

Vice Admiral J Modimu (appointed Chief of the SA Navy in March 2005).

Chiefs of Defence are, as a norm, drawn from service and operations commanders. Of the remaining five Lieutenant Generals, three were not eligible due to being incumbents of staff and not command posts. They are:

Lt Gen T T Matanzima (Chief of Corporate Staff);

Lt Gen S Binda (Chief of Joint Support), and

Lt Gen M J Motau (Chief of Defence Intelligence).

Lieutenant General J van Rensburg (Surgeon General) was considered. The eighth and the last candidate was Lt Gen G N Ngwenya.

Over and above what is mentioned, Lt Gen Ngwenya is the former Chief of Joint Training as well as a former Mk Commander.

Weapons purchased from China by Zimbabwe

*62. Mr W J SEREMANE (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the recent purchase by the Zimbabwean government of six Chinese-made Karakorum 8 (K-8) military trainer jets will contribute to a regional arms race; if not, why not; if so, what action does the Government intend taking?

N1110E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: No. This will not contribute to a regional arms race as there is no arms race taking place in the region.

Formal probe into misuse/misappropriation of funds involving officials

*46. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

- (1) When is it expected that the formal probe into the misuse or misappropriation of funds involving officials

(details furnished) will be completed;

- (2) what effect will the placing on special leave of a certain person have on the Directorate in view of the fact that such a person was responsible for key decisions on policy, spending and prosecutions? N1055E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) A representative of the employer has already been appointed by the National Director for Public Prosecutions to conduct the inquiry. Furthermore, although the NPA does not want to dictate to him to finalise the enquiry within a specified period, we have emphasised the urgency of the matter and requested him to expedite same.
- (2) Whilst the suspended director's absence has been felt, the necessary arrangements have been put in place to ensure proper management and oversight of policy implementation, spending and prosecutions. Amongst others, an acting investigating director has been appointed.

NPA budget for salary/notch increases for prosecutors

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

Whether the National Prosecuting Authority budgeted for salary and notch increases for prosecutors in 2005 as promised four years ago; if not, why not; if so, why their salaries have not been adjusted accordingly in order to combat low morale and poor working conditions? N1115E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) has indeed budgeted for the normal infla-

tionary salary increases for 2005 as required by National Treasury. They have also budgeted for the normal performance management rewards that include both notch increases and performance bonuses as required by National Treasury. Processes are underway to facilitate the implementation of salary increases.

I wish to further indicate that the lag/rank promotions were phased out throughout the public service during 2001 and this implies that the automatic promotions that previously existed ceased to exist from July 2001. The NPA commenced with the Job Evaluation process during February 2004 to ensure that officials were not disadvantaged by the phasing out of the lag/rank promotions. The implementation of the job evaluation results is dependent on the availability of funds.

Support to deployment of UN troops to Darfur

*61. Mr D H M GIBSON (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, as the current Chairperson of the African Union Post-Conflict and Reconstruction Committee (PCRC) in Sudan, the Government will support the deployment of United Nations troops to the province of Darfur; if not, why not; if so, what steps will the Government take to ensure that this takes place? N1109E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Article 17 of the Protocol Establishing the Peace and Security Council describes the relationship between the AU and the United Nations. Article 17(2) in particular notes that where necessary, recourse will be made to the United Nations to provide the necessary financial, logistical and military support for the African Unions' activities in the promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa, in keeping with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter on the role of regional organisations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

It would therefore be a natural progression for the AMIS to be turned into a United Nations mission, as the United Nations recognises its responsibility regarding conflict areas in Africa.

This process has in fact already begun. The Secretary-General of the UN has reported to the UNSC on the situation in Darfur. He contended that the strengthening of AMIS is necessary to ensure stability in Darfur. He proposed that the UN assist the AU by offering its technical assistance and training to bolster AMIS. The Security Council welcomed the SG's proposals and called on donors to continue their support for the AU operation.

After this report to the UN, Mr Kofi Annan met with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa for a Pledging Conference for AMIS, which was held in Addis Ababa on 26 May 2005. The idea to host this Conference followed on the decision taken by the AU Peace and Security Council of 28 April 2005, authorising the further enhancement of AMIS to a full operational capability of 6 171 military personnel, with an appropriate civilian component, including up to 1 560 civilian police, by the end of September 2005.

Therefore, South Africa supports any decision of the AU or UN regarding additional troops.

Eruption of violence on continent due to disputed elections

*59. Adv Z L MADASA (ACDP) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In view of the constant eruption of violence on the continent due to disputed elections, what measures are being taken by the African Union to address the problem of disputed elections? N1107E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The African Union will commence a process to draft its own guidelines regarding election monitoring in July 2005.

In the meanwhile it is theoretically possible to raise such matters with the African Union Peace and Security Council which in Article 8(7) regarding procedures stipulates that:

“The provisional agenda of the Peace and Security Council shall be determined by the Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council on the basis of proposals submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission and Member States. The inclusion of any item in the provisional agenda may not be opposed by a member state.”

Effect of Zimbabwean economic collapse on SA economy

*63. Mr W J SEREMANE (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether a Zimbabwean economic collapse will have any direct impact on the South African economy; if not, (a) why not and (b) what factors did she take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1111E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Yes, if it collapses, which is not the case now, it will have an impact on the South African economy. However, it must be noted that, the fact that Zimbabwe's economy is shrinking does not mean that it is collapsing.

Completion of investigation into promotion of certain SANDF member

*70. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the board of enquiry appointed to investigate a decision of the staffing board of the SA National Defence Force on 5 September 2004 to appoint a certain person (details furnished) to a higher rank, has completed its task; if not, (a) when is the board intending to conclude its investigation into the matter and (b) what are the reasons for the delay in completing its task; if so, (i) on what date, (ii) what were the findings and (iii) what are the further relevant details?

N1118E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No.

- (a) The target date for the conclusion of the investigation is 30 June 2005.
- (b) Senior Officers of the SA National Defence Force allege that the board conducted unprocedural and unfair practices. It is important therefore that both sides of the story be heard because the board has to deliver findings affecting member's military and professional reputations.

In addition, witnesses are not readily available and the board had to postpone its findings from time to time.

Intention to reduce sentences of certain prisoners

*47. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) Whether his department intends reducing the sentences of certain prisoners; (a) which categories of prisoners would qualify for such remission, (b) how many prisoners would be affected, and (c) when will the proposal be implemented;
- (2) whether his department will put any steps in place to ensure that there are sufficient (a) resources and (b) officers to ensure that the prisoners released are subject to an effective systems of community corrections and do not present a danger to the society?

N1089E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

- (a) On Tuesday 31 May 2005, I shared with the House the intention of the department to grant special remission of sentence to certain categories of offenders. This announcement was followed by a detailed public announcement in the media both electronic and print on 1 June 2005. This remission of

sentence is done in terms of section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of South Africa. There will be in total a reduction of sentence by 20 months for those offenders that pose no danger to society. The 20 months' remission is made up of:

- six months' remission that applies to all crime categories; and
- an additional 14 months only for offenders who have committed less serious crimes against society.

Offenders who have committed the following crimes will not benefit from the 14 months' remission of sentence:

- Aggressive crime: murder, robbery, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, kidnapping, arson, public violence, crimes against safety of the state, treason, sabotage and terrorism, malicious damage to property, child abuse, any other crime or attempted crime committed while committing any of the above crimes.
- Firearm-related crimes: all charges related to possession and use of firearms.
- Sexual crimes: rape, indecent assault, intercourse with a child, child pornography, incest, sodomy, bestiality and any other crime committed while committing any of the above crimes.
- Drug-related crimes: trading, cultivating, manufacturing of prohibited drugs and any attempt to commit such crime.
- Those sentenced under the Mental Health Act; and
- those that had escaped and were still at large by 30 May 2005.

- (b) Currently, all Heads of Correctional Centres and Area Commissioners are working very hard to determine the numbers of those who qualify. This process includes cross-checks with the

Department of Safety and Security (SAPS) to determine if potential beneficiaries do not have pending charges against them. The true picture of the number of inmates who will benefit will become clear after the third week into the release period.

- (c) Qualifying inmates will be released in phases during a ten-week period that begins on 13 June 2005.
- (2) (a) and (b) As was mentioned earlier, no offenders who pose a threat to society or had committed serious offences would be released from prisons. The department has put in place a national and regional task team to oversee this process. All those qualifying for release will have to undergo a compulsory pre-release programme, while those placed on parole will be subjected to the normal parole conditions and processes. Every effort is being made to ensure that the implementation is as smoothly as possible, always bearing in mind that the safety and security of the public is a priority.

Ability of SA Navy to meet operational needs

*68. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the SA Navy has a sufficient air maritime capacity to meet both present and future operational needs; if not, what steps will be taken to remedy the situation; if so, what are the relevant details?
N1117E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. The SA Navy relies on a close partnership with the SA Air Force for the air assets that are utilised for provision of a maritime air capacity.

In terms of the maritime air capacity from a naval ship, the rotary-wing aircraft on board the corvettes will form an integral part of the overall capacity of the corvettes and the SA

Navy is satisfied that they will meet current and future operational needs.

Other rotary-wing aircraft that can be used in support of the initiatives in the littorals are sufficient in quantity to meet current operational requirements. Future initiatives around the African coast may demand an increased capacity for ship borne rotary wing aircraft in order to meet the operational needs. The SA Air Force has sufficient capacity to meet this demand.

The fixed-wing aircraft used to conduct maritime patrols satisfy current operational needs, however, programmes to enhance this capability in order to meet future operational needs are being formulated by the SA Air Force.

Verkeerde oordrag aan DOW van grond bestem vir grondhervorming

*74. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

(1) Of sy departement verkeerdelik grond wat ingevolge die Wysigingswet op Grondherstel- en Grondhervormingswette, Wet 18 van 1999, vir grondhervorming bestem was of is, aan die Departement van Openbare Werke oorgedra het; so ja, (a)(i) waarom die grond en (ii) hoeveel ha grond nie aan die Departement van Grondsake oorgedra is nie;

(2) of sy departement die grondhervormingsproses steun; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, hoeveel hektaar onbenutte grond by militêre basisse nog aan die Departement van Grondsake oorgedra kan word? N1122A

(Translation follows):

[Land earmarked for land reform mistakenly transferred to PWD]

*74. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether his department mistakenly transferred land that has been or is

earmarked for land reform, in terms of the Land Restitution and Reform Laws Amendment Act, Act 18 of 1999, to the Department of Public Works; if so, (a) why was the land not transferred to the Department of Land Affairs and (b) how many hectares of land were not so transferred;

(2) whether his department supports the land reform process; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how many hectares of unused land at military bases can still be transferred to the Department of Land Affairs?

N1122E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(2) Yes. The DoD does not have unused land.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 9 March 2005:

Investigation into company defrauding Armscor

*12. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the Auditor-General has conducted or is conducting a special investigation into allegations that State procurement agency Armscor was defrauded by a certain company (name furnished) in the 1990s as a result of information and evidence provided by a former employee of the said company (name furnished); if so, (a) when did the investigation commence and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be tabled in Parliament;

(2) whether the report has been referred to any person or body prior to its being tabled in Parliament; if so, (a) to whom and (b) why? N326E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The investigation commenced on 16 July 2003.

(b) The report was tabled in Parliament on 29 April 2005.

(2) In terms of the requirements of section 4(6) of the Auditor General Act of 1995, the report was referred to the President, the Department of Finance and the Department of Defence.

*25. Mr W J SEREMANE (DA) — Foreign Affairs. [Withdrawn]

Approved exit mechanism policy for SANDF personnel

*10. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether his department has an approved exit mechanism policy for SANDF personnel; if not, why not; if so what are the relevant details? N324E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. However, the DoD is currently waiting for the Minister of Finance to sign changes to Rule 14.8 of the Government Employee Pension Fund, which provides for severance and pension benefits.

QUESTION

For written reply:

Cost of auctioning NIA guest house in Sunset Beach

707. Mr P S SWART (DA) asked the Minister for Intelligence:

With reference to the guest house in Sunset Beach owned by the National Intelligence Agency, what was the total cost to the State of (a) the auctioneers fees, (b) advertising costs associated with the auction, (c) municipal rates, (d) maintenance, (e) security, (f) insurance, (g) personnel, (h) renovations and (i) refurbishment, including the cost of each item, as at the latest specified date for which information is available? N922E

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE:

By means of introduction, I have to state that the transaction with regard to the Sunset Beach Guest House has not been concluded yet, as the transfer of the property has not taken place. As per the conditions of the auction, the date of the final payment and transfer has been set for the end of July 2005.

- (a) and (b) In terms of the negotiations between the NIA and the auctioneers, it was set as a condition that the NIA would expect no less than R7,8 million as the nett selling price for the guest house. In subsequent negotiations between the buyer and the auctioneers, an agreement was reached between the parties that costs related to

advertisements and the auctioneering of the house would be recovered by the auctioneer. There was therefore no additional cost to the Agency in that regard.

- (c) For the period January 2004 to April 2005, the total amount paid in respect of municipal rates amounted to R45 925,77.
- (d) An amount of R84 792,19 was spent on maintenance.
- (f) In accordance with the Treasury Regulations, the house was not insured.

In terms of Questions (e), (g), (h) and (i):

The hon member is asking questions similar to the ones posed to me in Question No 9 of 21 May 2004 and Question No 437 of 13 August 2004 which I have replied to.

As mentioned in my previous replies, the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence (JSCI) was briefed by the Ministry for Intelligence Services and the National Intelligence Agency on these matters and I again wish to refer the hon member to the JSCI public report to Parliament which was adopted by the National Assembly on 14 May 2003 and was published in the ATC Report No 60/2003 on 22 May 2003 in this regard.

In addition, the hon member is once again kindly referred to the JSCI for further clarity or enquiry on the matter.

QUESTIONS

For oral reply:

SOCIAL SERVICES AND GOVERNANCE

(Cluster 2)

Equitable share formula found to be satisfactory

*39. Mr M M S LEKGORO (ANC) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

- (1) Whether the current equitable share formula has been found to be satisfactory; if not, what is the position in this regard;
- (2) whether the increased grant allocations to municipalities are sufficient for them to undertake their developmental responsibilities, especially those that have little or no revenue base; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N679E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Madam Deputy Speaker, the equitable share has been revised with a view to ensuring that, through the services component, municipalities are able to subsidise poor households; also with a view to taking into account variations in institutional needs and to subsidise, where necessary, the cost of administration based on the recommended number of councillors and the base allocation for institutional needs.

The revised version is also meant to provide for the development component, which takes into account the economic factor endowment differentials within and across municipalities. This component is currently set at zero because further work is required in order to determine municipals' specific needs.

The increased grant allocations are sufficient to enable municipalities to achieve a signifi-

cant reduction both in infrastructure and service delivery backlogs. Our immediate concern, however, is to ensure that there is requisite capacity to spend available resources as we strive to change things for the better.

Mr M M S LEKGORO: Madam Speaker, thank you very much, Mr Minister, for the comprehensive response to my question. However, I would like to know whether in our municipalities, in your opinion, we do have the requisite capacity to manage these kinds of resources? Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Madam Speaker, I indicated that not all municipalities have sufficient capacity, which explains why we are assisting those that are in need of assistance. It is important that these resources be used, especially because they are so sorely needed in areas where there are backlogs.

Mr W P DOMAN: Madam Deputy Speaker, Mr Minister, it is very true what you have just said, that there is enough money for infrastructure. But I have a problem concerning the fact that you haven't taken measures timeously to ensure that money is not misused for administration but used for free basic services; and to address the fact that people don't get their free basic services.

Secondly, I also have a problem regarding the fact that the money is not enough for the free basic services. You, at national level, expect the councils to deliver free basic services at a certain level, but the money is not enough. So, in that regard, I feel you still have some work to do. Can't you get more money for free basic services and, on the other hand, ensure that the money goes to where it is needed, and not to administration and running costs?

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Madam Deputy

Speaker, the problem with what the hon member has said is that that is not helpful at all. He has told me that the money is not enough but has not told me how much is enough. What I am telling the House is that what we have has not been used, partly because there isn't enough capacity to spend what exists.

It seems to make sense that priority must be attached to the idea of ensuring that that capacity is put in place rather than to throw more money to the problem, when what is lacking is the capacity to spend. So, I will implore the hon member to think properly.

Mr W P DOMAN: Madam Speaker, the Minister can't say that. Free basic service allocations are calculated according to how many indigent people there are in a municipality. So it is very easy to calculate that amount: You prescribe 50 kilowatts of electricity and the free six kilolitres of water and you have your indigents. So, you can calculate what the free basic services cost the municipalities. Therefore I am telling you what is enough; just make your calculations.

You must really deal with that because the municipalities are expected to render a service. That is what we promise from the national government's perspective or at national level, but municipalities don't have money for that. Make your calculations and give sufficient money. Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Madam Deputy Speaker, I am saying there are areas in the country where we still have municipal infrastructure backlogs. Even if you know how many people there are in that area, your first priority must be to ensure that you redress that municipal infrastructure backlog. And, I am saying the resources for doing that are available. An amount of R15,6 billion has been set aside for use over a period of three years. That is where priority lies. I find it difficult that we can't find each other on this issue.

Mr L M GREEN: Deputy Speaker, I think the hon Minister gave a report in one of our committee meetings. In this area, I think, you and your department have performed well in terms of the team of experts, whom you have actually sent to various municipalities to develop capacity and to, amongst other things, help with the drafting of integrated development plans and other things. Could you tell the House how far you have actually come with this group of experts and to what extent have they managed to build capacity that is sustainable in some of our municipalities?

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Madam Deputy Speaker, the hon member, Mr Diko, put a question on the Question Paper which deals precisely with that issue. That question is coming. You will find an answer in my reply when I answer that question.

Introduction of health tax: meetings with National Treasury/Minister of Finance

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

- (1) Whether she or her department has held any meetings with the National Treasury and/or the Minister of Finance with a view to introducing a health tax; if so, (a) when did each meeting take place, (b) who attended each meeting, (c) what was on the agenda for discussion in each meeting and (d) what was the outcome of each meeting;
- (2) whether she intends introducing such a tax; if so, what timeframe does she envisage for its implementation?

N1220E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Deputy Speaker, I am surprised that this question is being asked of me. Because I thought ... [Interjections.]

Ngizohlala phansi ngingaphenduli uma nihoyiza ngingakaphenduli mina. [I will simply sit down without answering any question if you shout even before I reply.]

But the answer to the question is, as follows: Our officials have met with their counterparts from the National Treasury on various occasions to discuss proposals for the introduction of a social health insurance system in South Africa. These messages were conducted as part of the work of the social cluster to address the mandate from Cabinet to finalise the policy proposals on SHI.

As a result of these meetings, the two departments are currently assessing the potential fiscal and financial implications of the proposals, and the findings will be reported to Cabinet at the July lekgotla. So, there is nothing to report on until we have had the lekgotla.

The second question reads, as follows: "... whether she intends introducing such a tax, if so, what timeframe does she envisage for its implementation?"

I am not in a position to introduce any tax, as this is the responsibility of my colleague, the Minister of Finance. This is why I am saying that I am surprised that this question is being asked of me. I thought they knew by now who deals with taxes. It is not the Minister of Health. Thank you.

Mr R COETZEE: Deputy Speaker, thank you to the Minister of Health. I would like to ask her whether she could assure the House that the social health insurance plan she comes up with will not increase the overall income tax burden on people with medical aids, because she will appreciate that those are the very people who already pay the majority of income tax in South Africa, that those, therefore, are the very people who

fund the public health service, and the public health service is not spending its money in a way that maximises and optimises the service that people, who have to use public health services in South Africa, get.

And so, what the Minister of Health wants to do with the social insurance is to shift people from being a burden on the state on to being a burden on the private sector, which is fine, and we don't have a problem with that in principle, as long as it does not increase the overall tax burden for people with medical aids. So, could she assure us that the final plan that she is promoting with the Minister of Finance will not do that? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Deputy Speaker, obviously Mr Coetzee is not listening to me. If he had been listening he would not have taxed my mind to answer the question that I have already answered.

I have told him that there are two departments dealing with this matter, and the report will be before Cabinet at the lekgotla. I don't know what he wants me to say, and I am not prepared to cross that line. Don't tax my brains. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Deputy Speaker, on a point of order: Is it Parliamentary for someone to say with reference to a Minister's brains: "You haven't got any?" It came from a heckler on that side.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is definitely not parliamentary and it should be withdrawn.

Mr M J ELLIS: Madam Deputy Speaker, on what basis?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am saying that it is not parliamentary to say to any hon member, whether she a Minister or not, that they don't have a brain.

Mr M J ELLIS: Madam Deputy Speaker, I am not sure that I would agree with your ruling. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a question of agreeing with my ruling; it is a question of me making a ruling, asking you to withdraw... hon members, please! Because it is unparliamentary to refer to anybody as a person who does not have a brain. It is unparliamentary and indecent. You are hon members, we need to treat each other with respect, and if that is what you said, hon member, please withdraw so that we can continue with the business of the House.

Mr M J ELLIS: I withdraw.

Dr R RABINOWITZ: Madam Deputy Speaker, to the hon Minister, the IFP has often suggested that social health insurance should be offered as a government package which offers a basic package of health care, and is an option from which people can choose amongst the entire basket of health care services.

It now seems that all the rules and regulations that we have introduced for health care have resulted in an increase of costs, and a decrease in the amount of care and cover that medical schemes are offering their members. We also see that the redistribution fund is probably going to be introduced from medical schemes that have a good incentive to medical schemes that don't.

If these things are not introduced collectively, they are going to have the same effect that the other laws we have introduced have had. They mix and match, and they have social engineering implications, which cause the cost of health care to go up. What does the Minister intend to do to try and stop medical scheme costs from going up and their services from going down?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Deputy Speaker, they honestly are not listening to me. [Interjections.] I have told this House that the social cluster has a mandate from Cabinet to finalise the policy proposals on

social health insurance. That work is not complete. Why do you want me to make announcements when I do not have the report yet? [Interjections.] What am I expected to do? [Interjections.] That work has not been completed. They don't have questions asked.

Mr R COETZEE: Chairperson, I pushed the button for another follow-up, twice.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Mr Coetzee, I do not have your name up here, but I do have the name of Mr Swathe.

Mr R COETZEE: Madam Chair, may I say that this is the third time it has happened to me. I am not responsible for the electronics in this House, but every time I push my button somebody else's name appears on your screen.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Order! Hon member, I am also not responsible for the electronics, but I will take your question. Thank you. [Interjections.] Order, please. Please continue.

Mr R COETZEE: Chairperson, I realise and appreciate that I tax the Minister's brain very easily, and I am terribly sorry about that. But, what I am actually asking the Minister is not what her report says, because she says the report does not exist, and I accept that, I am asking her, as Minister of Health, what her position is on this subject, whether she has one or not, and what her opinion is on the subject, and whether, in her opinion, and as regards her position as Minister of Health, she will try to ensure that the overall tax burden on people with medical aids will not be increased as a consequence of the introduction of a social health insurance.

That is what I am asking the Minister, it's very simple, I am sure that's not too taxing, and I would like an answer. Thank you.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Chair, he thinks he can tax my brain that easily. The reason why he stands up asked the same question is because he can't tax my brains, in

fact, I think I am taxing his brains, because he is putting the same question differently, and I can only tell him that until I get a report I have nothing to say. Thank you. [Interjections.]

Ethics guidelines on medical research to protect the poor communities from exploitation

*41. Mrs M M MADUMISE (ANC) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) How do the ethics guidelines on medical research protect the poor communities vulnerable to exploitation;
- (2) whether any measures are put in place to ensure that medical research projects take into account people of all races; if not, why not; if so, what measures?

N949E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you very much, hon Madumise, and Deputy Speaker. Oh, no, you're not the Deputy Speaker. I'm elevating you. I'm sorry. Maybe one day. After September, maybe.

Regarding the establishment of the National Health Ethics Council in terms of section 72(1) of the National Health Act, Act 61 of 2003, one of its core functions is to set norms and standards for conducting research on humans and animals. Furthermore, all health research, which is conducted within South Africa, has to be approved by a relevant research ethics committee, and must not commence until the ethics committee has granted approval.

The council is given the authority to institute disciplinary action against any person found to be in violation of any norms and standards or guidelines set for the conducting of research in terms of the National Health Act, Act 61 of 2003.

The research guidelines are the following — Ethics in health research: principles, structures and processes published by the Department of Health state clearly that the

researchers should demonstrate in their research projects how they will seek to redress vulnerable communities, communities with limited economic development; inadequate protection of human rights and discrimination on the basis of their health status; inadequate community/cultural experience with the understanding of scientific research; limited availability of health care and treatment options; and limited ability of individuals in the community to produce informed consent.

Research ethics committees must ensure that persons in these communities will not ordinarily be involved in research that could be carried out in non-vulnerable communities. The committees must ensure that the research is relevant to the health needs and priorities of the community in which research is to be carried out.

Committees must also ensure that research participants know that they are taking part in research, and this research should be carried out only with their consent. This also requires that particular attention be paid to the content, language and procedures used to obtain informed consent. The research ethics committees will review the amount of compensation/incentive — monetary and other forms — in order to be assured that it is not coercive and that it is equitable in distribution.

The research ethics committees will ensure that proposals demonstrate that research participants are given the fullest information regarding the purpose of the research, the procedures that will be involved, the expected or possible benefits to the participants and/or the community, and the risk and the discomfort that will be experienced by the participants, as well as any other facts that could influence the participants' decisions to consent to participate. Thank you. [Time expired.]

Mrs M M MADUMISE: Madam Minister, thank you for the answer. It is indeed encouraging to know that our people, espe-

cially poor women, will be approached with dignity and respect. But what will happen when these activities become detrimental or put the lives of participants at risk? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you very much, hon member. That is exactly the reason why we published and actually adopted these research guidelines — precisely to protect our people. This is because, as you know, before people would come in and out, do research and go. One wouldn't even know what the results were of the research.

You would recall that some two years back I made a statement in this House about women who had been exposed to nonoxylene clinical trials. They were told that they would not be infected with HIV/Aids. But as soon as the particular company discovered that, in fact, they were, they packed their bags and left. I think one of the problems in this country is that people come to collect information and data so that they can complete their doctorates.

The reason that we now have this in our National Health Act and also these guidelines is indeed to protect the citizens of this country. So anybody who violates these guidelines and the National Health Act will be dealt with accordingly. Thank you.

Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD: In light of the critical ethical issues raised in this question, I would like asked the Minister the following: In giving her support to experiments currently being conducted on Aids patients in state hospitals by Tine van der Maas, did she give consideration to the ethical problems arising from these trials and, in particular, to the refusal of Ms van der Maas to submit her experiments for scientific scrutiny, added to the fact that patients are being taken off proven remedies — antiretrovirals — and placed on unproven dietary supplements; if not, why not, and if so, what is the position in this regard?

In addition, she might enlighten Parliament as to who would be culpable should Aids patients taken off antiretrovirals in favour of dietary supplements die as a result?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Usho entshweni! Ngizokuphendula kahle nje impela. [You have hit the nail on the head! I would answer you very well.]

Chairperson, I don't know what she means by experiments. Maybe she should define that for me before I answer her questions, because I don't know what she means by experiments. These are not animals; these are not cats; these are not frogs; these are not rats. What does she mean by experiments? Is it the Minister of Health, is it government, or is it the press that is talking about experiments? I think she should answer me. Then I'll follow up with an answer, but she must define what she means by experiments first.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon Minister, she will have the opportunity probably of a follow-up, so I think we'll proceed first to the next questioner.

Dr R RABINOWITZ: Deputy Chairperson and hon Minister, the Rath Foundation has never submitted an experimental trial for ethical consideration, and yet Dr Rath uses claims about the effects of his vitamin remedies on people with HIV to promote his treatment. That falls into the same category as this nurse mentioned previously who is conducting experiments on people and claiming results, as a result of the work that they are doing on human guinea pigs, which have never been tested and have never been approved for ethical considerations, either by universities or by hospitals or by government. How is the Minister allowing this to continue?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: With regard to Dr Rath, I would refer the hon member to the website. Go and study yourself what is there, and then come back and ask me the question. I'm not going to speak for Dr Rath. There is a lot of literature on what he does.

[Interjections.] If they shout at me, Chairperson, I'm not going to answer. They must listen to me. If they ask me questions, then they must be prepared to listen to me.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Order, please! Order, members! Order please!

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: They must be prepared to listen to me. Again, I don't know these experiments. I know clinical trials. The experiments . . .

. . . angizazi nkosi yami. [. . . Oh my God I don't know.] I know clinical trials. If you ask your questions about clinical trials, then we can talk — but experiments . . . That is why I asked the previous hon member to define for me what experiments are, because I don't know what experiments you are talking about. There are experiments on cats, on frogs and so on. [Interjections.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Order, please!

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Now, if I may continue. I don't know what is worrying you, hon member, about a person who, in fact — you can't call this experimentation — goes beyond prevention, early detection, tertiary care and even home-based care. She is talking about health promotion, which is about eating healthily, growing your own vegetable gardens, drinking adequate amounts of water, cutting down on animal fats and sugars, including Pronutro amongst other morning cereals, helping to detoxify the liver by ingesting olive oil, lemon juice and water, learning simple tricks such as ingesting garlic to boost immunity to fight colds and a host of different infections, including thrush. [Time expired.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Thank you. There is an opportunity for another supplementary question. [Interjections.] I don't have an order here. What is the first in the alphabet? Kohler-Barnard? Thank you. I call the hon Kohler-Barnard.

Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD: Minister, if I might attempt to put this in terms that you might understand — these do not qualify as clinical trials, as you well know. They have not followed the relevant procedures. They have not gone before any ethics committees. You know this.

These are people in this country, not registered in any way, shape or form, as medical personnel, who are experimenting on South African human beings, not on cats, not on any of the other livestock you mentioned? Now, I would like to know why this is being allowed?

If someone dies, because they had been convinced by some snake-oil salesman to stop taking their very successful anti-retrovirals in order to wrap garlic on some obscure part of their body, what are you going to do about that?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: I shall continue to promote healthy lifestyles. I shall continue to promote healthy eating. [Applause.] I shall continue to promote garlic, olive oil and lemon. For your interest, *The Star* of 6 June said that a good diet was one of the simplest means of helping people living with HIV/Aids, which may help delay its progression. It then gives diets: chicken stew — please add garlic. [Interjections.] It talked about high-protein stir-fries; it talked about garlic, and lemon juice and olive oil.

These are recommended by the WHO and by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. I will make them available to you. [Interjections.] So I shall continue, very gently, unperturbed and very focused, with health promotion, with healthy lifestyles. Thank you. [Applause.]

Steps to address allegations of corruption in municipalities

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

Whether he has taken or intends taking any steps to address the allegations of



RSCMHISSING

fight corruption at municipal level? I thank you.

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: It's a completely new question because it requires me to give an audited response. I am not on the hoof to give such anticipated response. [Laughter.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Thank you, hon Minister. Perhaps you could reply in writing to the question.

Mr M M SWATHE: Minister, as I have already asked some questions, are there any results from the action you have taken so far pertaining to the . . . [Interjections.]

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: A very good question, indeed. There are results but the picture is a mixed one. I hope you understand that. [Laughter.]

Improvement of support to NGOs to ensure quality service delivery to children

*44. Mrs T J TSHIVHASE (ANC) asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (a) How will support to and the financing of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and religious organisations be improved in order to ensure their deliverance of quality services to children and (b) how will the partnership between the Government and NGOs be improved to ensure continuous co-operation and communication? N1133E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (On behalf of the Minister of Social Development): Chair, the policy on financial awards to service providers makes provision for the support of NGOs and faith-based organisations, FBOs. It is within this framework that the department adopted the transformation imperatives to build the infrastructure and institutional capacity of disadvantaged organisations through strengthening and supporting the new and emerging networks.

The adoption of a developmental approach will assist the funded organisations to attain self-reliance in order to ensure efficient resource utilisation without compromising the quality of services rendered.

The answer to the second part of the question is that partnership between government and NGOs will be improved by ensuring continuous co-operation and designing a communication strategy which includes, amongst others, joint planning, assessment of needs and determination of priorities; equitable redistribution of resources to address historic imbalances; implementation of monitoring and evaluation measures; and regular feedback mechanisms. Thank you.

Mrs T J TSHIVHASE: Thank you, hon Deputy Minister, for your response. My follow-up question is: Civil society has played a pivotal role in the advancement of the developmental goals of our nation even during the dark days of apartheid, when the poor and marginalised were denied full access to services rendered by government. What measures is the government contemplating or implementing to strengthen the capacity of NGOs to render developmental welfare social services?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Hon member Tshivhase, the measure that the department intends to implement through its financial policy is to make sure that funding is provided to organisations that have been excluded up to now, because most of the funding actually goes to organisations that are not that close to where the poorest and the most vulnerable people are.

Funding will be provided for training to increase the capacity of community and faith-based organisations so that they will be able to provide better services. Thank you.

Ms H WEBER: Hon Deputy Minister, arising from your reply, the new funding policy for NGOs has already come under fire from the SA Council for Social Service Profes-

sionals, who stated in the portfolio committee that there was little consultation with them and that the one-size-fits-all approach was being used.

They said that the policy failed to provide for the costing services and they said there had been no research done to determine how much services cost in different areas, for example the cost of providing services in urban Gauteng as opposed to the rural Free State will be different. Will the Deputy Minister undertake to ensure that the costing of services will be included in the funding policy? If not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: The costing of services will definitely be included in the funding policy. As we know, policy development is an ongoing activity, it is not static. There is continuous consultation with stakeholders. So, I have no doubt that there will be costing.

I think we have to realise that, because of the improvement in the social security net, most budget allocations within the department have gone towards grants and social services have been historically underfunded. But an additional problem has been that there is quite a large amount of money circulating within nonprofit organisations for services which either comes from the department only or from other financial donors and so on.

The problem has been that social services have remained largely untransformed. So, a big part of the financial policy is to step up on the transformation of services so that these can be accessible to the poorest and the most vulnerable in society. Very clearly, there has to be costing that has to accompany the policy in order for it to be implemented successfully.

Mr M WATERS: Chair and Deputy Minister, social workers attached to NGOs have case loads of anything between 100 and 500 cases per social worker when they should not have more than 40. NGOs are very underfunded,

given that they are doing government's work. The government has an obligation to fund them properly.

Obviously, in developing the policy for NGOs — which the Deputy Minister mentioned — she must have an optimal case load per social worker in mind. Can the Deputy Minister tell us what case load per social worker her funding policy is based on?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon Deputy Minister, I am trying to see whether that directly links to the question. If you are willing to answer it, please go ahead.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: No, there is information on optimal case loads in the department's retention strategy. I would suggest that Mr Waters submit that question for a future session. Thank you.

Municipalities to help remove service delivery blockages through Project Consolidate

***49. Mr M DIKO (UDM)** asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(a) Which municipalities have been identified by his department as in need of help to remove service delivery blockages through Project Consolidate, launched by his department, (b) which test method is used for such identification, (c)(i) how many and (ii) which municipalities have been visited by the professionals and specialists as part of Project Consolidate and (d) when will their interim report be submitted?

N1211E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Madam Chairperson, in November last year we launched Project Consolidate, in terms of which we have identified a total of 136 municipalities in need of hands-on assistance directed at increasing the pace at which service delivery and/or infrastructure backlogs are redressed.

We have mobilised specialist service delivery facilitators and deployed them to 29 of

the Project Consolidate municipalities with effect from 1 April this year.

On 13 May the service delivery facilitators submitted the situation analysis related to the municipalities to which they were assigned. The reports are currently being synthesised, and action plans are being finalised in order to ensure practical solutions to the problems as identified. Thank you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon Gumede.

Mr B M SOLO: Solo.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): I presume you're sitting at hon Gumede's spot?

Mr B M SOLO: Probably.

Thank you, Comrade Minister, for an explicit answer. We are beginning to see a change in some of these municipalities, and from what we get from the people, these municipalities are beginning to stabilise.

In view of that, can you assure this House that there shall be no need for provincial intervention as envisaged by section 139 of the Constitution, and what other mechanisms are there to ensure that these municipalities will improve their performance?

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Thank you, hon Gumede-Solo. [Laughter.] Indeed, the immediate aim of this intervention is to ensure that in the short term we are able to remove the impediments that stand in the way of the implementation of service delivery programmes. That is the immediate aim.

However, at the same time we want to make sure that these short-term aims of the intervention take place within a medium to long-term framework that seeks to ensure that some measure of skills transfer takes place so that we can then develop resident capacity within these municipalities to ensure that service delivery works, good gov-

ernance works as well, as developmental work takes place on a sustainable basis.

That will then make it, so to speak, unnecessary in future for interventions to be made in terms of section 139 of the Constitution of the Republic. Thank you.

Rev K R J MESHOE: Chairperson, I thank the hon Minister for his reply. Among the 136 municipalities that your department identified as in need of help, Minister, are there municipalities that either have executive mayors or city managers that earn more than Cabinet Ministers? If yes, how can government justify people earning such salaries and yet are unable to deliver basic services?

When questions were asked about what was perceived to be exorbitant salaries, the justification was: "We need to get the best on the market so that service can be made possible."

So I want to know whether among the municipalities experiencing problems there are managers and executive mayors who earn high salaries whereas they cannot deliver. If so, what are you doing about that? Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Well, I must say that I do not have with me here a schedule of salaries and payrolls of municipalities. However, I think we should discuss this issue without sound bites, because I think what you are looking for is a headline that says that in these municipalities so many managers earn more than the Ministers do.

The point here is that there are many municipalities that, for historical and other reasons, do not have the necessary capacity to ensure that the obligations that our Constitution and our legislation impose on municipalities are discharged. That is a simple fact.

Now, if we want to solve this problem, we need to make sure that we attract people with

the necessary skills. The reason we are sending people to some of these municipalities today is because some of them have not been able to attract, to start with, people with necessary skills to go and work there full-time.

I think that is the issue we should be discussing, so that once we have identified that as a need, we then say how much will we need to offer people in order to ensure that people with skills are indeed attracted to these municipalities.

These municipalities deserve to be served by competent people, just like any other municipality. I think that is the main issue, not the sound bite stuff.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Could you indicate, DA, who is asking the question.

Mr W P DOMAN: Madam Chair, I rise on a point of order. Apparently we have problems right at the back with the buttons, so the hon Swathe indicated that he wants to ask a question, and I will ask one after him.

Mr M M SWATHE: Chairperson, there is a handful of good municipalities and dozens of badly run municipalities in our country. What criteria did you use to select those municipalities that need help out of all the bad municipalities? Why did the team spend more time in all the municipalities controlled by the ANC, in order to make a difference there? Thank you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon Minister, it is up to you to answer.

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Chairperson, I don't know which part of his question is serious. As you know, I am here to answer serious questions. And since you have given me the option not to answer, I'm not going to answer that question.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): I think that we must just remember that there must be one question with two parts, and

they must relate to the question on the Question Paper. Thank you.

We have an opportunity for one more supplementary question because the hon Diko was not here.

Mr W P DOMAN: Madam Chair, can I ask the hon Minister a very simple question? Will you, hon Minister, congratulate the DA on the fact that out of the 136 municipalities in question none of them are controlled by the DA, and that more or less all 136 municipalities are controlled by the ANC?

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: If you have run out of praise singers in your own party, please don't look my way. [Laughter.] [Applause.]

Number of refugees in SA

*43. Mrs P DE LILLE (ID) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many refugees (i) are currently in South Africa and (ii) have applied for refugee status since 1994, (b) how many applications for refugee status have been (i) approved and (ii) are still to be approved and (c) which conventions and/or agreements regarding refugees have been ratified by South Africa;
- (2) whether South Africa complies with these ratified conventions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1096E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Chairperson, a total number of 186 345 asylum seekers have approached the department since 1994. A total number of 28 500 applications for refugee status have been approved. A backlog of approximately 95 000 applications currently exists at the five refugee reception offices.

In partnership with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, the

department started a backlog reduction project aimed at processing all the outstanding cases.

South Africa is a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees and to the 1969 Organisation for African Unity Convention.

Regarding the second question, the answer is, yes. The current refugee regime complies with the abovementioned two conventions. In line with these international obligations, the UNHCR has also been invited to have a permanent representative in South Africa, and they are important partners in ensuring that we live up to the requirements of these conventions. Thank you.

Mrs P DE LILLE: Chairperson, I thank the hon Deputy Minister for the reply. The reason I asked the question is that I've been approached by a number of refugees, and just recently by one from Ethiopia who has been waiting for about nine years since he made an application for refugee status.

However, I also understand that you are doing something about the problem because this coming week, I think on 20 June, we are going to have Refugee Day. Is it possible for you to have a publicity campaign to inform the refugees in South Africa of what you are doing about the backlog so that they can also understand where the delays are? Some of them are very unhappy and they are developing a wrong perception about South Africa. Thank you.

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon Deputy Minister, it does not relate to the question, but perhaps you would like to take the opportunity to say something about it.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Yes, indeed, Chairperson. Thank you, hon De Lille, for that question.

We surely would be doing that as part of the different programmes that we are doing to deal with this backlog. The most urgent thing that we are dealing with at the moment

is to build the capacity of the refugees unit in the department to be able to address the backlogs that currently exist and to deal with current and future applications so that we have no such backlog.

We are planning programmes to communicate with asylum seekers, refugees and all immigrants in the country so that they understand the programmes we have.

In terms of these programmes, within the next 12 months, which started in May this year, we should have been able to address the backlog. We have engaged more than 70 interns to deal with the backlog, and we hope that that would assist us even in future as we deal with current and future applications. Thank you.

Mrs S V KALYAN: Chairperson, I find the new statistics provided by the hon Deputy Minister quite alarming, because in reply to a question that I put to the Minister in November last year regarding the backlog with regard to refugees and asylum seekers, she said that the backlog sat between 80 000 and 85 000. Your new figures of 95 000 are indeed alarming.

At the Cape Town refugee reception centre, which we visited as a portfolio committee three weeks ago, we found that only 36 new applications are being processed on a daily basis. At the Port Elizabeth refugee reception centre only 20 new applications are processed on a daily basis.

Now, Deputy Minister, is there a standardised procedure for determining asylum seekers and refugees, and is it being implemented? If it is, then can you explain the reason that the human rights of refugees are being violated on a daily basis? And it is all very well to say that we ratified the convention. Are you satisfied that we are doing enough?

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms C-S Botha): Hon member, we can have only one supplementary question at a time.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Chairperson, I wish that the hon Kalyan were as militant at the portfolio committee meetings as she usually is in front of cameras. But it is okay.

I assumed that Mrs Kalyan understood the issues I mentioned when I responded to the question about the lack of capacity that we have had to deal with and the challenges that we are facing to develop that capacity.

Mrs Kalyan, when you say that last year the Minister said that the statistics stood at the figure you mentioned, and this is June the following year, you should understand that there have been new applications and we have continued to face the problem of lack of capacity. Therefore the statistics I'm giving you are not based on what the Minister said last year, but on the situation as it stands this year.

Mr S N SWART: Chairperson, hon Minister, the ACDP is similarly concerned about the backlog of applications, and we are pleased to hear that you are taking steps to address it. I too have been approached on occasions to assist refugees. But could you, hon Minister, give us an indication as to whether the number of applications are increasing on a year-to-year basis and as to whether this then would lead to a further increase in the backlog of applications. I thank you.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Chairperson, this would require that we do new investigations to compare the statistics on a year-to-year basis. But that notwithstanding, our concern is not that, but to ensure that we deal with applications as efficiently as possible as we go forward. That is what we are concentrating on. We also check whether the applications are increasing or declining on a year-to-year basis.

But, as I'm saying, our most important concern is not that. Our important concern is to ensure that we deal with the applications as they come.

Mr H P CHAUKE: Chairperson, I think members of the committee are aware that this problem of asylum seekers and refugees has been there for quite some time. Secondly, we appreciate the work that is being done currently to try and deal with the backlog.

As the portfolio committee we have started a programme to engage with refugees, which I will ask the Deputy Minister to support.

On Monday, as the chairperson, I met with the committee of refugees in the Western Cape. We will be rolling out that programme nationally, where we address issues of human rights and the very problem of the backlog within the Department of Home Affairs.

Will the Deputy Minister support that initiative by the portfolio committee, given the fact that all the members who have raised this question are members of the portfolio committee?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Chairperson, I am sure that the Ministry would support the participation of the portfolio committee. But, again, we are not worried about that. We are building the capacity in the department to deal with applications as efficiently and fast as possible. We appreciate all the other things. People should continue to support us.

Boeke aan pligleweringbiblioteke oorhandig verkoop/verloor/vernietig

*40. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Kuns en Kultuur:

(1) Of enige boeke, tydskrifte en nuusblaaie wat ingevolge die Wet op Pliglewering, Wet 54 van 1997, aan pligleweringbiblioteke oorhandig is sedert 2000 deur dié biblioteke (a) vernietig, (b) verkoop en/of (c) verloor is; so ja, (i) hoeveel in elke vermelde geval en (ii) wat die redes in elke geval was;

(2) of enige outeur wat die boeke

ingevolge dié Wet aan die plig-leweringsbiblioteke oorhandig het, vergoeding ontvang het vir die (a) vernietiging, (b) verkoop en/of (c) verlies daarvan; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is?

N838A

(English translation follows):

[Books submitted to legal deposit libraries destroyed/sold/lost]

*40. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

- (1) Whether any books, magazines and newsletters submitted to legal deposit libraries in accordance with the Legal Deposit Act, Act 54 of 1997, had been (a) destroyed, (b) sold, and/or (c) lost since 2000 by these libraries; if so, (i) how many in each reported case and (ii) what were the reasons in each case;
- (2) whether any author who, in accordance with this Act, have submitted the books to the legal deposit libraries, received any compensation for their (a) destruction, (b) sale and/or (c) loss; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?

N838E]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Thank you, Chairperson. Five places of legal deposit were consulted: the Bloemfontein library; here at Parliament; the Municipal Library Pietermaritzburg; the campuses of the National Library at Cape Town and Pretoria; and the National Film, Video and Sound Archives in Pretoria.

All these places of legal deposit unani-mously replied that they have not previously, or since 2000, and do not presently, destroy or sell material that has been submitted to them, in accordance with the Legal Deposit Act of 1997.

It needs to be noted, however, that the Act

does empower the head to make recommen-dations to the legal deposit committee to dispose of, omit from catalogues or invento-ries, omit from national bibliographies and impose restrictions on access to certain categories of documents supplied in terms of that particular law.

On (1)(c), all the places of legal deposit replied that material has been lost; and (1)(c)(i), the exact number of those lost is not available. The Library of Parliament replied that one item had been lost, which was later replaced from its book budget. The National Library of SA reports that it has lost 16 known titles in the past financial year, of which two have been replaced and two have been paid for, and efforts are being made to recover the costs for the titles that have been lost from the responsible users.

The National Library of SA Pretoria campus says that some copies of the magazine *Huisgenoot* have been damaged by water leakage from repair work on the roof. The cost of repair and binding work has been determined and a claim lodged against insurance.

A new building is being erected for the Pretoria campus of the National Library, which will provide for purpose-built storage places, to store material under appropriate conditions.

On (1)(c)(ii), material lost through theft by users, through usage, by being misplaced as a result of human error, or in the case of the National Library of SA, lost in the post when sent or returned from the interlibrary lending system: Most places of legal deposit have measures in place to replace the lost copies, mostly by using gifts or donated material to replace lost books.

It needs to be noted again that the aims of the Legal Deposit Act is to provide for access to published documents, and one of the func-tions of the National Library of SA is to promote access to published documents nationally and internationally. Therefore,

material received through legal deposit is available for use in places of legal deposit.

On (2)(a), places of legal deposit replied that they did not, and do not destroy material. On (2)(b), places of legal deposit require that they do not, and did not sell material. On (2)(c), they did not, and do not compensate authors for material lost through theft and no requests have been made by authors for replacement copies. Thank you.

Dr C P MULDER: Ek wil graag die agb Minister bedank vir sy antwoord. Dit is verblydend om te hoor dat hy sê dat daar geen beleid of standpunt van die departement of van hierdie instellings is om met 'n beleid voort te gaan in terme waarvan boeke, tydskrifte of nuusblaaie wat daar geberg moet word, vernietig word nie. So, ek verwelkom dit en ek sê dankie daarvoor.

Wat ek wel vir die agb Minister wil vra, is: sekere inligting het na ons toe gekom in terme van ander dokumente wat ook by van die biblioteke gehou word, byvoorbeeld by die argief hier in Kaapstad en by die Staatsbiblioteek in Pretoria, wat van onskatbare waarde is. Genealogiese boeke, historiese tydskrifte en van die historiese manuskripte word nie geberg en verpak op 'n manier wat aanvaarbaar is nie, én van dié dokumente gaan verlore in die proses en word beskadig. Kan hy vir ons aanduiding gee of sy departement kan help of stappe doen om juis dít te voorkom? Dankie.

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows):

[Dr C P MULDER: I would like to thank the hon Minister for his answer. It is heartening to hear that he says that there is no policy or point of view from the department or of these institutions to continue with a policy in terms of which books, magazines or newspapers that should be stored there, will be destroyed. I therefore welcome it and I say thank you for it.

What I do want to ask the hon Minister is this: we have received certain information concerning other documents that are also kept at some of the libraries, for example at the archive here in Cape Town and at the State Library in Pretoria, that are of inestimable value. Genealogical books, historical magazines and some of the historical manuscripts are not stored and packed in an acceptable manner, *and* some of the documents are being lost in the process and are damaged. Could he give an indication of whether his department can help or whether they can take steps to prevent this? Thank you.]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Naturally, it does sometimes happen that documents that are stored in the National Archives, owing to constraints of space and other problems that we face, might not be stored in the best possible situations, which is why we are building this new campus in Pretoria, because we are pressed for space in the premises that we presently occupy. But, as my answer indicates, materials have been lost in the circumstances as described through theft, in the post, etc. No one, but no one, in the National Archives would play fast and loose with historical and other important documents that are stored there. Thank you.

Mev D VAN DER WALT: Dankie, Adjunkvoorsitter. Ek wil graag vir die Minister vra: die definisie van dokument in dié wet blyk die elektroniese medium in te sluit, en ek wil graag weet watter meganismes in plek is om te verseker dat Internetpublikasies wel in terme van die Wet op Pliglewering gehou word, én ek wil graag weet hoe afdwingbaar dit is? Of, hoe word dit afgedwing?

[Mrs D VAN DER WALT: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson. I would like to ask the Minister: the definition of a document in this Act apparently includes the electronic medium, and I would like to know what mechanisms are in place to insure that Internet publications are kept in terms of the

Legal Deposit Act, *and* I want to know how enforceable it is. Or how it will be enforced?]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Attached to our National Archives is our National Film, Video and Sound Archives, which deals in the main with electronic information. Electronic information is stored in the main in that particular archive. I don't have details of how material is downloaded, but if the hon member submits another question to that effect, we could give an answer. Thank you.

Mr C L GOLOLO: Thank you, Chairperson. Thank you, hon Minister, for clarifying this matter. However, is it true that on 24 September 2004 the SA National Archives returned all the material and archives to 13 respective Southern African countries, such as Namibia? Are there any other security and safety measures in place to ensure that there are no losses of archive material?

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: What was involved on 24 September last year was not the giving away of material. The previous racist regime had reduced Namibia to a colony, illegally, and as such many holdings relevant to the Namibian national experience was stored in our National Archives.

As a democratic government we thought that those material properly belonged in the Namibian archives and not in the SA National Archives. We therefore returned the original material to the Namibians as a gesture of friendship and as a gesture of repudiation of that previous colonial regime in Namibia.

However, we have retained copies of this material with the SA National Archives. So, we weren't giving away or selling, we were restoring to the Namibian people what was rightfully theirs. Thank you.

Mev D VAN DER WALT: Dankie Voorsitter. Ek sal graag wil weet of die Minister vir my kan sê, sedert die ministerie op sy eie is van

verlede jaar af, of hy volgens dié wet 'n nuwe komitee reeds saamgestel het, indien nie, hoe lank is die huidige komitee wat saamgestel is se termyn dan vir dié wet?

(English translation follows):

[Mrs D VAN DER WALT: Thank you, Chairperson. Considering the fact that the ministry has been on its own since last year, I would like to know if the Minister has already constituted a new committee according to this Act and if not, how long the term is in terms of this law for the current committee that has been constituted?]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Again, that's sort of a new question, although it is relevant to this one. I don't have exact details, but if the hon member submits the question we will provide her with information. Thank you.

Idami elizakwakhiwa emaphandleni aseNgcobo, eMpuma Koloni.

*47. Umnu Z KATI (ANC) ubuza uMphathiswa weMicimbi yaManzi naMahlathi:

Ukuba akunakwakhiwa dami na phaya kwiilali zaseNgcobo eMpuma Koloni okanye kwenziwe cebo limbi lokufumanisa abantu nezilwanyana amanzi okusela alingeneyo acocekileyo nawezindlu zangasese, nokwenzela ukunqanda izifo ezibangwa kukunqaba kwamanzi nokungacoceki kwalawo akhoyo; ukuba akunjalo, kungokuba kutheni; ukuba kunjalo, zinkcukacha zini ezimayela noko esingazifumanayo? N1207X

(English translation follows):

[Dam to be erected in rural areas of Ngcobo, Eastern Cape

*47. Mr Z KATI (ANC) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether a dam could not be erected or an alternative plan could not be devised for the people in the rural areas of Ngcobo in the Eastern Cape, who are faced with a scarcity of water, to access potable water

and water for sanitation more easily as the little they manage to get from rivers and streams is unclean and has to be shared among themselves and their livestock, a result of which has increased diseases in the area; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1207E]

UMPHATHISWA WEMICIMBI YAMANZI NAMAHLATHI: Mandibulele Sihlalo, ndibulele nakwilungu elindiphe lo mbuzo.

Xa ndiwuphendula lo mbuzo, lungu elibekekileyo, ndingathi umcimbi wase-Ngcobo siyawazi, kwaye kutsha nje sikhe sawuqwalasela ngenjongo yokusombulula le ngxaki ichazwe leli lungu apha, yokunqaba kwamanzi.

Nangona ke umcimbi wokusa amanzi ebantwini siwunikele koomasipala, siphawula ukuba abanye babo base ethe-ethe noko, kufuneka khe sibancedise. Senza njalo ke ngokusebenzisana neSebe lika-Mphathiswa uMufamadi, looRhulumente baMaphondo nabezeKhaya, phantsi kwala nkozo ekuthiwa ngu-Project Consolidate. Sisebenzisana nabo ke.

Senze uphando ngale meko yaseNgcobo, kwiilali ezimalunga ne-104 kulo mmandla uchaphazelekayo, sizama ukukhangela eyona ngxaki yale ndawo. Sakhupha iziphumo zalo ngoMatshi ku-2005. Sifumanise ukuba abantu abangama-67 ekhulwini kumakhaya akule ngingqi abaxhamli kwiinkonzo zogutyulo lwelindle ezikumgangatho we-RDP.

Kukho iinkonzo ezikhoyo kummandla waseNgcobo ezibonelela abantu ngamanzi afunxwa emhlabeni kwiilali ezingama-70. Kwaye sele kukho namaphulo alindele ukuqala nekulindeleke ukuba abonelele ezinye iilali ezingama-70.

Siyayiqwalasela ke nemeko yokuphazamiseka kweenkonzo zamanzi, hayi eNgcobo kuphela kodwa emaphandleni amaninzi, ngenxa yokungasebenzi ngokufanelekileyo kwezikimu. Senza uphando sileli sebe ukwenzela ukuba zonke ezi zikimu

sizisekayo zisebenze kakuhle, zinike abantu iinkonzo ezifanelekileyo.

Ndiyavumelana neli lungu libekekileyo malunga nokusasazeka kwezifo ngenxa yamanzi angekho mgangathweni. Ndiyacinga ukuba noMphathiswa wezeMpilo uyavumelana nam kuloo nto, kuba kaloku abantu baba nezis, icesina njalo njalo. Kungoko ke kunyanzelekile ukuba sizikhawulezise ezi nkonzo ukuzizisa ebantwini bethu.

Phofu ke sizama ukuphucula imeko eyashiywa ngurhulumente wocalucalulo ngaphambili. Sime mantsantsa ke sizama ukuba ezi nkonzo zifanelekileyo, ngakumbi ezogutyulo lwelindle, zikhawuleze ukuya ebantwini kuba kaloku ngokungabikho kwazo kungcola amanzi, angenwe ziintsholongwane.

Ngokubhekisele kumcimbi wamadama, sithe xa siqwalasela le meko sabona ukuba ... [Ixesha liphelile.] IsiXhosa side, tata, yiloo nto ingathi ndiyacotha nje.

(English translation follows):

[The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: Thank you, Chairperson. I would also like to thank the hon member for having asked that question.

In response to it, hon member, I would like to say that we are aware of the situation at Ngcobo and recently we discussed it in an attempt to find resolutions to the problem that the hon member mentioned, which is water scarcity.

We realise that, although municipalities have been given the task of providing water, some of them lack the capacity to deliver as expected and we need to assist them to enhance the skills required to do that. That we are doing in collaboration with Minister Mufamadi's Department for Provincial and Local Government closely aligned to Project Consolidate. We are working with them in that regard.

Research was conducted in 104 villages that fall under Ngcobo to find out what problems the communities experience. The research findings were published in March 2005. It was found that 67% of households in this area are not serviced with sanitation and sewerage systems and that is below the RDP level of service.

At Ngcobo 70 villages are serviced with water from boreholes. There are water projects that are due to start very soon to provide water to 70 more villages.

We are also looking into the matter of interruptions in the process of water provision not only at Ngcobo but also in most rural areas because water schemes do not run as effectively as envisaged. The department is conducting research into the matter in order for all the schemes that we seek to establish to work effectively and efficiently and to service people as is desired.

I concur with the hon member when he says that with unclean water comes a spread of diseases. I think that the hon Minister of Health would agree with me in that regard because people become sick with cholera, dysentery and a host of other related problems. It is important, therefore, that we accelerate the process of providing these basic services to our people.

We are trying to better the situation that was deliberately left unattended by the apartheid government. There is much concentration on the provision of these very vital services to people, especially sanitation because lack thereof causes water pollution, which then threatens the health of the people.

After interrogating the matter about dams, we came to the decision that... [Time expired.] One takes a longer time to explain things in isiXhosa, Sir, which is why it seems that I am slow.]

Mnu Z J KATI: Mgcinisihlalo nentlanganiso, manditsho kuMphathiswa weMicimbi yaManzi naMahlathi ukuba ndiyabulela kakhulu ngale mpendulo

andinike yona. Ndiyonela yiyo, kodwa into endifuna ukuyicela kuwe, Mphathiswa, lixesha, ukuba ngaba xa ucinga ingenzeka nini into yokuba kukhawulezelwe abaya bantu bafayo phaya emakhaya sisifo sotyatyazo. Ndifuna nje, Mphathiswa, ukuba ukhe ulibeke ngokwakho ixesha. Ndiya-yibulela kakhulu intetho yakho. Enkosi.

(English translation follows):

[Mr Z J KATI: Chairperson and the meeting, I thank the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry for the answer she gave me. I am pleased but I want you to provide us with a timeframe of when you expect to deliver to those people who are suffering from diarrhea. I want you Minister to specify the time. I thank you for the speech. Thank you.]

UMPHATHISWA WEMICIMBI YAMANZI NAMAHLATHI: Mandibulele, tata, ngalo mbuzo uwubuzileyo. Into endiyoyikayo ke yeyokuba ndingasengxakini yokubanjwa kuba dingathethanga nyaniso kule Palamente xa ndinika ixesha eliqingqiweyo, kuba kaloku sisenzile isicelo semali, kodwa sisenze kwiSebe lika-Mphathiswa uMufamadi, kule nto kuthiwa yi-CNIF.

Ikhona yona imali, nto nje asizi kuyazi into yokuba baza kuthatha ixesha elingakanani na ukuphumeza esi sicelo sethu. Ndingatsho, mhlawumbi, ukuba ngaphantsi nje kwenyanga ezintathu ndingabuya ndize kunika ingxelo, ukuba ilungu kunye neNdlu le ifuna njalo.

Ndibuye ke ndithi ke, Sihlalo, noko kukho ucalucalulo ngokweelwimi ukuba loo wotshi yakho iza kuhamba ngesilungu isilibale isiXhosa sam. Enkosi. [Kwahlekwa.]

USIHLALO WENDLU: Siyaxolisa, Mphathiswa.

(English translation follows):

[MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: Let me thank you, Sir, for your question. I am afraid of giving you a

timeframe here in Parliament, as that would put me in a compromised position of not telling the truth. We have applied for funding to Mr Mufumadi's department from what is called CNIF.

There are funds available, but we cannot estimate the time of processing the application. I can say, that in approximately less than three months I will be able to give you and this House a report if you so wish.

I thank you, Chairperson, although there is language discrimination if your watch follows English and forgets about my language, isiXhosa. [Laughter.]

HOUSE CHAIRPERSON: We apologise, Minister.]

Mr D K MALULEKE: Hon Minister, the Ncorha Irrigation Scheme not very far from that area, has enough capacity to irrigate about 5 000 hectares. Has your department given thought towards tapping into the irrigation lines, and fill up the reservoirs at night, purify that water so that those communities can at least have the benefit of water?

UMPHATHISWA WEMICIMBI YAMANZI NAMAHLATHI: Olu qwalaselo bendithetha ngalo lujonge yonke loo nto. Luth e gabalala. Asikhange silutsolise ukuze lujonge indawo enye. Sijonge ngokubanzi ukuba le ngxaki yamanzi yaseNcorha kunye neNgcobo le ngokubanzi singayisombulula njani na.

Nelo cebo ke lithetha nangobusuku siza kulijonga. Kodwa ke uphando olu lona ibilolubanzi. Ndiyabulela.

(English translation follows):

[MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: The focus I referred to encompasses everything. It is extensive. It is all embracing and is not focused on a single spot. We are looking broadly on how to get a solution to the problem of water supply at Ncorha and Ngcobo in a broader sense.

We will look at the night plan as well. But the research was extensive. Thank you.]

Mr L M GREEN: My question relates to the interim measures. What do you have as interim measures, which are available to ensure that the citizens of the mentioned Eastern Cape village have sufficient potable water? I know that in certain municipalities they have tanks that they bring to the people regularly. Do you also assist in that regard, and how would you assist those people?

UMPHATHISWA WEMICIMBI YAMANZI NAMAHLATHI: Isebe lam lisebenzisana noomasipala. Kuthi ke xa oomasipala benengxaki efuna ukuba sikhawuleze ukungenelela sincede, bahlabe ikhwelo kwisebe lam ukuze thina ke singenelele.

Okwangoku ke i-ofisi yam eBhisho iyawazi lo mcimbi, iyawuqwalasela kwaye iyawukhangela ukwenzela ukuba xa kukho iimeko ezinjalo sikhawuleze.

Kodwa ke kufuneka sazi ukuba asisebenzi sodwa sileli sebe. Sisebenza namanye, elezeMpilo, elooRhulumente baMaphondo nabezeKhaya, njalo njalo, ukwenzela ukuba indlela esinceda ngayo ibe yindlela edibeneyo, ingabi lisebe elinye elizimeleyo eliya kusombulula ingxaki. Sisebenza ngolo hlobo ke thina kulo rhulumente wabantu. Enkosi.

(English translation follows):

[MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: My department works hand in hand with the municipalities. When municipalities encounter problems they ask us for urgent assistance and we would intervene.

At the moment my office in Bisho is aware of this issue and is looking at how to address the immediate concern.

But it must be understood that this department does not work alone. We work with other departments such as Health, Local Government, and so on. We use an inte-

grated plan to solve issues and not an individualistic approach. That is how we function in the people's government. Thank you.]

Progress *re* comparing grant beneficiary list with other records

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

Whether any progress has been made with regards to comparing the grant beneficiary list to the (a) employment records of all municipalities and (b) elected public representatives; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will it be done; if so, how many people in each category were found to be receiving grants? N1232E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Yes, progress has been made with regards to comparing the Grant Beneficiary List to the employments records of municipalities. The answer to Question A is that the Department of Provincial and Social Development in the Eastern Cape received the employment records from all municipalities in the province, and they compare the data with the Grant Beneficiary List. As a result, 11 municipal workers have been arrested for receiving grants illegally and investigations are continuing.

The department in collaboration with the Special Investigations Unit requested the employments records from all municipalities in the country, and the information would be available very soon. The data interrogation will be completed in three months' time.

The answer to Question B is that, the department received the Persal Data Information excluding information about the elected public representatives. A request for that information has been made. The answer to Question 2, which was, "When will it be done?" is that, this information will be made available very soon. Thank you.

Mr M WATERS: Thank you, Chair and hon Deputy Minister, the DA welcomes the

affected 11 municipal workers who were fortunately receiving grants have been arrested; I congratulate the Deputy Minister on that. However, this is just the start of the process and we are looking for more arrests. Social grants are meant systems that are vulnerable to our society. People with jobs are not meant to receive such grants and the fact that over 40 000 public servants are fortunately receiving grants is a matter of great concern.

The department estimate that at least R120 million per months are from this false claims. This money could have given extra R17 per month to every child who receives the Child Support Grant and R57 per months to every old pensioner. I hope that the fate of the Deputy President yesterday serve as a warning symbol to all the elected public representatives and public servants who have been stealing from the poor by getting grants illegally or abusing the travel vouchers. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon member, your time has expired. You took too long to get into your question. You took the whole minute making your statement and I cut you off well after the minute. It is a pity that you didn't put your question first.

Mrs X C MAKASI: Sihlalo, Sekela-Mphathiswa, siyabulela siyile Palamente ngenxaxheba enithe nayithatha ukuzama ukuncothula ubuqhophololo kunye neengcambu zabo ningurhulumente. Kwaye ndifuna ukuba i-DA iyazi into yokokuba asingoomasipala namagosa karhulumente amele uluntu odwa enza obu buqhophololo, kodwa bukhona nakubantu nje jikelele. Umntu uthi elapha eNtshona Koloni, afumane isibonelelo sikarhulumente, aphinde aye eMpuma Koloni afumane esinye.

Umbuzo wam ke ngoku, Sekela-Mphathiswa uthi: Ngaba zeziphi iinkqubo enithe nazimisela, ukususela kwiSebe leMicimbi yezeKhaya ukuya kutsho kuwo onke amaphondo, ukwenzela ukuba xa

umntu esenza isicelo sesibonelelo, ivele into yokuba sele esifumana eso sibonelelo kanti ophangelayo kuvele ukuba uyaphangela ngoko naye makangasifumani? Ngaloo ndlela bungaphela obu buqhophololo buqhubekayo. Ngaba ngawaphi amanyathelo eniwathathileyo ukwenza loo nto, Mphathiswa? Enkosi.

(Translation of IsiXhosa paragraphs follows):

[Mrs X C MAKASI: Chairperson, Deputy Minister, we the Parliament are grateful for the role you played, as government, in your efforts to eradicate corruption and its root cause. And I want the DA to know that it is not the municipal and government officials who represent the public who only commit corruption, but the general public as well. A person receives a government grant in the Western Cape, and goes to the Eastern Cape and receives another one.

My question Deputy Minister is: Which programmes did you introduce from the Department of Home Affairs to all provinces, so that when a person applies for a grant, the information will show that she/he is already getting the grant or that she/he is employed, thus she/he too must not get the grant? In that way this ongoing corruption can be eradicated. Which steps have you taken to do that, Minister? Thank you.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you, hon member, we expect that with the Social Security Agency being separated from the department, the system would be much more efficient because it won't be a separate system within provinces. We are currently working with deferent departments so that we will have one unified system that would automatically kicked out anybody who is not suppose to be receiving a grant. Thank you.

Mr M WATERS: I will be brief in asking my question. Would the Deputy Minister give public the assurance that all the fraud dealt with will be brought to book, like those who

are illegally receiving grants from the public servants, municipal workers or public representatives? Thank you.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: I am sure that this is not for the first time that the department, through the Minister, gave Parliament the assurance of the fact that, like I have already answered, the Special Investigations Unit has been employed to do the investigations.

Naturally, everybody will be brought to book, provided the fact that the department is able to get the necessary information to bring them to book. Thank you.

Anti-corruption Summit examining successes/failures of anti-corruption interventions

*77. Ms H C MGABADELI (ANC) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

Whether the recent Anti-corruption Summit examined the successes and/or failures of the anti-corruption interventions introduced in the public sector as a whole; if not, (a) what issues were discussed at the summit and (b) how do they add value to the fight against crime and corruption; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1240E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: Thank you very much, Chairperson. I would like to confirm to Parliament that the recent anticorruption summit that took place in March this year, indeed examined South Africa's anti-corruption achievements. We looked at our challenges and the theme of the conference was fighting corruption together, past achievements and future challenges.

This summit presented all sectors the opportunity to look at sector-specific successes, which in turn translates into national successes, as well as constructively discussing our remaining challenges to reach a common understanding of our countries future anti-corruption work.

At the opening of the summit itself our President reflected some of the great strides that we have made as a country, which include our national legislation, our international agreements to which we acceded and the mechanisms and processes we've put in place to fight corruption.

With respect to legislation, we must mention the Protected Disclosures Act, the Promotion of Access to Information Act, the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, the Financial Intelligence Act and the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, and the Public and Municipal Finance Management Acts.

We also, and I'd like to restate this here today, have put in place various national institutions to complement the effort of the police service to combat the corruption. These institutions have reached a certain level of maturity and individually and collectively they provide us with a strong anticorruption capacity.

The President also reminded us that we are referring to the National Prosecuting Authority and its directorate of special operations, the Scorpions; the Auditor-General; the Public Protector, the SA Revenue Service and the special investigating unit and the financial intelligence centre created in terms of the Financial Intelligence Centre Act to deal with crimes such as money-laundering.

There is a whole array of other issues that relates to the implementation of the Public Service anticorruption strategy, reformed management practices and so on. I think what one should also further state, as we reflect on some of the challenges that we've confronted, the President also raised in the summit that we need to consider whether the anticorruption model that we adopted for South Africa in 1999, namely one of sectoral collaboration, whether this model is working as it should and if not.

And I'd want to say that to a large degree, as we engage in the summit itself, we resolved as a summit that we'd want to take forward this model of engaging all sectors because very clearly arising from the questions asked here today. I think we would confirm that corruption is not only in the realm of the public sector, but permeates society as a whole and that's why it's very necessary that we intervene in the business sector in order to ensure appropriate interventions there, and, in society as a whole, enter the active involvement of civil society.

Out of this summit there was an adoption of 27 resolutions and the various parties need to go back and will reconvene next week on the 24th on how we intend taking forward the implementation of those resolutions as appropriate for the identified sectors. Thank you.

Mrs L MALONEY: Thank you, Minister, for the answer that you have provided for this House. I just want to make sure that the DA must know that corruption did not start in 1994, it started way back. But nevertheless, I want to check from the Minister, from the resolutions that the government has taken, whether a monitoring tool have been set up and how will that be reported back to Parliament in order to make sure that we update in all the activities so that we curb corruption in all its forms. Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: Thanks, Chairperson, thanks, hon Maloney, indeed the summit has resolved and accepted its accountability to Parliament in terms of reporting. We have previously, as the national anticorruption forum reported to the portfolio committee where each sector presented a report.

Out of the meeting of the 24th I trust that we will indeed work on a process on ensuring that we will come to Parliament with the identified programmes from the respective sectors, as well as the presentation of the resolution to Parliament.

In the instance of the last summit there was participation from chairpersons of all portfolio committees and I think it gave them an opportunity to do a review on the nature of work that's been done in all sectors of society, because civil society has identified as you correctly pointed out, hon Maloney, that corruption has not started in 1994 and they took it on themselves to do an audit of corruption and entrenched corruption that has been there in South African society prior to 1994. I thank you.

Adv Z L MADASA: Thank you, hon Minister. Arising from your answer to the fact that the issue of corruption involves all sectors and you alluded as well to the involvement of the private sector. My concern on that issue is that in fact there is a lot of evidence of the involvement of private sector in corruption to a very large extent.

Although this is not directly under your jurisdiction to deal with those matters, I believe that government should do its part in at least rebuking or commenting or making public statements of its disapproval of such conduct, for example the issue of the Democratic Republic of Congo, where a company admitted to having paid rebels; where the government is expending taxes to try and resolve the conflict there and yet you have companies from the same country that are undoing that work. So I want your comment there. Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: Thanks, Chairperson, and to the hon Madasa, I actually took time to reflect on the legislative frameworks that we have in place to deal with and combat corruption. If you'd look at two areas, one: the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act — I presume you served on the justice committee — if you looked at the detail of that Act, we as a country have taken a very bold step, where we have actually said that we are not only going to act in the public sector, but act in the private sector as well. And hence the Act

commits us to both ensure the exposition of corruption by those being conscious of such Act, informing on them, but also to pursue it in the private sector.

If you look at matters of the role of the Financial Intelligence Act and in particular the financial intelligence centre, we do indeed intend pursuing every one. The purpose of the forum itself in bringing the sectors together is also to ensure peer oversight, because it is one thing speaking out as government, it's another one where if you look at the King Commission too and the corporate governance required there, putting pressure on the private sector and saying, do what is required to be done because you have the corporate measures and mechanisms to do so.

So, in essence, I agree with you but I'm saying that we've provided the framework as government. So we're not sitting back and doing nothing. I think we've pushed quite hard and walked a long path. Thank you.

Mr R S NTULI: Thank you, Chairperson. Just quickly correct a misperception. The DA has never said corruption started beyond 1994. There was corruption in this country by the Nationalist Party and DA has never been in government. And there is corruption all over the world, USA, and so on.

Having said that, could the hon Minister assure the House that there is effective co-ordination between the various corruption-fighting agencies such as the SAPS anticorruption unit, special investigation unit on one end, and adequate protection of civil society, especially the whistle-blowers.

I'm measuring this thing against the background of unpleasant experiences that occurred to a teacher in Mpumalanga who while being a whistle-blower, revealing the cheating in the standard 10 exams, did not get adequate protection from the Mpumalanga education department, because the Minister has just said that the focus of that

thing was corporate elimination of the corruption. Thank you.

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: Thanks, Deputy Chair, I'd like to say to the hon Ntuli we wouldn't want to see you weeping in the House when raising a matter as resolved for comment from an hon member. You are a member of the Committee on Public Service and Administration; if you want to take issue on whether the DA had stated corruption happened before 1994 or post with a member of the committee please do so at that level. I am willing to join that meeting at that particular point in time.

In terms of the whole issue of assurances, let me give an assurance through practical example because that may be best understood. I think the best example of where we've seen close corrupt collaboration and co-ordination is the case in point of the joint anticorruption task team that was set up to deal with corruption in the Eastern Cape. It's popularly known as Jacket. In terms of this team we brought together the particular expertise and capacities of the police service, the national prosecution services, the Scorpions, the asset forfeiture unit, the special investigation unit, the National Intelligence Agency, as well as the Office of the Auditor-General to form a highly effective anticorruption unit.

So I'm saying in essence rest and sleep freely tonight, it has worked, it is working and it will work throughout the country. So the assurance is there in practice, not only in my word before this Parliament today.

I'd also want to take it further and say that in the summit itself the whole issue of whistle-blowers was brought before the conference and there was a special roundtable that was set up. A representative from the executive on this particular matter was the Deputy Minister of Justice, the hon Johannes De Lange. And there we explained the whistle-blower legislation.

We also stated that not only for the public, for the public factor, but even in the private sector itself we need to ensure that there is an enabling environment for whistle-blowing.

An enabling environment means that there's particular rights and an environment that must be created in the workplace, but that whistle-blowers must understand both their rights and their responsibilities and I would want to advise this House and the hon Ntuli, through you, Chairperson, that you should look at the very easy-to-read handbook that has been formulated by the Public Service Commission that spells this out and it may just help you allay some fears and even deal with some of the misunderstandings that may be there around the use whistle-blower legislation.

I'd want to conclude with one example: there was a woman that phoned from the Pretoria Central Prison called Brenda. And Brenda phoned in on the talk show, the after-eight debate and she said that she was arrested something like five years ago after having been involved in fraud over a number of years. She said it was the legislation put in place by this government, which has led to her arrest.

But she made a second point, she said sometimes whistle-blowing is used for the wrong reasons by whistle-blowers, who make an assumption that through whistle-blowing they will be able to get an amnesty without declaring it for acts that they may be engaged in, and she warned and said be careful how you deal with this, and also very clearly raised the point that we took seriously in the conference, let people understand whistle-blowing and the framework within which it takes place.

But the final point that she had made which was one that said, "you know at the end of the day we're all in this together, and we need to make a difference together". So it does help one group howling at another. We need to resolve this problem together. Thank you.

Mr E W TRENT: Hon Minister, you have enunciated an impressive array of laws and all the different institutions for combating corruption and that's very good.

You especially mentioned the NPA and the Scorpions, their investigating arm. Now, as we know, at the moment, there is a task team looking at the future of the Scorpions. Now, hon Minister, would you agree that the way the Scorpions have been so effective in the past has been a deterrent to people who are contemplating corrupt actions.

Now, if you agree with me there, and I'm sure you would, you then oppose any moves by anybody to actually rob the Scorpions of their independence so that they are able to go after people without fear or favour, including parliamentarians.

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: Thanks, Chairperson. First and foremost, I don't know where the assumption comes from that the Scorpions are going to be robbed off any powers. I think that any commission that is set up to review the activities of any organisation, whether in the public or in the private sector, I would say five years into the life of any organisation is an appropriate moment to look at its effectiveness. So let's not make any assumptions, sir.

Let's just look very carefully at our own hang-ups that we may have and on the basis thereof review before we try to infer anything on any one else. Thank you.

Phasing in of FET curriculum

*54. Mrs H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) With reference to her remarks during her budget debate in May 2005 that the further education and training (FET) curriculum would be phased in, (a) what is specifically meant by phasing in and (b) what are the relevant details of the phasing-in plan;

- (2) whether any written communication has been sent to schools and colleges about what they are required to do in order to give effect to the phasing in of the FET curriculum in 2006; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be informed; if so, (a) on what dates and (b) what are the further relevant details? N1217E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Chairperson. The reply to question 54 is, as follows: With respect to section 1, the National Curriculum Statement for Grades 10-12 in schools will be phased in over three years; Grade 10, in 2006, Grade 11 in 2007, and Grade 12 in 2008. Subjects will be phased in from 2006. What I mean by this is that schools will only offer subjects that they are currently able to offer, unless they are able to demonstrate to their provincial heads of education that they have the physical and human resources to offer the new subjects in the curriculum successfully from 2006.

New content in the curriculum will be phased in from 2006, in order to allow us to have extensive teacher training which must take place before we initiate assessment in the Grade 12 external examinations. New content areas will be field-tested before being incorporated into the Grade 12 end of year external examinations. I believe this is particularly important in the subject Mathematics, and the new Mathematical Literacy subject.

With respect to B, the decision to phase in the curriculum was taken at the council of education Minister's meeting in April 2005. It was agreed that provincial education departments would communicate the decision to all schools in their provinces. The relevant details of the phased implementation of new content for Grades 10, 11 and 12 will be communicated to teachers in September 2005, in the form of subject assessment guidelines, which we are working on in partnership with teachers working in these subject domains at the moment.

With respect to 2, since June 2004, I have called on provincial education departments to prepare detailed plans for the introduction of the National Curriculum Statement. These plans should have been communicated to schools on a regular basis. At the Council of Education Ministers meeting of 6 June 2005, we agreed that all information must be communicated to schools before the end of the second term on 24 June 2005.

Ms H ZILLE: Thank you very much, Chair. I would like to thank the hon Minister for that very detailed and informative response. If I understood her correctly, schools would be allowed to go onto the Revised Curriculum Statement as they have the capacity to do so in different subject areas. How does she intend to introduce uniform assessments across the country in specific subject areas for some schools that remain on the interim curriculum, and some that have moved to the Revised Curriculum Statement?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: At the Grade 10 level, Chairperson, we will assist schools, because this will be a new area of activity. We are currently working on setting out assessment guidelines, which will assist the schools to manage the processes effectively. We have assessment teams working, and what we are trying to do is specify a set of uniform assessment requirements that schools can actually use in a far more rigorous bases than has been happening up to this point. The guidelines that we are preparing will be delivered to schools in September 2005.

Mr B G MOSALA: Thank you, Chairperson. Thank you very much, hon Minister, for a very comprehensive response. Given that the process of phasing in the FET curriculum is being executed so carefully, we are in no doubt that it will add value towards the attainment of the envisaged objective of the FET sector in terms of skills provision, redressing post imbalances, and an enhancement of the quality of our FET institutions. Does the hon Minister agree with this view?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Hon Chairperson, I don't know what the member will do if I disagree, but I do agree. [Laughter.] I have to point out that the reason for the phasing in is that members would be aware that the new curriculum, actually, has as its framework, the provision that learners will take up learning areas that offer subject in cognate disciplines, so that they will follow a technology-based curriculum or one linked to technical skills, etc.

Most of our schools do not have the ability to offer that kind of package. Some do, and have actually, since 2002, prepared themselves to do so. That is very exciting, but a number cannot do so. What we have done, is that I have asked provinces to prepare a three-year phasing-in plan, which would indicate how we would support our schools to get to a point where they can begin to be focused schools, offering a core curriculum and learning area, that then elaborates a range of opportunities and subject offerings for our young people.

Indeed, I hope the aspirations and objectives of the national curriculum will, in time, with proper planning, effective support to educators, be realised.

Mr L M GREEN: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Minister, with regard to your response, you indicated that schools will be allowed if they have the required capacity to phase in the FET curriculum, and you referred to particular subjects. Because national government has introduced the FET curriculum, are the onus not upon national government to ensure that necessary resources are available to schools at the correct time, which you have proposed as this curriculum will be introduced?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Yes, hon member, we are indeed going to provide funding to the provinces, to ensure that we do successfully implement the introduction of the FET curriculum. Let me explain the phasing in, because I think there is a lot of misunderstanding. There are some schools

that already offer a range of subjects related to the creative arts. Some of them are art in the sense of painting, others offer drama, some music, and so on.

They are able, already, to construct a learning area package. They said, "We are ready, Minister, don't stop us." But there are many that really only have the traditional academic curriculum, which is currently reflected in the matric senior certificate subject offerings. We are not going to say to schools that all learning areas should be available immediately.

This is what we are talking about, when we say phasing in. Phasing also means staggering over a number of years. We could have said 10 to 12 from 2006, but of course that would be a ridiculous policy implementation. We therefore said, we begin with 10, with a lot of supporters as I have said, assessment guidelines specifying the number of assessment tasks we would want, and the type, etc, working with educators to develop all these areas to ensure, in so far as is possible, that we have successful introduction.

Because I believe in the ability of educators, I don't expect them to merely rely on provincial department or district offices to provide support. Of course, we must all do our work, but given the training we have had as educators, I am sure we have the ability to seek out material, find out more about the curriculum, and ensure that we teach effectively.

Ms H ZILLE: Thank you very much, Deputy Chair. I would like asked the hon Minister whether, given the fact that she is phasing in the Revised Curriculum Statement in the FET band over three years, in subject by subject, if schools can handle it, why is she collapsing the introduction of the Revised Curriculum Statement in Grade 8 and 9 into one year, that is 2007? What impact does she imagine that will have on the quality and sustainability in the FET band?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Chairperson. I think that is a new question, which involves a whole lot of very

different information. The reason is that if we were to allow the phasing in that had been planned, which is Grade 8 in 2007, Grade 9 in 2008, you then would have a situation where schools that have Grade 8 to 12 would be offering a range of different curricula.

I believe it is an impossible and ridiculous burden to place on schools, particularly, given that we do have the time between now, and the end of 2007 to plan for that joint introduction in 2007-09.

Therefore to get to a position where we have a national curriculum statement in operation in the FET sector in our education system, I think we must have that Grade 8 and 9 introduction in 2007, it's for efficiency. It is a challenge; we've got to respond to it. It means next year, we've to do a lot of work, ensure that the training is much more than has been done before. We are planning now, in order to ensure we succeed.

What I really want is for teachers to have the certainty that they know where we are moving, and that they can deal with the changes that have been introduced in an efficient and educational fashion. [Applause.]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 113(2) of the Rules of the National Assembly.

Non-payment of public school fees: debilitating impact on public schools

*79. Mr B MTHEMBU (ANC) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether it has been found that the non-payment of public school fees has a debilitating impact on public schools; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (2) whether the problem of affordability is always the cause of nonpayment; if not, what other tendencies are causing the problem;
- (3) how does the nonpayment of school fees at public schools compare with

the situation at private schools;

- (4) whether she or her department has provided guidance to school governing bodies and school management structures on how to deal with non-payment of school fees; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1242E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) I am not aware of a finding that nonpayment of fees has "debilitated" schools and consequently affected learning and teaching.

Governing bodies have the power to recover any debt due to them from parents who have the ability to pay, and I will intervene where learning and teaching is affected in any public school due to the nonpayment of school fees.

However, the hon member should remember that it is the responsibility of the school governing body to ensure that a viable school budget is proposed at a special meeting of the parent body. At this meeting due consideration must be given to the needs of the school above those catered for through state funding. When the fee is determined, the school governing body is required to ensure that it is affordable. If it is not, then they are required to adjust the fee level so that the budget of the school is credible. This special meeting also has to set up criteria for the fair and equitable exemptions of learners who are unable to pay the school fee. The law does not put a ceiling on the school fees, but school governing bodies are aware that the higher the level of the fee the greater the number of parents who may be exempted, fully or partially, from school fees. The school governing body also has the responsibility of managing risk, and therefore it should take into account or make provision for a certain level of nonpayment.

The Education Laws Amendment Bill, which is shortly to come before this house, includes an amendment to minimise the risk of nonpayment by requiring school governing bodies to take into account the potential shortfall in funds from exemptions before requesting approval of the school budget.

- (2) I am unaware of any other tendencies that cause nonpayment of school fees. If there are any, school governing bodies have all the powers to deal with them and if not they are free to bring the matter to the attention of either the provincial authorities or myself.
- (3) I am unaware of any comparisons between private school nonpayment and public school nonpayment.
- (4) The department has developed detailed training manuals and guidelines for schools in regard to planning, budgeting, accounting, reporting, auditing, procurement and exemptions in schools, and provincial authorities undertook training in their schools. An evaluation showed that this exercise was very effective in galvanising the management of the national norms and standards for school funding.

*38. Ms N C Nkabinde (UDM) — Health.
[Question standing over.]

Ability of teachers to teach science/ commercial subjects in African languages

*74. Rev K R J MESHOE (ACDP) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether there are teachers with the ability and qualifications to teach science and commercial subjects in African languages; if so, how many in each province;
- (2) whether these teachers have text books and curriculums to teach in African languages; if not, (a) when is the Government planning to have

such text books and curriculums in place and (b) how will the Government assist children who may want to study science and commercial subjects in their mother tongue;

- (3) whether children will be encouraged to study science and commercial subjects in their mother tongue; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1237E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) There may well be such teachers, but since these subjects are not taught in any African language at present, their abilities are not recorded.
- (2) The department makes all curriculum policy documents available in all official languages. There is only one National Curriculum Statement and this has been translated into all official languages for all learning areas. Teacher guides for the implementation of the Revised National Curriculum Statement have also been translated into all official languages.

As far as textbooks are concerned, the department encourages publishers to produce materials in African languages and encourages writers to write in African languages.

The department has collaborated with the department of arts and culture to produce a mathematical dictionary for all African languages and this has been distributed to all primary schools. The two departments are presently developing a science dictionary in all African languages.

Science and the commercial subjects can only be offered once textbooks have been developed in these subjects and once teachers have been trained to teach these subjects in the African languages. This can be accomplished within a few years, but it requires

material development, human resource training and planning.

- (3) Yes we will certainly encourage children to study science and commerce in their mother tongues.

*82. Mr Z S MKHIZE (ANC) — Housing. [Question standing over.]

Allocations to N2 Gateway development from national/provincial government

*24. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 347]

- (1) What will be the respective allocations towards the N2 Gateway development from the (a) national and (b) provincial government;
- (2) whether any guarantees have been obtained for these funds; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether any of the spheres of government involved in the N2 development intend obtaining funds for their share of the funding for the project in the form of loans; if so, what are the relevant details? N511E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Cabinet agreed in principle at its meeting on 1 September 2004 to establish an inter-Ministerial Committee on Housing to oversee the implementation of *inter alia* the N2 Gateway project, as part of the Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement Plan. It also directed that in this regard discussions between the Department of Housing and National Treasury should take place.
- (2) The national department will ensure that in these various engagements, the estimated total budget of over R2,3 billion will be sourced from the various contributors.
- (3) The provincial department allocates

annually 71% of their budget to the City of Cape Town. For the current year 2005-06, the province allocated R416 million. For the subsequent years, the following amounts have been earmarked respectively: R372m (2006-07) and R464 million (2007-08).

Increase in abuse of drugs

*45. Mr B M SOLO (ANC) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether he or his department has been informed of recent media reports indicating a dramatic increase in the abuse of drugs, particularly among children; if so, what steps has his department taken to address this matter? N1134E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the department is aware of recent media reports regarding the increase in drug abuse among children.

However, the department normally follows the decrease and increase frequency of substance abuse among children and youth through the treatment survey done by the Medical Research Council — South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (Sacendu) project.

Through this initiative Sacendu provides descriptive information on the nature and pattern Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) use, emerging trends, risk factors associated with AOD use, characteristics of vulnerable populations, and consequences of AOD use in South Africa.

The recent statistics from Sacendu indicate a rapid increase in treatment demand for problems related to methamphetamine use in Cape Town especially by adolescent and young adults; and treatment demand has escalated rapidly. Treatment and policy indicators continue to identify heroin as a problem in Gauteng and Cape Town and increasingly in Mpumalanga. Slight in-

creases in treatment demand were also noted in Port Elizabeth and East London.

These statistics are reviewed on a six monthly basis and some of the findings have been confirmed by media reports recently, particularly the children and youth who lost their lives in Gauteng through the overdose of heroin.

Our response as a department to the increase in substance abuse among the youth and children has been through the "Ke Moja" awareness program which is being rolled out to all provinces. The program aims at educating the youth and empowering them to make informed choices. We have also developed a best practice model for the treatment of children and youth. This model was piloted in two sites of KwaZulu-Natal and is being replicated in all provinces. The model is based on the child and youth-care principles, which promote the rights of children.

The department is also empowering communities by making a resource directory of treatment centres and an audit of substance abuse services available in all provinces and communities, through social workers and NGOs working in the sector.

The department has just completed the consultative process on the substance abuse policy and it will soon be submitted to the Heads of Social Development and Minmec for approval. The policy gives strategic direction on how the department should deal with the issues of substance abuse in the country. As a department we are presently reviewing the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act 20 of 1992 and by the end of the financial year the second draft bill will be available and will go through the parliamentary approval process.

The implementation of community-based prevention and treatment programs by the department, in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, was successful. These programs have been replicated in all nine provinces and the depart-

ment is leading the replication in more areas of the nine provinces.

*58. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) — Health. [Question standing over.]

Participation of previously disadvantaged communities in forestry empowerment programmes

*46. Ms P BHENGU (ANC) asked Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether previously disadvantaged communities can participate in forestry empowerment programmes; if not, why not; if so, (a) by what means and (b) how is her department facilitating this process?
N1206E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes, previously disadvantaged communities can participate in the forest empowerment programmes and it can be divided in two broad categories. The first one is where the State is a direct role player through the forests under its control and secondly, insofar as the forestry sector in general is concerned.

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, together with the Department of Public Enterprises, have already achieved some success in this regard as far as the transfer of State forestry assets are concerned and this transfer process is still taking place with the remaining state forests. To date transfers have taken place through total ownership of the management of the assets, or joint ventures with established companies, or share ownership. My department is currently finalising a policy on the disposal of the remaining state-owned plantations that is aimed at ensuring that the disadvantaged communities have a meaningful economic participation through business ownership of these assets.

As far as the forestry sector in general is concerned, my department has embarked on a process to develop a broad-based black

economic empowerment (BBBEE) charter for the forestry sector in South Africa. The official launch of the BBBEE charter took place at an *Indaba* held on 18 April 2005 at Midrand, Gauteng. The *Indaba* was well attended by stakeholders from national, provincial and local government, labour, industry and communities. In total there were 215 persons who attended, including National Forestry Advisory Council members, eleven members of the portfolio committee, as well as other Parliamentarians, a representative from the House of Traditional Leaders, and the Premier of Mpumalanga.

The hon member will recall that during my department's budget debate in an extended committee of Parliament, I announced members of a charter steering committee that has the important responsibility of steering the charter formulation process and preparing a draft transformation charter for the forest sector by the end of 2005. The steering committee needs to finalise its work by the end of this year.

The BBBEE charter is one of many strategies that Government is implementing to transform the economy. It is a negotiated agreement between stakeholders. Charters exist in liquid fuels, mining and in the financial sector; and more are expected in the accounting and legal professions, transport, property, construction, health, agriculture, ICT, advertising and tourism.

The BBBEE charter for the forest sector will be instrumental in achieving the objectives of the scorecard as suggested by the BBBEE Act. The BBBEE Act states that broad-based black economic empowerment needs to be facilitated by:

- a) Promoting economic transformation in order to enable meaningful participation of black people in the economy;
- b) achieving a substantial change in the racial composition of ownership and management structures and in the skilled occupations of existing and new enterprises;

- c) increasing the extent to which communities, workers, co-operatives and other collective enterprises own and manage existing and new enterprises and increase their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training;
- d) increasing the extent to which black women own and manage existing and new enterprises and increase their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training;
- e) promoting investment programmes that lead to broad-based and meaningful participation in the economy by black people in order to achieve sustainable development and general prosperity;
- f) empowering rural and local communities by enabling access to economic activities, land, infrastructure, ownership and skills; and
- g) promoting access to finance for black economic empowerment.

I can conclude by saying that the Forestry Charter would also to a greater extent determine the level of participation in terms of the minimum percentages of ownership as far as the transfer of state forestry assets are concerned.

Increase in legal age for the purchase of tobacco products from 16 to 18 years

*50. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister of Health:

Whether the objective of the provisions contained in the Tobacco Products Control Amendment Bill to increase the legal age for the purchase of tobacco products from 16 to 18 years is based on the need to protect our children from the harmful effects of tobacco products; if so, when is it envisaged that this Bill will be tabled in Parliament? N1213E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Yes, it is our intention to ask Parliament to amend the legislation to make it illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under 18

years. Yes, this is being done to protect our children.

The draft amendments will be presented to Cabinet in July 2005. Once approved by Cabinet and then by the State Law Advisors, it is hoped that it will be brought to Parliament in October 2005.

Ukuphumelela kweenjongo zephulo likaMasakhane

*48. Nksz N R NTSHULANA-BHENGU (ANC) uzobuza uNgqongqoshe woHulumeni beziFundazwe nabaseKhaya:

Ukuthi ungabe umkhankaso kaMasakhane, owethulwa yilowo owayenguMongameli wezwe uMnumzane Nelson Mandela ngomhlaka 25 February 1995 ngenhloso yokufundisa imiphakathi uphinde wakhe isizwe usukuzuzile yini lokhu owawusungulelwe khona na; uma ungakakuzuzi, pho uyekelweni ukuqhutshwa le emazingeni aphansi? N1210E

(English translation follows):

[Masakhane campaign: aims achieved]

*48. Ms N R NTSHULANA-BHENGU (ANC) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether the Masakhane campaign, introduced by the former President Mr Nelson Mandela on 25 February 1995 with the intention of continuously educating our communities and building the nation, has achieved what it was intended for; if not, why has it been discontinued at grassroots level? N1210E]

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The heightening civic awareness amongst the communities is ongoing. As we proceed from a phase of local government transformation to the next, new elements begin to unfold and fall into place, eg the rate of creating ward committees in order to mobilise communities around local governance challenges has significantly improved.

This and related activities, give effect to the principles which underpinned the Masakane campaign.

Steps to assist provincial governments to improve financial management

*61. Mr W P DOMAN (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether his department and/or the President's Co-ordinating Council has taken or intends taking any steps to assist provincial departments to improve their financial management; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N1224E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

At its meeting on 8 April 2005, the PCC took resolutions to strengthen the responsibilities of provincial executive councils and legislatures in order to ensure accountability and oversight on financial management. The PCC also emphasised the need for National Treasury to ensure compliance with the PFMA and provide support to provinces on a continuous basis.

Project Consolidate: progress re identification of problem areas/inroads made by deployment teams

*75. Mr B M SOLO (ANC) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

In view of the work done to support municipalities in the context of Project Consolidate, what (a) progress has been made in respect of identifying problem areas and the inroads made by the deployment teams and (b) lessons can be learned from this process? N1238E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The first tranche of service delivery facilitators has been deployed to 29 of the 136 Project Consolidate municipalities. The service delivery facilitators have since submit-

ted reports which contain recommended action plans. These will be considered soon and finalised for implementation.

Plans to remove pupils from M J Mohlahli School in Ficksburg

*67. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether, in view of the fact that the M J Mohlahli School in Ficksburg was declared a health hazard, any measures are in place to provide learners with suitable ablution facilities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what measures and (b) what are the further relevant details;
- (2) whether any renovations have begun on the school; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1230E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) While the permanent construction of the new ablution block is under construction, the provincial department of education has erected temporary toilets at the school.
- (2) Renovations have not commenced because the original contract was cancelled and re-advertised. The new contract was awarded on 6 June 2005 and the contractor went on site on 7 June 2005. The contract value is R1 708 544,97 and the contract period is six months. The ablution block is scheduled for completion in November 2005.

Causes of current protest actions against municipalities

*76. Mr M M S LEKGORO (ANC) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

- (1) What are the causes of the current protest actions against municipalities;
- (2) whether there is a possibility that

these protests are an orchestrated campaign by organised elements bent on undermining the State and disrupting the build-up to the upcoming local government elections; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N1239E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

It is important to note that the twelve municipalities which have so far experienced service delivery related protest actions are amongst those identified as requiring hands-on support in terms of Project Consolidate.

The community concerns with the slow pace of progress resonates with the concern of government in this regard. Our immediate concern is to ensure that such blockages as may stand in the way of realisation of service delivery progress are removed and the community is mobilised.

Critical shortages of nursing staff

*52. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether the Government is experiencing critical shortages of nursing staff as reported; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so; (a) how are these shortages affecting delivery of services and (b) what are the reasons for the continued shortages;

- (2) whether her department has taken any steps to rectify the situation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1215E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) Yes. Staff shortages, where they exist, impact negatively on service delivery.

The reasons for staff shortages are caused by staff migration to urban or private health sector, decline in output of trained nurses and experienced

nurses exploring employment opportunities in the broader labour market.

- (2) Yes. The employment of foreign qualified nurses has increased.

We are paying rural and scarce skills allowance, where applicable.

The salaries of professional nurses in the Public Service are on par with or may geographically even exceed that of their counterparts in the general private sector.

**Community development workers:
communication of government policies
to community**

*78. Mr M J G MZONDEKI (ANC) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

- (1) What steps have to be taken to achieve a balance between awareness at grassroots level of good policies for service delivery and managing the rising expectations of the public regarding service delivery that go beyond the Government's ability to deliver;
- (2) whether the community development workers programme, once fully implemented in each province, will address the issue of communication to clarify the Government's policies and the implementation thereof?

N1241E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) The Government is already involved in various programmes, including the Community Development Worker Programme (CDWP), aimed at improving service delivery to citizens. The CDWP, in the main, aims to bridge the gap between service delivery and people's access to services, ensuring that those services are accessed where people live. The programme also aims

to ensure that the communities targeted benefit in a direct manner. The CDWP works in collaboration with all other Government programmes having as their focus outreach to communities. (Attached is a list of the roles of the CDW.)

(2) Yes, the CDWP, once fully implemented in all provinces, will address the issue of communication to clarify the Government's policies and the implementation thereof, in the following ways:

- a. The community development workers will be deployed in the areas where they reside. They shall therefore be people who know and understand their communities. They shall be people who speak the same (and understand other languages) language spoken in the local community. They shall be meeting and talking to people in their own homes. Through their regular door-to-door and sectoral blitzes, they shall directly talk to people on a range of issues, especially on services required.
- b. Other mechanisms will be employed to complement the direct approach. Through the Gateway project, the community development workers will be able to assist communities access Government information. The gateway project provides access to all government websites, and provides an opportunity to download relevant application forms, speeding up submission of applications and therefore the processing thereof.
- c. The community development workers are furthermore a resource that could be utilised during Government's Izimbizos, Makgotla, People's Forums, etc.

All government departments could work with the community development workers to mobilise communities.

- d. Examples: To date some of the community development workers have helped community members to initiate income generating projects, one of which has attracted government sponsorship of R904 000 in the Diepsloot/Lanseria area. The Departments of Social Development and of Agriculture are the main actors in this semi-rural area north of Johannesburg. People have been assisted to access social grants, apply for identity documents, access funding for projects, participate in IDP processes, access school nutrition schemes and obtain school fee exemptions.
- e. Community development workers will enhance and assist the implementation of the new Batho Pele revitalisation strategy within the four themes identified by Cabinet through which many projects like the Single Public Service will be carried out. The themes are:
 - Taking public services to the people;
 - Service-user relation management;
 - Mainstreaming/Institutionalising Batho Pele; and
 - Know Your Rights and Responsibilities Campaign

Meetings with Dr Rath Health Foundation

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

- (1) Whether she or any officials of her department have held any meetings with the Dr Rath Health Foundation;

if so, (a) when and (b) what was discussed;

(2) whether any representatives of the foundation have approached her to request a meeting; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether she will publicly distance herself from the foundation's assertion, contained in various advertisements printed in South African newspapers, that Aids can be cured by vitamin supplements and that antiretrovirals are deadly poison; if not, why not? N1222E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) I had a meeting with Dr Rath alone.

(a) 16 April 2005.

(b) We discussed his concern for people infected with HIV and suffering from the impact of AIDS.

(2) No.

(3) I will only distance myself from Dr Rath if it can be demonstrated that the Vitamin supplements that he is prescribing are poisonous for people infected with HIV.

*80. Ms Z A KOTA (ANC) — Housing.
[Question standing over.]

Disciplinary action against certain municipal manager for misusing official credit card

*60. Mr W P DOMAN (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether, in light of the admission by a certain municipal manager (name furnished) that he has misused his official credit card, any disciplinary action has been or will be instituted by the municipality (name furnished) against him; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) (a) as at the latest date for which information is available, what total amount in personal expenditure charged to the official municipal credit card has been repaid to the municipality by the said manager since the date he took office and (b) what amount remains outstanding;

(3) whether the Auditor-General has raised any concerns about the said municipality; if so, what are those concerns? N1223E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The Municipal Council has not yet resolved to institute disciplinary action against the Municipal Manager. The municipality has authority to institute action, or not to institute action.

(2) (a) R172 655,41.

(b) There is no outstanding amount.

(3) Various issues were raised by the Auditor-General. His report is available. It should be mentioned that the Auditor-General did not raise the personal expenditure of the Municipal Manager as a concern.

*81. Ms N J NGELE (ANC) — Housing.
[Question standing over.]

Accident rate at intersection of R27 & R315

*42. Mr K D S DURR (ACDP) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) (a) What has been the accident rate at the intersection of the R27 and the R315 in each year from 1999 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how many fatalities have been recorded as a result, (c) when were representations first made to the provincial traffic department and the Swartland Municipality in this regard and (d)

what has been done to improve the situation;

(2) since electricity is available at the intersection, why have the authorities not placed flashing warning lights at the approach to the intersection;

(3) whether the authorities intend placing flashing warning lights at the approach to the intersection; if not, why not; if so, when? N1054E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The Ministry for Provincial and Local Government is not responsible for the matters raised in this question. The hon member is thus advised to refer this matter to the relevant Ministry.

*83. Mr T S DODOVU (ANC) — Housing. [Question standing over.]

National plan for human resources in health sector

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

(1) Whether the national plan for human resources in the health sector has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was the completed plan submitted to her, (b) when is the plan expected to be released and (c) what are the reasons for the delay in its release;

(2) which organisations were consulted in the drawing up of this plan?

N1219E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) I expect to have the plan within three months.

... Delay is due to consultation with stakeholders.

(2) All organisations in the health sector were invited to a national workshop held in November 2004, which drew in more than 150 representatives. All the organisations in the same sector will continue to be consulted.

Illegal payout of disability grants stopped since anti-corruption drive

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

Whether, since the launch of the anti-corruption drive, any disability grants have been stopped because the beneficiaries have been found to be receiving the grants illegally; if not why not; if so, (a) how many throughout the country and (b) what is the estimated saving to the State as a result? N1233E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, disability grants have been stopped since the launch of the anti-corruption drive because of illegal receipts of the grants.

(a) As part of the process of reviewing temporary disabilities that should have lapsed, because of eligibility period expired, over 160 000 grants were lapsed. Of those lapsed cases, a significant number of applications, about 75%, had their status re-assessed by medical practitioners and were found to be permanently disabled. These people therefore re-applied and had the grants re-instated.

During the indemnity period, the Department stopped 607 disability grants where people submitted applications.

During the data interrogation exercise we identified a further 1,261 beneficiaries who are potentially receiving disability grants illegally. These cases are being investigated and once completed those grants will also be stopped.

(b) The department estimates the accrued

savings from the review process to be about R410 million (per annum), assuming that those expired grants would have continued for a period of one year. About R449 180 could be considered the accrued savings (per annum) as a result of the 607 disability grants stopped through the indemnity process.

Steps to increase number of black players at club/school level

*51. Adv Z L MADASA (ACDP) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

What is being done to increase the pool of black players at club and school level to ensure that black players filter through the structures up to national level? N1214E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

I have recently signed an agreement with the Minister of Education for a framework to collaborate on the coordination and management of school sport in public ordinary school.

We have accepted that Government will play a central and interventionist role in the transformation of sport and recreation. To this end government will work towards removing the impediments that have prevented black children from participating meaningfully in school sport programmes for all learners. We are working towards implementing regular inter-schools sport programmes for all learners. We are confident that through this intervention we will lay a solid foundation for a significant number of black learners to proceed to the higher level.

As far as clubs are concerned we have made an offer to the national federations to apply for funding that will help them to transform their sport. We are not looking at programmes that will bring one or two black players into their sport. Rather, we will support those programmes that will grow the sport amongst black players.

We are also working closely with SASO to put a national academy system in place. This system will consist of a national academy and provincial academies with satellites. One of the functions of the national academy system will be to fast track talented young black athletes to reach their potential.

National federations will also be expected to sign a transformation charter that is currently being finalised by the department. Through the score-card the federations have to commit themselves to transform their sport against specific targets.

National summit to explore how full history of SA can be recorded/reflected in state institutions

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

Whether the National Heritage Council will consider convening a national summit to explore how the full history of South Africa can be recorded and reflected in state institutions, particularly education and cultural institutions and events; if not, who will determine which aspects of our country's history will be preserved and promoted; if so, what will be taken to ensure that all sections of our society are included in the planning and deliberation process? N118

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

The National Heritage Council Act of 1999, under objects of the council, section 4(F) says amongst others, the objects of the council are "to intensify support for the promotion of the history and culture of all our peoples and particularly to support research and publication on enslavement in South Africa". To this end, the National Heritage Council (NHC) is involved in a number of initiatives to ensure that African history reflects the South African society in its entirety and diversity. The NHC has not as yet convened a summit.

this issue, but is engaging with numerous stakeholders to give effect to article 4(F) of the National Heritage Council Act. Amongst others, it is planning discussions with the Ministry of Education on the content of South African History and tertiary institutions. The Department of Arts and Culture not inimical to a summit to explore South African history and its representation. If the hon member has specific concrete proposals in this regard, they are at liberty to send them directly to the department, or the chairperson of the National Heritage Council.

DG of her department requested to vacate position

*53. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

- (1) Whether her Director-General (name furnished) has been asked to leave the department; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how will this impact on service delivery in her department;
- (2) whether the system of 5-year contracts for employees at senior management levels lead to job insecurity and lack of career pathing; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1216E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

- (1) No, the serving Director-General: Water Affairs and Forestry, Mr A M Muller, has not been asked to vacate his post. Mr Muller, was first appointed to that position for a period of five years, with effect from 1 September 1997 and in 2002 his appointment was extended for a further three years until 31 August 2005. It is therefore not a case that he has been asked to leave, it is a normal expiry of a fixed term employment contract. The Director-General is the second longest-serving Head of Department in post 1994 and has an

excellent record of delivery, but he cannot serve in perpetuity. The Director-General and I have committed ourselves to manage the succession in a structured and orderly way. The post has therefore recently been advertised and applications are being awaited. I do not expect his departure to impact negatively on service delivery, as I believe that there are many managers with the appropriate qualifications and experience who would be able to serve successfully in the post.

- (2) Staff appointments in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry are driven by the operational and strategic focus of the department.

Members of the Senior Management Service in the department are appointed in terms of the relevant provisions of the Public Service Act, 1994 and where appointments are on contract, the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Public Service Regulations are observed. The processes of appointing staff are consistent with the department's recruitment and selection process. The process of recruitment is triggered by the need to achieve the department's key strategic objectives and based on the existence of posts and financial resources.

A key factor of determining the nature of employment is the department's restructuring vision.

Over the next five to ten years, the department will become significantly smaller and will focus on developing policy and regulations, managing and monitoring policy implementation and ensuring compliance with legislation. This will require the development of new areas of competency in the department.

Regional offices of the department will provide support to a range of institutions, including local authorities, water

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Members of the Senior Management Service in the department are appointed in terms of the relevant provisions of the Public Service Act, 1994 and where appointments are on contract, the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Public Service Regulations are observed. The processes of appointing staff are consistent with the department's recruitment and selection process. The process of recruitment is triggered by the need to achieve the department's key strategic objectives and based on the existence of posts and financial resources.

A key factor of determining the nature of employment is the department's restructuring vision.

Over the next five to ten years, the department will become significantly smaller and will focus on developing policy and regulations, managing and monitoring policy implementation and ensuring compliance with legislation. This will require the development of new areas of competency in the department.

Regional offices of the department will provide support to a range of institutions, including local authorities, water

user associations and catchment management agencies. Regional offices will also perform operational activities until such time as these functions have been fully transferred to other agencies.

Contract employment is therefore ideally suited to appoint qualified persons during a period of change and transformation for a predetermined period to provide a service that is being phased out, or in for that matter, and it provides for the contract period to be extended should the need arise. In this regard the department's strategic plan and key focus areas provides a clear basis for the duration of any line function within the department. Fixed-term contract employees have timeframes and deliverables which dictates whether a contract would be renewed.

Contract employment for senior staff is also widely used in the parastatal and private sector and is generally accepted — and even welcomed — by competent professionals since it allows the mobility necessary for personal development.

Contract posts are duly indicated as such when advertised as provided for in the Public Service Regulations. Any applicant would therefore be aware of the contract status of concerned posts prior to accepting an offer of employment and appropriate candidates are attracted.

The department also uses a performance management and development system, which allows staff members to plan their mobility through their individual development plans of all its employees. This provides a growth opportunity for staff. Competency-based assessment are also used as it provides a systematic indicator of areas for development.

Whether staff are appointed permanently, or on contract on the fixed

establishment, the department is obliged to manage the employment relationship in a manner consistent with the human resources regulatory dispensation in the Public Service and to observe the tenets of the Public Service Act, 1994 and the Public Service Regulations as well as other applicable labour legislation.

Plans of Free State department of education to redeploy/retrain school principals

*55. Mrs H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether she supports the plans of the Free State department of education to redeploy and/or retrain school principals; if not, what action does she intend taking in this regard; if so, (a) what are the (i) relevant details and (ii) objectives of this plan, (b) which school principals have been identified for (i) redeployment and (ii) retraining and (c) what is the timetable involved;
- (2) whether the identified (a) individuals and (b) schools will be consulted with regard to the planned redeployment and/or retraining; if not, why not; if so, when? N1218E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No, I have not been informed about plans by the Free State department of education to re-deploy and/or retrain school principals. The deployment of staff is a provincial competency and there is no obligation on the Free State to inform me about such plans.
- (2) and (3) The department has requested a report on the matter from the Free State department of education.

Supplementary information

The Free State is apparently attempting to second successful principals to failing

schools — a measure we would support. If this is indeed the intention of the province, we would support after ensuring compliance with all relevant legislation and policy matters.

Patients admitted to public hospitals expected to bring their own basic necessities

*73. Rev K R J MESHOE (ACDP) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether patients who are admitted to public hospitals are expected to bring their own bedding and other basic necessities; if so, (a) when was this policy put in place and (b) how are members of the public informed about this policy;
- (2) whether there are hospitals that do not adhere to this policy by providing bedding to patients; if not, (a) why are some public hospitals not providing bedding and other basic necessities and (b) what happened to the bedding that public hospitals used to have;
- (3) whether there are any plans to provide all public hospitals with bedding; if so, when will this happen?

N1236E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) No.
- (2) I am not aware of hospitals that do not provide bedding and other necessities.
- (3) Question falls away.

Profiling of persons entering SA to detect drug couriers

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

Whether incoming passengers at South Africa's international airports are profiled in any manner so as to detect drug couriers; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1229E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The Department of Home Affairs administers the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002). Drug trafficking is an offence in terms of legislation administered by the SA Police Service (SAPS) and the SA Revenue Service (SARS).

The Department of Home Affairs (National Immigration Branch) does not conduct targeting for purposes of detecting drug couriers but immigration officers do, however, assist other law enforcement agencies as far as possible in the pursuit of security. The above will be done based on information received that was gathered by the intelligence — and other law enforcement agencies specifically charged with airport security.

SA Post Office policy *re* employees who fail to get a Grade 12 certificate

*62. Mr S F HAASBROEK (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether it is the policy of the SA Post Office that the employees who fail to get a Grade 12 certificate within the prescribed period will lose their jobs; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the reasons for this policy;
- (2) whether, prior to the implementation of this policy, the post office has completed an audit of staff not in possession of a Grade 12 certificate or equivalent qualifications; if not, why not; if so, how many post office employees do not possess a Grade 12 certificate;
- (3) whether the post office has developed or intends developing (a) literacy and (b) numeracy tests to allow such employees to demonstrate their competency to continue with their jobs without having to acquire grade 12 certificates; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1225E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Acting CEO has informed me as follows:

- (1) There is no such policy in the Post Office. SAPO do not dismiss employees who fail to obtain matric. Recognition for prior learning (RPL) as espoused by the Skills Development Act no. 97 of 1998 is applied throughout the post office to assess skills level for training and development of employees.
- (2) The post office does not conduct skills audits to identify the number of employees without matric. Their skills audits are mainly directed at ensuring business continuity. SAPO is therefore unable to give the number of employees who do not have matric. If this is critical, SAPO can do such an assessment and forward the information.
- (3) Yes. The post office does have (a) literacy (b) numeracy tests. More than 10 000 employees went through various training including literacy and numeracy through Adult Basic Education (ABET) and SAPO Learning Institute.

Maatreëls ingestel vir uitvoering van Wet 6 van 2004

*71. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister vir Provinsiale en Plaaslike Regering:

- (1) Of sy departement maatreëls ingestel het om die uitvoering van die Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, Wet 6 van 2004, wat op 2 Julie 2005 geïmplementeer gaan word en ingevolge waarvan munisipaliteite plaasgrond kan belas, te monitor; so ja, hoeveel munisipaliteite dié Wet reeds vanjaar gaan implementeer;
- (2) of munisipaliteite gemoniteer gaan word om nie hoër tariewe op plaas-

grond en verbeteringe in te stel as wat die Nasionale Tesourie voorskryf ten opsigte van die persentasieverhoging in munisipale inkomste nie; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is?

N1234A

(English translation follows):

[Measures in place for implementation of Act 6 of 2004]

*71. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

- (1) Whether his department has measures in place to monitor the implementation of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004, that will be implemented on 2 July 2005 and in terms of which municipalities can tax farm land; if so, how many municipalities will implement this Act this year already;
- (2) whether municipalities will be monitored not to impose higher tariffs on farm land and improvements than what the National Treasury prescribes in respect of the percentage increase in municipal income; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1234EJ

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The department has developed implementation tools, including regulations, guidelines and Key Information Brochures to assist ratepayers, councillors and ward committee members to engage constructively on valuation and rating issues, as well as budgetary issues. The regulations, together with aspects of the Act, form the basis for a monitoring framework. Once such regulations are adopted, the framework for monitoring the implementation of the Act will be developed in consultation with relevant

stakeholders, including provincial departments. The monitoring framework will make certain that key economic sectors such as agriculture are protected from unreasonable rating by municipalities.

The Municipal Property Rates Act allows municipalities a maximum period of four years in which to fully implement the new Act. They have to formulate a rates policy and a comprehensive valuation roll consistent with the Act. Thus, each municipality will decide as to when, within the four year period, it would be ready to fully implement the Act. We are thus unable at this stage to give an account as to how many municipalities will fully implement the Act for the municipal financial year commencing on 1 July 2006. For the municipal year commencing on 1 July 2005, municipalities have to comply with the relevant provincial ordinances.

The National Treasury Budget Circular prescribes the growth parameters regarding municipal income as a whole (that is, the aggregate of all revenue streams such as user service charges, municipal rates, etc). It does not pronounce on property rates increases.

For the 2006-07 municipal financial year, section 20 of the Act, which deals with prescribed limits on annual increases in property rates, will be activated. Similarly, municipalities will be monitored to ensure compliance with section 16 of the Act. This section deals with constitutionally impermissible rates, and seeks to ensure that economic sectors are treated in a reasonable manner by municipalities.

Relocation of pension pay-out point from Fouriesburg to Mashaeng

*68. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether, in view of pensioners having to walk long distances across a busy road from Mashaeng into Fouriesburg in the

Free State to receive their pensions, the pension pay-out point will be moved to Mashaeng; if not, why not; if so, when?
N1231E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

The provincial department is aware of the problem and has initiated negotiations with the local municipality of Mashaeng to utilise the old municipality building in Mashaeng as a paypoint. It is expected that the Mashaeng municipality will approve our request soon.

Regulation of research involving children

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

Whether the National Health Act, Act 61 of 2003, regulates research involving children; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?
N1228E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The National Health Act, Act No 61 of 2003 does regulate research involving children.

Section 71(2) of the Act states that where research or experimentation is to be conducted on a minor for a therapeutic purpose, the research or experimentation may only be conducted —

if it is in the best interests of the minor in such manner and on such conditions as may be prescribed;

with the consent of the parent or guardian of the child; and

if such minor is capable of understanding, with the consent of the minor.

Section 71(3)(a) of the Act states that where research or experimentation is to be conducted on a minor for a nontherapeutic purpose, the research or experimentation may only be conducted —

in such manner and on such conditions as may be prescribed

with the consent of the Minister

with the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor

if the minor is capable of understanding, with the consent of the minor.

Section 71(3)(b) of the Act states that the Minister may not give consent in circumstances where —

the objects of the research or experimentation can also be achieved if it is conducted on an adult;

the research or experimentation is not likely to significantly improve scientific understanding of the minor's condition, disease or disorder to such an extent that it will result in significant benefit to the minor or other minors;

the reasons for the consent to the research or experimentation by the parent or guardian, and if applicable, the minor, are contrary to public policy;

the research or experimentation poses a significant risk to the health of the minor; or

there is some risk to the health or wellbeing of the minor and the potential benefit of the research or experimentation does not significantly outweigh that risk.

Programmes in place to keep pregnant girl learners in school

*64. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether there are any programmes in place to (a) keep pregnant girl learners in school and (b) return such learners to school; if not, why not; if so, (i) what programmes and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when have they been implemented and (iii) how has the success rate been measured;
- (2) whether any figures are available of the number of girl learners who have

dropped out of school because of pregnancy; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1227E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The hon member is probably unaware that I have answered this question, in part, in my written answer to Question 392, appearing on the Question paper of 18 March 2005.

The answer to the first part is, yes, the following measures and programmes are in place.

First, there is a draft national guideline on learner pregnancy. In addition, some provinces have their own policies on learner pregnancy and by the end of 2005 all provinces will have policies in place to deal with learner pregnancy.

Second, awareness campaigns and provincial visits have been conducted to encourage school management teams, school governing bodies, educators, parents and learners to engage in developing codes of conduct for their schools.

Third, through the Girls Education Movement (GEM), which was launched in Parliament in 2003, there have been workshops on sexuality education. Furthermore, the GEM learners themselves conduct peer education on issues such as pregnancy, moral regeneration and values in education, so as to ensure that they do not fall pregnant while they are still at school.

Fourth, the department has developed a boys' empowerment programme that deals with social issues, including gender-based violence, masculinity, responsible sexuality, substance abuse, and relationships.

Last, some schools have formed school-based support teams, whose role is to monitor and support learners in managing pregnancy. The teams refer learners to provincial departments responsible for

health and welfare and to other relevant support structures. The teams ensure that pregnant learners are respected and that they are protected from emotional, verbal, and physical abuse.

- (2) Understandably, there are no statistics of pregnant girl-learners who drop out of school. Where pregnant girl-learners drop out of school, the reason for the learner's absence at school is seldom recorded as pregnancy. Conversely, when pregnant girl-learners attend antenatal classes, they do not record that they are learners.

Questions transferred from written to oral reply upon request of the relevant member (Rule 117)

List of housing projects not completed in Mpumalanga

1. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 94]

Whether she has received the list of housing projects not completed in Mpumalanga from the provincial housing department; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) how many housing projects were (i) completed and (ii) not completed in the (aa) 2000-01, (bb) 2001-02, (cc) 2002-03 and (dd) 2003-04 financial years and (b) what were the reasons for the projects not being completed?

N139E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING: A list of the housing projects not completed in Mpumalanga is available at the provincial housing department.

- (a) The housing units completed for the financial years 2000-01 to 2003-04 are as follows:

(i) Units completed

(aa) 2000-01 = 13 748

(bb) 2001-02 = 22 109

(cc) 2002-03 = 14 071

(dd) 2003-04 = 14 826

(ii) Units not completed

(aa) 2000-01 = 3 593

(bb) 2001-02 = 3 892

(cc) 2002-03 = 4 262

(dd) 2003-04 = 16 202

- (b) The reasons for the projects not being completed are;

- Some of the contractors could not access capital from the bank;
- They experienced problems with land release, water availability and material supply;
- Nonregistration of beneficiaries;
- Indigent approval of beneficiaries by municipality; and
- Bulk sewer problems.

Decision by SABC *re* urgent need to upgrade equipment

2. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications: [Written Question No 98]

- (1) Whether the SA Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) has decided that there is an urgent need to upgrade its equipment to conform to modern technological standards; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether an amount in excess of R1 billion needs to be spent for this purpose; if not, what amount is required; if so, how will the SABC finance this expenditure;
- (3) whether the SABC Board is taking decisions regarding the acquisition of new equipment necessary for technological modernisation and adhering to normal tender procedures in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what procedure is being followed;

- (4) whether any members of the board have a direct or indirect interest in businesses that sell, manufacture, design or otherwise deal in relevant technologies; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (5) whether such members are recusing themselves from all meetings relating to acquisitions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N143E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Acting CEO has informed as follows:

- (1) Yes — The SABC developed a comprehensive technology plan in 2002. The plan addresses the areas of information systems and technology, broadcast technology and new media technologies especially on internal production infrastructure.
- (2) Yes, an amount of R1,2 billion investment is required over a period of five years. A request for government funding was submitted. In accordance to the budget announced, the SABC will receive a government funding of R400m in this MTEF cycle for its technology/infrastructure rollout.
- (3) An annual Capax budget is planned and approved by the SABC Board. The technology strategy projects are scheduled into the budget plan. Projects are motivated and approved in terms of the SABC delegation document. All projects in excess of R500k are procured through a tender process and procedures.
- (4) As far as SABC knows, there are no members of the SABC Board who have direct or indirect interest in business that sell, manufacture, design or deal in the relevant technologies.
- (5) Refer to answer number four (4) above.

3. Mr A C STEYN (DA) — Housing. [Written Question No 110] [Replied to]

Study to analyse framework *re* use/ payment/collection of TV licence fees

4. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications: [Written Question No 153]

Whether she has commissioned a study to (a) analyse the legal framework pertaining to the use, payment and collections of television licence fees, (b) provide suggestions regarding the use of television licence fees and (c) analyse the strengths and weaknesses of collection methods; if so, what were the findings of the study?

N244E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) Yes, the department, together with the SABC, commissioned a study to examine and recommend the best ways of improving and increasing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of television licence fee collection in South Africa.
- (b) The overarching objective of the study is to develop a new licensing mechanism, which would increase the net licence fee revenue and thus improve the quality of service for public broadcasting.
- (c) Yes, the project's focus is also to analyse the history of licence fee payment and collection methods and its strength, successes and weaknesses.

The following is a summary of findings of the study:

- (i) The assessment findings show that there are serious challenges in collecting TV licence fees from all the segments of the population.

- (ii) The results also indicate that it will be more costly to enforce the television license fee collection process to all the segments of the population, e.g. the rural areas and informal settlements.

Vacancies for medical personnel per province

5. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 160]

How many vacancies existed for (a) nurses, (b) doctors, (c) pharmacists, (d) specialists and (e) dental practitioners in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

N251E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information in the table below is as at 31 December 2004.

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Total
National department	0	6	8	4	0	18
Limpopo	859	213	36	46	11	1 165
North West	1 493	194	53	35	31	1 806
Gauteng	2 720	750	226	530	249	4 475
Mpumalanga	1 794	443	88	70	60	2 455
Free State	1 984	230	75	88	45	2 422
KwaZulu-Natal	6 925	1 315	231	300	11	8 782
Northern Cape	429	278	20	11	21	759
Eastern Cape	2 857	549	107	192	44	3 749
Western Cape	443	132	51	59	1	686
Total	19 504	4 110	895	1 335	473	26 317

Source: Provincial departments of health.

6. Mr R COETZEE (DA) — Health. [Written Question No 162] [Question standing over.]

Post vacant in department due to lack of qualified/skilled applicants

7. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 174]

- (3) whether the length of time that each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on her department's service delivery; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what negative effects have been experienced?

N265E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Whether any posts within her 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;

- (1) (a) 22 vacancies that consist of posts on the level of Senior Management, town and regional planners and planners in the department.

- (b) Degree in Town and Regional Planning, B. Comm (Hons) Degree
Management skills and experience to fill posts of senior managers in the department.

- (c) Since 1 January 2004.

(2) (a) The department sought the assistance of recruitment companies to assist in recruiting suitable candidates to fill the vacancies. In some cases the department appointed employees on fixed terms contracts and obtained the services of suitably skilled employees through a secondment process.

(b) The department succeeded in obtaining various applications from these companies and is in a process of interviewing and filling those vacancies.

(3) The length of time has had a negative effect in the way that the department had to make use of temporary contract employees to fill those vacancies to support those permanent employees in reaching the target dates.

The functions of the department, however experienced no negative effect as the current employees took the responsibility on them to ensure that the necessary tasks are performed to ensure that the department should not suffer negatively as a result of the lack of capacity of suitably skilled candidates.

Assistance to residents of Newrest/Joe Slovo

8. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 178]

Whether, with reference to her reply to oral Question 83 on 15 September 2004, any assistance, other than logistical assistance, was provided to residents of informal settlements who relocated to (a) Newrest and (b) Joe Slovo; if not, why not; if so, (i) what was the monetary value of such assistance and (ii) how many residents of informal settlements relocated to (aa) Newrest and (bb) Joe Slovo?

N269E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(a) Newrest is an *in-situ* upgrade, with residents remaining within the settlement during construction of services. Residents have had to relocate within the settlements to facilitate construction of services. Extremely limited logistical assistance has been provided by way of labour recruited from the community by the Contractor installing the services.

- In terms of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme, the value of assistance has been limited to approximately R200 per household relocated.

(b) In Joe Slovo, residents who relocated were supported with transport and bare essential replacement materials, which is estimated to have amounted to less than R100 per household.

- No residents have relocated to Newrest or Joe Slovo.

Persons with disabilities working in her department

9. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 192]

(1) Whether any persons with disabilities work in her department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what percentage of her department's workforce do these persons represent;

(2) whether her 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% target and (b)(i) what steps is her department taking to achieve this target and (ii) by what date will it be achieved? N288E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) Yes.

(a) 11.

(b) 0,96%.

(2) No.

(a) 12 (11,8)

(b) (i) The following steps are being taken:

- The department has developed an employment equity policy which gives emphasis to the recruitment and accommodation of people with disabilities;
- Furthermore, the department has a specific policy on the employment of persons with disabilities which covers the following key areas:
 - recruitment and retention;
 - reasonable accommodation measures;
 - career management and development;
 - succession planning, and
 - rehabilitation.

This policy is intended to accelerate the recruitment of people with disabilities.

(ii) The department is working towards achieving the 2% disability target at the end of 2005, as per the public service target set by the Department of Public Service and Administration.

Offices of department in KZN equipped to deal with ID applications

10. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs: [Written Question No 200]

(1) (a) How many offices of her department in KwaZulu-Natal 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?
N296E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 58 offices in KwaZulu-Natal are fully equipped to deal with ID applications.

(b) Pietermaritzburg	Greytown
Msinga	Richmond
Arboretum	Esikhawini
Empangeni	Enseleni
Mtubatuba	Hlabisa
Ingwavuma	Kwangwanase
Hluhluwe	Ubombo
Mbazwana	Eshowe
Ulundi	Melmoth
Mahlabathini	Nongoma
Babanango	Nkandla
Port Shepstone	Harding
Izingolweni	Scottburgh
Emzumbe	Vulamehlo
Kokstad	Matatiele
Ixopo	Himeville
Pungashe	Greyville
Durban	Pinetown
Chatsworth	Claremont
Mpumalanga	Prospecton
Umbumbulu	Umlazi
Tongaat	Bhamshela
Ndwedwe	KwaDukuza
Maphumulu	Sundumbili
Newcastle	Dundee
Ntabamhlope	Madadeni
Vryheid	Pongola
Nqutu	Ladysmith
Estcourt	Dukuza

(c) 53 000

(d) Applications are processed at Head Office in Pretoria. The average turnaround time is three months.

(2) No.

- (a) Regional office: Pietermaritzburg five
 Service point: Msinga two
 Regional office: Uthungulu one
 District office: Empangeni one
 District office: Ulundi one
 Regional office: Port Shepstone one
 District office: Scottburgh two
 District office: Ixopo two
 Regional office: Greyville four
 District office: Durban two
 Multipurpose community centre: Bhamshela two
 Service point: Ndwedwe two
 District office: KwaDukuza one
 Service point: Sundumbili one
 Regional office: Newcastle three
 Multipurpose community centre: Ntabamhlope two
 District office: Vryheid one
 Service point: Nqutu one
 District office: Ladysmith one
 Service point: Estcourt one

- (b) Processes are currently underway to fill all funded vacancies.

Offices of department in Gauteng equipped to deal with ID applications

11. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs: [Written Question No 201]

- (1) (a) How many offices of her department in Gauteng 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? N297E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 28 offices in Gauteng
 (b)

Gauteng East	Gauteng West
Pretoria	Johannesburg
Marabastad	Randburg
Centurion	Sandton
Akasia	Harrison Street
Soshanguve	Randfontein
Cullinan	Carletonville
Springs	Krugersdorp
Benoni	Roodepoort
Brakpan	Soweto
Nigel	Vereeniging
Kempton Park	Vanderbiljpark
Heidelberg	Sebokeng
Germiston	
Alberton	
Edenvale	
Boksburg	

- (c) 48 189

- (d) Eight to twelve weeks (if no administrative problems are experienced)

- (2) No
 (a)

Gauteng East	Vacancies	Gauteng West	Vacancies
Pretoria	23	Johannesburg	30
Marabastad	15	Randburg	three
Centurion	three	Sandton	one
Akasia	five	Harrison Street	16
Soshanguve	two	Randfontein	four
Cullinan	one	Carletonville	four
Springs	seven	Krugersdorp	one
Brakpan	four	Roodepoort	three
Benoni	five	Vereeniging	three
Nigel	one	Vanderbiljpark	three
Kempton Park	five	Sebokeng	four
Germiston	five		

Gauteng East	Vacancies	Gauteng West	Vacancies
Boksburg	eight		
Alberton	two		
Edenvale	one		
Total	87	Total	72

- (b) Most of these vacancies are in the process of being filled, within the limits of available funds.

State institutions committing funds to N2 Gateway development

12. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 228]

- (1) Whether the national government, or any organisations funded partially or wholly by the National Treasury or any organisations established in terms of national legislation, have formally committed themselves to allocating funds to the N2 Gateway development; if so, in each case where funds have been so committed, (a) what is the organisation concerned, (b) what amount has been committed, (c) when was the agreement to commit these funds signed and (d) what conditions are attached to the commitment;
- (2) whether any of these funds are in the form of loans; if so, in each case, (a) what is the institution concerned, (b) what is the amount concerned, (c) what interest rate is applicable and (d) over what period is the loan repayable?

N358E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) (a) The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) has expressed a willingness to act as a funding agency primarily to make available loan funding to the City of Cape Town to bridge finance expenditure that could be recovered in future from normal housing programmes. The National Housing Finance Company (NHFC) is also an attractive possible future funding source.

- (b) The amounts that are required are not yet known and will be finalised when more information is available.

- (c) No agreement has been signed.

- (d) Standard agreement will be entered into

2. The information is not yet available.

Total estimated cost of N2 Gateway development

13. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 229]

- (a) What was the total estimated cost of the N2 Gateway development as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what is the estimated cost of (i) housing construction, (ii) infrastructure provision, (iii) land purchase and (iv) other specified costs, (c) what portion of the total cost is expected to come from (i)(aa) national, (bb) provincial and (cc) local government and (ii) other sources, (d)(i) what is the total number of housing units to be built and (ii) how many of these units will be for (aa) rental and (bb) purchase and (e) how many of the units will be (i) free-standing and (ii) within (aa) single-storey and (bb) multistorey complexes?

N359E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (a) Detailed planning of the various phases of the project is not yet completed. The latest overall project cost is estimated to be R2 315,5 million as at 28 February 2005.
- (b) (i) Housing construction R1 730 710 800
- (ii) and (iii) Infrastructure provision: planning housing, land purchasing and earthwork R66 146 200
- Other specified cost:
- Auxiliary services R59 400 200
- Professional fees R107 144 464

Community development
and Participation R 15 400 000
Total R181 944 664

- (c) (i) (aa) Funds from national government will be coming mainly from two sources, the Department of Housing and the Department of Provincial and Local Government.
- (bb) The funds from the Department of Housing will be channeled through the provincial housing allocation.
- (cc) The Department of Provincial and Local Government funding will be channeled through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and will come straight from Cape Town. It is anticipated that the various other departments will contribute to the project e.g. Water Affairs for sanitation, Transport for roads etc.
- (ii) Approximately 25% will be loan funding for housing, for bulk and link services 60% could be MIG funds and in respect of other sources loans will have to be taken up to pay for expenditure over and above state funds that can be accessed.
- (d) (i) (aa) and (bb) The total breakdown of types of housing for the entire project has yet been finalised.
- (e) (i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) It is expected that at least 30% of the beneficiaries of the project will be from backyards. Although the initial thinking was that at least 70% of all the units to be provided will be multi-level and of higher quality, but the eventual picture will be different, depending on the affordability levels of the beneficiaries. This will also determine the split between free-standing, single-storey and multi-level units.

Details *re* phases of N2 Gateway development

14. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 230]

With regard to each phase of the N2 Gateway development, (a) what areas are to be developed, (b) how many housing units are to be constructed in each phase, (c) what is the expected (i) commencement and (ii) completion date, (d) what is the anticipated cost, (e) for what portion of the costs has the Government obtained funding commitments, (f) how much of the land required is (i) already state-owned and (ii) privately owned and (g) what is the anticipated total cost of land purchases? N360E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (a) and (b) Urban regeneration
District six 1 500 units
Informal settlements upgrade
Joe Slovo 2 743 units
New Rest 1 154 units
Boystown 2 600 units
New Greenfields areas
Epping North 500 units
Delft Symphony 5 000 units
Delft 7-9 5 479 units
One other
- (c) (i) The project has already started.
(ii) The anticipated completion date for the projects is June 2006.
- (d) The estimated cost of the project is R2 315,5 million of which R751 781 million will be funded from housing subsidies. An amount of R702,07 million is to be utilised for the provision of bulk and link infrastructure. An amount of approximately R1 365 355 is required for housing R66 146 million for auxiliary services and R122,54 million for professional staff and fees.
- (e) An amount of R240 million has already set aside for the provision of services to the project by the City of Cape Town. A commitment of R100 million has also been given by the MEC for Housing.

ing in respect of housing funds the project. Once this pilot project gets underway, and has the potential to deliver, increased funds will be allocated.

- (f) (i) and (ii) The bulk of the required land already belongs to the state. The upgrading projects will not require more land, only the Greenfields sites, which include Delft 7-9, Delft Symphony and one other.
- (g) The cost of land purchased is not expected to be significant.

Retail pharmacy licence applications received/notifications of pharmacies to be closed

15. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 235]

- (1) How many (a) retail pharmacy licence applications and (b) notifications of pharmacies to be closed, have been received since 1 January 2004;
- (2) with regard to each of the applications for licences and notifications of closure, (a) on what date was the application or notification received, (b) what is the name of the owner of the pharmacy concerned and (c) what is the address of the pharmacy?

N365E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH [*Reply bound in Annexures of House — See QM2/2005*].

Full staff complement at sites accredited to provide ARVs

16. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 236]

- (1) Whether all the sites accredited to provide antiretrovirals have a full staff complement; if not, (a) which sites are still experiencing staff shortages, (b) which posts have not been filled in each of these sites and (c) for what reasons have these posts remained vacant;
- (2) whether any action has been taken to fill the posts; if not, why not; if so, what action?

N366E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) The HIV and Aids Comprehensive Plan is not a vertical programme but rather a programme integrated into the primary health care services. The antiretroviral sites are thus integrated into the primary health care services.
- (a) The sites that are experiencing staff shortages are shown in the table below.

Site	Staff required				
	Doctors	Nurses	Pharmacists	Dieticians	Social workers
Northern Cape					
Kimberley Hospital	6	3	4	0	0
Gordonia Hospital	4	2	2	0	0
De Aar CHC	3	2	2	0	0
Springbok Hospital	2	2	2	0	0
Limpopo					
Letaba	2	4	2	2	2
Mapulaneng	2	4	2	2	2
Makweng	2	4	2	2	2
Polokwane	4	8	4	4	4
St Rita	2	8	2	2	2
Siloam	2	4	2	2	2
Tshilidzini	2	4	2	2	2
Total	31	45	26	16	16

- (b) The posts that have not been filled in each of the sites are covered in the table above.
- (c) The sites that have difficulty in recruiting the health personnel are rural. The ranks in question are also scarce skills not readily available.
- (2) The following actions have been taken to fill in the posts:
- All these posts have been advertised and the provinces are continuing with recruitment in the form of head hunting and encouraging sessional work in some areas.
 - Some of these vacancies exist in the rural areas, therefore rural and scarce skills allowances are utilised to attract staff. Rural and scarce skills allowance policies were developed and are implemented so as to provide extra incentives to professionals working in the rural areas.
 - Placement of foreign health practitioners is another useful mechanism to fill the gaps. Human Resource Development Directorate: Foreign workforce management sub-directorate is assisting the provinces with the placement of foreign health practitioners i.e. nurses, pharmacists, dieticians and doctors. Placement has taken place in the following areas: Limpopo, Mankweng and Kimberley.
 - Private public partnership has been established as another strategy to man the sites. Because provinces vary, they utilise strategies that are relevant to their situations, for an example, the Northern Cape province is developing a framework in collaboration with the private doctors, SANDF, Correctional Services and mining sector. These parties are interested in sharing their resources in

exchange for assistance in the following: guidelines, protocols, laboratory services and guidance on difficult patients.

Preparations to meet challenges caused by global warming

17. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 238]

Whether, in view of the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, her department is making any preparations to meet the challenges caused by global warming; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N368E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is aware of the implications of global climate change on its activities and has been developing strategies to deal with the possible effects in all its areas of responsibility.

The coming into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by sufficient countries ratifying it is a welcome development, because it sets the world on the road to a progressive reduction of the amounts of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. It is, however, important to note that modelling suggests that there will be significant climate change impacts in South Africa even if global emissions were to be reduced in accordance with the protocol.

Background — possible scenarios under a changed climate

South Africa, because of its general aridity and high variability of rainfall in space and time, is especially vulnerable to changes in water availability, with attendant implications for social and economic development.

The South African Country Study on Climate Change, completed in 1999, indicated that global climate change could result in continental warming of between 1°C and

3°C, the maximum focusing on arid regions and the minimum occurring along coastal regions. Reductions of the order of 5 to 10% of current rainfall were suggested, and a decrease in runoff of up to 10% could realistically be expected in some areas. Recharge to groundwater will also be reduced. The possibility of more frequent and severe flood events and extended dry periods was also indicated.

It must be emphasised that these conclusions are not predictions or forecasts. They are at best projections of how the global climate system may possibly evolve in the future, and how such changes may affect climate on a local scale.

Water resources

Strategies for managing South Africa's water resources — described in the National Water Resource Strategy, First Edition, 2004 — have been developed to take account of the country's variable and unpredictable climate and the resulting limited availability of unevenly distributed water. The department believes that the strategies are sufficiently flexible to accommodate the anticipated effects of climate change without the need for special programmes or projects.

Approaches to water resources management that will facilitate adaptation to a changed climate can be broadly categorised as —

- Strategic management of water resources by means of comprehensive and integrated planning across river catchments to address changes in the availability of and requirements for water and, especially, to achieve closer integration with the provision of water services.
- Providing flexibility in water use allocations by means of limited period water use licences, and allowing water users to trade water use authorisations, either permanently to move water from lower to higher value uses, or temporarily as a short-term coping strategy.

- Managing the demand for water, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of water use, and improving catchment runoff by, for instance, removing and controlling invasive alien vegetation.
- Contingency planning for extreme events, such as floods and droughts, embodied in the disaster management framework prepared in terms of the National Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002) and improving monitoring and forecasting systems for droughts and floods.
- Optimising the operation of existing infrastructure, including inter-basin transfer schemes and, where necessary, constructing new infrastructure.
- Communication programmes to make water users and the public aware of the implications of climate change.

The effects of climate change are, however, likely to manifest themselves at different times in different parts of the country, and to vary in magnitude from area to area. An ongoing research programme, funded and managed by the Water Research Commission, is expected to improve understanding of these issues, to improve our ability to discern the difference between natural cyclic variations and the effects of climate change, and to facilitate prioritising intensified interventions in areas where the effects are greatest and/or occur soonest.

Water services

Climate change has the potential to reduce the availability of water to all user sectors. Although the provision of water to people is the highest priority in both the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) and the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997) the department and local authorities will need to be especially vigilant to make sure that the well-being of the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of society is safeguarded. The implementation of water demand management measures will be particularly important in ensuring that water supplied in

local authority supply areas is distributed and used as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The water supply and sanitation projects formerly undertaken by the department and more recently by local government will, among other benefits, contribute to the prevention of infection by water-borne diseases such as cholera, schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and gastro-enteritis by reducing reliance on untreated water supplies. However, climate change impacts may offset the progress, and the bacteriological quality of water resources and water supplies will need to be continuously monitored, emphasising the importance of the planned expansion of the National Microbial Monitoring Network.

Forests and woodlands

The department's mandate under the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act 84 of 1998), includes the management of commercial plantations (which cover about 1,5% of South Africa's land surface) and natural forests (about 0,5%).

Natural forests and woodlands have been able to adapt to the gradual historical fluctuations in climate by contracting and expanding by migration. However, it is unlikely that most species will be able to achieve the migration rates required to adapt to the relatively rapid rate of climate change expected to occur as a result of green-house gas emissions. In addition, in most parts of the country, land uses surrounding forests will interfere with migration processes. Consequently, many of the less adaptable species (such as, for instance, mangrove, riverine, sand, swamp and dune forests) could become locally extinct, and some forests and woodlands may become less diverse.

In the commercial forestry sector modelling predicts that climate change will affect the optimal areas for the country's major non-indigenous tree crop species, and impact on the marginal costs associated with planting in suboptimal areas.

An increase in levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will favour the growth of trees above grassy species, and contribute to the transformation of some grasslands into woodland by bush encroachment.

Responses to climate change to address these challenges will need to take special account of the increased vulnerability of people who rely on forest goods and services. Possible responses include —

- The positioning of appropriately sized and topographically heterogeneous protected areas to allow forests and woodlands, as well as associated individual plant and animal species, to migrate within the protected areas.
- The creation of refuge areas within protected areas for certain species.
- Properly planned buffer areas and migration corridors to enable migration between protected areas.
- The development of innovative approaches to the protection of the forest types that are most vulnerable to global climate change (discussed above).
- Promotion of sound woodland management practices to limit bush encroachment.
- Development of more temperature- and drought-tolerant cultivars within the current commercial tree species, whilst taking account of the risks inherent in genetic engineering.
- Improved fire management for both natural forests and plantations to cope with a possible increase in the frequency and intensity of fires due to rises in temperature
- Improved pest and disease management.

Finally, forests and woodlands are net users — sinks — of carbon, and can help to slow the build up of carbon in the atmosphere. Participation in carbon trade programmes in terms of the protocol will, however, prob-

ably be limited to reforestation and forest rehabilitation projects, because plantations established for commercial and other purposes will not be considered for carbon credits.

Research on the impact of climate change on forests and woodlands in South Africa is still at a relatively early stage, and includes —

- The development of models to analyse and predict vegetation patterns under changing climatic conditions.
- Experiments to determine, for example, different germination rates for woody plants under different carbon dioxide levels.
- Historic studies to determine changes in the yield and species composition of forests and woodlands.
- A glasshouse experiment at Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens to study the growth of grasses and woodland tree species at different carbon dioxide levels.
- Testing a dynamic global vegetation model for tree demography at research plots in the Kruger National Park.

Comprehensive background notes on the Kyoto Protocol and the preparations the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is making to meet the challenges caused by global warming.

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is aware of the implications of global climate change on its activities and has been developing strategies to deal with the possible effects in all its areas of responsibility.

The coming into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by sufficient countries ratifying it is a wel-

come development, because it sets the world on the road to a progressive reduction of the amounts of greenhouse gases [1] released into the atmosphere.

It is, however, important to note that modelling suggests that there will be significant climate change impacts in South Africa, even if global emissions were to be reduced in accordance with the protocol.

In broad terms, the protocol deals with two aspects of global warming (generally referred to as global climate change, although climatologists prefer to call it global climate variation) —

- Mitigation: Measures to arrest and reverse the upward trend in greenhouse gas emissions; and
- Adaptation: Measures to assist countries, particularly developing countries, to cope with the effects of climate change.

The implications of climate change for water resources management, provision of water services, and forestry, and associated adaptation measures being addressed in my department are outlined hereunder.

Background — possible scenarios under a changed climate

Scientific observations have shown that the average air temperature of the earth has increased by between 0,3°C and 0,6°C during the past 100 years. About two-thirds of this increase has occurred over the past 40 years and there is very strong evidence that much of the warming can be attributed to human activities.

Although climate change is expected to affect many sectors of the natural and built environments, water is considered to be the most critical. South Africa, because of its general aridity and high variability of rainfall in space and time is especially vulner-

1. Greenhouse gases are defined by the Kyoto Protocol as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

able to changes in water availability, with attendant implications for social and economic development.

The South African Country Study on Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Study, completed in 1999, was carried out (with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism as the lead agent) to assess the potential effects of global climate change in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, and to identify the sectors and areas of high vulnerability to climate change and propose adaptation measures to offset adverse consequences.

In the study, four global circulation models (GCMs) were used to estimate possible changes in temperature and precipitation. This was followed by application of a suitably modified Agricultural Catchments Research Unit (ACRU) model to estimate the potential impacts on hydrological response in terms of stream flow and recharge into the unsaturated soil above the groundwater table (the vadose zone).

There was general agreement among the GCMs with regard to climate projections. In all cases an extension of summer season characteristics was indicated, with continental warming of between 1°C and 3°C, the maximum focusing on arid regions and the minimum occurring along coastal regions. There was less agreement with regard to precipitation, but in general terms reductions of the order of 5 to 10% of current rainfall were suggested. Estimates made using the GCMs to generate local-scale climate data (known as down-scaling) indicated the likelihood of an increase in the duration of the dry season in the interior and north-eastern areas of the country, followed by more intense convective rainfall events and, as a result, the possibility of more frequent and severe flood events. The probable net effect would be greater evapo-transpiration and more stress on arid and marginal zones.

Hydrological responses were assessed using one of the hotter, drier GCM scenarios. Runoff was found to be highly sensitive to changes in precipitation, since a relatively small fraction of rainfall is converted to runoff. Groundwater recharge was found to be even more sensitive. The conclusion from the study was that, under the hot and dry scenario, South Africa could realistically expect to experience a decrease in runoff of up to 10% in some areas. A related "threshold" study indicated that a runoff reduction of this magnitude could manifest in the western parts of the country by 2015. The decrease in runoff would move progressively from west to east and could be expected to reach the east coast by 2060. Recharge into the vadose zone displayed a more patchy and less systematic pattern.

It must be emphasised that these conclusions are not predictions or forecasts. They are at best projections of how the global climate system may possibly evolve in the future, and how such changes may affect climate on a local scale. Water resources planners will use the projections to create scenarios of future water availability, but there must be interaction between all water-dependent sectors to ensure that all available measures are considered to adapt to changing circumstances and reduce vulnerability. Nevertheless, it is important that no development or investment decisions are made that neglect to take into account the actual or potential affects of climate change on water resources.

The Country Study was a first attempt to quantify the possible effects of climate change and the results, although useful, are acknowledged to be in need of considerable refinement. This is being done by means of a programme of research under the aegis of the Water Research Commission.

South Africa's water resources

South Africa's rainfall is already highly variable in spatial distribution and unpredictable both within and between years. Much of the country is arid or semi-arid and

the whole country is subject to droughts and floods. Bulk water supplies are largely provided via a system of large storage dams and inter-basin water transfer schemes and such infrastructure takes years to develop.

Thus, a reduction in the amount or reliability of rainfall, or an increase in evaporation would worsen the already serious lack of surface and groundwater resources. Water availability in the arid and semi-arid regions, which cover nearly half of South Africa, is particularly sensitive to changes in precipitation. Desertification, which is already a problem in South Africa, could be made worse by climate change. Furthermore, climate change may alter the magnitude, timing and distribution of storms that produce flood events.

Adaptation strategies for managing water resources

Strategies for managing South Africa's water resources have been developed to take account of the country's variable and unpredictable climate and the resulting limited availability of unevenly distributed water. The strategies, which are described in the National Water Resource Strategy, First Edition, 2004 are sufficiently flexible to accommodate the anticipated effects of climate change without the need for special programmes or projects. However, the effects are likely to manifest themselves at different times in different parts of the country, and to vary in magnitude from area to area. A better understanding of these issues is expected from an ongoing research programme funded and managed by the Water Research Commission, which will facilitate prioritising intensified interventions in areas where the effects are greatest and/or occur soonest. It will be necessary to improve meteorological and hydrological monitoring systems to detect the onset and development of the effects of climate change on water resources.

Approaches to water resources management that will facilitate adaptation to a changed climate can be broadly divided into:

- Strategic management of water resources;
- flexibility in water use allocations;
- water demand management and water conservation measures;
- contingency planning for extreme events such as floods and droughts;
- optimising the operation of existing infrastructure;
- constructing new infrastructure; and
- communication.

Comprehensive and integrated planning across river catchments will allow for co-ordinated solutions, using an appropriate mix of demand and supply-side interventions, to the problems of water quantity, water quality and water supply by addressing the effects of population growth, economic growth and development, and the consequent changes in the demand for water. The management of water resources needs to be more closely integrated with water services provision via local government's integrated development planning process, particularly the Water Services Development Plans. The catchment management strategies required by the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) for each of the 19 water management areas into which the country has been divided will be the principal vehicle for such local-scale planning and integration.

Replacing in-perpetuity riparian water rights (in terms of the previous Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) with a system of time-bound administrative authorisations to use water that are subject to regular review (National Water Act, 1998) provides flexibility to adjust water allocations to account for changes in the availability of water. Additional flexibility will be provided by allowing water users to trade water use authorisations, either permanently to move water from lower to higher value uses, or temporarily as a short-term coping strategy.

The demand for water may be reduced in all user sectors through a range of measures that encourage efficient water use. These include

implementing the pricing strategy for water use charges prescribed in the National Water Act, 1998 promoting the use of water-efficient technologies and practices, mandatory water auditing and accounting and education in water conservation and demand management. However, although successful adoption of measures to reduce water use in the long term by increasing the efficiency of use is desirable, it could limit the extent to which users can accommodate any short-term restrictions on water use that may be necessary during times of drought without prejudicing productivity or reducing standards of living.

Water conservation measures, such as clearing alien invasive vegetation from infested catchments will increase the amount of surface water runoff and recharge to groundwater, whilst water harvesting in agriculture and homes, especially those in rural areas, could reduce reliance on supplemental irrigation by optimising the effectiveness of rainfall. There is significant potential in the domestic and agricultural sectors for minimising wastage by reducing leakage from piped and open channel distribution and delivery systems.

Contingency plans for extreme events such as droughts and floods will be embodied in the disaster management framework prepared in terms of the National Disaster Management Act. The current monitoring and forecasting systems for droughts and floods need to be improved, and baselines established.

Operating procedures for all infrastructures, including inter-basin transfer schemes will be reviewed and revised where necessary to ensure optimum efficiency. The need for modifications to existing infrastructure or the construction of new infrastructure will continue to be investigated.

Public consultation programmes, mandatory under the National Water Act, 1998 for all significant implementation interventions, need to put greater emphasis on making water users and the public aware of the implications of climate change.

Research on the implications for water resources

In 2003 the Water Research Commission initiated a major, multi-year research programme into the effects and implications of climate change. In broad terms the programme involves:

- Understanding natural climate variability better, to facilitate improved short-, medium- and long-term predictions, and to discern the difference between natural cyclic variations and the effects of climate change;
- improved ability to downscale GCM results to local scale;
- propose realistic scenarios for the effects of climate change on water resources, and propose coping strategies; and
- investigate the relationships between changing land cover and land use arising from climate change on water resources.

The results of these studies are of great importance to my department, and a number of officials are participating in the activities of the various research teams.

Water services

Climate change has the potential to reduce the availability of water to all user sectors. Although the provision of water to people is the highest priority in both the National Water Act, 1998 and the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997), my Department and local authorities will need to be especially vigilant to make sure that the well-being of the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of society is safeguarded. The implementation of water demand management measures will be particularly important in ensuring that water supplied in local authority water supply areas is distributed and used in as efficient and effective ways possible.

The water supply and sanitation projects formerly undertaken by my department and more recently by local government will, among other benefits, contribute to the

prevention of infection by water-borne diseases such as cholera, schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and gastro-enteritis by reducing reliance on untreated water supplies.

However, climate change impacts may offset the progress, and the bacteriological quality of water resources and water supplies will need to be continuously monitored, emphasising the importance of the planned expansion of the National Microbial Monitoring Network.

Forests and woodlands

"Forestry" as defined in the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act 84 of 1998) includes the management of commercial plantations (which cover about 1,5% of South Africa's land surface) as well as natural forests (about 0,5%), and the department's mandate covers both.

Although natural forests and woodlands are sensitive to climate change, they have been able to adapt to the gradual historical fluctuations in climate by contracting and subsequently expanding by migration and, during especially unfavourable climate periods, surviving in fragmented pockets in the most sheltered locations.

However, it is unlikely that most species will be able to achieve the migration rates required to adapt to the relatively rapid rate of climate change predicted to occur as a result of green-house gas emissions. In addition, in most parts of the country land uses surrounding forests will interfere with migration processes, further limiting the ability of forests to adapt. Consequently many of the less adaptable species (such as, for instance, mangrove, riverine, sand, swamp and dune forests) could become locally extinct, and some forests and woodlands may become less diverse.

Implications for forest management

The positioning of protected areas will be important for the future protection of forest and certain woodland habitats. Size and

topographical heterogeneity of protected areas are particularly important to allow forests and woodlands (as well as associated individual flora and fauna species) to respond to climate change by migration within the protected area. Planning for buffer areas around protected areas and migration corridors for flora and fauna species between protected areas will also become increasingly important.

Protection of the forest types that are most vulnerable to global climate change (discussed above) will require innovative approaches, because their survival is tightly constrained by their habitat and their restricted ability to adapt or migrate.

Scarp forests in the past acted as refugia during climate change episodes, helping to conserve diversity during unfavourable climatic epochs. Such refugia must also be considered in the creation of protected area networks. The significant increase in levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from pre-industrial conditions to today's levels favour the growth of trees above grassy species. These factors contribute to the transformation of some grasslands into woodland, and to the widespread bush encroachment that is currently observed in many areas. Sound woodland management practices must be promoted to limit bush encroachment.

The South African commercial forestry sector, much of which is located in already marginal or sub-optimal areas, is sensitive to climate change as it is based on plantations of nonindigenous species. In addition to the direct effects of climate change, factors such as land availability, water demand, as well as environmental and socioeconomic conditions will also affect this sector. Modelling predicts that climate change will affect the optimal areas for the country's major tree crop species, and impact on the marginal costs associated with planting in sub-optimal areas.

More temperature- and drought-tolerant cultivars within the current tree species

could be developed to allow the forestry industry to counter the threat of climate change, and also to maintain current production areas, but it is important to note that genetic engineering poses some risks, and these need to be thoroughly taken into account when considering such an option.

For both natural forests and plantations fire management will become increasingly important to cope with a possible increase in the frequency and intensity of fires due to rises in temperature. Possible changes in pest populations will place additional stress on forests and woodlands.

Finally, because forests and woodlands are net users — sinks — of carbon, and can help to slow the build up of carbon in the atmosphere, participation in carbon trade programmes should be investigated. Participation will, however, probably be limited to re-forestation and forest rehabilitation projects, because forestation established for commercial and other purposes will not be considered carbon credits in terms of the Protocol.

Research on the implications for forestry

Research on the impact of climate change on forests and woodlands in South Africa is still at a relatively early stage, and many uncertainties remain to be resolved.

Current research includes the development of models applied to analyse and predict vegetation patterns under changing climatic conditions, but also experiments that are conducted to determine, for example, different germination rates for woody plants under different carbon dioxide levels, and historic studies to determine changes in the veld and species composition of forests and woodlands.

A glasshouse experiment is being conducted at Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens to study the growth of grasses and woodland tree species at different carbon dioxide levels, and a Dynamic Global Vegetation Model for tree demography is also being tested at research plots in the Kruger National Park.

Posts for pharmacists existing in hospitals

18. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 288]

(a) How many posts for pharmacists exist in each specified hospital in the country, (b) how many of these posts are currently vacant; (c) how long has each post been vacant, (d) how long has each vacant post been advertised and (e) how many applications have been received in respect of each vacant post? N422E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The above request as a whole seeks to interrogate information that can only be obtained from provincial departments of health.

Parts (d) and (e) of Ms Kohler-Barnard's question is administrative data that the provinces can only obtain from district/institutional level.

The inputs from the provinces will be collated and a draft reply to Ms Kohler-Barnard's question will be presented in July 2005.

19. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) — Deputy President. [Written Question 303] [Removed from cluster]

Raising of wall of Tzaneen dam in Limpopo

20. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 310]

Whether, in light of the planned investment in infrastructure development, her department will consider raising the wall of the Tzaneen dam in Limpopo; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N470E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes. The Department of Water Affairs and

Forestry will consider raising the wall of the Tzaneen Dam. Studies undertaken in 1998 have indicated that the yield of the Dam could be increased by 4,4 million cubic metre per annum (an increase of 7%) at an estimated cost of R67 million, if the dam wall is raised by 3,5 metres. The acceptability of raising the dam wall by installing gates is currently being reviewed and may require a more costly solution to contain risk to the structure. The issue of the recovery of the cost from the users also require further investigation. Such development will be subject to environmental authorisation as required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989) and the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).

Persons in mental health facilities diagnosed with schizophrenia

21. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 312]

- (a) How many persons in each specified mental health facility in each province were diagnosed with schizophrenia as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) for how many patients was medication prescribed and (c) what type of medication was prescribed in each case? N472E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (a) There are no national statistics available. Although hospitals keep this information this is not filtered to the National Department. Schizophrenia is not a notifiable condition.
- (b) There are no national data on the number of patients on prescribed medication.
- (c) Medication depends on the diagnosis of the psychiatrist. According to the current standard treatment guidelines and essential drug list of the department, medication requirements differ from

short-term and long-term therapy requirements. These medication may include: Haloperidol, chlorpromazine, lorazepam, zuclopenthixol, zuclopenthixol acetate, fluphenazine, fluphenazine decanoate and zuclopenthixol decanoate.

Department equipping community radio stations/non-broadcasting institutions

22. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications: [Written Question No 317]

- (1) Whether her department has equipped 37 community radio stations, six nonbroadcasting institutions and seven other stations; if so, which radio stations and institutions;
- (2) whether these radio stations are described as SABC community radio stations under programmes in the Estimates of National Expenditure 2005; if so, why? N478E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
[*Reply bound in Annexures of House — See QM3/2005*].

Consultation *re* department's intention to close/relocate Cradock office

23. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 335]

Whether any consultation has taken place in Cradock in respect of her department's intention to close or relocate its Cradock office; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N499E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes, consultations have taken place over a number of years regarding the relocation of one of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's two functional units in Cradock. In the past it was decided not to close the water resources functional unit, for a number

of reasons. The closing of this unit is under consideration once again and affects about 25 water resources staff members.

Consultation took place during 1987 and 1988 as part of an investigation by my department's sub-directorate: Organisation and Management Support. This investigation recommended that the then regional office be located in Port Elizabeth. A number of workshops were also held during 1996 and 1997 as part of the investigation into the amalgamation of the former Transkei and Ciskei and the RSA Departments of Water Affairs. This investigation recommended that the unit in Cradock be relocated to Port Elizabeth and East London.

Consultation and workshops with staff of my department have been held from 2001 to 2005 as part of the transformation and restructuring of my department's regional offices. Meetings have been held at monthly intervals from 2003 to date with representatives from all sub-offices, including Cradock. *Ad hoc* meetings, workshops and information sessions have been held in Cradock over the past two years. Dedicated sessions have been held with the 25 affected water resources management staff members in Cradock in December 2004, February and March 2005.

During the 1990s my department established sub-offices in both Port Elizabeth and East London to provide a water resources management service to our clients. Water resources management staff in these centres are responsible for water quality management, surveying services, water use registration and authorisation and water management institutions. These offices have been identified as the hub of the proto-catchment management agencies (CMAs) and are in the process of positioning themselves to assume this new responsibility within the next 12 months.

A proposal that is currently on the table is that the remaining water resources functional staff be migrated on an individual

basis from Cradock to the proto-CMA service centres of Port Elizabeth and East London within the next 12 months. Relocation planning is in progress for the affected water resources management officials stationed in Cradock. These officials are participating in the development of the migration plan.

No decision has yet been taken on the future of this departmental unit in Cradock at this stage. Discussions are still taking place with the officials concerned and that will be followed by discussions with the local and district municipality and the relevant MECs in the Eastern Cape, and the Premier's Office, before it is submitted to me for a decision.

The closing of any office, particularly one that has been operating for more than 50 years, is a sensitive issue and I can give the hon member the assurance that the whole matter will be widely consulted and that a decision will only be taken after having carefully considered the social impact of the possible closure of the office on my department, its staff members and their spouses, other dependants and the community. Restructuring of my department is taking place through-out the country and by implication the impacts of decisions in this regard can have a bearing on the staff in other centres where staff transfers would be required as well and this added dimension will also be thoroughly considered. Any social impacts must be balanced against our ability to ensure service delivery targets are met and to ensure that national government transforms itself in line with our objectives to become a more service-oriented and people driven Public Service.

24. Mr A C STEYN (DA) — Housing. [Written Question No 347] [Prioritised]

25. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government. [Written Question No 348] [Question standing over.]

26. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) — Provincial and Local Government: [Written Question No 349] [Question standing over.]

27. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) — Provincial and Local Government: [Written Question No 350] [Question standing over.]

Value of housing delivered by the Cape Town Metropolitan Community Housing Company

28. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 351]

(1) (a) What was the value of the housing delivered by the Cape Town Metropolitan Community Housing Company during the annual periods ended (i) 30 June 2003 and (ii) 30 June 2004, (b) what were the reasons for the cession of two of the said company's bank accounts and instalment sales receivables to the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC), (c) what were the balances of the ceded bank accounts in each case as at the date of cession and (d) what is the anticipated annual value of the instalment sales receivables ceded to the NHFC;

(2) whether the company had ever traded in insolvent circumstances; if not, why were the actions referred to above contemplated; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what consequences did the NHFC face as a result of such trading? N515E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) (a) The housing delivered by Cape Town Community Housing Company (Pty) Limited (CTCHC) was valued as follows

(i) for the period ending 30 June 2003 was R3 745 580

(ii) for the period ending 30 June 2004 was R7 407 554

(b) NHFC, as normal practice, when

funding intermediaries requires as part of its security the loan book generated for that funding. If and when it considers that it needs to perfect its security by taking over that book it also requires cession of the bank accounts into which end-users pay their monthly instalment or rental. The taking of cession of the bank accounts is therefore contingent on the taking over of the debtor's book.

(c) The bank accounts would only be ceded if the debtor's book was taken over. The value would only be evident at the point.

(d) NHFC is not the only funder of the CTCHC. Any advance made by NHFC to CTCHC would require that the book generated from that advanced be ceded.

Any request for an advance by CTCHC to NHFC is considered in terms of the credit policies of the corporation and has to be approved by the Board Credit Committee.

It has always been the intention that the CTCHC would attract funding from sources other than NHFC and the City of Cape Town. A project under construction in Mitchells Plain is being funded by DIGH (an institution set up in the Netherlands).

Another project, Royal Maitland, was bridge funded by the NHFC, but the homes were bond funded by various banks and the bridge funding repaid to NHFC.

The funding for instalment sales provided to CTCHC was R19 962 485 of which R9 066 064 has been repaid. The bridging for Royal Maitland was R9 821 428 provided in February 2004 and repaid in January 2005.

The CTCHC was in danger of trading while insolvent but the board approached the shareholders for assistance and provided a revised business plan that was accepted and

resulted in the City of Cape Town and the NHFC providing additional debenture funding of R10m each. The debentures of the city were convertible and those of NHFC non-convertible. The debentures were subordinated to ensure that there were no "going" concern problems. The terms of the original debentures were altered to non-convertible from convertible for NHFC'S committed.

The shareholders, city and the NHFC did not suffer any consequences as the problems were averted. Perhaps it is necessary to give a little background to the CTCHC.

In 2001, NHFC (or then the HIDF) agreed to enter into a joint venture with the city to develop low income housing at scale. The community was requested to enter into a savings queue by depositing certain amounts with identified institutions.

A list of beneficiaries was developed based on the timing of joining the savings queue; it was on a "first-come first-serve" basis. All those who joined the project were assured of a R5 000 top-up (from the city) on the state subsidy scheme making the homes more affordable.

The city had been experiencing problems on collecting rents from tenants in city owned properties and this was an attempt to offer an alternative in the form of instalment sale properties, and to reverse the culture of non-payment.

The company was funded by both shareholders and the city provided land and the top-up subsidies while NHFC agreed to provide project funding subject to its normal credit criteria.

The parcels of land provided were in:

- Mitchells Plain
- Manenberg
- Guguletu
- Hanover Park
- Philippi and
- Heideveld.

These were the very areas that had been experiencing the collection problems mentioned above.

It must be remembered that this project was initiated at the very start of Social Housing in South Africa and was expected to deliver at scale. Although it certainly did not deliver the 25 000 units in the expected year 5 years it was until recently, the Social Housing Institution that had delivered most units (Johannesburg Housing Company has surpassed the number but have not targeted the subsidy target group only).

The funding provided by shareholders was used, with the subsidies to build the houses. There was no working capital to facilitate administration system, etc. This has been a lesson learnt in the sector over the years. Institutions need to be properly capacitated both financially and managerially before owning stock. It is this aspect of Social Housing that is now being addressed by the EU funding through the PMU and SPSH. A case in point was that JHC was funded by local and international donors. Although the savings queue was an indicator of willingness to pay, it did not properly indicated affordability to pay and within a short space of time payments were not forthcoming. There were numerous excuses, among them;

- Quality; these were basic homes and in particular, were not plastered.
- High instalment; one of the banks had indicated that the amounts saved e.g R100, R150 or R250, were indicators of the instalments to be paid when homes were occupied and residents complained about the eventual instalments (this was in spite of the fact that education had been provided to each family and they had signed an instalment agreement).

This was a difficult time for the management and the board and it was eventually decided to re-capitalise the company and devise an affordability programme.

This programme included reducing the original debt to the resident, extending the

term of repayment from four years to a maximum of twelve years and reducing the interest rate to current prevailing rates in the country.

The company had to provide a substantial amount for doubtful debts and therefore did not take further losses in reducing the capital on the loans. Each residents was individually counselled on their position and signed a new agreement with the CTCHC.

1 867 residents out of a total of 2 193 have signed the agreements and monthly collections have increased from R320 000 per month to R710 600 per month at present.

The shareholders agreed that in providing unplastered homes in Cape Town with the prevailing weather conditions, the houses were likely to leak. It was therefore agreed that all the houses would be plastered and other patent defects repaired. This was funded out of further debentures of R5 million from each shareholders. The issue of

these debentures was dependant on the company providing proof of the renovations and at the end of March 2005, NHFC had provided R2 655m for this purpose.

Amount allocated to/committed by NHFC to Cape Town Metropolitan Community Housing Company

29. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 352]

What was the total amount (a) allocated and (b) committed by the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC) to the Cape Town Metropolitan Community Housing Company in respect of (i) shareholding, (ii) convertible debentures, (iii) nonconvertible debentures, (iv) secured loans, (v) unsecured loans and (vi) other items for the twelve-month period ended 30 June 2004? N516E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

The total amount allocated and committed is as follows:

	<i>Period ending 30 June 2004</i>	<i>Capital and debentures</i>	<i>Allocated by NHFC</i>	<i>Committed by NHFC to CTCHC</i>
(i)	01/01/2004	Share capital	2 000 000	2 000 000
(ii)(a)	01/01/2004	Debentures-convertible	4 000 000	4 000 000
(b)	06/01/2004	Debentures-convertible, Non-convertible debentures, Secured Loans;	None	2 500 000 None
	16/02/2004	1. Instalment Funding	19,962,485	9 066 064

16 February 2004-June 2005: Bridging funding for Royal Maitland 9 821 428. Unsecured loans and other items (none).

(iii) It should also be noted that non-convertible debentures were only issued after 2004.

The CTCHC is in the process of converting their debentures into shares.

At the end of March 2004, the investment in CTCHC was impaired in terms of AC133 as there is no defined cash flow. The debentures holders/shareholders have the right to set interest rates on debentures once the company is generating profits.

30. Adv P S SWART (DA) — Provincial and Local Government. [Written Question No 410] [Question standing over.]

Water supply services established by local government authorities/district councils

31. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 426]

(1) Whether all local government authorities and district councils in all

provinces have established water supply services; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether arrangements have been made for people in the rural areas to be provided with the free basic water allocation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N611E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

- (1) Yes. All the district municipalities who retained the function and were not performing the water and sanitation function before 1 July 2003, have signed interim water service provision arrangements or contracts with the local municipalities who lost the function as a result of the decisions, to continue with water provision to communities. The same applies to all the local municipalities who were not performing the function before 1 July 2003, as they also signed interim water service provision arrangements with the district municipalities who lost the function. Those municipalities being, district or local, who performed the function pre 1 July 2003 and was authorised under the 3 January 2003 gazette, continued with their water service supply arrangements.

The interim arrangements were entered into with a view of embarking on the process of deciding on the long-term water service provision as required in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 requires that a municipality must decide on whether to provide the service through internal or external mechanisms. Through the monitoring framework (together with the national Department of Provincial and Local Government and Salga) post July 2003, the indication is that 63% of the municipalities performing the water and

sanitation function have started the Section 78 process and approximately 19% has completed the internal assessment stage. The remaining 37% of municipalities are in most cases not affected significantly by the decisions as they were previously performing the water and sanitation function.

- (2) Yes. Arrangements have been made for people in the rural areas to be provided with the free basic water (FBW) allocation. The majority of the poor live in rural areas. The FBW policy is intended to eradicate poverty and thus the poor must be our target. If we had not made arrangements for people in rural areas, we would have been failing in our duty.

The proof lies in our achievements. Our FBW programme is making a huge difference to the poor, (defined as households with less than R1 000 income per month). Through this programme 17 million poor people are receiving FBW via formal infrastructure. A further four million have infrastructure and although they do not yet have a formalised FBW administrative system in place, are getting their water free. There are also an additional two million poor people with infrastructure slightly below the basic level who also get their water free. Thus in total 23 of the 29 million poor are getting their water free of charge.

In rural areas where the vast majority of the population is poor, municipalities are weak with limited finance and few consumers are metered. FBW is usually provided through appropriate service levels, such as public standpipes. To enable implementation of FBW in the remote rural areas, my department in fact prepared and distributed a guideline document especially for these circumstances. There have admittedly been some cases of municipalities

prioritising their urban areas because of the benefit of scale of size and proximity, but my Department is taking appropriate action.

It is therefore evident that Government is addressing the needs of our people in the rural areas.

Requirements of Act 84 of 1996 met/fully communicated to schools by provincial education departments

32. Mrs H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Education: [Written Question No 459]

- (1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 25 on 25 August 2004, she has taken steps to ensure that her assurance that procedures would be in place in every province to manage the requirements stipulated in section 38A of the South African Schools Act, Act 84 of 1996, has been met and fully communicated to schools by every provincial education department; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will these requirements be in place in every province; if so; (i) what steps did she take to ensure that these procedures are in place and (ii) how is this being monitored;
- (2) whether the various provincial education departments have implemented their procedures timeously to ensure that they meet the deadline of 25 April 2005 for the completion of the process; if not, (a) why not; and (b) what steps are being taken to rectify the situation; if so, what are the relevant details?

N593E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) The department drafted an implementation plan, which includes guidelines to provinces as to how to handle applications that may arise under section 38A. The implementation plan was considered on various occasions at Council of Education Ministers (CEM) meetings

and the Heads of Education Departments Committee (Hedcom) and the Director-General sent it to all the provinces on 17 July 2004. The Hedcom Legal Subcommittee, which consists of national as well as provincial legal advisers, also discussed the implementation plan at a workshop. Monitoring is being done through meetings of Hedcom.

- (2) Five provinces have responded and four have not, despite repeated requests.

The details of the five who have responded are:

Western Cape

Circular no: 0039/2004 dated 9 August 2004 together with the Implementation Plan for section 38A of the South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 (SASA), was issued to schools and various stakeholders.

As a result from schools sent applications to the education department, which is currently accepting and processing the applications.

Northern Cape

Circular no: 101/2004 was issued in September 2004 to all school governing bodies and other stakeholders in the province, together with the guidelines for the Implementation Plan made in terms of section 38A of SASA.

Schools submitted their applications and the Head of Department is currently dealing with the applications.

Eastern Cape

No formal notice was issued to schools but the district directors informed school principals about the provisions of section 38A of SASA and sent them with the relevant documents.

The district directors have been requested to forward all applications from the schools to the provincial office for consideration.

Gauteng

Transitional arrangements were fully compiled with and appropriate responses issued to schools regarding section 38A.

Applications from 134 schools were received before the deadline and they have been processed.

Mpumalanga

No circulars were issued to schools in respect of section 38A. A circular dated 9 May 2005 has been issued to various stakeholders including school governing bodies.

However, two applications from schools have been received in respect of section 38A.

Despite repeated reminders, the following provinces failed to respond:

- KwaZulu-Natal
- Free State
- North West
- Limpopo

[For information]

38A. Prohibition of payment of unauthorised remuneration, or giving of financial benefit or benefit in kind to certain employees —

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a governing body may not pay or give to a state employee employed in terms of the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1998), or the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), any unauthorised —
 - (a) remuneration;
 - (b) other financial benefit; or
 - (c) benefit in kind.
- (2) A governing body may apply to the employer for approval to pay a state employee any payment contemplated

in subsection (1).

- (3) Such application must be lodged in writing in the office of the employer and must state —
 - (a) full details of the nature and extent of the payment;
 - (b) the process and resources that will be used to compensate or remunerate the state employee; and
 - (c) the extent of compliance with section 20 (5) to (9).
- (4) The governing body must make the application contemplated in subsection (2) at least four months prior to the finalisation of the school's budget.
- (5) Despite subsection (1), a governing body may pay travel and subsistence expenses relating to official school activities but such expenses may not be greater than those that would be payable to a public servant in similar circumstances.
- (6) An employer must not unreasonably refuse an application contemplated in subsection (2).
- (7) In considering the application, the employer must take into account —
 - (a) the implications for the employer in terms of the employment contract and labour law;
 - (b) whether the service concerned in the application will interfere with the normal service delivery of the employee;
 - (c) whether the service concerned in the application has already been paid for by the employer; and
 - (d) whether the additional remuneration, other benefits or benefits in kind support the core activities and functions of the school.

(8) The payment contemplated in subsection (1) must be reflected in the school's budget, as presented to the general meeting of parents as contemplated in section 38(2).

(9) If a governing body pays remuneration or gives any financial benefit or benefit in kind contemplated in subsection (1) to an employee without prior approval of the employer, the amount of money paid or benefit given must be recovered by the employer on behalf of the school from members of the governing body who took that decision, excluding a member of the governing body who is a minor.

(10) A governing body may appeal to the Member of the Executive Council against —

(a) the refusal by the employer of an application contemplated in subsection (2); or

(b) the failure of the employer to provide a decision on an application contemplated in subsection (2) within three months after the lodging of the application in the office of the employer.

[S. 38A inserted by s. 2 of Act No. 1 of 2004.]

33. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) — Minister in the Presidency. [Written Question No 470] [Replied to]

34. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) — Arts and Culture. [Written Question No 477] [Replied to]

35. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) — Housing. [Written Question No 484] [Replied to]

Minister issued with a government credit card

36. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 493]

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? N674E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

No. I have not been issued with a government credit card.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

Number of health care personnel per 10 000 of population in each province

37. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 501]

(1) (a) How many (i) health care personnel in total, (ii) doctors, (iii) specialists, (iv) registered nurses, (v) nursing assistants and (vi) pharmacists were there per 10 000 of the population in each province and (b) what was the ratio of (i) patients to hospital beds, (ii) doctors to patients and (iii) nurses to patients at state hospitals, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) how many posts for (i) doctors, (ii) specialists (iii) registered nurses, (iv) nursing assistants and (v) pharmacists were vacant in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what percentage of the total number of posts did this constitute? N691E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The above request seeks to interrogate establishment, health information defined statistical information that can only be obtained from the nine provincial departments of health.

The inputs from the provinces will be collated and a draft reply to Mr Coetzee's question will be presented by end of July 2005.

Public hospitals obtaining accreditation from Council for Health Service Accreditation of SA

38. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 502]

- (1) Which public hospitals in each province have (a) received (i) an entry-level certificate, (ii) an intermediate level certificate and (iii) full accreditation and (b) failed to obtain any form of accreditation from the Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa;

- (2) whether any public hospitals have

not applied for accreditation from the council; if so, (a) which hospitals and (b) why not;

- (3) whether any hospitals were previously accredited at any level with the council but are no longer accredited or have had their accreditation downgraded; if so, which hospitals;
- (4) whether any deadlines have been set by which all hospitals which have not (a) received any accreditation from the council must have upgraded their facilities sufficiently to obtain accreditation and (b) yet applied for accreditation, must apply for accreditation; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? N692E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the information in this regard.

Table 1

Eastern Cape	1. 2. 3. 4. No hospitals have been accredited by the council and the Eastern Cape department of health has not yet applied for a accreditation. The process towards accreditation was initiated together with the Equity Project. At the close of the project the department then adopted to go through an appropriate procurement process that means that Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa (COHSASA) could not automatically continue. The process is now folding and the procurement process is being finalised and 24 hospitals are going to start the process towards accreditation from July 2005.
Free State	1. COHSASA Accreditation Progress in the Free State as at March 2005. (a) (i) Entry-level accreditation None (ii) Intermediate accreditation Pelonomi Regional Hospital Dihlabeng Regional Hospital (iii) Fully accredited hospitals Universitas Tertiary Hospital Free State Psychiatric Hospital (previously Orange) Bongani Regional Hospital (Welkom) Nala Hospital (Bothaville) Mafube Hospital (Frankfort) 2. There are no public hospitals in the province that have not applied for Cohsasa accreditation. Those that are not mentioned above are currently undergoing the accreditation process. 3. In the Free State, there are no hospitals that were previously accredited and have now lost their status. 4. The Free State has taken a phased in approach to accreditation. The first group has twelve hospitals and the second group has 18 hospitals. All these are at various stages of the accreditation process. Accreditation if given is usually for 2-3 years, and is therefore seen as an ongoing process.

Gauteng	1. 2. 3. 4. The public hospitals under the Gauteng health department are not on the COHSASA's programme, they were never on the programme. The public hospitals in Gauteng are on an internal accreditation programme conducted by the Accreditation Committee. The Accreditation Committee is appointed by the MEC for Health and its members are not employees of the Gauteng health department. It was established in October 2000.
Limpopo	1. (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) Hospitals in the Limpopo province have just been entered into the accreditation program and as such have not received any certificate. Limpopo provincial health department have only five hospitals on the program namely: • Dilokong Hospital • Jane Furse Hospital • Lebowakgomo Hospital • Letaba Hospital • Maphutha Malatji Hospital 2. (a) The following 35 hospitals have not yet applied for accreditation: Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Warmbaths, Witpoort, FH Odendaal, George Masebe, Mokopane, Voortrekker, Helen Franz, Polokwane Mankweng Hospital Complex, Seshego, Botlokwa, W.F Knobel, Zebediela, Thabamooopo, Tshilidzini, Donald Fraser, Elim, Louis Trichardt, Malamulele, Messina, Siloam, C.N Phatudi, Kgapane, Van Velden, Nkhensani, Maphutha Malatji, Mapulaneng, Tintswalo, Sekororo, St Ritas, Mecklenburg and Matlala Hospitals. (b) The plan is to introduce the hospitals in stages so it is a deliberate phased approach otherwise there will be no capacity to monitor. 3. No hospitals within the Limpopo department of health were previously accredited. 4. (a) No deadlines have been set for any hospital to get accreditation as accreditation is not mandatory, (b) as in (a) accreditation is not mandatory, the province chooses to use COHSASA or not.
Mpumalanga	1. Public hospitals in the Mpumalanga health department and social services were entered into the Council for Health Service Accreditation programme in May 2004. The hospitals will become eligible for certification only in 2006/07 (a) (i) Not applicable (ii) Not applicable (iii) Not applicable (b) Not applicable 2. (a) All public hospitals in Mpumalanga are registered on the councils accreditation programme with the exception of Belfast and Waterval Boven Hospitals. (b) These hospitals are 13-bed facilities and did not warrant individual accreditation programmes due to their size. They are clustered with Middelburg Hospital, which is on the programme. 3. Not applicable 4. (a) Not applicable (b) 23 (Level 1) Hospitals in the Mpumalanga department of health and social services will be eligible to apply for accreditation in August 2006 (Table A) and three (Level 2/3) hospitals will be eligible to apply in January 2007 (Table B).

North West	1. (a) The North West department of health has 22 hospitals that are on the COHSASA program. Moretelelesi, which was the twenty-third hospital on the COHSASA program, was closed in 2003. All hospitals had external survey, except Witrand and Jubilee Hospitals, which will be externally surveyed on 16 and 23 May 2005, respectively. The following are confirmed results of COHSASA evaluations, based on its Graded Recognition System: (i) Entry-level: Three hospitals, namely Potchefstroom, Taung and Zeerust. (ii) Intermediate level: One hospital, Ventersdorp. (iii) Full accreditation: Two hospitals, namely Klerksdorp and Tshepong Hospitals. The two hospitals are managed as a complex. 2. The department is awaiting results of all other hospitals that have been surveyed. (a) The following is information on hospitals that have not applied for accreditation from COHSASA: Bray, Stella, Bloemhof, Coligny, Reivilo and Delareyville. These are smaller hospitals, some of which have a bed capacity of less than 30. Coligny is currently operating as an 8-hour clinic. 3. Three hospitals were fully accredited, lost their accreditation status and re-entered the accreditation program are Klerksdorp, Tshepong and Taung. 4. The deadline that has been set for compliance towards accreditation for hospitals that are on the program is 31 October 2005. The North West department of health has not set any deadlines for any facility to apply for accreditation. (a) and (b) The North West department of health has a Quality Assurance and Improvement Program that uses both COHSASA Accreditation and the Work Improvement Team Strategy (WITS). The department is currently considering multiple submissions by COHSASA, which include HIV & Aids Sites' Accreditation and the incorporation of the HIV-DET program into the existing COHSASA accreditation program, strengthening of the WITS program and maintenance program for COHSASA-accredited sites. It is the humble submission of the North West department of health that the effect of our Quality Assurance and Improvement program, using multiple strategies, has resulted in the improvement in the quality of service delivered in participating hospitals irrespective of the level of their accreditation.
Western Cape	1, 2, 3. & 4. The Western Cape has not sought accreditation of hospitals from an external agency. We have set up internal systems to monitor performance and standards. The appointment of an external agency is desirable but is subject to affordability and a successful cost benefit analysis.

KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape provinces are still due to respond.

<i>Mpumalanga provincial health department</i>	
Table A	Table B
Amajuba Hospital	Rob Ferreira Hospital
Barberton Hospital	Witbank Hospital
Bernice Samuel Hospital (Delmas)	Ermelo Hospital
Bethal Hospital	
Bongani Hospital	
Carolina Hospital	
Elsie Ballot Community HC (Amersfort)	
Embhuleni Hospital	
Evander Hospital	
Groblersdal Hospital	
Impungwe Hospital	
KwaMhlanga Hospital	
Lydenburg Hospital	
Matibidi Hospital	
Mmamethlake Hospital	
Middelburg Hospital	
Philadelphia Hospital	
Piet Retief Hospital	
Sabie Hospital	

<i>Mpumalanga provincial health department</i>	
Shongwe Hospital	
Standerton Hospital	
Thembe Hospital	
Amajuba Hospital	
Rob Ferreira Hospital	
Barberton Hospital	
Withbank Hospital	
Bernice Samuel Hospital (Delmas)	
Ermelo Hospital	
Bethal Hospital	
Bongani Hospital	
Carolina Hospital	
Elsie Ballot Community HC (Amersfort)	
Embhuleni Hospital	
Evander Hospital	
Groblersdal Hospital	
Impungwe Hospital	
Lydenburg Hospital	
Matibidi Hospital	
Mmametlhake Hospital	
Middelburg Hospital	
Philadelphia Hospital	
Piet Retief Hospital	
Sabie Hospital	
Shongwe Hospital	
Standerton Hospital	
Thembe Hospital	
Tonga Hospital	

Source: Provincial Departments of Health, June 2005

Investigation into delay in approval of rezoning of Erf 325, Pacaltsdorp, George

39. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 506]

- (1) Whether, in light of the need for housing to be provided in the Western Cape, she will investigate the delay in the approval of the rezoning of Erf 325, Pacaltsdorp, George for the erection of low-cost housing on the property; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) (a) on what date was the application for rezoning first lodged with the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape and (b) when is it anticipated that approval will be given;

- (3) whether any objections to the rezoning were received; if so, (a) on what date or dates in each case, (b) from whom in each case and (c) what arguments did each objecter forward to motivate the rejection of the application;
- (4) whether any George municipal councillors took any steps to oppose the rezoning; if so, (a) which councillors, (b) what steps did each take and (c) what was the reason that each opposed the rezoning;
- (5) whether any action has been taken against these councillors for delaying the provision of housing; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N696E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) and (2) (a) The application for rezoning was submitted to the Municipality of George during February 2004 and not to the MEC for Environmental Affairs & Development Planning. The municipality took a decision during October 2004 on the zoning application but the Dellville Park Home Owners Association lodged an appeal with the department in protest of the council's decision during December 2004 for the following housing project.

The normal appeal procedures were then followed. After the necessary documentation was received from the municipality on 29 March 2005, the matter was referred to the department of environmental affairs & development planning and is currently being evaluated. It is anticipated that the said department will submit their report and recommendation within the next two weeks where after the matter will be referred to the MEC of environmental affairs and development planning for a final decision.

With regard to not only the project in question but housing projects in general, it is important to note that very specific processes for both rezoning applications and representations in respect of objections to the same applications have been established. Given that in this instance due process is still being followed, it is deemed inappropriate to intervene in this matter at this time.

- (b) As indicated, the MEC of environmental affairs and development planning of the Western Cape would need to consider the appeal and come to a final decision on this matter.
- (3) (a) and (b) A total of 322 objections were received from Dellville Park Home Owners Association of which the George Municipality considered 157 to be valid.

Given the total number of objections received, it is not practical to list all of them here. Rather the following are the key objections that were received in response to the rezoning application:

- Lack of community participation in the planning process.
- An increase in traffic volume within the area.
- Development would not be economically viable and will negatively affect living conditions.
- More suitable municipal land is lying dormant in white areas.
- The proposed development does not consider the aspect of social upliftment.
- The aspect of crime and community safety has not been considered adequately.
- The lack of formal income generating opportunities, specifically, small business sites.

40. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) — Minister in the Presidency. [Written Question No 507] [Replied to]

41. Ms M SMUTS (DA) — Minister in the Presidency. [Written Question No 508] [Replied to]

42. Mr R S NTULI (DA) — Public Service and Administration. [Written Question No 527] [Replied to]

Posts for health-care professionals at psychiatric hospitals

43. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 536]

- (1) How many (a) posts for (i) psychiatrists, (ii) psychologists, (iii) psychiatric nurses, (iv) other nurses and (v) pharmacists exist at each psychiatric hospital and (b) of these posts are currently vacant;
- (2) whether the number of posts for the abovementioned categories of staff

were reduced in any psychiatric hospital over the past 10 years; if so, (a) how many posts were cut in each case and (b) when were they cut;

- (3) how many patients was each such hospital able to accommodate at any one time in each of the five most recent years for which information is available? N726E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The above request seeks to interrogate establishment and hospital capacity information that can only be obtained from the nine provincial departments of health.

The inputs from the provinces will be collated and a draft reply to Mr Coetzee's question will be presented in July 2005.

Psychiatric hospitals experiencing shortages of equipment

44. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 537]

- (1) Whether any psychiatric hospitals are experiencing any shortages of equipment; if so, what shortages does each hospital experience;
- (2) whether any action has been or is being taken to eliminate equipment shortages; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) by when is it expected that these shortages will have been eliminated;
- (3) whether any psychiatric hospitals are or will be part of the hospital revitalisation programme; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? N727E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the information in this regard

Eastern Cape	1. Yes, the psychiatric hospitals do experience the shortage of equipment e.g. Umzimkulu Hospital is having a shortage of laundry machines and kitchen pots. In other psychiatric institutions common shortages are the furniture, heating appliances, beds and computers, no actual shortages of clinical medical equipment because of the type of services rendered. 2. (a) Yes, actions have been taken to eliminate the equipment shortage by itemising the budget to have the item on equipment in the EC4.1 during the budgeting process, but during the belt — tightening exercise the equipment procurement was centralised to be controlled within the Infrastructure Chief Directorate for all institutions, not necessarily only psychiatric hospitals. Meetings for the centralised procurement of equipment were conducted for reprioritisation purposes and national procurement thus avoiding a situation of some hospitals having more equipment whilst other hospitals do not have the necessary equipment at all. (b) That the new financial year has started the hospitals have been requested to submit their priority lists of equipment needs for procurement purposes.
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	3. The process has restarted of having Umzimkulu hospital's plan underway for the revitalisation in this financial year from the equitable share funding. • Fort England substance abuse treatment unit was renovated from the conditional grant and the Forensic unit security was beefed up with surveillance technology and cameras. • Elizabeth Donkin hospital's fencing was raised up and completed in 2004 for security reasons.
Free State	1. Free State has three psychiatric services units: • The Free State Psychiatric Complex (previously Oranje Hospital) The Free State Psychiatric Complex is the main psychiatric services hospital in the province, rendering from Level 1 to Level 3 services. Cohsasa has accredited it in October 2004, and all the equipment backlogs that it had, were addressed then. • Manapo Hospital 30-bed unit The unit at Manapo Hospital is fully equipped and functional • Boitumelo Hospital 40-bed unit The Unit at Boitumelo is currently being established. All the current and capital equipment requirements are being procured. This includes both medical and non-medical equipment. 2. All the equipment requirements are being addressed at Boitumelo, and these will be complete by the end of this financial year (2005-06). 3. Boitumelo hospital, which is housing the 40-bed unit, is part of the Revitalisation Project.
Gauteng	1. The hospitals are not experiencing any shortage of equipment. However, with the implementation of the new Mental Health Care Act No 17 of 2002, the Gauteng health department has identified areas that need to be addressed at the psychiatric hospitals and the general hospitals with psychiatric wards. The emphasis of the Act is on care, treatment and rehabilitation and this has made it necessary for the hospitals to address shortages identified in these areas as follow: Structural adjustments, adequate safety and security measures, suitable mechanical and pharmacological restraints and rehabilitation programmes. The Act has also placed tremendous administrative responsibility on the hospitals and the need for dedicated administrative equipment has been identified. 2. All psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals with psychiatric units have been visited and the recommendations on the issue of structure, safety, restraints rehabilitation and administrative have been communicated to the Gauteng health department senior management. The short term urgent needs can be addressed at a hospital level e.g the administrative equipment, security and rehabilitation equipment. The structural adjustments are long-term needs.

	3. The psychiatric hospitals are part of the revitalisation programme. The following hospitals have had renovations to provide child and adolescent mental health services: • Sterkfontein Hospital: The child and adolescent unit has been completely renovated. • Tara Hospital: There have been renovations at the hospital for a child psychiatric unit. • Chris Hani Baragawanath Hospital: A unit has been renovated for an in-patient child and adolescent service.
KwaZulu-Natal	1. and 2. The psychiatric hospital in the KwaZulu-Natal department of health is not experiencing any shortage of medical equipment, furniture for patients and catering equipment. However, certain psychiatric hospital require ECG and ECT machines and there is a need at certain hospitals for beds which are suitable for psychiatric patients, mattresses which cannot be easily torn as well as patients' lockers which are not easily movable. 3. Revitalisation is currently being undertaken at King George V Hospital and plans for the revitalisation of Madadeni Hospital are underway. Renovations are currently being carried out at Townhill and Fort Napier Hospitals while Ngwelezane Hospital a new 30-bed psychiatric ward is planned for 2006-07.
Limpopo	1. There is no shortage of equipment in hospitals in the Limpopo department of health. 2. This is a budget for maintenance and replacement. 3. No, Psychiatric Hospital is on the Revitalisation Programme. Only two hospitals are placed on the programme per year, per province. The psychiatric hospitals are lower down the line.
Mpumalanga	1. The Mpumalanga department of health and social services does not have any psychiatric hospitals. 2. (a) Not applicable (b) Not applicable 3. Psychiatric hospitals are not part of the Hospital Revitalisation programme for the current Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period but may be included in the future.
North West	1. The North West department of health has one psychiatric hospital namely Bophelong Hospital in Mafikeng-Bophelong Hospital Complex. It also has one other specialised hospital (sub-program 4.6), namely the Witrand Hospital in the Klerksdorp-Tshepong-Potchefstroom-Witrand Hospital Complex, which is a facility whose core function is rehabilitation. The general status of this hospital (per department) of medical equipment according to the latest audit indicates good availability and good status of necessary equipment for the facility, rated at 91,4%.

	2. Steps have been taken to eliminate equipment shortages include the provincial audit that has been done, as reflected above, to establish a database and baseline on equipment in the said facility, and the approval of equipment acquisition and maintenance plan for 2005-06. The department has not made a decision on a target date by which all shortages will be eliminated, but is constantly working towards the goal.
	3. Bophelong Psychiatric Hospital is part of the Hospital Revitalisation Program, as it included in the current work of compiling a business case for the central district. The following wards are in the program: Forensic Observation Ward, Substance-Abuse Rehabilitation Ward and Occupational Therapy Rehabilitation Ward. It has, over and above that, just completed the construction of the State President's Unit, which will be opened in the very near future.
Northern Cape	No reply received from the Northern Cape provincial health department

Western Cape

Background:

In essence the psychiatric hospitals do not make use of much highly technical equipment, the most important equipment that they require is sound physical facilities, the greatest challenge therefore is managing decaying buildings on vast estates. Other medical equipment needs can be absorbed within the budget allocation for the APH.

A safe and therapeutic environment must be created for mental health clients. None of the Western Cape psychiatric hospitals have been identified for inclusion in the hospital revitalisation projects to date.

The basic requirements would include modernised and sound structures that provide for the basic safe and humane management of people who are very ill and the nature of their illness requires a risk management as well as therapeutic physical environment. Furthermore, in the current reality perimeter fencing that provides for security of a reasonable standard to ensure that access in and out of the hospital is limited to a few controlled access points is an essential.

Whilst some progress has been made in consolidating estates and upgrading facilities the process has been slow and does not meet the service delivery demands.

1. Equipment shortages within the associated psychiatric hospitals identified are:

- Alexandra Hospital:
Electrified perimeter fencing.
- Lentegour Hospital:
Main kitchen equipment:
 - Dishwasher: R150 000
 - Potato peeler: R40 000
 - 30 Food trolleys: R60 000

- Stikland Hospital:

Funding to commission a six-bed opiate detoxification unit for the Province.

Electrified perimeter fencing.

- Valkenberg Hospital:

- Telephone exchange: R665 000

This equipment formed part of the new admission-building project, but the project has been halted by the department of works, due to the nonperformance by the builder.

The implication is that the whole of Valkenberg hospital is without a trustworthy communication system.

- Defibrillator: R20 000: Equipment identified for new admission wards, but project has been stopped due to non-performance by the builder.

- Electrified perimeter fencing: Although not equipment, the safe environment to be created for the patients is vital.

	2. Action taken with regard to the equipment shortages: • Lentegeur Hospital: Main kitchen equipment will form part of the proposed private public partnership initiative on the Lentegeur site. • Stikland Hospital: This project has only recently been identified as a critical service requirement. The costing and requirements to commission this unit will still be finalised by June 2005 and then included in policy options for 2006-07 budget process, if funds cannot be secured sooner. Again the main challenge will be find a mechanism to swiftly and appropriately customise a facility. • Valkenberg Hospital: The identified projects form part of the plan for Valkenberg hospital. The resolution of the delivery of the planned new admission wards by the department of works is vital in this process.
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Source: Provincial departments of health

Steps re lack of clean running water in Sekhukhuni district, Limpopo

45. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 540]

Whether her department has taken or is taking any steps about the lack of clean running water in Limpopo, particularly in the Sekhukhuni district where people fetch water from the river shared with animals to cook, drink and bath, as shown on television in February 2005; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N730E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is playing an active role in providing support to municipalities, being the water services authorities in Limpopo to ensure that they are able to effectively deliver on their water services mandate, ie to ensure access to a basic minimum supply of safe water to communities and access by all to at least free basic water.

My department has established a planning forum within the province, the Collacom Forum. This forum is attended by the water services authorities and all sector planning issues are discussed, which includes water

services development plans. Here we have provided guidelines, give advice and monitor progress. The water services development plans feed into the integrated development plans and lead to the funding of projects.

Steps that have been taken to address the lack of clean running water in the province include the refurbishment of existing infrastructure/projects (to optimise their functioning to ensure that water is delivered to communities safely, reliably and efficiently), the drilling and equipping of boreholes and the tankering of water to areas where no alternative sources are available. Sufficient funds will need to be provided under the Municipal Infrastructure Programme to municipalities, such as the Sekhukhuni District Municipality for the construction of water services projects in the villages without water.

There are a number of new villages within the area of jurisdiction of the Sekhukhuni District Municipality in Limpopo which do not have water infrastructure, and which lack clean running water as reported in the media. The lack of water infrastructure is a result of the development and expansion of new villages, which are not matched with the provisioning of water services to serve these

new villages. The following villages in the district concerned do not have water infrastructure:

- Matlakatle B and C;
- Tikhaton;
- Ga-Malaka B;
- Hlahlane;
- Kanaan;
- Mogolwane;
- Phushulang;
- Magukubjane;
- Talane;
- Zoelvelden; and
- Klip.

All indications are that increased demand will place strains on the available limited water resources and lead to water shortages in many parts of the province, including in the Sekhukhune District Municipality.

Once existing water schemes run by my department have been transferred to municipalities to ensure that they are adequately managed and maintained (the target date of which is set for April 2006) my department will concentrate on providing support and assistance to municipalities to help them plan to meet their needs and the standards set for them. This will require close co-operation between my department and all the municipalities in the province.

Amount allocated as a grant to/spent by Mpumalanga department of housing

46. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 550]

What amount was (a) allocated as a grant to and (b) spent in total by, the Mpumalanga department of housing in the 2001-02 financial year? N741E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

Yes, previously disadvantaged communities can participate in the forest empowerment

programmes and it can be divided in two broad categories. The first one is where the State is a direct role-player through the forests under its control and secondly, in so far as the forestry sector in general is concerned.

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, together with the Department of Public Enterprises, have already achieved some success in this regard as far as the transfer of State forestry assets are concerned and this transfer process is still taking place with the remaining State forests. To date transfers have taken place through total ownership of the management of the assets, or joint ventures with established companies, or share ownership. My department is currently finalising a policy on the disposal of the remaining State-owned plantations that is aimed at ensuring that the disadvantaged communities have a meaningful economic participation through business ownership of these assets.

As far as the forestry sector in general is concerned, my department has embarked on a process to develop a broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) charter for the forestry sector in South Africa. The official launch of the BBBEE Charter took place at an *Indaba* held on 18 April 2005 at Midrand, Gauteng. The *Indaba* was well attended by stakeholders from national, provincial and local government, labour, industry and communities. In total there were 215 persons who attended, including National Forestry Advisory Council members, eleven members of the portfolio committee, as well as other Parliamentarians, a representative from the House of Traditional Leaders, and the Premier of Mpumalanga.

The hon member will recall that during my department's budget debate in an Extended Committee of Parliament, I announced members of a charter steering committee that has the important responsibility of steering the charter formulation process and preparing a draft Transformation Charter for

the Forestry Sector by the end of 2005. The steering committee needs to finalise its work by the end of this year.

The BBBEE Charter is one of many strategies that Government is implementing to transform the economy. It is a negotiated agreement between stakeholders. Charters exist in liquid fuels, mining and in the financial sector; and more are expected in the accounting and legal professions, transport, property, construction, health, agriculture, ICT, advertising and tourism.

The BBBEE charter for the forestry sector will be instrumental in achieving the objectives of the scorecard as suggested by the BBBEE Act. The BBBEE Act states that broad based black economic empowerment needs to be facilitated by:

- (a) Promoting economic transformation in order to enable meaningful participation of black people in the economy;
- (b) achieving a substantial change in the racial composition of ownership and management structures and in the skilled occupations of existing and new enterprises;
- (c) increasing the extent to which communities, workers, co-operatives and other collective enterprises own and manage existing and new enterprises and increase their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training;
- (d) increasing the extent to which black women own and manage existing and new enterprises and increase their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training;
- (e) promoting investment programmes that lead to broad-based and meaningful participation in the economy by black people in order to achieve sustainable development and general prosperity;
- (f) empowering rural and local communities by enabling access to economic activities, land, infrastructure, ownership and skills; and

- (g) promoting access to finance for black economic empowerment.

I can conclude by saying that the Forestry Charter would also to a greater extent determine the level of participation in terms of the minimum percentages of ownership as far as the transfer of State forestry assets are concerned.

Projek van Gautengse departement van onderwys om 1 100 skole met rekenaars toe te rus

47. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Onderwys: [Skriftelike Vraag No 556]

- (1) Of die Gautengse departement van onderwys se multimiljoenrandprojek om 1 100 skole met rekenaars toe te rus, geslaag het; so ja, (a) waarom die projek nie teen einde Maart 2005, soos geskeduleer, afgehandel is nie, (b) wat die vertraging veroorsaak en (c) wanneer die projek na verwagting afgehandel sal word;
- (2) of meer as R500 miljoen sedert 2001 beskikbaar gestel is om elke leerder in Gauteng toegang tot die internet te gee; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, (a) waarom net sowat 50% van die skole in Gauteng tot op hede met internetfasiliteite toegerus is;
- (3) of al die skole teen 2008 met internetfasiliteite toegerus sal wees; so nie, (a) waarom nie en (b) wat die vertraging veroorsaak; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N749A

(English translation follows):

[Project of Gauteng education department to equip 1 100 schools with computers]

47. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Education: [Written Question No 556]

- (1) Whether the Gauteng department of education's multimillion rand project

to equip 1 100 schools with computers has succeeded; if so, (a) why was the project not completed by the end of March 2005, as scheduled, (b) what caused the delay and (c) when is it anticipated that the project will be completed;

(2) whether more than R500 million has been made available since 2001, to allow every learner in Gauteng access to the Internet, if not, what the position is in this regard; if so, (a) why only approximately 50% of schools in Gauteng have been equipped with Internet facilities to date;

(3) whether all the schools will be equipped with Internet facilities by 2008; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is causing the delay; if so, what are the relevant details? N749E]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Gauteng On-Line project gives schools in Gauteng a managed networked environment of a 24 workstation laboratory and provides learners with access to the Internet and e-mail. Each school is connected to a wide area network (WAN) via satellite connection.

Since 2001 nearly 1 100 school computer laboratories with full internet access have been provided.

Certainly the project has been a success and it will be completed by 2008.

(2) Answered above and falls away.

(3) All Gauteng public schools will be equipped with Internet facilities (ie Gauteng On-Line laboratories) by the end of 2008.

48. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) — Provincial and Local Government. [Written Question No 564] [Question standing over.]

Establishment of Mental Health Review Boards

49. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 571]

(1) With regard to the Mental Health Review Boards which the Mental Health Care Act, Act No 17 of 2002 requires to be established in respect of every health establishment providing mental health care, (a) in which facilities have these boards been established, (b) who are the members of each board and (c) on what date was each board established;

(2) (a) in which facilities have these boards not been established and (b) (i) what is the reason for the delay and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be established in each case? N761E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) (a) Mental Health Review Boards may be established for a single, a cluster or all health establishments providing mental health care services in that province.

Gauteng has established four review boards to be responsible for all the designated health facilities to serve as psychiatric hospitals or care and rehabilitation centres.

The Western Cape has established one review board to be responsible for the whole province.

(b) The members of the review board responsible for the health establishments designated to serve as psychiatric hospitals or care and rehabilitation centres in Gauteng:

Region A (Johannesburg Metro): The psychiatric wards in Chris Hani Baragwanath, Helen Joseph, Johannesburg, Tara, hospitals:

Chairperson: Adv M Ismail
 Lawyer: Mr D Mostert
 Mental health practitioner:
 Dr K Muller and Ms H Jacobus
 Community members:
 Ms B Nkosi and Ms K Singh

Region A (West Rand): The psychiatric wards in Leratong and Sterkfontein Hospitals:

Chairperson: Dr L Els
 Advocate: Ms Masege
 Mental health practitioner:
 Ms M Sizani and F van Zyl
 Community members:
 Rev D Motsweme

Region B: The psychiatric wards in Natalspruit, Kopanong and Tembisa Hospitals:

Chairperson: Adv M Hawyes
 Lawyer: Mr M Viviers
 Mental health practitioner:
 Mr B Mahlaela and Ms J Orritt.

Community members:
 Mr M Malunga and
 Mrs M Mzamane

Region C: The psychiatric Units in George Mukhari, Kalafong, Mamelodi, Pretoria Academic Hospitals, Weskopies Psychiatric Hospital and Cullinan Care and Rehabilitation Centre.

Chairperson:
 Dr L Janse van Vuuren
 Lawyer: Mr M Nkoama
 Mental health practitioner:
 Ms D Sekhukhune and Dr B van Rensburg.
 Community members:
 Ms G Ure and Ms C Wilson

The members of the review board responsible for the health establishments designated to serve as psychiatric hospitals or care and rehabilitation centres in the Western Cape are:
 Chairperson: Dr T Sutcliffe

Lawyer: Mr M Mdludlu
 Mental health practitioners:
 Ms R Alfreds and Ms M de Goede
 Community member:
 Mr J Hoffman

(c) The Review Board in the Western Cape was appointed on 1 April 2005. Gauteng appointed its four review boards on 15 December 2004.

(2) (a) Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State and North West provinces are in the process of nominations, interviews, secondments and appointment of the members of the boards.

(b) (i) The delays were due to logistical challenges with the process of nominations, interviews and appointments or identifying those that were to be seconded to the boards.

(ii) This process was estimated to be completed by 31 May 2005. As at the time of this response information on the final status had not been established.

50. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) — Health. [Written Question No 573] [Question standing over.]

51. Mr W P DOMAN (DA) — Provincial and Local Government. [Written Question No 575] [Question standing over.]

52. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) — Provincial and Local Government. [Written Question No 579] [Question standing over.]

53. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) — Housing. [Written Question No 584] [Question standing over.]

54. Mr R S NTULI (DA) — Public Service and Administration. [Written Question No 593] [Replied to]

Establishment of sustainable pools of middle managers/professionals with scarce skills/competencies in public service

55. Mr R S NTULI (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration: [Written Question No 594]

- (1) Whether concrete proposals are in place for the establishment of sustainable pools of middle managers and professionals with scarce skills and competencies in the public service; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether her department has taken or intends taking any steps to promote career pathing, especially in education, health services and the police, for professionals who are not interested in managerial positions; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether incentives are in place to minimise the loss of scarce skills to the private sector and other countries; if not, why not; if so, what incentives;
- (4) whether her department has a turnaround strategy, involving the Department of Labour through intensive learnership programmes and the Department of Education through creating a sustainable pool of matriculants in mathematics, science and technology, to address the skills shortage problem in a comprehensive manner; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N784E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) has conducted research into the matter and developed proposals on the creation of a sustainable pool for middle managers. The

DPSA and the SA Management and Development Institute have further developed a plan of action to implement the sustainable pools scheme on a pilot basis in the Public Service. This initiative is currently under consideration and it is envisaged that the whole process will unfold over the next 18 months.

- (2) Following the termination of the system of rank and leg promotions, a pay progression system was implemented for the Public Service and I have mandated the employer representatives in the different sectoral bargaining councils to negotiate on career paths for the relevant occupations. The Codes of Remuneration (Core) already embodies career pathing and departments may use them as guidelines to further refine career paths in terms of their specific organisational needs. Provisions already exist that allow professionals to grow within their professions and be remunerated at the levels of the senior management service (SMS) without having the same managerial responsibilities as senior managers. To give further impetus to the matter, the DPSA has developed a concept paper regarding career pathing in the broader context of career management and it is currently under consideration.
- (3) A scarce skills framework for the Public Service was introduced in terms of a multi-term agreement (PSCBC Resolution 2 of 2004). The implementation of the Scarce Skills Framework provides for the payment of a non-pensionable allowance to occupations or sub-occupations identified as scarce skills occupations. This scarce skills allowance is paid as a percentage of salary based on the degree to which an occupation is considered as a scarce skills occupation:

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Allowance</i>
Degree 0	No problems are experienced to recruit and retain	Nil
Degree 1	Moderate problems are experienced to recruit and retain	Nil
Degree 2	Serious problems are experienced to recruit and retain	10% of basic salary
Degree 3	Extreme and severe problems are experienced to recruit and retain	15% of basic salary

Executing authorities should determine the occupations and sub-categories by means of prescribed criteria in the Scarce Skills Framework and also classify the identified occupations or sub-occupations in terms of the degree the occupation is considered as scarce skills occupations.

Before an executing authority implements a departmental or provincial strategy he/she must obtain the MPSA's and the Minister of Finance's concurrence — requests should be directed to the MPSA.

Proposals/requests submitted to the MPSA by executing authorities to classify an occupation as a scarce skill for the purposes of the payment of the scarce skills allowance, must include a comprehensive strategy to address the shortage of scarce skills by means of an integrated approach that incorporates all facets relating to the recruitment and retention of scarce skills.

In addition to the scarce skills framework the following other provisions also exist:

In terms of Public Service Regulations, 2001 (Chapter 1, part V C.3), the salary and/or salary level for a post can be set at a higher notch or level than usual if necessary to recruit or retain an employee with the required skills.

Section 37(2) of the Public Service Act, 1994 and Public Service Regulations, 2001 (Chapter 1, part VII F and G)

allow employees to be rewarded for good performance and valuable suggestions or improvements.

Within departments, employees can be deployed to other posts horizontally if this addresses their career development expectations (Public Service Regulations, 2001 — Chapter 1, part VII C2.5).

Bursaries can also be granted to employees or prospective employees to improve their levels of education (Public Service Regulations, 2001 — Chapter 1, part IX).

Employees may be granted special leave for developmental purposes (for example exam and sabbatical leave). This can be paid or unpaid leave depending on the department.

- (4) In April 2003, the cabinet agreed that no later than March 2005, all work-based education and training programmes that result in a qualification registered on the National Qualifications Framework be learnerships. It was agreed that each government department should enrol, as a minimum, a number of interns and learners to the equivalent of at least 5% of its establishment. The Department of Public Service and Administration entered into a project funding agreement with the Department of Labour through the National Skills Fund in 2004 in order to support the implementation of the learnership programmes in the Public Service.

The Public Service Education and Training Authority (PSeta) is the institution amongst other Sector Education and Training Authorities (Seta's) tasked to implement learnerships in the Public Service. The PSeta has started to implement learnerships for unemployed youth in four provinces; the Eastern

Cape, Northern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga. The focus of the learnerships has been in the following areas;

Public sector accounting

Project management

Human resource management

Office and secretarial administration as well as public administration.

To date there are 3 099 unemployed and 100 employed learners registered in learnerships within the Public Service.

56. Ms J A SEMPLE (DA) — Minister in the Presidency. [Written Question No 597] [Replied to]

Estimated value of SABC3/certain radio stations

57. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications: [Written Question No 598]

(a) What was the estimated value of (i) SABC3, (ii) Metro FM, (iii) Five FM and (iv) Good Hope FM as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when were they last evaluated for the purposes of capital gains tax?

N788E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Acting CEO of the SABC has informed me as follows:

(a) The outcome of the last evaluation done in October 2001 was:

(i) SABC3 — R346m

(ii) 5 FM — R236m

(iii) Metro FM — R215m

(iv) Good Hope FM — R82m

(b) The date of the last evaluation for purposes of capital gains tax was 1 October 2001.

Sale of RDP/state-subsidised houses by beneficiaries to persons who do not qualify for state-subsidised houses

58. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 600]

(1) Whether beneficiaries of RDP or state-subsidised houses are permitted to sell those houses to persons who do not qualify for state-subsidised houses; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) under what circumstances and (b) how many RDP houses had been resold by beneficiaries as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether her department has investigated the sale of RDP houses to public servants in Extension 17, Mokopane, in the Mogalakwena municipality in the Waterberg district of Limpopo; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action does her department take with regard to the onward sale of RDP houses; if so, (i) how many RDP houses have been sold, (ii) what is the position held by each official who bought such a house and (iii) what action has her department taken in each case?

N790E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) The Housing Amendment Act (Act 4 of 2001), which came into operation on 1 February 2002, amended the National Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997 (the Act) and included a restrictive condition in Section 10A which prescribes that, a person who has been allocated a housing subsidy, "shall not sell or otherwise alienate his or her dwelling or site within a period of eight years from the date on which the property was acquired by that person unless the dwelling or site has first been offered to the relevant provincial housing depart-

ment". It is noted that no prohibition on the sale of subsidised houses existed prior to the promulgation of the Housing Amendment Act in 2002. The "Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements" takes cognizance of the provision for this period to be reduced to five years.

On 3 May 2005, the Limpopo provincial housing department, in consultation with the Mogalakwena Municipality, established that there are two municipal officials who have bought houses from beneficiaries of RDP houses who benefited from Government's Housing Subsidy Scheme in Project Number N9401 0007, approved on 31 May 1995, situated in Extension 17 Mokopane in the Mogalakwena Municipality in the Waterberg district of Limpopo.

It has also been established that both the purchasers are in occupation of the houses and completed forms for the transfer of the properties to themselves on the 2 December 1998 and 21 May 1999, respectively. However, no actual transfer has taken place and therefore no title deeds have been issued in either of the instances.

- (2) The Limpopo provincial housing department, as the responsible government department in the province, confirmed that, in addition to the investigation into the two alleged irregularities with regard to the sale of RDP houses in the housing project at Extension 17 Mokopane, no investigation into the possible sale of RDP houses other public servants in this project has been undertaken. In view thereof, the Limpopo provincial housing department, together with the Mogalakwena Municipality, will now undertake a full investigation to identify the sale of any other RDP houses in this housing project.

Disability grant on the grounds of Aids-related disability

59. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development: [Written Question No 601]

Whether an HIV-positive person is entitled to apply for a disability grant on the grounds of Aids-related disability; if not, why not; if so, (a) under what circumstances is such a grant awarded and (b) what conditions apply to the awarding of such a grant? N792E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

An HIV-positive person like any other potential or prospective beneficiary, is entitled to apply for a disability grant or any other social grant benefit, should they qualify in respect of the current legislative and regulatory framework prescribed by the Social Assistance Act, Act No 59 of 1992.

- (a) The disability grant is awarded under the following circumstances:

A person is eligible for the disability grant if he or she is, owing to a physical or mental disability, is unfit to obtain by virtue of any service, employment, profession, the means to enable him or her to provide for his maintenance.

Such a person should be disabled, and has attained the age of 18 years and whose disability is confirmed by a medical report from a medical officer or by a report from the assessment panel. Consideration for eligibility in respect of the disability grant is not based on the HIV nor AIDS status of the respective applicant.

- (b) The conditions applicable to the awarding of the disability grant are as follows:

- A medical/panel report clearly articulating whether the disability will continue for a continuous period of not

less than six months (temporary disability) or for a continuous period of more than twelve months (permanent disability).

- The applicant or the spouse must pass the means test as prescribed in regulations.

Amount in social grants paid out to illegal recipients who are public servants

60. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development: [Written Question No 602]

- (1) (a) What was the total amount in social grants paid out to illegal recipients who are public servants as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how many of each type of social grant were being illegally received by public servants and (c) in which national (i) Ministry or (ii) department are these public servants employed;
- (2) whether any of these illegal recipients of social grants were or are employed in (a) Parliament, (b) any provincial department and/or (c) any of the provincial legislatures; if so, how many in (i) Parliament, (ii) Premiers' offices, (iii) provincial departments and/or (iv) each legislature;
- (3) whether any analysis of the job grade levels of the illegal recipients has been done; if not, when will it be done; if so, how many such recipients were on each specified job grade level;
- (4) whether he will support such public servants being allowed to enter plea-bargain arrangements with the Directorate of Public Prosecutions to avoid imprisonment; if so, (a) why and (b) what message will be sent to the public by allowing such plea-bargaining; if not, what discussions

has he held with the National Director of Public Prosecutions to give effect to this policy;

- (5) whether any public servants who were found guilty of illegally receiving social grants and who acknowledged their guilt during the recent amnesty period, will be given amnesty from (a) internal disciplinary action and/or (b) criminal prosecution; if so, under what circumstances? N793E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) It has been estimated that the Department is potentially losing R1,5 billion per annum as a result of fraudulent activities and this amount includes money paid illegally to public servants. The exact amount paid to public servants will be determined after more thorough analysis of the available data.
- (b) Numbers per grant type of those deemed illegal fluctuate, as some of these beneficiaries cancel through the course of the year or have them reinstated. The Department has requested the State Information Technology Agency to do a thorough analysis of these trends. (c)(i) and (ii) Initial analysis of the data of Gauteng indicate that public servants in almost all national Departments could be implicated with the majority being in the Departments of Education and Health.
- (2) (a) Employees of Parliament fall within the special category referred to as *Other* on the Persal system and it is therefore not possible to isolate them at this stage. The department will compare the names of personnel list of

employees in Parliament with Socpen data during July month.

- (b) It has been established that in almost all provincial departments there may be persons guilty of illegally accessing grants.
- (c) Employees of provincial legislatures fall within the special category referred to as *Other* on the Persal system and it is therefore not possible to isolate them at this stage (i), (ii) The exact number of illegal recipients of grants in Parliament, Offices of the Premiers, provincial departments and each of the provincial legislatures should be available during July 2005.
- (3) No analysis of the job grade levels of illegal recipients has been done. The Department has received this information from the management of the Persal system and analysis will be done within the next two weeks.
- (4) (a) In terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, the provision for a plea bargain is a matter to be dealt with between the offender and the Prosecuting Authority, and does not involve the Minister for Social Development.
- (b) The Minister has not entered into any discussion with the National Director for Public Prosecutions with regard to plea bargain arrangements for public servants that are illegally receiving social grants.
- (5) The Minister's offer of indemnity clearly indicated that it would not be extended to public servants.
 - (a) In the case of public servants, the normal process of internal disciplinary hearings will take place.
 - (b) The law will have to follow its

course in prosecuting public servants suspected of fraud.

Criminal charges have been laid against any public servants for illicit receipt of welfare grants

61. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development: [Written Question No 603]

- (1) Whether criminal charges have been laid against any public servants for illicit receipt of welfare grants; if not, what is the position in this regard if so, against how many public servants;
- (2) whether any public servants have been convicted of illicitly receiving welfare grants; if so, (a) how many and (b) what action has been taken against these individuals;
- (3) whether internal disciplinary procedures have been taken against any public servants in receipt of illicit welfare grants; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) against how many individuals has action been taken, (b) how many have been found guilty and (c) what action has been taken against those found guilty;
- (4) whether any public servants in receipt of illicit welfare grants have begun to pay back money received from this source; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) how many and (b) what total amount has thus far been repaid? N794E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, criminal charges have been laid against public servants for illicit receipt of welfare grants. In the following provinces charges have been laid against a number of public servants: In KwaZulu-Natal four against nine in the Free State, in the Western Cape against

178 and against 200 in the Eastern Cape. In other provinces investigations are under way to establish public servants who are receiving welfare grants illegally.

(2) Yes, public servants have been convicted for fraudulently receiving welfare grant:

(a) In KwaZulu-Natal four have been convicted, in the Free State province one and in Western Cape seven public servants have been convicted.

(b) In KwaZulu-Natal convicted public servants have been dismissed from government employment, in Free State the convicted public servants have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, in the Western Cape the convicted public servants received fines ranging between R1 500 to R4 000 or prison terms not exceeding one year suspended for five years.

(3) Yes, internal disciplinary procedures are currently underway. The cases have been referred to the respective government departments for internal hearings and investigation are proceeding.

(a) The figure has not been determined because the investigations are proceeding.

(b) and (c) No action has been taken since the investigations have not been finalised.

(4) Yes, public servants have begun to pay back the money received from these sources (a) the payments go directly to the provincial revenue fund, outside the ambit of the Department of Social Development making reconciliation difficult. The national department is in process of developing a model to be used by provincial departments to report about recovered funds to the na-

tional office, and with the shift of the function, the recovery of money would be more transparent.

Prevention of incidence of violence in and near schools

62. Mr G G BOINAMO (DA) asked the Minister of Education: [Written Question No 604]

(1) Whether there are any mechanisms in place to prevent the incidence of violence in and near schools; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) how many (a) cases of murder within school grounds occurred in (i) 2003 and (ii) 2004 and (b) educators and learners were charged with rape in (i) 2003 and (ii) 2004;

(3) whether her department follows up on whether educators and learners who are charged with rape are tried and convicted; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) educators and (b) learners have been (i) tried and (ii) convicted;

(4) whether any (a) educators and/or (b) learners who were convicted of rape have been dismissed from their posts or expelled from their schools; if not, why not; if so, how many in each case in (i) 2003 and (ii) 2004?

N795E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Department of Education treats violence in schools as unacceptable and over the years we have developed a range of measures to prevent its outbreak.

In a partnership with the Department of Safety and Security, the department has developed a resource manual, titled *Signposts for Safe Schools*, which provides an anchor for the partnership. The manual was developed to provide schools with a permanent resource in

ensuring the safety of both learners and educators.

The departments of education and safety and security have also worked closely on bringing the police closer to schools — as critical friends of the school. The content of the collaboration has primarily centered around the participation of the police as permanent members in school safety teams so they can assist schools identify threats to themselves as well as devise appropriate safe schools plans, educating school communities on safety and crime related issues, and lastly around visible policing of schools and the areas surrounding them.

Recently the two departments collaborated in an attempt to give effect to the Firearms Control Act which makes provision for the Minister of Safety and Security “to declare any premises or categories of premises to be firearm free zones ...” This is in line with the department’s regulations for safety measures in public schools, gazetted in terms of the South African Schools Act of 1996, which prohibits the carrying of dangerous weapons in schools including firearms.

- (2) (a) There should be no homicides in our schools. But the hon member must remember that we have nearly 12 million pupils in public schools and over 350 000 teachers, that is, a quarter of our population spends most of the day in a school. There were three homicides in school grounds in 2003 (in KZN and Gauteng) and eleven in 2004 (all in KwaZulu-Natal).
- (b) No pupils were charged with rape in 2003 and 2004, but 19 educators were charged in 2003 and 19 in 2004 (presumably rapes at school, but this is not clear from the data).

- (3) Most of our provinces follow up rape charges, and four educators and eight learners were tried for and convicted of rape in 2004.

- (4) In 2003, thirteen educators and in 2004 nine educators were dismissed. In 2003 and 2004 no pupils were expelled for rape.

Funds budgeted for heightening Bronkhorstspuit dam wall

63. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 606]

Whether any funds have been budgeted for heightening the Bronkhorstspuit dam wall in order to meet the growing (a) demands of the increased population and (b) requirements of the industrial area of Ekangala which currently receives an irregular water supply; if not, why not; if so, (i) what amount has been budgeted and (ii) when is work on this project due to (aa) begin and (bb) be completed?

N797E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

No. Funds have not been budgeted for the raising of the Bronkhorstspuit Dam wall. The incremental yield that could be gained by raising the Bronkhorstspuit Dam wall is too small to render this as a viable option. Raising of the Bronkhorstspuit Dam wall would further increase the current deficit in the yield balance at the Loskop Dam, which is situated lower downstream on the Olifants River near Groblersdal.

The Bronkhorstspuit Dam is part of a system supplying Bronkhorstspuit, Ekangalia, the Western Highveld area (former KwaNdebele) and Cullinan. The Bronkhorstspuit Dam is on the Bronkhorstspuit, a tributary of the Wilge River. Other dams in this system include the Wilge Dam on the Wilge River, the Rust de Winter Dam, the Mkombo Dam and the Weltevreden Weir, all on the Elands River. The system is also

augmented by releases from the Loskop Dam, which is supplied to this system via the Loskop irrigation canals.

The Bronkhorstspuit Dam is over utilised, mainly due to excessive demands in the Western Highveld region. Abstraction significantly exceeded the permitted abstraction from the Dam. The excessive demands in the Western Highveld region are mainly due to poorly maintained water distribution infrastructure and illegal connections, which results in unaccounted for water and the irresponsible use of water. As a result of the drought experienced in the area since 2003 and the high demand in the Western Highveld region it was concluded that Water Conservation and Water Demand Management measures must be implemented. Given the severity of the situation during 2003, the so-called Short-Term Regional Intervention Programme (STRIP) was initiated. STRIP aimed to reduce water demand by ensuring that infrastructure is refurbished, illegal connections are repaired, that water restrictions are adhered to and that water users are educated. This initiative has resulted in a reduction in water demand in the Western Highveld region, especially by addressing and solving the problem of unaccounted for water.

Water levels of dams, particularly in the Wilge River catchment, dropped so low during the recent drought that water users could not be supplied at an acceptable level of assurance. This also necessitated implementation of an emergency scheme from the Rand Water supply main to Mamelodi, in order to supply Cullinan, with Rand Water being the implementing agent. They awarded contracts in March 2004 and construction was completed in April 2005. It was also decided to extend this scheme from Cullinan to Ekandustria to permanently augment supplies to Ekandustria and the Western Highveld. This will relieve the pressure under which the Bronkhorstspuit Dam is operated, as it will supply an additional 11 million cubic metre of water per annum (30

megalitre per day) into the system, which, together with the concurrent Water Conservation and Demand Management Programme, will be able to supply the demand until 2020. Contracts for this second phase of the project were awarded in November 2004. It will start delivering water in September 2005 through to the reservoirs at Ekandustria when the pipeline construction will be completed. It will be able to deliver at full capacity from April 2006 when the second booster pump station is completed. It should be pointed out that some internal infrastructure changes in the Western Highveld supply system would be needed to balance the supply to the Northern and Southern supply areas and to utilise the pipeline from Mamelodi in full. This needs to be investigated further. The total contract value of the Mamelodi to Ekandustria project is R100 million, excluding VAT.

An augmentation scheme previously proposed from the Vaal River Eastern Sub-system (VRESS), which would have sourced water from the Grootdraai Dam, has been put on hold because the water resources of this source are fully committed. Recently it was decided to augment the VRESS from the Vaal Dam to meet growing demands of Eskom on the Eastern Highveld and Sasol at Secunda. Water may be available in future to augment supply to the Bronkhorstspuit/Western Highveld area from the VRESS. Water from such an augmentation will, however, be very expensive and should be postponed as long as possible if it cannot be avoided.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Cabinet approval of appointment of new CEO for SABC

64. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications: [Written Question No 609]

- (1) Whether the Cabinet will approve the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer for the SABC; if so, in terms of which regulation or protocol;

- (2) whether, in view of the statutory independence from government of the public broadcaster, it is desirable or appropriate that the Cabinet approves the new CEO; if not, what action does she intend taking to ensure the independence of the public broadcaster from undue influence from government; if so, what factors did she take into consideration in reaching this conclusion? N800E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) The hon member is probably unaware that I answered this question, in part, in my written answer to Question 392 which appeared on the Question Paper on 18 March 2005.

The answer to the first part is, yes, the following measures and programmes are in place.

First, there is a draft national guideline on learner pregnancy. In addition, some provinces have their own policies on learner pregnancy and by the end of 2005 all provinces will have policies in place to deal with learner pregnancy.

Second, awareness campaigns and provincial visits have been conducted to encourage school management teams, school governing bodies, educators, parents and learners to engage in developing codes of conduct for their schools.

Third, through the Girls Education Movement (GEM), which was launched in Parliament in 2003, there have been workshops on sexuality education. Furthermore, the GEM learners themselves conduct peer education on issues such as pregnancy, moral regeneration and values in education, so as to ensure that they do not fall pregnant while they are still at school.

Fourth, the department has developed a boys' empowerment programme that

deals with social issues, including gender-based violence, masculinity, responsible sexuality, substance abuse, and relationships.

Last, some schools have formed school-based support teams, whose role is to monitor and support learners in managing pregnancy. The teams refer learners to provincial departments responsible for health and welfare and to other relevant support structures. The teams ensure that pregnant learners are respected and that they are protected from emotional, verbal, and physical abuse.

- (2) Understandably, there are no statistics of pregnant girl-learners who drop out of school. Where pregnant girl-learners drop out of school, the reason for the learner's absence at school is seldom recorded as pregnancy. Conversely, when pregnant girl-learners attend antenatal classes, they do not record that they are learners.

Estimated total demand for government-subsidised housing in Cape Town

65. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing: [Written Question No 624]

- (a) What is the estimated total demand for government-subsidised housing in the city of Cape Town, (b) how many households or families who need housing are currently living in (i) shacks on (aa) unserviced and (bb) serviced sites, (ii) rental housing stock and (iii) backyard shacks and (c) what is the (i) source and (ii) applicable date of the information specified above? N819E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (a) During January 2005 it was estimated that approximately 265 000 families were without adequate access to services and or shelter.

(b) The backlog can be broken down as follows:

- Informal Settlements 120 000 households
- Over crowded housing conditions 60 000 households
- Backyard accommodation 45 000 households
- Serviced site with informal dwelling 25 000 households
- Quality for credit linked housing 15 000 households

The information is based on the following sources: the 2004 Aerial Survey count of informal dwelling, the number of serviced sites delivered with the government's housing subsidy, the City of Cape Town's waiting-list and South African Census.

Households or families currently living in shacks not in backyards,

- 2001 Census Supertables 110 157
- Rental housing stock; ABC of housing institutional 3. It was classified as Institutional information for the Western Cape as from 1994 to April 2005
- Backyard shacks, 2001 Census Supertables 32 747.

66. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) — Provincial and Local Government [Written Question No 633] [Question standing over.]

67. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) — Provincial and Local Government.: [Written Question No 648] [Question standing over.]

Question standing over from Wednesday, 16 March 2005 (transferred for oral reply in accordance with Rule 117):

8. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) — Housing. [Written Question No 48] [Replied to]

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

People on waiting-list for housing per province/city/town

298. Ms F BATYI (ID) asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) (a) How many people are currently on the waiting list for housing in each (i) province, (ii) city and (iii) town and (b) what is the allocation procedure for the people on the waiting list for housing;
- (2) with reference to the current backlog in housing provision, (a) when and (b) how will the backlog be addressed, especially regarding the backyard and informal settlements?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) (a) The people currently on a waiting-list for housing in each province are set out in the table below.

Provincial waiting-list

Eastern Cape, No response received.

Free State 99148

Gauteng (families) 541 746

- City of Johannesburg 204 457 families

- City of Tshwane 95 297 families

- Ekurhuleni Metro Council 150 066 families

- Sedibeng District Council 52 364 families

- West Rand District Council 34 405 families

- Metsweding District Council 5 157 families

KZN, no response received

Limpopo 79 516

Mpumalanga Survey 144 738 in 2001 Census 260261

Northern Cape (families) 40 262

North West 31 294

Western Cape 320 000

Total according to the Census
figure of MP 1 372 227

- (b) The allocation procedures for people on the waiting-list in each province are as follows:

Eastern Cape

No response received

Free State The province does allocations on an annual basis to various municipalities through different housing programmes,

Gauteng

The MEC has issued a directive that the waiting list must be used as the formal list to allocate housing beneficiaries in chronological order as per registration date on the waiting list. Allowance is made to deviate from this decision if MEC approval is obtained. In many cases communities must be prioritised and provided with housing as a result of environmental and geotechnical conditions, the community is residing below flood lines or on servitudes or as a result of a court order or as a result of national policies such as the policy to Upgrade Informal Settlements.

KwaZulu-Natal

No response received

Limpopo

Subsidies will be allocated through the national housing programme.

Mpumalanga

They conducted a survey of all mud and informal settlements in the province and the results reflected approximately 144 738

people living in mud and settlements. They did not indicate how they are going to address the backlog.

Northern Cape

The allocation to the municipalities is based on their backing and integrated development plans (IDP'S). The municipalities then make allocations to the various needs in their jurisdiction.

North West

Housing projects are identified and prioritised according to the housing sector plans of municipal IDPs which primarily target specific informal settlements for eradication as well as *in-situ* project developments. All qualifying beneficiaries within the identified applicable informal settlements or *in-situ* area in respect of which a housing project is erected are therefore allocated houses within the constraints of the size of the project itself. Where the size of the housing project is insufficient to meet the housing need of the specific settlements preference is given to beneficiaries who have resided in the applicable informal settlement the longest.

Western Cape

The provincial housing department does not maintain waiting lists for housing, it is within the various municipal areas, nor does the department allocate houses to the beneficiaries.

- 2(a) The target date for addressing the backlog within the different provinces are as follows:

Eastern Cape

No response received

Free State

12 000 subsidies will be allocated to various municipalities through the various housing programmes in the 2005-06 financial year.

Gauteng

A process to register all occupants of shacks in informal settlements has just been completed and 352 000 shacks have been registered.

According to their strategic plan the target date for completion of the upgrading and formalisation of backyard shacks will be during the 2009-10 financial year, the upgrading of informal settlements which can be formalised with the *in-situ* will be in March 2009 and the relocation and formalisation of informal settlements which cannot be done through *in-situ* will be in March 2014.

KwaZulu-Natal

No response received

Limpopo

The province has allocated 5 000 housing towards the eradication of informal settlements.

Mpumalanga

The province has embarked on a programme aimed at progressively eradicating informal settlements by 2014

Northern Cape

The time needed to address the backlog is dependant on the allocation of funds to the province. The provincial housing department is currently working to eradicate the backlog by 2014.

North West

In terms of the Comprehensive Human Settlement Strategy and the North West Provincial Housing Strategy the intention is to eradicate all backyard shacks and informal settlements by the end of 2014. With a view to eradicating all informal settlement eradication strategy (over and above the existing housing programmes which has realised the delivery and/or under construction of 151 234 houses as at 31 March 2005) is in the process of being developed.

Western Cape

No target was mentioned in their report.

- (b) The different province will address the current backlog as follows:

Eastern Cape

No response received.

Free State

Subsidies will be allocated to various municipalities through various housing programmes in the different financial years.

Gauteng

A provincial housing programme to upgrade and formalising backyard shacks is under development. Simultaneously all backyard shacks are being registered. It is envisaged that the Community Builder Programme will be utilised to construct formal structures once an agreement between the Gauteng Department of Housing, the landlord and the tenants have been reached per stand.

The informal settlements programme will be implemented into

two stages. The first stage will be providing tenure to shack dwellers of a serviced stand with ablution facilities. This stage will be followed by the provision of a formal top structure as defined in the relevant policy document.

The balance of the backlog will be addressed through the various formal housing programmes.

KwaZulu-Natal

No response received

Limpopo

The province will make use of the various national housing programmes to eradicate the backlog within the province.

Mpumalanga

Currently three projects have been identified as pilot projects. The achievements of that is largely dependant on an adequate budget to cater for the backing. If the backing escalates at 1% per annum, the Provincial Department of Housing will be able to address the backlog by 2021 assuming that the budget escalates at the same rate.

Northern Cape

The backlog will be addressed according to the principles as set out in the Breaking New Grounds Strategy.

North West

The department has already embarked on a pilot informal settlement upgrading project of 5 000 units in Klerkorp as well as an Integrated Settlement Pilot Project of 5 000 units in Rustenberg. It must moreover be noted that all normal project linked housing

projects (both green fields and *in-situ* are earmarked towards eradicating informal settlements and backyard shacks in respect of which new project linked projects comprising of 12 000 new subsidies have been approved for 2005-06. It is estimated that approximately 22 000 housing units will be built during 2005-06 in the North West Province.

Western Cape

The current backlog, which includes backyard dwellers and informal settlers is being addressed by way of the current project linked subsidy, people's housing process and via the upgrading of informal settlement programmes.

The funds allocated to each municipality will determine the number of houses to be constructed within each financial year.

Draft Education Laws Amendment Bill: representations from public/stakeholders

656. Mrs H ZILLE asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) (a) How many representations were received from the public and stakeholders on the draft Education Laws Amendment Bill (still to be tabled in Parliament). (b) from whom were those representations received and (c) what was the purpose of the representations;
- (2) whether any action has been taken with regard to the representations; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (3) whether the proposals contained in these representations caused any meaningful amendments to be made to the (a) clauses inhibiting the functions of school governing bodies with regard to the appointment of teachers and (b) regulations flowing

from the South African Schools Act, Act 84 of 1996, on the formula for the exemption from school fees; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who took the decision to ignore or discard these representations; if so, (aa) which proposals and/or representations were accepted and (bb) what amendments were made to the draft bill as a consequence? N869E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) The Education Laws Amendment Bill was submitted to Parliament in terms of Rule 159, tabled in the ATC dated 13 May 2005, and the Bill is before the education portfolio committee for deliberation.
- (b) As a matter of record, 146 representations were received (see

annexure A.)

- (c) The purpose was to comment on the Bill.
- (2) The representations were read and discussed in the Ministry.
- (3) (a), (b), and (b)(i) It is difficult to determine the meaning of the phrase "meaningful amendments". The Bill will be scrutinised by members and each of the Houses will have the opportunity to decide on the outcome of members' deliberations.
- (b) (ii) The Minister made decisions as per her executive responsibility. Nevertheless, it is not accurate to assume that representations were ignored or discarded.

ANNEXURE A

Date	Organisation	Annexure
1. 28/10/04	Mr P Colditz Chairperson Fedsas — Requested extension until 30 November 2004 — granted — Received comments on 30/11/04	1
2. 29/10/04	Mr R Brijraj CEO: SACE	2
3. 3/11/04	Mr C H Foster Principal: George Randell High School: East London	3
4. 9/11/04	Dr Malcolm Venter Head Master: Edgemoor High School	4
5. 11/11/04	Tony Jordaan Concerned parent	5
6. 10/11/04	Mr P Engelbrecht: Concerned parent Phalaborwa	6
7. 11/11/04	Mr P R Wepener Chairperson of Governing Body JA Malherbe School	7
8. 12/11/04	Chairperson of Governing Body Hoër Volksskool Graaff-Reinet	8
9. 12/11/04	Governing Body Ventersburg Primary School	9
10. 7/11/04	GJP Grobler Voorsitter: Nederduits Hervormde Kerk van Afrika	10

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Annexure</i>
11. 12/11/04	CJ Postimus: Principal Laerskool Clocolan	11
12. 12/11/04	S Mokoroane Chairperson SGB, Lakeview Primary School	12
13. 12/11/04	H J Moolman Principal, A J Jacobs Primary School	13
14. 12/11/04	Adiel Ismail University of Western Cape	14
15. 15/11/12	Mr Wessel van Tonder Voorsitter: Menlopark Hoërskool Beheerliggaam	15
16. 12/11/04	Mr S G Subbaro Chairman: SGB, Welkom High School	16
17. 15.11/04	Ms Judith Cohen Parliamentary Officer — South African Human Rights Commission	17
18. 9/11/04	Adv M S Schnehage Chairperson, Pietersburg Laerskool	18
19.	Dr R J Coertze Chairman: Hoërskool Warmbad	19
20. 15/11/04	Dr Mike Brayshaw Member of IFCC National Executive	20
21. 16/11/04	Mr Dawie le Roux	21
22. 15/11/04	Weiland Agricultural and Hotel School	22
23. 16/11/04	Mr Sakkie de Villiers Concerned parent	23
24. 12/11/04	Mrs J Chinniah Chairman: SGB: Wendywood Primary School	24
25. 15/11/04	AF de Necker Chairperson SGB: Hoërskool Hoopstad	25
26. 16/11/04	Dr J S Marais Chairman SGB: Welkom Gimnasium	26
27. 15/11/04	Mr J P Kriel Voorsitter van BL: Laerskool Doornfontein	27
28. 16/11/04	JJ Joubert Bloemfontein	28
29. 16/11/04	ADL Smith Voorsitter: Huttenpark Primêre Skool	29
30. 16/11/04	BJF Sibeko Chairperson: Mphatlalatsane School for SIH	30
31. 16/11/04	P vd Martins SAOU (Requested extension until 10 December 2004) Received comments on 30/11/04	31
32. 16/11/04	Adv J F Mullins S C Chairman on SGB in Pretoria	32
33. 16/11/04	Mr Kallie Kriel Solidarity	33

Date	Organisation	Annexure
34. 17/11/04	N K Govind Concerned parent	34
35. 17/11/04	T Potgieter Chairman: Gereformeerde Kerk Bloemfontein-Noord	35
36. 17/11/04	O J Nel Headmaster: Clarendon High School for girls	36
37. 17/11/04	Mr Peet Louw Chairperson: SGB: Koppie Alleen Primary School	37
38. 17/11/04	Mr Willem J vd Walt (Copy of article published in the Cape Times)	38
39. 17/11/04	J A S van Staaten Chairperson: Hoërskool Staatspresident Swart	39
40. 17/11/04	N P le Roux Chairman: SGB: Stirling High School	40
41. 17/11/04	Cobus Niemand Chairman: SGB: Totius Laerskool	41
42. 17/11/04	Dr B van Graan Chairperson: SGB: Die Afrikaanse Hoërskool Fax: 056 2124611	42
43. 17/11/04	Prof Christo van Wyk Chairperson: SGB: Transvalia High School Van der Bijl Park	43
44. 17/11/04	R U van Heerden Voorsitter BL: Brandwag Volksskool	44
45. 17/11/04	Dave Samuel FEDSAS Free State	45
46. 17/11/04	Mr Fourie Chairperson: SGB Hoërskool Sentraal Bloemfontein	46
47. 19/11/04	Prof D P Goosen FAK	47
48. 19/11/04	Ms J Robertson Educator Representative — SGB Durban	48
49. 3/12/04	Mr Gawie le Roux Chairperson: SGB Afrikaans Hoër Meisieskool (Requested extension — see attached fax)	49
50. 19/11/04	Albin Wagner Vice-chair: Sans Souci Girls High School	50
51. 19/11/04	Prof J P Rosouw UP	51
52. 19/11/04	Scott Ewing Chairperson: SGB: Martin	52
53. 19/11/04	Laura Pollecut Soul City: Institute for Health and Dev. Communication	53
54. 19/11/04	Dr Jan Hystek University of Pretoria	54

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Annexure</i>
55. 19/11/04	Edmund de Beer Parent	55
56. 19/11/04	Jeanine McGill Christian View Network	56
57. 19/11/04	Michelle Berger CEPD	57
58. 19/11/04	Kol L Schulze President: Rapportryersbeweging	58
59. 19/11/04	Mr Randal Bruce Deputy Chairperson: Kimberley High School	59
60. 19/11/04	Hennie Steyn Dean: Faculty of Education Science — PUK	60
61. 19/11/04	P R Consalves Parent	61
62. 19/11/04	Jo McDonald Ex teacher and experienced educator	62
63. 19/11/04	Anne Baker DD: Policy, Communications and Network Liaison	63
64. 19/11/04	A J Jacklin Act Principal: Sunfield Home School	64
65. 19/11/04	T W Nxesi General Secretary: Sadtu	65
66. 19/11/04	Geert Jansingh Parent	66
67. 19/11/04	Reinetter Sevenster Parent	67
68. 19/11/04	K Tait Headmaster: Jeppe High School for Boys	68
69. 19/11/04	Robert Frazer Parent	69
70. 19/11/04	Marylin Ndlovu GPEDU	70
71. 19/11/04	Bishop Peter John Lee	71
72. 18/11/04	Maureen Bartels Parent	72
73. 18/11/04	Mike Myburg Executive Director: National Union of Educators	73
74. 18/11/04	Anthea Cereseto SGB: Parktown High School for Girls	74
75. 18/11/04	Mike Derbyshire Chairman: SGB: Monte Vista Primary School	75
76. 18/11/04	Bobbie Wynne Parent — Sunfield Home School	76
77. 17/11/04	Trevor Hall SGB: Westville Boys High School	77

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Annexure</i>
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78. 18/11/04	Mrs B Elsip	79
79.	Mr Braam Minnaar Chairperson: SGB:	80
80. 18/11/04	Mr Adam Boshoff Kerkraad van die Afrikaanse Protestante Kerk Orania	81
81. 19/11/04	Juris Consulti Collective Bargaining Experts	82
82. 19/11/04	Ernie & Annelie Kemm Parents	83
83. 19/11/04	Matakanye Matakanye Regional General Secretary: NASGB	84
84. 17/11/04	Kenton-on-Sea Primary School	85
85.	PA du Plessis Leraar — APK Fochville	86
86. 17/11/04	J Prinsloo Vastrap ouer — Rustenburg	87
87. 19/11/04	Mr G Harrison Principal Kingsway High School	88
88. 19/11/04	S Terblance Chairperson: Hoërskool Reitz	89
89. 19/11/04	K C Wessels Chairperson: Kroonstad High school	90
90. 19/11/04	RPA Pretorius Chairman : SGB: Sasolburg High School	91
91. 19/11/04	TLUSA JDA Blignaut: Voorsitter Lothair Boerevereniging	92
92. 18/11/04	I L Smius TABOK	93
93. 19/11/04	Johan Cronjé Ds P W Botha — APK	94
94. 19/11/04	Ds M J Kofa Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika — Oranje Vrystaat. . . Skriba van Sinode	95
95. 19/11/04	T Wormald SGB Secretary — Queens College Boy's Primary School	96
96. 19/11/04	Dr F C de Wet Chaiperson L SGB: Riebeeckstad Primary School	97
97. 19/11/04	M Myburgh National Union for Educators	98
98. 19/11/04	Kevin Marais Principal: Northern Park Primary School	99
99. 19/11/04	H van Heerden Sentrale Volksskool — Kroonstad	100
100. 19/11/04	L D Roodt Chairperson: SGB: Hoërskool Theunissen	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Annexure</i>
101. 19/11/04	M K Bredenkamp Chairperson: SGB Hoërskool Fichardpart: Bloemfontein	101
102. 19/11/04	M J Gouws Parent	102
103. 19/11/04	Mrs Claasens Witsieshoek Primary	103
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Outstanding claims above R40 000 for school feeding programme in Eastern Cape

717. Mrs H ZILLE asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether there are any outstanding claims above R40 000 for the school feeding programme in the Eastern Cape in respect of the period 1 March 2004 to 31 December 2004; if so, (a) which suppliers have not been paid as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what amounts are outstanding in respect of each specified supplier;
- (2) whether she or her department intends taking any steps to ensure that unpaid suppliers continue to provide the food needed to sustain the school feeding programme during 2005; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? N933E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, there are 36 outstanding claims above R40 000 for the school nutrition programme in the Eastern Cape.
(a and b) As at 20 May 2005 claims totaled R114 395 427 for the period between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005. Of this amount R98 616 459 has been paid out and R15 778 936 is still outstanding. Reasons for delayed payment on the remaining R15 778 936 are in the main a result of claims not properly completed, claims not based on prices in contract documents, and overstated invoices in respect of numbers fed or quantities delivered or a failure to provide banking details. This total of sums spent and unspent is derived from a schedule of amounts outstanding in respect of each service provider submitted by the provincial education department to the national

department of education. The list is available on request.

- (2) Yes the department monitors the supply of food to schools on a daily basis. Each principal is expected to complete a goods-received voucher in which she acknowledges and verifies what has been delivered each day. An assigned educator receives and checks the quality and quantities of food delivered. School nutrition district co-ordinators sample and monitor schools in clusters.

School principals have been instructed to report to district offices any breakdown in feeding as soon as possible, so that the provincial department can intervene speedily.

In order to sustain constructive dialogue with service providers, the provincial department holds regular meetings at which relevant information is shared and concerns addressed before they interfere with the delivery of food. A standing item at these meetings is a status report on payments. One important outcome of the meetings is an agreement that where suppliers cannot render services as promised, they are relieved of this responsibility and emergency delegations used to ensure that feeding continues.

In April 2005 the department of education conducted its routine school monitoring visits to six schools in the province, received an expenditure report for April 2005, and has held two working/planning meetings on the roll-out of the programme up to March 2006.

Department assisting Scorpions/SAPS in investigation into allegations of fraud in school feeding programme in Limpopo

748. Mrs H ZILLE asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether her department is assisting

the (a) Scorpions and/or (b) SA Police Service in an investigation into allegations of fraud in the school feeding programme in Limpopo related to the lack of specifications in tenders for certain products (such as nutrition drinks and micronutrient condiments); if so, (i) who are the (aa) officials and (bb) companies involved in the investigation, (ii) what is the amount of money involved with regard to the investigation;

- (2) Whether this investigation will lead to any interruption in the feeding programme; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) Whether any steps have been taken to ensure that there is no interruption in the programme; if not, why not, if so, what steps? N1005E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) The Department of Education has not been assisting the Scorpions in investigations into allegations of fraud in Limpopo. If and when approached, the department will assist in every way possible. The management of tenders for school feeding is in the hands of provincial departments of education and any questions related to this matter should be referred to the provincial department.
- (2) I have no reason to believe that investigations of this nature will lead to interrupted feeding. In a media statement, released on 14 April 2005, the Limpopo provincial department of education apologised for the delay in the resumption of school feeding in the new financial year. The statement indicated that the delay was caused in complying with anti-corruption legislation governing tender processes. School feeding resumed formally on 28 April 2005 and no further disruptions

tions have been reported to date.

- (3) The Department of Education monitors the programme very closely and pays unannounced visits to schools across the province. This is to complement ongoing monitoring by the province itself. We have also set up a toll free number (0800 202 933) so that members of the public can report any transgressions related to the programme.

Amount budgeted for/spent on advertising department/Ministry

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

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has his 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 or 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 him, his 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 he or any of his departmental officials received instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase his department's rate of advertising between now and De-

cember 2005; if not, with whom were his 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 his Ministry and/or department comply with the instruction? N1030E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) R2 350 000 budgeted is only to advertise vacancies in print media. No set budget for communication or marketing.
- (b) R244 085 spent on advertising vacancies and R1 376 572 for marketing activities and R374 570 to build awareness on Freedom Day. The Total amount spent is R1 995 227.
- (2) (a) 15 for vacancies and 15 for marketing
- (b) Two adverts appeared
- (c) None
 - (i) None
 - (ii) None
 - (iii) Promote departmental projects. To promote the department's "night of the poets" programme and on awareness on Freedom Day.
- (3) Not applicable
- (4) (a) No advert appeared using the picture of the Minister, Deputy Minister, Director-General or Deputy Director-General
 - (i) Not applicable
 - (ii) Not applicable
- (5) (a) No such instructions was received
- (b) Not applicable
- (c) Not applicable.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Fraudulent claims re Safcol-managed forests

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

- (a) How many fraudulent claims have been received pertaining to portions of indigenous forests currently managed by Safcol (b) where are these forests geographically located and (c) how many square metres in total are involved in the disputed land and claims? N714E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

This question is based on two issues; namely indigenous forests and land claims.

Indigenous forests: Safcol's operations are limited to commercial forestry interests and do not include the operation of indigenous forests. The commercial forestry operations are located on state forest land leased from Department of Water and Forestry and may include small areas of indigenous forests; however, these areas are then managed as conservation areas and are not commercially exploited.

Land claims: Safcol is the tenant and not the landlord or owner of the land. Department of Water and Forestry is the manager of the land and DPW is the "owner" on behalf of the State. The lease agreements between Safcol and DWAF contain specific clauses dealing with the impacts of land claims, but Safcol as the tenant is not directly involved in dealing with the land claims on leased areas — these are handled by DWAF and DLA. It is therefore not possible for Safcol to reply to the question above.

Cost of advertising department/ Ministry

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

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has his department and/or Ministry (a) budgeted for in the current financial year and (b) spent as at the last 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 (cc) other purposes;
- (3) what was the purpose of the advertisements placed in category "other purposes" in each case;
- (4) whether any of the advertisements placed in the print media to date included a photograph of him, his Deputy Minister, Director-General or any of the Deputy Director-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 he or any of his departmental officials received any instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase his department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if not, with whom were his Ministry's and/or department's advertising plans for the current financial year discussed; if so, (a) when was the instructions received, (b) what are the details of the instructions and (c) why did his

Ministry and/or department comply
with the instructions? N101E

**The MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY:**

- (1) (a) The total amount budgeted for advertising for the Department of Science and Technology (DST) is approximately R6,5 million. This amount is inclusive of advertising in respect of tenders, recruitment as well as advertisements relating to specific events and thematic months that are in line with the department's mandate for the advancement of Public Understand-

ing of Science, Engineering and Technology (PUSET).

- (b) In the current financial year, the total amount spent for advertising (as at 3 June 2005) is R1 633 430,20. This is inclusive of advertising in print and broadcast media as pertaining to the events of the department as well as advertisements for tenders/announcements and recruitment.
- (2) The total number of advertisements that appeared in print and broadcast media (in the period 1 April to 3 June 2005) included:

<i>Medium</i>	<i>(aa) Vacant posts</i>	<i>(bb) Notices and announcements</i>	<i>(cc) Other purposes</i>
(a) Print media	17 posts (R115 595,45)	Six (R383 110,90)	Ten (R777 093,45)
(b) Broadcast:			
(i) Radio	—	—	Seven (R357 630,40)
(ii) Television	—	—	—

- (3) The advertisements placed in the category "other purposes" were for the following purposes:

<i>Medium</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Print media	
Eight advertisements	National Science Week
Two advertisements	Profiling of the DST (new structure)
Radio	
Six advertisements	National Science Week
One advertisement	Rand Show

- (4) Advertisements that included a photograph of the Minister (interacting with learners at science centres throughout the country) appeared as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Date</i>
National Science Week (Advertorials detailing the programme throughout the provinces)	Engineering News	25 March 2005
	Independent Newspapers: Cape Argus Pretoria News The Star Daily News	6 May 2005
	The Sowetan	9 May 2005

- (5) No, neither the Ministry nor the department discussed their advertising plans for the current financial year with anyone.

**Amount spent on advertising
department/Ministry**

764. Adv P S SWART (DA) asked the Minister for Intelligence:

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has his 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 and 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 him, his 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 he or any of his departmental officials received any instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase his department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if not, with whom were his 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 his Ministry and/or department comply with the instruction?

N1021E

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE:

- (1), (2) and (3) In terms of the above questions, I kindly wish to refer the hon member to the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence (JSCI) as the oversight body for clarity and information on question (1) relating to the budget and on question (2) and (3) relating to matters that are of an operational nature.
- (4) No.
- (5) No such instruction was received.

**Impact of Act 60 of 2000, on film
industry**

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

Whether his department has investigated the impact of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, on the film industry and has entered into discussions with role players in the film industry in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1087E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (a) No. I have not investigated the impact of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, on the film industry and have not entered into discussions with role-players:

Firstly, because this Act is not administered by my department, it is administered by the Department of Safety and Security. Secondly, the Act provides enough policy and regulations in guiding the public institutions that collect, store and own firearms as to the safeguarding of weapons and ammunition. Any company or member of the public that wants to make use of firearms for whatever purpose is required by the Act to provide the relevant public institution like the SAPS with proof with regard to taking reasonable

precautions in the safeguarding of the usage of arms and ammunition. I presume that no film company can make use of firearms without complying with the appropriate requirements. Lastly, the National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF) which is the film institution under my department does not collect, store or own firearms as it is the case with the heritage institutions ie museums.

However, I will ask my department to advise the NFVF to engage and advise the role players and the film industry with regard to the application of the Firearms Control Act and its impact in the usage and safeguarding of weapons and ammunition in accordance with the Act.

Investigation into travel claims made by officials of department

884. Adv P S SWART (DA) asked the Minister for Intelligence:

- (1) Whether any investigation has been conducted into the travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of,

officials of his department in light of the irregularities revealed in Parliament in respect of travel vouchers; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings;

- (2) (a) What amount was spent by officials of his department on (i) hotel accommodation, (ii) restaurant expenses and (iii) travel costs in the (aa) 2003-04, (bb) 2004-05 and (cc) current financial years and (b) which travel agents received payment for services in each of those financial years? N1185E

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE:

- (1) No investigations have been conducted as officials of my department do not make use of travel vouchers.
- (2) I kindly wish to refer the hon member to the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence (JSCI) in terms of question (a) (i) to (iii) as the oversight body for clarity and information on questions relating to the budget of Intelligence Services and on question (b) relating to matters that are of an operational nature.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Age discrimination in advertisements for employment vacancies

870. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) Whether he has been informed of the age discrimination contained in advertisements for employment vacancies; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether his department has any policy or regulation in place to prohibit age discrimination against job applicants; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps will his department take to address this problem and (b) what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he intends (a) introducing legislation outlawing age discrimination and (b) investigating such incidences where they occur with a view to educate employers about this form of discrimination; if not, why not; if so, when?

N1171E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

- (1) No, it has never been brought to my attention.
- (2) Yes, the Employment Equity Act, No 55, 1998, chapter 2, section 6(1) states clearly that no person may unfairly discriminate, directly or indirectly, against an employee (this includes job applicants), in any employment policy or practice, on one or more of the prohibited grounds of discrimination, and *age* is one of these grounds.
 - (a) My department will not address this problem because all disputes concerning the elimination of unfair discrimination in the workplace, which is covered by chapter 2 of the Employment Equity Act, should be referred to the CCMA

and the labour courts for resolution.

- (b) Section 10 of the Employment Equity Act also states that any party (this includes job applicants) who feels that they have been unfairly discriminated against based on one or more of the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including *age*, may refer the dispute in writing to the CCMA within six months after the act or omission that allegedly constitutes unfair discrimination.
- (3) (a) No, I am not intending to introduce any legislation outlawing age discrimination because the Employment Equity Act, 1998, sufficiently address discrimination problems in the workplace, and should employers need guidance on how to deal with discrimination issues in the advertisements, my department will provide the necessary guidance.

Investigation into irregularities revealed in Parliament *re* travel claims

877. Mr S E OPPERMAN asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether any investigation has been conducted into the travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of, officials of her department in light of the irregularities revealed in Parliament in respect of travel vouchers; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings;
- (2) what amount was spent by officials of her department on (i) hotel accommodation, (ii) restaurant expenses and (iii) travel costs in the (aa) 2003-04 (bb) 2004-05 and (cc) current financial years and (b) which travel agents received payment for services in each of those financial years?

N1178E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) Yearly audits by the Office of the Auditor-General as well as frequent inspections by the department's internal audit function have indicated no irregularities in as far as travel claims made by or on behalf of officials in the department. Consequently, no special investigations had been considered necessary in the light of the Parliament's observation.

- (2) Below is a tabulation of hotel expenditure, which includes restaurant expenses, paid to the relevant hotels. It needs to be understood that as a matter of practice, the hotel bills would include the breakfast bills. The department makes use of an in-house travel agency whose contract runs over a two-year term and all travel related arrangements are made through the in-house travel agency at any point in time.

Year	(a) (i) Hotel expenditure	(a) (ii) Restaurant expenditure	(a) (iii) Travel expenditure	(b) Travel agent
(aa) 2003-04	R6 791 550,00	Incl in (a) (i)	R12 627 671,00	Magic Travel (Pty) Ltd
(bb) 2004-05	R9 729 038,00	Incl in (a) (i)	R16 318 120,00	BTI Connex
(cc) Current	R1 510 235,00	Incl in (a) (i)	R 3 639 077,00	BTI Connex

Investigation into irregularities revealed in Parliament *re* travel claims

888. Mr R K HENDERSON (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) Whether any investigation has been conducted into the travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of, officials of his department in light of the irregularities revealed in Parliament in respect of travel vouchers; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings;
- (2) (a) what amount was spent by officials of his department on (i) hotel accommodation, (ii) restaurant expenses and (iii) travel costs in the (aa) 2003-04, (bb) 2004-05 and (cc) current financial years and (b) which travel agents received payment for services in each of those financial years? N1189E

- (2) (i) (aa) Hotel accommodation/restaurant expenses/food and beverages for 2003-04 is: R8 531 338,09.

- (ii) (bb) Hotel accommodation/restaurant expenses/food and beverages for 2004-05 financial year is: R7 624 314,75.

- (ii) (cc) Hotel accommodation/restaurant expenses/food and beverages for April to May 2005 is: R1 878 582,47.

Seekers Travel With Flair (air travel)

- (iii) (aa) Travel costs for 2003-04 financial year is: R11 250 584,27. (This amount was for services rendered by both Magic Travel and Seekers Travel With Flair, Magic Travel rendered the service from April 2003 to October 2003 and the Seekers Travel contract started in November 2003.)

- (bb) Travel costs for 2004-05 financial year is: R16 456 181,24.

- (cc) Travel costs for April to May 2005 is: R1 425 615,71.

The service was provided by Magic

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

- (1) No investigation was conducted as no officials of my department are entitled to use or have access to travel vouchers. The department utilises Seekers Travel with Flair for all its flight arrangements and Imperial Fleet Services for all its road travel.

Travel, which was the contracted service provider from April 2003 to October 2003 and Seekers Travel With Flair, which became the contracted service provider for the department from November 2003 until date.

Imperial fleet services

(2) (iii) (aa) Travel costs for 2003-04 financial year is: R58 389 774,73

(bb) Travel costs for 2004-05 financial year is: R57 451 486,11.

(cc) April to May 2005 is: R9 089 986,26.

This service was provided by Imperial Fleet Services which is a contracted service provider for the department's official road transport.

Beleid oor geografiese naamsveranderings in SA

901. Mev D VAN DER WALT (DA) vra die Minister van Kuns en Kultuur:

Of sy departement 'n beleid oor geografiese naamsveranderings in Suid-Afrika het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N1203A

(Translation follows):

[Policy re geographical names change in South Africa

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

Whether his department has a policy regarding geographical names change in

South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1203E]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (a) Yes, the process of standardising geographical names is guided by a piece of legislation called the South African Geographical Names Council Act of 1998 (Act 118 of 1998). The Act provides for the establishment of the SA Geographical Names Council.
- (b) The SA Geographical Names Council (SAGNC) advises me on the standardisation of proposed new geographical names; existing geographical names not yet standardised; changing, removing or replacing of geographical names; and geographical names and their orthography.
- (c) The standardisation of geographical names is based on the current orthographic (spelling) rules of the languages from which the names are derived; wishes of the local population, provided they are not in conflict with the principles of the SAGNC; the historic use of a name; redress (where a name is changed based on historical considerations); United Nations resolutions on the standardisation of geographical names and any other relevant factors which the SAGNC may identify.
- (d) The council has developed its own policy guidelines that are used in the process of standardising names. These guidelines are for public consumption and are available (SAGNC handbook).

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

SAPD-besteding aan ongemagtigde/vrugtelose/vermorste/ongewone uitgawes

636. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

(a) Watter bedrag die SA Polisiediens aan (i) ongemagtigde, (ii) vrugtelose, (iii) vermorste en (iv) ongewone uitgawes in die boekjaar (aa) 2001-02, (bb) 2002-03 en (cc) 2003-04 bestee het, (b) aan watter items en/of aktiwiteite die geld in elke geval bestee is en (c) watter bedrag aan elke item en/of aktiwiteit bestee is?
N814A

(Translation follows):

[SAPS spending on unauthorised/fruitless/wasted/irregular expenditure]

636. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(a) What amount did the SA Police Service spend on (i) unauthorised, (ii) fruitless, (iii) wasted and (iv) irregular expenditure in the (aa) 2001-02, (bb) 2002-03 and (cc) 2003-04 financial years, (b) on what items and/or activities was the

		(aa) 2001-02 R	(bb) 2002-03 R	(cc) 2003-04 R
(i)	Unauthorised	0	0	0
(ii) and (iii)	Fruitless and wasteful	0	0	100 000
(iv)	Irregular	0	206 000	10 758 000

(b) and (c) The amount of R100 000 with regard to fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the 2003-04 financial year was mainly for penalties on vehicle licenses that were not renewed timeously, measured against a total of R12 900 721,72

	2002-03	2003-04
Workshops, training and accommodation	R159 830,58	R 423 393,19
Laundry and sanitary services	R 34 743,06	R 72 103,41
Investigations	—	R 117 420,00

money spent in each case and (c) what amount was spent on each item and/or activity?
N814E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Unauthorised and fruitless expenditures previously were dealt with in terms of the Exchequer Act, 1975 which has been replaced by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 which came into effect on 1 April 2000 with transitional provisions.

Since 1 April 2000, unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditures have been arranged by the said Act, Treasury Regulations and applicable Guides for the Preparation of Annual Reports, which indicate the treatment thereof. Subsequent thereto, a new Standard Chart of Accounts was also introduced resulting in reclassification aspects. After due process has been followed, such amounts are subsequently included in annual reports.

(a) The following amounts for expenditure under discussion were reported in the annual reports of the National Commissioner of the SA Police Service for the financial years in question:

that was paid for the renewal of vehicle licences in the same year.

Irregular expenses in the respective financial years were paid for the following items/activities:

	2002-03	2003-04
Vehicle repairs	R 2 001,52	R 3 706,95
Consultancy services	—	R10 112 000,00
Stationery	R 9 256,96	R 29 725,66
Total:	R205 832,12	R10 758 349,21

The amounts of R206 000 measured against a total expenditure of R19 713 543 000 for 2002-03 and R10 758 000 measured against a total expenditure of R21 967 925 000 for 2003-04, occurred as a result of noncompliance with prescripts of State Tenderboard regulations.

Rassamestelling/getal vegvlieëners in SA Lugmag

649. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

- (1) (a) (i) Oor hoeveel operasionele vegvlieëners die SA Lugmag tans beskik en (ii) wat die rassamestelling van dié vlieëners is en (b) (i) hoeveel leerlingvlieëners tans opleiding ontvang en (ii) wat die rassamestelling van dié leerlingvlieëners is;
- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N858A

(Translation follows):

[Racial composition/number of operational fighter pilots in SA Air Force

649. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) (i) How many operational fighter pilots does the SA Air Force have at its disposal and (ii) what is the racial composition of these pilots and (b)(i) how many trainee pilots are currently receiving training and (ii) what is the racial composition of these trainee pilots;
- (2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter? N858E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) (i) There are 30 operational fighter pilots in the SA Air Force.
- (ii) The racial composition is as follows:
 - 26 White;
 - one White female and;
 - three African.
- (b) (i) The SA Air Force is currently training 131 student pilots.
- (ii) The racial composition is as follows:
 - 36 White males;
 - six White females;
 - 68 African males;
 - four African females;
 - twelve Coloured males;
 - two Coloured females and;
 - three Indian females.

(2) No.

Eksamenuitslae van sekere vlieënier

650. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

- (1) Of 'n sekere vlieënier (naam verstrek) wat in 'n vliegongeluk met 'n Astra-opleidingsvliegtuig naby Lichtenburg gesterf het, enige van sy eksamens tydens opleiding gedruip het; so ja, (a) watter eksamens en (b) hoeveel keer elke eksamen gedruip is;
- (2) of gemelde persoon hereksamens afgelê het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, (a) hoeveel keer en (b) watter van dié hereksamens geslaag is;
- (3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N859A

(Translation follows):

[Examination results of certain pilot

650. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether a certain pilot (name furnished), who died in an aeroplane crash with an Astra training plane near Lichtenburg, had failed any of his examinations during his training period; if so, (a) which examinations and (b) how many times did he fail each examination;
- (2) whether the said person sat for supplementary examinations; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many times and (b) which of these supplementary examinations did he pass;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N859E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. The pilot failed one examination and two flying tests during the period spent at both the Military Academy and at the SA Air Force Flying School.
 - (a) He failed the navigation plotting examination, his first solo flight check and advanced instrument flying test.
 - (b) He failed each of the aforementioned examination and tests only once.

(1)

(a) Police officials	(i) Officers (31 Conduct investigatory work)	(ii) Conduct investigatory work	(iii) Others	Average no of dockets on hand per detective
499	79	408	43	65

- (2) (a) Bulletproof vests — Yes
- (b) Two-way radio and — Yes
- (c) Police car radios — Yes

(As at 31 January 2005)

(2) Yes.

- (a) One re-examination for navigation plotting, one re-test for the solo flight check and one re-test for the advanced instrument flying test was taken by the said pilot.
- (b) The said pilot passed all the re-examination and re-tests well above the standard at the first attempt in each instance.

(3) No.

Number of police officers at detective branches in East Rand police district

672. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) How many (a) police officers were there at each detective branch, including (i) officers, (ii) detectives who conduct investigatory work and (iii) others, and (b) dockets were assigned to each detective at each police station in the East Rand police district as at 31 January 2005;
- (2) whether every detective unit had (a) bulletproof vests, (b) two-way radios and (c) police car radios as at 31 January 2005; if not, (i) why not, (ii) which detective units were affected and (iii) what equipment were they lacking? N885E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Number of police officers at detective branches in North Rand police district

673. Mr M WATERS of the (DA) asked Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) How many (a) police officials were

there at each detective branch, including (i) officers, (ii) detectives who conduct investigatory work and (iii) others, and (b) dockets were assigned to each detective at each police station in the North Rand police district as at 31 January 2005;

(2) whether every detective unit had (a)

bulletproof vests, (b) two-way radios and (c) police car radios as at 31 January 2005; if not, (i) why not, (ii) which detective units were affected and (iii) what equipment were they lacking? N886E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1)

(a) Police officials	(i) Officers (8 conduct investigatory work)	(ii) Conduct investigatory work	(iii) Others	Average no of dockets on hand per detective
396	45	321	38	79

(2) (a) Bullet-proof vests — Yes

(b) Two-way radio and — Yes

(c) Police car radios — Yes

(As at 31 January 2005)

Formula for measuring representivity in sport

694. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question 428 on 19 April 2005 and in light of the fact that his department has no formula by which representivity can be measured, (a) how will his department determine when representivity has been achieved, (b) why will representivity be measured differently in respect of different types of sport and (c) what factors were considered in reaching this conclusion;

(2) whether young black sportspersons who have not been disenfranchised in the previous dispensation and who currently come from disadvantaged backgrounds and/or schools are considered advantaged for purposes of this policy; if not, (a) why not and (b) how does he or his department distinguish between advantaged and disadvantaged persons; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether (a) coloured and (b) Indian South Africans are considered disadvantaged in terms of his definition; if not, why not;

(4) whether black South Africans are considered to be more disadvantaged than coloured and Indian South Africans; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) why and (b) how is this accommodated in his department's policy? N909E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(1) Representivity will be achieved over different periods by different sports. It is not measured by a mechanical/mathematical formula. Progress towards representivity will be measured on the basis of targets set in conjunction with federations and a scorecard used to measure performance. There are no specific cut-off dates. We shall certainly strive to achieve representivity in respect of different types of sport.

(2) (a) There are greater backlogs in certain sports than in others.

(b) It is obvious given the de facto situation in the different sporting disciplines. Communities do not participate equally in all sports codes. This is for various reasons.

(3) No. While there may have been more

and less privileged backgrounds under the apartheid regime, they were all denied access to mainstream sport, hence the considerable backlogs.

- (a) At the moment disadvantaged refers to all those who were disenfranchised under the apartheid order and they include blacks, women, rural people, people with disabilities, etc.
- (b) Yes, as black South Africans, they are considered to be disadvantaged.
- (4) I assume you mean African when you refer to black. Our definition of Black South Africans includes Africans, "Coloureds" and "Indians" and the "other coloureds". It is a fact that Africans were the most disadvantaged of all South Africans.

- (a) Any knowledge of South African's apartheid past will confirm this reality.
- (b) No distinction is, however, made between the categories of black South Africans in the department's policies even though we are mindful of the reality referred to in (a).

Interference in police action by municipal manager/councillors in Setsoto municipality

709. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) Whether the investigation into an incident in which the municipal manager and some councillors in the Setsoto municipality in the Eastern Free State allegedly interfered in police action has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be completed; if so, who were the councillors involved;
- (2) whether these individuals were suspected of being under the influence

of alcohol at the time; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (3) whether they were charged for interference in the actions of the police; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether the municipal manager later incited people to resist arrest by the SA Police Service in Clocolan; if so,
- (5) whether the SAPS has taken any action against him; if not, why not; if so, what action? N924E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Not applicable.
 - (b) It was completed on 17 January 2005.

Mr T J Makelelane — Municipal Manager

Mr Jakobo — Councillor

Mr Motsamai — Councillor

- (2) No.
- (3) No.
- (4) No.
- (5) No.

Safety inspections conducted at petroleum tank farm at PE harbour

722. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether regular safety inspections in terms of the National Key Points Act, Act 102 of 1980, or any regulations made in terms of the Act are conducted at the petroleum tank farm at the Port Elizabeth harbour, if not, why not; if so, (a) how often have such inspections been conducted in the past ten years and (b) when was the last inspection conducted;

- (2) whether all safety and/or other regulations have been complied with; if not, which regulations have not been complied with;
- (3) whether non-compliance of safety and/or other regulations could have resulted in the safety of the facility being compromised; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what action has been taken to rectify such non-compliance? N939E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No. No security evaluations were conducted since May 1995. The facility was declassified as a national key point on 28 August 1996.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.

Oorsaak van vliegongeluk naby Lichtenburg

725. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

- (1) Wat die oorsaak van die vliegongeluk was waarin die vlieënier (naam verstrek) naby Lichtenburg gesterf het;
- (2) of die Astra-opleidingsvliegtuie tans weer in die SA Lugmag in gebruik is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;
- (3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N860A

(Translation follows):

[Cause of aeroplane crash near Lichtenburg

725. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) What was the cause of the aeroplane crash near Lichtenburg in which the pilot (name furnished) died;

- (2) whether the Astra training aeroplane are once again in commission in the SA Air Force; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N860E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) A board of inquiry was instituted to determine the cause of the accident. The board has not yet completed its investigation and therefore it is not possible to give a measured answer to this question at this time.
- (2) The Astra aircraft fleet was grounded after the accident in accordance with standard policy and procedure in order for a preliminary investigation to clear the fleet of any further danger. A Military Aviation Board cleared the fleet for flying on 5 May 2005.
- (3) No.

SANDEF organising/contributing to funding of commemoration of VE Day

749. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the SA National Defence Force organised or contributed to the funding of the commemoration of Victory-in-Europe Day; if not, why not; if so, what (a) amount was spent and (b) organisational contribution was made? N1006E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) Printing of invitations:	R800
Courier Services	
(distribution of invites)	R486
Refreshments	R14 170
Wreaths	R1 200
TOTAL	R16 656

- (b) The following organisational support was provided:
 - The Chief of the SA National Defence Force appointed Lieutenants

General to represent him and to lay wreaths on behalf of the SANDF;

- The sentries at the various venues and the bands were supplied by both the Regular and Reserve Force;
- The facilities such as seating, preparation of venues, invitations, public address systems, chaplains and ushers were organised by the Army Support Base in each centre;
- The invitations lists were compiled in co-operation with the veterans organisations in each centre and the printing of invitations and programmes was done by 1 Military Printing Regiment;
- The SA Air Force provided a fly-past at each of the venues; and
- The SANDF provided the expertise and supervisory capacity to ensure that the services took place in accordance with the SANDF Ceremonial Manual and to liaise with and co-ordinate with the civil authorities on matters such as security, traffic control and protocol.

Military aircraft contravening civil aviation regulations

788. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the military aircraft on routine or training flights are subject to civil aviation regulations relating to the altitude that aircraft are allowed to fly over built up areas; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether any military aircraft have contravened civil aviation regulations during the last year for which information is available; if so, (a) how many incidents, (b) where in each case and (c) what action was taken in each case?

N1045E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No. The Aviation Act, Act No 74 of 1962 only applies to civil aircraft. In 1997, a *Government Gazette* was published, subjecting the SANDF aircraft to Civil Aviation Authority regulations under certain circumstances. These regulations do not provide for the unique nature of military operations. However, the Civil Aviation Authority regulation 91.06.32(1) as well as the instructions of the Chief of the SA Air Force, prescribe that the minimum height restriction in built-up areas must be 1 000 feet.
- (2) The SA Air Force has not received any official complaints from the Civil Aviation Authority regarding the contravention of the body's regulations.

Performance audit of CPFs

797. Mr S J NJIKELANA (ANC) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) What is the performance audit of community policing forums (CPF's) (a) throughout the country and (b) regarding services to Region 11, Johannesburg City;
- (2) what are the working relations between (a) police stations and CPF's and (b) police stations and communities;
- (3) what are the SA Police Service's future plans on (a) comprehensive resource mobilisation in respect of sectoral policing and the fight against organised crime by CPF's and (b) how the SAPS will take advantage of the expanded public works programme;
- (4) what is his department's position on, (a) past performance in respect of and (b) plans for CPF programmes regarding trauma cases, women and children?

N1056E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) The performance audit of community policing forums (CPFs) includes:

- the reduction of the incidence of crime and the reduction in fear of victimisation through more effective policing,
- increased community satisfaction with the services provided by the police,
- better coordination and allocation of resources,
- more time for proactive policing,
- support by the community of efforts aimed at supplementing or obtaining more police resources,
- the active participation of communities in crime prevention,
- a better appreciation of constraints and problems facing the police, and
- prioritisation of services and the allocation of available resources to meet priorities.

(b) An overview of the Crime Prevention Strategy, 2005-06 in Johannesburg, Region 11, is as follows:

- preventing and addressing causes of crime and violence particularly against women and children;
- implementation of programmes that are strengthening social cohesion and youth development;
- implementation of programmes that seek to strengthen the empowerment of women, and human rights;
- implementation of programmes to reduce violence against the farming community;
- implementation of programmes

that would reduce the killing of law-enforcement officers;

- mobilise religious bodies to implement crime-prevention programmes;
- setting up sports and recreational facilities for children;
- make an input in school curriculums;
- promote voluntarism and Vukuzinzele e.g gardens, reservists, neighbourhood and block watches;
- implementation of youth and children diversion programme;
- optimisation of the youth-desk functions;
- establish children centres;
- ensure availability of services like toll-free numbers and help-lines; and
- implementation of programmes that ensure safer schools.

(2) (a) There are several mechanisms in place in order to strengthen the working relations between police stations and the CPFs. Members of the CPFs are allowed to attend management meetings and station crime combating forum (SCCF) meetings, and are invited to address personnel during station lectures, and are kept informed about crime which is taking place within police station areas.

(b) Specific programmes/partnerships are initiated at station level to address specific crime problems, hence these programmes/partnerships are managed through the community police forums. Community members also enlist as reservists and thereby become part of formal police structures.

(3) (a) Sector policing, as a SAPS operational priority, is a crime prevention tool to divide the policing

area into smaller, more manageable areas. Attention is given to the causes of crime and factors that allow crime to take place.

Partnerships are formed between the police and communities to address the mentioned contributing factors to crime. In accordance with the Government's Crime Reduction Priority Programme of Action, community mobilisation is currently taking place in co-operation with CPFs to involve communities in sector policing. It is envisaged to have a significant capacity of reservists in operation in 2009-10 at all police stations.

- (b) Co-operation with the Social and Economic Clusters in this regard forms part of the JCPS Cluster's strategy to address the incidence of violent crime in the prioritised 169 station areas.
- (4) (a) SAPS works closely with community police forums to identify specific causes of crime and contributing factors of crime in police stations areas. Mobilising communities is a crucial element of social crime prevention, aimed at addressing crimes like domestic violence, rape, sexual offence and child abuse.

Partnerships have been formed as a result of community mobilisation resulting in community-based programmes, for example, "Women against crime" projects that assist with practical victim support projects at police stations.

- (b) It is the department's objective to have partnership programmes addressing crimes against women and children and victim support at every police station.

Re-establishment of Presidential Guard disbanded by the former President

808. Mr G R MORGAN asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the Presidency has re-established the Presidential Guard disbanded by the former President; if so, (a)(i) for what reasons and (ii) when was the Presidential Guard re-established, (b) who made the decision to re-establish the guard, (c) how many members does the guard have, (d) what was the amount budgeted for the guard in the 2004-05 financial year and (e)(i) how many occasions did the guard preside over in (aa) 2004 and (bb) 2005 and (ii) what was the nature of each occasion? N1068E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE: No.

Detectives receiving formal training at detective academy

811. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

What is the total number of detectives who received formal training at the detective academy in (a) basic investigative skills, (b) basic intelligence skills and (c) serious and violent crime investigative skills in (i) Gauteng, (ii) the Western Cape, (iii) the Eastern Cape, (iv) the Northern Cape, (v) the Free State, (vi) KwaZulu-Natal, (vii) Mpumalanga, (viii) Limpopo and (ix) the North West as at the latest specified date for which information is available? N1072E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

During the 2003-04 financial year —

- (a) 150 detectives were trained in basic investigative skills;
- (b) 122 intelligence operatives in basic intelligence courses; and
- (c) 133 detectives were trained in serious and violent crime investigative skills.

During the 2004-05 financial year —

- (a) 483 detectives were trained in basic investigative skills;
- (b) 54 intelligence operatives in basic intelligence courses; and
- (c) 119 detectives were trained in basic

serious and violent crimes investigative skills.

Statistics of members trained per province for the abovementioned periods are as follows:

(b) Detective learning programme:

Period	Gauteng	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	North West	Total
2003-04	25	25	-	-	-	25	25	25	25	150
2004-05	43	144	75	28	19	58	21	25	70	483

NB: 1 178 were trained in all the provinces and at head office (including the academy) during the abovementioned period.

(b) Basic intelligence skills:

Period	Gauteng	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	North West	Total
2003-04	10	10	29	10	10	10	10	23	10	122
2004-05	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	54

NB: 2 633 were trained in all the provinces and at head office (including the academy) during the abovementioned period.

(c) Serious and violent crimes:

Period	Gauteng	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	North West	Total
2003-04	11	26	45	7	5	7	6	25	7	139
2004-05	21	31	8	10	4	12	12	10	11	119

NB: 258 were only trained at the academy as the intervention is only provided at the academy.

Mechanisms in place to replace commando system

812. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) (a) What mechanisms in respect of (i) infrastructure, (ii) budget for sector policing, (iii) allocation of personnel and (iv) crime prevention strategies have been put in place in areas where the commando system has been phased out, (b) which commandos have been phased out and (c) what is the schedule for the phasing out of commandos to meet the President's state of the nation address deadline;

- (2) whether there has been an increase in crime in those areas where commandos have been phased out; if so, what are the relevant details? N1073E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Since the announcement of the phasing out of the commandos on 14 February 2003 by the President, a Joint SAPS/SANDF Steering Committee was appointed to draw up an implementation plan for the replacement of commandos by a SAPS reservist system.

The plan focusses on four main areas, namely:

- implementation of sector policing which is a SAPS strategic priority;
- deployment of area crime combating units;
- increasing of personnel levels to 165 850 by March 2008, and
- recruitment and utilisation of police reservists.

A joint national task team (JNTT) was appointed to oversee the implementation of the plan. Before each financial year the JNTT will review the list of commandos scheduled to be phased out in consultation with the relevant provinces to identify any changes that might affect the intended phasing out of a commando unit in that specific year.

The closing of commandos is implemented by means of a phased approach, commencing firstly with the inactive commandos, then the not so active and finally the active commandos.

The increased SAPS personnel that are being recruited during the phasing-out period are deployed for sector policing purposes. The further recruitment of reservists, especially the category 'D' reservist: Rural/urban safety, from commandos being phased out as well as from the general public, will compliment the functioning of sector policing.

- (b) The following 17 commando units and two Group Headquarters were closed during the 2004-05 financial year which ended in March 2005:

Gauteng:

- Krugersdorp
- Randburg

— Meyerton

— Atlas

Limpopo:

— Giyani

— Northam

Free State:

— Edenburg

— Bloemfontein City

— GP 36 Bloemfontein (Group Headquarters)

North West:

— Mafikeng

— Mankwe

Western Cape:

— Piketberg

— Ntambambini

Northern Cape:

— Oranje

Mpumalanga:

— Long Tom

— Nelspruit

Eastern Cape:

— Cradock

— GP 46 Umtata (Group Headquarters)

KwaZulu-Natal:

— Umgeni

- (c) The remaining commandos will be phased out over the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. According to current planning, the following number of commandos will be phased out during each financial year;

	Commando units	Group headquarters
2005-06	53	5
2006-07	61	3
2007-08	41	2
2008-09	11	5
2009-10	0	3
	166	18

- (2) Information regarding crime will only be announced in the SAPS Annual Report for 2004-05.

Cash-in-transit heists/attempted cash-in-transit heists/robberies in restaurants or supermarkets reported to SAPS

824. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

- (1) How many (a) cash-in-transit heists or attempted cash-in-transit heists and (b) robberies in restaurants or supermarkets were reported to the SA Police Service during each month in (i) 1999, (ii) 2000, (iii) 2003 and (iv) 2004;
- (2) whether any patterns have been identified relating to when such heists or robberies are more prevalent; if not, what conclusion has the SAPS reached regarding the prevalence of these heists or robberies; if so, what do these patterns show? N1085E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) See attached annexure.

- (2) It is not in the interest of the State to divulge more specific information pertaining to such serious crimes as cash-in-transit heists as this would seriously hamper SAPS in its operational planning to address these crimes. This information is exclusively for the use of SAPS, seeing that possession of this information by criminals can be detrimental for operational planning in the SAPS. The SAPS is in a position constantly to identify patterns of all serious crime, given its information management and analysis capacity.

Note: The Minister of Safety and Security has only released crime statistics for the period up to 31 March 2004. The crime statistics for the remaining period of 2004 will only be released during September 2005.

Note: Business robberies (robberies at business premises) inter alia includes robberies in restaurants or supermarkets.

(1)

<i>(a) Robberies of cash-in-transit</i>													
<i>Years</i>		<i>(1) Months</i>											
		<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
(i)	1999	16	19	27	16	22	12	17	4	17	15	18	41
(ii)	2000	13	24	27	21	17	23	20	18	16	20	20	15
(iii)	2003	20	13	22	18	11	21	25	23	14	12	20	10
(iv)	2004	11	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>(b) Business robberies</i>													
(i)	1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii)	2003	283	268	351	304	280	367	415	319	286	328	354	306
(iv)	2004	219	271	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onwettige vuurwapens in misdade gebruik

beantwoording weens oorskryding van kwota [Reël 108(8)]

830. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit: (Vraag Nr 42 ingedien vir mondelinge beantwoording nou geplaas vir skriftelike

- (1) Watter (a) getal en (b) persentasie onwettige vuurwapens in misdade in (i) 2000, (ii) 2001, (iii) 2002, (iv) 2003 en (v) 2004 gebruik is;

(2) watter (a) getal en (b) persentasie onwettige vuurwapens wat gedurende die amnestie tydperk vanaf 1 Januarie 2005 tot 31 Maart 2005 landswyd by polisiekantore ingevolge die Wet op die Beheer van Vuurwapens, Wet 60 van 2000, ingehandig is, getoets is om te bepaal of die vuurwapens in misdaad gebruik is;

(3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N839A

(Translation follows):

[Illegal firearms used in crimes]

830. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: (*Question no 42 submitted for oral reply now placed for written reply because in excess of quota [Rule 108(8)]*)

(1) What is the (a) number and (b) percentage of illegal firearms used in crimes in (i) 2000, (ii) 2001, (iii)

Crime	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Murder with a firearm	9 064	41,8	9 192	43,4	9 695	44,6	8 632	42,2
Attempted murder with a firearm	22 951	81,9	23 095	77,0	25 734	73,5	23 841	73,9
Aggravated robbery with a firearm	86 150	77,9	93 885	78,6	100 831	84,6	107 233	78,4

(2) (a) A total of 10 896 illegal firearms surrendered during the amnesty for the period 1 January 2005 to 31 March 2005 have been IBIS-tested within the period 1 January 2005 and 31 May 2005.

(b) The above figure amounts to 49,92% of illegal firearms surrendered during the above period.

(3) No.

SAPS investigating use of bulletproof vests manufactured from materials other than Kevlar

831. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: (*Question*

2002, (iv) 2003, and (v) 2004;

(2) what (a) number and (b) percentage of illegal firearms handed in at police stations countrywide during the amnesty period from 1 January 2005 to 31 March 2005 in terms of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, were tested to determine whether they have been used in crimes;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N839E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The number and percentage of illegal firearms used during crimes is unknown. The following numbers and percentages of murder, attempted murder and aggravated robbery committed with firearms (legal and illegal) could be established.

no 71 submitted for oral reply now placed for written reply because in excess of quota [Rule 108(8)]

Whether the SA Police Service has investigated the use of bulletproof vests manufactured from materials other than Kevlar; if not, why not; if so, (a) what materials were tested, (b) where are the relevant work studies, reports and documentation available for inspection and (c) what were the conclusions of the investigation? N1119E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) New fibre technology (NFT) was tested. The world-wide trend is to utilise Kevlar/Twaron for the manufacturing of

bullet-resistant vests. Kevlar or Twaron is specified in the bid documents.

- (b) No relevant workstudies were conducted, although, the SA Police Service in conjunction with Armscor did extensive market research to find a suitable solution which is compatible with the current bullet resistant vest. Physical firing tests were done on different types of material by members of supply-chain management, SAPS Ballistics and Armscor. These records are available from Armscor.
- (c) New fibre technology (NFT) was tested and concluded that although a suitable solution, it will be 40% more expensive than the current bullet-resistant jacket.

Investigation into irregularities *re* travel claims made by officials of department

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

(1) Whether any investigation has been

(2) (a)

		2003-04 (aa)	2004-05 (bb)	Current financial year (31 May 2005) (cc)
(i)	Hotel accommodation: • Budget • Expen Domestic • Expen International	R6 116 000,00 R3 743 437,61 R2 367 677,67	R8 660 000,00 R4 493 307,50 R4 135 959,82	R12 000 000,00 R985 780,73 R262 346,60
(ii)	Restaurant expenses: • Budget • Expen Domestic • Expen International	Amounts are included in the hotel accommodation above.	R81 000,00 R46 151,85 R32 279,56	R100 000,00 R998,73 R20 236,45
(iii)	Travel costs: • Budget • Expen Domestic • Expen International	R12 723 000,00 R8 695 467,29 R4 021 355,07	R23 257 000,00 R14 830 781,51 R8 390 433,66	R26 000 000,00 R2 194 927,61 R297 597,11

(2) (b) Travel agents that have received payment:

- Seekers Travel with Flair
- Wings Naledi Corporate Travel
- Sechaba Africa Travel

Medalje deur Frankryk aan voormalige SANW-hoof toegeken

912. Mnr PJ GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

conducted into the travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of his department in light of the irregularities revealed in Parliament in respect of travel vouchers; if not; why not; if so, what are the findings;

- (2) (a) what amount was spent by his department on (i) hotel accommodation, (ii) restaurant expenses and (iii) travel costs in the (aa) 2003-04, (bb) 2004-05 and (cc) current financial years and (b) which travel agents received payment for services in each years? N1181E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

- (1) No. The Minister and Deputy Minister do not employ travel vouchers issued by Parliament. All travel arrangements for the Minister and Deputy Minister are done by the department, and paid for by the department.

(1) Of Frankryk aan die voormalige hoof van die SA Nasionale Weermag 'n medalje toegeken het; so ja, wanneer;

(2) of die SANW enige uitgawes in dié verband gehad het, so ja, (i) wat die omvang van die uitgawes was en (ii) waarvoor die uitgawes aangegaan is;

- (3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aan-
geleentheid sal doen? N1262A

- (3) whether he will make a statement on
the matter? N1262E]

(Translation follows):

**[France awarding medal to former
SANDF Chief**

912. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus)
asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether France has awarded a medal to the former Chief of the SA National Defence Force; if so, when;
- (2) whether the SANDF has incurred any expenditure in this regard; if so, (i) what was the extent of the expenditure and (ii) what was the expenditure incurred for;

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. He was presented with a medal on 23 May 2005.
- (2) Yes.
 - (i) R191 170,34.
 - (ii) The expenses were for air travel, accommodation, meals; land travel and laundry.
- (3) No.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

KZN department of health understaffed

187. Mr C H F GREYLING (NNP) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether the KwaZulu-Natal department of health is 40% understaffed as alleged in a recent media report (copy furnished); if not, what is the position in this regard; if so
- (2) whether almost 4 000 of these posts have been frozen; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (3) whether she or her department intends taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

N280E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) No, the vacancy rate is 8%.
- (2) No, no posts are frozen.
- (3) Yes. 4 058 posts were frozen in March 2005, but have now been unfrozen and form part of the number of vacant posts. Most of these posts were frozen until the end of March 2005, pending the beginning of the financial year.

Meeting with South African Rugby Union

655. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) Whether he or his Deputy Minister attended a meeting with the South African Rugby Union on or about 26 April 2005 at Luthuli House in Johannesburg; if so, (a) what was the purpose of the meeting (b) who called the meeting (c) what are the (i) names and (ii) positions held by each person present at this meeting and (d) what was the outcome of meeting;

- (2) whether he took the decision to hold the meeting at Luthuli House; if not, (a) who took this decision and (b) what factors were taken into consideration in deciding that this was an appropriate venue for this meeting; if so, why did he select the venue;

- (3) whether he took into consideration that the convening of such a meeting at this venue could be construed as the ruling party involving itself in the decision-making of an independent sports federation; if not, why not; if so, why did he not act preserve the appearance of independence for SARU;

- (4) whether, in light of the fact that 2011 World Cup bid committee requires government support in order to bid, SARU was in any position to decline to meet at Luthuli House; if so, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if not, why did he abuse his position in this regard?

N868E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

- (1) No. We did not attend the meeting referred to in the question.

(a) Not applicable

(b) Not applicable

(c) Not applicable

(d) Not applicable.

- (2) No, I was not involved in the calling of the meeting at all.

(a) I am not aware who took the decision to hold the meeting.

(b) Not applicable.

- (3) Not applicable.

- (4) I fail to see the connection between

government support for the 2011 Rugby World Cup and a meeting held at Luthuli House. Government had given its support for the World Cup long before 26 April 2005.

Individuals being excluded from sporting institutions to make targets for sport necessary

693. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 428 or about 18 April 2005 and in light of his or his department's definition of representivity as "the inclusion of individuals in all South African society", (a) in what way are individuals currently being excluded from sporting institutions which make targets for sport necessary (b) which individuals are being excluded, (c) what levels of inclusion of individuals is considered necessary in order to meet this definition of representivity and (d) what is meant by a "growing disadvantaged constituency";
- (2) whether merit plays a role in the policies of his department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the role of merit and (b) what is the role of merit where it conflicts with his department's definition of representivity;
- (3) whether he or his successor(s) will be the judge of when targets for representivity have been met; if not, who will be the judge; if so, (a) what qualifies the Minister of Sport and Recreation for this task and (b) what qualifications or criteria will be used to make the necessary judgement;
- (4) whether, in light of the fact that, when competing against other international sides, South African teams which have had to consider representivity in selection will be competing against teams who have

not been subject to the same selection criteria, his department is satisfied that South African teams can remain competitive; if so, why; if no, what are the implications of this for the morale of (a) sports men and women and (b) the nation?; if so, how is this conclusion reached?

N908E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

- (1) (a) Individuals are currently being excluded from sporting institutions as a result of:
 - A lack of facilities, and amenities and equipment.
 - Lack of access to resources.
 - Lack of skills and development programmes by some federations.
 - Racial prejudice by those who could make a difference.
 - Reluctance on the part of federations to enter poor areas.

All this being the legacy of over 300 years of racial prejudice and systematic deprivation.
- (b) The poor, the rural and black men and women are being excluded from participating in mainstream sporting activities. So are people with disabilities.
- (c) The ideal is to reach levels of inclusivity that reflects the demographics of the country but a progressive level of inclusivity must be implemented to achieve this ideal.
- (d) We realise that some people who were formally advantaged are also becoming disadvantaged. Disadvantage is colour-blind. When the colour-bar is removed the class differences of society are exposed for what they are.

- (2) (a) Merit is the sole basis for inclusion in representative teams in a normal situation. Conditions in South Africa are such that to talk of merit selection would only be to entrench and to perpetuate apartheid. It would be to reward the beneficiaries of apartheid. It would be reward the beneficiaries of apartheid to the total subversion of our transformation agenda. South Africa must change.
- (b) We contend that the department's definition of representivity does not clash with the role of merit. We contend that most black players who have been selected to represent teams have been selected on merit. We also believe that more can be done to develop players from disadvantaged backgrounds to reach their full potential. The fight that led to the 2004 Craven Week team and the current U-19 World Champions in Rugby is a case in point.
- (3) The Ministry of Sport and Recreation and the people of South Africa who understand these things will be the judges. This jury will include sports-persons and administrators who have deserted the Jurassic Park of colonialism and of apartheid. It will, naturally, exclude the beneficiaries of just making political noises as a profession.
- (a) The Ministry of Sport and Recreation has not just discovered the need to normalise sport on coming to Parliament. He and millions of other South Africans (black and white) are well vest with what to do to protect and access this national asset to all.
- (b) Federations will be judged on the basis of a scorecard that will be used to measure their progress. This will be developed by the

federations themselves through Sascoc.

- (4) Yes, they can remain competitive. The notion that the quality of South African teams will be lowered when there is greater levels of representation is a racist notion. It has no scientific basis. Greater representivity will improve the moral of the majority of sportsmen and women and will enhance social cohesion and national unity. These will always be racially prejudiced minorities in South Africa as is the case in the rest of the world.

Increase in amount funded for maintenance of state properties

751. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether the National Treasury has been approached to increase the amount funded for the maintenance of state properties; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether any redundant state properties have been earmarked to be sold for the specific purpose of increasing the funds available for the maintenance of state properties; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) which properties and (b) what amount is the sale of each property expected to contribute to such funds?

N1008E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) Yes, a submission was compiled in July 2004 to National Treasury requesting funding for a holistic maintenance plan to address the maintenance backlogs and ongoing maintenance needs.
- (2) This department has recently identified, analysed and approved the disposal of 177 superfluous properties; however income from the sale of superfluous properties is credited to National Treasury department's account and the de-

partment must obtain National Treasury department's approval to increase maintenance funding resulting from properties sold by NDPW.

- (a) Listed in Annexure A [*Bound in Annexures of House — see QM4/2005*].
- (b) An estimated value of R12m for all properties listed in the annexure.

The department has also done an investigation on additional unutilised and superfluous properties with an estimated value of R418m. These properties still require thorough analysis before relevant disposal approval.

Size of population served by Heidelberg Hospital

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

- (1) (a) What is the size of the population served by the Heidelberg Hospital and (b) how many patients were attended to at the hospital in each of the most recent years for which

information is available;

- (2) how many (a) posts for (i) doctors, (ii) nurses, (iii) dentists, (iv) pharmacists and (v) specialists exist at the hospital, (b) of these posts in each category (aa) are currently vacant, (bb) have been vacant for more than twelve months and (c) persons in each of these categories has resigned;
- (3) in each of the three most recent years for which information is available (a) what was the rate of absenteeism in each of the categories and (b) how many community service doctors served at the hospital;
- (4) whether the hospital has formally appointed a chief executive officer; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, when was he or she appointed?

N1033E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: The tables below reflect the information with regard to the questions posed above.

Financial year	(1)(a) Size of population served by Heidelberg Hospital	(1)(b) Number of patients attended to at the hospital
2000-01	73 486*	41 478
2001-02	73 486*	42 615
2002-03	73 486*	50 478
2003-04	73 486*	44 136
2004-05	73 486*	40 040

*These figures are according to the Census 2001

(2) How many (a) posts for (i) doctors exists at the hospital:		(2)(b) Of these posts in each category are:			(3)(a) absenteeism rate in each of the categories
Financial year	2.(a) (i) doctors	(2)(aa) currently vacant	(2)(bb) vacant > twelve months	(2)(cc) No. resigned	
2000-01	9	3	3	4	
2001-02	9				
2002-03	9				6,1
2003-04	14				5,8
2004-05	14				9,5

(2) How many (a) posts for (ii) nurses exists at the hospital:		(2)(b) Of these posts in each category are:			(3)(a) Absenteeism rate in each of the categories
Financial year	(2)(a) (ii) Nurses	(2)(aa) currently vacant	(2)(bb) vacant > twelve months	(2)(cc) No. resigned	
2000-01	138	14	14	11	
2001-02	138				3
2002-03	138				3,5
2003-04	134				5
2004-05	134				

(2) How many (a) posts for (iii) dentists, exists at the hospital:		(2)(b) Of these posts in each category are:			(3)(a) absenteeism rate in each of the categories
Financial year	(2)(a) (iii) Dentists	(2)(aa) currently vacant	(2)(bb) vacant > twelve months	(2)(cc) No. resigned	
2000-01	0	0	0	0	
2001-02	0				0
2002-03	0				0
2003-04	0				0
2004-05	0				

(2) How many (a) posts for (iv) pharmacists exists at the hospital:		(2)(b) Of these posts in each category are:			(3)(a) absenteeism rate in each of the categories
Financial year	(2)(a) (iv) Pharmacists	(2)(aa) currently vacant	(2)(bb) vacant > twelve months	(2)(cc) No. resigned	
2000-01	1	0	1	1	
2001-02	1				1,5
2002-03	2				1,4
2003-04	5				,95
2004-05	3				

(2) How many (a) posts for (v) specialists exists at the hospital:		(2)(b) Of these posts in each category are:			(3)(a) absenteeism rate in each of the categories
Financial year	(2)(a)(v) Specialists	(2)(aa) currently vacant	(2)(bb) vacant > twelve months	(2)(cc) No resigned	
2000-01	0	0	0	0	
2001-02	0				0
2002-03	0				0
2003-04	0				0
2004-05	0				

(3) In each of the three recent years for which information is available (b) how many community service doctors served at the hospital	
2002-03	2
2003-04	2
2004-05	4

(4) Yes, Mr M R Lesele was appointed on 1 July 2003.

Source: Gauteng provincial department of health, June 2005.

Heidelberg Hospital's budget/actual expenditure

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

- (1) (a) What was the Heidelberg Hospital's budget and (b) actual expenditure in each of the five most recent financial years for which information is available;
- (2) (a) what was the expenditure on (i) hospital staff, (ii) hospital drugs and (iii) hospital maintenance as a percentage of total hospital expenditure in the past three financial years for which information is available and (b) what was the average expenditure as a percentage of total hospital

expenditure for hospitals in (aa) the province and (bb) South Africa in these years;

- (3) (a) how many operations were carried out at the hospital in each of the past three years for which information is available;
- (4) (a) what was the (i) hospital-acquired infection rate and (ii) case fatality rate at the (aa) Heidelberg Hospital, (bb) the province as a whole and (cc) the country as a whole in each of the past three years for which information is available? N1034E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table overleaf reflects the information in this regard.

Financial years	(1)(a) Heidelberg Hospital's budget	(1)(b) Heidelberg Hospital's actual expenditure	(2)(a)(i) Hospital staff	(ii) Hospital drugs	(iii) Hospital maintenance
2000-01	20 620 000	21 521 402			
2001-02	23 244 000	25 615 097			
2002-03	25 618 000	27 681 688	66%	9%	6%
2003-04	27 626 000	28 793 188	71%	10%	4%
2004-05	31 471 000	32 078 274	69%	10%	0,14%

(3)(a) Number of years	Number of operations	(4)(a) Hospital-acquired infection rate at the Heidelberg Hospital	(ii) Case fatality rate at the Heidelberg Hospital	(bb) in the province	(cc) in the country as a whole
2002-03	1 978	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
2003-04	1 374				
2004-05	1 312				

Source: Gauteng provincial department of health, June 2005

Response in event of Avian flu outbreak

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

- (1) Whether a preparedness plan is in place to govern South Africa's response in the event of an outbreak of Avian flu; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) who drew up the plan, (b) what processes were followed in drawing it up, (c) who was consulted in the process and (d) when was it completed;
- (2) whether she will supply a copy of the

plan; if not, why not? N1035E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) (a) A plan was drafted and finalised by the National Institute for Virology in 1998.
- (b) The department, through the National Outbreak Response Team forum constituted by various intra, inter and private stakeholders eg Hospital Association of South Africa, the SANDF and the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), is currently updating the plan.

- (c) The plan being updated, will also incorporate the recommendations made at a meeting organised by NICD on 12 April 2005 involving the various stakeholders including the pharmaceutical companies. This plan will be in line with the latest World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations in the WHO Global Influenza Preparedness Plan.
- (d) The updated plan is to be finalised in the month of July 2005.
- (2) Copies of the 1998 plan and the Draft updated Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan are available.

**Umtata General Hospital's budget/
actual expenditure**

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

- (1) (a) What was the Umtata General Hospital's budget and (b) actual expenditure in each of the five most recent financial years for which in-

formation is available;

- (2) (a) what was the expenditure on (i) hospital staff, (ii) hospital drugs and (iii) hospital maintenance as a percentage of total hospital expenditure at the abovementioned hospital and (b) what was the average expenditure as a percentage of total hospital expenditure for (aa) hospitals in the province and (bb) hospitals in South Africa, during the three most recent financial years for which information is available;
- (3) (a) how many operations were carried out at the Umtata General Hospital and (b) what was the (i) hospital-acquired infection rate and (ii) case fatality rate (aa) at the said hospital, (bb) in the province and (cc) in the country as a whole, in each of the above years? N1036E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Table 1 reflects the information in this regard.

Financial year	(1)(a) Budget	(1)(b) Expenditure	(2)(a)(i) Personnel	(2)(a)(ii) Drugs	(2)(a)(iii) Maintenance	(2)(b)(aa)	(2)(b)(bb)
2000-01	172 814 454	161 468 505	119 633 699	13 603 797	556 234	Information not available	Information not available
2001-02	187 695 193	135 748 484	110 430 203	7 741 338	23 428 240		
2002-03	44 085 893	111 146 255	73 459 736	17 212 224	718 347		
2003-04	83 628 144	90 118 780	56 438 223	8 802 923	1 598 215		
2004-05	37 452 433	195 745 749	185 819 266	Nil	34 731		
Totals	525 676 117	694 227 773	545 781 127	47 360 282	314 180		

(3) Period	(3)(a) No of operations	(3)(b)(i)(aa) Hospital-acquired infection rate	(3)(b)(ii)(aa) Case fatality rate	(3)(b)(i)(bb)	(3)(b)(ii)(bb)	(3)(b)(i)(cc)	(3)(b)(ii)(cc)
2000-01	5 754	The quality assurance unit in the Eastern Cape department of health has set up an infection control unit that will ensure that institutions implement infection control measures. The indicator of hospital acquired infection will then be measured.	5,6%	The quality assurance unit in the Eastern Cape department of health has set up an infection control unit that will ensure that institutions implement infection control measures. The indicator of hospital acquired infection will then be measured.	7,7%	Information not available	Information not available
2001-02	4 986		3,4%		8,0%		
2002-03	6 485		6,2%		7,5%		
2003-04	535		10,7%		7,9%		
2004-05	2 799		6,4%		7,9%		

Source: Eastern Cape provincial department of health, June 2005

Heidelberg Hospital's budget/actual expenditure

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

- (1) (a) What was the Heidelberg Hospital's budget and (b) actual expenditure in each of the five most recent financial years for which information is available;
- (2) (a) what was the expenditure on (i) hospital staff, (ii) hospital drugs and (iii) hospital maintenance as a percentage of total hospital expenditure in the past three financial years for which information is available and (b) what was the average expenditure as a percentage of total hospital

expenditure for hospitals in (aa) the province and (bb) South Africa in these years;

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- (4) (a) what was the (i) hospital-acquired infection rate and (ii) case fatality rate at the (aa) Heidelberg Hospital, (bb) the province as a whole and (cc) the country as a whole in each of the past three years for which information is available? N1034E

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(3)(a) Number of years	Number of operations	(4)(a) Hospital-acquired infection rate at the Heidelberg Hospital	(ii) Case fatality rate at the Heidelberg Hospital	(bb) in the province	(cc) in the country as a whole
2002-03	1 978	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
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- (2) whether she will supply a copy of the

plan; if not, why not? N1035E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) (a) A plan was drafted and finalised by the National Institute for Virology in 1998.
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(c) The plan being updated, will also incorporate the recommendations made at a meeting organised by NICD on 12 April 2005 involving the various stakeholders including the pharmaceutical companies. This plan will be in line with the latest World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations in the WHO Global Influenza Preparedness Plan.

(d) The updated plan is to be finalised in the month of July 2005.

(2) Copies of the 1998 plan and the Draft updated Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan are available.

Umtata General Hospital's budget/ actual expenditure

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

(1) (a) What was the Umtata General Hospital's budget and (b) actual expenditure in each of the five most recent financial years for which in-

formation is available;

(2) (a) what was the expenditure on (i) hospital staff, (ii) hospital drugs and (iii) hospital maintenance as a percentage of total hospital expenditure at the abovementioned hospital and (b) what was the average expenditure as a percentage of total hospital expenditure for (aa) hospitals in the province and (bb) hospitals in South Africa, during the three most recent financial years for which information is available;

(3) (a) how many operations were carried out at the Umtata General Hospital and (b) what was the (i) hospital-acquired infection rate and (ii) case fatality rate (aa) at the said hospital, (bb) in the province and (cc) in the country as a whole, in each of the above years? N1036E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Table 1 reflects the information in this regard.

Financial year	(1)(a) Budget	(1)(b) Expenditure	(2)(a)(i) Personnel	(2)(a)(ii) Drugs	(2)(a)(iii) Maintenance	(2)(b)(aa)	(2)(b)(bb)
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(3) Period	(3)(a) No of operations	(3)(b)(i)(aa) Hospital-acquired infection rate	(3)(b)(ii)(aa) Case fatality rate	(3)(b)(i)(bb)	(3)(b)(ii)(bb)	(3)(b)(i)(cc)	(3)(b)(ii)(cc)
2000-01	5 754	The quality assurance unit in the Eastern Cape department of health has set up an infection control unit that will ensure that institutions implement infection control measures. The indicator of hospital acquired infection will then be measured.	5,6%	The quality assurance unit in the Eastern Cape department of health has set up an infection control unit that will ensure that institutions implement infection control measures. The indicator of hospital acquired infection will then be measured.	7,7%	Information not available	Information not available
2001-02	4 986		3,4%		8,0%		
2002-03	6 485		6,2%		7,5%		
2003-04	535		10,7%		7,9%		
2004-05	2 799		6,4%		7,9%		

Source: Eastern Cape provincial department of health, June 2005

Problems experienced by Santa

798. Mr S J NJIKELANA (ANC) asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) What is the detailed information on (a) the problems experienced by the SA National Tuberculosis Association (Santa), (b) public participation in each centre, (c) the accountability of Santa centres to her department, (d) labour disputes and (e) the transformation of (i) each centre and (ii) Santa nationally;
- (2) what are the department's plans in the revitalisation of Santa centres?

N1057E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) (a) This organisation has been looking after TB patients in their hospitals and has been reimbursed by the Department of Health for services rendered for the past 50 years.

The structure of Santa was such that the Santa national office served in a secretariat position for the management committee (Manco). The Santa national office acted as a link between the hospital centres, which had their own management committees and the provincial departments of health and were paid commission of 7,5% by the hospitals. It was also responsible for the daily running of the organisation.

Manco was made up of elected and co-opted members. This committee dealt with the operational management of the organisation. The CEO of Santa would sit on the committee as a nonvoting member.

The problems were:

- There was a lack of corporate structure and purpose in all levels of Santa, which resulted in a lot of internal divisions;
 - there was dysfunctional management at each level of the organisation;
 - policy and strategic direction from Manco was very poor and this impacted on the Secretariat; and
 - hospital management ranged from good to poor, but there was no performance monitoring evaluation system in place.
- (b) Santa had 22 hospitals in five provinces, namely Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga. Staff recruited and paid by Santa ran these hospitals. The staff was accountable to locally appointed management committees. These committees comprised volunteers from the local community.

Santa branches, which were located in the communities, served the role of raising funds for the organisation and community mobilisation.
 - (c) The responsibility to provide care to TB patients remains with the Department of Health. Previously Santa hospitals were not reporting to the department, despite the fact that most of the funding was from the department. In the past two years service level agreements were signed with the Santa hospitals and quarterly reports submitted to enable proper evaluations of the care provided by these hospitals.

A policy decision has since been taken to provincialise these Santa hospitals. This followed the forensic audit that was conducted in 2002 that uncovered that there was evidence of misappropriation of funds at the Santa national office and funding to the national office stopped. The province reimbursed the hospitals directly for services rendered.

- (d) On labour disputes, these NGOs have their own conditions of service with their employees. The staff are unionised and affiliated to Nehawu. There are grievance procedures in place, though they were ineffective in some areas but the organisation generally complied with the labour laws.

- (2) Some of the hospital buildings used by Santa are privately owned while the rest belong to the Government.

Progress in updating department's asset register

802. Mrs T L P NWAMITWA-SHILUBANA (ANC) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (a) What is the progress made in updating her department's asset register and (b) how are assets verified where there are no records as happened when the contents of the deeds office at Umtata were reportedly destroyed by fire? N1062E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (a) The department has embarked on a programme to upgrade and enhance its immovable asset register, over a three-year period, at an estimated cost of R10 million per annum. The programme entails —

- enhancing existing information in the

register with more detail to facilitate effective property management; and

- identifying and capturing information on rights over State land under the department's control, as well as rights of the national government over private land.

The programme creates employment for young professionals in the property sector and builds capacity in the department. In keeping with Government's skills development and employment equity policies, 65 contract positions have been approved for 2005-06.

The programme runs concurrently with the Department of Land Affairs' programme to expedite the confirmation of ownership ("vesting") of State land. The departments have recognised the need to synchronise their programmes, as both require scrutiny of departmental files and records in the Deeds and Surveyor-General Offices, as well as *in loco* inspections.

- (b) Various alternative sources of information can be utilised to establish the ownership of immovable assets. This includes municipal records (property rates and municipal services payments); Surveyor-General diagrams; township establishment documentation; national and provincial departmental files. If no formal records exist, the local community can be approached for information on the historical use and ownership of a property.

Kontrakteur wat noodbaggerwerk by Gordonsbaai-hawe doen

803. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

Of 'n kontrakteur enige noodbaggerwerk namens haar departement by Gordonsbaai-hawe gedoen het; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N1063A

(Translation follows):

[Contractor doing emergency dredging work at Gordon's Bay harbour]

803. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether a contractor has done any emergency dredging work on behalf of her department at Gordon's Bay harbour; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1063E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

The department has arranged for an 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.

Renovations at schools in KZN left unfinished by contractors

810. Ms H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) (a) At how many schools in KwaZulu-Natal were renovations to the school left unfinished by contractors during the period 1 January 2000 to 15 May 2005, (b) what are the names of the schools involved, (c) what are the names of the contractors who failed to complete the work they were contracted to do, (d) what percentage of the work specified in the contract was completed by each contractor in the period specified for the completion of the contracted work and (e) on what date or dates is it expected that the work on each of these schools will be completed;

- (2) whether her department has taken or is taking any steps to assist the affected schools by (a) ensuring that the renovation work is completed and (b) providing temporary classrooms until the work is completed; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether any payments were made to contractors who failed to complete the work specified in the contract; if so, (a) to which specified contractors and (b) what percentage of the tendered amount (i) was and (ii) was not paid to each contractor;
- (4) whether an investigation into the reasons for failure to complete the work has been done; if not, why not, if so, what reasons did each contractor give for not completing the work;
- (5) whether her department has taken any steps against (a) the defaulting contractors and (b) departmental officials responsible for awarding and/or monitoring the completion of the contracts; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

N1070E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) (a) The national Department of Public Works has not carried any renovations on schools in the province for the period in question. The responsibility to do work on schools lies with the provincial departments (education and/or public works).
(b) to (e) Not applicable.
- (2) There is a joint effort between our Minister and the Minister of Education for the department to be involved in schools projects, however at this stage, there is no final agreement stipulating what role the department would fulfil.
(a) to (c) Not applicable.

(3) to (5) Not applicable.

**Problems in parliamentary villages:
audit of residents**

827. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether, in light of the continuous problems in the parliamentary villages, her department intends conducting an audit on who is currently residing in each village; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether all the occupants currently residing in these villages are legal occupants; if not, what criteria are used to determine whether a tenant is a legal occupant;
- (3) whether a complete list of all tenants is available to all the political parties; if not, why not? N1088E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) 90% of the audit sheets on who is currently residing in each village have been already received, and the department is currently in a process of collecting all outstanding audit sheets.
- (2) Yes, accommodation is allocated only to legal tenants after all the necessary application for accommodation has been received from either the Housing whip of the respective parties or the Head of the respective national departments.
- (3) No. The Housing whips from the different political parties are only in possession of lists of tenants occupying units that have been allocated to them. The department is in possession of the list of all tenants in the parliamentary villages and such list can be provided on request.

**Commission of enquiry into shooting of
SANDF members in Burundi by fellow
member**

843. Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the SA National Defence Force has instituted a commission of enquiry

into the recent shooting of SANDF members in Burundi by a fellow member; if not why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1143E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. Although a board of enquiry was convened by the United Nations Mission in Burundi to investigate the incident and the possible causes thereof, the SA Contingent Commander in Burundi has instituted his own inquiry into the matter. He will submit his findings to the Chief of Joint Operations once his investigation is complete.

**Return by SANDF of artifacts/
equipment confiscated from war
museum in Saxonwold**

863. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the SA National Defence Force will return the artifacts and/or equipment confiscated earlier this year from the Museum of Military History (war museum) in Saxonwold, Johannesburg, to the museum; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what (i) were and (ii) will be the costs for the removal and return of the artifacts and/or equipment? N1164E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) The fate of the artifacts will be determined once the investigation has been concluded.
- (b) (i) R3 200.
- (ii) The matter is still under investigation.

**SA Vloot/SA Lugmag: oefeninge in
Valsbaai-gebied**

904. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

Of die SA Vloot en/of SA Lugmag sedert 1 Januarie 2004 tot op die jongste datum waarvoor inligting beskikbaar is enige oefeninge in die Valsbaai-gebied gehou het; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N1249A

(Translation follows):

[SA Navy/SA Air Force carrying out exercises in False Bay area]

904. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the SA Navy and/or SA Air Force carried out any exercises in the False Bay area since 1 January 2004 until the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, what are the relevant details? N1249E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

a. *Helicopter controlling officer training.* Exercises whereby 22 Squadron of the SA Air Force co-operated with the SA Navy to qualify naval helicopter controlling officers on board the SAS Drakensberg were conducted on the following dates:

- i. 10 to 13 August 2004;
- ii. 20 to 23 September 2004;
- iii. 23 to 26 February 2005; and
- iv. 11 March 2005.

b. *Annual naval force preparation exercise.* The SA Navy annual force preparation exercise, Exercise red lion, was conducted from 13 to 23 September 2004 with the support of the SA Air Force.

c. *Air-sea rescue exercise.* An exercise to test the readiness of the SA Navy to conduct air-sea rescue operations was carried out on 21 February 2005 with the support of the SA Air Force.

Persons with disabilities working in his department

956. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether there are 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 does this figure represent;
- (2) whether his 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 and (b) by what date will this target be achieved; if so, what are the relevant details? N1311E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Department of Defence (DoD) currently employs 386 persons with disabilities.

(b) The figure represents 0,50%.

(2) (a) The achievement of 2% target on the total personal strength is a major challenge, due to the fact that entry into the military component is limited by the recruitment and selection criteria for military practitioners and the inherent requirements of the job. Military personnel injured during service are accommodated to continue their service. The Public Service Act personnel (nonmilitary) component of the DoD will provide the future human resource capability for people with disabilities recruited from outside.

(b) The DoD is revising its plans to reach a 2% target. The DoD representivity targets are incorporated in the Defence Review,

which is currently under review. It must be reiterated the attainment of 2% disability target is a critical challenge in the DoD.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Possibility of international aluminium producer investing in Coega IDZ

596. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether the Coega Development Corporation held recent talks with an international aluminium producer on the possibility of investing in the Coega industrial development zone close to the Mandela Metropole; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the further relevant details;
- (2) (a) how many potential investors have indicated their intention to invest in the Coega industrial development zone and (b) from which industrial sectors are these potential investors? N786E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Yes, the Coega Development Corporation met with international aluminium producer Brian Gilbertson, from SUAL, who expressed his company's interest in building a smelter at Coega. An announcement will be made as soon as the investment is confirmed.
- (2) (a) As at March 2005, the Coega Industrial Development Zone has made contact and negotiated with more than 40 potential investors, most of them being of foreign origin. The expected investments are estimated at R32 billion, including the anticipated aluminium smelter. It is expected that these potential investments will be taking up + 2,415 hectares of land.
- (b) On 18 May 2005, Coega signed its first investor. Sander International Textiles, a Belgian-owned, high-

end, niche textile company, signed a 20-year lease agreement for a R200 million investment. Sander International Textiles will occupy about ten of the 40 hectares allocated for the textile cluster in Zone 3 of the Coega IDZ.

- (c) The potential investors are mostly in the metallurgical, automotives and textile industrial sectors.

GM agricultural crops being grown commercially in SA

643. Mr K D S DURR (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) What genetically modified (GM) agricultural crops are being grown in South Africa commercially;
- (2) whether GM rice is included in the crops; if not why not;
- (3) what tests and assessments have these products been subjected to in South Africa before the necessary permits were given;
- (4) whether these conform with South Africa's responsibilities in terms of the Cartagena Convention; if not, why not? N843E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Genetically modified maize, cotton and soybean have been approved for commercial use in South Africa.
- (2) No, SA has not commercialised genetically modified rice.
- (3) As with all other activities genetically modified organisms (GMOs), commercialisation of GM crops is regulated under the Genetically Modified Act, 1997, Act 15 of 1997. The GMO Act requires a risk assessment for all proposed activities with GMOs. A risk assessment includes an assessment of

the potential impact of the proposed activity on the environment, human and animal health, including a compositional analysis of the GM crop to determine if there are any substantial nutritional differences when compared to conventional counterparts. In addition to the science-based risk assessment, the potential socio-economic impact and the potential impact of the proposed activity on trade and labour are also into consideration.

- (4) Yes, the requirements with regard to a risk assessment in terms of the GMO Act are in alignment with the requirements pertaining to a risk assessment in the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Persons with disabilities working in her department

669. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

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

N882E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, the department has persons with disabilities in its employ.
 - (a) 35 persons
 - (b) 0,6%
- (2) No, the department has not yet achieved the 2% target set by the Government in this regard.

- (a) 91 additional persons with disabilities must still be employed to reach this target.
- (b) (i) When posts are advertised within the department, people with disabilities are encouraged to apply for such vacant posts.
- (ii) Managers of the department will be informed on a six-monthly basis regarding the status of recruitment of people with disabilities and other previously disadvantaged groups, to ensure that the department remains committed in recruiting such candidates.
- (iii) In order to ensure that people with disabilities are sufficiently recruited, all advertisements of posts are displayed in all prominent and easily accessible places in the department as well as places like taxi ranks and railway stations, where necessary.
- (iv) When some of the posts are advertised, it is clearly indicated that people with disabilities will be given preference to fill such posts.
- (v) The department will, as far as possible, retain the services of people with disabilities.
- (vi) Preferences will be given to people with disabilities to fill posts that are vacated by officials who have reached the retirement age.
- (vii) The department is currently in the process of liaising with disability centres to have a database whereby people with disabilities can be approached to fill vacant posts in the department.

- (c) The envisaged date to reach the target is 31 March 2010 as highlighted in the Employment Equity Plan of the department.

Rectification of incorrect ID number

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 525 on 4 May 2005 and in light of her statement that when an incorrect identity number is a departmental error the rectification is done at departmental cost, her department has offered to pay the medical account of the applicant who needed a medical practitioner to verify that she was female in order that her identity number, which erroneously identified the applicant as a male, could be corrected; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether her department has an estimate of the number of departmental errors which occur in the preparation of identity documents; if not, (a) why not and (b) how is the performance of the relevant officials measured; if so, (i) what is the estimated error rate expressed as a percentage and (ii) what measures have been put in place to reduce this percentage and to correct the errors with minimum inconvenience to the client;
- (3) whether applicants who pay the prescribed fee for an identity document and then receive a document containing errors, are refunded their fee because the department failed to deliver the product it was contracted to produce; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N901E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) It is not procedure for the department to

offer for the payment of the account of the medical practitioner. It was also applicable in this case.

- (2) (a) Yes, errors which occur during the processing of identity documents are calculated on a daily basis and statistics are kept.
- (b) All tasks performed by officials of the Directorate: Identity Documents are measured. Performances are determined according to production percentages and error percentages attained on a daily basis.
 - (i) The average error percentage which occurs in the preparation/processing of identity documents, is 0,04%.
 - (ii) Finalised work is checked on a daily basis and errors in identity documents are rectified prior to the posting thereof.
- (3) Applicants are not refunded but departmental errors are rectified free of charge.

Position of previous DDG filled after resignation

713. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether the position of the previous Deputy Director-General in the department (name furnished [Mr H Kleinschmidt]) was filled after his resignation; if so (a) when and (b) by whom;
- (2) whether the above-mentioned person was appointed as a consultant to the department after the vacancy he had left was filled; if so (a) at what cost, (b) for what reason and (c) for what period;
- (3) whether the appointment of the said

person as a consultant followed a proper tender process; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N928E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(a) Cabinet approved the appointment on 16 March 2005. The incumbent assumed office on 2 May 2005.

(b) Dr Monde Mayekiso

(2) No. The individual in question was seconded to the Long-Term Commercial Fishing Rights Allocation Unit of the department in terms of section 15(2) of the Public Service Act, 1994 (as amended).

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(3) Falls away

Export of manganese ore from the loading facility in PE harbour: monitoring of air pollution levels

721. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether there are any laws and/or regulations that require the monitoring of the level of air pollution that results from the export of manganese ore from the loading facility in the Port Elizabeth harbour; if not, why not; if so, (a) which laws and/or regulations are applicable, (b) at what intervals must the levels of air pollution be monitored and (c) to whom must the results be reported;

(2) whether any levels of air pollution above acceptable levels have been reported in the past five years; if so, (a) how often were such levels reported and (b) what are the further relevant details?

(3) whether it has been found that the said loading facility poses no health threat to the residents in Port Elizabeth; if so, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion? N938E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(a) Part 2 and Part 4 of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (Act 45 of 1965).

(b) Ambient air quality monitoring conducted by the Nelson Mandela Metro (previously City of Port Elizabeth) on a quarterly basis.

(c) Nelson Mandela Metro and DEAT.

(2) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Ambient dust monitoring for the periods 1985 to 1993 indicated that the dust fallout from the above operations was not significant. Based on this data, a recommendation by the medical officer of health (of the then City of Port Elizabeth) and due to financial constraints, the local authority ceased ambient dust monitoring in the specified area. Towards the end of 1994, DEAT instructed the SA Port Operations to re-initiate the monitoring programme. To this end a programme has been developed for the monitoring of dust. A series of on-site and ambient monitors have been purchased from the USA with delivery and optimisation by 30 June 2005.

(3) Yes, the former Medical Officer of Health of the Nelson Mandela Metro (Dr Du Plessis) concluded that no health hazard exists.

Government's role/policy on land disposal: sale of sugar plantations in KZN

729. Ms H M BLOSE (ANC) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) What is the Government's (a) role and policy on land disposal, especially agricultural land and (b) position on the increase in the sale of land for sugar plantations to property developers in KwaZulu-Natal;
- (2) whether she or her department intends taking any measures regarding the increase in the sale of land for sugar plantations to property developers; if not, why not; if so, what measures?

N951E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The White Paper on South African Land Policy clearly sets out the role and policy of government or the state in relation to land disposal, be it public or private land. In this regard I would refer you to the following relevant sections of the paper:
 - Sections 5.6 to 5.13 with respect to public land
 - Sections 4.3 and 4.4 with respect to private land

In addition, the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development document further elaborates on redistribution of agricultural land in terms of the land reform programme.

- (b) Government has no position on

the matter since it would appear that these are private transactions. If it were state land under my control as the Minister, I would have been aware and there would have been a policy in this regard.

- (2) Falls away.

Details of new business units registered since establishment of Cipro

730. Dr M SEFULARO (ANC) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) (a) What is the (i) total number and (ii) breakdown by (aa) age group, (bb) gender and (cc) geographic or provincial distribution of new business units registered since the establishment of the Company and Intellectual Property Organisation (Cipro), (b) how many new business units have been successfully linked to relevant institutions of his department for further assistance and (c) what percentage of these business units end up as useful successful business enterprises;
- (2) whether he or his department have plans, capacity and resources to ensure that matters relating to new business units are improved for the benefit of those who participate in the second economy; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so what are the relevant details?

N952E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) (i) The table below shows the number of new business units registered with Cipro since its establishment in 2002.

Table 1

Product	2002	2003	2004	As at 3 June 2005	Total no of new entities
New companies	32 174	31 753	36 279	18 749	118 955
New close corporations	107 300	110 724	128 751	61 094	407 869
Total	139 474	142 477	165 030	79 843	526 824

- (1) (a) (ii) Currently Cipro is not in a position to provide information according to age group, gender as well as the success-rate of the entities they have on the register. However, new business management systems are being investigated in order to ensure that such information is more easily accessible in the future.

Tables 2 and 3 indicate the breakdown of companies and close corporations registered by Cipro in terms of geographic or provincial distribution.

Table 2

Active companies from 2002 until 2 June 2005

Region code	Region name	Total
1	Western Cape	21 899
2	Eastern Cape	977
3	Northern Cape	300
4	Free State	2 383
5	KwaZulu-Natal	7 470
6	North West	653
7	Gauteng	80 123
8	Mpumalanga	2 532
9	Limpopo	661
Total		116 998

Table 3

Active close corporations from 2002 until 2 June 2005

Region code	Region name	Total
1	Western Cape	61 652
2	Eastern Cape	6 916
3	Northern Cape	1 202
4	Free State	10 082
5	KwaZulu-Natal	51 550
6	North West	2 758
7	Gauteng	239 075
8	Mpumalanga	19 115
9	Limpopo	8 444
Total		400 794

Table 2 and 3 both show that there is a large number of new business units that are registered in the three major economic

centres of the country — Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

- (1) (b) and (c) In addition to registering new business units, Cipro provides information and associated advice as well as general business development services. However there is no formal referral and trading system in place. This makes it difficult for Cipro to monitor progress made by the enterprises that are on their register.
- (2) The dti has already initiated a number of policies and programmes with the aim of contributing to the reduction of the levels of poverty and creating jobs. Several institutions and programmes have been established to intervene within the second economy as follows:

Khula Enterprise Finance as the main micro-finance wholesale financier in South Africa is one of the institutions that have accumulated knowledge and experience at a national level in micro-enterprise credit in urban areas, in particular. Since its inception in 1997, Khula has facilitated the delivery of more than R1,3 billion in essential financing to SMMEs and the creation of over 100 000 jobs. Khula operates through the banking system providing credit guarantees to formal small and medium enterprises and through 20 micro-finance institutions (MFIs) mostly providing loans to survivalists and micro-enterprises in the informal sector.

Many of these institutions provide credit to their clients and have no capacity to provide other entrepreneurial development support services such as business development services, services that clients battle to locate yet are so critical for the development of the very small and micro-enterprises. This has resulted in the formation of the Apex Fund that is designed to promote even more access to finance in the

second economy. The Apex Fund also contains a huge Capacity Building element to ensure sustainability of not only the financial intermediaries but the ultimate borrower as well. Training for entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship awareness will always be a priority area for government, and the dti will co-operate with many government partners to deliver the training, especially to the second economy. Furthermore, the dti through the creation of a national organisation, SEDA (Small Enterprise Development Agency) is to implement a SMME development programme comprising a range of products and services that meets the needs of entrepreneurs as an immediate priority.

The IDC has sought alternative funding opportunities in order to focus on poor provinces, eg Limpopo; expanded the development agencies concept to include townships; facilitate business opportunities for the 2010 Soccer World Cup and continues to actively seek out projects with high development impact such as job creation, empowerment of women, and rural outreach. Furthermore, the objective of the National Empowerment Fund (NEF) is to redress the economic inequalities bequeathed by apartheid by providing historically disadvantaged persons (HDPs) with opportunities to acquire shares in both restructured state-owned assets and private business enterprises, and by encouraging a culture of savings and investment among HDPs and to foster entrepreneurship.

It also seeks to achieve its goals of sustainable empowerment and transformation by promoting and supporting business ventures pioneered and run by HDPs, and by promoting better universal understanding of equity ownership. Each of its activities are calculated to redress the inequalities of the past, and promote a competitive and efficient

economy capable of generating employment opportunities in volume.

Target for correct processing of passports/travel documents

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

Whether her department has achieved the target set for the 2004-05 financial year to correctly process 95% of all passports and travel documents within five weeks; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N995E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Due to equipment failures in the passport system during 2004-05, backlogs occurred in the issuing of passports with the result that the set target of 95% could unfortunately not be reached. The average processing period, as a result of the backlogs, increased to approximately eight weeks. To stabilise the Passport Issuing System, six of the twelve printers have now been replaced. The passport server and its equipment are also being upgraded.

Filling of position of reception officers at refugee reception centres

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

Whether the position of reception officers at every refugee reception centre country-wide has been filled; if not, why not? N996E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

No. The refugee reception offices have recently been capacitated with 70 contract workers in the form of an internship programme, which will translate to capacity absorption within the next five months. The department's management advisory services is also currently engaging in a project of assessing the expansion of capacity at all the refugee reception offices countrywide.

Waiting period for applications for citizenship

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

- (a) What is the average waiting period in respect of applications for citizenship and
- (b) what percentage of applications are finalised within eight weeks? N997E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) The average waiting period in respect of applications for naturalisation is approximately twelve weeks from the date of application to issuing of a naturalisation certificate and (b) it is estimated that over the last twelve months approximately 10% of applications were finalised within eight weeks. There are several factors which impact on the processing time of these applications, such as the time it takes to obtain security records and the time it takes the applicant to visit the office of application to sign the declaration of allegiance.

Legislation amending Marriage Act, 1961, to allow for same-sex marriages

747. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether she intends introducing legislation that would amend Marriage Act, Act 25 of 1961, to allow for same-sex marriages; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether her department has taken any steps to initiate such amendments; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when will amending legislation be tabled before Parliament;
- (3) whether Cabinet has discussed the proposed amendments; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that the amendments will be tabled before Cabinet; if so, (i) when were they tabled and (ii) what was Cabinet's decision? N1004E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) to (3) The department requested the SA Law Reform Commission in 1996 to conduct an in-depth investigation into the different marriages regimes, including the matter of same-sex unions, in South Africa and to submit its recommendations in regard to a new Marriage Act.

From this investigation flowed the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998, a report on Islamic marriages and a review of the Marriages Act, 1961. The Law Reform Commission is currently finalising an investigation into domestic partnerships which includes heterosexual as well as same-sex partnerships.

On 30 November 2004, the Supreme Court of Appeal handed down a judgment which amended the common-law definition of marriage to include same-sex partners. The department appealed against the judgement on the grounds that the South African Law Reform Commission was already conducting an investigation into same-sex unions, that they should be allowed to finalise their investigation and present their recommendations for consideration through the normal legislative processes.

The outcome of the appeal will guide the department on a way forward in this matter and submission of amendment legislation, as the case may be, to Cabinet for consideration.

Certain experimental farms still in use

750. Dr A I VAN NIEKERK (DA) asked Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether the (a) Citrusdal experimental farm, (b) Langskloof experimental farm (c) Pineapple research station in East London, Eastern Cape and (d) Hluhluwe Pineapple experi-

mental farm in KwaZulu-Natal of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) are still in use; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what are the future plans for those farms and station;

- (2) what is the present state of the infrastructure created by the ARC on these farms or station? N1007E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) *Citrusdal experimental farm*: The farm is not in use, activities on the farm had to be curtailed due to budget constraints and a substantial decrease in financial contributions by commodity groups. The infrastructure is in a good state, the building shed and stores are in a good state, the compounds and irrigation systems are not in a good state and the material from the orchard has been transferred to other research stations.

Future plans: the ARC is in discussion with the Transformation Unit of the Citrus Growers Association to convert the facility into a training incubator for emerging black citrus farmers on a lease hold basis. Research activities will still be done on the farm even after the new arrangements.

Langkloof experimental farm: The farm is not in use, the reason for closing down research operations was a low demand for research outputs in that particular vicinity and the high cost of research caused by the geographical location of the farm, the farm has infrastructure which is maintained in a good working condition and farming equipment that was previously used has been relocated to other research farms of the Horticulture Division, the farm is currently leased to a group of emerging farmers for commercial production.

The future plan is to incorporate the use of this farm with the Eastern Cape province LRAD plans.

Pineapple Research Station (East London): The farm at Mtiza is not in use as a pineapple research station as this activity was relocated to Bathurst Pineapple Research Station in 1996, the ARC has utilised the Mtiza station for hemp research.

The future plan for this station is to convert it into a technology incubator concentrating on high value crops in collaboration with the Eastern Cape provincial department of agriculture and local role-players such as the municipality, the export processing zone and the Eastern Cape Development Corporation.

Hluhluwe Experimental Farm (Kwa-Zulu-Natal): It is still in use and is primarily being used for pineapple (Queen) research, the infrastructure of the farm is in a good state and there has been a recent development of the water reticulation system.

Future plans for the farm are to increase the range of crops that are being researched and to improve the accessibility to the ARC by the community through services offered from the station; this shall include the presents of staff from the Livestock Business Division.

Amount budgeted/spent on advertising department/Ministry

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

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has his 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 him, his 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 (ii) on what date did the advertisement appear;
- (5) whether he or any of his departmental officials received any instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase his department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if not, with whom were his 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 his Ministry and/or department comply with the instruction?

1010E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) The Marketing Division of the dti has budgeted R5 828 510,22 in the current financial year for advertising purposes.
- (b) An amount of R54 575,22 has been spent to date.
- (2) (a) (aa) The total number of advertisements that appeared in print media in terms of vacant posts was 17 as from April to end of May 2005.
- (cc) There were three advertise-

ments in terms of other purposes in the print media.

- (b) To date, there were no advertisements broadcast on radio and television in respect of (aa) vacant posts, (bb) notices or tender announcements, (cc) other purposes.
- (3) The placement of advertisement on print media in the category "other purposes" served for:
 - Export promotion — an advertisement was placed in the *Business Day Exporter* and the foreign exchange publications to invite the public to participate in the export workshops at a cost of R39 046 incl. VAT and R18 673,20 including VAT respectively. These advertisements appeared in the May editions of the publications.
 - Creating awareness and increasing the uptake of the dti offerings — an advertisement was placed in a Cabinet supplement in April 2005 published by *Beeld*, *Die Burger* and *Volksblad*, which outlined the achievements of the department in the 2004-05 fiscal year. This is in line with the advertising unit's business plan for 2005-06 to develop advertisements towards this purpose. One advert in one publication, which is distributed as a supplement in three different publications. This cost the department R34 200 including VAT.
- (4) The above-mentioned advertisements, for which the dti paid, did not carry a picture of the Minister, his Deputy Minister, Director-General nor any of the Deputy Directors-General.

The only publications, which carried a picture of Minister Mpahlwa were the special features done by RCP Media in the *City Press Money and Invest* and the *Rapport Geld* and the Zion Christian Church magazine. These were not paid

for by the dti, and were not adverts but features.

(5) No.

Amount budgeted/spent *re* advertising department/Ministry

754. Mr T D LEE asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has his 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 have been placed (a) in the print media, (b) on radio, and (c) on television, with respect to (i) vacant posts, (ii) notices/announcements of tenders, and (iii) others purpose;
- (3) in the case of advertisements categorised under "(iii) other purposes" what was the purpose of the advertisement in each case;
- (4) whether any of print advertisements placed to date have carried a photograph of the Minister or Deputy Minister or Director-General or any of the Deputy Director-Generals; if so, in each specified instance, (a) what was the purpose of the advertisement and (b) in which publication and (c) on what date was the advertisement published;
- (5) whether the Minister or any of his/her Department officials received any instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase the Department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if so, (a) when was the instruction received (b) what was the detail of the instruction and (c) why did he/she or his/her department comply with the instruction; if not, with

whom did he/she discuss the Ministry/department's advertising plans for the financial year? N1011E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

- (1) (a) R220 000 is budgeted for the current financial year on advertising, and
(b) Nil has been spent thus far.
- (2) No advertisements have been placed as yet in any medium or for any vacant posts, announcement of tenders/notices or any other purposes.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Not applicable.
- (5) No.
(a), (b) and (c) Not applicable. Advertising plans are contained in the business plans of the Marketing and Communications unit.

Amount budgeted/spent *re* advertising department/Ministry

766. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (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? N1023E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) R5 378 million for the 2005-06 financial year
 (b) R3 620 million as at 8 June 2005.
- (2) (a) 31 insertions (national only)
 (b) (i) 46 spots (national) and 495 spots (community radio stations)
 (ii) (aa) 15 advertisements in newspapers
 (bb) four
 (cc) two 120-minute shows on SABC 2.
- (3) The purpose of the two shows was to introduce the launch of the National Immigration Branch and the launch of the mobile units, respectively.
- (4) Yes.
 (a) Only the photo of the Minister appeared in the advertisements for the launch of the mobile units and

the purpose was to raise public awareness and education about the launch and the department's services. All the other advertisements did not have any photos of the Deputy Minister, Director-General or any of the Deputy Directors-General.

(b) (i) and (ii) as per the table below.

Newspaper	Date
1. <i>City Press</i>	8 May 2005
2. <i>Saturday Star</i>	7 May 2005
3. <i>Sunday World</i>	8 May 2005
4. <i>Rapport</i>	8 May 2005
6. <i>Weekend Post</i>	8 May 2005
7. <i>Daily Dispatch</i>	9-12 May 2005
8. <i>The Star</i>	9-12 May 2005
9. <i>The Herald</i>	9-12 May 2005

- (5) No. The Department of Home Affairs, like most departments, has a chief directorate that is responsible for communication services. The role of the chief directorate is to — in liaison and consultation with both the offices of the Minister and Director-General — keep the public informed about the services that the department provides to enable all South African citizens to fully exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom.

One of the core responsibilities of the Communications Chief Directorate is to continuously improve the current communication strategy for the department, which is based on the communication strategy of the national government, which includes the Cabinet lekgotlas, state of the nation addresses, budget votes of the department and the strategic plan of the department.

Amount budgeted/spent *re* advertising department/Ministry

774. Dr I VAN NIEKERK (DA) asked Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) What total amount in respect of

advertising has her department and/or Ministries (a) budgeted for in the current financial year and (b) spent as 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 is 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 Systems (GCIS) to increase department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if not, with whom were her Ministries and/or departments' 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 Ministries and/or departments comply with the instruction? N1031E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(Department of Agriculture)

- (1) (a) R2m
- (b) R75 000 Department of Agriculture and Land Summit publicity material.

(2) (a) Nothing to date

(b) (i) LandCare Awareness week started 5 May to end 14 July 2005 on community radio

(ii) Nil on TV

(aa) Nil

(bb) Nil

(cc) Nil

(3) Not applicable

(4) (a) Nil

(b) (i) Nil

(ii) Nil

(5) The department has received no instruction from GCIS to increase its rate of advertising between now and December 2005. The department however submits the Communication Strategy to the GCIS, and this does not have a media plan and any budgeting for the media. The media plan is only developed per project. This plan would then be discussed with the departmental executive committee and departmental management committee before implementation.

(In respect of the Department of Land Affairs)

(1) (a) 2005-06 budget — R16,830 million

(b) 2004-05 spending — R11,737 million.

(2) (a) (aa) 273

(bb) 20

(cc) 14

(b) (i) (aa), (bb) and (cc) None

(ii) (aa), (bb) and (cc) None

(3) Four — Placed in print media for bursaries.

Ten — Placed for marketing purposes to create public awareness on the various programmes and all services offered by the department.

(4) Yes.

(a) One photograph of the Minister, to relay the mission and vision of the department and one photograph of the Director-General to communicate the various programmes of the department.

(b) (i) *Top Women in Business* publication and *Leadership* magazine, respectively.

(ii) July and December 2004, respectively.

(5) No. Advertising is included the communication plan, which forms part of the strategic plan of the department.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Number of consumer complaints received by his department

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

(a) How many consumer complaints were received by his department in (i) 2002, (ii) 2003 and (iii) 2004, (b) how many investigations were completed in each specified year, (c) what was the outcome of the investigations in each specified year, (d) how many inspectors or officials were involved in the investigations in each specified year and (e) how many vacancies were there in the unit or section responsible for consumer complaints in each specified year? N1053E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(a) The following table indicates the number of consumer complaints received under the period in question:

Year	New complaints received	Cases finalised
2002	599	1 278
2003	474	940
2004*	621	662

It is important to note that the 2004 figure includes 217 complaints received through the consumer help-line established in October 2004.

(b) The Consumer Affairs Committee has made several recommendations to the Minister for the prohibition of unfair business practices on the part of individuals and companies. Investigations were conducted and concluded in the following areas; direct selling of speculative software, misleading advertising and inertia selling. The bulk of complaints received were either resolved by way of negotiation or by referral to the relevant enforcement agencies.

(c) In 2002, 20 officials were employed in the National Inspectorate and responsible for the administration and enforcement of several laws. Five officials from the total number employed were directly involved in consumer protection matters. In 2003, two officials were employed to deal with consumer investigations for the first part of the year, then another two were added in August same year. Therefore, in total four officials were appointed to investigate consumer issues. In 2004, the consumer complaints and investigations unit had five investigators and the sixth person was appointed in June 2004.

(d) In 2002, the National Inspectorate was running at 50% capacity, while in 2003 the investigations directorate had five vacancies for most part of the year, of which two positions were filled during the latter half of the year. In 2004, the Investigations directorate operated at full capacity for only a few months of the year since new staff was being

appointed and another was promoted. The Complaint Resolution directorate was not staffed during 2004.

Reasons for slow pace of land reform in SA

818. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether she has been informed that the pace of Land Reform in South Africa was too slow; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, on what was this conclusion based;
- (2) whether her department has investigated the reasons for the slow pace of land reform; if not, why not; if so (a) when, (b) who carried out the investigation and (c) what conclusions were reached in this regard;
- (3) whether (a) bureaucratic red-tape, (b) reluctance by the existing farmers to sell their land to the state for this purpose, (c) the lack of adequate (i) funding to purchase the land and (ii) assistance to the recipients of land have been identified as factors; if not, what factors have been identified in each case; if so, what are the relevant details in each case;
- (4) (a) how many hectares of land (i) are currently owned by black persons and (ii) still need to be transferred to black ownership to give effect to the goal of having 30% of farmland in black ownership by 2015, (b) what is the estimated cost of acquiring this additional land at 2005 prices, (c) what amount has been budgeted for the purpose of land in terms of land reform, (d) how many hectares of farmland are currently owned by the state and (e) in respect of what date or dates is this information given?

N1079E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Various organs of civil society including faith-based organisations, academic and research institutions and landless people's organisations and community representatives have at varying times and fora expressed their perception of land reform as moving very slowly. One of the fora used by these bodies to express their views on the pace of land reform were the public hearings held under the auspices of the Portfolio Committee on Agriculture and Land Affairs in October last year.

At the public hearings, where the Democratic Alliance was represented by its members of the portfolio committee, I responded to the perception that the pace of land reform is very slow. Therefore, I would, with due respect, refer the hon member to the "Report of the Portfolio Committee on Agriculture and Land Affairs on the Pace of Land Reform in South Africa Hearings" where my position on the matter is reflected.

- (2) In the report referred to above I also indicated that this question needs to be thoroughly assessed and that a national land summit may be the vehicle to be used for this purpose as well as to make proposals regarding mechanisms to increase the pace of land reform.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

- (3) Falls away.

- (4) (a) (i) Approximately 3,148 million hectares, excluding land delivered through the housing programme of the Department of Housing and private land transactions.

- (ii) Since about 70% of the extent of land mentioned above is agricultural land, approximately 22,460 million hectares of agricultural land needs to be transferred to black ownership to

give effect to the goal of having 30% of farmland in black ownership by 2015.

- (b) R44 920 billion is the estimated cost.
- (c) R2 424 billion for the current MTEF period.
- (d) Approximately 10,379 million hectares. However, it is worth noting that about 90% of this land is ex-SADT land and former homelands which is not for disposal or redistribution purposes in terms of the LRAD programme.

(e) As at 31 May 2005.

National Task Team on People's Assembly event

838. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the National Task Team on the People's Assembly event, of which one of the objectives was to mark the 50th anniversary of the Congress of the People in Kliptown, the task team was appointed by the Presidency or a unit within the Presidency; if so, what (a) is the task team's mandate, (b) is the name of the person who co-ordinates the task team, (c) are the names of the persons who serve on the task team, (d) events does the task team plan to hold in order to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Congress of the People in Kliptown, (e) promotional material has been produced or will be produced to publicise (i) such events and (ii) the text of the Freedom Charter and (f) is the task team's (i) total budget for the current financial year and (ii) budget for the events and the specified promotional material;
- (2) whether the Presidency has informed

the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to issue instructions to any government departments and/or structures of (a) Parliament, (b) the provincial legislatures and (c) local government authorities to assist in advertising or organising events to mark the 50th anniversary of the Congress of the People in Kliptown in June this year; if so, what is the nature of their required assistance? N1137E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

- (1) The Presidency did not appoint a National Task Team on the People's Assembly event, of which one of the objectives was to mark the 50th anniversary of the Congress of the People in Kliptown.

(2) No.

Risk grade for certain SA international airports *re* drug trafficking

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

- (1) What is the risk grade for the (a) Johannesburg, (b) Durban and (c) Cape Town International Airports with regard to drug trafficking;
- (2) whether flight targeting is carried out on a random or specific basis to detect drug couriers; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1155E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) The Department of Home Affairs administers the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002). Drug trafficking is an offence in terms of legislation administered by the SA Police Service (SAPS) and the SA Revenue Service (SARS). It is suggested that the question be directed to the Ministers of Safety and Security and Finance, respectively.

Persons with disabilities working in her departments

(In respect of the Department of Land Affairs)

861. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) Yes.

(1) Whether there are any persons with disabilities working in the departments; if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) what percentage for her departments workforce does this figure represent;

(a) 81

(b) 2,49%.

(2) whether her departments 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 and (b) by what date will this target be achieved; if so, what are the relevant details?

(2) Yes, as per section (1)(b) of the response.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

N116E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Government's definition of first and second economies

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

(In respect of the Department of Agriculture)

(1) Yes.

(a) Nine employees with disabilities

(b) 0,36% of 2474 of the filled posts

(2) No.

(a) 51

(b) The department has embarked in a number of strategies to ensure that it attract employment of people living with disability. Some of those strategies include an explicit indication upon availability of a vacancy in term of whether it could within retro be filled in by a person leaving with disability. The department also engages services of professional recruitment Agencies to help in this regard. These would assist the department to achieve this target within the immediate future

(1) Whether the Government has (a) drawn up and (b) given his department a definition of the first and second economies, if so (i) what are those definitions, (ii) who drew them up and (iii) what factors were taken into consideration in finalising these definitions;

(2) Whether his department has drawn up a definition of what constitutes the first and second economies, if not, (a) on what basis does his department plan, develop policies and carry out any actions directed at the so-called first or second economies and (b) when is it anticipated that is department will have a working definition of the first and second economies, if so (i) what are those definitions, (ii) who drew them up and (iii) what factors were taken into consideration in finalising these definitions?

N1163E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The terms first and second economies are typologies helping government focus its interventions. In reality, it is accepted that the first and second economies are interwoven, with developments in one affecting the other. The

definitions of the two economies are given as follows:

- (i) The first economy is advanced and sophisticated, based on skilled labour, uses information communications technologies (ICTs) which is becoming more globally competitive.
- (ii) The second economy or the marginalised economy is characterised by underdevelopment, contributes less to GDP while containing a big percentage of our population, particularly our rural and urban poor. The second economy is caught in a "poverty trap", it is therefore unable to generate the internal savings that would enable it to achieve the high rates of investment it needs. Accordingly, on its own it is unable to attain the rate of growth that would ultimately end its condition of underdevelopment.
- (iii) These are working definitions drawn from government policy discussion papers such as the state of the nation address, Cabinet lekgotla policy discussion documents and the employment cluster with the leadership of the Presidency.
- (iv) The finalisation of these working definitions were influenced by factors such as high levels of disparities in the South African economy caused by apartheid laws that promoted the marginalisation of the majority in the rural areas. The formation of homeland states under Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) were characterised by Bantu Education, poor road infrastructure, lack of access to basic services such as housing, water, sanitation, electricity, while the minority in the

first economy had ownership of property rights, businesses, access to services of high standard etc.

- (2) The above definitions alluded to are the ones that guide the department in its planning. The second part of the question is a repetition of the issues already covered in the first question.

Amendment of Companies Act to exempt share block companies from requirements *re* payment of annual fees

869. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether he will consider amending the Company Act, Act 61 of 1973, to exempt share block companies from the requirements of the Act regarding payment of an annual fee; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (2) Whether he will consider waiving the annual fee that is currently set at R4 000 in respect of such block companies; if not, what option are open to share block members of share block companies with more than 50 members to ensure that they are not prejudiced in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) No.
- (2) Share block companies can be incorporated as public or private companies. If the membership of a scheme operated by a particular share block company is more than 50, then such a share block company falls within the definition of a public company. Companies incorporated as either private or public companies are required in terms of sections 10 and 173 of the Companies Act to submit an annual return and pay a fee as prescribed. The annual fee payable by any share block company depends on its nature of incorporation and in re-

spect of private companies, its annual turnover.

The prescribed fees for lodgment of annual returns as contained in *Government Gazette* Notice R1712 of 18 November 2003 and *Government Gazette* Notice R1790 of 8 December 2003 stipulate the fees for public companies to be R4 000. The fees stipulated for private companies are R450 for a private company with an annual turnover of less than R10 million, R2 500 for a private company with an annual turnover of R10 million or more but less than R50 million and R4 000 in respect of private companies with an annual turnover of R50 million or more.

It is therefore clear that due cognisance was given to the various company formations in determining the fees. An exception to only share block companies with more than 50 members will distort a balanced approach that ensures fairness in the payment of fees.

An argument put forward maintained that share block companies be precluded from trading in the manner of conventional public companies and that they serve as vehicles for the collections of contributions from owners or units in the scheme for the purpose of covering the day-to-day running costs of the scheme. It was furthermore suggested that the regulations covering annual returns should contain a simple and unambiguous provision that public companies which are also subject to the Share Blocks Control Act be regarded, for the lodgment of annual returns, as private companies. Such suggestion is not acceptable as it is in contradiction of the provision in the Companies Act. Share block companies will have to provide in their budget the necessary funds for these fees as part of their running cost of the scheme.

It is, however, envisaged that through the Corporate Law Reform, the distinction between public and private companies will be reviewed. This may result in a review of the manner in which fees for annual returns are approached. No interim amendments in this regard will be considered.

Investigation into irregularities revealed in Parliament *re* travel claims

876. Dr A I VAN NIEKERK (DA) asked Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether any investigation had been conducted into travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of, officials of her department in light of the irregularities revealed in Parliament of travel vouchers; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings;
- (2) (a) what amount was spent by officials of her department on (i) hotel accommodation, (ii) restaurants expenses and (iii) travel costs in the (aa) 2003-04, (bb) 2004-05 and (cc) current financial year and (b) which travel agents received payment for services in each of those financial year?

N1177E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(*Department of Agriculture*)

- (1) No investigation has been conducted by the Department of Agriculture. Subsistence and travel expenses are being handled on a claim system. An official will pay for such expenses and claim it from the department according to a specified account, proof of payment and the necessary receipts. If an official cannot pay up front, an advance will be made available and a claim must be submitted within two weeks after returning to office. If a claim is not submitted, the total advance is deducted from the salary of such an

official. Internal controls, the Internal Audit Unit, the Office of the Auditor-General and the departmental financial inspectors ensure the strict application

of the above and an investigation is thus not deemed necessary.

(2) (a) (i), (ii), (iii)

	Year	Hotel accommodation	Restaurant expenses	Travel cost
(aa)	2003-04	R7 704 186,05	R9 703 136,72	R16 285 024,92
(bb)	2004-05	R17 071 321,19	R20 668 187,48	R25 877 280,07
(cc)	2005-06	R1 521 825,54 (Current financial year)	R1 916 682,85	R5 180 635,07

(b) Travel agencies paid:

2003-04	2004-05	Current financial year
Concorde Travel	Concorde Travel	Rennies Travel
Connex Travel	Connex Travel	The department contracted Rennies Travel via an open tender, to render an in-house travel agency service.
Lesser Kestrel	Lesser Kestrel	
Magic Travel	Magic Travel	
Serendipity Tours	Serendipity Tours	
Star Travel	Star Travel	
Supersonic Travel	Supersonic Travel	
Travel with flair	Travel with flair	
Ultimate Travel	Ultimate Travel	
Wings Travel		

(In respect of the Department of Land Affairs)

(1) No. We do not issue travel vouchers to officials.

- (2) (a) (i) (aa) R 6,928 million
(ii) (aa) R 0,839 million
(iii) (aa) R 16,311 million
(i) (bb) R 14,095 million
(ii) (bb) R 0,031 million
(iii) (bb) R 24,318 million
(i) (cc) R 1,497 million
(ii) (cc) R 0,006 million
(iii) (cc) R 3,036 million

(b) (aa), (bb) and (cc) BTI Connex

Amount budgeted/spent *re* advertising department/Ministry

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

- (1) What total amount in respect of advertising has his 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 him, his 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 (ii) on what date did the advertisement appear;

- (5) whether he or any of his departmental officials received any instructions from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) to increase his department's rate of advertising between now and December 2005; if not, with whom were his 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 his Ministry and/or department comply with the instruction.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) The Marketing Division of the dti has budgeted R5 828 510,22 in the current financial year for advertising purposes.
- (b) An amount of R54 575,22 has been spent to date
- (2) (a) (aa) The total number of advertisements that appeared in print media in terms of vacant posts was 17 as from April to end of May 2005.
- (c) (cc) There were three advertisements in terms of other purposes in the print media.
- (d) To date, there were no advertisements broadcast on radio and television in respect of (aa) vacant posts, (bb) notices or tender announcements and (cc) other purposes.
- (3) The placement of advertisement on print media in the category "other purposes" served for:
- Export promotion — an advertisement was placed in the *Business Day Exporter* and the foreign exchange publications to invite the public to participate in the export workshops at a cost of R39 046 incl. VAT and

R18 673,20 including VAT respectively. These advertisements appeared in the May editions of the publications.

- Creating awareness and increasing the uptake of the dti offerings — an advertisement was placed in a Cabinet supplement in April 2005 published by *Beeld*, *Die Burger* and *Volksblad*, which outlined the achievements of the department in the 2004-05 fiscal year. This is in line with the advertising unit's business plan for 2005-06 to develop advertisements towards this purpose. One advert in one publication, which is distributed as a supplement in three different publications. This cost the department R34 200 including VAT.

- (4) The above-mentioned advertisements, for which the dti paid, did not carry a picture of the Minister, his Deputy Minister, Director-General nor any of the Deputy Directors-General.

The only publications, which carried a picture of Minister Mpahlwa were the special features done by RCP Media in the *City Press Money and Invest* and the *Rapport Geld* and the Zion Christian Church magazine. These were not paid-for by the dti, and were not adverts but features.

- (5) No.

Getal wettige trekarbeiders uit buurlande in SA

892. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Binnelandse Sake:

- (1) Hoeveel wettige trekarbeiders Suid-Afrika jaarliks vanuit die buurlande, insluitend Lesotho, binnekom;
- (2) of enige onwettige immigrante in die land inkom; so ja, (a) hoeveel onwettige immigrante Suid-Afrika jaarliks binnekom, (b) hoeveel sodanige immigrante aangekeer en

gedeporteer word, (c) hoeveel van dié immigrante na raming daaglik heen en weer oor die grense tussen Suid-Afrika en Mosambiek, Zimbabwe, Swaziland en Botswana beweeg, doeanegrensposte ingesluit, (d) hoe doeltreffend, persentasie-gewys, haar departement is wat die beheer en voorkoming van dié immigrante betref en (e) watter samewerking haar departement van die SA Polisiediens en die SA Nasionale Weermag kry om onwettige immigrasie te voorkom? N1193A

(Translation follows):

[Number of legal migrant workers entering SA from neighbouring countries]

892. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many legal migrant workers enter South Africa annually from neighbouring countries, including Lesotho;
- (2) whether any illegal immigrants enter the country; if so, (a) how many illegal immigrants enter South Africa annually, (b) how many such immigrants are rounded up and deported, (c) how many of these immigrants are estimated to move to and fro across the borders between South Africa and Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Botswana, including customs border posts, (d) how effective is her department, percentage-wise, regarding the control and deterrence of these immigrants and (e) what cooperation does her department receive from the SA Police Service and the SA National Defence Force to prevent illegal immigration? N1193E]

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) The number of movements for legal migrant workers are as follows:

Country	Number of movements			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mozambique	28 512	51 374	51 773	48 623
Zimbabwe	9	5	31	41
Swaziland	4 255	6 520	6 604	2 023
Botswana	1 155	956	1 970	1 656
Lesotho	2 812	2 806	3 467	15 248

Please note that the numbers indicate movements and not persons as such.

- (2) (a) It is impossible to determine the number of illegal immigrants in the country at any given stage as these persons do not use the designated ports of entry but enter clandestinely.
- (b) The number of illegal immigrants deported per year differ, eg 170 317 during 2000, 156 123 during 2001, 135 870 during 2002, 154 808 during 2003 and 167 137 during 2004.
- (c) The number deported to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Botswana for the period 2000 to 2004 are as follows:

Country	Number deported			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mozambique	94 404	83 695	82 067	81 619
Zimbabwe	47 697	38 118	55 753	72 112
Swaziland	3 258	1 848	1 075	1 934
Botswana	67	33	43	36

- (d) Percentage-wise, it is not possible to provide a figure regarding the Department of Home Affairs' success with regard to the detection and deterrence of illegal immigrants. The department, in co-operation with the BCOCC (Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee), only recently started to better co-ordinate border control with the hope to better deal with the detection and deterrence of illegal immigrants as well as to better facilitate trade and investment.
- (e) The Department of Home Affairs

and the SA Police Service assist one another in the detection of illegal immigrants — the SA Police Service in terms of matters of crime apprehend the illegal immigrants and hand them over to the Department of Home Affairs to process. The SA National Defence Force does not arrest illegal immigrants. It is only responsible for the patrolling of the borders of the RSA. It apprehends offenders that illegally cross the borderline after which such illegal immigrants are handed over to the Department of Home Affairs to make the necessary arrangements for the deportation of such illegal foreigners.

Ratification of Bippa between SA and Zimbabwe

895. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether the Bilateral Investments Promotion and Protection Agreement between South Africa and Zimbabwe has been ratified; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether it has been used to protect the (a) property and (b) other investments of any South African citizens in Zimbabwe; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1196E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) A draft bilateral investment treaty has been negotiated between South Africa and Zimbabwe. A Presidential Minute to authorise the Minister of Trade and Industry to sign this treaty has already been obtained. It is envisaged that the treaty will be signed in due course and will be ratified thereafter.
- (2) The bilateral investment treaty can only be used after it has been signed and ratified where after it will come into effect.

Compensation of Khotsong/Bothaville community compensated *re* land claims

903. Mr M T LIKOTSI (PAC) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether only about 300 members of the Khotsong/Bothaville community in the Free State were compensated in respect of land claims and paid amounts ranging from R25 000 to R60 000; if so, (a) what is the reason for the differences in the amounts of the compensation paid, (b) why were claimants paid R25 000 compared to most claims of R50 000 paid out nationally, (c) why were the payments deposited in a certain bank (name furnished) and paid out over a period of time, (d) what became of the interest accumulated on the payments deposited in the said bank and (e) why were some residents not allowed to submit claim forms by officials of the Department of Land Affairs;
- (2) whether residents who were not allowed to submit claim forms can still lodge their claims; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. 530 Land claims were lodged of which 467 claims have been paid. The remaining claims are still being processed. The claimants were paid R25 580 per claim.
 - (a) Where the claimant lodged more than one claim, the claimant was paid per claim.
 - (b) The claimants held their claimed properties in terms of permits and not title deeds and therefore they did not have full ownership, but permission to occupy while in other provinces, claimants did have title deeds. We have recognised the beneficial occupa-

tional rights and in settling the claim we are restoring the land rights lost. The financial compensation is a standard settlement offer based on the housing grant at the time of settlement of the claim, while the property value in Bothaville was also considered. Claimants who received R40 000 or R50 000 are those whose deprived land rights were valued, using the municipal values applicable in these areas.

- (c) At national level an agreement has been reached with ABSA bank to effect payment over a period of time to administratively enable the bank to manage the volume of payments.
 - (d) The accumulated interest, if any, is paid to National Treasury.
 - (e) When payment to the claimants was effected in 2004, some persons who did not lodge claims before the cut-off date approached the Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for Free State and Northern Cape, with the request to submit claims form at that stage. In compliance with the provisions of Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994), these late claim forms were not accepted.
- (2) No. Section 2(1)(e) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994, clearly states that the cut-off date for the lodgement of Restitution claims was 31 December 1998. No claims are accepted after the latter date. However, if there are persons who did not manage to lodge a restitution claim by the cut-off date and the need for land for either agricultural or settlement purposes is identified, such persons are referred to the relevant Provincial Land Reform Office of the Department of Land Affairs, for

assistance through other land reform programmes.

Increased international competition: calls from domestic industries for dti to supply rescue packages

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

Whether calls from domestic industries for the dti to supply rescue packages, due to severe pressure as a result of increased international competition, is a reflection of the failure of his department's industrial strategy, which mostly consists of selected interventions for selected sectors; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details?

N1277E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Industries today are faced with the critical issue of how to create and maintain a sustainable competitive advantage in the light of the increased complexity of international trade and business links. The strategic imperative facing firms of all sizes is how to respond to the pressures of trade liberalisation and increasing international competition. Domestic markets are no longer the preserve of indigenous companies.

Our current supply side measures limit the use of supposed, "rescue packages", as these are in most cases counterproductive and not a productive way to utilise or allocate resources or tax payers' money. Industrial policy based on the frequent use of supposed "rescue packages" may be counter-productive as resources will be allocated to "industries in decline" or industry no longer competitive in South Africa, instead of the preferred option of stimulating and allocating resources to growth industries.

The dti is currently in the process of revising industrial policy. This will include the iden-

tification of obstacles and binding constraints facing the growth of domestic industry. Our new industrial policy will find an appropriate balance between sector-specific intervention, generic policies and support measures to stimulate and shape industrial development

Steps to protect small family businesses against big corporate clients

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

Whether he will take any steps to protect small family businesses against big corporate clients who have threatened to stop procuring goods and services from them if they fail to implement black economic empowerment; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what steps? N1298E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The Department of Trade and Industry is currently developing a Code of Good Practice on Black Economic Empowerment for Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs), which constitute a component part of the second phase of the Code of Good Practice. The dti aims to release this code for public comment not later than the end of July 2005. Once the public commentary process is completed, the dti will then consolidate the code and submit it to cabinet for approval not later than November 2005.

In the meantime, the dti will communicate with all mainstream corporates urging their procurement divisions to abstain from placing undue pressure on SMEs until the dti has published the SME Code of Good Practice for public comment. The dti will communicate this message to the mainstream companies using the print media.

Finally, the dti reaffirms its commitment to Small and Micro Enterprises and assures this sector that it will continue to grow and develop it in the South African economy.

Investigation into irregularities revealed in Parliament *re* travel claims

948. Mr D H M GIBSON (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) Whether any investigation has been conducted into the travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of, officials of his department in light of the irregularities revealed in Parliament in respect of travel vouchers; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings;
- (2) (a) what amount was spent by officials of his department on (i) hotel accommodation (ii) restaurant expenses and (iii) travel costs in the (aa) 2003-04, (bb) 2004-05 and (cc) current financial years and (b) which travel agents received payment for services in each of those financial years? N1303E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

- (1) No. Investigation has been conducted into the travel claims made by or on behalf of, or the use of travel facilities by or on behalf of, officials of Sport and Recreation South Africa as sufficient control methods such as (i) prior approval for an official trip, (ii) bookings for travel and accommodated are made by a transport officer/secretaries and (iii) a certificate of service completed and signed by the official immediately after return stipulating the relevant services that were provided, are in place at the department to avoid irregularities.
- (2) (a) The following amount was spent by officials at Sport and Recreation.
 - (i) Hotel accommodation:
 - (aa) 2003-04 Domestic — R518 987,39
 - Foreign — R148 632,96

(bb) 2004-05 Domestic —
R677 130,87
Foreign — R17 538,67

(cc) current financial year;
Domestic —
R120 888,39

(ii) Restaurant expenses:

(aa) 2003-04 Included in
(i)(aa) above

(bb) 2004-05 R5 223,54

(cc) current financial year
R4 423,27

(iii) travel costs:

(aa) 2003-04 Domestic and
foreign R2 970 279,89

(bb) 2004-05 Car rental
Domestic —
R689 243,39
Foreign — R7 712,97
Air transport:
Domestic and foreign
R3 436 541,20
Road transport (shuttle
services)
Domestic R265 283,35

(cc) current financial year:
Car rental
Domestic —
R247 338,06
Air transport
Domestic —
R851 038,37
Foreign — R76 819,92
Road transport (shuttle
services)
Domestic —
R59 554,80

(b) The following travel agents re-
ceived payment during —

(aa) 2003-04; Seekers Travel with
Flair, Uniglobe Sechaba,
Connex, Avis car hire, Impe-

rial car hire, Kwela Fleet
Management and Interna-
tional Chauffeur Drive.

(bb) 2004-05; Seekers Travel with
Flair, Uniglobe Sechaba,
Avis car hire, Imperial car
hire, Woodward's car hire,
Felix Unite car hire, Kwela
Fleet Management and Inter-
national Chauffeur Drive.

(cc) current financial year; Seek-
ers Travel with Flair, Travel
with flair Cape Town,
Uniglobe Sechaba, Avis car
hire, Hertz car hire, Felix
Unite car hire, Kwela Fleet
Management and Interna-
tional Chauffeur Drive.

**Posts within his remaining vacant
because of a lack of suitably qualified/
skilled applicants**

959. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the
Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether any posts within his depart-
ment, which were vacant as at
1 January 2004, remained vacant be-
cause of a lack of suitably qualified
or skilled applicants; if so, (a) how
many posts, (b) what specified quali-
fications or skills are required to fill
the posts and (c) for what period has
each post been vacant;

(2) Whether any special steps have been
taken to recruit suitably qualified or
skilled applicants; if not, why not; if
so, (a) what specified steps and (b)
with what results;

(3) Whether the length of time for which
each vacant post has been vacant has
had any negative effect on service
delivery by his department; if not,
what factors were taken into consid-
eration in reaching this conclusion; if
so, what negative effects have been
experienced?

N1314E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Yes, the posts have been vacant due to a shortage of specialised skills (economic and legal) in the labour market. Although salary levels are reasonable, however they tend to be below comparable posts in the private sector.

(a) There are 18 vacant posts at present

(b) Skills required to fill the posts are as follows:

Post 1 — Deputy Director-General: TISA

- Knowledge and understanding of all economic sectors
- Knowledge of export promotion and investment promotion policies and strategies

Post 2 — General Manager: Export Promotion

- Experience in developing export promotion and development policies and strategies
- Government versus Private Sector Economics

Post 3 — Senior Manager: BPO & IT Enabled Services

- Combination of technical knowledge of sector combined with policy and strategy development experience, both in experience and qualifications

Post 4 — Senior Manager: Investment Promotion & Facilitation

- Experience in developing investment promotion and facilitation policies and strategies
- Government versus Private Sector Economics

Post 5 — Senior Manager: International Operations

- Knowledge of export and investment promotion strategies, role-players, processes and levers in South Africa and other countries
- Experience in providing international commercial and business support service targeted at export promotion and investment recruitment, through diplomatic channels or organised business structures

Post 6 — Chief Director: Marketing distribution

- Appropriate post-graduate degree/diploma
- A minimum of five years' experience in marketing/communications
- Excellent customer-focused and people management skills, output driven, and crisis management skills
- Business development background
- Knowledge and understanding of the dti, its products and services

Post 7 — Director: Channel Manager

- Appropriate B Degree/Diploma
- A minimum of five years' experience in marketing/communications
- Excellent customer-focused and people management skills, output driven, and crisis management skills
- Business development background
- Knowledge and understanding of the dti, its products and services

Post 8 — Two Directors: Company and Intellectual Property Investigations

- Postgraduate legal and/or economics qualifications, with ten years' experience
- Analysis of economic information
- Forensic auditing skills
- Knowledge of company and intellectual property law
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Business knowledge and
- Investigative skills

Post 10 — Chief Director: Office of Company and Intellectual Property

- Postgraduate legal and/or economics qualifications, with ten years' experience
- Corporate and company law in South Africa and Intellectual Property
- Analysis of economic information
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Business knowledge
- Experience in the implementation of enforcement strategies and transformation/change management

Post 11 — Deputy Director: Consumer Law and Policy

- Postgraduate legal and economics qualifications, with five years' experience

- Impact assessments
- Analysis of economic information
- Knowledge of consumer law
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Research and writing skills

Post 12 — Deputy Director: Competition Law and Policy

- Postgraduate legal and economics qualifications, with five years' experience
- Legal drafting
- Impact assessments
- Analysis of economic information
- Knowledge of Competition law
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Business knowledge
- Research and writing skills

Post 13 — Deputy Director: Legislative Drafting

- Postgraduate legal qualification, with five years' experience
- Legal drafting
- Legal interpretation
- Knowledge of company and intellectual property law
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Research and writing skills

Post 14 — Deputy Director: Regulatory Impact Assessment

- Postgraduate legal and economics qualifications, with five years' experience
- Impact assessments

- Analysis of economic information
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Research writing skills

Post 15 — Assistant Director: Consumer Investigations

- Postgraduate legal and economics qualifications, with five years' experience
- Analysis of economic information
- Knowledge of consumer law and consumer issues
- Knowledge of law in the regulatory framework
- Business knowledge
- Investigative skills
- Interpretation of the law

Post 16 — Director: IPS

- B degree in Engineering/relevant technical qualification
- Good knowledge of industrial development and industrial sectors
- Knowledge of Industrial Participation programme

Post 17 — Assistant Director: Innovation and Technology

- B degree in Engineering or equivalent diploma
- At least five years relevant experience after completion of engineering qualification

Post 18 — Director: World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- Knowledge of WTO and oversee the preparation of South Africa's position in the WTO

- Analyse developments in the global trade and the implication for SA economy and policies
- Knowledge of foreign markets, experience and skill in service sector strategy analysis and institutional development and trade negotiations. Qualifications: Trade Law degree/Economic degree.

(c) The table below indicates the period for which the identified posts have been vacant.

<i>Post</i>	<i>Period for which post has been vacant</i>
1	12 months
2	13 months
3	7 months
4	13 months
5	13 months
6	14 months
7	12 months
8	17 months
9	17 months
10	17 months
11	11 months
12	11 months
13	7 months
14	7 months
15	17 months
16	24 months
17	12 months
18	18 months

(2) (a) Posts 1 to 5:

After an internal reorganisation as well normal recruitment efforts failed to fill the positions, agencies were appointed to headhunt for the positions.

Posts 6 and 7:

After the normal recruitment ef-

forts failed to fill the positions, the division has requested Human Resource unit to appoint agencies to head hunt for the Chief Director: Marketing Distribution. After a suitable candidate could not be identified for the Director: Channel manager, the position will be re-advertised.

Posts 8 to 15:

These posts have been advertised internally and externally. Headhunting companies have been appointed to find suitable candidates and we have now advertised within a wider medium. The policy posts have been advertised at universities as well.

Posts 16 and 17:

The position of Director: IPS was advertised without finding a suitable candidate, the process of head hunting was undertaken and the agency was unable to find a candidate. The post was re-advertised in 2004, the candidate selected declined the offer due to the fact that she was offered a Director post in her current department. The position is at present in the process of headhunting to find a suitable candidate.

The position of Assistant Director: Innovation and Technology was advertised and no suitable candidate could be found. The process of headhunting was approved and the agency was unable to find a candidate. The position was re-advertised after the job evaluation process.

Post 18:

After normal advertising the position on national media the recruitment efforts failed to fill the

positions, agencies were contacted to provide quotations for headhunting process.

(b) Posts 1 to 5:

Ten senior management service vacancies were reduced by more than 50% once reorganisation process was completed and the above strategy was adopted. It is further expected that suitable candidates for at least four of the remaining vacancies will be identified within the next two months.

Posts 6 and 7:

Thus far the headhunting process for the Chief Director: Marketing distribution has not yet commenced. New advert to be placed for the Director: Channel manager

Posts 8 to 15:

We have not yet made any appointments and are awaiting applicants from headhunting companies

Posts 16 and 17:

The position of Director: IPS and Assistant Director Innovation and Technology are still in progress.

Posts 18:

Headhunting is to be used as a recruitment tool until the positions can be filled.

- (3) Generally the existing staff carries out functions that are required to be performed. However one needs to emphasise that service delivery is more than just filling of vacancies. It is about processes and procedures that we use as a department to deliver our services to the public.

Posts 1 to 5:

DDG: TISA, General Manager: Export Promotion, Senior Manager: BPO & IT Enabled Services, Senior Manager: In-

vestment Promotion & Facilitation and Senior Manager: International Operations.

There has been no negative effect on service delivery due to these positions being vacant; the conclusion is based on TISA's performance against set targets. Internal candidates were appointed acting in some of the positions and in other instances external consultants were utilised in order to ensure continued delivery.

Posts 6 and 7:

Chief Director: Marketing Distribution and Director: Channel

Service delivery has been affected — The business unit has three directorates. Currently there is one senior manager in the whole business unit and the incumbent performs all the work both strategic and operational. The implementation of critical functions i.e. outreach programmes, multi-purpose community centres have been compromised as there are no human resources to implement. The strategy and business plans of both the business units were compromised. Some critical programmes within the business unit are partially implemented as a means of providing services.

Post 8:

Two Directors: Company and Intellectual Property Investigations

The investigating component was outsourced to specialist companies to conduct the investigations and service delivery was not affected. These were new posts established to ensure the capacity was built in-house for the investigations.

Post 9:

Chief Director: Office of Company and Intellectual Property

Service delivery was not affected. An Acting Chief Director has been appointed to manage the entire section.

Post 11:

Deputy Director: Consumer Law and Policy

Service delivery was affected in terms of meeting the business plan objectives in terms of new policies, and input into policy processes. However, there have been no major negative impacts as the impact of not meeting some of the business plans was at the Divisional level.

Post 12:

Deputy Director: Competition Law and Policy

Service delivery was affected in terms of meeting the business plan objectives in terms of new policies, and input into policy processes. However, there have been no major negative impacts as the impact of not meeting some of the business plans was at the Divisional level.

Post 13:

Deputy Director: Legislative Drafting

Service delivery was not affected as an international drafter was appointed to conduct the legal drafting. Legal drafting skills are difficult to find in South Africa and there will still need to be a transfer of skills.

Post 14:

Deputy Director: Regulatory Impact Assessment

Service delivery was affected in terms of meeting the business plan objectives in terms of new policies, and impact assessments. However, there have been no major negative impacts as the impact of not meeting some of the business plans was at the divisional level.

Post 15:

Assistant Director: Consumer Investigations

Service delivery was not affected as a specialist was brought in to assist in this area.

Post 16:

Director: IPS

Service delivery was not negatively affected; the existing staff complement was stretched to ensure that delivery still took place. The position of Chief Director was filled to oversee the Chief Directorate to which the position of director was reporting.

Post 17:

Assistant Director: Innovation and Technology

Service delivery was not negatively affected; the existing staff complement was stretched to ensure that service delivery still took place.

Post 18:

Director: World Trade Organisation

There has been no negative impact on service delivery as the current Chief Director and his staff complement carry the requisite functions for the post.