentencing first offenders of minor offences to direct imprisonment of three months or more. It is for this reason that the Legal Aid Guide is being amended to make provision for legal representation in these cases.

Establishment of Register of Sexual Offenders

*66. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

Whether any steps have been taken to establish a Register of Sexual Offenders; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N1114E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Madam Speaker, as the hon member will no doubt appreciate, the establishment of National Register of Sex Offenders is a very serious matter, the existence of which will have a tremendous effect on the lives of individuals. The establishment and implementation thereof should in my view be carefully and properly considered. I intend taking the matter to the Cabinet Committee on Justice, Crime Prevention and Security for discussion shortly. It is then that I will be able to take the matter forward.

South Africans refused visas to enter USA

*45. Dr S E M PHEKO (PAC) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether she has taken up cases where South Africans have been refused visas to visit friends or to do business in the United States of America on the grounds that they would seek work or were terrorists; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N982E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) With respect to what the hon member refers to as terrorists, presumably those who were cadres in the liberation movement, the response is the same as that given to his question 164 published in the Internal Question Paper Number 4 of 11 June 2004, I quote:

"The department is unaware of instances where such application(s) by former cadres of the liberation movements for a waiver of the visa denial have not been accepted. There were instances where non-governmental visa applications could not be processed on time due to the fact that applications were made on the eve of the scheduled journey.

The US State department has also assured our Embassy in Washington that the problem is of a technical nature and that it is not intended as a reflection on the liberation movement's contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle at all."

With regards to the rejection of visa application on the basis of seeking employment, each country has its own rules and regulations regarding visa requirements. South Africans applying to the US or any other

country for a visa must comply with those regulations.

Mechanisms to deal with racism in SAPS

*48. Ms D M HLENGETHWA (ANC) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (a) What mechanisms are in place to deal with issues of racism in the SA Police Service and (b) what remedies exist to correct racist conduct and rehabilitate members of the SAPS involved in such incidents to ensure that racist practices are put to an end? 1091E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (a) The SA Police Service has an employment equity plan which clearly prohibits racial discrimination in all forms. Furthermore the SAPS has a Policy on Promotion of Employment Equity and Elimination of Unfair Discrimination to provide a uniform framework to prohibit and combat racism and other forms of unfair discrimination.

This policy is further informed by, amongst others:

- The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, Act No 4 of 2000.
- The Employment Equity Act, Act No 55 of 1998, in order to realise the objective of the Constitution as outlined in section 9(3).

Monthly reports from all provinces and divisions are submitted to the National Equity Office in order to monitor the prevalence of racism if any. The National Equity Office investigate reported incidents of racism and institute corrective measures necessitated by findings of such investigations. The SAPS has pronounced itself on the issue of racism and consequently views racism as a serious misconduct in terms of section 18 of the SAPS Regulations.

- (b) As a proactive measure, the SAPS has put programmes in place to prevent and combat racism for example Diversity and Change Management Workshops. Furthermore members are informed of disciplinary procedures, regulations and the SAPS Code of Conduct to ensure compliance with the SAPS EE Plan. Where people have committed such acts, members are subjected to Employee Assistance Services to assist them to rehabilitate in this regard.

Pepper spray purchased for SAPS

*72. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 509 on 6 May 2005 indicating that only 25 629 SA Police Service members have been trained in the use of and issued with pepper spray, why did the SAPS rush through the purchase of 115 000 canisters of pepper spray in January and/or February 2004 when it had already purchased 36 000 canisters in 2002;
- (2) whether he considers the expenditure incurred in the purchase of a further 115 000 canisters as fruitless expenditure; if not, why not; if so, what action does he intend taking in this regard;
- (3) whether he has been informed by the SAPS that the 115 000 canisters of pepper spray are the same product that failed both the initial quality assurance and the performance parameters for the US Army pepper spray production qualification test; if not, what action does he intend taking in this regard; if so, what action will he take to ensure that both SAPS members and the public who come into contact with the spray are properly protected;
- (4) whether he will consider appointing an independent tribunal to investi-

gate (a) the SAPS pepper spray tender, (b) the allegations that the State Tender Board regulations were not adhered to and (c) the possibility that the SAPS may have contravened the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999; if not, why not; if so, (i) when and (ii) what are the further relevant details? N1120E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) A total number of 126 014 canisters of pepper spray has been issued to members of the SA Police Service. A need was identified for 115 000 canisters which were procured. Please take note that pepper spray is a disposable item.
- (2) The expenditure is not regarded as fruitless as all of the pepper spray canisters that were purchased, were issued and are being used by members.
- (3) This office cannot comment on the initial quality assurance and performance parameters of the US Army on pepper spray. The SAPS has drawn up a strict specification which stipulates that the percentage capsaicinoid content must be between 0,18 to 0,22%. All the samples submitted were tested and the current product on contract complies fully with the specifications.
- (4) No, seeing that all the State Tender Board regulations and the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 were adhered to during the tender process.

SAPS members murdering/attempting to murder partners/family members

*75. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) How many SA Police Services officials have either (a) attempted to or (b) murdered their partners or family members during the past year;

- (2) whether this number has decreased in the previous three years; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether his department has tried to establish the reasons for these crimes; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether the programmes currently in place to deal with stress and morale within the SAPS are succeeding; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (5) whether his department intends reviewing and making changes to these programmes? N1123E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) No specific statistics in this regard are kept as no desegregation is made to respond to questions as posed by the hon member. Whereas statistics of suicide rates are kept up to date in the SA Police Service, no specific record is maintained of family murders as a separate variable.
- (2) Not applicable.
- (3) No research has been conducted regarding the concerned crimes.
- (4) Yes, SAPS has implemented a number of robust programmes to assist employees in dealing with stress and morale.
- (5) Programmes are defined always to respond to present and impending challenges. The tactics that are used for this are always updated to deal with new situational changes. When necessary therefore, changes will be made to meet the new demands.

Steps to improve the support to Community Police Forums

*49. Mr A M MAZIYA (ANC) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether he or his department has taken

any steps to improve the support to Community Police Forums; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1092E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

In terms of section 22(2) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995), the Minister of Safety and Security has promulgated the SA Police Service Interim Regulation for Community Police Forums and Boards, to ensure their proper functioning. To improve support to the community the SA Police Service may assist community police forums as follows:

- a station commissioner may in order to assist a community police forum to perform its functions, temporarily make available, for use by that forum, an office which is not immediately required by the Service for the performance of its functions: provided that such CPF does not have access to any other accommodation that may be utilised for this purpose.
- a station commissioner may permit a community police forum to use state facilities under the control of the service, for example, make an official call or send an official fax, if it is deemed necessary to enable the forum to perform its functions.
- a member of a CPF who is also a member of a CPF Board, may be transported by police vehicle to and from meetings and workshops of such board only in cases where such member does not have reasonable access to private or public transport.
- a station commissioner may instruct an employee of the service to type the minutes of a CPF meeting or its executive committee and official correspondence of the forum and to utilise equipment of the service for that purpose, if such forum or its executive committee has no access to such equipment and may allow the use of stationery of the service for that purpose if the forum has no stationery at its disposal.

- a community police forum, sub-forum or board may raise funds in order to support or perform its activities.

Police stations may ensure that the abovementioned support is rendered to all CPFs in order for them to function effectively and should strive continuously to improve their support to CPFs.

Opleiding aan swart vlieëniers vir President se vliegtuig

*41. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

- (1) Of enige swart vlieëniers opleiding vir die President se vliegtuig ontvang; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, (a) hoeveel en (b) wanneer hul opleiding voltooi sal wees;
- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N753A

(Translation follows):

[Training to black pilots for President's aeroplane]

41. *Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any black pilots are receiving training for the President's aeroplane; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) when will their training be completed;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N753E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. One black pilot has already qualified and is flying the presidential aircraft and four black pilots are currently in training to this effect.

Of the four black pilots in training, one is a pilot in the South Air Ways. It is planned that he will start flying the presidential aircraft on a part-time basis as soon as his appointment to the SA Air Force as a Reserve Force officer is

completed. Depending on his availability, he could be flying the presidential aircraft as soon as July 2005. The other three members consist of a qualified junior flying instructor and two junior pilots who were posted to 21 Squadron in January 2005. All three currently fly the Citation aircraft. In the next 18 months, to two years, they will progress from the Citation to the Falcon 50, Falcon 900 and ultimately on to the presidential aircraft.

(2) No.

Procedures to speed up administrative delays in the appointment of nursing staff

*52. Mrs L S CHIKUNGA (ANC) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

What steps or procedures have been taken to speed up the administrative delays in the appointment of nursing personnel since the posts were advertised in December 2003? N1098E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

The department has experienced some serious challenges in filling posts of qualified nurses in our correctional centres. This challenge not only concerns nurses but all professionals such as doctors, district surgeons, pharmacists, psychologists and to some extent, social workers.

Government departments generally have a problem in attracting scarce skills. This is because of the competitive salaries that are offered by the private sector and countries beyond the borders of South Africa. Low salary levels, coupled with poor retention strategies of various departments, are major causes for the flight of scarce skills from departments.

Many of the nurses who had been interviewed for posts in our service more often than not decline the posts because of having received posts that offer better salaries else-

where. It also occurs that at the time of the interview, the incumbent will be at a salary level that is higher than the one being offered by the department. The incumbent salary level may even be higher than that of his/her supervisor in the section.

To address the speedy filling of posts in our correctional centres, the task of employing personnel in lower posts up to the level of an assistant director has been delegated to regional commissioners. Furthermore, the department is using three recruitment agencies to speed up the recruitment process. These companies are Gobodo Grey, ITP — SA Human Resource Property Holdings and Pinpoint One.

The department is developing its recruitment and retention strategy so as to attract more professionals into the department as we implement the White Paper on Corrections. We hold consultative meetings with the Department of Public Service Administration with the view of adjusting the salary scales of professionals in our department. We are also taking best practices that are used in our sister departments such as the Department of Health and Social Development.

SAPS members to be recruited/deployed close to families

*65. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) Whether, in view of the statement made by the National Police Commissioner in Kimberley that the SA Police Service's personnel should be recruited locally and deployed close to their families, this is the official policy; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether this will be implemented at all police stations; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1113E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) Yes.

It is SAPS policy that recruitment be done within a province for the needs of the province, in accordance with the respective equity business plan. The National Commissioner did not announce any change in policy.

It may happen that members apply to be transferred from one province to another. Normally it is the member him/herself who applies in response to an advertisement for the lateral filling of vacant posts or promotion; or as a result of personal circumstances.

- (2) Not applicable — existing policy.

Position on activities of South Africans in Iraq

*57. Mr K O BAPELA (ANC) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the large presence of South Africans in Iraq without the mandate of the Government augments or complements the Government's efforts towards human rights, peace and stability; if not, what is the Government doing about the activities of these South Africans in Iraq; if so, how? N1105E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
The South African Government remains committed to actively supporting international efforts, through the United Nations, to restore peace and stability, as well as to promote respect for human rights, in Iraq.

The Government however remains concerned regarding the involvement of South African citizens in any activities which are in contravention of the Foreign Military Assistance Act and has taken the necessary steps prescribed in the act where such activities come to its attention. In this regard, it will be recalled that the Minister of Defence had announced on 27 October 2004, during a press briefing in Parliament, that nearly 100 South Africans were under investigation in terms of the Act.

Introduction of Sexual Offences Register

*73. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether, in light of the proposed Sexual Offences Register introduced in the Children's Bill, in which all crimes committed against children will be recorded, his department will ensure that when crimes against children are being recorded on the police computer system they will be reflected as such so as to facilitate the updating of the Register; if not, (a) why not and (b) how will the Register be updated; if so, what are the relevant details? N1121E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

According to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the Bill has not yet been finalised by the Justice Portfolio Committee.

It is believed that the eventual wording and contents of the relevant provisions will affect the manner in which and by whom the register will be kept. The SA Police Service keeps a record of previous convictions, which would need to be adjusted to keep the records required, should Parliament decide that the register must be kept by the SAPS.

I expect the portfolio committee further to interact with the SAPS in this regard. As convictions are also recorded at the courts, it is not necessarily so that the SAPS must be the institution that must keep the records.

The keeping of the register will have financial implications if the criminal records system needs to be adjusted, which implications will have to be considered.

At present, access to previous convictions is restricted to law enforcement institutions and where the subject has granted permission for such access.

The proposed Bill should in my view explicitly determine who may have access to the said Register.

Internal investigation into shooting incident involving SANDF members in Burundi

*77. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether his department intends launching an internal investigation into the recent incident in which a SA National Defence Force soldier in Burundi shot dead a colleague and critically wounded four others before killing himself; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether, in light of the comments made by a private in Burundi that boredom added to the tension among troops and that morale has hit rock bottom, his department plans to review the programmes it has in place to alleviate boredom and to deal with morale among troops; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1125E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. The Contingent Commander is conducting his own board of inquiry at the end of which, he will submit his findings and recommendations to the Chief of Joint Operations.

No. Two Major Generals, ie Chief of the Joint Operations Division and the General Officer Commanding Joint Operations were deployed to Burundi immediately after the incident to determine troop morale and basic living conditions. Upon their return they reported that Commanders, in Burundi, were satisfied with troop morale. The following was reported by Commanders about the recreation measures in place to alleviate boredom:

- Periods of physical training to keep up fitness and focus on the tasks given by the United Nations;
- Seven UN leave days for members during the deployment period. Members must

stay in the mission area during the leave period;

- \$6 per day per member to socialise with colleagues within the parameters of the camp;
- They have TV rooms for current affairs and leisure;
- Allowed to use telephones on their accounts to communicate with their families and loved ones; and
- There is a budget for leisure time equipment dedicated to troops.

Boeremag accused: costs incurred by State

*78. Ms M V MERUTI (ANC) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (a) What are the costs incurred by the State to date in respect of the defence of the Boeremag accused and (b) what is the expected duration of the trial? N1126E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) As at 20 May 2005, a sum of R3 339 807 was paid by the Legal Aid Board in respect of the Boeremag trial.
- (b) It is difficult to predict the length of any trial of this nature. This trial, originally expected to last approximately three years, is now estimated to last much longer. (This could be up to five years.)

Reasons for North Africa not having standby force

*58. Adv Z L MADASA (ACDP) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) Why does North Africa not have a standby force and (b) what measures are being taken to ensure that a standby force is established in the region? N1106E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

A standby force does not yet exist in the continent. It is still in a developmental stage in all five regions in Africa.

The first African Defence Chiefs Conference, held in Addis Ababa in June 1996, recommended each of the five defined regions of Africa to establish regional standby forces. The second African Defence Chiefs Meeting, held in Harare in October 1997, adopted recommendations that were made by a meeting of experts, for the establishment of regional standby forces in the regions as components of an African Standby Force. In May 2003, the African Chiefs of Defence Staff adopted a policy framework for the establishment of the African Standby Force. It was decided that during Phase 1 (up to 30 June 2005) regions should within their capacity develop their standby brigades. During Phase 2 (1 July 2005 to 30 June 2010) all regions should try to develop capabilities up to that of a standby brigade and those with existing brigades should increase their rapid deployment capability.

Appointment of SANDF chief

*69. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) On what basis was Lieutenant General Nhlanhla Ngwenya appointed as chief of the SA National Defence Force, (b) how do his qualifications qualify him as the best candidate to lead the SANDF and (c)(i) what other candidates were considered for this position and (ii) on what basis were they deemed unsuitable? N1116E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) to (c) There were eight Lieutenant Generals (Lt Gen) from which a successor could have been picked. The following three had just been appointed to their new posts and therefore were not eligible for promotion at this point in time. They are:

Lt Gen S Z Shoke (appointed Chief of the SA Army in August 2004);

Lt Gen C Gagiano (appointed Chief of the SA Air Force in March 2005); and