The stalls were made available at R140 000 for the three-day exhibit and include the opportunity to attend a banquet.

(g) Arivia.kom has not donated any monies to the ruling party in the four years of its existence.

(e) Aventura Limited as a parastatal has not at any given time made a financial donation to the ruling party.

(a), (c), (d) and (f) Safcol, Alexkor, Denel and Eskom have not donated any monies to the ruling party in the last ten years.

Persons with disabilities working in her department

234. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether any person 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? N364E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) eleven

(b) 1,5%.

(2) No.

(a) four

(b) (i) Advertising all posts in the press with the hope that persons with disabilities apply.

(ii) As soon as suitable candidates are found.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Amount allocated in 2004-05 Budget to EPWP

124. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) What total amount was allocated in the 2004-05 Budget to the expanded public works programme, (b) how much of the budgeted amount has been (i) committed and (ii) spent, (c) what are the criteria for the selection of projects, (d) how will the funds be allocated to each project, (e) what projects were selected for the 2004-05 financial year and (f) what total amount was allocated to each project;

(2) whether all the 2004-05 projects will be completed within this financial year; if not, (a) which projects will not be completed and (b) why not, in each case;

(3) whether any of the 2004-05 projects will require additional funding in the 2005-06 Budget; if so, (a) which projects and (b) what is the estimated allocation required? N170E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) The data submitted to the Department of Public Works (DPW) by reporting bodies for the period 1 April-30 September 2004 for EPWP projects (as identified by these bodies) indicate a total budget of R3,3bn allocated to projects. This figure excludes the Social Sector, as well as municipal spending on infrastructure as per the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). Social sector and municipal infrastructure grant figures should being to appear in the 3rd quarter report.

Budget

As is mentioned in (a) the total amount that reporting bodies allocated/committed to EPWP Projects is R3,3bn

Expenditure for these projects for the period 1 April-30 September 2004 amounts to R1,4bn.

The funds for EPWP projects are not allocated to the Department of Public Works (DPW) budget, and DPW is not involved in the selection of projects. Projects are selected by government bodies through their normal prioritisation and selection processes. For example, municipalities prioritise infrastructure projects through the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process.

An EPWP project or programme will typically have the following characteristics:

It provides temporary work opportunities to largely unskilled people.

It provides relevant training to workers as part of the programme.

Workers are employed under the Code of Good Practice for Special Works Programme or under the Learnership determination for unemployed workers.

EPWP workers employed as learners are in learnerships that are at NQF level 4 or below.

Projects or programmes are directly or indirectly government funded.

Projects or programme provide government services or create government assets.

The government body attempts to formulate and implement exit strategies

for people employed on EPWP projects.

Projects and programmes in the four different sectors of the EPWP will have some specific additional characteristics peculiar to a particular sector. Detailed criteria for projects in the Infrastructure Sector are captured in a document entitled *Guidelines for the Implementation of Labour-Intensive Infrastructure Projects under the EPWP*, which is available on the EPWP website.

As mentioned above, funds for the EPWP programmes are allocated to national departments, provinces and municipalities through the normal budgeting process. Provinces and municipalities have to spend their allocations from the Provincial Infrastructure Grant (PIG) and Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) to create infrastructure in a labour-intensive way. Over and above these grants, all implementing bodies have to demonstrate how any additional general equitable share allocations are spent to make a contribution to the creation of job opportunities within the context of the EPWP across all four sectors.

The EPWP is implemented by national departments, provinces and municipalities. Implementing bodies themselves decide which programmes and projects will be identified as EPWP initiatives. The projects which have been identified by these bodies as EPWP projects are listed in Annexures A-F of the attached EPWP second quarter report.

The total amounts allocated to each project (as reported to DPW) are contained in Annexure F of the EPWP second quarter report.

(2) (a) and (b) It should be noted that the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is a highly decentralised programme, which is being implemented by all spheres of government and some state-owned enterprises (SOEs). Each implementing agency has its own project management system. As such DPW cannot comment on the status of each and every project, except for the expenditure figures that are submitted for identified EPWP projects.

(3) (a) and (b) As mentioned above, DPW does not have a budget for EPWP projects. National and provincial departments and municipalities fund EPWP projects from their budgets, which include conditional grants from the national fiscus. Some of these conditional grants have been earmarked for the EPWP. As stated in Question 1 (d), the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) has specified that provinces and municipalities must implement their infrastructure projects funded from their conditional infrastructure grants labour intensively, in terms of guidelines produced by DPW and approved by National Treasury and the South African Local Government Association (Salga).

The implementing bodies will indicate through their own budget processes whether or not additional funding is required for any particular project, as well as the amounts required (if any).

Amount owed by Workmen's Compensation Commission to service providers

147. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) What total amount was owed by the Workmen's Compensation Commission to service providers in each of the past five financial years, (b) what is the average period for payment of these accounts to

service providers and (c) what are the reasons for the delays in payment of these? N17E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) It is not possible to provide information on amounts owed to service providers for the past five financial years as most of those accounts have already been paid. However, the total outstanding claims to service providers as on 22 February 2005 are as follows:

Accounts outstanding for all service providers:	*Number of records outstanding*	*Monetary value of outstanding claims*
0-6 months after receipt	112 144	173 878 123
6-12 months after receipt	115 289	163 204 195
12-18 months after receipt	57 955	73 989 084
Total:	285 388	R411 071 402

It is also important to note the number of payments made to service providers over the past five years

Financial year	*Number of payments*	*Monetary value Rm.*
2000-01	676 000	664
2001-02	690 000	790
2002-03	982 000	1 205
2003-04	877 000	1 154
Current: 2004-05	581 000	917
Total	3 806 000	4 730

(b) During the current financial year 18% of claims were paid within 30 days of receipt, 28% within 60 days, 16% within 90 days, 10% within 120 days and 26% after 120 days of receipt.

(c) Some of the reasons for delays in payments are as follows:

- Noncompliance of employers to report occupational injuries and diseases within the statutory prescribed period of seven days.
- Noncompliance of service providers to submit supporting medical reports to enable the Compensation Fund to consider liability under the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of 1993, as amended.
- Unnecessary long investigations by staff of the Compensation Fund caused by insufficient information/reports submitted by employers and/or service providers and
- Backlogs within the Office of the Compensation Commissioner as a result of a change over to new systems and staff shortage.

Pharmacies/hospital groups refusing to provide services/medication to Workmen's Compensation Authority patients on an account basis

148. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether any pharmacies and/or hospital groups have stopped providing services and/or medication to patients of the Workmen's Compensation Authority on an account basis and demand cash payment; if so, (a) why and (b) from what date has this been happening? N18E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The Compensation Fund has never received a notice from any pharmacy or hospital group indicating its intention to stop supplying medication to COIDA patients. Complaints were received from COIDA patients for not having access to medication where upon the Compensation Fund consulted with the Department of Health for guidance and clarification on the application of the new regulations on COIDA patients.

Prior to the Regulations relating to a transparent pricing system for Medicines and Scheduled Substances in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Act 1965, which were promulgated on 1 September 2004, the Compensation Fund had an arrangement with private pharmacies and private hospital groups on how to supply medication to COIDA patients. The arrange-

ment mostly included the dispensing of medication on credit but also whereby the patient had to pay for medication up front and claim it back from the Compensation Fund. The new regulations prescribe the manner in which all pharmaceutical products are to be sold nationally including to COIDA patients.

After the regulations were promulgated on 1 September 2004, some private pharmacies and hospital groups especially in the Western Cape have indicated that they may no longer continue because of the proposed capped dispensing fee and the principle of the government setting professional fees.

This resulted in a meeting with all stakeholders including the Pharmacy Council and representative bodies for private pharmacies and dispensing doctors with the intention of finding a solution. The resolution was that the DG will draft a COIDA tariff for medication which will take all concerns into consideration during the 2005-06 financial year. The representatives were urged to inform their members to continue to dispensing medication to COIDA patients as in the past but also taking into cognisance the regulations promulgated by the Department of Health.

(a) The apparent reason for refusal was because pharmacies and hospital groups were not prepared to accept the capped dispensing fee and the limitations imposed on them by the new regulations of the Department of Health.

(b) The Compensation Commissioner became aware of the problem during September 2004 after complaints from patients that some of the pharmacists were refusing to dispense medication on credit.

Speeches/opinions/media statements/etc issued in name of President/official spokespersons written by certain person

171. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

(1) Whether, with references to all speeches delivered and/or opinions, media statements and/or letters to the press that have appeared or have been issued in the name of the President or his official spokespersons since 1999, a certain person (name furnished) has ever (a) written any of the above or (b) been consulted for advice in this regard; if so, what was the nature of the said person's contribution;

(2) whether the said person received remuneration from the Presidency for such work; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how much was the said person paid for each specific piece of work executed? N262E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

(1) The person whose name has been furnished has not written any of the speeches delivered and/or opinions, media statements and/or letters to the press that have appeared or have been issued in the name of the President or his official spokespersons since 1999. However, as will be seen from the answer to a question by the hon Morgan last year, the Minister in the Presidency commissioned the writer for research and preparing a draft for a lecture on international relations for which the writer was duly paid, in December 2003. The writer has been approached from time to time, as have many others, as part of the Presidency's endeavours to consult with a wide variety of people.

(2) Except as already noted in (1) above, the said person has not received any remuneration from the Presidency in this regard.

Spesifiek finsnsieel tersiêre kwalifikasies van sleutelpersoneel

213. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister vir Openbare Ondernemings:

(1) Of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die

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

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

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

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

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

N309A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Specifically financial tertiary qualification of key financial staff

213. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b) (i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b) (i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these member form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

(3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from

which tertiary institution were they obtained;

(4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps does his department envisage in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budget have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate and from which institution was received in each case? N309E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) The Chief Financial Officer, the Director Financial Management and Deputy Director Financial Planning in my department have the following financial tertiary qualifications:

		(a)	*(b)(i)*	*(b)(ii)*
Name of official	*Employed as*	*Qualifications*	*Year obtained*	*Institution where the qualification was obtained*
Mario van der Walt	Chief Financial Officer	B Com (Financial Accounting) BCompt (Hons) CTA Qualified for CA(SA), in process of registering	1997 2000 2000 2004	University of Pretoria Unisa Unisa Public Accountant and Auditors Board CTA
GT Ncetani	Director: Financial Management	B.Com MBA	1990 2002	Unisa Potchefstroom University
Aleena Baruth Gayapersadh	Deputy Director: Financial Planning	B.Admin MBA	1997	University of Durban Westville Dissertation to be completed 2005

(2) (a) (i) Three officials.

(ii) Internal finance officials employed are 26 (excluding Internal Audit) comprising 20% of total staff currently employed.

(b) (i) 20% of the 26 officials received formal training from either an accredited tertiary institution or SAIGA (South African Institute of Government Auditors).

(ii) One official at Director level.

(3) (a) and (b) B.Com (Accounting) — Vista University.

(4) All positions in the Internal Audit Unit have been filled.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) 93% of positions are filled.

(d) Two vacant positions already advertised.

(5) Neither the Chief Financial Officer, Director: Financial Management or the Head of Internal Auditor has received formal training from accredited tertiary institutions. Only the Deputy Director: Financial Planning (SAIGA) and Deputy Director: Accounting (University of Pretoria) have received training in this regard.

However, the above officials that have not yet received formal training have

extensive experience in the application of the PFMA obtained during the course of their careers. Their performance agreement is therefore based on the application of the PFMA and assessed accordingly.

Persons with disabilities working in department

234. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(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? N364E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) Eleven.

(b) 1,5%.

(2) No.

(a) Four.

(b) (i) Advertising all posts in the press with the hope that persons with disabilities apply.

(ii) As soon as suitable candidates are found.

Erkende/spesifiek finansieel tersiêre kwalifikasie van senior personeel

218. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Arbeid:

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

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

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

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

(5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde

tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is? N412A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Recognised/specifically financial tertiary qualification of senior staff

218. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

(3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;

(4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps his department are taking in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N412E]

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The Chief Financial Officer and the Executive Manager: Financial Management are both in possession of recognised financial tertiary qualifications.

(1) (a) The financial tertiary qualifications for the Chief Financial Officer are as follows:

- Fellow of the Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, 1970.
- Certificate in the Theory of Accountancy (CTA) at the University of South African 1971.
- Associate of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) 1973.
- Bachelor of Accounting Science at the University of South Africa 1974.
- Senior Management Development Programme. Graduate School of Business Administration. University of the Witwatersrand 2000.

The CFO is graded on the level of Chief Director. This implies that the Financial Management Section is headed by the rank of a Director, but with shared responsibilities, as the post incumbent is responsible for Financial Management, Salary Administration and Budgeting within the department. A person on Deputy Director level heads the Budgeting Services and Budgeting Component in my department.

The Executive Manager: Financial Management has a B Comm Accounting from the University of Botswana.

She has completed an MBA course work and is busy with a dissertation for the MBA programme with the University of Midrand Milpark Business School.

She is also a member of the Institute of Public Finance Accountants.

The highest qualification of the Deputy Director: Budgeting is Matric, however he also successfully completed the following tertiary programmes at the institutions as indicated:

- University of Pretoria:
- Advanced Management Development Program: February 2000.
- Advanced Financial Management: May 2000.
- Senior Financial Management Course: November 1999.
- Wits Business School Johannesburg — Certificate Programme in Management Development: October 2000.

(2) (a) (i) Currently there are 17 officials that are employed in all the various sections of the internal auditing component.

However, some of the internal auditing functions is also outsourced to the following companies:

KPMG — Compensation Fund.

Ernst and Young — Unemployment Insurance Fund.

PriceWaterhouseCoopers — Head Office of Department of Labour.

Ernst and Young/H Moosa/ Siswe Ntsaluba Consortium — National Skills Fund.

(ii) There are 148 filled posts in all the various sections of the Department, which comprises 4,83% of the total staff complement.

(b) (i) All officials of the aforementioned staff have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999, by means of annual seminars and workshops. Training was also provided by I.P.F.A. and SAIGA courses.

(ii) 2,03% of these members form part of Senior Management.

(3) (a) The head of the internal auditing component is in possession of a B Compt degree from the University of the Free State, a B Comm Honours: Internal Auditing from Unisa and a certificate in Internal Auditing from the Institute of Internal Auditors Incorporated.

Municipalities receiving applications to utilise accelerated depreciation allowances for investment in underutilised urban development zones

289. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) Which municipalities have received applications to utilise the accelerated depreciation allowances for investment in under-utilised urban development zones in terms of the tax incentives in support of inner city development announced by him in the 2003 Budget, (b) what are the criteria for accessing such depreciation allowances, (c) how are the allowances structured, (d) how many projects in each of the said municipalities have been approved to receive the allowance, (e) what is the nature of each project, (f) what is the anticipated cost to the fiscus for each of the said projects and (g) what is the estimated ultimate improvement in the value of each of the projects as a result of the utilisation of the allowance? N423E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) I have been informed that nine of the approved municipalities have received some queries on this incentive. In fact, whilst a few applications may be forthcoming later this year, it is expected that such applications may only come in for the 2006 year of assessment.

(b) The criteria are clearly spelt out in legislation in subsection 13quat(6) and (9) and subsection 13quat(4) and (5) of the Income Tax Act, of 1962 for the municipality and the taxpayer respectively. More information is also available from the guideline published on the National Treasury website HREF = "http://*www.treasury.gov.za*/" * MACROBUTTON HtmlResAnchor *www.treasury.gov.za* (Click the following icons: (i) Local Government; (ii) Urban Development Zones; (iii) Urban Renewal Tax Incentive — Guide for Investors). Both the municipality and investors within a municipality have to meet certain criteria.

Municipality criteria (subsection 13quat(6) and (9))

For each selected municipality to qualify for the incentive, the municipality has the task of designating one inner city area that will qualify for the incentive. The designated area must meet the following set of criteria in order for it to be able to qualify for the incentive —

(i) The designated area must be a developed urban location within the selected municipality;

(ii) The designated area must be demarcated through formal resolution by the relevant municipal council consistent with that municipality's development plan;

(iii) The designated area must be prioritised in that municipality's integrated development plan as a priority area for further investments to promote business or industrial activity or dense residential settlements to support such activity;

(iv) The designated area must proportionately contribute or have previously contributed a significant portion of the total revenue collections for all areas located within the current boundaries of that municipality, measured in the form of:

property rates; or

assessed property values;

(v) Significant fiscal measures must have been implemented by a municipality to support the regeneration of the designated area, including:

the appropriation of significant funds for developing the area in

the annual budget of the municipality;

special tariffs for categories of residential, commercial or industrial users; or

partnership arrangements with the business community for the promotion of urban development within that area;

(vi) Every municipality must contain information in their annual report, and send details to the Commissioner and the Minister for each urban development zone within their area, listing (i) each taxpayer with a certificate that the building is located within the urban development zone, (ii) the location of each building for which the certificate was issued, (iii) the cost incurred by the taxpayer in respect of each building, (iv) the additional property rates collected as a result of this section and (v) the total amount of estimated jobs created as a result of this section.

Investor criteria (Subsection 13quat(4) and (5))

(i) The investor must improve an existing building or erect, extend or add to an existing building or construct a new building within the urban development zone. Hence, an investor purchasing a pre-constructed building or improvement is ineligible for the incentive. In other words, the taxpayer must add value to the zone.

(ii) The investor must together with his tax return for the year of assessment in which the deduction is claimed, provide the Commissioner of SARS, with the following:

a certificate of occupancy for that building along with a certificate from the relevant municipality confirming that the building is located within its urban development zone;

the total amount of the costs to the taxpayer of erection, extension, addition or improvement of a building; and

particulars as to whether the costs were incurred in respect of the erection of a building, or the extension, addition or improvement of a building,

(iii) The investor must use the improved or new building solely for purposes of his trade. The trade can be of any kind, either commercial, industrial or even as rental of a residential apartment. For instance, an investor constructing a building for lease would qualify for the incentive as well as an investor constructing premises to conduct a retail business. On the other hand, an investor living in a portion of a newly constructed building while leasing another portion would be ineligible because the building is not solely used for trade. This requirement applies on a per building basis. Thus, if an investor has two separate buildings on the same parcel of land, personal use of one building will generally not prevent the incentive from applying to the second building if that second building is used solely for trade;

(iv) The investor must not cease to use the building solely for purposes of his trade during any previous year of assessment;

(v) The investor must not have disposed of the building during any previous year of assessment.

(c) The incentive provides taxpayers with a

tax write-off of the cost of the building or improvement over time before actual sale (and without regard to the write off for accounting purposes). The tax write-off period depends on whether the construction relates to a new building (or extension or addition to a new building) versus an improvement of an existing building (or part thereof).

New buildings (Plus extensions and additions):

Taxpayers erecting a new building (or extending or adding to the expanse of the building) benefit from a 17-year write-off period. This write-off allows for a deduction of 20% for the first year and annual deductions of 5% for each of the following 16 years.

Improvements:

A taxpayer who refurbishes or improves an existing building will receive a 20% straight-line depreciation write-off over a five-year period. The purpose of this enhanced incentive (beyond the 17-year write-off above) is to maintain structures considered worthy of retention and to maximise the use of all the sunken capital in existing buildings. In order to qualify as a refurbishment, taxpayers must preserve a substantial part of the building's existing structural or exterior framework. In addition, extensions or additions to an existing building fall within the five-year write-off (as opposed to the 17-year write-off) if merely incidental to the improvement. In other words, any extension or addition to an existing building is allowed only if incidental to the improvement.

As pointed out in (a), it is too early to provide this information. In our opinion, this information will be available after the next twelve-18 months.

(e) Refer to (d) above.

(f) Refer to (d) above.

Refer to (d) above.

Impact of pricing structure for pharmacies on ability of pharmacies to deliver services to patients of Workmens' Compensation Fund

296. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether the new R26/26% pricing structure for pharmacies has had any impact on the ability of pharmacies to deliver services to patients of the Workmens' Compensation Fund; if so, (a) in what way and (b) what mechanisms have been put in place to address any inadequacies in the system? N11E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) The pricing structure for pharmacies impacted on pharmacies to deliver services to injured employees in that the pharmacies are demanding payment up front however the fees payable under the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act are prescribed by the Director-General: Labour and not by the Department of Health as in the case of medicines.

(b) The Compensation Commissioner has met with both the Department of Health and representatives of the pharmacy industry and will put a fee structure in place that will not compromise the continued service to injured employees.

"A Flag in Every School" project

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

(1) Whether, in light of his announcement in the media that all schools in South Africa will receive a South African flag, his department has taken any steps to implement this announcement; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) what time-frames are set for delivery to (a) schools in urban areas, (b) schools in rural areas and (c) farm schools?

(3) whether private schools are included in this plan; if not, why not; if so, what are the number of these schools;

(4) whether his department will fund flag poles to schools which do not have any; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether any cost implication was done on (a) the production, and (b) the delivery of these flags; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N469E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

(1) "A Flag in Every School" is a project embarked upon by both the Ministries of Arts and Culture and Education. It would be a phased in project that would require a buy in from both provincial government and the private sector, as the procurement of flags and flag poles is an expensive undertaking. This project will be formally launched in September prior to Heritage Day. An audit is in process to investigate the number of schools that currently have flags and flag poles, those that only have either the flag or the flag pole and those that have none. This first phase of the project will be informed by the audit in process.

(2) This project will be launched in September 2005 and as the audit is not yet concluded, it is envisaged that the roll-out nation wide would be informed by the audit. The flags would be installed in:

Schools in urban areas

Schools in rural areas

and farm schools.

(3) Private schools will be included in this project. Once the first phase of the audit is complete it would inform on how the roll-out would take place.

(4) Both the Department of Arts and Culture and the Department of Education will contribute towards the costs of flag poles and would encourage both the provincial government and the private sector to contribute as well, in which ever schools the poles are needed. For Government it is important the civil society takes over the implementation of this project as the needs arise.

(5) The cost implication is being undertaken by the ongoing audit and an amount of R10,2 million has been identified for the 2005-06 financial year. This is an ongoing process which we hope that Parliament would support as a line item in our budget vote to enable the department to continue implementing this project.

Inspectorate investigating cases of child labour

326. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether his department has an inspectorate that investigates cases of child labour; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many personnel members are there, (b) what are their post descriptions and (c) in which province is each office of the inspectorate situated;

(2) whether any cases of child labour have been investigated since 1 January 2002; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) how many in each year, (b) in which province did each case occur, (c) what was the nature of the work done by children and (d) how many cases ended in a successful conviction? N490E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) (a) We have ± 706 personnel members.

Inspectors are obliged to look out for child labour occurrence when conducting inspections.

(b) The post description of the responsible personnel is "Labour inspector".

(c) The inspectorate is situated in the Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North West, Free State, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal.

(2) Cases investigated:

Western Cape — two.

Gauteng — one.

Limpopo — four.

North West — 21.

One case was successfully prosecuted in the North West in June 2004.

Example of nature of work as reported by the Limpopo province.

Total revenue/size of UIF

436. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) What was the total revenue and size of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in each of the past five years, (b) what (i) unemployment, (ii) maternity, (iii) illness and (iv) death claims were brought against the UIF in each of the past five years, (c) what has been the impact, both in revenue and claims, of the recent inclusion of domestic, seasonal and farm workers in the UIF and (d) what is the current size of the UIF? N621E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) The table below indicates the total revenue and the size of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in each of the past five years.

Year	*Total revenue (net contributions) (R'000)*	*Size of fund (total income) (R'000)*	*Size of funds (total assets) (R'000)*
1999	2 716 000	2 784 000	716 639
2000	2 758 000	2 791 000	516 429
2001	3 065 000	3 737 000	638 534
2002-03	3 830 000	4 313 000	3 354 964
2003-04	3 629 000	4 085 000	7 031 449

(b) Total claims brought against the fund in each of the past five years.

Year	*Unemployment (R'000)*	*Illness (R'000)*	*Maternity/ adoption (R'000)*	*Dependants (R'000)*
1999	2 536 000	108 000	223 000	117 000
2000	2 160 000	222 000	639 000	217 000
2001	2 167 635	106 256	235 991	130 553
2002-03	2 030 205	97 388	284 832	168 738
2003-04	1 536 013	109 442	266 012	182 104

(c) The total revenue received from domestic employers, seasonal employers, farm employers and their employees for the previous financial year (2003-04) is R40,9 million. Total benefits paid to domestic employees were R3,64 million. Seasonal and farm employees are included under the commercial category, where R1,64 billion benefits were paid to employees.

The total revenue received from domestic, seasonal and farm employers and their employees from 1 April 2004 to 31 January 2005 is R68,1 million. The total benefits paid to domestic employees were R6,7 million, and benefits paid to employees in the commercial category (including farm and seasonal employees) is R2,105 billion.

(d) The current size of the UIF assets is R10 406 569 000 as at 31 January 2005.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Accurate record of SARCC rolling stock and capital

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

Whether, in light of the Auditor-General's critical report of the SA Rail Commuter Corporation Ltd (SARCC), he or his department has taken any steps to ensure that (a) an accurate record of rolling stock and capital is available, (b) an annual assessment is made of the condition of the rolling stock, (c) no further interest is accrued as a result of late payments to Metrorail, (d) an appropriate investment policy is in place and (e) the SARCC and Intersite sign a property management agreement; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when does he expect these requirements to be fulfilled? N126E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a) An accurate record of rolling stock and capital

For the first time since its inception in 1990, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC) prepared its Annual Financial Statements (for the year ended 31 March 2004) in accordance with Statements of South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (SA GAAP). The Auditor-General performed the audit on this basis and as a result, there were several qualification paragraphs relating specifically to property, plant and equipment (PPE).

The SARCC is determined to ensure that this qualification will be removed within the next twelve months.

The corporation has taken the following steps:

*For the year ending 31 March 2005, SARCC has commenced with the process/treatment of appropriately classifying property, plant and equipment — PPE (Fixed Assets) in the books. The corporation will, however, not have sufficient time and resources to ensure full compliance with current SA GAAP for the current financial year-end and, therefore, will only be able to ensure full compliance for the year ending 31 March 2006.

(b) An annual assessment of the condition of the rolling stock

All property, plant and equipment other than land are depreciated on the straight-line basis to write-off the cost of the assets to their residual values.

The corporation carries all its property, plant and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Due to the specific nature of SARCC's property, plant and equipment, revaluation has never been considered appropriate, because these assets are mainly utilised for the provision of commuter rail services and as such have no specific ascertainable market value.

Rolling stock damaged beyond repair as per the independent assessors' opinion is written off to the income statement immediately.

SARCC do the assessment of the condition of rolling stock, together with the condition of infrastructure, regularly.

Detailed action steps undertaken by SARCC to address the qualification:

The residual value and the useful life of an asset will be reviewed at least every financial year-end.

Should expectation differ from previous estimates, the change(s) will be

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accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Items of assets (PPE) not carried at fair value, retrospective application of AC123 (revised) will be conducted.

A detailed analysis of ensuring that SARCC's fixed asset system has all the functionalities to calculate all the requirements of AC123 is underway.

All assets are to be split into components. A guideline is being prepared for the identification of minimum components.

Once the process of components has been completed, and components identified, the useful life and residual values of each component will be determined. This will be performed retrospectively for PPE.

The residual values and useful lives will be evaluated every year.

SARCC's Group Policy and Procedure Manual will be updated to comply with the requirements.

(c) Interest accrual as a result of late payments to Metrorail

The nonpayment of the management fee to Metrorail is as a result of SARCC not receiving the full subsidy required during the 2001-02 financial year. The nonpayment attracted interest over the years and will continue to attract interest until such time that the shortfall (funding) has been addressed. The chief executive officer of SARCC has formulated a submission for the board's approval to reallocate funds to settle this fee to Metrorail. This is in view of the fact that such a transfer may have an impact on the other aspects of the business due to overall shortfall.

(d) Investment policy: An appropriate investment policy is in place and will be reviewed annually.

(e) SARCC and Intersite Property Management Agreement

A management agreement between SARCC and Intersite is in place and will be reviewed annually.

Discrepancies in vehicle licensing fees across provinces

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

(1) Whether he has been informed of the discrepancies in vehicle licensing fees across the provinces, and the fact that trucking companies are taking advantage of these discrepancies by licensing their vehicles in provinces that are cheaper;

(2) whether he has considered standardising licence fees across the country in order to avoid this trend; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N128E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes, we are aware that vehicle license fees differ substantially from one province to another. The Road Traffic Act, 1993 (Act No 93 of 1993), however, clearly stipulates that an owner of a vehicle must licence the vehicle in the area where he/she resides.

(2) Yes. Since 1990, with the implementation of the Road Traffic Act, 1989, the Department of Transport (NDoT) has been trying to bring and keep the licence fees applicable in the different provinces as closely to each other as possible. In terms of Act No 93 mentioned above, the responsibility for the determination of all fees has been assigned to the MECs of the nine provinces. My department will, with the implementation of the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) standardise the licence fees across the country.

Recruitment of citizens to report on motorists violating traffic laws

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

Whether his department has recruited anonymous citizens, known to his department, to report on motorists violating traffic laws, as reported in the media; if so, (a) how many such recruits or volunteers are there and (b) how are they remunerated? N129E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Yes, the Department of Transport is recruiting road users, drivers, pedestrians and passengers making use of public transport, as observers to submit anonymous reports on motorists violating traffic laws, obviously unfit vehicles, fraud and corruption in the field of road traffic or any other road traffic related matter.

(a) As at 28 February 2005, a total of 2 592 observers were registered with the national traffic call centre.

(b) These voluntary public traffic observers are not remunerated as they participate in the project on a voluntary basis.

Different payload tolerances being applied in Free State

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

(1) Whether he has been informed of the different payload tolerances being applied in the Free State as compared to other provinces; if so,

(2) whether he is considering any changes to this regulation to ensure continuity of legitimate transport of loads throughout the country and to enable transporters to have trouble-free cross-provincial transit; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N130E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) My department is aware of the different tolerance of 2% on gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) that is being applied by the Free State province. The Free State has, however, reduced the initial tolerance of 5%, due to the abuse of the tolerance by sophisticated overloaders that have mastered the art of loading up to the 5% limit, which means 2,8 tons extra cargo per truck that adds up to serious extra revenue for operators, increased road damage and maintenance costs for Government; road safety risks for road users and unfair competition for law abiding operators.

(2) The 2% tolerance is a result of a recommendation of my department's National Overload Control Strategy (2004), which is based on a weighbridge survey that was conducted during the development of the strategy. Based on findings, the survey recommended that the tolerance for GVM/GCM be reduced to 2%, because the 5% was no longer necessary due to advancements in weighbridge technology.

It should be noted that the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996), as well as its regulations, has very clear load limits for heavy vehicles, ie 56 tons allowable maximum limit for GVM/GCM and 9 tons allowable maximum limit for individual axles. It should be stressed that the tolerance is not part of the Act and its Regulations, it is a discretion of the National Directorate of Public Prosecutions used for prosecution purposes in court and only the Department of Justice can make a decision on it. The transport sector is recommending the reduction of the 5% to 2% in the prosecution guidelines and this will be applied in all provinces, therefore the Free State is signaling the way forward for the entire country.

Tenders for upgrading of road between Harrismith/Winburg

103. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 724 on 26 October 2004, tenders have been allocated for the upgrading of each section of the road between Harrismith and Winburg; if not, why not; if so, (a) who was awarded each tender and (b) when is it envisaged that the work will be completed on each section of the road? N148E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

With reference to my reply to Question No 724 on 25 October 2004 (not 26 October 2004 as printed on Internal Question Paper No 2 — 2005 of Friday, 18 February 2005), the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) informs me that the following tenders have been awarded:

Route/ Section	*Location*	*Intervention*	*(a) Awarded to*	*(b) Completion date*
N5/1	Harrismith North I/S to Industriqwa	Reseal	Black Top Surfaces (Pty) Ltd	April 2005
N5/3	Paul Roux to Senekal	Reconstruction	Group Five Roads and Earthworks (Pty) Ltd	December 2006

The other works are scheduled as stipulated in my reply to Question No 724 on 26 October 2004.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Land claims instituted against Alexkor

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

(a) What progress is being made with the land claims instituted against Alexkor, (b) what the legal costs of the land claims amount to thus far, (c) what amount has been budgeted for further legal costs and the possible settlement of claims and (d) when is it anticipated that the land claims will be settled? N471E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) The land claim case is set down for hearing on 25 April 2005 to deal with the issue of compensation or alternative relief.

(b) The costs attendant on the land claim matter since 1999, total R10 300 000 (ten million and three hundred thousand rands).

(c) For the year 2005-06, Alexkor has budgeted R4 million for legal expenses. No amount has been budgeted for settlement of claims.

(d) One cannot be sure when the land claim will be settled. The settlement negotiations were planned to be finalised by end of March 2005. The two teams (negotiating) are working towards a mutually acceptable solution, which may not be as quick as anticipated.

Offices in Free State fully equipped to deal with ID applications

332. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) (a) How many offices of her department, fully equipped to deal with ID applications, are there in the Free State, (b) where are 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 to optimal level? N496E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Six offices

(b) Welkom

Bloemfontein

Kroonstad

Bethlehem

Phuthaditjhaba

Botshabelo.

(c) 8 863.

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

(2) (a) No.

Bloemfontein two

Kroonstad two

Bethlehem two

Phuthaditjhaba four

Botshabelo four.

(b) Processes are underway to fill funded vacancies. Certain vacancies have not been funded for the current financial year and could consequently not be filled.

Offices in North West fully equipped to deal with ID applications

333. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) (a) How many offices of her department, fully equipped to deal with ID applications, are there in the North West, (b) where are 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 to optimal level? N497E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 19 offices.

(b) Klerksdorp

Potchefstroom

Atamelang

Itsoseng

Lichtenburg

Mafikeng

Pampierstad

Ganyesa

Taung

Vryburg

Molopo

Lehurutshe

Rustenburg

Mabopane

Mankwe

Madikwe

Brits

Garankuwa

Moretele.

(c) 18 000.

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

(2) (a) No.

Klerksdorp two

Atamelang one

Rustenburg two

Mankwe one

Mabopane one

Moretele one

Ganyesa one

Molopo two

Mafikeng two

Lehurutshe one

Garankuwa two.

(b) Processes are underway to fill funded vacancies. Certain vacancies have not been funded for the current financial year and could consequently not be filled.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

AI Report on Zimbabwe

133. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 1130 on 1 February 2005, she or any official in her department has read the Amnesty International (AI) Report 2004; if so;

(2) whether the reports from the SA High Commission in Harare on internal developments in Zimbabwe cover all issues included in the section "Zimbabwe" beginning on page 90 of the AI report; if not, (a) why not and (b) which subheadings of that section were not covered in SA High Commission reports;

(3) whether, on those issues contained in the AI report that were covered in the High Commission reports, the conclusions reached by the High Commission differed from those reached by AI; if so, how do they differ in respect of each specified issue;

(4) what were the conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the reports by the High Commission on land invasions affecting South African citizens in Zimbabwe;

(5) (a) what steps have been taken by her department and/or the High Commission in Harare to protect the interests of South African land owners in Zimbabwe, (b) how successful have these steps been in respect of each South-African owned property threatened by land invasions or expropriation and (c) when will the bilateral investment protection agreement between the two countries be signed? N179E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, the officials in the department have read the Amnesty International report on the humanitarian crisis at play in Zimbabwe entitled "Zimbabwe: Power and Hunger-Violations of the Right to Food", dated 15 October 2004.

(2) No, they do not.

(3) Yes, the conclusions differ.

(4) The Embassy has concluded, amongst others, issues that the South African Government should continue to engage the government of Zimbabwe regarding the undertaking it made to the SADC member states that the listed farms of their citizens would be delisted. That the BIPPA be signed at the earliest possible time in order to protect the properties of the SA nationals.

(5) The Embassy has on each and every occasion that an invasion of the property of a South African national is reported to the Embassy intervened by asking for assistance from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Lands, Land Reform and Resettlement and Agriculture and Rural Development. Furthermore, the Embassy has provided the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Lands, Land Reform and Resettlement with the list of the names of farmers and their farms affected by the Fast Track Land Reform, and has also facilitated meetings between senior officials of the Ministry of Lands, Land Reform and Resettlement and some of the affected farmers.

The Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA), which is aimed at, among other issues, protecting the properties of South African nationals in Zimbabwe, is ready for signature. Once dates convenient for

the relevant Ministers are identified, it will be signed.

Helpdesk set up by SA embassy in Thailand after recent tsunami

151. Mr K D S DURR (ACDP) to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the SA Embassy in Thailand set up a helpdesk immediately after the recent tsunami; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how did it function, (c) what accommodation was offered to survivors who had lost everything and (d) what further steps were taken;

(2) why did the *Net/Discovery* mercy mission flight to Phuket return half-empty;

(3) whether the embassy charged destitute South Africans for replacement passports and photos; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the South African Ambassador in Thailand was briefed for the interview with *Sky TV* on 2 January 2005; if not, why not; if so, why did she not give any statistics on the number of South African citizens dead, missing or injured in the tsunami;

(5) what actions did the South African ambassadors in the other countries affected by the tsunami take?

N195E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) On Monday, 27 December 2004.

(b) The Embassy set up a helpdesk at the Crisis Centre at the Phuket City Hall. In addition, officials visited hospitals and mortuaries in order to locate our citizens.

(c) In conjunction with the Thai authorities, free accommodation was made available at disaster relief centres. In view of the departure of the Nationwide "Mercy Flight" on Tuesday, 28 December 2004, survivors were requested to meet at the airport during that evening.

(d) The department activated its Emergency Response Centre in Pretoria on 26 December 2004 which remained operational on a 24 hour basis until 12 January 2005. In addition, three officials were dispatched to Phuket to support the Ambassador, including the Head of the department's Consular Section. Through our efforts, we were able to trace a total of 2 896 of our people that were reported missing in South East Asia. With our efforts and in support of families we successfully recovered the mortal remains of eleven of our people. Regrettably four bodies have not been recovered as yet. In this regard, Government dispatched the South African Police Services Chief Forensic expert and the Head of Pathology of the Gauteng department of health to Phuket to assist in the victim identification process established by the Thai government to assist in identifying the remaining mortal remains.

(2) The flight sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Netcare 911, Discovery Health, Nationwide and the Jewish Board of Deputies accommodated 69 South Africans. Through the efforts of all the role-players mentioned above and information disseminated both in South Africa and Thailand, only 69 persons availed themselves for the flight.

(3) The Ambassador was the Head of the Government's support team to our people in Thailand. In this regard, the Ambassador was fully aware of detail as they unfolded and provided the media with such.

(4) All our missions in the region immedi-

ately tasked consular officials to render assistance to South African citizens in the aftermath of the tsunami as is the practice during times of crisis. Missions assisted to locate missing people, co-ordinated the return of citizens and acted as an interface with the local authorities, the department and their families.

Delay from date of application for maternity benefits from UIF to the date of first payment

173. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What is the average delay from the date an applicant applies for maternity benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund to the date of first payment of benefits to the applicant;

(2) whether this delay meets the standards set by this department for the payment of benefits; if so, what is the average delay his department considers acceptable; if not,

(3) whether his department has taken or intends taking any steps to reduce delays in the payment of benefits; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) whether he has been informed of the lengthy delays and administrative bottlenecks preventing pregnant women from accessing their UIF benefits; is so, what action is his department taking to improve delivery;

(5) whether his department has addressed the hardship suffered by mothers whose payments are delayed beyond the birth of their children; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N264E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) Most applications that meet the requirements are paid on average within eight weeks of receipt.

(2) No. The standard is six weeks.

(3) Yes. Continuous training is provided to staff and information sessions are held to educate stakeholders. The department is currently busy with a business process re-engineering initiative to address these delays. Payments are made retrospectively and can only be made for every 30 days that the applicant has not received her normal salary.

(4) Yes. Any possible delay is communicated to the clients on the date of application. The department is currently busy with a business process re-engineering initiative to address these delays. Advertising campaigns are also undertaken in the media.

(5) Yes. Enquiries and complaints emanating from aggrieved clients are dealt with as a matter of priority.

Requirements in terms of Act 60 of 2000, that hunters entering/leaving SA have to comply with

197. Ms J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether there are any requirements in terms of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, that hunters entering and leaving the country have to comply with; if not, why not; if so, what are these requirements;

(2) whether there are sufficient SA Police Service personnel at South African airports to ensure that hunters arriving with firearms adhere to these requirements; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is planned to station sufficient personnel at airports; if so, how many SAPS members are stationed at each specified airport;

(3) what is the average length of time that a hunter, on arrival at or depar-

ture from airports, has to spend with SAPS personnel to ensure that all legal obligations have been complied with;

(4) whether these requirements have been communicated to the Professional Hunters' Association and/or the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism; if not, why not; if so, on what date or dates respectively? N293E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes. No person, who is a nonresident and not the holder of a permanent residence permit may import into or export from South Africa any firearm or ammunition without an import or export permit issued in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). The person may either submit her/his application directly to the Head: Central Firearms Register or the designated firearms officer at the place designated as a port of entry in terms of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002) where the applicant will enter into the Republic of South Africa. An application submitted directly to the Head: Central Firearms Register in terms of Regulation 62(4)(a) must be lodged at least 21 days prior to the arrival of the applicant in the Republic of South Africa and the applicant must supply an address outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa whereto the permit will be posted.

(2) Yes. There are 363 SAPS members stationed at airports to ensure that hunters are appropriately attended to.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(3) The average length of time varies, due to various circumstances such as the number of firearms each hunter has.

(4) Yes. The mentioned requirements have been communicated to the Professional Hunters Association (PHASA) on several occasions.

Vernietiging van antieke wapens

221. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

Of die SA Polisiediens enige antieke wapens in Bloemfontein ontvang het wat later, strydig met die Wet op Nasionale Erfenishulpbronne, Wet 25 van 1999, vernietig is; so ja, (a) watter tipe wapens ontvang is en (b) waarom dié Wet se bepalings oortree is? N118A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Destruction of antique weapons

221. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether the SA Police Service received any antique weapons in Bloemfontein which, contrary to the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, were later destroyed; if so, (a) what type of weapons were received and (b) why were the provisions of this Act contravened? N118E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes.

(a) Three Martini Henry rifles.

(b) The firearms were in such a battered state that they were worthless in terms of the Heritage Act.

SAPD-lede na Darfoer

222. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

Of die SA Polisiediens enige lede na Darfoer gaan stuur; so ja, (a) hoeveel lede en (b)(i) wat die koste daaraan verbonde sal wees en (ii) wie dit gaan betaal? N119A

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[SAPS members sent to Darfur

222. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether the SA Police Service will send any members to Darfur; if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) what will be the costs involved and (ii) who will pay the costs? N119E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes.

(a) 100 members.

(b) (i) An estimated budget of R5 million.

(ii) A Memorandum of Understanding has been negotiated between the African Union, and the Republic, and it is expected to be signed shortly on behalf of the African Union. The costs relating to the deployment are regulated in the Memorandum of Understanding in the following terms:

- The AU shall provide meals and accommodation to members during the course of their deployment in the mission area.
- The AU shall be responsible for the cost of transportation of members for the initial deployment from the territory of the sending party to the mission area and their final return from the mission area to the territory of the sending party.

The AU shall be responsible for the transportation costs of the members, as referred to in Article 4, in respect of one full rotation of all members every twelve months.

Subject to the right of the AU to deduct a fixed amount in respect of meals provided by the AU, each member shall be entitled to a subsistence allowance of one hundred and twenty US dollars (US$ 120) per day, payable from the time of his or her departure from the sending party until his or her arrival in the territory of the sending party.

The AU shall be responsible for the payment of all common AMIS expenditure.

Once the Memorandum of Understanding has been signed, costs incurred will be recovered by the SA Police Service from the African Union. The costs relating to the predeployment phase and deployment regarding the establishment of the head quarters are carried by the SA Police Service.

The Memorandum of Understanding will be tabled in Parliament as soon as possible after it has been signed.

Audit *re* firearms owned by municipalities

256. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, in view of the fact that many firearms are owned by municipalities, the SA Police Service has carried out an audit with regard to firearms that are owned by municipalities; if not, why not; if so, how many firearms are owned by municipalities in each province;

(2) whether municipalities are in compliance with the Firearms Control

Act, 2000 (Act 60 of 2000), regarding the (a) safe storage of firearms and (b) proficiency certificates for individuals who use such firearms and are responsible for their safekeeping;

(3) whether any municipalities have handed in any firearms to the SAPS for destruction; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether any firearms have been reported stolen and/or lost to the SAPS by municipalities; if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether the Central Firearms Registry has contacted municipalities to inform them of the requirements of the new Act; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N386E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, the total number of firearms in possession of municipalities in the country: 15 843.

(2) In terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) municipalities must apply for accreditation to possess firearms.

(a) It is a legal requirement that their safe facilities must comply with the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS). The relevant designated firearms officers visit and conduct inspections before they accredit municipalities to verify if their safe facilities comply with the prescriptions of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS).

(b) It is a legal requirement that once accredited, municipalities must ensure that their members are competent to use their official firearms before such firearms can be issued.

(3) The handing over of firearms for destruction purposes is a voluntary process. When a municipality decides to hand in firearms for destruction it will hand them at a local police station where the process of destruction will be initiated. There are no details available of firearms that were handed in for destruction.

(4) According to the records of the Central Firearms Control Register as from 1 April 1993 a total of 1 945 has been reported as lost/stolen.

(5) Information pertaining to the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) has been conveyed through the establishment forums to all the Metropolitan Police Services. The SA Police Service provides the requirements of the firearms control legislation to the South African Local Government Association (Salga) for further dissemination to all the municipalities in the country.

Average number of persons in SAPS custody in SA

257. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

With reference to the statistics in the SA Police Service annual report that indicates that 2 222 377 persons were held in police custody in 2003-04, (a) how many of these persons were (i) men and (ii) women between the age groups (aa) thirteen to 17, (bb) 18 to 21 and (cc) 21 and older and (b) what is the average number of persons in SAPS custody in South Africa at any given time?

N387E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) (i) (aa) 153 835

(bb) 418 485

(cc) 1 349 360.

(ii) (aa) 23 951

(bb) 72 922

(cc) 203 824.

(b) The average number of persons in SAPS custody per day at any given time is approximately 6 089.

The average number of persons in SAPS custody per week at any given time is approximately 42 738.

The average number of persons in SAPS custody per month at any given time is approximately 185 198.

Inspector of Standerton police station investigating death of a young girl

275. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether a certain inspector (name furnished) of the Standerton police station is investigating the death of a young girl (name furnished) on or about 19 January 2005; if not, who is investigating this death; if so, what progress has been made on the case;

(2) whether in the course of the investigation the said inspector questioned (a) the school nurse at a certain school hostel in Standerton, Mpumalanga (name furnished), (b) the hostel matron, (c) all the girls resident in the hostel on the day or night of the girl's death and (d) any other specified persons connected to the school; if not, why not, in each case; if so, (i) when, (ii) how long did he spend questioning each potential witness and (iii) what were his findings;

(3) whether any criminal charges are being investigated regarding (a) negligence, (b) coercion, (c) threatening behaviour or any other specified matters; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N408E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes. The content of the deceased's stomach was sent to the forensic laboratory of the Department of Health in Johannesburg, for analysis. The investigation is completed and as soon as the result is received from the forensic laboratory, the inquest docket will be referred to the local magistrate to hold an inquest. Standerton Inquest docket, CAS 205/01/2005 refers.

(2) (a) Yes. The school nurse was questioned and her affidavit was obtained.

(b) Yes. The hostel matron was questioned and her affidavit was obtained.

(c) No. Although all the residents at the hostel are aware of the unfortunate incident, only the girls and persons who could give concrete and essential evidence in the inquest were thoroughly questioned.

(d) Yes. The head of the department was questioned and her affidavit was obtained.

(i) On 19 and 20 January 2005.

(ii) On 19 January 2005 the potential witnesses were questioned from 14:30 to 16:00 (1½ hours) and only one affidavit was obtained.

On 20 January 2005 the potential witnesses were further questioned from 08:00 to 11:30 (3½ hours) and their affidavits were obtained.

(iii) At this stage no findings can be made or a conclusion reached. The cause of death has not yet been established.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) No, the magistrate will only make a finding during the inquest.

Patrol vehicles based in Boksburg filling up with oil in Germiston

283. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether patrol vehicles based in Boksburg have to fill up with oil in Germiston; if so,

(2) whether a more practical ruling will be instituted to prevent vehicles driven at low oil levels which may damage the vehicles; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N416E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No, Boksburg SAPS and all other stations in the East Rand area are in possession of sufficient oil to address the needs of their vehicle fleet.

(2) There is no need for vehicles to be driven at low oil-levels. As a precautionary measure, a 210 litre drum of oil is available at each auxiliary garage, namely, Springs, Germiston and Katlehong should any problem be experienced at a specific station. Boksburg SAPS is also in possession of a 210 litre drum of oil.

Body of young girl brought to Witbank mortuary

301. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the body of a young girl (name furnished) was brought to the Witbank government mortuary on or about 19 January 2005; if so,

(2) whether a post-mortem was conducted on the body of the girl; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what where the findings of the post mortem;

(3) whether the parents of the girl were informed of the time of the post-mortem prior to it being carried out; if not, why not; if so, how long before the post-mortem were they informed? N451E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 20 January 2005.

(b) By Dr Solly Kaizer Skosana.

(c) The cause of death could not be established. The content of the deceased's stomach were sent to the forensic laboratory of the Department of Health in Johannesburg, for analysis. The doctor is awaiting the toxicology results.

(3) No, the parents were not informed about the date and time of the post mortem. The SAPS were initially informed by the school that the body was at Kriel. When enquiries were made on 20 January 2005, it was discovered that the body was at Witbank State Mortuary and that the post mortem had already been conducted on 20 January 2005 at 08:20.

The post mortem had to be conducted without delay in order to gather samples for laboratory analysis. The parents arrived at the mortuary on 20 January 2005 and the identification of the deceased was done on the same day at 15:55.

Refusal to transfer certain person to Bethlehem

318. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) With reference to the refusal to transfer a certain person (name furnished) despite the approval of the transfer by the Station Commander in Qwa-Qwa and the availability of

posts in Bethlehem, (a) what are the reasons for the refusal and (b) who was responsible for taking the decision to refuse the transfer;

(2) whether the application for the transfer will be reviewed; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether the said person has been on sick leave due to the stress associated with this process; if so, what are the relevant details? N479E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) The reason for the refusal is due to the equity at Phuthaditjhaba Police Station.

(b) The Human Resource Utilisation Committee was responsible for taking the decision to refuse the transfer.

(2) Yes. The application will be reviewed when the officer applies for a new transfer.

(3) Yes. The said person was on sick leave from July 2003 to 3 November 2004. She resumed her duties on 4 November 2004 for two weeks and booked off sick again up to date. According to the psychiatrist, Dr E J Barnard, the officer has severe post traumatic stress disorder and a major depressive disorder that developed subsequently because of work-related stress.

Investigation into crash of minibus near Haga Haga, EC

321. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the SA Police Service in the Eastern Cape investigated the crash of a minibus (details furnished) near Haga Haga on or about 1 January 2005; if not, why not; if so, (a) when did the crash occur, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the crash and (c) who was driving the vehicle at the time of the crash;

(2) whether any charges are being investigated against any person as a result of this crash; if not, why not; if so, (a) what charges and (b) against whom;

(3) whether certain persons (names furnished) reported this vehicle as stolen; if so, (a) when was it alleged to have been stolen, (b) who reported the vehicle stolen and (c) under what circumstances was the vehicle allegedly stolen? N485E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No. It was not reported to the SAPS at Mooiplaas, Bluewater, Kei Mouth or the Fleet Street police stations. No Control Register, CAS or Accident Report number could be traced.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) Not applicable.

Satellite office of CPU established in Benoni

325. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether a satellite office of the Benoni child protection unit/family violence and sexual offences unit was ever established, if so, (a) when, (b) where was it situated and (c) what was the personnel complement;

(2) whether the satellite office was ever closed; if so (a) why and (b) when;

(3) whether any studies were conducted to determine the number of cases reported to the Benoni CPU/FSC from Tembisa, Ivory Park, Kempton Park and Rabie Ridge areas; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(4) whether the Rabie Ridge satellite office is to be reopened; if not, why

not; if so, (a) when, (b) where will it be situated and (c) what will the personnel complement be? N489

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) Yes, it was established on 16 November 2001.

(b) It was situated at Stilt Street, Rabie Ridge.

(c) The personnel component was as follows:

- One captain
- Nine inspectors
- One constable
- One administration clerk
- One typist.

(2) (a) Yes, it was closed because of the opening of SAPS Rabie Ridge as a fully-fledged police station which is situated at the same premises where the Rabie Ridge CPU/FSC was situated.

(b) It was closed on 2003 March 2003.

(3) Yes, the number of cases reported to the Benoni CPU/FSC from the Tembisa, Ivory Park, Kempton Park and Rabie Ridge areas are as follows:—

2000 = 860 case dockets

2001 = 867 case dockets

Total = 1 727 case dockets.

(4) (a) Yes, but there is no specific date yet as to when it will be reopened.

(b) There is no suggested place or site yet.

(c) The personnel complement will be determined by the needs at the time of reopening.

Changing of potentially offensive names of privately-owned property

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

Whether, as announced by the Chief Director of Heritage, it is the policy of his department to change names of privately-owned property that could be offensive; if not, on what authority did the chief director make this announcement, if so (a) in terms of what legislation will property names be changed, (b) who were involved in the discussions regarding this policy (c) where did these discussions take place? N537E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

(a) The Chief Director: Heritage made no announcement to the effect that offensive names of private property will be changed. Attached as (Annexure A) is a full text of the briefing document that the Chief Director: Heritage delivered to the Portfolio Committee on 4 March 2005.

(b) In responding to a question Chief Director: Heritage indicated that the department and the SAGNC (The SA Geographical Names Council) are working on a draft amendment to the current legislation to address amongst other things offensive names on private property.

Companies successfully tendering to supply pepper spray to SAPS: compliance with all aspects of Labour Relations Act

390. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether any requests have been made to his department by the SA Police Service in respect of all companies that successfully tendered to supply pepper spray to the SAPS, to ensure compliance with (a) all as-

pects of the Labour Relations Act, Act 66 of 1995, and the Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998, and (b) the minimum wage requirements; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

(2) whether any reports of non-compliance have been made; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether his department intends to carry out any such inspection; if not, why not; if so, when? N574E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) No request has been received from the SA Police Service.

(2) Not applicable as no request has been received from the SA Police Service.

(3) Upon receiving such request my department will carry out the required inspections. Otherwise inspections of any work place are subject to usual inspection schedule which is in accordance with the workplan of the Department of Labour.

Number of learners enrolled with Setas

437. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) How many learners (i) have been enrolled with sector education and training authorities (Setas) and (ii) graduated in each skill, in each year since the inception of the Setas, (b) in which skills were the learners trained or are they being trained and (c) what is the target enrolment per Seta for the next three years? N622E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) (i) Up to December 2004 there has been 98 447 learners in learnerships (ie 76 145 and 22 302 apprentices).

(b) Most of the learners are graduates of the 383 learnership programmes that are already active and registered with my department. We have in total 763 learnerships programmes registered and the others are having learning materials developed or providers are being accredited. These learnerships can be accessed from our website on • MACROBUTTON HtmlResAnchor *www.labour.gov.za*.

(c) The adjusted NSDS (2005-20-10) has a target of 125 000 learners by March 2010. During the next three years we aim to have 75 000 learners below the age of 35 enrolled in the various learnerships, apprenticeships, internships and various scarce-skills bursary-assisted programmes.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Meetings with neighbouring countries to discuss transfontier parks

342. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether he has met with his cabinet counterparts from neighbouring countries to discuss the progress and/or problems facing the development of the various transfrontier national parks; if not, (a) why not and (b) when does he anticipate meeting with his counterpart from each specified country; if so, (i) when and (ii) what progress has been made in each case? N506E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

Yes.

(i) 20 August 2004 and 1 November 2004.

(ii) Progress following ministerial committee meetings:

— Construction of the Giriyondo Border Post is due to be completed by the end of June 2005.

— In the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, the Ministers decided that a further section of fence on the eastern boundary of Kruger National Park (KNP) should be dropped.

— The development of the Pafuri Integrated Land Use Plan was approved.

— The concept development and action plans for each TFCA within the Lubombo TFCA were approved.

— The inclusion of the Songimvelo-Malolotja TFCA as part of the Lubombo TFCA was approved.

— The establishment of a Lubombo tourism route was initiated.

— The EIA and zoning of an elephant-line fence extending the Maputo Special Reserve westwards has been completed and construction will begin shortly.

Management of provincially controlled parks

343. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether all provincially controlled parks have been found to be maintained and managed satisfactorily; if not, (a) which parks and provinces are at fault and (b) what action does his department intend taking to resolve any problems; if so, what steps have been taken to reach that conclusion;

(2) whether he and/or his department has considered taking control of any provincial parks; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why, in each case? N507E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) The management and maintenance of provincial parks remains the direct responsibility of the relevant MEC. Our department has been approached by and met with a delegation of individuals who have tabled certain concerns about a game reserve in Limpopo. I will be requesting the MEC to conduct an enquiry into the matter. It should be noted that no legislative framework existed in this regard prior to the entry into force of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003) on 1 November 2004. This new legislation empowers the Minister or MEC to investigate underperforming management authorities.

(2) Our department has not considered taking over control of any provincial

parks on grounds of fault, but the following have been brought into the National Parks and World Heritage Sites systems:

(a) The Alexander State Forest (formerly managed by the Eastern Cape as the Woody Cape Nature Reserve) has been included in the expanded Addo Elephant National Park;

(b) The Algoa Bay Islands (St Croix, Jahleel, Bruton, Bird, Seal and Stag islands and Black Rock) formerly managed by the Eastern Cape — to be included in the expanded Addo Elephant National Park);

(c) Qwa-Qwa National Park (formerly managed by the Free State) to be added to the Golden Gate Highlands National Park;

(d) Greater St Lucia Wetland Park — a world heritage site (part of which was managed by KwaZulu-Natal), now managed by the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park Authority.

Investigation into running of Mokwalo White Lion Breeding Project

355. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether his department or the Limpopo conservation department has conducted an investigation into the running of the Mokwalo White Lion Breeding Project in the past twelve months, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether provinces have the sole right to determine the conditions for the granting of licences for the establishment of captive lion breeding projects, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what informs their decisions;

(3) whether captive lion breeding projects have conservation value, if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how was this conclusion reached;

(4) whether he intends introducing national regulations governing the captive lion breeding industry, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N521E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No, no investigation has been requested or required relating to the management of the lion breeding project.

(2) Yes. To enable the provinces to make an informed decision the applicant is requested to submit a full project proposal and to follow a process similar to the environmental impact assessment process. Before a permit is issued the applicant must also submit a complete management plan for consideration by the provincial authorities.

(3) Yes, captive lion breeding projects potentially provide a conservation value. Captive lion breeding projects potentially provide:

- Genetically stable and pure populations as well as disease free populations, which can be reintroduced to the wild if it becomes necessary,
- *ex-situ* conservation value, and
- an educational value.

(4) Yes, based on the response from the public on the published norms and standards and regulations it may be included in the draft regulations or alternatively, the Minister may in terms of section 59(f) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004, prescribe a system for the registration of captive breeding operations and other facilities.

Negotiations with DBSA by EC government *re* loan

358. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether the Eastern Cape provincial government, any local authorities or parastatals based in the Eastern Cape have entered into negotiations with the Development Bank of Southern Africa for a loan; if so, (a) which entities and (b) what is the amount involved in each case;

(2) whether he intends approving the applications; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?N524E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No. I have no formal knowledge of loan transactions by the DBSA to the Eastern Cape provincial government, local authorities and parastatals in the Eastern Cape. There is no legal requirement for local authorities to seek my approval when entering into loan agreements. In respect of parastatals, their borrowing is a concurrent function with the MEC for Finance and the Minister of Finance, and thus far, I have not received an invocation of such concurrence.

(2) No.

Sale of NIA guest-house in Sunset Beach

372. Adv P S SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Intelligence:

(1) Whether, with reference to the sale of the guest-house in Sunset Beach owned by the National Intelligence Agency, the decision to again auction the property was as a result of the offer of R8,5 million having been withdrawn after it was not accepted; if not, what was the reason for the decision to auction the property; if so, why did the NIA not accept the offer of R8,5 million;

(2) (a) what criteria were used to select the auctioneers and (b) what was the total cost to the State of this property, including renovations and refurbishings, as at the latest specified date for which information is available? N596E

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE:

(1) Two estate agents, namely Rawson Properties and Seeff Properties, were given a mandate in 2004 to sell the guest-house in Sunset Beach on behalf of the National Intelligence Agency. Their mandate expired on 31 December 2004. During this period, several offers were made, but fell short of the requested price or were subject to conditions not acceptable to the Agency. These offers were therefore turned down. A decision was then taken by the Agency to auction the property and Aucor Properties was contracted to manage this process.

On 29 January 2005, Seeff Properties made an offer of R8,5 million to the NIA despite their mandate with NIA having expired. NIA referred Seeff Properties to Aucor. NIA then agreed through Aucor, to the R8,5 million offer, on condition that the department would be assured of deriving R7,8 million from the deal. (This was the cost of the property to the state.) However, Seeff Properties' offer of R8,5 million failed to materialise, and therefore a decision was taken to proceed with the auction.

(2) (a) The decision to appoint Aucor as the auctioneers, was based on the company's reputation for delivery and reliability.

(b) The total cost to the State of this property, which includes renovations and refurbishing, was R7,8 million.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Audit of Spoornet rolling stock

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

(1) Whether any audits has been undertaken by Spoornet to determine the current state of their rolling stock (wagons and locomotives). If so, what did this audit reveal, and particularly how many units (wagons and locomotives) are (i) serviceable and (ii) unserviceable;

(2) whether any plans are in place to refurbish or replace unserviceable rolling stock units to meet current demands; if not, why not; if so, what is the estimated cost refurbishing or replacing unserviceable rolling stock units? N127E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) Yes. On an annual basis, Spoornet's rolling stock engineers conduct technical audits and assessments of wagons and locomotives. Findings and recommendations are documented in a "Fleet Condition report". These audits and assessments address the physical condition, technological status, performance in terms of availability and reliability, maintenance cycles, maintenance costs, availability of spares, rate of wear and tear and modifications done on locomotives. The reports also make recommendations on future strategies for the type of wagon or locomotive, eg run-out strategy, upgrade or immediate decommissioning.

Both internal and external rolling stock experts conducted the following additional audits:

• *Wagon Verification Audit*

Spoornet's external auditors conducted an extensive verification audit in 2002. The objective of the audit was to reconcile the asset register with physical stock.

• *Locomotive Census*

Internal experts conducted a locomotive census during 2004. The purpose of the census was to locate and assess the condition of the locomotives.

• *Locomotive Utilisation Study*

Spoornet commissioned P L Ross Consultants to asses the state of the locomotives and identify excess capacity available to facilitate a ramp-up of iron ore and coal line capacity.

(i) *Serviceable*

• *Wagons*

Spoornet has a total fleet of 105 955 wagons of which 96 221 are active/serviceable. Of these serviceable wagons 83 262 are available for operational requirements as not all serviceable wagons match the current market demand. There is excess capacity in general purpose type wagons and a shortage of special purpose type wagons (eg automotive wagons).

• *Locomotives*

Spoornet has a total locomotive fleet of 3 254 locomotives with 1 934 electric and 1 320 diesel locomotives. Of these 2 761 locomotives are active or serviceable while 493 are inactive.

(ii) *Unserviceable:*

- *Wagons*

9 734 wagons are unserviceable. These wagons are either sold as scrap or to smaller rail operators (e g mines).

- *Locomotives*

493 of the fleet of 3 254 are unserviceable. 140 are earmarked for scrapping. These are locomotives that are either damaged in accidents or beyond economic repair.

(2) Yes, in the light of the unserviceable units, the following plans to refurbish or replace these units are in place:

- Wagons:

Category	*Actions*	*Estimated cost*
Beyond economic repair	Sold as scrap	
Unsafe to operate and obsolete technology	Refurbishment and upgrading programme	R2,5bn over five years
Repairable wrecks (from derailments)	Wreck-repair programme	R450m over five years
Special purpose wagons	Modification programme and acquisition of new wagons	R350m over five years
Increase in capacity of high payload wagons (e g coal and iron ore export wagons)	Acquisition of new wagons	R850m over five years

- Locomotives

Category	*Actions*	*Estimated cost*
Beyond economic repair	Sold as scrap	
Obsolete and unreliable technology	Refurbishment and upgrading programme	R2,3bn over five years
Repairable wrecks (from derailments)	Wreck-repair programme	R860m over five years
Increase in capacity	Acquisition of new locomotives	R4,5bn over five years

Act 28 of 2002: independent risk assessment report completed by National Treasury

90. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether, in light of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002, that came into operation on 1 May 2004, an independent risk assessment report has been completed by the National Treasury; if not, why not; if so, (a) which concerns relating to claims for compensation were raised in the report, (b) what is the (i) projected amount of compensation to be claimed by (aa) international (bb) South African mining houses and (cc) agricultural farmers and (ii) total number of claims expected to be filed in respect of each of these specified categories;

(2) whether the said report was submitted to the Minister or Department of Minerals and Energy; if not, (a) why not and (b) to which department was the report submitted;

(3) whether he will consider releasing the report to the public; if not, why not; if so, when? N135E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes, the National Treasury has undertaken and completed a risk assessment on the potential financial risks to Government that may result from the implementation of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act, Act No 28 of 2002.

(2) No, the document has not been submit-

ted to the Minister or Department of Minerals and Energy. However, its subject matter is under discussion as part of the broader process of implementation of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Act.

(3) No. The report contains proprietary information and confidential advice.

Gelde verskuldig aan Eskom vir elektrisiteit aan Zimbabwe gelewer

92. Dr P J RABIE (DA) vra die Minister vir Openbare Ondernemings:

(1) Of daar enige skuld is vir elektrisiteit wat Eskom aan Zimbabwe gelewer het wat nog nie vereffen is nie; so ja, wat die totale bedrag is;

(2) (a) op watter wyse en (b) hoe gereeld geskied betaling vir elektrisiteit wat Eskom aan Zimbabwe lewer? N137A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Unpaid debt due to Eskom for electricity provided to Zimbabwe

92. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether there is any debt that has not yet been paid for electricity that Eskom provided to Zimbabwe; if so, what is the total amount;

(2) (a) in what way and (b) how often is payment made for electricity that Eskom provides to Zimbabwe? N137E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) There was an outstanding debt of ZAR31M as at 31 January 2005, which is being settled at a rate of USD1,5M per month. This debt is expected to be fully paid by the end of April 2005.

(2) (a) Payment is made in advance.

(b) The pre-paid account is topped up by ZESA on a regular basis, which means the account is never depleted.

Verliese deur Eskom gely agv diefstal van elektriese koperkabels

93. Dr P J RABIE (DA) vra die Minister vir Openbare Ondernemings:

(1) Wat die geraamde bedrag is van die verlies wat Eskom in 2004 weens die diefstal van elektriese koperkabels gely het;

(2) of enige vordering gemaak word met die vervanging van elektriese koperkabels met optiese veselkabels in gebiede waar die diefstal van elektriese koperkabels meer algemeen voorkom; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N138A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Loss sustained by Eskom owing to theft of electric copper cables

93. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) What is the estimated amount of the loss sustained by Eskom in 2004 owing to the theft of electric copper cables;

(2) whether any progress is being made with the replacement of electric copper cables with optic fibre cables in areas where the theft of electric copper cables is more prevalent; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N138E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) The figure for 2004 (as at 31 January 2005) = R33 629 550,32.

It must be noted that this figure represents losses captured within the EIMS (Eskom Insurance Management Services) and RMS (Risk Management

System) for incidents and insurance claims.

(2) The technology used in electric power distribution consists of the use of copper or aluminium as conductors of electricity. There is no alternative to this technology. Fibre optic cables are used in the telecommunications industry for data and voice transfers. Eskom applies this technology in its control and communications systems, but the delivery of electric power to customers always was and always will be through overhead power lines or underground cables, both of which systems utilise copper or aluminium. These line and cable systems cannot be removed and Eskom has had to develop alternative strategies to combat conductor theft.

Eskom employs a three-pronged strategy to combat conductor theft.

This consists of:

(a) Effective policing;

(b) Control of the product through a marking scheme and a national scrap contract and;

(c) The deployment of security technology in the form of line alarm systems.

The strategy has proved effective as borne out by the result to date.

Amount claimed from RAF by each of three health care suppliers

105. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) What amount was claimed from the Road Accident Fund by each of three health care suppliers (names furnished) in each of the three most recent financial years for which information is available for the treatment of patients injured in motor vehicle ccidents;

(2) whether any claims for payment to any of these three health care suppliers have been outstanding for a period of longer than (a) six months and (b) twelve months; if so, what amount is owed to each specified supplier in each case? N150E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) In consideration of governance issues with regard to privately-owned companies, the information furnished below is provided in aggregate form for all three health care suppliers mentioned. The annual amounts claimed from the Road Accident Fund by the three specific health care providers are:

- Total amount claimed for 2002 was R5 870 924,93.
- Total amount claimed for 2003 was R26 746 236,43.
- Total amount claimed for 2004 was R23 492 923,53.

(2) The outstanding claims for the three health care suppliers as at December 2004 are as follows:

(a) 3 496 claims outstanding for six months totaling R26 520 355.

(b) 5 408 claims outstanding for twelve months totalling R39 371 359.

These figures reflect the status of the mentioned supplier claims up to December 2004. The Department of Transport supported a process through which supplier claims could be fast-tracked in a systematic manner, allowing suppliers to continue providing critical emergency services to save lives. This process is only now showing increases in payment towards medical service suppliers and does not prejudice payments towards claimants for damages suffered.

Shipping containers stolen between shipping terminals

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

(a) How many shipping containers were stolen between shipping terminals in the 2003-04 financial year, (b) what is the estimated replacement value of these containers and (c) what steps are being taken to reduce container theft? N174E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) No shipping containers were stolen from container terminals controlled/operated by South African Port Operations (SAPO) in the 2003-04 financial year.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Since the implementation of the International Ships and Port Security (ISPS) code in July 2004 access control has been increased to prevent the theft of containers. All terminals are ISPS compliant and certified by the Department of Transport. Security at each terminal is managed by a SAPO Port Facility Security Officer, which is guided by a comprehensive security plan.

Application to National Lottery for sporting equipment granted to Astra school

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

Whether an application to the national lottery for sporting equipment was granted to the Astra school in the Western Cape which caters for learners with special educational needs; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) for what equipment, was the application granted, (b) what equipment was delivered to the school and (c) when was the equipment delivered? N16E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(a) Approval for an application for specialised wheelchairs by the Astra School for the Physically Disabled was granted by Sports and Recreation Distributing Agency in January 2002. The amount of the grant was R100 000.

(b) and (c) One of the requirements for receiving funding from the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund is the ability to produce financial statements. This requirement is in place to ensure effective and efficient management of funds received and to enhance accountability. Although the Astra School could not provide financial statements, the Distributing Agency approved the initial application, since no cash would be paid directly to the school. Rather, the equipment was to be supplied directly to the school by an approved supplier.

As the supplier for the Western Cape went into liquidation before the equipment was supplied, the Sport and Recreation Distributing Agency approached the Western Cape Academy of Sport to mentor the school and to resubmit an application in partnership with Astra School. The two bodies had to enter into a partnership, since the Academy would be held responsible for reporting to the National Lotteries Board. This process has been completed and R100 000 was transferred into the account of the Academy on 18 February 2005 for the sourcing of the wheelchairs.

Steps taken to assist tea production regain international competitiveness

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

Whether any steps have been or are being taken to assist the tea production to regain its international competitiveness, if not, why not, if so (a) what steps and (b) what impact are these steps expected to have on the tea production industry? N306E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The Government is aware of the crisis facing the tea industry and has taken/is taking steps to resolve this crisis. In resolving the crisis it is necessary to understand that it was triggered by the strong Rand, as black tea like most other commodity products is a US dollar traded commodity, and the strengthening of the Rand negatively affected the price competitiveness of South African black tea producers. Our response requires that we take measures to improve the overall competitiveness of the industry.

(a) Steps that have been taken to address the crisis faced by the domestic producers of black tea include a high level meeting to discuss this issue, the formation of a Black Tea Forum, and the submission of a report by this forum to the Minister of trade and industry.

The high level meeting included the Minister of agriculture, MECs for agriculture in Limpopo and KwaZulu- Natal, and myself. It was agreed at this meeting that a Black Tea Forum be established. This forum, which included representatives from relevant government departments, was required to liase with the industry players and was given the mandate of finding possible solutions to the problems of the industry.

The Black Tea Forum held meetings with producers of black tea, tea packaging companies, and selected retailers of tea. Through these meetings the forum was able to determine the extent of the problem facing the industry and was able to discuss possible solutions with the main players in the industry. Resolution of the crisis in the industry lies in part with improvements to and higher levels of co-operation amongst the whole tea value chain — from growers to retailers. Consequently the forum in its meetings with the packaging companies and retailers discussed the dilemma facing the producers and the negative socioeconomic implications of the closure of domestic tea production operations.

The Black Tea Forum has submitted its report, which is under consideration.

(b) The impact of the steps taken would be the adoption and implementation of the recommendations of the report, co-operation amongst players in the tea industry, and improvements in the supply chain of black tea. Implementation of some of the recommendations in the report should lead to cost competitive production of black tea.

Death of girl at certain school in Standerton

277. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether she has been informed of the death of a certain girl (name furnished) at a certain school in Standerton, Mpumalanga (name furnished), on or about 19 January 2005; if so,

(2) her department will investigate allegations that hostel initiation practices were responsible for the death of this girl; if not, why not;

(3) her department will investigate allegations that the nurse at the school consistently refused to treat the girl or to ensure the girl received treatment after she ingested a poisonous substance; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will this investigation take place, (b) who will carry it out and (c) when is it anticipated that the findings will be available;

(4) at what time was the school nurse first alerted to the girl's illness, (b) what treatment did the nurse provide at this time and (c) at what time was (i) a doctor first summoned to

treat the girl, (ii) an ambulance first summoned to take the girl to hospital and (iii) linen removed from this girl's bed which might have contained evidence to the time of her death;

(5) her she will take any steps to ensure that (a) there is proper supervision of hostel dwellers at this school to prevent initiation practices and (b) a thorough investigation is carried out into this incident to ensure that there is no cover-up of events that led to the girl's death; if not, why not; if so, what steps in each case? N410E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) I was not informed about the death of the late Gaopalelwe Karabo Nkue, and would like to extend our heartfelt sympathies to her family.

(2) The school falls under the jurisdiction of Mpumalanga education department, and I requested a report on the matter. I have been informed by them that on 8 August 2003, the Commissioner of the Children's Court in Pretoria ordered that the child be sent to a school of industries in accordance with provisions of the Child Care Act. The ruling was made on the recommendation of the social worker of the Catholic Women's League, as referred by the Department of Social Development, who were approached for help by the child's parents. The school, George Hofmeyer High in Standerton, is a dedicated facility for female learners with special needs, and is known as a child care school or school of industry.

While aware of the death, the Mpumalanga education department has only learnt of the allegations of initiation through this question, and I thank the member for raising it. The Mpumulanga department of education has undertaken to investigate the allegations of initiation practices at the school.

(3) As mentioned in (2) above, officials from the Mpumalanga education department will investigate the allegations levelled against the nurse and any others implicated.

(a) The investigation will take place from 4 April 2005.

(b) Mpumalanga departmental officials will conduct the investigation.

(c) Mpumalanga education department will make the report of the findings available on 15 April 2005.

(4) (a) According to information received, the nurse saw the girl for the first time at about 14.30 on 18 January 2005. The nurse then examined the girl hourly thereafter until 17:30.

(b) I am further informed that the nurse observed the girl vomiting and emptied her stomach contents. The nurse further instructed that the girl be taken to a room next to the hostel office for better observation.

(c) (i) According to the nurse's observation, there were no serious signs warranting referral to a doctor.

(ii) According to the nurse's observation, there were also no signs of serious illness warranting that an ambulance should be summoned to take the girl to hospital. A report from the school stated that on the same evening, the girl woke up and went to the child care worker to watch television, and thereafter, she went to the bathroom to

brush her teeth and then went to sleep.

(iii) The linen was removed after the girl was taken to hospital.

(5) (a) The suggestion that initiation practices contributed to the girls' death is still an allegation. It is only after the investigation that appropriate steps will be taken, if required.

(b) I view the allegations of abuse of children with special needs in a very serious light. Based on the findings of the internal investigation that they will be conducting, the Mpumalanga education department has confirmed that it will put in place the necessary mechanisms to ensure that tragedies of this nature are prevented, and that any unacceptable practices are exposed and dealt with appropriately.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Enhancement of incentives available to investors IDZ

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

(1) Whether he has considered enhancing the incentives available to investors in (a) Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) and (b) IDZs in general; if so, what are the relevant details with regard to creating additional investment in the Coega IDZ; if not,

(2) whether concerns has arisen that the Coega IDZ does not yet have a confirmed anchor tenant, if not, why not; if so, what action does he intend taking;

(3) whether he has taken note of the tax and duty incentives recently extended by the Indian government to investors in specific areas, if not, why not, if so,

(4) whether he has considered adopting similar strategies for the Coega IDZ; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether the recently expired Strategic Industrial Project will be (a) renewed or (b) replaced by a similar scheme; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N106E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) While there is no specific incentive package for the exclusive benefit of firms based at industrial development zones (IDZ), all the existing DTI incentives and programmes are available to firms operating within the Coega IDZ, and IDZs in general. The incentives and programmes include:

- Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP)
- Duty Credit Certificate Scheme (DCCS)
- Export, Marketing, and Investment and Assistance (EMIA)
- Foreign Investment Grant (FIG)
- Strategic Industrial Project (SIP)
- Skills Support Programme (SSP)
- Small Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP)
- Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII)
- Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)
- Technology for Women in Business (TWIB).

In particular IDZ firms have special priority access to CIP as illustrated in the table below:

Critical infrastructure allocation per beneficiary (in R millions)

Source: Estimate of national expenditure 2004-05

	2004-05	*2005-06*	*2006-07*	*2007-08*	*Total*	*As % of CIP*
Coega	60 300	80 200	105 012	110 263	355 775	45%
East London	45 602	20 000	8 200	8 610	82 412	10%
Richards Bay	33 133	20 000	8 800	9 240	71 173	9%
Other infrastructure	79 150	60 877	69 930	73 427	283 384	36%
Yearly allocation	218 185	181 077	191 942	201 540	792 744	100%
Other IDZ transfers (nonCIP)	15 000	15 900	16 854	17 697	49 551	

The above table demonstrates that R510 million or 64% of the total CIP budget of R792 million has been allocated to IDZs.

Furthermore, the DTI in consultation with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) and International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) is in the process of finalising a customs duty and tax rebate for IDZ-based firms. Through this rebate, IDZ-based firms will enjoy a suspension of import duty and value added tax (VAT) on all capital equipment goods used in the duty customs controlled area.

(2) Concerns have arisen regarding the lack of a confirmed anchor. It should be noted however, that none of the countries that successfully managed to implement the IDZ concept were able to secure investors within a three-year period of initiating the concept. The DTI is working closely with the Coega Development Corporation on investment recruitment. The significant interest displayed by a number of investors makes us confident that an anchor tenant will be secured.

(3) The current status in relation to tax and duty incentives for the IDZs is that duty will be suspended for all imported raw material and that VAT will also be suspended for raw material sourced within the country. This status will remain until the conclusion of a comprehensive review of existing domestic and international large-scale investment incentive packages. This review will also consider incentive packages in comparable countries such as India and Singapore.

(4) and (5) The Strategic Industrial Project incentive ends on 15 July 2005. The DTI conducted a study on the efficacy of the scheme and is also currently, in collaboration with National Treasury, conducting a comprehensive review of all incentives for large-scale projects. Special attention is being given to incentives that will catalyse investments in IDZs.

Ports of entry used to import pharmaceuticals

232. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many ports of entry are being used to import pharmaceuticals;

(2) whether control measures are in place to ensure that only safe and tested pharmaceuticals enter the country; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether his department employs special agents who are trained to detect fake pharmaceuticals; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such special agents are employed and (b) what are the further relevant details?

N362E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The ports of entry for pharmaceuticals are specified in Regulation 12 of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, Act 101 of 1965 (with subsequent amendments). In terms of this Act, there are four ports of entry into South Africa for pharmaceutical products and they are:

- Cape Town International Airport and harbour;
- Durban Airport and harbour;
- Port Elizabeth Airport and harbour; and
- Johannesburg International Airport.

The limit on the number of the ports of entry for pharmaceuticals is deemed necessary in order to ensure:

- Proper conditions for control of imported and exported pharmaceutical products by inspectors from the Department of Health,

- Proper conditions for the handling and transportation of medicines

The abovementioned ports have the essential logistical infrastructure in place.

(2) The required and necessary control measures are in place. They are enforced jointly by the Customs officials, Port Health officials and officials from the Department of Health Law Enforcement.

The Customs Unit notifies Department of Health law enforcement officials of every shipment of medicines (whether entering or leaving the country). This applies to both conventional and supplementary (herbal, traditional, etc.) medicines.

Customs officials endeavour to detect and stop the shipment of counterfeit medicines, where shipment documents are fraudulent. This is a global phenomenon which is difficult to manage, as methods used by international syndicates involved in the manufacture and sales of counterfeit medicines are becoming more sophisticated with regard to packaging, labeling, look, chemical composition of the products and documentation (including forged certification).

(3) It is often difficult to distinguish between genuine and counterfeit medicines without sophisticated laboratory tests. In South Africa, state-owned laboratories carry out this task. Pharmaceutical companies are expected to assist official laboratories with the analysis of suspected counterfeits. These issues are largely the responsibility of the Health Department.

The DTI, jointly with the South African Customs Authority (Customs) and the SA Police Services (SAPS), is responsible for the implementation of the Counterfeit Goods Act, Act 37 of 1997. In terms of section 22 of the Act the Minister of Trade and Industry appoints suitably qualified inspectors for the purposes of the Act. Eleven such officials are currently employed in the DTI's Consumer and Corporate Regulation Division (CCRD).

The inspectors, appointed under of the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997), may exercise the following powers in terms of a warrant issued in chambers by any judge of the High Court or a magistrate who has jurisdiction in the area:

(a) Enter, inspect and search premises;

(b) Stop manufacturing, producing or making;

(c) Seize and detain goods;

(d) Remove for detention to depots or declare a premise as a counterfeit goods depot if goods are not movable or transportable;

(e) Seal off any place, premises or vehicle;

(f) Seize, detain or remove for detention to depot any tools used; and

(g) Question a person, obtain a statement or procure documents.

Mechanism to assist in ensuring parents' role in school governance

239. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether, with reference to the speech entitled *Report of the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the Question of the Afrikaners,* delivered on 24 March 1999 by the then Deputy President, a

mechanism to assist in ensuring that parents play their full role in school governance and that the South African Schools Act, Act 84 of 1996, and the constitutional provisions contained in Article 29 of the Bill of Rights are implemented in a way which is consistent with the constitutional rights and aspirations of all citizens with regard to language, culture and religion, including provision for single-medium schools and mother-tongue instruction, has now been established; if not, (a) why not and (b) when does her department intend establishing such a mechanism; if so, (i) when was it established, (ii) what are the names of the members comprising the mechanism, (iii) how were these members selected, (iv) what was the first specific mandate under which the mechanism functioned, (v) when did it have its first meeting, (vi) on what date has it met since it was established, (vii) how has it set about ensuring that parents play their role in school governance and that the Schools Act and the constitutional provisions contained in Article 29 of the Bill of Rights are implemented in a way which is consistent with the constitutional rights and aspirations of all citizens with regard to language, culture and religion, including provision for single-medium schools and mother-tongue instruction, (viii) on what dates has it met with the Presidency since it was established and (ix) what are the further relevant details? N369E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The National Consultative Forum for School Governing Body Associations (NCF), the "mechanism" mentioned by then Deputy President Thabo Mbeki in his speech given on 24 March 1999, has been established.

(i) The National Consultative Forum for School Governing Body Associations (NCF) was established in 1999.

(ii) The NCF comprises the Department of Education and the three national SGB associations: FEDSAS, the National Association of School Governing Bodies (NASGB) and the Governing Body Foundation.

(iii) The members are the SGB associations that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NCF. The criteria include the number of schools represented nationally, a presence in a number of provinces, and a constitution.

(iv) The NCF's mandate is to engage with the Department of Education in line with consultation processes outlined in the National Education Policy Act of 1996. The NCF is not limited in its field of discussion and is a forum in which to share new policies, proposed initiatives, and new materials.

(v) It met first in early 1999.

(vi) It meets every quarter. The last meeting was on 8 February 2005.

(vii) The discussions and inputs on Constitutional rights and particularly those related to language, culture and religion are on going. In the last three years, the Federation of South African School Governing Body Associations (FEDSAS) alone has tabled some 200 questions and requests for information within the NCF. The issues that the Leader of the Opposition refers to have all been discussed and largely resolved within the quarterly meetings of the NCF.

(viii) The NCF has never met with the Presidency.

(ix) In respect of "further relevant details", I must reiterate that mother-tongue instruction is not only allowed within the Schools Act but is also actively encouraged through the curriculum. We have a considerable number of schools across all provinces — particularly in the Northern and Western Cape — where Afrikaans is the sole medium of

instruction. Regrettably, we have very few where indigenous languages are used, and these are mostly only at the foundation level. While it is true that governing bodies may agree on the preferred language as a medium of instruction, this cannot preclude the possibility of other learners requesting instruction in their own home language, or another language of learning. Where this happens, and "is reasonably practicable", the department is legally and morally obliged to make this possible.

In the same way, the Schools Act and the National Policy on Religion and Education both allow for religious observances at school, as long as these are voluntary and provided to all children on an equitable basis. This is in line with the Constitutional provision on freedom of religion, while protecting the rights of those who may not share the same views.

The report of the Ministerial Review Committee on School Governance in 2003 found that parents and communities, of all races and language, are indeed playing a full role in their school governing bodies, and have a good grasp of the legislative and educational environment in which schools operate. Everyone they consulted appreciated the governance powers and functions of these bodies, and most understood the limitations in respect of the professional management of the school. We must therefore applaud the more than 200 000 members of the public who are active in local school governing bodies — the largest group of elected representatives in the country!

Incidents of criminal nature involving persons claiming South African immunity abroad

242. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) How many incidents of an alleged criminal nature involving South African diplomatic personnel and other persons claiming South African Immunity abroad occurred in (i) 2000, (ii) 2001, (iii) 2003 and 2004 and (b) what was the nature of the incident or incidents that led to the claiming of immunity by South African personnel;

(2) (a) How many incidents of an alleged criminal nature involving foreign diplomatic personnel and other foreigners claiming diplomatic immunity in South Africa occurred in (i) 2000, (ii) 2001, (iii) 2002, (iv) 2003 and (v) 2004 and (b) what is the nature of the incident or incidents that led to the claiming of immunity by foreign personnel in South Africa? N372E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) One

(ii) 0

(iii) 0

(iv) 0

(v) 0.

(b) The incident occurred in 2000 involved sexual harassment of the cabin crew, use of abusive language and disruptive behaviour in aircraft.

(2) (a) (i) One

(ii) 0

(iii) Two

(iv) Six

(v) Five.

(b) Allegations included fraud, shoplifting, domestic violence, negligent loss of firearm, public disturbance, drunken driving, culpable homicide, assault grave bodily harm, indecent assault, assault.

Posts vacant in department because of a lack of suitable qualified/skilled applicants

244. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether any posts in her department, which were vacant on 1 January 2004, remained vacant because of a lack of suitable qualified or skilled applicants; if so (a) how many, (b) what specified qualifications or skills are required to fill the post and (c) for what period has each post been vacant;

(2) whether any steps have been taken to recruit suitably qualified or skilled applications; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results;

(3) whether the length of time that each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on services delivery by her department; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what relevant effects have been experienced? N374E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) On 1 January 2004, the staff establishment of the department consisted of 786 posts. However, during February 2004 the former Minister of Education approved a revised staff establishment for the department consisting of 887 posts. At present 147 posts are vacant at all levels. The reasons for the vacancies are two fold: first, a high staff turnover, which is a general phenomenon in the public service, and second, because the department prioritises the advertising and filling of vacancies in order to deal with the matter in a systematic way. No priority posts that were vacant on 1 January 2004 are still vacant due to a lack of suitable qualified or skilled applicants.

(2) The department appoints only suitably qualified and skilled applicants. When advertising in the media does not render the desired results, a process of headhunting is followed, after which the assistance of recruitment agencies is sought. This has rendered the desired results in most cases.

(3) Vacancies will always, in one way or another, have a negative effect on performance and service delivery. If this were not so, there would be no reason for establishing the post. However, this effect is managed through the secondment of staff to the department from universities and elsewhere, the appointment of temporary staff and consultants, and the redeployment of existing staff in an acting capacity. By managing the matter in this way, the department has succeeded in limiting the detrimental effect that vacancies could have had on service delivery.

Nuwe projekte *re* openbare werkskeppingsprogramme in Strand/ Somerset-Wes onderneem

265. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

Of enige nuwe projekte ingevolge die openbare werkskeppingsprogramme in die huidige boekjaar in die landdrosdistrikte Strand en Somerset-Wes onderneem word of in die volgende boekjaar daar onderneem gaan word; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N396A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[New projects under public works job-creation programmes undertaken in Strand/Somerset West

265. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether any new projects under the public works job-creation programmes are being undertaken in the Strand and Somerset West magisterial districts in the

current financial year or will be undertaken in the next financial year; if so, what the relevant details? N396E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes. In the Strand there is a school maintenance project — Lwandle. In Somerset West there is a school maintenance project — Macassar. Both projects create 24 job opportunities coupled with skills training.

(2) Yes. The Department of Public Works has completed the repair and upgrading work for the slipway at Saldanha Harbour. The scope of the work under the contract addressed the total repair and upgrade of the slipway.

The work can be divided in the following main sections:

- Decommissioning and dismantling of cradles
- Replace main slipway rails as well as side slip rails
- New roller assemblies
- Replace main slipway sheave assemblies
- Repair and upgrade of the two side slips
- Repair of the main slipway and down hall winch
- Repair of pedestal crane assembly
- Replace and repair bilge block winches
- Dredging of the underwater section
- Commissioning and testing of the installation.

Intention of IDC to sell shares in certain unlisted financial entities

271. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) intends selling its shares in certain unlisted financial entities in the forthcoming financial year; if so,

(2) whether the sale of these entities will be earmarked for small and medium enterprises; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so what are the relevant details? N404E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) Yes, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) intends selling selected shares. The money derived from the sales will be used to advance government's economic development and equity objectives.

(2) The sale of the financial entities will benefit the development of black economic empowerment (BEE) and small and medium enterprises (SME) by:

(i) investing the generated capital into economically viable new industries, thereby positioning South Africa to be competitive in those industries, and

(ii) selling or transferring the investments to BEE and/ or SME clients, including those located in either poor provinces or rural towns.

The sale price and access to capital, however, remain key constraints in the ability of BEE or SME companies to acquire the assets.

Invitation from PRC government to send delegation to China

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

(1) Whether his department received an invitation from the government of the People's Republic of China to send a delegation to China; if so,

(2) whether a delegation from his de-

partment has already been on the visit to China; if not, when will it take place; if so, when did the visit take place; if so, (a) what was or will be the object of the visit and (b) what topics were or will be discussed;

(3) whether the matter of textile imports from and the impact of China's accession to the World Trade Organisation on the South African textile industry was or will be discussed; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N418E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) China has extended a number of requests and invitations to South Africa in order to address and explore a range of issues, which are in line with department's mandate of expanding international trade with strategic countries. In this regard the Department of Trade and Industry (The DTI) receives and offers frequent invitations for visits to and from its trading partners.

(2) As part of ongoing engagements with China, certain meetings took place in South Africa and China during 2004. Further engagements are also being scheduled for 2005, which would involve a delegation from the DTI.

(3) In June 2004 a Chinese delegation, led by the Vice-President of China, visited South Africa for the South Africa — People's Republic of China Bi-national Commission (BNC) which is held every two years. During this event, bilateral consultations took place on several issues, including in the area of trade. Amongst the trade issues discussed was the rise in imports from China in the footwear, clothing and textiles sector. In response to concerns that South Africa raised, a Chinese delegation subsequently visited the country in August 2004 to discuss developments in the sector. In these deliberations the Chinese indicated their commitment to explore possible solutions in line with World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules and regulations. The Chinese government reiterated its commitment and support for mutually beneficial bilateral trade during Deputy President Zuma's Presidential visit in October 2004.

The DTI is planning a number of visits to China during 2005 as part of its work programme. A tentative request for a technical visit to China has been made by the DTI. The aim of the visit, which would include members of the clothing and textile task team, is to gain a better understanding of the Chinese clothing and textile manufacturing sector concerns. Additional visits are being planned in preparation for the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) — China Free-Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations, which are scheduled for the second half of 2005.

(3) In light of China's dominance in this sector, government is engaging the Chinese government on this matter. However, government believes that the difficulties that the clothing and textile industry is experiencing from imports, including that of China, are symptomatic of deeper underlying factors in the sector. A task team has therefore been established to engage our partners in business and labour on short and long term solutions to these challenges.

Rekord van koste van herstelwerk aan staatseiendomme in Strand/ Somerset-Wes

305. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

Of haar departement oor 'n volledige rekord beskik van die koste van herstelwerk aan staatseiendomme oor die afgelope twee boekjare in die landdrosdistrikte Strand en Somerset-Wes; so nie,

waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N462A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Record of costs of repair work done to government properties in Strand/ Somerset West

305. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether her department has a complete record regarding the costs of repair work done to government properties over the past two financial years in the Strand and Somerset West magisterial districts; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N462E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) Planned maintenance:

Various defects were repaired at the Magistrates' House in the Strand to a bid amount of R25 650. The final acceptance date of the project was 12 June 2003. (WCS 036392)

Strand: Lwandle SAPS contact point: Install blue police light amount at R2 000. Date of project: 14 March 2003.

(b) Unplanned maintenance:

The following unplanned maintenance was done:

(i) Strand

SA Police Services

2002-03 R8 600,00 (building, electrical and mechanical)

2003-04 R4 876,35 (building, electrical and mechanical).

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

2002-03 R 610,40 (building, electrical and mechanical)

2003-04 R6 310,48 (building, electrical and mechanical).

Department of Defence

2002-03 R 0,00 (building, electrical and mechanical)

2003-04 R7 919,37 (building, electrical and mechanical).

(ii) Somerset West

SA Police Service

2002-03 R6 727,79 (building, electrical and mechanical)

2003-04 R37 268,38 (building, electrical and mechanical).

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

2002-03 R44 644,99 (building, electrical and mechanical)

2003-04 R20 501,40 (building, electrical and mechanical).

Werkskepping dmv uitgebreide openbarewerke-program: konstruksie van provinsiale/munisipale infrastruktuur

315. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

(1) Of die uitgebreide openbarewerke-program vir die skep van meer werkgeleenthede in die konstruksie van provinsiale en munisipale infrastruktuur met behulp van uitgebreide investering, waarna die President in sy 2005-openingsrede verwys het, deur haar departement geadministreer word en deel van die departement se begrotingspos uitmaak; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(2) of daar in die boekjaar 2003-04 'n persentasie van 41,2% aan ongevulde vakatures in haar departement was; so ja,

(3) of dié vakatures die doeltreffende uitvoering van die uitgebreide openbarewerke-program beïnvloed; so nie, waarom die ongevulde vakatures nie van die personeelstaat verwyder word nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(4) of haar departement as gevolg van die baie ongevulde vakatures R147 miljoen se ongemagtigde uitgawes in die boekjaar 2003-04 aangegaan het; so nie, waarom haar departement vir die vierde agtereenvolgende jaar 'n gekwalifiseerde ouditverslag ontvang het; so ja, watter stappe haar departement in dié verband beoog? N476A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Job creation through EPW: construction of provincial/municipal infrastructure

315. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether the expanded public works programme for the creation of more job opportunities in the construction of provincial and municipal infrastructure with the assistance of expanded investment, to which the President referred in his 2005 opening address, is administered by her department and forms part of the department's Budget Vote; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether there was a percentage of 41,2% of unfilled vacancies in her department in the 2003-04 financial year; if so,

(3) whether these vacancies influence the effective execution of the expanded public works programme; if not, why are the unfilled vacancies not removed from the establishment; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether her department incurred unauthorised expenditure to the amount of R147 million in the 2003-04 financial year as a result of the numerous unfilled vacancies; if not, why did her department receive a qualified audit report for the fourth consecutive year; if so, what steps does her department envisage in this regard? N476E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the expanded public works programme (EPWP). The EPWP is a highly decentralised programme, which is being implemented by all spheres of government and some state-owned enterprises. It should be noted though, that the DPW does not have a budget for EPWP projects. As such, it does not form part of DPW's budget vote. National and provincial departments and municipalities fund EPWP projects from their budgets, which include conditional grants from the national fiscus. Some of these conditional grants have been earmarked for the EPWP. The Division of Revenue Act (DORA) has specified that provinces and municipalities must implement their infrastructure projects funded from their conditional infrastructure grants labour-intensively, in terms of guidelines produced by DPW and approved by National Treasury and Salga.

The role of DPW in the EPWP is to facilitate the adoption of labour-intensive technologies in the public sector, and to monitor implementation across the spheres of government. In order to carry out this monitoring role, DPW is collecting quarterly reports from the relevant government bodies. The EPWP started on 1 April 2004, and to date two quarterly reports have been produced, i e for the periods 1 April to

30 July 2004 and 1 July to 30 September 2004. To date more than 76 000 job opportunities have been created in the EPWP. DPW is currently finalising the Third Quarterly Report (ie 1 October to 31 December 2004).

(2) No, the vacancy rate for 2003-04 was 37,7%.

(3) No, 15 out of the 16 posts in the EPWP unit are filled. The Chief Operations Officer is currently acting as the Deputy Director-General: EPWP. The second round of interviews for the post of DDG: EPWP has been held and an appointment is expected shortly. The department is continuously revising its structure to remove posts that are not required.

(4) The department incurred an unauthorised expenditure of thirty million three hundred and sixty thousand rand (R30 360 000) and not R147 million in the 2003-04 financial year (as per page 58 of the department's 2003-04 annual report). The unauthorised expenditure was not as a result of the numerous unfilled vacancies but as a result of over-spending on the maintenance budget where the department is seriously underfunded. The qualification was as a result of interdepartmental debts that could not be supported by documentary evidence as explained on page 42 of the annual report for NDPW. This matter has since been resolved with the Office of the Accountant-General of National Treasury and will not be the reason for qualification in future years.

Legislation governing Umalusi investigation into irregularities in 2004 examinations

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

(1) In terms of which law is Umalusi required to investigate irregularities in examinations through the relevant provincial department.

(2) whether she intends providing a hotline to report alleged irregularities directly to Umalusi, if not why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N477E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act, No 58 of 2001, which regulates the functions of Umalusi provides direction to Umalusi in the investigation of irregularities. In section (5)(b)(i), the Act states that:

> "... the Council with regard to external assessment must in concurrence with the Director-General and the relevant provider, approve the publication of the results of learners if the Council is satisfied that the provider or assessment body has conducted the assessment free from any irregularity that may jeopardize the integrity of the assessment or its outcomes".

In section (18)(h) the Act states that an assessment body

> "must without delay and in writing supply the Council and the Director-General with full details of any irregularity that occurred in respect of such assessment and the steps taken to deal with the irregularity".

Section (18)(h) implies that the assessment body (ie the provincial department) must investigate the irregularity thoroughly and provide to Umalusi a full report on the nature of the irregularity and the manner in which the irregularity was handled. If Umalusi is not satisfied with the investigation conducted by the provincial department, it may institute its own investigation.

Section (5)(b)(i) also alludes to the inclusion of the provincial department in the irregularity process by virtue of

the fact that results can only be approved in concurrence with the relevant provider (provincial department) after Umalusi is satisfied that the examination has been conducted free of any irregularity.

(2) Currently all provincial departments have a hotline facility for reporting alleged irregularities. However, the report from the ministerial task team on the irregularities in the Mpumalanga province proposes the improvement of systems and processes for the identification and investigation of irregularities. The Ministry will consider this proposal in the light of the other steps that will be taken to improve the handling of irregularities and if it is necessary the Ministry will establish such a service.

Tersaaklike kwalifikasies van sekere sleutelpersoneel

331. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Handel en Nywerheid:

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

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

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

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

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

N495A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Relevant qualifications of certain key staff

331. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what consider-

ations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(2) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

(3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;

(4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps his department envisages in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the accountant, the internal auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N495E]

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The *Chief Financial Officer* has a B Com degree from the University of Westville obtained in May 1985 and he is currently pursuing a Masters in Business Leadership through the University of South Africa (final year). The Director: Budgeting post is vacant and the current acting manager has a Matric certificate and National Diploma State Accounts and Finance obtained in July 1977, from Department of National Education. The candidate in the acting role was selected based on the years of experience in the financial environment.

(1) (a) (i) There are six positions in the Internal Audit component of the department of which three posts are occupied. There are three vacancies, which are in the process of being filled.

(ii) In the Financial Directorates a total number of 43 posts of which 36 are filled and seven are vacant, reflecting a percentage of 4,3% of the total DTI staff complement.

(2) (b) (i) 90% of employees within the Finance Section have undergone training in the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). The Institute for Public Finance and Auditing offered the training and it is an accredited institution.

(ii) Three employees, that is 8,03% of the total staff complement of the Financial Section are part of the Senior Management Service (SMS) level.

(3) The *Chief Internal Auditor* has a B Com degree from the University of Natal, with an Honours degree in Ac-

counting Science from the University of South Africa, as well as three South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) articles.

(4) The unit has six positions, of which three are occupied. The three newly created vacancies are currently in the process of being filled. The percentage of vacant posts in the Internal Audit component is 50%. The Finance Directorate has 43 posts and seven out of these are vacant. Therefore the percentage of vacancies is 16,3%. Steps to recruit staff have been taken and these vacancies are in the various stages of the recruitment process.

(5) The Chief Financial Officer has attended the Standard Chart of Accounts Training, offered by the Institute for Public Finance and Auditing, an accredited institution. The Standard Chart of Accounts Training was developed in terms of the PFMA. The Chief Internal Auditor attended training on the PFMA while she was still with Auditor-Generals' Office. The Chief Internal Auditor is registered with government auditors (RGA) and has done SAICA articles.

Persons with disabilities are employed by her department

340. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any persons with disabilities are employed by her department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what percentage of her department's workforce does this figure represent;

(2) whether her department has achieved the 2% target in this regard set by the Government; if not, (a) how many additional disabled persons must still be employed, (b) what steps is her department taking to achieve this target and (c) by what date will this target be reached? N504E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) 48.

(b) 1,02%.

(2) (a) 46.

(b) Associations for people with disabilities are being contacted to assist in the recruitment process.

(c) 31 March 2007.

Investigation into education problems in Kuruman

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

(1) Whether the official sent by her to investigate education problems in Kuruman met with all the relevant role-players; if not, why not; if so, with whom did he meet;

(2) whether all necessary arrangements for the visit were made timeously and the relevant role-players informed of the official's visit to various school and other structures; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N509E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The official referred to was not required to investigate education problems in Kuruman. His brief was limited to assessing if it would be of any assistance or value for me to intervene in what was described as a crisis in certain schools in Kuruman. As the hon member would appreciate, the provisioning of education in schools, within the national policy framework, is the competency of the MECs. My intervention is always informed by this legal imperative. The official met with Mr Montingoe, Head of Legal Services, Mr Buys, Circuit Manager in Kuruman, and Mr Jonker, Principal of Kalahari High School.

(2) I assume that by asking whether "the

relevant role-players" were informed of the official's visits to various schools the hon Member is referring to school governing bodies. If my assumption is correct, then a meeting with the governing bodies was unnecessary at that stage, due to the pending court action against the MEC for Education in the Northern Cape, which was instituted by the SGBs. In fact, the official visited only one school, namely Kalahari High School. He observed that the school was functioning normally and that the provincial department together with the Principal were doing their utmost to manage the transition. I have requested the Acting Director-General to interact with the Superintendent-General of the provincial department to determine any further professional support that my department could offer to the schools that are affected.

Report on extent/severity of canned hunting

357. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question 36 for oral reply on 2 March 2005, when will his report on the extent and severity of canned hunting be completed;

(2) whether the report will be made public, if not, why not; if so, where will it be made available;

(3) whether all provinces had responded to the questionnaire by 28 February 2005, if not, (a) which provinces had not responded and (b) what were the reasons provided by these provinces for not responding; if so,

(4) whether the details provided in the responses was satisfactory; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether the questionnaire sent to the provinces requested information on (a) the number of licences granted by each province for captive lion breeding programmes for any period since the institution of voluntary moratoriums in 1997 (b) the total estimated number of lions in captive breeding programmes at present, (c) any issues regarding the welfare of lions in captive breeding programmes and (d) any estimates on the number of lions killed in canned lion hunts for any period since 1997, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N523E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) The report will be completed during April 2005.

(2) Yes, the report will be made available. Copies of the report will be posted on the department's website and will be made available through the department's office in Pretoria.

(3) (a) Yes, the provinces were requested to provide information on the number of applications received and approved for the establishment of new large predator breeding facilities during the period 1997 to 2004.

(b) Yes, the provinces were requested to provide information on the number of lions in the present captive breeding and holding facilities.

(c) No, no specific questions regarding the welfare of lions in captive breeding programmes were asked.

(d) Yes, the provinces were requested to provide information on the number of canned lion hunts for the period 1997 to 2004 as well as number of lion hunts the provinces considered to be under artificial

circumstances, such as from a vehicle for the period specified above.

Meaning of term "intermediaries": criteria

371. Prof E S CHANG (IFP) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

With reference to his reply to Question 927 on 10 January 2005, (a) who or what is meant by the term intermediaries and (b) what criteria are used to source such intermediaries? N541E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Retail financial intermediaries (RFIs) or second-tier banks are commercial banks, microcredit outlets as well as Provincial Development Corporations. Khula is a wholesale financier, which means that it facilitates access to finance for entrepreneurs by using existing networks of financial institutions (intermediaries) that lend to this market. This method of disbursement is preferred as these institutions already have the required sophisticated infrastructure and control systems. The RFIs get funding and other types of support from Khula to enable them to lend to the small and medium enterprise (SME) market, which is usually perceived as risky. In essence, Khula covers portions of the bank's risk on behalf of the small business. Examples of Khula-supported RFIs are:

Ithala — KwaZulu-Natal

Khethani — Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal

Marang — Free State and Limpopo

Business Finance Promotion Agency — Eastern Cape

Beehive — Mpumalanga

Isibane Capital Partners — Western Cape.

With regards to the commercial banks, Khula has an agreement with major banks to provide indemnity under its credit guarantee scheme in the case where prospective entrepreneurs have little or no collateral for the loan. The commercial banks that wish to make use of this scheme approach Khula and enter into negotiations regarding the volume of transactions.

Khula also assists second-tier banks and provincial development corporations with capital for the lending purposes and in some cases operational expenses. Qualifying institutions apply to Khula for funding. The funding that Khula provides may not be used for any purpose other than enterprise lending. Khula monitors these institutions on a regular basis.

Recently, Khula has through its business development efforts gone out into the market to look for suitable RFIs to bolster its distribution capacity.

Certain posts vacant in department

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

(1) (a) How many posts were vacant in his department as at 28 February 2005 at the level of (i) director-general, (ii) deputy director-general or equivalent, (iii) chief director or equivalent and (iv) director or equivalent, (b) how long have the posts been vacant, (c) when will they be filled and (d) how long does it take to fill a post;

(2) whether unfilled posts affect the department's efficiency of service delivery; if not, why are the vacant posts not abolished; if so why are there delays in filling posts? N570E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) Table 1 indicates the number of vacant posts at senior level. Forty-four out of the 61 vacancies are in the process of being filled. At present the necessary procedures

of recruitment are being undertaken.

Table 1

Vacant posts as at 17 March 2005		
Salary level	*Level*	*Number vacant*
16	Director-General	0
15	Deputy Director-General	1
14	Chief Director	18
13	Director	42
Total		61

(b) Table 2 indicates the average length of time the posts have been vacant per division.

Table 2

Division	*Average number of days since creation of posts*
CCRD	226
EIDD	198
GSSSD	166
ITED	160
Marketing	263
ODG	203
TEO	71
TISA	75
Average for department	177

(c) The recruitment process on 44 of the 61 vacant posts has commenced. In terms of regulations all senior management service (SMS) posts have to be advertised in the national media and all appointments are made in line with Employment Equity Plan guidelines. These positions are at various stages of the recruitment process.

(d) Under standard procedures and taking into account the regulatory requirements, on average it takes four months to fill a post. Depending on the skill requirements the period may take up to six months. In some instances a process of headhunting takes place, which extends the period of recruitment.

(2) In general the existing support staff carries out the majority of functions that are required to be performed within the units. In the customer related areas such as the marketing division problems are encountered and service delivery may be affected.

Delays in filling of posts are caused by a number of reasons:

- Shortage of specialised skills (economic and legal) in the labour market.
- Although salary levels are reasonable they are not on a par with those being offered in the private sector.
- A large number of applications are received for all positions that are advertised. The processing thereof sometimes causes delays.

Service delivery is more than just filling of vacancies. The fundamentals of the DTI business model must be in place; systems, processes, policies, procedures and staffing. Over the past year a lot of energy was directed towards strengthening the department's business model fundamentals. This includes aligning the business model to the DTI strategy; putting a monitoring and evaluation system in place; and promoting a corporate culture that can support the strategy.

Arms deal: Swedish NIPs/DIPs terminated

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

(1) Whether, as reported by Swedish Radio in April 2004, a number of investment projects promised by two companies (names furnished) as part of their offset commitments under the National Industrial Participation Programme (NIP) have been rejected or terminated; if so, (a) by whom and (b) on what grounds were the projects rejected or terminated;

(2) whether this compromises the investment component of the two companies' offset agreement; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether his department has taken any steps to correct the source of these allegations; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) whether his department has taken or intends taking any steps to penalise a certain company (name also furnished) for failing to meet its July 2004 milestone targets under the NIP; if not, why not; if so, (a) what form will the penalty take and (b) what is the estimated financial value of the penalty? N618E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The National Industrial Participation Programme (NIPP) is directed at achieving key national economic objectives thus supporting the Micro-economic Reform Strategy (MERS) and the Integrated Manufacturing Strategy (IMS). Projects proposed at the time of the offset negotiations were proposals available for potential implementation. For projects to be approved certain requirements have to be adhered to. First these projects have to reflect incremental or new business opportunities. Second the proposals must result directly from the purchase of a contract. Finally, projects will only be accepted if they are commercially viable. This also means that market changes will necessitate the substitution of some projects.

In this respect the DTI has the right to accept or reject projects in accordance with the South African Government's economic objectives. Therefore, to date some projects have been implemented, new ones added and some replaced.

(2) Most NIP projects relate to investment type projects and the relevant revenues that emanate from it. The report on the Swedish radio was factually incorrect despite the information and background that was provided. All parties concerned are satisfied with the progress of BAE/SAAB's investment obligation. In November 2004, the department, in a report tabled before the Trade and Industry Portfolio Committee indicated it was satisfied with the progress of BAE/SAAB investment obligation.

(3) On 8 March 2005, SAAB issued a press release that dealt with a number of issues and allegations. The main purpose of the brief was to clear misconceptions about the NIP programme in relation to the media reporting. In that statement SAAB emphasised its acceptance of the conditions attached by the South African government to the Industrial Participation Programme. It also reaffirmed its commitment to the mutually beneficial relationship with South Africa.

(4) The review of Ferrostaal's milestones took place in July 2004. The assessment revealed that the company was lagging behind in terms of meeting its targets. According to contractual requirements, the DTI is obliged to grant the GSC time to address the shortfalls. The company's performance will be assessed once the time it was granted lapses.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Use of targeted sanctions against Sudanese government for supporting atrocities in Darfur

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

Whether in line with international recommendations, South Africa will consider the use of targeted sanctions against the Sudanese government, including specific government officials most responsible for supporting the atrocities in Darfur and key businesses of the ruling National Congress Party; if not, why not, if so, what sanctions have been considered? N57E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No. I refer the hon member to my reply to written question no 552 in the National Assembly during September 2004.

Reasons why ambulance assistants may only obtain PDP licences at 21

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

(1) For what reasons may ambulance assistants only obtain public driver's permit (PDP) licences at the age of 21;

(2) whether he or his department will consider reducing the age at which PDP licences may be obtained to 18 in order to relieve the shortage of emergency medical services (EMS) personnel in South Africa by encouraging young people to pursue careers in EMS; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N245E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) In terms of Regulation 115(1) of the National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000, the driver of a bus, a mini-bus that convey twelve or more persons or any vehicle that is used for the conveyance of persons for reward, must be in possession of a Professional Driving Permit (PrDP) of category P.

In terms of Regulation 117, an applicant must be at least 21 years of age when applying for a PrDP of category P.

The driver of an ambulance is conveying persons for reward. Therefore, the age requirement of 21 is applicable to all professional drivers that convey persons for reward as part of their profession.

The Department of Transport and the nine provinces introduced the above requirements in an effort to secure the lives of passengers being transported by professional drivers.

(2) No. Due to the high number of accidents in which taxi's are involved and in which many persons are killed or seriously injured, I am of the opinion that it is not yet the right time to reduce the required age for a PrDP to convey persons for reward. As soon as the number of accidents has been reduced substantially, the department will consider the reduction of the required age.

Dangerous conditions of section of R56 from Mt Fletcher to Halcyon Drift

227. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether he has been informed of the danger to life and damage to vehicles on a 20 km section of the R56 in the Eastern Cape, from Mt Fletcher to Halcyon Drift, where a pool of water 30 cm deep lies across the road in front of a bridge and covers a concrete ridge of about 25 cm; if not,

what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether his department has had complaints from transport companies regarding damage to vehicles on this stretch of road; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether his department has had reports from local communities that no maintenance has been done on this section of the road for months and that it is deteriorating every day; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether his department will investigate the matter in view of the urgency for this section of the road to be upgraded and gravelled as the road is used extensively by local and other motorists? N357E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) No, neither my department nor I have been informed of the dangers on the R56 between Mt Fletcher and Halcyon Drift in the Eastern Cape. As this road falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape province, the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) was also not informed of any problems on this road.

(2) The Department of Transport did not receive any complaints from transport companies regarding damage to vehicles on this stretch of road.

(3) My department was also not provided with reports from local communities on the lack of maintenance and the continuous deterioration of the road in question.

(4) The Department of Transport will investigate the matter and bring the urgent need for maintenance of the section of road to the attention of the responsible department in the Eastern Cape province.

Number of persons with disabilities working in department

233. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

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

(2) whether his department has achieved the 2% target set by the Government; if not, (a) how many disabled persons must still be employed in order to reach the 2% target and (b)(i) what steps is his department taking to achieve this target and (ii) by what date will it be achieved? N363E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes.

(a) Seven persons with disabilities are employed in the Department of Transport (three employees are hard of hearing, one is partially sighted, one has a problem with dexterity, one is physically disabled and one employee has a mental problem, ie bipolar disorder).

(b) These persons represent 1,26% of the department's workforce.

(2) No.

(a) Four disabled persons must still be employed in the department in order to reach the 2% target set by Government.

(b) (i) Recruitment agencies are approached to recruit disabled people and during the short-listing and interviewing pro-

cesses of recruitment, the panels are sensitised on the prioritisation of disabled applicants.

(ii) In accordance with the department's Employment Equity Plan the 2% target should be achieved by 31 March 2006.

Number of persons with disabilities working in department

234. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(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? N364E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) and (b). Yes, there are eleven people employed in the department with a disability, understood as a functional limitation that interferes with a person's ability, for example, to walk, hear or lift. It may refer to a physical, mental or sensory condition. The eleven people with disabilities make up 1,5% of the department's workforce of 786 people (as at 1 January 2004).

(2) (a) No, the department has not achieved the 2% target and would need to employ four more disabled people to meet the target.

(b) (i) The department advertises all posts in the press and trusts that persons with disabilities apply.

(ii) As soon as suitable candidates are found.

Accident in Mpumalanga involving delivery truck loaded with textbooks

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

(1) Whether she had been informed of an accident in Mpumalanga involving a delivery truck loaded with textbooks in November or December 2004 or January 2005; if not, why not; if so, what was the value of the textbooks lost in the accident;

(2) whether the insurance covered the cost of the textbooks lost in the accident; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N517E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) I was informed of the accident. The truck that overturned was carrying stationery and not textbooks. It overturned in November 2004 near Rosenekal on its way to Moutse West Circuit in Mpumalanga. 1 305 Boxes of stationery to the value of R803 982,11 were destroyed.

(2) The insurance matter has been referred to the provincial department's legal section. The matter has not as yet been finalised. The relevant details will be provided as soon as the outcome is known.

Policy *re* pregnant learners attending school

392. Ms S N SIGCAU (UDM) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) What is the Government's policy regarding pregnant learners attending school;

(2) whether she has been informed of a learner at a certain high school near Umtata (name furnished) in the Eastern Cape who gave birth to a child in

the school toilet on 28 February 2005; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether an investigation has been conducted into the actions of the school and the principal; if not, why not; if so what are the relevant details;

(4) how many other cases of learners giving birth at school have been reported nationally in the past two years;

(5) whether any measures are in place to address this problem; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N???E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Constitution provides that no one can be discriminated against on the ground of pregnancy, the National Education Policy Act forbids unfair discrimination against a girl-child on the basis of pregnancy, and the South African Schools Act provides for compulsory education of children between the ages of seven and 15. Our policy, given effect to in these laws, is that no girl- child can be denied education when she is pregnant.

(2) No, I was not informed of the incident to which the hon Member refers, but I have since been told that the learner miscarried and that neither school management nor the school governing body was aware that she was pregnant.

(3) The Eastern Cape department of education investigated the incident and is satisfied that both the school and the principal acted appropriately on being informed about the incident. On receiving the report the principal immediately called for an ambulance while teachers at the school gave the learner all the help they could provide.

(4) Neither my department nor the provincial departments keep statistics on learners giving birth at schools. Only two cases of learners giving birth at schools have been reported in the past two years. My department made inquiries about these two incidents, and found that in both cases the schools knew about the pregnancies.

(5) Yes, the following measures are in place:

- First, there are draft national guidelines on learner pregnancy. 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.
- Secondly, 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.
- In the last instance, through the Girls Education Movement (GEM), which was launched by my predecessor in Parliament in 2003, there have been workshops on sexuality education, at which children are constantly reminded about the right choices in life they have to consider. These choices include abstinence. Furthermore, the GEM learners themselves conduct peer education on issues such as pregnancy, moral regeneration and values in education, so as to ensure that children do not fall pregnant while they are still at school.

Vacancies for school principals' posts in each province

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

(a) How many vacancies for school principals' posts are there in each province, (b) when will these vacancies be filled in each case and; (c) how many vacancy lists

have been issued by each provincial department since 1996? N591E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

As the hon member will know, the provisioning of education in schools, within the national policy framework, is the competence of the MECs. The following information has been received from the provincial education departments:

Province	*(a) Vacancies for principals' posts*	*(b) Expected date for filling of vacancies*	*(c) Vacancy lists since 1996*
1. Eastern Cape	214	1 April 2005	Nine since 1999
2. Free State	26	13 posts to be filled by 1 April 2005 13 posts to be filled on 1 July 2005 or as soon as possible thereafter	37
3. Gauteng	316	1 July 2005	Nine
4. KwaZulu-Natal	140	3rd term of 2005	Eight
5. Limpopo	455	1 July 2005	Seven
6. Mpumalanga	168	120 posts to be filled by 1 April 2005 48 posts to be advertised in July 2005 for filling as soon as possible, but not later than 1 January 2006.	Nine
7. North West	53	1 April 2005	22
8. Northern Cape	Ten	1 January 2006	Ten
9. Western Cape	119	79 posts to be filled by 1 April 2005 40 posts to be advertised and filled by 1 July 2005 and 1 January 2006.	61

Implementation of revised curriculum statement in Grades 4, 5 and 6

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

Whether, in light of the fact that the revised curriculum statement has now been implemented in Grades 4, 5 and 6 (intermediate phase) all provinces have ensured that learners in these grades have access to, or have been provided with, the textbooks required by the revised curriculum; if not, which provinces are in default; if so, what are the relevant details? N592E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Of the seven provinces that responded — no responses were received from KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State in time for this reply — only Mpumalanga indicated a serious absence of the required textbooks for the intermediate phase classes. Only 10% of the required textbooks were delivered in time for the reopening of schools in January 2005, and it is unclear from their response how many learners are still without textbooks. Similarly Limpopo began the new year with only half of their new textbooks delivered, but by 23 March they had made good and all textbooks had been delivered. The North West, Northern Cape, and Eastern Cape reported no delivery problems.

In the Western Cape nearly all of the textbooks for the intermediate phase were delivered when the schools reopened in January 2005. As at 23 March 2005, all books have been delivered to schools. In addition to this allocation, the Western Cape has purchased 100 reading books for every class and a Mathematics/Science/Technology kit for each school. In March 2005 schools received additional funds to purchase further LTSM needed to support the revised curriculum.

Records indicating number of disabled learners transported at expense of State/respective schools

415. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether her department has records indicating how many disabled learners are transported at the expenses of

the State or their respective schools; if so; (a) how many and (b) in which areas are the learners transported; if not, why not;

(2) whether buses that are used by schools for the disabled are periodically checked for roadworthiness; if not, why not, if so, what are the results of such checks;

(3) whether buses by schools for the disabled are ever replaced; if not, why not; if so, by when can these schools expect to get better buses, considering that many of these buses are approximately 20 years old?

N600E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes. According to the 2002 National Audit of Special Education Provision in South Africa, 14 066 learners attending special schools make use of school bus transport, which is provided either at the expense of the state or the schools themselves (from school funds or parental contributions). According to the audit, 4 614 learners attending special schools are bussed at state expense.

(2) Yes. Schools are responsible for the maintenance of equipment and facilities used by learners. If schools make use of their own vehicles for transportation of learners, they are required to ensure the roadworthiness of their vehicles. There are monitoring and control processes in place to ensure that schools comply with their obligations in terms of the South African Schools Act.

However, schools also enter into contracts with private providers for the transportation of learners to and from schools. Provinces stipulate the terms and conditions of these contracts, as this is a provincial competence. The extent to which provinces regulate these contracts is currently unknown. The Department of Education has, however, introduced measures to increase the monitoring of and support to special schools in 2005, so as to ensure that conditions of safety and the quality of services in these schools are up to standard.

(3) In terms of the norms and standards for school funding, money is allocated to special schools for procurement of equipment and materials, and this would include vehicles. The school governing body determines how the budget is spent. The decision on when and whether school buses should be replaced is also a decision that is taken by the governing body.

The Department of Education is currently conducting a comprehensive review of allocations to special schools. The issue of transport is one of the areas into which a specific investigation is being conducted.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Feasibility study on possible upgrading of railway line between Northern Cape/Coega IDZ

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

(1) Whether a feasibility study is being conducted on the possible upgrading of the railway line between the Northern Cape and the Coega Industrial Development Zone; if so, (a) when is it expected that the study will be concluded and (b) what are the relevant details; if not,

(2) whether such a study will be conducted; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether any discussions have been held with Northern Cape mining companies regarding the upgrading of this line and their possible participation in a public private partnership venture; if so what are the relevant details? N382E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) Yes. A pre-feasibility study has been completed on the possible upgrading of the railway line between the Northern Cape and the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). Currently, a more detailed study, which includes simulations and a due diligence process, is being carried out.

The completion date of this exercise is August 2005.

This study incorporates the infrastructure network and rolling stock. Another study is being carried out on the feasibility of redirecting the transport of manganese, currently destined for Port Elizabeth to Coega.

Stakeholders involved are:

The Coega Development Corporation (CDC);

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);

The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME);

The Manganese Industry;

Spoornet;

South African Port Operations;

National Ports Authority of South Africa.

(2) Please refer to item 1.

(3) Yes. The contract with the major mining company provides for a feasibility study regarding the possible upgrading of this line. Further discussions in respect of any possible partnership will depend, amongst others, on the outcome of this study.

Opgradering van bootsleephelling in Saldanha-hawe

266. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

Of haar departement en/of die kontrakteur se opgradering van die bootsleephelling in Saldanha-hawe afgehandel is; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N397A

(English translation follows):

[Upgrading of slipway in Saldanha harbour

266. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether the upgrading of the slipway in Saldanha harbour has been completed by her department and/or the contractor, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N397E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes. The Department of Public Works has completed the repair and upgrading work for the slipway at Saldanha harbour. However, additional funds are required from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Marine and Coastal Management to proceed with the maintenance phase of the contract.

Completion of new multipurpose Durban/Johannesburg/Pretoria fuel pipeline

278. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) What is the time-frame for the completion of the new multipurpose Durban/Johannesburg/Pretoria fuel pipeline?

(2) Whether all environmental impact studies regarding pollution in case of possible oil spills have been conducted; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the cost of each study and (b) what are the relevant details? N411E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) The completion of the new multiproducts pipeline (Durban to Gauteng) is planned for September 2010.

(2) The environmental studies for this project have not yet commenced. In March 2005, Petronet appointed Protekon, a Business Unit of Transnet, to conduct a Route Engineering study. The purpose of this study is to determine a broad corridor for the pipeline route from Durban to Gauteng.

Once this broad corridor route has been established, the necessary environmental studies for this corridor will commence. At present it is envisaged that the environmental studies will commence in June 2005.

The new multiproduct pipeline will pass through four provinces namely; KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Mpumalanga and Gauteng. Petronet is planning to visit all affected authorities to do presentations on the importance of this project to the country's economy well in advance of any submissions for approvals.

Maintenance work at RES Driefontein Portion 85

422. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

With regard to the RES Driefontein Portion 85 (Pretoria Road, Primrose), (a) what were the dates of all (i) maintenance work in respect of grass cutting and general maintenance and (ii) communications to her department from the relevant ward councillor of the Ekurhuleni Municipality requesting the department to cut grass and maintain this erf since January 2000 and (b) what are her department's plans with regard to this erf? N607E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(a) The description and locality of the property in the enquiry appears does not match the records held by the Department of Public Works, and there are no properties, owned by the national Government along Pretoria Road, which adjoins Primrose Township. However, the national Government does own a vacant portion of land described as the Remainder of Portion 5 of Farm Driefontein 85 IR that adjoins Marlands Township and abuts Kraft Road to the north.

According to our records, maintenance was last done on this property in 2003.

No record can be traced of correspondence from the relevant ward councillor of the Ekurhuleni municipality.

(b) Remainder of Portion 5 of Farm Driefontein 85 IR is not superfluous to the needs of the National Government

and is currently reserved for use by the Department of Correctional Services.

Maintenance work at SAPS flats in Marland

423. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether, with regard to the South African Police Service flats in Marland, her department plans to carry out maintenance on these flats; if so, when will the maintenance commence; if not,

(2) whether her department has received any correspondence requesting that attention be given to these flats; if so, when was the correspondence received;

(3) what is the correct procedure with regard to carrying out maintenance on nationally owned buildings?

N608E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) to (3) The execution of planned maintenance at the SA Police Service flats in Marland will be dependant on necessary funding being obtained from National Treasury. The current predicament of the 12,5 billion maintenance backlog that DPW is confronted with has been tabled in Parliament.

The required service has been on the planned maintenance programme since 1995.

State-owned buildings that require to be scheduled for maintenance are identified by both DPW technical advisors based in the regions as well as the user-client's who occupy the building. The requirement is programmed on the system (Works Control System).

Based on the budget received from National Treasury the user-client is required to prioritise planned maintenance services.

The prioritised service translates into a planned maintenance programme to which cash flows and time-frames are appended to for initiation and completion of projects.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

EIAs requested on GMOs in the past

224. Mr K D S DURR (ACDP) asked the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Whether she has requested environmental impact assessments on genetically modified organisms in the past; if not, why not; if so (a) how many times has she done and (b) what are the relevant details? N283E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes. To date all applications approved under the GMO Act have subjected to a risk assessment process, which include potential impacts on the environment.

Applications are requested to provide sufficient information on the potential environmental impact of an intended activity to the advisory committee and executive council. This information is prescribed in section 5(g) of the GMO Act and includes information relating to gene flow, impact on non-target species, and the development of resistance, invasiveness, ecological impacts and cumulative effects. In addition to the above, may the executive council also request the applicant to conduct an environmental impact assessment in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998), which is administered by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. The trigger for such a request may be one of the following:

- The GMO activity is a listed activity in terms of NEMA and therefore subject to the provisions relating to environmental impact assessments.
- This is a request by the Minister of DEAT in terms of section 78 of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (NEMBA), 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004).

Financial contribution to publication of certain book

259. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

Whether the Presidency has made any financial contribution to the publication of the book entitled "South Africa 2014 — The Story of Our Future" if so, what are the relevant details? N389E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

The Presidency did not make any financial contribution to the publication of the book entitled "South Africa 2014 — The Story of Our Future".

Celebrations planned for 50th anniversary of Freedom Charter

285. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the Minister in the Presidency:

(1) Whether official celebrations are being planned for the upcoming 50th anniversary of the Freedom Charter; if so, (a) what celebrations, (b) what is the estimated cost of such celebrations and (c) from which budget will the celebrations be funded; if not,

(2) Whether any state expenditure has been set aside to promote the Freedom Charter; if so, what amount; if so,

(3) Whether other political parties have been consulted about their particular founding documents with an aim to celebrating these documents; if not, (a) why not and (b) why is the celebration of the Freedom Charter mutually exclusive;

(4) Whether other political parties will be invited to promote and/or publicise their founding documents or charters; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N419E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

(1) The Presidency has not planned to host official celebrations in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the Freedom Charter;

(2) The Presidency did not set aside any state funds to promote the Freedom Charter;

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

Act 47 of 1937: race of landowner to be included in identification of persons

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

(1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 25 on 2 March 2005, regulation 18 of the Deeds Registries Act, Act 47 of 1937, already makes provision for the race of a landowner to be included in the identification of persons; if not, (a)(i) how and (ii) when will provision be made in legislation or regulations for the classification of landowners by race and (b) how will each race group be (i) defined and (ii) determined; if so, (aa) which subsection of regulation 18, (bb) when was the regulation or relevant subsection gazetted, (cc) for which specified race groups does it make provision and (dd) when will the Deeds Office commence with identifying the race of all landowners;

(2) whether the regulation includes a definition of the different racial categories under which landowners will be categorised; if not, how will the race of landowners be defined; if so, (a) what are the definitions and (b) by whom were they compiled or determined;

(3) whether an individual or section within the Office of the Registrar of Deeds will be responsible for determining the racial categories of landowners; if not, (a) who will be responsible for this task and (b) how will they be required to make these determinations; if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) what qualifications will this individual or persons within such section be required to have in order to successfully determine the racial categories of landowners;

(4) whether the determiners of racial categories will be required to visit all current and prospective landowners; if not, how will the race of landowners be determined accurately; if so, (a) what is the estimated cost of completing an audit of the race categories of all landowners in South Africa;

(5) how will the race of a landowner be determined in cases where the land is registered in the name of a corporation, trust or other legal entity?

N518E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a) (i) Persons obtaining transfer of land will provide information relating to race.

(ii) As soon as the Minister approves the proposed amendment of regulation 18 of the Deeds Registries Act, Act 47 of 1937.

(b) (i) The amendment of the regulation does not intend to define race.

(ii) The determination will be based on information provided by the persons obtaining transfer of land.

(aa) to (dd) Fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) (a) and (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(4) Pertaining to current owners, the matter is still under investigation and in so far as prospective owners, the information will be gathered as and when properties are registered.

(a) The cost is currently unknown.

(5) The matter will be investigated as part of the process of amendment of the regulation.

Amount spent on video presentation *re* Skills for Sustainable Growth, Development and Equity Conference

365. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether his department spent about R9 million on a video presentation relating to the Skills for Sustainable Growth, Development and Equity Conference held at Gallagher Estate on or about 4 March 2005; if not, (a) what amount was (i) approved for and (ii) spent on the video and (b) what items are included in this amount; if so, (i) what items are included in this amount and (ii) why was this amount approved;

(2) (a) who produced the video, (b) what brief were they given for the video and (c) what was the purpose of the video as far as meeting the objectives of the conference is concerned;

(3) whether the correct tender procedure was followed; if not, (a) why not and (b) on what basis was the tender for this video awarded; if so, (i) which companies submitted tenders, (ii) what was the amount of each tender and (iii) on what basis was the tender awarded to the successful tenderer;

(4) (a) who was invited to the conference and (b) who attended the conference? N531E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

I am not ready to answer the questions raised by Mr Lowe as I believe that some of the answers may impact on the investigation that is currently underway. We have as a department already instituted an investigation on certain aspects of the National Skills Conference as soon as some of those allegations and aspects raised by Mr Lowe were formally brought to my attention. I will make a statement once I have received and studied a report from the investigators.

Fish farming as alternative to counter dwindling stocks of certain fish species/ number of fishing quotas

429. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether consideration is being given to fish farming, or any other alternative, to counter the dwindling stocks of certain fish species and the number of fishing quotas; if not, why not; if so, (a) which fish species and (b) alternatives are being considered? N614E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

Yes. Our Marine and Coastal Management Branch is currently investigating a range of potential species for farming, including cob and east coast rock lobster.

Sale of property/property rights belonging to KNP

430. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether any property or property rights belonging to the Kruger National Park have been sold in the latest twelve month period for which information is available; if so, (a) what property or property rights, (b) to whom, (c) for what price, (d) for what reason and (e) who took the decision in this regard? N615E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM: No.

Charging of green fee for recycling of tyres

444. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether his department has made any progress regarding the charging of a green fee for the recycling of tyres; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) when will the fee become operational;

(2) whether his department has been in discussion with tyre (a) dealers and (b) manufacturers regarding the green fee; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any studies have been conducted on the effects of the burning of tyres; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N630E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(a) The waste-tyre industry Section 21 Company has consulted the Competition Commission in February regarding the memorandum of understanding (MoU).

(b) As soon as the Competition Commission has given its opinion, the Section 21 Company will implement the proposed fee.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. Our department has been in discussion with the tyre industry inclusive of dealers and manufacturers.

(3) Not by our department. Such a study is planned for in the 2005-06 financial year.

Fair/equitable allocation of swordfish fishing rights

445. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether his department has satisfied itself that the recent allocation of swordfish fishing rights was fair and equitable; if not, why not; if so, how was this conclusion reached;

(2) (a) what company was contracted to deal with the appeals process for this fishing rights allocation and (b) what was the reason for the delay in the outcome of the appeals process;

(3) whether he or his department intends taking any steps to ensure that the appeals process that will follow the allocation of long-term fishing rights due to take place later this year will adhere to deadlines; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) whether he has been informed of any problems at the customer care centre at Marine and Coastal Management in dealing with queries about the appeal process; if so, what steps will be taken to rectify the situation; if not,

(5) whether he or his department will undertake to investigate whether the customer care centre encountered difficulties in dealing with queries; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N631E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes. Due process was followed.

(2) (a) No company was contracted. The department compiles all relevant information on each appeal and the Minister considers and decides on the appeals.

(b) There has been no delay.

(3) Yes. A team of project managers and legal advisers has already been appointed to advise on the entire fishing rights allocation process.

(4) No. There have not been any difficulties

with regard to dealing with appeal queries.

Conclusion of land restitution process in Elandskloof in Citrusdal district

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

(1) Whether the land restitution process in Elandskloof in the Citrusdal district has been completed; if so, what are the relevant details; if not;

(2) whether funds are still available for development; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) that undertake certain projects, such as buchu projects, and facilitate other projects at Elandskloof, are continuously monitored; if not, why not; if so, (a) which NGOs are involved at Elandskloof, (b) which projects do each operate or facilitate and (c) what is the remuneration in each case? N638E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, the restitution process in Elandskloof, in the Citrusdal district has been completed. The restoration of Elandskloof, as ordered by the Land Claims Court in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act No 22 of 1994, took place in 1996. The Commission for Restitution of Land Rights accordingly purchased the land for the claimant community and such land was registered in the name of the Elandskloof Communal Property Association (ECPA). A hand-over ceremony took place in December 1996.

The ECPA holds the land on behalf of all the claimants. At present, 70 families are staying on Elandskloof in a temporary settlement area, while the remaining claimants have opted not to relocate to Elandskloof at this stage.

(2) Yes, a development plan has been formulated for Elandskloof, in terms of which the West Coast District Municipality has submitted an application to the Department of Housing for the construction of the first 50 top structures/houses, while the Provincial Land Reform Office of the Department of Land Affairs in the Western Cape will fund the development of infrastructure for each plot. The roll-out of the development plan and the corresponding disbursement of grants and subsidies are however dependent upon a conflict resolution and capacity building process taking place within the community of Elandskoof. It is envisaged that these processes will take place in the 2005-06 financial year.

(3) The Department of Land Affairs (or any other government department) will only monitor the activities of nongovernmental organisations in cases where these NGOs have been directly contracted to deliver certain professional services. At present, the Provincial Land Reform Office: Western Cape does not have any contractual commitments with any service provider in relation to Elandskloof.

Government credit card issued to Minister

487. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N668E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM: No.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Kwotas *re* toelating tot opleidingsgeleenthede in SA Vloot

79. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

(1) Of daar ten opsigte van toelating tot opleidingsgeleenthede in die SA Vloot enige kwotas vir blankes, swartes, kleurlinge en Indiërs ingestel is, soos in nuusblaaie aan die einde van Januarie 2005 geadverteer is; so ja, wat die kwota vir elke bevolkingsgroep vir elke studieveld is;

(2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N122A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Quotas introduced *re* admission to training opportunities in SA Navy

79. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether quotas have been introduced for Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians in respect of admission to training opportunities in the SA Navy as advertised in newspapers at the end of January 2005; if so, what is the quota for each population group in respect of each field of study;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N122E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. The SA Navy has promulgated a large policy infrastructure regarding the integration of equity into its human resources process, with specific reference to the career management, education and training as well as development subprocesses. Targets are as follows:

Black	60%
White	23%
Coloured	15%
Indian	2%

It should be noted that these numeric targets serve to regulate the full spectrum of human resources, including promotions, staffing procedures and selection processes regarding the selection of members (DoD personnel) to attend learning opportunities.

(2) No.

Kwotas *re* toelating tot militêre vaardigheidsontwikkelingsprogram van die SA Leër

80. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

(1) Of daar ten opsigte van toelating tot die militêre vaardigheidsontwikkelingsprogram van die SA Leër enige kwotas vir blankes, swartes, kleurlinge en Indiërs ingestel is, soos in nuusblaaie aan die einde van Januarie 2005 geadverteer is; so ja, wat die kwota vir elke bevolkingsgroep vir elke loopbaanopsie is;

(2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N123A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Quotas introduced *re* admission to Military Skills Development Programme of the SA Army

80. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF PLUS) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether quotas for Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians have been introduced in respect of admission to the Military Skills Development Programme of the SA Army, as advertised in the newspapers at the

end of January 2005; if so, what is the quota for each population group in respect of each career option;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N123E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. Recruitment within the SANDF and therefore the SA Army is based on current economic active percentage within South Africa. The implementation of quotas (Blacks: 64%; Whites: 3%; Coloureds: 15% and Indian: 2%) has been instituted by the dictates of the Defence Review. In the light of the Military Skills Development System (MSDS), the economic active percentage mentioned above applies. However, the Military Skills Development System is a voluntary system and therefore the SANDF and the SA Army have no control over the final number of volunteers entering the MSDS.

Recruitment numbers are based on the requirement of the SA Army in respect of pre-identified corps and musterings. Every MSDS intake requirement (corps and mustering) can vary as the SA Army requirement changes. Currently, the main MSDS feeding is focused on the infantry corps and the various musterings within the infantry corps. Career options available within the infantry corps are in accordance with SA Army Force Structure requirements and will also be accommodated in accordance with the prevailing Economic Active Percentage quotas.

(2) No.

Trips undertaken by Deputy President in private chartered jets

116. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) How many trips were undertaken by the Deputy President in private chartered jets during the period 1 January 2004 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what was the date of each trip, (c) what was the (i) departure and (ii) arrival point in each case, (d) what was the reason for each trip, (e) why, in respect of each trip was a private chartered jet used rather than one of the allocated air force jets, (f) (i) what was the total cost to taxpayers for each trip and (ii) how was the cost made up and (g) what was the distance travelled on each trip? N161E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) 21 trips were undertaken by the Deputy President in chartered private jets in the period 1 January 2004 to 8 January 2005.

(b) The relevant details regarding the date of each trip are contained in the enclosed spreadsheet.

(c) The relevant details regarding the departure and arrival points are contained in the enclosed spreadsheet.

(d) Reasons for journeys are not captured in the spreadsheet since the SA Air Force is merely tasked as the carrier for the President, his entourage or delegations on official business. In such taskings, the SA Air Force is not privy to the purpose of the visit.

(e) Reasons for the use of a chartered private jet instead of an allocated SA Air Force aircraft are recorded for each trip and captured in the enclosed spreadsheet.

(f) (i) The total cost to the taxpayer is provided for each trip in the enclosed spreadsheet.

(ii) Chartering companies' issue consolidated cost statements for providing an aircraft. Chartering companies in these instances do not specify constituent costs. The constituent costs therefore, are not captured in the spreadsheet since

no records are available to the SA Air Force regarding such costs. The constituent costs however would as a rule entail such elements as landing fees, aviation fuel, approach fees, parking fees, *en route* fees, catering fees, handling fees, aircrew subsistence and travel allowances, aircrew accommodation costs, aircrew road transportation, over-flight and landing clearances as well as passenger, departure and security taxes.

(g) The distance travelled on each trip is provided in the enclosed spreadsheet.

Reason for flight	*Date of flight*	*Departure point*	*Arrival point*	*Cost of flight*	*Reason for chartering flight*	*Total distance*
Official	14 May 04	JHB Intl Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) JHB Intl	R251 196,00	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	5 016 km
Official	17 May 04	JHB Intl	Cape Town Intl	R93 176,81	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	2 600 km
Official	1 Jun 04	AFB Waterkloof	AFB Ysterplaat	R83 274,51	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	2 612 km
Official	17 Aug 04	AFB Waterkloof Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) Cape Town Intl	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) Cape Town Intl AFB Waterkloof	R386 790,96	No SAAF pilots available due to other flight commitments	7 501 km
Official	25 Sep 04	AFB Durban	AFB Waterkloof	R85 414,41	No SAAF pilots available due to other flight commitments	1 142 km
Official	2 Oct 04	AFB Waterkloof Umtata Airport Port Elizabeth Airport	Umtata Airport Port Elizabeth Airport AFB Waterkloof	R10 600,00	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	1 112 km
Official	28 Oct 04	AFB Ysterplaat	AFB Waterkloof	R74 700,00	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	2 626 km
Official	5 Nov 04	AFB Waterkloof AFB Durban	AFB Durban AFB Ysterplaat	R113 000,00	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	3 121 km
Official	9 Nov 04	AFB Waterkloof	AFB Ysterplaat	R82 080,00	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	2 606 km
Official	11 Nov 04	Maputo Intl (Mozambique) AFB Ysterplaat	AFB Ysterplaat AFB Waterkloof	R119 000,00	No SAAF aircraft available due to other commitments	3 045 km
Official	13 Nov 04	AFB Waterkloof AFB Durban	AFB Durban AFB Waterkloof	R58 800,00	Shortage of cabincrew	1 183 km
Official	17 Nov 04	AFB Ysterplaat	JHB Intl	R74 700,00	Shortage of cabincrew	2 606 km
Official	17 Nov 04	JHB Intl AFB Ysterplaat	AFB Ysterplaat AFB Waterkloof	R84 000,00	Shortage or cabincrew	2 606 km
Official	23 Nov 04	AFB Waterkloof	AFB Durban	R47 900,00	Shortage of cabincrew	2 581 km
Official	24 Nov 04	AFB Durban	AFB Waterkloof	R47 900,00	Shortage of cabincrew	1 109 km
Official	2 Dec 04	AFB Ysterplaat	AFB Waterkloof	R82 650,00	Shortage of cabincrew	1 109 km

Reason for flight	*Date of flight*	*Departure point*	*Arrival point*	*Cost of flight*	*Reason for chartering flight*	*Total distance*
Official	3 Dec 04	AFB Waterkloof Polokwane Intl	Polokwane Intl AFB Waterkloof	R46 056,00	Shortage of cabincrew	2 606 km
Official	4 Dec 04	AFB Waterkloof Pietermaritzburg Airport AFB Durban	Pietermaritzburg Airport AFB Durban AFB Waterkloof	R86 298,00	Shortage of cabincrew	592 km
Official	7 Dec 04	AFB Waterkloof	AFB Ysterplaat	R80 337,00	Shortage of cabincrew	2 606 km
Official	8 Jan 05	AFB Waterkloof Umtata Airport	Umtata Airport AFB Waterkloof	R51 004,00	Shortage of cabincrew	1 347 km
Official	8 Jan 05	AFB Waterkloof Jomo Kenyatta Intl (Kenya)	Jomo Kenyatta Intl (Kenya) AFB Waterkloof	R197 970,00	Shortage of cabincrew	5 886 km

Insufficient number of white soldiers at entry level in SANDF

121. Adv C B JOHNSON (NNP) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, in light of a recent media report (copy furnished) that the number of white soldiers at entry level in the SA National Defence Force is insufficient, are there any plans in place to recruit white soldiers at entry level in the SANDF; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the military skills development programme will incorporate such plans; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?N166E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) The representivity of whites at entry level (privates) is currently insufficient, with only 4,2% of all Regular Force Privates being white. The SA National Defence Force (SANDF) is, however, consistently training and recruiting in such a way that the representivity imbalances at entry level should be addressed. The Military Skills Development System currently comprises 16% whites.

(2) The annual recruiting targets for the Military Skills Development System is directed in such a way that the number of whites at entry level should consistently be 24,3%. The DoD is also in the process of implementing a new personnel acquisition strategy, with the aim to market itself professionally as an employer amongst all population groups. The SANDF plans and recruits to attain the Defence Review guidelines. However, the Military Skills Development Programme is a voluntary system and therefore the SANDF has no control over the final number of volunteers entering the Military Skills Development Programme.

Ratio of nurses involved in primary health care to head of population

131. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

(a) What is the ratio of nurses involved in primary health care per head of population in (i) metropolitan council areas and (ii) each province, (b) what is the ratio of primary health care facilities per head of population in each (i) metropolitan council area and (ii) province and (c) when is the first available appointment for a new patient at each of the antiretroviral (ARV) treatment sites countrywide? N177E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(a)(i) The data for metropolitan council and areas is not yet available as the department is

still in the process of developing HR database.

The estimated ratio of nurses in PHC Clinic according to a study done on 31 July 2001 in the metropolitan council areas is:

	CHC	*Fixed clinic*	*Mobile clinic*
Registered nurses	10	5,0	1,0
Enrolled/auxiliary nurses	20	7,0	2,0

(b)(i)

Metro	*Fixed PHC facilities per 100 000 population*
Cape Town	Six
Ekurhuleni	three
eThekwini	Four
Johannesburg	Four
N Mandela Metro	Five
Tshwane	three

(a)(ii) b(ii)

Provinces	*Nurses in PHC per 100 000 population*			*Fixed PHC per 100 000 population*
	Prof nurses	*Aux nurses*	*Total*	
Eastern Cape	11,11	5,59	16,70	Eleven
Free State	15,09	9,60	24,69	Nine
Gauteng	20,29	5,55	25,84	Four
KwaZulu-Natal	18,26	8,74	27	Five
Limpopo	19,06	8,78	27,84	Eight
Mpumalanga	25,04	5,86	30,9	Seven
North West	27,86	10,09	37,95	Ten
Northern Cape	22,15	5,86	32,21	Twelve
Western Cape	25,95	5,24	31,19	Seven

(c) The first available appointment for a new patient to the assessed at each of the ARV treatment sites is normally within two working days.

Access to funds for Aids programmes from President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief

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

(1) Whether the Government or any NGOs have accessed any funds for Aids programmes from the President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief; if so, what total amount had been accessed from this fund by (a) the Government and (b) NGOs as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) whether any funds have been obtained from this fund for the purchase of antiretroviral drugs; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what amount, (b) by whom and (c) for what specified projects?

N252E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) In reply to the call for proposal initiated by the US government to access Pepfar Funds, the following amounts were secured from the President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief for the US fiscal year 2004 (October 2003 to October 2004):

(a) $7,4 million by Government;

(b) $60,8 million by NGOs.

(2) Pepfar funds for treatment activities were obtained by NGOs and private institutions to the tune of 33% of the allocation to South Africa for the 2004 US fiscal year. Details regarding amounts for the purchase of antiretroviral drugs as well as names of institutions and specific projects are not available at this stage.

Lucrative businesses emerging as result of Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act

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

(1) Whether she has been informed of the lucrative businesses emerging as a result of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, Act 92 of 1996 (details furnished); if so, what is her department's response to such practice; if not,

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(2) whether her department will do an investigation into the emergence of such practice; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N285E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, Act 92 of 1996 (CTOP) makes provision also for designated private facilities to render termination of pregnancy services. All State and private facilities that are designated in terms of the CTOP Act are published in the *Government Gazette*, after approval by the Minister. We are therefore fully aware of the fact that terminations of pregnancy services are rendered in the private sector, and we are therefore fully aware of the details furnished in terms of the abovementioned question and confirms that the facility referred to has been designated.

In South Africa, the health system is made up by the state, NGOs and private sector. The private sector offers a variety of services, which they may advertise. Despite the high cost, the private sector forms an important part of health service provision. Clients have the choice and the right to access services in the relevant sectors as they can afford, regardless of diagnosis or nature of need. Termination of pregnancy, like any other health need can be provided legally by the private sector. Provision of private termination of pregnancy services is not more lucrative than any other private health services, eg cataract operation. The Health Department is fully supportive of such private initiatives as well as public/private partnerships that operate in accordance with the law.

(2) See answer to question (1) above.

(3) All facilities must be designated in terms of the CTOP Act. If the facilities are designated and practiced according to the Act there is no need for us to make a statement on the matter.

Employment equity plan at Frere/ Cecilia Makiwane hospitals

226. Mr S J NJIKELANA (ANC) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether the Frere and Cecilia Makiwane hospitals each have an employment equity plan in place; if not, why not; if so, in the case of each hospital, (a) what is the status of the employment equity plan, (b) when did the hospital management implement such plan, (c) at what stage were the hospital boards informed, (d) to what extent are the employment equity plans restitutive in nature and (e) what is her department's prognosis of the employment equity plans;

(2) whether the current budget allocations to the said hospitals are restitutive in nature; if not, why not; if so, (a) what the relevant details and (b) how are other resources distributed between the two hospitals;

(3) whether there is a programme in place to integrate services between the two hospitals; if not, why not; if so, (a) how will the services be integrated, (b) which services are being integrated, (c) what is the expected impact of such integration and (d) what are the further relevant details? N336E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

May I indicate from the outset that Frere and Cecilia Makiwane hospitals are no longer independent entities but have been integrated as the East London Hospital Complex.

(1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) The Eastern Cape health department is in the

process of creating an employment equity plan for the complex and this is currently in draft form. Workshops have been held with all interested parties including labour and their inputs have been incorporated into the current draft plan. The hospital boards will be consulted once the draft plan is finalised.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) The budget is allocated to the complex as a whole and is then further split into the cost centres of clinical, facilities and corporate services and not by individual hospitals. This facilitates restitutive/rationalisation of the budget based on activities of the above cost centres.

(3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) A programme is currently being implemented to rationalise services between the two hospitals.

At the end of the implementation, it is envisaged that the services will be allocated as follows:

Cecilia Makiwane Hospital	*Frere Hospital*	*At both Cecilia Makiwane and Frere Hospitals*
Paediatrics	Orthopaedics	ICU
O & G	Surgery	NHLS
Paediatric surgery	Neurosurgery	Casualty
Dermatology	Plastic surgery	High care
Mental health	Burns	Radiology
Opthalmology	Urology	CT Scan
Dental services	ENT	"Thutuzela" child-care centre
Step-down facilities	Speech therapy	Pharmacy
Cardiothoracic surgery	Oncology	Social work
Medicine	Orthotic and prosthetic	Physiotherapy
Renal unit	Maxillo-facial surgery	Anaesthesia
		HIV and Aids
		Theatres
		Occupational therapy

The consolidation of orthopaedics at Frere Hospital is now virtually complete. The department plans to have Medicine at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital and Surgery at Frere Hospital consolidated by 30 September 2005.

Systems in place to detect fake medicines

231. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) (a) What systems are in place to detect fake medicines that come into the country and (b) where does South Africa buy most of its pharmaceuticals;

(2) whether there are regulations governing the import of pharmaceuticals; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the South African Bureau of Standards plays any role in the verification of standards applied to imported pharmaceuticals; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N361E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) (a) There are systems in place to detect and to identify fake medicines. Firstly, section 32 of the Medicines and Related Substances Act of 1965 (Act 101 of 1965) makes provision for the seizure by law enforcement officers from the Department of Health of any medicine that is (a) unregistered and sold in contravention of the Act, or (b) is suspected to be counterfeit or fake, or (c) is misbranded or is not labelled in accordance with the technical and legislative requirements, or (d) is suspected stolen, among other things.

Secondly, law enforcement officers will investigate any report, complaint or information that may

reveal the sale or possession by any person of unregistered, counterfeit of stolen medicines and submit the report to the criminal prosecution system. In order to establish the status of a medicine, a sample of the suspect product is subjected to chemical analysis in one of the contracted laboratories (including the National Vaccine testing Laboratory, SABS, the National Forensic Laboratory and laboratories within the academic institutions).

Systems to detect fake, counterfeit or substandard medicines require advanced technology and well equipped laboratory facilities. Standards for the determination and maintenance of the quality of medicines have been established in the international reference sources (including the British, the European and the United States Pharmacopoeias). The Medicines Control Council (MCC) has developed technical guidelines based on these references and sound principles of science and technology that are currently available. The manufacturers and distributors of medicines, therefore, must comply with these standards and requirements before a medicine is registered and made available for sale on the South African market.

Counterfeit and substandard medicines are also identified by differences in appearances of the dosage form, or the packaging of the medicines and the information printed on it.

Measures are being put into place to increase the capacity of the law enforcement officers and to ensure the upgrading and modification of the existing laboratories and to encourage adherence to more scientific methods and the use of modern technology. There are plans to establish a dedicated laboratory for the MCC.

(b) The bulk of pharmaceutical products are imported from the multinational pharmaceutical companies in Europe and the United States as well as from other countries. The following is a breakdown of the major source of these pharmaceuticals by country:

Country	*Number of companies*
United States	156
Germany	130
France	117
United Kingdom	106
Italy	88
India	86
Ireland	49
Canada	45
Spain	44
Puerto Rico	41
China	16
Israel	Thirteen
Argentina	Nine
Mexico	Nine
Korea	seven

(2) (a) There are regulations governing the import of pharmaceutical products into South Africa encompassing the issuing of a permit to the importer, the registration of the particular products being imported and the restriction of the ports of entry of medicines. The Medicines and Related Substances Act of 1965 (Act 101 of 1965, as amended), provides for the regulation and control of the importation of medicines.

The Act defines the word "sell" as follows:

> "sell" means sell by wholesale or retail and includes import, offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, consign, convey or

deliver for sale or authorise, direct or allow a sale or prepare or possess for purposes of sale, and barter or exchange or supply or dispose of to any person whether for a consideration or otherwise; and "sale" and "sold" have corresponding meanings.

In terms of Regulation 12(1) no person shall import any medicine or scheduled substance, including medicines imported in terms of section 15C of the Act, read together with Regulation 7, into the Republic except through one of the following ports of entry:

- Cape Town Airport or harbour;
- Port Elizabeth Airport or harbour;
- Durban Airport or harbour; and
- Johannesburg international airport.

In terms of Regulation 12(2), a person can only import a medicine or scheduled substance if such person:

- is licensed in terms of the Act to import medicines; and
- in the case of unregistered medicines, is authorised by the council to import such unregistered medicines.

This can be seen as an attempt to establish centres of excellence in the handling and management of medicines and related substances at our ports.

In terms of Regulation 15(1), any person desiring to import or export specified schedule 5, schedules 6, 7 or 8 substances shall apply to Director-General for a permit to import or export such substances.

Section 14 of the Act prohibits the sale of any medicine which is subject to registration and is not registered, except as provided for in section 21 and section 22A of the Act. Under section 21, the Medicines Control Council may, in writing authorise any person to sell during a specified period to any specified person or institution a specified quantity of any particular medicine which is not registered. The council will specify the conditions under which such an unregistered may be used and may also withdraw the authorisation at any time if the applicant gives cause.

Section 22A defines the persons who may sell any scheduled substance or medicine. In particular in terms of section 22A(11)(a), no person shall import or export a schedule 6, schedule 7 or schedule 8 substance or other substance or medicine prescribed for that purpose unless permit has been issued to him or her by the Director-General in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Director-General.

(3) It will be important to distinguish between the establishment and verification of testing standards, on the one hand, and the actual testing of pharmaceuticals to ensure and maintain the standards for the quality of medicines.

Yes. SABS plays a role in the testing of pharmaceuticals imported into South Africa, but does not play a role in the verification of standards applied.

Some companies in South Africa use SABS as an additional Laboratory in line with the registration requirements for imported pharmaceuticals. The specific tests that SABS does on these

pharmaceuticals are identification and assay of the active pharmaceutical ingredients.

Military police visit to Museum of Military History in Saxonworld

241. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the military police visited the Museum of Military History in Saxonworld, Johannesburg, in (a) January and (b) February 2005; if so, (i) what was the purpose of the visit in each case, (ii) on whose orders was each visit carried out and (iii) what action was taken at the museum during each visit;

(2) whether any persons were arrested or detained; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) why were they arrested or detained in each case, (c) how long was each held in custody and (d) what action has been taken in respect of each of these persons;

(3) whether the military police removed any items from the museum on either of the two visits; if so, (a) what specified items, (b) why and (c) what further action has been taken in respect of these items;

(4) whether any items in the museum were found to have been illegally obtained by the museum; if so, (a) what items, (b) what action has been taken in respect of these items and (c) what are the further relevant details in each case? N371E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes.

(i) The purpose of the visits was to conduct an investigation.

(ii) The investigation was carried out on the orders of the Chief of the Military Police, acting on behalf of the State.

(2) During the first visit, three people were arrested and military armoured vehicles seized for investigation. On the second visit, fully automatic rifles were seized and taken for ballistic testing.

(a) Yes. Three people were arrested:

Mr John Keene;

Mr Richard Henry and

Ms Suzan Blundhoff.

(b) The reasons for their arrests was to investigate the possession of suspected stolen military property (armament), which is a schedule 1 offence in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1997 (as amended).

(c) All three were held in police custody for a period of eight hours.

(3) Yes. On both visits the Military Police removed items from the museum.

(a) Items removed by the Military Police —

- military armoured vehicles (Ratel 20, Eland 90 and 60, Ferret MK1, Ferret MK2)
- fully automatic rifles (twelve Chinese type 56 assault rifles, eight Russian AK47 assault rifles, two R4 rifles, three PPS assault rifles and three Chinese rifles).

(b) The items were seized for police and forensic investigation.

(c) Further action cannot be disclosed because the matter is still under police investigation.

(4) Further information as requested cannot be provided due to the reason mentioned in (3)(c).

Posts remaining vacant because of lack of suitably qualified/skilled applicants

245. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any posts in her department, which were vacant on 1 January 2004, remained vacant because of a lack of suitably qualified or skilled applicants, if so, (a) how many, (b) what specified qualifications or skills are required to fill the post and (c) for what period has each post been vacant.

(2) whether any steps have been taken to recruit suitable qualified or skilled applicants, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results;

(3) whether the length of time that each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on services delivery of her department, if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion, if so, what negative effects have been experienced? N375E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes,

(a) 233 out of 5 702 posts.

(b) Tertiary and post graduate qualification. Registration with professional bodies. Knowledge, skills and experience.

(c) Between one and 17 months.

(2) Yes,

(a) Advertising.

Recruitment agencies were contacted for head hunting of posts as it is always difficult to find suitable candidates.

(b) Poor responses due to competition with the private sector organisations and scarcity of skills.

(3) Yes, it hampers service delivery to clients.

Long-term plans for Youngsfield Military Base

314. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he or the SA National Defence Force has decided on the long-term plan for the Youngsfield Military Base; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that a decision will be taken; if so, what decision have been taken? N475E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No.

(a) The SANDF has no plans of disposing of Youngsfield Military Base.

(b) No decision has to be taken in this regard.

Amount in defence budget for use of SAAF jets by Deputy President

356. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether there is a stipulated amount in the annual defence budget for the use of SA Air Force jets by the Deputy President; if not, why not; if so, what amount was allocated to this item in the 2004-05 budget;

(2) whether there are any regulations that guide the use of SA Air Force jets by the Deputy President; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the Deputy President has unlimited use of SA Air Force jets for official business, if not, what determines the maximum number of flights that the Deputy President may take on the SA Air Force jets; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the Deputy President is entitled to use SA Air Force jets for private business; if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether he has reviewed the use of SA Air Force jets by the Deputy President in the last twelve months; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N522E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. For the 2004-05 financial year the allocation for VIP air transport for 21 Squadron was R7,3m for maintenance and R7,9m for fuel, totaling R15,2m.

(2) All aspects regarding the utilisation of SAAF aircraft for VIP air transport is contained in the memorandum of understanding and is not specific to any of the five VIPs (President, Deputy President, Minister of Defence, Deputy Minister of Defence and former President Mandela) Ministers and other high-ranking government officials.

(3) There are no prescriptions restricting the number of flights by anyone listed in the MoU. The guideline is stipulated in the number of hours requested annually by the Office of the President.

(4) All of the request for flights for the five VIPs are co-coordinated and received from the Presidency. Requests for other Minister and/or high-ranking government officials are received from the Defence Secretariat. The SAAF in this sense is merely tasked as the carrier for the Deputy President, his entourage or delegation on official business. In such a tasking, the SAAF is not privy to the purpose of the visit.

(5) The requirement for VIP air transport is reviewed on an annual basis and this is done in November of each year. The requirement for ensuing year is based on historical data and a prognosis on activities of the year ahead.

Objective of Skills for Sustainable Growth, Development and Equity Conference held at Gallagher Estate in Gauteng

364. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) (a) What was the objective of his department's Skills for Sustainable Growth, Development and Equity Conference held at Gallagher Estate in Gauteng on or about 4 March 2005, (b) what was the total amount budgeted for the conference, (c) what items were budgeted for in this amount and (d) how many delegates attended the conference;

(2) whether the conference achieved its objectives; if not, why not; if so, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion;

(3) whether the Deputy Director-General of his department committed the department to the expenditure associated with the conference without first receiving higher authority to do so; if not, who authorised the expenditure; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) (a) when was he and/or the Director-General first briefed on the cost implications of the conference and (b) why was no action taken at that time to reduce the costs;

(5) whether tender procedures were followed in selecting the events organisers (name furnished) to organise the conference; if not, (a) why not, (b) who took the decision to hire this company and (c) on what basis was the tender awarded; if so, (i) what other companies tendered for the contract, (ii) what was the tender amount in respect of each company and (iii) on what basis was the tender awarded? N530E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

I am not ready to answer the question raised by Mr Lowe as I believe that some of the answers my impact on the investigation that is currently underway. We have as a department already instituted an investigation on certain aspects of the National Skills Confer-

ence as soon as some of those allegations and aspects raised by Mr Lowe were formally brought to my attention. I will make a statement once I have received and studied a report from the investigators.

Amount spent on video made for Skills for Sustainable Growth, Development and Equity Conference held at Gallagher Estate in Gauteng

365. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether his department spent about R9 million on a video presentation relating to the Skills for Sustainable Growth, Development and Equity Conference held at Gallagher Estate on or about 4 March 2005; if not, (a) what amount was (i) approved for and (ii) spent on the video and (b) what items are included in this amount; if so, (i) what items are included in this amount and (ii) why was this amount approved;

(2) (a) who produced the video, (b) what brief were they given for the video and (c) what was the purpose of the video as far as meeting the objectives of the conference is concerned;

(3) whether the correct tender procedure was followed; if not, (a) why not and (b) on what basis was the tender for this video awarded; if so, (i) which companies submitted tenders, (ii) what was the amount of each tender and (iii) on what basis was the tender awarded to the successful tenderer;

(4) (a) who was invited to the conference and (b) who attended the conference? N531E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

I am not ready to answer the question raised by Mr Lowe as I believe that some of the answers my impact on the investigation that is currently underway. We have as a department already instituted an investigation on certain aspects of the National Skills Conference as soon as some of those allegations and aspects raised by Mr Lowe were formally brought to my attention. I will make a statement once I have received and studied a report from the investigators.

Recently acquired corvettes: fitting of combat suites/purchase of ammunition/ training of personnel

413. Moulana M R SAYEDALI SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) With reference to the integration of the recently acquired corvettes, what progress has been made to date in terms of the (a) fitting of combat suites, (b) purchase of relevant ammunition for the corvettes and (c) training of personnel and technicians for operational readiness and maintenance;

(2) whether there are any structural or other defects in the corvettes; if so, what are the relevant details? N598E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) The fitting and acceptance testing of the combat suites is proceeding as planned, after rescheduling of the programme to account for the late delivery of the ship platforms from Germany as well as the late delivery of certain local combat suite sub-systems to the main contractor. All sub-systems are now on track and all ships are thus in the planned cycle of installation, setting to work, harbour acceptance trials and sea acceptance trials aimed at final delivery of the completed vessels to the SA Navy.

(b) All ammunition to be acquired under the corvette acquisition has been contracted for and has either been fully delivered or is under production for delivery according to plan.

(c) Comprehensive training and tech-

nology transfer to SA Navy operator and technical personnel commenced over four years ago and is still underway according to plan. Thus, over 400 SA Navy uniformed and civilian naval personnel received training in Germany and a similar number in South Africa. The success of this training is evidenced by the fact that at present the ships are being successfully operated and maintained by the SA Navy.

(2) There are no known structured defects in the corvettes. Some shortcomings have arisen, but are all of a relatively minor nature that can be expected on a first-of-class vessel of the complexity of the vessel. The defects are dealt with as normal warranty claims on the contractor and have not to date affected the operating of the vessels nor the combat suite acceptance programme.

Sufficient trained/experienced personnel to pilot recently acquired submarines

414. Moulana M R SAYEDALI SHAH (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the SA Navy has sufficient trained and experienced personnel to pilot the three recently acquired new submarines, particularly through international waters; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N599E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. The officers commanding of the three new submarines have all completed their Submarine Officer Commanding Course in the Federal Germany Navy Submarine Flotilla, and as such have practical experience of the operating conditions in the Baltic Sea, where the submarines will be completing sea acceptance trials and requisite work-up and acceptance training.

Additionally, the officer commanding of the first submarine S101 has previously commanded a Daphne Class Submarine and has approximately 14 years experience as a submariner. The rest of the crew of the S101 have on average seven to nine years experience as qualified submariners.

On completion of their conversion training to the Type 209 submarine, the crew will go through an extensive work-up and competency theoretical, simulator and practical training period. Thereafter, a joint team of SA Navy and Federal German Navy submarine experts will inspect the crew in order to verify their competency to operate the S101 safely.

There is however, presently a shortfall of personnel with regards to the third submarine, S103 that is currently scheduled for delivery at the end of 2007. The SA Navy is overcoming these shortfalls as follows:

Currently 20 potential submarine officers (engineering and combat officers) are undergoing training in the Indian Navy, which operates similar submarines to the new SA Navy Type 209 submarines. Their training will be assigned to the S101 to complete their submarine qualifications.

An additional 25 artisans are currently undergoing submarine selection in Simon's Town (i e, medical and psychological assessment and escape training). The Federal German Navy has recently offered to present a General Submarine Knowledge Part 1 Course (the introduction course for all submariners) commencing in September this year to these personnel.

Once qualified as submariners, these personnel will be appointed to the first two submarines, S101 and S102, thus enabling more experienced submariners to form the nucleus of the crew of the S103.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Toetsing/monitering van Valsbaai waterkwaliteit vir besoedeling

384. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme:

Of sy departement en/of enige ander staatsdepartement en/of staatsagentskappe die waterkwaliteit van Valsbaai op 'n gereelde grondslag toets en moniteer wat besoedeling betref; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N568A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Testing/monitoring of False Bay's water quality for pollution

348. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his department and/or any other government department and/or government agencies are testing and monitoring False Bay's water quality for pollution on a regular basis; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant detaiils? N568E]

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

Die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme kontroleer nie regstreeks waterkwaliteit in Valsbaai nie, maar ondersteun bestaande inisiatiewe met verskaffing van vakkundigheid en advies in verband met bestuursaangeleenthede ten opsigte van kuswaterkwaliteit.

Die Departement se Afdeling: Mariene en Kusbestuur neem deel aan die Cape Metropolitan Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Committee wat 'n vrywillige vereniging is bestaande uit senior amptenare van plaaslike, provinsiale en nasionale regering asook burgerlike verenigings.

Die werklike kontrolering van Valsbaai se water word onderneem deur die Stad Kaapstad se waterdienste department op 'n tweeweeklikse basis. Bakteriologiese aanwysings van besoedeling word in die brandersone van baaigebiede gekontroleer en die resultate word vergelyk met die voorskrifte vervat in die South African Water Quality Guidelines for Marine Waters (Volume 2: Recreational Use) wat saamgestel is deur die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou.

Die besoedelingsvlak van Valsbaai en ander gebiede in die Skiereiland word vervat in die jaarlikse verslag van die Metropolitan Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Committee.

'n Afskrif van die verslag kan verkry word vanaf:

Stad Kaapstad
Stormwateropvangs en Rivierbestuur
Posbus 16548
Vlaeberg, 8018
Suid-Afrika

(Translation follows):

[The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism does not monitor the water quality in False Bay directly, but supports existing initiatives by supplying advice with regard to management issues relating to coastal water quality.

The department's division: Marine and Coastal Management participates in the Cape Metropolitan Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Committee, which is a volunteer organisation comprising senior offcials of local, provincial and national government as well as civil associations.

The actual monitoring of False Bay's water is undertaken by the City of Cape Town's water services department on a two-weekly basis. Bacteriological indicators of pollution are being monitored in the wave-zones of

beaches and the results are compared with prescriptions contained in the South African Water Quality Guidelines for Marine Waters (Volume 2: Recreational Use), compiled by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

A copy can be obtained from:

City of Cape Town
Flood-water Catchment and River Management
PO Box 16548
Vlaeberg, 8018
South Africa]

Rehabilitation/operation of Massingir Dam in Mozambique: negative ecological effects on Olifants River Gorge in Kruger National Park

446. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether it is anticipated that the rehabilitation and operation of the Massingir Dam in Mozambique will have negative ecological effects on the Olifants River Gorge in the Kruger National Park; if not, why not; if so, what are these effects;

(2) whether the Kruger National Park was consulted as an interested and affected party during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details of the submission made by the Kruger National Park management;

(3) whether a copy of the EIA was made available to the Kruger National Park for comment; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether there are any plans for a new EIA process; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether any mitigation efforts are available to save the Olifants River Gorge once the Massingir Dam is rehabilitated; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N632E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes, the rehabilitation of Massingir Dam in Mozambique could have negative impacts on the Olifants River Gorge in the Kruger National Park. One of the potentially negative impacts could be on the unique wilderness area found in the gorge. Mozambique has indicated that this would be likely to happen in the event of floods at a recurrence level of bigger than 1:20 years.

(2) Kruger National Park was informed of the planned rehabilitation. Mozambique also informed the Joint Water Commission (JWC) of their intention, and DWAF has relayed South Africa's concerns about the raising of the dam wall. Mozambique undertook to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and acknowledged South Africa's request to be involved in the process.

(3) No. Mozambique has undertaken to submit the EIA report to South Africa as soon as it becomes available.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Any plans on mitigation efforts will be subject to the awaited EIA report.

Measures to comply with decisions of Kyoto protocol on earth warning

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

Whether her department has put or will put any measures in place to comply with the decisions of the Kyoto protocol on earth warming; if not, why not; if so, (a) what measures and (b) when? N639E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes, Department of Agriculture will put measures in place in order to comply with the Kyoto Protocol on earth warming.

(a) Already, Department of Agriculture is developing a policy on "alternative energy for agriculture" which is aimed at mainly renewable energy and its sources — e g biofuels, solar, wind, etc.

(b) As a process towards the policy development, an interim Department of Agriculture position on crop production for bio-diesel has been developed. This interim position has guided the thinking of the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) on Bio-diesel which is led by Department of Science and Technology and Department of Minerals and Energy jointly.

Department of Agriculture also participated in the NAP (National Action Programme) which was facilitated by Department of Environment and Tourism in 2003-04, which aims at combating land degradation, at the same time, proactively addressing the causes of global warning.

Government credit card issued to Minister

492. Dr A I VAN NIEKERK (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Whether she has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was the expenditure incurred? N673E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

EIA done for housing development in Walker Bay to be known as Romansbaai

528. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether an environmental impact assessment has been done for the housing development in Walker Bay to be known as Romansbaai; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) by whom and (ii) when was it done and (b) what were the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations with regard to the development? N718E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

This question refers to an area of provincial competency and should be addressed to the relevant provincial MEC.

QUESTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT

For oral reply:

View *re* run-up to Zimbabwe's elections

*1. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

> Whether, in light of his remark on or about 3 March 2005 that he does not know of any instance in Zimbabwe which is in violation of the SADC protocols, he continues to hold the view that the political environment and procedural run-up to the Zimbabwe 2005 parliamentary elections were free and fair and in full compliance with the SADC's election protocol; if not, (a) which SADC protocols were violated in the Zimbabwean election and (b) what steps does he intend taking to address these violations and ensure that democracy is restored in Zimbabwe; if so, what specific factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion? N686E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, the hon Leon cites a statement I am supposed to have made, he says, on or about 3 March. I received a letter, earlier this month, from the President of the Movement for Democratic Change in Zimbabwe, Morgan Tsvangirai, which raises some queries, clearly on having read a similar report. Let me read a little bit of what I had said to Mr Tsvangirai. I said:

> So far and recently I have said three things with regard to the forthcoming elections in your country. One of these was that I am not aware of any action that is planned by anybody in Zimbabwe that would militate against elections being free and fair.

Then I said:

> As I write this letter, I have no information that anybody has planned any such action.

Secondly I said that those who have told me that elections would not be free and fair have not advised me of the basis of this assertion. In this context I said:

> To the best of my knowledge an independent electoral commission had been established, following the passage and implementation of the relevant legislation.

I also said that regulations had been promulgated to ensure that the public broadcaster gives the contending parties equitable access and that the Zimbabwe police had already taken action against some people who have been responsible for violence.

So, I did not say I did not know of any incidents in Zimbabwe which is in violation of the SADC protocols. That is the first thing.

Secondly, naturally we have been following what has happened in Zimbabwe in the context of the elections. The SADC and the SA government observer groups reported that they considered that the elections reflected the will of the people of Zimbabwe. In addition to that, two Zimbabwean observer groups also made comments on these elections. For instance, the Zimbabwe Council of Churches said that they deployed 856 observers in all the provinces, and concluded:

> As a result of the largely positive reports received from our observers, testifying to the fact that the elections were held under an environment conducive for holding elections in peace . . .
>
> They felt that the elections were an expression of the people's wishes and concluded that they were free and fair. That was the Zimbabwe Council of Churches.

Then the Zimbabwe Election Support Network, a group of about 35 human rights

groups, said it had deployed 260 long-term observers who observed the pre-election period and 6 000 accredited observers nationwide for the polling period, with 240 constituted into mobile groups. In a statement made on 3 April, they refer to challenges and some of the weaknesses of the elections, which need improvement, but conclude by saying:

> Notwithstanding all that, polling day was generally calm, and a peaceful environment prevailed. Citizens had the opportunity to exercise their right to vote, and were free to do so.

That was the Zimbabwe Election Support Network in a statement issued on 3 April.

Before the SADC observer group issued its report, the President of the MDC, Mr Tsvangirai, phoned me to say that there were various issues about the elections they were challenging. We therefore agreed that I would speak to the leader of the SADC delegation, Minister Mlambo-Ngcuka, to say that they should delay their report until they had received that submission from the MDC. The SADC observers agreed to do that. They waited for, I understand, 24 hours before they issued the report, but the report from the MDC did not come. I understand that that report is now ready, and has reached the Department of Foreign Affairs within the last two days.

The Zimbabwe Election Support Network, I understand, has also compiled another report which has reached Foreign Affairs in the last day or two, in which they raise all manner of detailed issues, concerning all of these issues raised by the hon Leon. We believe that our task is to study those reports and see what they say. We have been waiting for them for some time, and then we will act on the basis of what they say.

I must say also that the Zimbabwe Council of Churches had also said it is preparing its own detailed report. We have not received that report yet. So, we will act on these matters about compliance with SADC protocols, and so on, once we have read all of these comments by these groups from Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, to the best of my knowledge, has also not issued its final report, which will deal with some of these contentious issues that have been raised. That is to deal with the detail of the electoral process. As soon as we have received all of those reports, and as I say, two of them have come, the Council of Churches one hasn't, we will look at all of those and then see in what ways we can then interact with the Zimbabweans, government and opposition, to address whatever issues might have been raised.

In that context, I must say, we have been encouraging the MDC to take whatever matters it believes are wrong to the Electoral Court to challenge them there. I am very glad that they have finally decided to do that. They will, of course, await the outcome of whatever determinations are made by the Electoral Court. So, we will follow up on those matters in the way that I have just indicated.

But there is a larger question, and in this regard I would like to reiterate our position with regard to this issue. We have insisted, for some time now, that the solution to the challenges facing Zimbabwe lies in the hands of the people of Zimbabwe. It is important that the major political players in Zimbabwe must engage one another to find solutions to their country's problems. We are going to persist in that position.

We have resumed our interaction, both with the MDC and Zanu PF with regard to that, and I have been very pleased to see that both of them have referred to the need to revert back to a process that got interrupted by the preparation for the elections, which is the issue of the decision agreement on a new constitution for Zimbabwe. I am glad that both Zanu PF and the MDC have said that it is necessary to revert to this matter. Indeed, I see in some of the recommendations made in

this larger report of the MDC that we got, as I have said, in the last two days, that they raise this matter of a constitutional process again.

I was very pleased when at the end of the elections, President Mugabe said that the door was open, and that they wanted to co-operate and work with the opposition in order to resolve the problems that Zimbabwe has to face. I saw that the hon Tony Leon, over the weekend, was speculating about various options, a Milosevic option, a Ukraine option, a Togo option, and so on. [Laughter.] We would not agree. On Monday the Secretaries-General of the MDC and the ANC met. They are going to give me a report about that discussion, and they discussed what Zimbabweans can and should do together in order to address the challenges that face their country.

That is the direction we will take with regard to this matter. Again, I must insist that our own view is that we should do whatever we can to support the people of Zimbabwe in terms of the resolution of their problems.

I know that considerable work had been done by the MDC and Zanu PF with regard to the matter of the amendment of their constitution, and I trust that when they revert to this matter, they will work on the basis of the agreed positions with regard to this.

Lastly, it is of course very important that we try and attend to the matter of the economic challenges that face Zimbabwe. We will be taking steps urgently, as government, to reconstitute a committee that existed between our two governments to look at these economic challenges so that we can see what needs to be done to assist that country to achieve economic recovery.

That is our position with regard to this, and I am quite certain that we will continue to work together with the MDC and Zanu PF and the government to make sure that we contribute whatever we can to the solution of these challenges that are facing Zimbabwe. [Applause.]

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, Mr President, looking at your answer today, you indicated that the evidence is going to come before you, or might yet come, which could possibly change your Cabinet's depiction of the election yesterday, namely that the Zimbabwean election was a credible reflection of the will of the people of Zimbabwe. Was that depiction by the South African Cabinet an interim one, or is it the final position?

If it is the final position, Mr President, could I refer you to what might be called the ANC option, when on 8 January 1994, in respect of our own electoral procedures, President Mandela said:

> The litmus test of our democratic credentials, individually and collectively, and the genuineness of the democratic order, must be whether the elections are in fact free and fair.

Using the ANC's own litmus test, do you, Mr President, on the evidence that you have so far, that the elections in Zimbabwe last month, were, to quote ANC terminology, in fact, "free and fair"? Yes or no? [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: May I please ask for order.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, no, we can't deal with an issue as serious as the Zimbabwean issue by answering ballot questions. [Laughter.] That is what they used to be called when I was at school. [Applause.]

What I have said is that we even delayed, I was acting in my capacity as the chair of the SADC organ on politics, the issuing of the statement by the SADC observers out of respect for what the opposition party might say. We would take that very seriously, as we would take the longer report that has been done by the Zimbabwe Election Support Network, it is an NGO, or a group of NGOs. We will take those reports

seriously, we will have to look at them, at what is said on those matters in these documents that they have prepared, and follow up on that. We have got to look at what the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission says and we have to see what the Electoral Court decides. It is out of a totality of these things that we will get a picture.

The Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network had said that they wanted to issue a particular report about the SADC and South African observers, and one of the things they noted was the meticulous way in which those observer groups responded to every single complaint that was made. They said that even regarding complaints which they knew, as Zimbabweans, were ridiculous, the observers nevertheless followed up, even on what was patently ridiculous. However, the fact that complaints were lodged did not make the complaints correct or legitimate.

We want to have look at all of this and see what it is that needs to be done with regard to the electoral processes of Zimbabwe, and what needs to be done to take Zimbabwe forward. In particular, we want to encourage co-operation among the people of Zimbabwe to overcome their problems. So, if indeed in the process of all of this, with the court cases and so on, if they determine that the elections were not free and fair, that is a determination that we will accept.

The observers could only proceed on the basis of what they observed, and you would see that there is concurrence between everybody, including the Zimbabwean observers, that the elections were conducted in a particular atmosphere. That is why the Zimbabwe Election Support Network says that the people were able to choose, freely, representatives of their choice. But, if as a result of all of those processes, the Zimbabwe Electoral Court rules that the various elections were fraudulent, we will accept that. If the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission rules that it had made wrong determinations, we will accept that.

But I think a little bit of patience is required about this, because we are not interested to be running campaigns about or against Zimbabwe. What we are interested in is to work with the Zimbabwean people to overcome what are very, very serious problems. [Applause.]

Rev K R J MESHOE: Madam Speaker, hon President, thank you for your replies. The fact is, while we are still waiting for the comprehensive report about the elections in Zimbabwe to be placed before us, there are observations that have been made, and that we have made ourselves. Among the people that have made observations is a group called the Zimbabwe Observer Consortium, comprising of the SA Council of Churches, the SA Catholic Bishops Conference, the SA NGO Coalition, the Institute for Democracy, the Centre for Policy Studies and the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation.

They were reported to have concluded, and that could be an initial or interim conclusion, that the elections in Zimbabwe cannot be pronounced free or fair without qualification. I want to know whether the President agrees with such a statement, namely that without qualification they cannot be pronounced free and fair, and if that be the case, what does he think needs to be qualified? [Interjections.]

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: I was not an observer in the Zimbabwean elections, and have, therefore, had to depend on the reports of the Zimbabwe observers, the South African observers, the SADC observers and the AU observers.

I think in all instances they point to various weaknesses in that election process, and I know that the longer reports by the MDC and the Zimbabwe Election Support Network are very detailed. They focus on these issues, which they considered to have been defects. I know that the Zimbabwe Council of Churches, whatever our own Council of Churches said, said that they deployed 856 observers in all provinces, and indeed said

that they were Zimbabweans and therefore they would watch these electoral processes, even before the election date was announced. In their detailed reports they will indicate all of these matters.

The election observers, from the Council of Churches of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Electoral Support Network, to the outside observers I have cited, all of them have said that they are convinced that these elections express the will of the people of Zimbabwe.

We will look at the detail to see whether that conclusion is compromised by whatever might have gone wrong, which the observers might not have seen. I am told, for instance, in fact, I saw it in the South African press, that when some people did not see anybody being beaten up or intimidated, they said the violence had gone underground. [Laughter.] It is there somewhere, but it is underground. [Laughter.]

So, I think, hon Meshoe, if we are really interested in assisting Zimbabwe to go forward, we should stop politicking about this matter. Let's look at what it is that needs to be done to assist Zimbabwe to recover politically, economically, socially and so on. And that is the direction that we will take.

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Geagte mev die Speaker, ek dink die agb President het gesê daar is leemtes wat uitgewys is waarna hy sal kyk. [Hon Speaker, I think the hon President said that there are gaps that have been pointed out which he will attend to.]

I will change to English in a minute, hon President.

Daar kan sekerlik 'n lang debat gevoer word, maar die tyd laat dit nie toe nie. Dit is bekend dat die amptelike standpunt van die VF Plus is dat die verkiesing nie vry en regverdig was nie. [There could certainly be extensively debated, but time does not allow for it. It is known that the official position of the FF Plus is that the elections were not free and fair.]

But what is the concern of the FF Plus, however, is that I received some information that there was a function in Pretoria which the military advisor of Zimbabwe attended, and that a donation of more than R1 million has been made by the Defence Secretariat to be paid into the personal account of the military advisor of Zimbabwe to be used for the campaigning of Zanu PF.

My question to the hon President is: Did South Africa give any financial assistance or donations to Zanu PF? If the answer is yes, what is the amount? If the answer is no, is the hon President willing to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate these allegations? Thank you.

Progress *re* reconstruction and development of SA

*2. Mr P H K DITSHETELO (UCDP) asked the President of the Republic:

> Whether the reconstruction and development of South Africa, with particular reference to economic growth and poverty alleviation, is proceeding as planned; if not, what are the main obstacles to creating a prosperous society; if so, what are the relevant details? N532E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, I would say yes, indeed, we are making progress with regard to this process of the reconstruction and development of South Africa. But, of course, the hon Ditshetelo knows where we come from and therefore the challenges that we face in this regard.

He would remember that the Reconstruction and Development White Paper presented in 1994 identified various elements of what would constitute that reconstruction and development process. One of them was meeting the basic needs of the people; another was developing our human resources. The third one was building the economy; and the fourth one was democratising the state and society.

So, when we talk about the process of reconstruction and development in South Africa, we are talking about all of those matters — of course, as he says, with particular reference to economic growth and poverty alleviation. With regard to the issue of meeting basic needs, that White Paper spoke about job creation, land reform, housing, services, water and sanitation, energy, telecommunications, transport, the environment, nutrition, health care, social security and social welfare. And, the hon member would find similar detail with regard to the other matters referred to as constituting the reconstruction and development programme, like the matter of human resource development.

I do believe that with regard to all of these matters we have made progress. We are proceeding as planned, to quote the manner in which the hon member posed this question. But, as I was saying, we must bear in mind of course where we come from. None of these challenges that the reconstruction and development process sought to address is a matter that can be solved overnight.

One of the issues we have been addressing is the need to ensure that we achieve higher rates of economic growth, higher than the ones that we have achieved up until now. With all the improvement that has taken place from 1994 with regard to this particular matter, it is clear that we need to achieve better results with regard to this process of growth and development.

I don't know if the House is aware of this but the government is involved in a detailed process to address this matter of what it is that we can do and should do further to raise the rate of economic growth in the economy. Clearly, we have to focus on the challenge of achieving higher rates of investment in the productive economy as well as in the economic and social infrastructure. This means that we have to identify particular sectors and spatial localities in which such investment should take place. We have to identify the sources of capital and, where we produce goods and services, we have to see in what ways we access the markets for those additional goods and services.

This work is going on, as I'm saying, with a view essentially to making sure that we put more investment into the economy in particular sectors in particular economies. That, of course, also relates to work that is being done with regard to small and medium businesses and microenterprises.

I think the House is perfectly familiar with the various sectors that have been identified — logistics infrastructure, energy, tourism and so on — which are areas of focus in terms of that encouragement of higher rates of investment.

I think the House also is aware with regard to the issue of meeting the needs of the people, the social security system that is in place and what is being done with regard to the area of poverty alleviation. We will come later to the question here which deals with microfinance and co-operatives. That is another intervention that seeks to address this matter of economic growth and poverty alleviation.

So, I would say that yes, indeed, we are on course, but there are big challenges that lie ahead of us, because what we inherited in 1994 was a very big challenge indeed. But as to that we are on course, that we are proceeding as planned, I would say yes we are. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Mr P H K DITSHETELO: Thank you for the reply, hon Mr President. We appreciate that transformation in society is not simple, but remain convinced that in ten years of freedom the many people in both rural and urban settings — who go to bed on empty stomachs, some of whom go about without work and who more than likely want to earn an honest living — could be helped.

The question to you, Mr President, is: Since the United Nations declared this year the year of microcredit, how is government contributing to mobilising the people for

economic liberation? Also, how can we, as proud South Africans, help you to realise these objectives?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, as I indicated just now, there is, as you know, another question dealing with this issue of microcredit and co-operatives. Perhaps we can return to that issue if the hon member would allow that — relating, in particular, to his reference about the United Nations having declared this year the year of microcredit.

Yes, indeed, I do think the hon member reflects what is happening in the country. People go to bed with empty stomachs, and there are people without work and so on. That is correct. It is part of this challenge that we have to continue to meet, understanding, as I was saying, that we come from a situation of a very deep crisis. I think the progress that has been made has been very good progress, but it by no means has solved the challenges we face.

We do indeed want to encourage our people all the time to take initiatives to do something to impact on their lives for the better, and not merely sit and say, "We're waiting for government to deliver."

As you will see, the policy that deals with co-operatives, for instance, and the finance for co-operatives and the legislation relating to co-operatives, is to create a totality of circumstances, which would enable people indeed to do something to contribute to their own development, with the necessary support of the government in various ways.

I would hope — and I've said this before — that members of Parliament will see themselves as part of that process, because I think what we would ask, when we go back to our constituencies or areas, is: What is it that we actually do to encourage these people we represent? What is it that we are actually doing, even to say: "You want to start a small business — let me assist you to access the facilities that exist in the Department of Trade and Industry." This is because they may not know. We could even sit with them and say: "Let me sit with you and work on a business plan, because when you ask for some money, they are going to say, 'What is your business plan?'" And they may not know how to do that. So, I am saying that I think there are many things that we can do as these representatives to help to encourage our people to take advantage of such opportunities as do indeed exist. Thanks, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Ms N M MAHLAWE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Hon President, we appreciate the efforts by this government to fight corruption and fraud in our societies through various programmes and interventions and pieces of legislation. Testimony to this is the present corruption-busting in the Eastern Cape, where I come from, where social grants will now reach the intended beneficiaries, and those involved will be dealt with mercilessly.

My question is: Could the President then inform this House and the nation about any other mechanisms additional to those he has mentioned aimed at dealing with the fraud and corruption that came out from the recent summit on corruption, as these could become obstacles to economic growth and poverty alleviation?

The PRESIDENT: No, I would request, Madam Speaker, that the hon member ask that question the next time I stand here, because indeed I won't be able to answer this question in the detail that she wants — which is the outcome of the recent anticorruption summit. We can deal with that matter later.

However, what I should say is that I do indeed agree with the hon member. We are, as government, very determined to fight this. She refers to the matter of the Eastern Cape, and of course the most recent and most, I think, dramatic example is the work that has been done by the Minister of Social Devel-

opment, Minister Skweyiya, with the law-enforcement agencies.

The stories that are told of so many civil servants involved in defrauding poor people of social grants are horrifying. Most certainly, the state organs responsible for law enforcement will pursue all of these matters individually in detail to make sure that we root this out.

The Department of the Public Service and Administration is looking at other provinces in a similar way in terms of the intervention that it made in the Eastern Cape. It is looking, I know, for instance at KwaZulu-Natal, and is indicating that there are similar problems in KwaZulu-Natal — similar to the problems in the Eastern Cape. And, indeed, we will therefore intervene in those areas in the same detail and with the same determination as was done in the Eastern Cape, so that we do indeed root out this fraud. We can come back later, another day, to the matter of the detailed results of the summit on corruption. Thanks, Madam Speaker.

Ms S RAJBALLY: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Thank you, hon President, for your reply. Reconstruction and development, economic growth and poverty alleviation are the concerns of all South Africans. Could the hon Minister please kindly enlighten us of the scales that are being used to measure the authentic success and advancements of reconstruction and development in South Africa; and how often is such an overview taken? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: I wish there was some mechanism, Madam Speaker, by which I could become a Minister. [Laughter.] That would be a big burden off my shoulders.

The government regularly reviews the implementation of its programmes. Among other things, we have two Cabinet makgotla a year. These are review sessions: what has happened in the past six months, where are we, where ought we to be. So there is a regular system like that which then looks at the totality of these matters and it measures in detail where we are.

I think if you look at that particular report, the ten-year review, you would see that that is an accumulation of information and oversight that took place over a decade. That happens all the time and therefore we make the necessary adjustments in order to make sure that we meet our targets.

We decided to put the programmes of government on the website to facilitate better communication with the people and better accountability so that the people themselves are able to follow what, in fact, is being done in the detail with regard to meeting these challenges of reconstruction and development. I'm quite sure that if you follow the presentations of the Ministers, particularly as they defend their Budget Votes, you'd get a sense of where we are going and what the challenges are with regard to each of the portfolios. But this is a matter that we necessarily have to follow up in terms of the assessment.

We are about to finalise a monitoring and evaluation system, which intervenes more frequently and which would reinforce what the Treasury does. The Treasury does have to follow up very frequently and very regularly how the funds are being spent that have been voted. We are instituting a broader system of monitoring and evaluation so that we are indeed then able to follow at much shorter intervals than six months what, in fact, is happening with regard to implementation of polices. Thanks, Madam Speaker.

Dr E NKEM-ABONTA: Hon Mr President, in view of the fact that most black South Africans still remain poor, do you not now think that spending tens of billions of rand on arms acquisitions was ill advised, if not irresponsible, especially considering that the much-vaunted arms offsets either have to materialise or may not materialise at all? [Interjections.]

The PRESIDENT: No, Madam Speaker, I think that we have a responsibility to meet our defence needs. We have an obligation to honour what the Constitution says with regard to this matter. Therefore we have no regrets whatsoever that we took the positions that we did.

With regard to the offset programmes, I have seen things in the press questioning those offset programmes. But, in reality, this is actually speculation. This is not based on any facts. We will therefore continue with those offset programmes, but certainly we would want to make sure that we meet the defence capacity of the country visualised in the Constitution. Thanks, Madam Speaker.

Government's response to proposals contained in certain UN report

*3. Ms M S MOTUBATSE-HOUNKPATIN (ANC) asked the President of the Republic:

> What is the Government's response to the proposals contained in the report of the UN High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, entitled a more secure world: our shared responsibility, specifically with regard to the contribution it can make towards the creation of a better world characterised by peace and friendship? N690E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, we indeed welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General of the UN to establish that High Level Panel on Threats challenges and change and we have welcomed the report which has since been issued. We have also welcomed the later report issued by the Secretary-General Kofi Annan — In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All.

I think the hon member would be aware that for some time already, we have been raising the issue of the critical challenge of global poverty, that the majority of the people of the world fall within this category which is said to earn less than a dollar or two dollars a day. And therefore this matter of the eradication of poverty globally has to be at the centre of the global agenda. But the power structures throughout the world are such that they didn't give sufficient voice to the poor to be heard and therefore the power to determine that global agenda. It therefore seem to us that indeed it was necessary to have a look at the manner in which the UN was functioning to make sure that it is able to respond more effectively to the issues that are raised by the poor of the world so that it puts those concerns at the centre of its agenda.

I'm saying that we therefore welcomed very much the decision of the Secretary-General to constitute the panel and we also welcome the reports that he has issued.

The hon member speaks about issues of peace and friendship among the peoples. In that context, we support the recommendation of the panel, supported also by the Secretary-General, which has got to do with revitalising the General Assembly of the UN. This inclusive body which includes all of the countries of the world, indeed has become disempowered over the years, and that is part of the reason that the voice of the poor is not heard. Therefore, the matter of the revitalisation of the General Assembly is indeed a very important part of this restructuring process.

The next issue raised by the panel and the Secretary-General is a matter of the UN Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General in that regard, speaks about the need to strengthen this body so that it were able to meet the UN's development agenda so that it serves as a high level development co-operation forum and impacts in these processes that seek to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. We support that.

The panel raised the question about the Commission of Human Rights — which the Secretary-General supports — that this body also needs to be strengthened and its credibility improved. That is also correct.

The restructuring the Security Council is another of these matters, and I think the hon member would be aware that as the African continent we have said, among other things, Africa should be allowed to have two permanent seats, with the right of veto such as would exercised by other permanent members of the UN Security Council. And that is the position we would maintain. We believe that with regard to these peace issues that would reinforce our capacity to impact on the peace question that the hon member refers to. I must say in that context, reference to the need to support regional organisations like the African Union had to be able to contribute to those peace processes and development process. That too is correct.

The last matter I should mention in this regard is the Secretariat itself. I think it is clear that over the years, the Secretary-General has become weakened, which in turn weakened the capacity, as I was saying, of the poor of the world to be heard. We support the panel report when it talks about strengthening Secretary-General's critical role in peace and security and that she should be given substantially more latitude to manage the Secretariat and to be held accountable.

So, we would hope that when all these maters come up at the next UN General Assembly in September that the various decisions could then be taken reflecting on all of these matters that I have indicated.

Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

Ms S D MOTUBATSE-HOUNKPATIN: Ke a leboga mohlomphegi Spikara. Sebatakgomo, ke leboga phetolo ya gago le mokgwa wo o re hlatholletšego ka gona. Re leboga gape go kwa gore diphetho tše di amogetšwe lekgotleng la Kabinete.

Mopresidente, gantši dipoledišano tša Lekgotla la Ditšhaba-Kopano di bonwa e le tša maemo a godimo ka kudu. Sephetho se sa khutšo le setswalle, gammogo le diphetho tše dingwe tšeo di tšerwego fao, a fa re na le tsela ya go di tsebagatša gore batho ba gaborena ba di tsebe, ba di kwešiše gomme ba kgone go phethagatša dilo tše ka moka magaeng a bona? Ke bolela ka batho bao ba lego magaeng a go swana bo Mmabatho, Ntabankulu, Phokwane, bjalobjalo. Se se ka kgonthišišwa bjang gore batho ka moka ba tšeya karolo?

(Translation of Sepedi paragraphs follows):

[Ms S D MOTUBATSE-HOUNKPATIN: Thank you hon Speaker. Honourable, we appreciate your answer and the way in which you explained to us. We are also grateful to hear that these decisions were approved in the Cabinet meeting.

Hon President, the debates in the National Assembly are most highly regarded. Do we have ways to inform our people of this decision on peace and companionship, together with other decisions taken in there? Can we help them to understand and to practice these things in their own homes? I am talking about people that are in areas such as Mmabatho, Ntabankulu, Polokwane and others. How can we ensure that everyone is participating?]

The PRESIDENT: I would suspect, hon member, that that is the question you should answer, because indeed I agree that we need to reach out to those levels. [Laughter.] But it ought to be your task as a representative of those people to reach out to those levels. I would imagine if you didn't think so, I think I should put out as a challenge to you to reach out to Ntabankulu and all of these places. But, of course, it is quite correct that all these things that we are talking about relate to lives of people, and therefore we do indeed need to make sure that there is that kind of involvement. [Applause.]

Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Moulana M R SAYEDALI-SHAH: Hon President, given that the UN High Level Panel has extended the narrow definition of security to include that of human security, which prioritises the fight against poverty

and disease as the first line of defence for a collective security system that takes prevention serious, how do you intend on improving the government's own poor track record on tackling issues such as HIV/Aids and unemployment? And what steps will you take in line with panel's recommendations to strengthen regional institutions such as SADC in order to protect democratic norms and standards?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, when the UN discusses a matter of a human security, it refers in part to what is described in the panel report as a responsibility to protect civilians from large-scale violence. This is a matter that on the African continent was resolved some times back. Indeed, the Constitutive Act of the African Union approved in this Parliament provides for that responsibility to protect people in instances of large-scale violence. So, what would be remaining with regard to that is the matter to which the hon member refers, which is strengthening the institutions of the African Union, in particular the Peace and Security Council to discharge its responsibilities. I think the hon member is aware of the work that has gone on with regard to that, in particular the issue of ensuring that we have the necessary resources to enable the Peace and Security Council and the regional brigades to be constituted and to operate. That is an ongoing work, and we are in interaction with our development partners to make sure that we do indeed generate the resources that would increase the capacity of the African Union to attend to those challenges.

On the matter you correctly raised, as I was indicating, which related to the issue of the Economic and Social Council and the need to meet the development challenges facing the majority of the people of the world reinforcing that, I think that I don't need to say any more than I have said with regard to this. We welcome this development, it is something that we have been demanding all the time that you have to address the challenges that face the majority of the people of the world. And, as far as South Africa is concerned, we will continue to implement our programmes such as we were discussing a bit earlier — concerning the reconstruction and development of our country.

Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Report on position of Afrikaners

*4. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

> Whether, with reference to his speech entitled Report of the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the question of the Afrikaners, delivered on 24 March 1999 in his capacity as Deputy President, a mechanism with the capacity to promote the achievement of the constitutional objectives set out in article 30 of the Bill of Rights has now been established within the Presidency; if not, (a) why not and (b) when does the Presidency intend establishing such a mechanism; if so, (i) who are the members who comprised the mechanism, (ii) how were these members selected, (iii)(aa) on what dates and (bb) with which relevant institutions has it met since it was first established and (iv) how has it set about promoting the achievement of the constitutional objectives set out in article 30 of the Bill of Rights?
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> N687E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, with regard to the constitutional object of article 30 of the Bill of Rights, that article, of course, relates to matters of language and culture. The hon member, of course, is aware that since we spoke about this thing in 1999, as he indicates, we have now established the Commission for Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities. That is the body which ought to be dealing with these various matters.

But, secondly, we do not believe that the situation has changed from what it was in 1999, but nevertheless, have indicated to

anybody who wanted to know that they have access to the Presidency, as a consequence of which we are in regular communication with people from the leadership of the Afrikaner community who come and discuss all sorts of matters. Some of these are institutionalised, some of these are meetings that take place at the request of the various leaders. For instance, we have regular discussions with an Afrikaans-speaking group which is largely business oriented, but we have regular interaction with them. It's a large group and we discuss all sorts of matters that are of concern, whether they are related to language or culture or anything else.

Other institutionalised processes, such as the various presidential working groups, also allow for this interaction, or you might have individual approaches, such as an approach made to me recently by former President F W de Klerk, who raised issues about language and schools, and we arranged that his delegation should then meet with the Minister of Education, which they did. Recently the Afrikanerbond had a meeting with the ANC. The ANC has told me that there were various matters that the Afrikanerbond raised which they would like to discuss with the government, and certainly we will make those necessary arrangements so that they can interact with whoever is relevant in government in terms of the issues that they want to raise.

So, it does not require any particular institution in the Presidency to deal with this. As I say, we deal with this matter in the way that I've indicated, in addition to the commission. But more fundamentally, I must say that we are convinced that the Afrikaner community constitutes an important part of the population of our country and therefore has an important role to play in terms of these processes of reconstruction and development that we've been talking about.

I see that the Afrikanerbond has run into problems and is being criticised for having met with the ANC and agreed with the ANC on some things, but I've been very pleased with the positions that they have taken. For instance, in their credo they say:

> Despite the fact that our origins many generations ago were mainly in Europe, but also in the East and elsewhere, today we are and want to be children of Africa and more specifically children of South Africa. Our loyalty is focused on South Africa as our country and Africa as our continent because South Africa is our past, our present and our future.

They say:

> Our own interests as well as those of our fellow South Africans are altogether inseparable from the interests of all other South Africans and every other people in South Africa.

They therefore commit themselves to devote their energies and capabilities to our fatherland without reserve in order to enhance the quality of life and human dignity of all people in South Africa. I have been very pleased with the approach taken by this particular organisation, the Afrikanerbond, because what it has done is not to say there are some distinct interests of the Afrikaner people that it should persue exclusively, but it has said that as South Africans they have a common destiny, they are faced by common challenges and the Afrikanerbond has a responsibility to contribute to finding solutions to the challenges that confront all South Africans, including Afrikaners. I believe that is the correct approach to take. Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, thank you, President. I am sure all right-thinking people would agree with your sentiments. But what you said in Parliament in 1999 wasn't a question of access to the Presidency. What you said, if I could take you back, was that in the event of any state institution or parastatal seeking to introduce changes in language policy, it will

— not "might" or "should" — notify the Presidency.

Now, Sir, there have been wholesale language changes in respect of school education in this country, so much so that today there are only 800 Afrikaans-medium schools out of 29 000 in the country, half the number that there were ten years ago. Your own administration in the Western Cape and the Northern Cape has specifically gone about changing language policy in schools. We have the Mikro Laerskool case, now pending before the Constitutional Court, dealing with that very issue. Now you gave an undertaking, Sir, in 1999, that in the event of any such changes the Presidency would be notified. Has there been notification to the Presidency of this wholesale change and dimunition of single-medium language status in schools?

You also said, Sir, and I think it is absolutely commendable and correct, in 1991, that everyone is entitled to their language and their culture. If I could quote from the *Leadership* article:

> If you say you wish to protect the rights of people to their language, that means you protect the right of everybody who is Afrikaans-speaking to their language. People therefore have a right to send their kids not to an Afrikaner school, but an Afrikaans-medium school where anybody can go, regardless of whether they are African or whatever.

But in January this year, Sir, your own presidential spokesman, Mr Bheki Khumalo, writing in the *Sunday Times* said of single-medium Afrikaans institutions that "our children are at the receiving end of apartheid-style influx control". Now, I ask this question because I agree with your sentiments, but sentiments and actions often seem to conflict in this very sensitive area, and that I think is the nub of this question and this issue.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, it will be very good if we discuss this matter quite seriously, understanding the history of this country, the challenges that all of us face to change many things, the challenge to find one another, and the challenge to enhance national reconciliation. I think we should discuss these things within that larger context.

If there had been any wholesale change in policy, that wholesale change would have been by virtue of a specific decision of government. There hasn't been any wholesale change with regard to language policy in the country. There might be particular things that have been in particular schools, and it surely is a matter of the education authorities, in the first instance, at the provincial level, to deal with this matter. I know the Minister of Education and Deputy Minister of Education are looking at this matter. Indeed, that was the reason why former President F W de Klerk came to see, to discuss this matter. I raised the issues and I indeed said, let's arrange for you to meet with the Ministers of Education, which he did.

So I would say, hon Leon, let's indeed engage this matter, but understanding the latter context in which it occurs. And the actual challenges that we face, indeed I read this article by Bheki Khumalo, who was relating the inability of his children to go to a school across the street, and had to travel 10 km to get to a particular school, that, too, is a problem. So we need to find a way of dealing with all of these things. Sometimes they are contradictory, sometimes they are pulling one against the other, and I think all of us are of course very interested to get the votes of the Afrikaner people . . . [Laughter.] But at the same time we have to make sure that we find proper solutions to these challenges. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Dr C P MULDER: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Hon President, you are very well aware that the FF Plus has been putting these issues for the past eleven years. I find it quite interesting that the DA suddenly now also discovered these things. [Laughter.] Mr

President, the hon Leader of the Opposition gave you a quote of what you said in 1999, and also what you said in 1991, but the DA in 1996 proposed that English should be the only language in this country! That is what they did in the Constitutional Assembly.

Mr President, I would like to ask you the following question, because these are serious issues. In that speech of 1999, which was a very good speech you made at that stage, you said the following:

> To come back to our own discussions, in summary, Afrikaner leaders have communicated two messages. One was that indeed there was a feeling of marginalisation and disempowerment . . .

Then you went on to say the second message conveyed by the Afrikaner leaders you met was one of commitment to help build the new South Africa as a prosperous, nonracial democracy. Mr President, I am of the opinion that both these statements are still true six years later. The fact is that you did mention that the mechanism would have been founded in the Presidency. It was not done, and my concern is that the 185 commission is not fulfilling these obligations and is not addressing these problems. What I would like to ask you, Mr President, is this: Could you reconfirm a commitment by yourself and the government to engage with not only the Afrikaner community but also with other communities who may feel disempowered or disillusioned for whatever reason? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, yes, certainly, hon Mulder. Indeed, I would say that. What I was trying to indicate is that we engage quite regularly with people who say they represent whatever section of Afrikaner opinion, and I cited the matter of former President F W de Klerk specifically. I mentioned now that I was told by the secretary-general of the ANC that they had had a meeting with the Afrikanerbond, and that the Afrikanerbond raised a number of issues which would require that they are able to interact with various Ministers. I know one of them, for instance, is the Minister for Provincial and Local Government. I said to them, fine, indicate what these areas are and certainly we will arrange for those meetings to take place.

It is important that that engagement should take place, and indeed it is very important that we address the matter of disempowerment: what is it, how does it express itself, what should we do about it? Because it cannot be correct that any South African should feel such disempowerment. But also we need to answer this question, as we indicate quite correctly, in the light of a willingness to engage in these processes of change.

In that context, hon Mulder, I would say I know that there is an outstanding meeting between yourselves and some of my colleagues this side. Maybe we need to make sure that that meeting takes place as soon as possible. I know there has been such a meeting. Thanks, Madam Speaker.

Me A VAN WYK: Mev die Speaker, agb President, ek is 'n trotse lid van die ANC, trots Afrikaans, trots Suid-Afrikaans, en trots Afrikaan. Afrikaans is 'n taal in eie reg, 'n taal met sy wortels ferm in, en wat ryklik neem van, die majestieuse Afrika. Dit is 'n taal waarin betekenisvolle poësie, literatuur en musiek geskep word. Dit is 'n taal waarin die ekonomie, wetenskap en tegnologie verstaan en bedryf word. Demokratiese bevryding het ook Afrikaans bevry.

Nog nooit was Afrikaans so dinamies as juis nou nie. Afrikaanse feeste, van die Vleisfees in Calvinia tot die Ukasiefees in Londen, bevestig dit. Afrikaanses is nie 'n homogene groep nie, was dit nog nooit. Niemand het die reg om eksklusief namens Afrikaanses te praat nie, nie die Afrikanerbond nie, en allermins Dan Roodt, die DA of die VF Plus. [Tussenwerpsels.] Afrikaans kan en mag nooit eksklusief gekoppel word aan die identiteit van die Afrikaner nie. In die

woorde van die bruin digter Marius Titus, wanneer hy dig oor Afrikaans:

Al daai klomp exclusive goed

Is die oorsaak van die lae spoed.

Mnr die President, die stille meerderheid Afrikaanses in Suid-Afrika respekteer die instellings van die regering en u as President. Hulle het 'n groot bron van kennis en hulpbronne, en wil graag positief 'n bydrae maak tot die ontwikkeling van die land en al haar mense. Watter advies kan u aan hulle gee wat hulle in staat sal stel om hierdie positiewe rol te kan vervul? [Applous.]

(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows):

[Ms A VAN WYK: Madam Speaker, Hon President, I am a proud member of the ANC, proudly Afrikaans, proudly South African and proudly African. Afrikaans is a language in its own right, a language with its roots well grounded and which has thrived in the glory of majestic Africa. It is a language in which meaningful poetry, literature and music is created. It is a language in which the economy, science and technology is interpreted and practised. Democratisation has also liberated Afrikaans.

Never has Afrikaans been as dynamic as it is today. Afrikaans festivals, from the meat festival held in Calvinia to the Ukasie music festival held in London, confirm this fact. Afrikaans-speakers are not a homogeneous group — never were. Nobody has the exclusive right to speak on behalf of Afrikaans-speakers; not the Afrikanerbond, and least of all Dan Roodt, the DA or the FF Plus. [Interjections.] Afrikaans can and may never be linked exclusively to the identity of the Afrikaner. In the words of the coloured poet Marius Titus, in his poem about Afrikaans:

Al daai klomp exclusive goed

Is die oorsaak van die lae spoed.

Mr President, the silent majority of Afrikaans-speakers in South Africa respect the institutions of the state and you as President. They have a huge source of knowledge and resources, and would like to make a positive contribution to the development of the country and all its people. What advice can you offer them that will enable them to fulfil this positive role? [Applause.]]

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Yes, Madam Speaker, the hon member of course is correct that the Afrikaners are not a homogeneous group. That is true. They have different political opinions and belong to different political homes . . .

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Just like everyone else.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Just like everyone else in South Africa, as the hon Leon has just heckled. [Interjections.] This is correct. But what the hon Mulder was saying is important. It is important that what whatever section of the Afrikaner population might feel, this sense of disempowerment, for instance — without necessarily saying we are speaking for the Afrikaners as a whole, but to say we, this group, this section, this portion, we feel this sense of disempowerment — I think we should engage that. And that would include people who say that they want to be involved in these processes of change.

And indeed the point the member makes is correct. I think all of us are very proud of the language, Afrikaans, and all that it carries, its culture, its poetry and all of that, and indeed must recognise that it is not only the language of the Afrikaners. There is a much larger population that speaks the language, that is Afrikaans-speaking. But I do not believe that there is anybody now — there used to be in the past some politicians who would claim that they spoke for the Afrikaner people. I doubt that there is anybody like that today. They speak for particular constituencies among the Afrikaners and I really want to say that it is critically important that these Afrikaners, and any other section of our people should

not feel any sense of disempowerment. Thanks, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Destruction of institution of traditional leadership/traditions/customs

*5. Prince N E ZULU (IFP) asked the President of the Republic:

(1) Whether, in light of a certain person's (details furnished) statement in the state-of-the-nation debate to the effect that he stands the risk of being remembered by history as having presided over the destruction of the institution of traditional leadership, traditions and customs, the concerns of a large number of South Africans over the destruction of the traditional leadership institution have been brought to his attention; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

(2) whether he intends taking any steps to allay these concerns; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N685E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, I believe that this question is a bit troubling in a number of respects. It is predicated on an insinuation by some traditional leaders, that this government seeks the destruction of the institution of traditional leadership. I do not believe that anybody in South Africa today can treat an allegation of that kind with any seriousness. I think the House is aware of the legislation it has approved itself to do with the institution of traditional leadership. It is a vision that Parliament and our leadership in general in the country shares and which relates to the constitutional obligations that we have with regard to this institution.

Recently I, as you would know, went and spoke at the opening of the current session of the National House of Traditional Leaders. I was very pleased at the warmth with which we were received. It did not seem to me that those traditional leaders, who were gathered there, felt that we had come to destroy the institution of traditional leadership. Indeed, when we discussed various challenges that face us in the country, we put a number of those challenges at the feet of our traditional leaders. Some of them related to this matter that we have just addressed, namely the matter of languages and culture and we called on them to make particular interventions in this regard. I do not believe that if we wanted to destroy the institution, we would have made proposals of that kind. We raised other matters, which have to do with the processes leading to the establishment of local Houses. Related to that, we raised the matter of the need to speed up that process, which would depend on provincial legislation following the national legislation. As a result traditional leaders could indeed impact better on the processes of development at a local level.

I referred to the memorandum of understanding that had been reached by the traditional leaders with the National Prosecuting Authority, which would relate to the matters of the dispensing of justice. Related to the legislation I referred to earlier, is the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act and its implications. I think what is important with regard to this matter, is that indeed we should respect what is in the Constitution and in the law, with regard to this institution. We should avoid trying to politicise this matter and to politicise the institution of traditional leadership for narrow political interests. We need to create circumstances so that indeed the traditional leaders play the role that they should play with regard to leading their people and with regard to their contributing to the matters of the reconstruction and development of our country. [Applause.]

Mr V B NDLOVU: Thank you, Madam Speaker and hon President. Mr President during a meeting of 30 November between a coalition of amakhosi and the hon Deputy President Zuma came to the conclusion that the South African government as set out in the Constitution has to be amended in chapters 7 and 12 in order to recognise

ubukhosi as such. There is a wall-to-wall local government system and the responsibilities of amakhosi in those areas are not recognised at all. There is no part that they play in that situation.

It is ten years after democracy and yet we do not have a touchable proof that the amakhosi can say that their powers are not eroded or being taken away deliberately by the institution of governance. May I remind the President that there was a letter written by him to the Chairperson of the House of Traditional Leaders, where the President promised that he would look at the situation, should the powers and functions of the amakhosi be obliterated by the setting up of municipalities. The President said that he would amend the Constitution, if that should happen. I still stand by saying that that is happening, Mr President.

We are perceived as the black government and we are the black government, but in some other areas we are perceived as if we are the one who is orchestrating to obliterate the powers and functions, customs and traditions of our traditional leaders. Is that the true fact of the perception, Mr President?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, as you would expect and as the hon Ndlovu would expect, I am in contact with the traditional leadership throughout the country. One of the remarkable things is that the statements that he has just made and the statements reflected in this question, only comes from one part of the country. [Interjections.] That is the truth. You can go to Limpopo and go to the Free State and Mpumalanga, go to the Eastern Cape, to the North West and so on, the traditional leadership there does not raise this. They might raise all sorts of other issues about the challenges that they face.

I would not want to agree, hon Ndlovu, that what you say is representative of the opinion of the traditional leaders of our country. [Applause.] It might be representative of the opinion of a particular group of traditional leaders in our country. We have to respond to the totality of the reality that we face. As you know, this matter took a very long time to discuss. The White Paper dealing with this matter was discussed extensively with the traditional leaders. The framework legislation to which I referred was discussed with the traditional leaders. They became part of the committee that was drafting the legislation. I have no doubt that the traditional leaders in our country are engaging these processes of change.

The hon member may know that for instance with regard to the Etekwini Metro, which includes 15 traditional leaders, they actively work within the context of that municipality to represent their people and have succeeded to have resources dedicated by the municipality to the development of their areas — and that is not the only example. We may want to discuss issues that are raised by the particular group for which the hon member speaks, but I don't think we should pretend that what he says is representative of the opinion of the traditional leaders of South Africa. Thank you. [Applause.]

Ms S SHIILUBANA: Madam Speaker, Mr President, as you have already mentioned in your address at the annual opening of the National House of Traditional Leaders on 7 April 2005 in Cape Town, you rightfully reaffirmed your continued commitment to give support to the institution of traditional leaders in this country. Legislation formulated and passed by this Parliament bear witness to this effect.

We remember and speak of democratic traditional leaders like the late Chief Luthuli who contributed so much to the transformation of our country. We have in many instances said that there cannot be an African Renaissance without an active participation of the traditional leaders, who are the custodians of our culture. You also committed yourself to work side by side with the institution to ensure that our continental organisations AU and Nepad give the necessary recognition to and co-operate with the structure.

In view of the legislative recognition, what programmes does your government have to provide the necessary resources and infrastructure for traditional leaders to be able to contribute to the reconstruction and development of South Africa? Secondly, in view of the development with regard to the role and plan of the institution of traditional leaders in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, what plans are in place to ensure equal treatment of traditional leaders of the rank of king or queen in the other provinces? [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT: As the hon member is aware, the legislation passed in this House was deliberately described as framework legislation. That was deliberate and the requirement is that in the provinces where there are traditional leaders, they would then pass their own provincial legislation. This would take into account the differences and the variations in the institution of traditional leadership in the various parts of the country.

The Minister and Deputy Minister of Provincial and Local Government have therefore been working to encourage the provinces to complete this process. I know that a process of consultation had taken place between the traditional leaders and provincial governments around this. The traditional leaders told me that the best co-operation that they are getting among the provinces is in the Eastern Cape. There is very good interaction, with regard to drafting the provincial legislation. That is what we would encourage and indeed the Department of Provincial and Local Government has also set people aside to assist the provincial governments to pass such legislation, specific to their provinces, so that it then takes into account their peculiarities. The matter of kings and queens and so on will be dealt with in that context.

That particular framework legislation which visualises this particular developmental role for the traditional leaders also has a requirement that the necessary resources should then be made available to ensure that the traditional leaders are able to do this thing which the law says they should do. It therefore is important that the provinces should complete this process of legislation so that we can put in place the various programmes required, even by the law, which include the matter of the availability of the resources so that the traditional leaders are able to do these things, which they are required to do. [Applause.]

Rev K R J MESHOE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Hon President, I heard you well that the people who are unhappy form a section of the traditional leaders and what they say are not representative of all the traditional leaders. The fact that there is a section that is unhappy or that has concerns, should say to the President that those concerns must be addressed. We know that on 6 March 2005, traditional leaders were in the streets of Durban marching, protesting and saying that they wanted their powers to be recognised and legitimised in the KwaZulu-Natal constitution. I want to know from the President whether their concerns have been addressed and whether the President believes their concerns are legitimate? If you do believe that they are legitimate and that the real powers of the traditional leaders, except to advise, are not obliterated, can the President tell us what real powers do traditional leaders have in today's democratic country?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, I did not see this demonstration but he says that there were demonstrations in Durban. I think that is where the question should go. [Laughter.] It is a provincial issue. Let the traditional leaders of KwaZulu-Natal, even if it is a section, discuss the matter with the provincial government and sort out whatever problems there are. They should present to the provincial government whatever they might consider to be their legitimate claims.

This Parliament took a decision to say that we approve this framework legislation, but it will require that the provinces adopt legislation specific to their particular provinces. It is not a national thing. I can tell the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal that you have some questions for him.

Traditional leaders in KwaZulu-Natal indeed need to deal with that. I have seen these reports and the controversy about the provincial constitution. But it is precisely that: It is a provincial constitution. It should therefore be dealt with by the province itself. We won't deal with it at national level. People, who feel that they are aggrieved about the constitution and its exclusions, must engage with it in the context of the KwaZulu-Natal legislative assembly. It does not belong here.

Mr W J SEREMANE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Mr President, thank you for your various remarks on this delicate question posed to you. I would also like to state that the DA recognises traditional leadership and also the essential need to modernise and democratise this institution through a process that is transparent and allows for participation of all role-players. [Interjections.] Whilst it is not so much in your domain, Mr President, wouldn't it be wise to share with the House what you think the role of this traditional leadership could be in the writing of the constitution in KwaZulu-Natal, as a way of sharing your experience in the matter?

The PRESIDENT: I agree with the hon Seremane that this is somewhat of a delicate issue. I am very reluctant to enter into this debate. It surely must be, I believe, a matter that is difficult, even for the people directly involved. I think that could create problems. Obviously, I would hope that the process of constitution making in KwaZulu-Natal would be completed. It is an old question that precedes the 1994 elections. I would hope that this matter would be resolved with the involvement and inclusion of everybody. That is all I can say about this and hope that indeed everybody engages in that constitution making process in KwaZulu-Natal, whatever the grievances. The only way to correct whatever might be wrong would be in the context of the discussions. Let the people in the province deal with the question of the role of traditional leadership. I know the hon Joe Seremane has shown very great sensitivity about this. I appreciate that, because we could indeed make some statements about what seems to be in dispute or make statements that would not help to solve the problem.

Measures to assist in building co-operative movement to contribute to fighting poverty/creating work

*6. Mr S J NJIKELANA (ANC) asked the President of the Republic:

> In view of the United Nations' declaration of 2005 as the year of microcredit, what measures will the Government implement to assist in building the co-operative movement, as well as the developmental microfinance movement to contribute to fighting poverty, creating work and realising the vision that there shall be work and security for all South Africans? N689E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, the government welcomed the declaration of 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit by the United Nations. Indeed, in that context, on 18 November 2004 the government held a briefing on that UN International Year of Microcredit, and in attendance were representatives of the developmental microfinance institutions, including the co-operatives. We did that in order to raise the general level of knowledge and sensitivity to this matter of microfinance.

With regard to the programmes of the government, at the end of this month we shall be launching the microfinance Apex Fund. I believe that the Minister of Trade and Industry did announce this a few days ago. This is a particular fund that is dedicated to microfinance.

What has happened in preparation for that launch is that the Department of Trade and Industry has built up a system of alliances with all sorts of institutions around the country that would include the post office,

village banks, burial societies and so on in order to have a mechanism by which it can reach the people at that level so that they are able to access that microcredit. Those are some pilot projects that have been run in the country to see how the system would work.

We hope that when it gets formally launched, at the end of this month, indeed it would be possible to make it operational as quickly as is possible. It includes not only the financing, in addition to the financing it includes capacity within the Apex Fund to assist the small people who will access these loans. It includes the capacity to empower them to access the money and the possibility to use that money productively.

There is legislation that Parliament still have to approve with regard to the co-operatives, but we have agreed on policy regarding co-operatives. We await the completion of that legislative programme and funds have been set aside to help finance the co-operative system. So as soon as the legislation has been passed, it will become possible for us to then accord the necessary interventions, to strengthen existing co-operatives or to encourage the formation of new co-operatives where these do not exist. In both instances, the people we are seeking to reach are indeed the very poor, the people who are excluded and the people whom we said are part of the second economy.

Therefore, in brief, regarding government, the institutions are in place. The policies are in place. The funds are in place. What basically remains, apart from the legislation on co-operatives, is that we must actually move to implement. And that's what will happen.

Mr S J NJIKELANA: Thank you very much, hon President. Can the President share with us the lessons that the government has drawn from the United Nations programmes with regard to using microcredit as one of the strategic development tools in combating poverty and creating jobs? Further, to what extent do such international programmes corroborate and vindicate the appropriateness of our programmes?

Hon President, I ask these questions in the context that it is precisely the dynamic responsiveness of the ANC-led government that has led to this request for the President to further elucidate the extent to which sensitivity to the plight of the vulnerable business sectors in the South African community can be articulated, ie the micro-businesses who desperately need enhanced access to microcredit. The government, however, does need to share with this Parliament its political incisiveness to ensure the fulfilment of the objectives of the Freedom Charter, especially our incessant campaign for work and security for all. Security for microbusiness that numerically dominate the second economy is more than essential for the realisation of economic transformation.

Furthermore, we need to appreciate consistency in fulfilment of the 2004 election manifestos, that is the ANC's commitment to the millions of people without jobs which is at the top of the government's agenda and the creation of job opportunities by making it easier for people to start their own businesses, and also to assist small farmers to get access to training, credit and markets, amongst other things.

Such commitment is definitely and steadfastly unfolding but, obviously, not without challenges and risks ahead. Amongst those challenges . . .

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon member, you are now making a speech. You have asked your questions and I think the President is raring to have a go at answering them.

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, I was enjoying the speech and I was hoping that you wouldn't stop him. [Laughter.] Regarding the Department of Trade and Industry, I think the hon member would be aware of the fact that there has been some delay — in fact there has been a quite a long delay regarding

the launch of the Apex Fund. It should have happened earlier.

But it was important that we should look at this issue that he has mentioned — the lessons from the rest of the world, to make sure that as we implement the programme we do not repeat mistakes that had been made in the past. So, indeed, a lot of effort and time was spent trying to draw from lessons globally — that includes the United Nations — on how to organise this and how to make sure that it produces the best results with regard to poverty alleviation and empowering people to be able to help pull themselves out of the condition of poverty. That's part of the reason the launch of the Apex Fund was delayed: to make sure that we would be able to intervene at this microlevel.

Indeed, I think that if you spoke to the development institutions of the United Nations they would indeed speak favourably about the various interventions that we have made to address these matters of poverty and development. You would have seen the recent award on environmental issues that was given to South Africa by the United Nations. They raised matters about work that has been done with regard to water and other resources of that kind. So, indeed, I am quite certain that at that global or multilateral level the view would support the appropriateness of the programmes that we are carrying out.

The challenge we have is to make sure that we actually have the systems for reaching the people who need the microloans. The people at the Department of Trade and Industry said to me that as they were setting up these pilot projects, they had been to areas of the country where there is no institution of any kind where they were looking for a partner institution that would help them to reach people in the villages. There was just nothing, and that meant that they themselves had to make sure that they set up their own institutions in those localities to be able to reach people. That's the challenge of this kind of intervention.

But I think, given the determination to ensure that we do indeed address these challenges of poverty and development, that when we say we have to transform the second economy we have to end the exclusion of millions of our people, we have to make sure that people are drawn into mainstream and are able to engage in productive activities to pull themselves out of poverty. Given the seriousness of that, we have then to make sure that we are able to reach these very poor, these very marginalised and excluded millions of our people via this microloan process and via the development of co-operatives. I am quite sure that that's what will happen. [Applause.]

Mr T J LOUW: Mr President, we all agree that the most important aspect of this question is the issue of microcredit. That's why the DA believes that the best way to fight poverty and to create work and security for South Africans is to help small business to create jobs. That's why we applauded you when you placed employment centrally to your vision in your state of the nation address when you said, and I quote:

> Government will complete the system of exemptions for SMMEs with regard to central bargaining and other labour arrangements.

In essence, sir, you acknowledged the need to increase investments, lower the cost of doing business and provide the skills we need. But then a week later, in *The Financial Times* interview, you denied saying that deregulation of the labour market is part of your plan. You made no mention of any assistance to small business through simplifying labour laws.

My question, Mr President, is this: If you are going to fight poverty and create work and security for all, will you clarify your position? Are you going to prioritise helping small business to create the 8 million jobs we need and allow the second marginalised

economy you have just talked about to actually enter the market? Or, are you going to continue to protect Cosatu, the SACP and the magic circle of those lucky enough to have a job?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, the unfortunate thing, of course, about discussions of this kind is that some of us come at them from an ideological point of view. So we get these notions about deregulations, for instance. This is a kind of standard ideological creed.

We have discussed this matter that has to do with the labour market. We discussed this matter with the three trade union federations following the statement to which the hon member referred. We discussed with Cosatu, Fedusa and Nactu. We discussed how we should take this matter forward and agreed that government would then make specific proposals to address what we had said and then engage with the trade unions and the other social partners within the context of Nedlac.

This is not a matter of declarations; it's a matter of moving forward with regard to saying: What then do we do in order to achieve the purposes that were intended? And, as I am indicating, we are not going to make large speeches about this but we will attend to the detail of it in the way that we had started discussing the matter with all three trade union federations who are not in the least opposed to the development of business, small business, microbusiness and so on. They are not the least opposed to the creation of jobs but they are raising a very legitimate question which this government would raise: that we cannot have a policy and a programme which is intended to impoverish working people. We can't do that. So we must address this issue.

As I say, we have agreed on the process that must be adopted with the trade unions. We will then engage the matter in Nedlac, government, civil society and in the trade unions so that we take it further. [Applause.]

For written reply:

Department keeping track of immunisations at schools

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

(1) Whether her department is paying regular visits to schools to check the general health of learners and to keep track of their immunisation; if not, why not; if so, at what intervals;

(2) whether schools are being checked regularly to see if they comply with general health regulations such as running water and hygienic toilets; if not, why not; if so, what departmental recommendations are made when the school is not up to standard?

N133E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The schools are visited by the provincial departments of health as well as local government health services through primary health care services. Children's general health and immunisation status is checked at school entry level. In June 2003 we launched the School Health Policy and Implementation Guidelines. Provinces are rolling out the programme in a three-phased approach.

(2) It is the responsibility of the provincial and local government environmental health practitioners to ensure that schools comply with environmental health regulations.

Survey of retail pharmacies to assess impact of new pricing regulations

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

(1) Whether the Directorate: Pharmaceutical Economic Evaluations has completed its survey of retail pharmacies to assess the impact of new pricing regulations; if so, (a) when

was the survey completed and (b) what were the findings;

(2) how many submissions were received from retail pharmacies in response to requests for information? N149E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) (a) The Directorate: Pharmaceutical Economic Evaluations has not completed the survey due to a small sample of responses.

(b) The survey required dispensary related financial information on the impact of the pricing regulations from at least three hundred pharmacies to achieve a statistically representative sample of pharmacies.

(2) To date the Directorate only received responses from 106 pharmacies out of 2 100. In a number of cases the respondents did not complete all the required information in the survey. The Directorate will begin analysing the responses once the minimum sample size has been achieved.

Clinics in each province without municipal water/electricity/sewerage system/telephone

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

(a) How many clinics in each province were without (i) municipal water, (ii) electricity, (iii) a sewerage system and (iv) a telephone as at 1 January 2003, 2004 and 2005 and (b) what percentage of clinics in each province do these figures represent? N151E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(a) and (b) For easy reference the answers to both questions (a) and (b) are combined in one table and are as at October 2004.

Province	*Number of clinics*	*No municipal water*		*No electricity*		*No municipal sewerage system*		*No telephone*	
Eastern Cape	783	423	54%	258	33%	329	42%	172	22%
Free State	230	9	4%	2	1%	0	0%	12	5%
Gauteng	420	4	1%	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%
KwaZulu-Natal	675	230	34%	1	42%	0	0%	7	1%
Limpopo	385	119	31%	65	17%	4	1%	46	12%
Mpumalanga	404	100	24%	12	3%	129	32%	32	8%
Northern Cape	103	51	50%	18	17%	0	0%	5	5%
North West	92	19	21%	55	1%	1	1%	24	25%
Western Cape	468	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	4%
Total	3 560	955	27%	378	11%	463	13%	317	9%

- The above figures were compiled from different sources; both at national as well as provincial level and are as at October 2004.
- Until the compilation of this data set neither provinces nor national have been collecting data routinely and therefore no separate figures are available for 2003 and 2004.
- The above figures will be used as a baseline to measure future changes in the availability of services.

SAPS strategy to ensure safety of tourists

273. Ms J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

Whether the SA Police Service has considered implementing a specific strategy on the safety of tourists; if not, why not; if so, (a)(i) where and (ii) by whom will it be implemented, (b) what are the timeframes and (c) how will the effectiveness be measured? N406E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) (i) Yes, at all police stations in South Africa by means of sector policing and visible patrols within the sectors.

(ii) By all Station Commissioners.

(b) Due to the nature of targeted visible patrols, the safety of tourists is an ongoing activity.

(c) The crime rate at the respective police stations is indicative of the effectiveness.

Salaries/other benefits of various ranks within SAPS

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

(1) In view of the fact that the rank of director through to the national commissioner are not part of the latest increase in police remuneration, what are the (a) salaries and (b) other benefits of the various ranks within the SA Police Service from director to the national commissioner;

(2) whether the ranks of director to the national commissioner are able to claim for petrol from his department for travelling expenses; if so, what amounts were claimed in 2004 per rank in each province;

(3) what percentage salary increases were received in each year from 2000 to 2005 by members from the rank of director to the national commissioner?

N480E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) The remuneration scale and bands/grades of director and higher are attached as Annexure A (see next page). These remuneration scales and bands/grades are similar to those that apply to the rest of the Public Service.

(b) Senior Managers with the rank of director and higher may structure their flexible remuneration package to make provision for the following benefits:

- Medical aid
- 13th cheque (paid on the month of birth)
- Car allowance
- Housing allowance
- Nonpensionable cash allowance.

(2) Senior managers with the rank of director and higher may claim petrol expenses for official kilometres travelled. However, no claims can be made for the first 500 kilometres travelled. Currently a report from Persal on the amounts of petrol expenses claimed per rank in each province for 2004 is unavailable.

(3) The percentage salary increase for senior managers with the rank of director and higher in the SAPS and the rest of the Public Service from 2000 is as follows:

Year	*SAPS*	*DPSA*
2000	5,5%	5,5%
2001	5%	5%
*2002	7,5%	6,5%
*2003	9%	8%
2004	6,5%	6,5%
2005	6%	6%

**Footnote* — Senior managers in the SAPS received a slightly higher salary increase due to the fact that they did not receive any annual performance bonuses, unlike their colleagues in the rest of the Public Service who received between 8-18% annual performance bonuses.

Annexure A to Circular 1 of 2005

REMUNERATION SCALE AND BANDS/GRADES, EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JANUARY 2005, FOR THE SMS: MEMBERS EMPLOYED IN TERMS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1994, THE DEFENCE ACT, 2002 AND THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ACT, 1998

402,279	
408,315	
414,438	
420,648	
426,954	
433,359	
439,857	
446,454	Remuneration Band A SMS Grade A
453,147	
459,942	
466,839	
473,838	
480,945	
488,154	
495,477	
502,905	
510,444	
518,103	
525,870	Remuneration Band B SMS Grade B
533,754	
541,751	
549,885	
558,135	
566,505	
574,998	
583,623	
592,374	
601,263	
610,281	
619,434	
628,728	
638,157	

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Categories represented in SAP 6 structure

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

What are the (a) various categories represented in the SAP 6 structure and (b) current statistics for each of these categories? N481E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) The DSSC codes on the SAP6 appear on the attached list. For each of these crime categories there are thirteen columns indicating the status of cases at a given time, namely:

- Column 1 — Reported
- Column 2 — Carried forward
- Column 3 — To court
- Column 4 — Withdrawn
- Column 5 — Undetected
- Column 6 — False
- Column 7 — Incomplete
- Column 8.1 — Previously to court
- Column 8.2 — Guilty
- Column 8.3 — Not guilty
- Column 8.4 — Withdrawn in court
- Column 8.5 — Settled otherwise
- Column 8.6 — Not yet settled in court.

(b) The latest released statistics are those that appear on the SAPS website at *www@saps.gov.za*. The current (2004-05 financial year) statistics will only be released with the annual report of the SA Police Service during the latter part of 2005.

DSSC Codes

DSSC CODE	*Crime*
DSSC 01	Murder
DSSC 02	Attempted murder
DSSC 03	Culpable homicide
DSSC 04	Robbery aggravating
DSSC 05	Public violence
DSSC 06	Rape
DSSC 07	Indecent assault
DSSC 08	Crimen injuria
DSSC 09	Child neglect
DSSC 10	Kidnapping
DSSC 11	Abduction
DSSC 12	Assault GBH
DSSC 13	Assault common
DSSC 14	Burglary (excl. residential premises)
DSSC 15	Burglaries (house)
DSSC 16	Theft of all stock
DSSC 17	Shoplifting
DSSC 18	Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle
DSSC 19	Theft of/from motor vehicle
DSSC 20	Theft (other)
DSSC 21	Arson
DSSC 22	Malicious damage to property
DSSC 23	Fraud
DSSC 24	Drug-related crime
DSSC 25	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
DSSC 26	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition
DSSC 27	Carjacking
DSSC 28	Truckjacking
DSSC 29	Robbery of cash in transit
DSSC 30	Bank robberies
DSSC 31	House robbery
DSSC 32	Business robbery
DSSC 33	Attempted robbery: aggravated: with firearms
DSSC 34	Common robbery
DSSC 35	Attempted common robbery
DSSC 36	Farm murder
DSSC 37	Attempted rape
DSSC 38	Attempted burglaries (business)
DSSC 39	Attempted burglaries (houses)
DSSC 40	Attempted theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle
DSSC 41	Attempted theft from/of motor vehicle
DSSC 42	Attempted theft (other)
DSSC 43	Attempted business robbery
DSSC 44	The Act regulating explosives
DSSC 45	Attempted house robberies
DSSC 46	Robbery with weapon other than firearm
DSSC 47	Other offences relating to livestock, poultry and birds

Certain provincial commissioner requested to vacate post

379. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

(1) Whether a certain provincial commissioner (name furnished) has been requested to vacate his post; if so, (a) what are the reasons for this request and (b) who requested him to leave;

(2) whether another candidate has been identified for the post; if so, what are the relevant details? N545E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(2) No.

Identities of persons arrested for attack on certain person

380. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

(1) Whether he will reveal the identities of the persons arrested for the attack on 16 February 2005 on a certain person (details furnished); if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether a court date has been set for this case; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N546E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Two suspects were arrested on 16 February 2005, namely Stembiso Ndwandwe and Zolani Masondo. They were arrested near the scene of the crime, just after the crime was committed. Bail was opposed and was denied by the Eshowe Regional court.

(2) Babanango CAS 32/02/2005 was remanded for further investigation to 13 April 2005.

Report containing information *re* misconduct of SAPS members in KZN

381. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

(1) Whether he has been given the report which contains information on the misconduct of SA Police Service members in KwaZulu-Natal, as alleged by the Premier of that province and the relevant MEC; if so, what are the relevant details of the report; if not,

(2) whether he will request a copy of the report; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will act on the recommendations of the commission of inquiry into police conduct called by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the members of the National Assembly will receive a copy of the report; if not, why not; if so, when? N547E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) No.

SAPS members trained/not trained in use of pepper spray

389. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

Whether all SA Police Service members have been trained in the use of pepper spray; if not, (a) how many had not yet been trained as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what percentage of the SAPS does this constitute and (c) how many members were trained in each specified year since

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the introduction of the use of pepper spray; if so, how many members have been trained in respect of each specified year since the introduction of the use of pepper spray? N573E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

No. Only those police officials who perform operational duties are trained in the use of pepper spray.

(a) 71 161

(b) 73,4%

(c) Number of members trained since the introduction of the use of pepper spray:

Year	*Number of members*
2003	12 012
2004	12 371
2005	1 346

Details *re* companies supplying pepper spray to SAPS

391. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, in awarding contracts to supply canisters of pepper spray to the SA Police Service, preference was given to companies which sourced locally produced products; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether all companies which were awarded such contracts are required to ensure that the producers of this product comply with all South African labour legislation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the SAPS has ensured that the producers of pepper spray have been inspected by the relevant authorities to ensure compliance with (a) all aspects of the Labour Relations Act, Act 66 of 1995, and the Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998, and (b) the minimum wage requirements for their employees; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the names of the companies providing the product, (ii) when were they inspected to ensure compliance and (iii) what were the findings of the inspections? N575E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) All the necessary preferences, as stipulated in the ST 37, regarding locally manufactured products were given to the companies which sourced locally produced products.

(2) All companies whether suppliers or manufacturers within South Africa must comply with South African labour legislation. The enforcement of this legislation is the responsibility of the Department of Labour.

(3) It is not the SA Police Service's responsibility to ensure that companies comply with South African labour legislation or minimum wage requirements as this is the responsibility of the Department of Labour.

Councillors from Waterberg district/ Mogalakwena municipalities assaulting young man

397. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

Whether the allegations reported by the media in January 2005 of three councillors from Waterberg district and Mogalakwena municipalities assaulting a young man (name furnished) have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N581E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes. The matter was investigated under Mahwelereng CAS 168/01/2005.

The suspect appeared before court and the case was postponed to 7 June 2005.

The complainant submitted a withdrawal statement but the case is still pending.

Children/adults reported missing/ kidnapped/abducted

400. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

(1) Whether any (a) children and/or (b) adults were reported (i) missing, (ii) kidnapped or (iii) abducted (aa) in 2001, (bb) in 2002, (cc) in 2003, (dd) in 2004 and (ee) during the period 1 January 2005 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so (aaa) how many and (bbb) in which province in each case;

(2) whether any of these cases (a) went to court, (b) went to trial and (c) ended in a successful conviction; if so, how many in each case;

(3) in light of the lack of legislation regarding human trafficking, what charges are laid against a person arrested for human trafficking?

N584E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (i) *Missing:*

The number of children and adults reported missing from 2001 to 2004 per province are indicated in the attached table. The figures for 2005 have not yet been verified.

(ii) and (iii) *Kidnapping and abduction*

No victim particulars are readily available for the two crime categories of kidnapping and abduction and only combined figures for all victims of these crimes are supplied in the attached tables. Crime figures have only been released for the period up to the end of March 2004 and statistics can therefore not be provided for the full 2004 or any period during 2005.

(2) For the reason provided above, figures are only provided for the years 2001 to 2003. Note should further be taken of the fact that the figures in the different columns do not necessarily refer to corresponding cases. Cases reported during a given year may, eg, only be referred to court during a subsequent year and then finalised in court at an even later date.

(3) A person arrested for human trafficking will be charged under the Common Law with offences such as kidnapping, abduction and child stealing.

- Information on missing children and missing adults:

1(a) (i) *Children reported missing*

Province	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Northern Cape	3	9	6	8
Western Cape	165	155	273	310
North West	23	24	18	46
Mpumalanga	16	12	19	24
Limpopo	8	9	2	12
KwaZulu-Natal	66	54	72	66
Free State	26	29	17	23
Eastern Cape	15	16	19	7
Gauteng	479	360	432	371
Total	801	668	858	867

1(b) (i) *Adults reported missing*

Province	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Northern Cape	59	85	92	86
Western Cape	416	468	589	680
North West	114	127	95	154
Mpumalanga	58	74	97	116
Limpopo	30	45	64	47
KwaZulu-Natal	248	156	323	325
Free State	91	71	85	132
Eastern Cape	116	152	119	94
Gauteng	1 013	1 136	1 226	1 090
Total	2 145	2 314	2 690	2 724

Information on missing children and missing adults:

1(a) and (b) counted together

1(ii) Kidnapping				
1(aa) January to December 2001				
1(bbb) Province	*1(aaa) Cases reported*	*2(a) Cases referred to court*	*Cases withdrawn in court*	*2(c) Cases guilty*
Eastern Cape	502	191	84	87
Free State	152	39	26	12
Gauteng	1 764	343	270	39
KwaZulu-Natal	910	277	231	24
Northern Cape	316	10	6	5
Limpopo	276	100	79	28
Mpumalanga	316	49	26	6
North West Province	32	100	48	23
Western Cape	546	139	70	25
RSA	4 814	1 248	840	249

1(ii) Kidnapping				
1(bb) January to December 2002				
1(bbb) Province	*1(aaa) Cases reported*	*2(a) Cases referred to court*	*Cases withdrawn in court*	*2(c) Cases guilty*
Eastern Cape	465	175	80	65
Free State	71	19	16	7
Gauteng	1 001	252	220	33
KwaZulu-Natal	699	241	202	26
Limpopo	157	11	7	8
Mpumalanga	159	73	86	9
North West Province	165	51	37	5
Northern Cape	26	55	45	9
Western Cape	448	124	77	33
RSA	3 191	1 001	770	195

1(ii) Kidnapping				
1(cc) January to December 2003				
1(bbb) Province	*1(aaa) Cases reported*	*2(a) Cases referred to court*	*Cases withdrawn in court*	*2(c) Cases guilty*
Eastern Cape	395	138	80	52
Free State	84	23	13	3
Gauteng	1 016	242	177	30
KwaZulu-Natal	671	202	149	31
Limpopo	85	8	7	3
Mpumalanga	150	38	35	13
North West Province	142	40	34	6
Northern Cape	27	47	28	4

1(ii) Kidnapping				
1(cc) January to December 2003				
1(bbb) Province	1(aaa) Cases reported	2(a) Cases referred to court	Cases withdrawn in court	2(c) Cases guilty
Western Cape	450	123	81	34
RSA	3 020	861	604	176

1(ii) Kidnapping				
1(dd) January to March 2004				
1(bbb) Province	1(aaa) Cases reported	2(a) Cases referred to court	Cases withdrawn in court	2(c) Cases guilty
Eastern Cape	92	—	—	—
Free State	22	—	—	—
Gauteng	236	—	—	—
KwaZulu-Natal	184	—	—	—
Limpopo	29	—	—	—
Mpumalanga	35	—	—	—
North West Province	39	—	—	—
Northern Cape	9	—	—	—
Western Cape	112	—	—	—
RSA	758	—	—	—

1(iii) Abduction				
1(aa) January to December 2001				
1(bbb) Province	1(aaa) Cases reported	2(a) Cases referred to court	Cases withdrawn in court	2(c) Cases guilty
Eastern Cape	307	108	72	41
Free State	230	60	50	6
Gauteng	818	159	126	12
KwaZulu-Natal	453	157	126	12
Limpopo	260	141	93	23
Mpumalanga	162	42	20	8
North West Province	210	75	41	11
Northern Cape	56	11	7	2
Western Cape	558	105	76	13
RSA	3 054	858	611	128

1(iii) Abduction				
1(bb) January to December 2002				
1(bbb) Province	1(aaa) Cases reported	2(a) Cases referred to court	Cases withdrawn in court	2(c) Cases guilty
Eastern Cape	324	86	62	12
Free State	227	60	47	6
Gauteng	1 287	284	174	17
KwaZulu-Natal	584	156	113	17
Limpopo	276	151	132	31
Mpumalanga	249	56	34	2
North West Province	291	89	59	16
Northern Cape	59	7	7	2
Western Cape	596	128	93	14
RSA	3 893	1 017	721	117

1(iii) Abduction				
1(cc) January to December 2003				
1(bbb) Province	1(aaa) Cases reported	2(a) Cases referred to court	Cases withdrawn in court	2(c) Cases guilty
Eastern Cape	423	130	95	23
Free State	272	85	61	10

Gauteng	1 553	334	245	34
KwaZulu-Natal	593	224	157	24
Limpopo	212	118	104	49
Mpumalanga	245	68	43	10
North West Province	274	75	55	12
Northern Cape	72	19	9	3
Western Cape	639	107	68	12
RSA	4 283	1 160	837	177

1(ii) Abduction				
1(dd) January to March 2004				
1(bbb) Province	*1(aaa) Cases reported*	*2(a) Cases referred to court*	*Cases withdrawn in court*	*2(c) Cases guilty*
Eastern Cape	108	—	—	—
Free State	77	—	—	—
Gauteng	320	—	—	—
KwaZulu-Natal	114	—	—	—
Limpopo	57	—	—	—
Mpumalanga	64	—	—	—
North West Province	68	—	—	—
Northern Cape	17	—	—	—
Western Cape	126	—	—	—
RSA	951	—	—	—

SAPS communication guidelines

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

Whether the SA Police Service has any language policy guidelines for (a) internal communication and (b) communication with the public; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N604E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes. The SA Police Service has a language policy in place in the form of Standing Order (General) 201.

(a) This policy provides for internal communication in subclause 201(2) indicating that "English and/or Afrikaans shall be used for communication within the SA Police whenever efficient communication might be jeopardised because of the lack of proficiency of any person concerned in any other official language".

(b) It also provides for external communication in subclause 201(1) as follows: "wherever practicable a person shall have the right, in his or her dealings with any public administration at the national and provincial level of government, to use and to be addressed in any official South African language of his or her choice. Regional differentiation as to the language which will most likely be used shall be permissible".

Celebration of SAPS's ten years of existence

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

With regard to various celebrations that were held to celebrate the SA Police Service's ten years of existence, (a) where were such celebrations held (b) what was the cost of (i) venues, (ii) food, (iii) beverages and (iv) transport for each event? N605E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) (i) Pretoria Church Square — a public event.
(ii) Tshwabac Show Grounds — a SAPS internal event.

(b) (i) R650
(ii) R12 522
(iii) R15 436 R245 000
(iv) R6 402 R76 000
(v) R0 R29 700.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Arrangements to ensure that rural communities benefit from free basic water allocation

126. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(1) Whether arrangements are in place to ensure that communities in rural areas benefit from the free basic water allocation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

(2) whether arrangements are in place to ensure that the sanitation backlog in schools is dealt with; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N172E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) Arrangements are in place to ensure that all communities in South Africa benefit from Free Basic Water (FBW). However, FBW is impossible without the infrastructure needed to supply it. That is why we must not lose sight of our primary target and that is to wipe out the backlogs we inherited in 1994 and our commitment to supply every South African with an adequate water supply by 2008.

Where municipalities are implementing, only a rudimentary level of supply, for example a borehole to serve a number of houses in a rural village, that water is usually provided free of charge. The Zululand District Council for example, has been using hand pumps to progressively realise Reconstruction and Development Programme levels of service. This may, however, not be recorded as formal FBW supply.

The FBW Programme is making a huge difference to the poor, (defined as households with an income of less than R1 000 per month). 16 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 for free. There are also an additional two million poor with infrastructure slightly below the basic level who also get their water for free. Thus, in total 22 of the 29 million (76%) poor are getting their water free of charge.

I believe our actions have made a big difference and I am confident that the rural areas are not being neglected.

(2) The capital budget for school infrastructure, including sanitation, is with the provincial departments of education and they usually implement investment programmes through provincial departments of public works. These departments have quantified the school sanitation backlog as well as the budget required to address it within the timeframe as specified by the President in his State of the Nation address of May 2004.

The school sanitation backlog is indicated in the table below.

Province	*No. of schools with inadequate sanitation*
Eastern Cape	849
Free State	294
Gauteng	0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 300
Limpopo	995
Mpumalanga	486
Northern Cape	7
Western Cape	0
North West	295
Total	4 226

My department has had discussions with the national and provincial departments of education regarding the sup-

port that my department can offer to assist or even to manage their implementation programmes, using the capacity and the experience in my department gained in the past 10 years of sanitation implementation.

The Department of Education, as a member department of the National Sanitation Task Team (NSTT) gives regular reports on progress to the NSTT meetings, which are co-ordinated and chaired by my department.

Cost of rail haulage of bulk/general freight as compared to road haulage

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

Whether his department has done any investigation into the cost of rail haulage of bulk and general freight as compared to road haulage; if not, why not; if so, what was the outcome of the investigation in respect of (a) diesel locomotives, (b) electrified locomotives and (c) 60 ton road haulers in terms of Roads, per ton and per kilometre? N247E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

In October 2004 Spoornet sponsored industry research on the state of the transport and logistics industry done by the CSIR and the University of Stellenbosch. Key findings of the research present an overview of the competitive environment in which Spoornet operates and focused *inter alia* on the Logistics Costs as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the current and historical road/rail modal split, the current and historical road/rail corridor split, the current and historical road/rail commodity split as well as an analysis of the road/rail tariff structures.

The research results highlighted the following:

- Road tariffs on bulk (steel) and general freight (food products/containers) commodities are between 10% and 20% higher than rail tariffs on routes longer than 350 km.
- Road tariffs on bulk (steel) and general freight commodities (food and containers) are between 20% and 30% lower than rail tariffs on routes shorter than 350 km.

It should be noted that rail transport tariffs are a consequence of a basket of cost drivers, and tariffs cannot be expressed solely on the basis of the type of locomotive used (diesel or electric).

Other key findings of this research revealed:

- Logistics costs represent a considerable percentage of the GDP (14,7% or R180bn). South Africa spends more on transport than generally expected and much more than it should.
- South Africa's total surface transport industry comprises a cost of R135bn to the economy. Of this, road transport costs the economy, R111bn whilst rail costs comprise R11bn. (Other costs, for example conveyers, comprise the remaining R12bn).
- Dense long-haul road corridors are intrinsically more expensive than rail.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(c) Not covered in the investigation.

Cubans/other foreigners employed in department

181. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(a) How many Cubans and other foreigners are employed in her department and (b) what positions do they hold? N272E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(a) A total of 13 Cuban water specialists were seconded to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for a period of three years (15 August 2004 to 14

August 2007) in terms of the Agreement on Co-operation in Water Resources Management, Water Supply and Sanitation entered into between South Africa and Cuba, while six other foreigners are also employed under contract in my department.

(b) The Cuban water specialists are employed not in specific positions, but on salary level 11 of the SA Public Service and seconded with a view to assisting my department to provide the following services:

- The provision of geohydrological specialist and engineering services to rural and other disadvantaged communities within areas where such services are inadequate;
- the development of a sustainable approach to the use of available water resources and the promotion of proper operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure;
- the promotion and support of proper sanitation, and
- the training and support of local staff.

The other six foreigners in my department are utilised in the positions of:

- Hydrologist (two);
- Deputy Director: Hydrology;
- Control Industrial Technician;
- Deputy Chief Engineer; and
- Deputy Regional Director.

Research into water demand/ management: alternative ways of saving water

185. Mr S SIMMONS (NNP) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether her department has done any research into water demand and water management to find alternative ways of saving water, as well as harvesting more rainwater; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N278E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Research into water demand and water management

Yes. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has, and is continuously conducting relevant research and developing tools and models for conserving water and managing the ever-increasing demand on the nation's water resources. In addition to its own research, my department also undertakes research in consultation with institutions, such as the Water Research Commission.

The primary mandate for conserving the nation's water resources and promotion of efficient and effective use of water is recognised and given effect to by both the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), as well as the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997).

In order to give effect to the policy requirement for efficient use of water and conservation of the national water resources, my department established the Directorate: Water Conservation (now known as the Water-Use Efficiency) in 1998. The directorate develops and promotes relevant strategies, guidelines, policies and regulations to ensure the nation's scarce water resources are efficiently utilised and conserved by all water use sectors.

To this effect, the following documentation on Water Conservation and Water Demand Management has been finalised and was officially launched by the department during National Water Week 2005 in March:

- National Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy;
- Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy for the Industry, Mining and Power Generation Sectors;
- Water Conservation and Water Demand

Management Strategy for the Water Services Sector;

- Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy for the Agriculture Sector; and
- Draft Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Guidelines have been developed and are currently being reviewed.

The documentation is readily available and is being circulated to the various water use sectors, including local government.

My department is proud of the ongoing and increasing awareness and appreciation of the need to conserve and manage our water use demand effectively by a number of water use sector groupings and individual users. To this effect, the department is receiving and acknowledging various inputs from a number of individuals and companies suggesting specific water demand management tools and equipment, which could save water and promote efficient use of water amongst consumers.

Rainwater harvesting

Rainwater harvesting at large scale is already undertaken by my department through its network of dams. Local and household rainwater harvesting is also supported by my department where it is beneficial and in the public interest.

Thus my department has a programme to subsidise household rainwater collection in support of domestic food production.

While I am supportive of water conservation and water demand management initiatives, it should be noted that rainwater harvesting is not necessarily the solution for meeting domestic water needs since it will not normally be able to ensure reliable access to the 6 000 litres per month basic water supply.

Municipalities completing section 78 assessments

216. Mr D K MALULEKE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(1) Whether all municipalities have completed their section 78 assessments; if not, (a) why not and (b) which municipalities (i) have and (ii) have not done so;

(2) whether all municipalities are in compliance with the Water Services Act, Act 108 of 1997; if not, (a) why not and (b) which municipalities (i) are and (ii) are not compliant?

N312E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) This part of the question that the hon member has put to me should rather be addressed to the Minister for Provincial and Local Government as the section 78 assessments are done in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), which Act is administered by the Department of Provincial and Local Government. I am therefore not able to provide the information the hon member has requested.

(2) In terms of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's regulatory role, I can report on the following three key areas:

- Access to water and sanitation;
- access to free basic water; and
- status of submission of water services development plans by water services authorities (WSAs) to my department.

The attached table shows information on WSAs' compliance with the above-mentioned key reporting areas.

Information on financial matters is not available because the accounts of the majority of

municipalities are not yet compiled in a manner that allows meaningful conclusions to be drawn.

In terms of the Cabinet endorsed Strategic Framework for Water Services, 2003, there are nine key performance areas (KPIs) against which WSAs are required to report performance. A mechanism for such reporting to my department, being the National Water Services Regulator is being developed. The results of such reporting will be published on an annual basis.

My department is also playing an active role in providing support to WSAs to ensure that they are able to effectively deliver on their water services mandate. This is being done in close co-operation with the Department of Provincial and Local Government.

Province	*WSA Code*	*WSA Name*	*Access to Water (%)*	*Access to Sanitation (%)*	*Access to FBW (%)*	*Status of WSAs WSDP submissions to DWAF*			
						Interim (working document)	*Draft (pre public comments)*	*Draft (post public comments)*	*Adopted*
Eastern Cape	DC10	Cacadu District Municipality	93,06	55,40	18,20				
Eastern Cape	DC12	Amatole District Municipality	62,47	35,20	42,16				√
Eastern Cape	DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	69,60	48,72	33,08	√			
Eastern Cape	DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	56,62	24,46	55,92				√
Eastern Cape	DC15	O R Tambo District Municipality	50,31	37,14	12,05	√			
Eastern Cape	DC44	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	47,24	43,34	75,27			√	
Eastern Cape	EC101	Camdeboo Municipality	96,63	79,75	100,00				
Eastern Cape	EC102	Blue Crane Route Municipality	83,35	55,48	100,00				
Eastern Cape	EC103	Ikwezi Municipality	96,23	32,27	53,40				
Eastern Cape	EC104	Makana Municipality	88,51	52,89	20,40				
Eastern Cape	EC105	Ndlambe Municipality	84,85	75,80	56,51				
Eastern Cape	EC106	Sunday's River Valley Municipality	75,47	48,38	73,80				
Eastern Cape	EC107	Baviaans Municipality	93,26	58,27	100,00				
Eastern Cape	EC108	Kouga Municipality	91,12	74,10	77,95				
Eastern Cape	EC109	Kou-Kamma Municipality	90,48	76,19	61,33				
Eastern Cape	EC125	Buffalo City Municipality	81,66	81,50	99,01	√			
Eastern Cape	Port Elizabeth	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	89,09	80,25	37,47		√		
Free State	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality	100,00	100,00	0,00	√			
Free State	FS161	Letsemeng Municipality	96,26	65,14	86,08	√			
Free State	FS162	Kopanong Municipality	97,94	82,83	92,03	√			
Free State	FS163	Mohokare Municipality	72,82	64,66	100,00	√			
Free State	FS171	Naledi Municipality	94,71	80,25	77,18	√			
Free State	FS172	Mangaung Municipality	92,14	58,21	100,00	√			
Free State	FS173	Mantsopa Municipality	96,32	70,34	49,99	√			
Free State	FS181	Masilonyana Municipality	97,82	91,93	25,98	√			
Free State	FS182	Tokologo Municipality	96,46	37,09	81,54	√			
Free State	FS183	Tswelopele Municipality	72,28	80,82	73,92	√			
Free State	FS184	Matjhabeng Municipality	90,89	74,67	122,4	√			
Free State	FS185	Nala Municipality	37,78	25,99	93,95	√			
Free State	FS191	Setsoto Municipality	84,45	41,37	100,00	√			
Free State	FS192	Dihlabeng Municipality	59,95	61,56	97,49	√			
Free State	FS193	Nketoana Municipality	98,27	79,26	51,27	√			
Free State	FS194	Maluti a Phofung Municipality	91,81	68,19	81,46	√			
Free State	FS195	Phumeleta Municipality	54,11	16,10	92,74	√			
Free State	FS201	Moqhaka Municipality	96,07	73,23	100,00	√			
Free State	FS203	Ngwathe Municipality	97,52	73,49	93,60	√			
Free State	FS204	Metsimaholo Municipality	95,60	92,63	40,49	√			
Free State	FS205	Mafube Municipality	99,34	89,09	100,00	√			
Gauteng	CBLC2	Kungwini Municipality	94,52	94,52	16,45	√			
Gauteng	CBLC8	Merafong City Municipality	73,47	73,47	91,80		√		

Province	WSA Code	WSA Name	Access to Water (%)	Access to Sanitation (%)	Access to FBW (%)	Status of WSAs WSDP submissions to DWAF			
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Gauteng	CBCD8	West Rand District Municipality	88,03	36.60	0.00				
Gauteng	East Rand	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	79,85	80,62	80,46			√	
Gauteng	GTO2b1	Nokeng Tsa Taemane Municipality	87,12	88,08	48,27	√			
Gauteng	GT411	Mogale City Municipality	99,29	99,29	72,39			√	
Gauteng	GT412	Randfontein Municipality	75,60	76,60	3,40	√			
Gauteng	GT414	Westonaria Municipality	53,51	53,51	79,46	√			
Gauteng	GT421	Emfuleni Municipality	82,22	73,08	89,14				√
Gauteng	GT422	Midvaal Municipality	94,68	94,44	54,12		√		
Gauteng	GT423	Lesedi Municipality	85,19	86,15	67,52		√		
Gauteng	Johannes-burg	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	81,26	79,61	94,14			√	
Gauteng	Pretoria	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	75,15	70,81	79,06			√	
KwaZulu-Natal	DC21	Ugu District Municipality	59,94	39,45	23,92			√	
KwaZulu-Natal	DC22	Umgungundlovu District Municipality	67,99	47,94	23,84		√		
KwaZulu-Natal	DC23	Uthukela District Municipality	62,08	43,84	49,42			√	
KwaZulu-Natal	DC24	Umzinyathi District Municipality	28,29	20,76	23,51				√
KwaZulu-Natal	DC25	Amajuba District Municipality	45,12	19,70	27,34				√
KwaZulu-Natal	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	31,83	49,53	13,04				√
KwaZulu-Natal	DC27	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	46,99	21,30	58,55		√		
KwaZulu-Natal	DC28	uThungula District Municipality	35,67	21,93	52,51				√
KwaZulu-Natal	DC29	King Shaka (Ilembe) District Municipality	53,05	41,06	63,75				√
KwaZulu-Natal	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality	33,34	36.39	26,68				√
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban	Ethekwini Municipality	89,64	74,00	99,68			√	
KwaZulu-Natal	KZ225	The Msunduzi Municipality	93,93	38,25	100,00		√		
KwaZulu-Natal	KZ252	Newcastle Municipality	86,20	67,85	2,74			√	
KwaZulu-Natal	KZ282	uMhlathuze Municipality	86,29	81,65	70,13			√	
Limpopo	CBDC3	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	61,95	28,48	26,51		√		
Limpopo	CBDC4	Eastern Cross Boundary (Bohlabela) District Municipality	65,77	30,25	59,89	√			
Limpopo	DC33	Mopani District Municipality	87,39	38,07	44,57	√			
Limpopo	DC34	Ilembe District Municipality	43,86	26,80	49,42				√
Limpopo	DC35	Capricorn District Municipality	59,20	26,47	72,22			√	
Limpopo	NP354	Polokwane Municipality	77,51	47,48	26,37		√		
Limpopo	NP361	Thabazimbi Municipality	97,97	97,53	90,70	√			
Limpopo	NP362	Lephalale Municipality	72,87	54,39	77,56				√
Limpopo	NP364	Mookgopong Municipality	100,00	100,00	68,02	√			
Limpopo	NP365	Modimolle Municipality	93,38	93,38	77,91	√			
Limpopo	NP366	Bela Bela Municipality	100,00	100,00	93,30	√			
Limpopo	NP267	Mogalakwena Municipality	40,51	28,23	39,28	√			
Mpumalanga	CBDC3	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	100,00	100,00	0,94		√		
Mpumalanga	CBDC4	Eastern Cross Boundary District Municipality	Listed @ Limpopo						
Mpumalanga	CBLC2	Kungwini Municipality	100,00	100,00	20,33	√			
Mpumalanga	DC31	Nkangala Municipality	94,53	46,98	0,00				
Mpumalanga	DC32	Ehlanzeni Municipality	100,00	100,00	0,00				
Mpumalanga	MP301	Albert Luthuli Municipality	61,00	39,00	100,00				√
Mpumalanga	MP302	Msukaligwa Municipality	96,00	97,00	17,44				√
Mpumalanga	MP303	Mkhondo Municipality	55,00	0,00	63,41				√
Mpumalanga	MP304	Seme Municipality	82,00	65,00	81,87				√
Mpumalanga	MP305	Lekwa Municipality	100,00	73,32	100,00				√
Mpumalanga	MP306	Dipaleseng Municipality	96,00	86,00	100,00				√

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Mpumalanga	MP307	Highveld (Govan Mbeki) East Municipality	99,00	88,00	100,00				√
Mpumalanga	MP311	Delmas Municipality	90,80	80,34	82,62	√			
Mpumalanga	MP312	Emalahleni Municipality	88,49	79,61	93,74	√			
Mpumalanga	MP313	Middelburg (Steve Tshwete) Municipality	86,39	93,82	100,00	√			
Mpumalanga	MP314	Highlands Municipality	88,81	82,91	83,96			√	
Mpumalanga	MP315	Thembisile Municipality	99,82	14,44	0,00	√			
Mpumalanga	MP316	Dr J S Moroka Municipality	99,77	18,99	0,00				√
Mpumalanga	MP321	Thaba Chweu Municipality	85,00	75,00	52,98				√
Mpumalanga	MP322	Mbombela Municipality	61,00	28,00	37,45				√
Mpumalanga	MP323	Umjindi Municipality	45,00	50,00	69,35				√
Mpumalanga	MP324	Nkomazi Municipality	67,00	25,00	0,00				√
North West	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana Municipality	Listed @ Northern Cape						√
North West	CBLC8	Merafong City Municipality	Listed @ Gauteng				√		
North West	DC37	Bojanala District Municipality	100,00	100,00	0,02	√			
North West	DC38	Central District Municipality	70,30	26,40	32,80				√
North West	CD39	Bophirima District Municipality	78,20	27,20	71,17				√
North West	NW1a1	Moshaweng Municipality	39,76	20,22	100,00				√
North West	NW371	Moretele Municipality	81,70	27,90	68,19	√			
North West	NW372	Local Municipality of Madibeng	82,20	36,20	94,97	√			
North West	NW373	Rustenburg Municipality	98,50	78,00	57,22		√		
North West	NW374	Kgetleng Rivier Municipality	72,60	53,50	44,62	√			
North West	NW275	Moses Kotane Municipality	60,00	18,30	16,41			√	
North West	NW401	Ventersdorp Municipality	82,60	67,00	63,40	√			
North West	NW402	Potchefstroom Municipality	98,00	74,00	100,00	√			
North West	NW403	City Council of Klerksdorp	91,00	71,00	47,36		√		
North West	NW404	Maquassi Hills Municipality	81,00	56,00	61,93		√		
North West	Pretoria	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	Listed @ Gauteng					√	
Northern Cape	CBDC1	Kgalagadi District Municipality	94,55	86,26	76,06				√
Northern Cape	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana Municipality	56,94	94,84	86,19				√
Northern Cape	CBLC7	Phokwane Municipality	96,72	64,50	39,96				√
Northern Cape	DC6	Namakwa District Municipality	75,20	57,75	100,00			√	
Northern Cape	DC7	Karoo District Municipality	86,68	38,55	15,27				√
Northern Cape	DC8	Siyanda District Municipality	92,71	72,34	9,95				√
Northern Cape	DC9	Frances Baard District Municipality	85,46	90,97	77,23				√
Northern Cape	NC0181	Gamagara Municipality	99,41	84,12	85,51				√
Northern Cape	NC061	Richtersveld Municipality	98,14	91,05	86,93			√	
Northern Cape	NC062	Nama Khoi Municipality	96,34	90,99	100,00				√
Northern Cape	NC064	Kamiesberg Municipality	93,88	85,91	87,64			√	
Northern Cape	NC065	Hantam Municipality	96,55	81,84	72,47				√
Northern Cape	NC066	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	97,61	70,53	78,91			√	
Northern Cape	NC067	Khai-Ma Municipality	96,53	83,12	55,33			√	
Northern Cape	NC071	Ubuntu Municipality	87,27	74,90	4-/,97			√	
Northern Cape	NC072	Umsobomvu Municipality	93,90	63,33	85,39				√
Northern Cape	NC073	Enthanjeni Municipality	99,40	73,44	100,00			√	
Northern Cape	NC074	Kareeberg Municipality	98,98	51,60	67,99				√
Northern Cape	NC075	Renosterberg Municipality	92,16	82,21	92,32			√	
Northern Cape	NC076	Thembelihle Municipality	91,93	85,36	28,59			√	
Northern Cape	NC077	Siyathemba Municipality	99,73	77,02	20,89			√	
Northern Cape	NC078	Siyacuma Municipality	86,65	82,52	57,37				√
Northern Cape	NC081	Mier Municipality	94,63	64,55	61,00				√
Northern Cape	NC082	!Kai !Garib Municipality	92,02	64,91	22,77				√
Northern Cape	NC083	Khara Hais Municipality	98,22	87,46	47,10			√	

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Northern Cape	NC084	!Kheis Municipality	91,43	66,70	63,86				√
Northern Cape	NC085	Tsantsabane Municipality	97,05	69,64	59,87			√	
Northern Cape	NC086	Kgatelopele Municipality	98,14	94,63	71,91		√		
Northern Cape	NC091	Sol Plaatjie Municipality	97,19	90,70	100,00			√	
Northern Cape	NC092	Dikgatlong Municipality	89,63	66,74	51,13				√
Northern Cape	NC093	Magareng Municipality	80,19	56,88	9,98				√
Western Cape	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	91,71	88,55	89,43	√			
Western Cape	DC1	West Coast District Municipality	100,00	74,19	65,62	√			
Western Cape	DC2	Boland District Municipality	96,09	80,28	0,00				
Western Cape	DC3	Overberg District Municipality	82,51	96,58	0,00				
Western Cape	DC4	Eden District Municipality	93,36	100,00	82,16		√		
Western Cape	DC5	Central Karoo District Municipality	98,46	94,41	47,15	√			
Western Cape	WC011	Matzikama Municipality	92,68	81,66	72,20				√
Western Cape	WC012	Cederberg Municipality	96,54	84,52	68,47			√	
Western Cape	WC013	Bergrivier Municipality	96,89	93,38	71,98				√
Western Cape	WC014	Saldanha Bay Municipality	99,66	97,85	83,43	√			
Western Cape	WC015	Swartland Municipality	98,36	91,94	68,87				√
Western Cape	WC022	Witzenberg Municipality	94,65	84,80	65,29	√			
Western Cape	WC023	Drakenstein Municipality	92,89	92,12	86,97	√			
Western Cape	WC024	Stellenbosch Municipality	91,56	91,46	43,73	√			
Western Cape	WC025	Breede Valley Municipality	93,66	89,08	76,61				√
Western Cape	WC026	Breede River/Winelands Municipality	93,06	85,85	59,04	√			
Western Cape	WC031	Theewaterskloof Municipality	90,20	84,26	83,25		√		
Western Cape	WC032	Overstrand Municipality	91,57	90,71	62,85	√			
Western Cape	WC033	Cape Agulhas Municipality	98,70	96,78	87,84	√			
Western Cape	WC034	Swellendam Municipality	96,96	92,55	82,43	√			
Western Cape	WC041	Kannaland Municipality	92,72	77,66	3,90	√			
Western Cape	WC042	Langeberg Municipality	97,23	89,89	63,40		√		
Western Cape	WC043	Mossel Bay Municipality	94,79	92,96	78,25				√
Western Cape	WC044	George Municipality	89,31	84,75	83,14	√			
Western Cape	WC045	Oudtshoorn Municipality	94,68	90,67	76,87			√	
Western Cape	WC047	Plettenberg Bay (Bitou) Municipality	64,67	64,67	48,07		√		
Western Cape	WC048	Knysna Municipality	79,93	72,22	33,78		√		
Western Cape	WC051	Laingsburg Municipality	96,98	88,42	92,45	√			
Western Cape	WC052	Prince Albert Municipality	97,77	80,23	84,71	√			
Western Cape	WC053	Beaufort West Municipality	97,38	94,21	85,30				

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

Enquiries: H Muller
Telephone: 336-6567
Reference: 21/5

Monitering van waterkwaliteit van Lourensrivier tussen Somerset-Wes/ Strand

264. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou:

Of die waterkwaliteit van die Lourensrivier tussen Somerset-Wes en die Strand gereeld deur haar departement of staatsagentskappe gemoniteer word; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N395A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Monitoring of water quality of Lourens River between Somerset West/Strand

264. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether her department or state agencies regularly monitor the water quality of the Lourens River between Somerset West and the Strand; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N395E]

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes, both the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and City of Cape Town are monitoring the water quality of the Lourens River. My department has three gauging stations in the river where water quality samples are taken on a weekly basis. The weekly samples are taken at positions opposite the Strand golf course and at the N2 bridge. The gauging station at the old bridge, where a weekly record is available from 1970 to 1992 was closed and replaced by a new gauging station upstream of the coastal bridge. At the latter real-time data for conductivity and temperature is available. The City of Cape Town is also taking water quality samples at three points, at the top of Lourensford Estate, below the estate and also at the coastal road bridge.

My department and its partners (ie the City of Cape Town and the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board) have also produced a State of Rivers Report for the Lourens River. This report assesses the river according to habitat, geomorphology, riparian vegetation, aquatic invertebrates, fish assemblage integrity and water quality. There are four points on the Lourens River that are assessed in this way. The points are at Lourensford, Vergelegen, Somerset Oaks and Victoria Road.

All the above data is available on request.

The entire Lourens River, from its headwaters to the sea, was declared a Protected Natural Environment (PNE) on 24 April 1997. It is currently one of only five declared PNEs in South Africa. With respect to the Lourens River, it is the area that falls 45 metres on either side of the centre line of the Lourens River.

Although there are no existing major impoundments on the Lourens River itself, water is currently abstracted from the river for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. The volumes of water entering the main river channel have been reduced by the impoundments in the side channels. Further flow reductions are due to numerous existing abstraction sites along the main river. As a result of these abstractions the current mean annual runoff is approximately 45 million cubic metres.

Water quality in the river system has deteriorated due to the combined impacts of agricultural, urban and industrial activities along the length of the river. Furthermore, the Lourens River has been classified as a Special Standards river. The implications of such a classification are that any effluent entering the catchment and the river system must comply with Special Effluent Standards.

A water quality problem is experienced in Paardevlei Dam during the dry summer months when the water levels are very low and no through flow occurs. Historically the Paardevlei was a shallow vlei that has been deepened and extended and now covers approximately 50 hectares. At present, water is diverted from the Lourens River to the Paardevlei Dam via the Melcksloot. The resulting low circulation patterns within the dam during summer contribute to algal blooms, which sometimes lead to the loss of bird life. There is little known limnological data for the dam.

The Lourens River Diversion Scheme is a supply option in that it will add extra yield to the Western Cape Supply System from an alternative water source. This option involves diverting winter water from the Lourens River through an upgraded Melcksloot canal to an upgraded Paardevlei. The water would then be pumped into the existing Steenbras-Faure pipeline. The water has similar characteristics to that of Theewaterskloof Dam, but with higher tur-

bidity, salt content and nitrate. The ultra-violet absorbance, a measure of the concentration of humic substances and the required coagulant dose is lower. There are indications that pesticides might be present in the river water as a result of agricultural activities, although figures are not available at present. Potential impacts include implications for the Lourens River PNE, the higher water table on historic buildings, and on the future of the AECI property.

Posts for mathematics and science teachers in high schools

308. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) (a) How many posts are there for mathematics and science teachers in high schools, (b) how many of these posts are (i) filled and (ii) vacant and (c) how many of the filled posts are occupied by (i) white, (ii) black, (iii) coloured and (iv) Indian teachers;

(2) whether recruitment for filling vacant mathematics and science teaching posts will be based on the Government's commitment to reflect the racial composition of the South African society more broadly; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether the appointment of Cuban educators reflect the racial composition of the South African society; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N468E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Department of Education does not hold the information requested by the hon member. The Persal system does not categorise educators in respect of the subjects they teach and only contains data in respect of qualifications, schools, gender and race. Schools are allocated posts and they determine the subject content of each of these.

(2) Yes, the department is fully committed to the recruitment of teachers who reflect the racial composition of the South African society.

(3) Cuban tutors came to South Africa as part of an international programme and obviously cannot be expected to reflect the racial composition of this country. In terms of the bilateral agreement, Cuban tutors provide support to mathematics and science teachers and did not teach learners directly.

Conclusion of EIAs on Coega

329. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether all the environmental impact assessments (EIAs) on the port of Coega in the Mandela metropolitan area have been concluded; if not, why not; if so, (a) what EIAs have been conducted and (b) what was the cost of each EIA? N493E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

A comprehensive environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the construction of the Port of Ngqura (Coega) in the Mandela metropolitan area has been concluded.

(a) One main comprehensive EIA was conducted by independent consultants for the entire port construction and operation, prior to the start of construction of the harbour. This obviously included several specialist studies and final approval for this harbour construction was received on 28 May 2002 in the form of the official release of the final Record of Decision (ROD) — in terms of section 22(3) of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 with regard to the undertaking of an activity described as required by GN R. 1183 of 5 September 1997. This approval was granted for the execution of the project as defined in the ROD:

"The project entails the construction of a deepwater port on the mouth of the Coega River estuary by the National

Ports Authority of South Africa (NPA). The harbour will have two breakwaters, with the main breakwater extending more than two kilometres into the sea while the lee breakwater will be approximately 1 km long.

Five berths will be constructed initially, with two berths each being allocated to the container terminal and dry bulk material facility and one to a bulk liquid materials facility. The main construction activity associated with the building of the marine infrastructure is the dredging of the approach channel and turning basin; construction of the quay walls and breakwaters; land excavation to create the area for the container terminal and transport corridor and the resulting transport of material to the east headland deposition site; and the building of a sand bypass scheme.

The main land-based activities involve the development of infrastructure and service facilities for the future industrial development zone (IDZ) tenants and port users. This will involve sites, transport routes, water and electrically services, waste sites and telecommunications.

The landslide development is envisaged to encompass a custom secure logistic park and E-commerce park; areas designated for port related activities and allied industries; a mixed-used corridor and electronic and technical clusters."

It should be noted that any additional and new developments earmarked for this harbour outside of the project description given above, will need to follow a similar EIA process where applicable and is not necessarily covered under this authorisation. The environmental impact report (EIR) for this development states:

"*In terms of future development the port is expected to be developed in phases over a number of years as a function of prevailing demands . . . All future developments will be subject to separate EIA exercise.*"

No additional EIAs have yet been conducted from the port perspective, although Spoornet is managing the EIA process for the proposed rail infrastructure that cuts across port land — this specific EIA has been completed and Spoornet is currently awaiting a decision from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).

Lastly, the EIA assessed the economic, social and ecological implications of the (then proposed) deepwater port and followed an authority approval plan of study. The findings of the assessment contained in the EIR states that the assessment:

"*. . . does not cover, nor attempt to assess, the environmental or socioeconomic implications of the Coega Industrial Zone in its entirety, and was specifically focussed on the port and back-of-port activities.*"

Therefore, any developments for the industrial development zone (IDZ) or its own EIA approval do not fall under the discussion above, nor does the National Ports Authority of South Africa manage it.

(b) The comprehensive EIA for the port and associated port infrastructure (including the sand bypass system) is roughly broken down as follows:

EIA-specific study	*Amount*
Initial Port EIA (incl. the Public Participation Process)	R 250 000
Revised Port EIA	R 300 000
Subsequent Port EIA	R1 500 000
Coega Kop Quarry Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR)	R 350 000

EIA-specific study	*Amount*
Public Participation Process for the Revised Port EIA; Algoa Bay Management Plan*; Coega Kop Quarry EMPR; Rezoning EIA and the subsequent Port EIA scoping report. **not officially included as part of the EIA*	R 300 000
Total	R2 700 000

It should be noted that the Coega Development Corporation (CDC) made these payments, as they were still responsible for the management of the Coega project as a whole (port and IDZ) when the EIA was commissioned and conducted, while the NPA became involved towards the end of the process. The process of assessing the payments made by NPA and CDC is currently being conducted to determine the amounts to be reimbursed by either party.

Ondersoeke na stabiliteit van Gordonsbaai-hawemuur

382. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

Of haar departement of 'n kontrakteur die afgelope drie jaar enige ondersoeke na die stabiliteit van die Gordonsbaai-hawemuur ten opsigte van struktuur en waterbestandheid gedoen het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N566A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Stability of Gordon's Bay harbour wall inspected

382. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether, during the past three years, her department or a contractor has inspected the stability of the Gordon's Bay harbour wall in respect of structure and water resistance; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N566E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

No. No inspection of the Gordon's Bay Harbour wall has been performed in the past three years.

A status quo report was performed by the department in December 2001 for repair and maintenance work to be performed at Gordon's Bay Harbour, to a total of R5,8 million. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is responsible for budgeting for repair and maintenance of the proclaimed fishing harbours. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism did not budget for the proposed repair and maintenance work to proceed.

Repair and maintenance work to repair and maintain all twelve proclaimed fishing harbours is estimated at R190 million. To date, R136 million has been spent under the Repair and Maintenance Programme of the Department of Public Works. The repair and maintenance of Gordon's Bay Harbour forms part of the total estimated cost of R54 million that is required to address the balance of the repair and maintenance work at the twelve proclaimed fishing harbours.

The Department of Public Works assists the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism on a frequent basis with updated cost estimates of the repair and maintenance work required at all proclaimed fishing harbours.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

HIV-positive prisoners in each province confined in prisons

237. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) How many (a) male and (b) female prisoners in each province (i) were confined in prisons and (ii) were HIV positive as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) received voluntary counselling and testing during the most recent specified 12-month period for which information is available;

(2) (a) in which prisons in each province is voluntary counselling and testing actively offered to prisoners and (b) how many prisoners in each specified prison are receiving antiretroviral drugs? N367E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) The Department of Correctional Services has been restructured to form regions. It has grouped provinces together into six regions: KwaZulu-Natal Region, Eastern Cape Region; Gauteng Region; Free State/Northern Cape Region; Western Cape Region and Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West Region. Hence, the questions will be answered in terms of information available within the six regions.

(a) (i) Total number of male offenders in custody of the Department of Correctional Services as at the end of February 2005:

Regions	*Male offenders (prisoners)*	
	Sentenced	*Unsentenced*
KwaZulu-Natal	19 858	9 928
Gauteng	31 275	13 266
Eastern Cape	15 639	5 930
Free State/Northern Cape	17 848	5 317
Western Cape	20 774	7 322
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West	23 540	4 203

(ii) Total number of HIV-positive male offenders (prisoners) in the custody of the Department of Correctional Services as at the end of February 2005:

Regions	*HIV-positive male offenders (prisoners)*
KwaZulu-Natal	1 737
Gauteng	2 946
Eastern Cape	855
Free State/Northern Cape	920
Western Cape	446
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West	785

Regions	*Correctional centres (prisons)*
Free State/Northern Cape *(continued)*	Parys Richmond Sasolburg Senekal Springbok Upington Ventersburg Vereeniging Victoria West Virginia Wepener Windburg Zastron
Western Cape	Allendale Brandvlei Beaufort West Buffeljagsrivier Caledon Calvinia Drakenstein Dwarsrivier George Goodwood Helderstroom Hawequa Knysna Malmesbury Mossel Bay Obiqua Oudtshoorn Paardeberg Pollsmoor Prins Albert Robertson Swellendam Uniondale Vanrhynsdorp Voorberg Worcester
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West	Losperfontein Rustenburg Rooigrond Machado Thohoyandou Polokwane Middelburg Carolina

(b) Total number of offenders (prisoners) who are receiving antiretroviral drugs as at the end of February 2005:

Regions	*Correctional centres (prisons)*	*Number*
KwaZulu-Natal	Qalakabusha	10
	Durban	2
	Kokstad	6
	Pietermaritzburg	70
	Glencoe	6
	Waterval	6
	Ncome	1
Gauteng	Boksburg	13
	Johannesburg	4
	Leeuwkop	32
	Krugersdorp	2
	Modderbee	2
Eastern Cape	East London Medium C	1
	St. Albans Maximum	4
	Lusikisiki	3
Free State/Northern Cape	Kimberley Correctional Centre	1
Western Cape	Goodwood	5
	Malmesbury	2
	Pollsmoor	1
	George	3
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West	Losperfontein	3
	Mogwase	8
	Rustenburg	1
	Klerksdorp	4
	Thohoyandou	3

Finansieel tersiêre kwalifikasies van sekere sleutelpersoneel

330. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Korrektiewe Dienste:

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

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het 'in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

(3) of die hoof van die interne ouditkomponent oor erkende formele en

spesifiek rekeningkundige en ouditkundige kwalifikasies beskik; so ja, (a) watter kwalifikasies en (b) by watter tersiêre instansie dit verwerf is;

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

(5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is?
N494A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Specifically financial tertiary qualifications of certain key staff members

330. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director Financial Services and the Director of the Budget of his department holds a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were then crucial in deciding on the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) which degree or diploma each of them holds and (b)(i) when and (ii) at which tertiary institution were these obtained?

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal audit component of his department and (ii) how many financial staff are working at all the different sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff, and (b)(i) what percentage of all the above staff members received training at accredited tertiary institutions in the application of the Act on Public Finance Management, Act 1 of 1999 and (ii) what percentage of these staff members form part of senior management from the level of director and higher;

(3) whether the head of the internal audit component holds a recognised formal and specifically financial accounting and auditing qualification; if yes, (a) what qualification and (b) at which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(4) whether all posts in the internal audit component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what percentage of the posts are vacant, (c) what percentage of all the financial posts in all the divisions of his department are vacant and (d) what steps are being considered in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of the Budget already received training in the application of the Act on Public Finance Management, Act 1 of 1999, at accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on what basis (yardstick) are the performance agreements of these officials measured; if yes, what training certificates from which institutions were received in each case?
N494E]

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) The Chief Financial Officer does not have a tertiary financial qualification.

However, he has received training on the Public Finance Management Act provided by the South African Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA). He is also widely experienced in the field of budgeting, procurement, contract management as well and financial management. We are currently satisfied with the work he has been doing in the Finance portfolio.

(Please see the table below for other officials the hon member is enquiring about.)

Official	(a) *Qualification*	(b)(i) *Year*	(b)(ii) *Institution*
Chief Director: Financial and Management Accounting	B Com (Accounting)	1989	Vista University
	Articles	1995	KPMG
	Programme in Applied Economics in Education	1999	Wits University
Director: Management Accounting (Budget)	B Com (General)	1987	University of Western Cape
	HDiploma (Management Practice)	1994	Technikon SA
	MTech (Correctional Services Management)	2003	Technikon SA

(2) (a) (i) As at 16 March 2005 ten officials are employed at our Internal Audit component. These are Internal Audit practitioners, management and administration support staff.

(ii) There are 339 financial staff members working in different sections of the department. This constitutes 1,03% of all staff members.

(b) (i) 34 financial staff members received training in the application of the Act on Public Finance Management, Act 1 of 1999. This constitutes 8,52% of all financial staff members.

(ii) There is one Chief Deputy Commissioner: Finance, one Deputy Commissioner: Financial and Management Accounting; two Directors for Financial and Management Accounting at Head Office; and six Regional Heads of Finance and Supply Chain Management at Director level. In total there are ten senior managers which constitute 29,41% of all staff who received training on PFMA.

(3) Yes, the Head of the Internal Audit component has a recognised formal qualification. He is currently studying for CIA through the Institute of Internal Auditors.

The official holds a National Diploma in Government Finance.

He obtained it from Mangosuthu Technikon in 1993.

(4) Not all posts in the Internal Audit component are filled.

(a) Internal Auditing is a special skill that is sought after by many employers, both in the public and private sector. As a result we are losing staff members because they are offered better salaries somewhere else.

This is not a problem particular to Correctional Services only, it is a

Government wide challenge. We are currently negotiating with the National Treasury around this and other problems we are having in retaining this and other special skills. In the meantime we will soon be issuing an internal advertisement to recruit from our existing staff component those that have the auditing qualifications and are placed in other functions.

(b) 64,29% of total approved posts are vacant.

(c) The department has just completed an exercise of costing of all its vacant funded positions. The intention is to advertise all such positions by the end of May 2005.

(d) We have given Internal Audit a go-ahead to recruit internally for the entry level posts (internal auditors), ie those staff members who are employed in other disciplines in the department and hold internal audit/auditing or accounting qualifications.

(5)

Official	*Certificate*	*Institution*
Chief Financial Officer	PFMA Course	SA Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA)
Accountant	PFMA Course	SA Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA)
Internal Auditor (Director)	PFMA Course	SA Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA)
Director: Management Accounting (Budget)	PFMA Course	SA Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA)

Government credit card issued to Minister

490. Mr R K HENDERSON (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N671E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The Minister of Labour has not been issued with a government credit card.

Distribution of certain advertisement

510. Mr R K HENDERSON (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) With reference to his department's advertisement entitled Seta Review: *the Skills Revolution* distributed in or about March 2005, (a) what was the purpose of the advertisement, (b) in which newspapers and other publications did it appear, (c) in respect of each newspaper and publication, (i) how many times and (ii) on what dates did it appear and (d) what was the (i) total cost of producing and distributing the advertisement and (ii) individual cost per publication and newspaper per insert, (aa) to his department and (bb) to each individual Seta;

(2) whether the cost incurred in producing this advertisement addresses the nation's skills crisis or advances the cause of the unemployed; if not, why was the expense authorised; if so, what are the relevant details? N700E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) (a) (i) The purpose of the advertisement (15 March 2005) was to inform the South African public about the new Seta demarcation which had been unveiled on 3 March 2005.

(ii) To highlight the different elements of the National Skills Development Strategy.

(b) The advertisement appeared in the Independent Newspapers (*The Star*, *Pretoria News*, *Daily News* and *Cape Argus*).

(c) (i) The advertisement appeared once.

It appeared on 15 March 2005.

(d) (i) The total cost of producing and distributing the advertisement was R811 122,88.

(ii) The individual cost to the Department of Labour: R274 665 (including VAT).

The following Setas' individual costs:

Seta	*Cost*
Mappseta	R25 432,00
Food and beverages Seta	R35 764,20
Mining qualification	R57 222,00
Wholesale and retail Seta	R22 888,80
SetaSA	R 8 901,20
ETDP Seta	R91 555,20
CTFL Seta	R11 444,40
Inseta	R19 074,00
Transport Seta	R28 611,36
Information systems	R57 222,00
Bank Seta	R28 611,00
Merseta	R17 484,72
HWseta	R15 259,20
Fassett	R45 777,60
Chieta	R71 209,60

The advertisement is but one of the platforms used to popularise the redefined Seta landscape and the NSDS Strategy. Obviously when changes have been made to a strategy it is important that this is communicated to all stakeholders, including employers, the workers and the unemployed. How else will the unemployed, employers and training providers know where to source such opportunities and what the changes are.

This is excellent value-for-money, reaching over 1,6 million readers including those of *Business Report*, the largest daily business newspaper, and was the most cost-effective way of reaching decision makers as well as informing the average reader with important information on the role of the Setas and how they can take advantage of skills training.

Compensation Fund: findings/ recommendations of forensic audit report

548. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether the findings and recommendations of the forensic audit report of 23 September 2003 requested by the management of the Workmen's Compensation Fund have been followed up; if not, when will they be followed up; if so, (a) which specified findings and recommendations have been followed up and (b) what action has been taken in respect of each? N739E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The Compensation Commissioner requested the AG to do a forensic audit on the accounts submitted by a pharmacy after irregularities were found. The AG could not make a full investigation due to the non co-operation of the pharmacy. Access to documents was denied and an interdict obtained preventing the Compensation Commissioner access to records. The matter is being dealt with by the State Attorney to obtain access in order for the AG to complete its investigation. Recommendations will be followed up after this has been resolved by the State Attorney.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Total amount allocated in 2004-05 Budget to MIG

125. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) (a) What total amount was allocated in the 2004-05 Budget to the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), (b) how much of the above grant had been (i) allocated to projects and (ii) spent as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (c)(i) to whom and (ii) in respect of what projects have funds been allocated and (d) under which municipal area does each specified project fall;

(2) whether any amounts have not been spent; if so, (a) what amounts and (b) in respect of which projects;

(3) whether any additional amounts have been committed; if so, (a) what amounts, (b) for what items, and (c) where? N171E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The total amount allocated to the Municipal Infrastructure Programme (MIG), for 2004-05 is R4 439 942 280.

The total amount of R4 439 942 280 has been allocated or committed to projects, as the case may be.

Annexure A reflects the municipalities to which funds have been allocated.

An amount of R2 315 703 000 had been spent as at 31 January 2005, which is 74,9% of the funds transferred and 52% of the total allocation. The municipalities only submitted the expenditure reports for February 2005, on 10 March 2005. These are being analysed.

Annexure B reflects the projects for which funds have been allocated.

Annexure B also reflects the municipal area under which specified projects fall.

(2) The Department of Provincial and Local Government is not in a position to respond to this question as the financial year of municipalities ends on 30 June 2005.

(3) No. The only funds committed are as published in the Division of Revenue Act (DORA), No 5 of 2004.

Sale of Cape Town council land at below market value to BEE companies without putting sale out to tender

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

(1) Whether the policy of the Cape Town Metropolitan Council regarding the sale of council land at below market value to black economic empowerment companies without putting the sale out to tender and without conditions regarding the resale of that land, which has led to significant revenue losses for the city, corresponds to his department's position on black economic empowerment; if not, how does the Cape Town Metro's policy differ from that of his department; if so, how do such land sale policies benefit the indigent residents of the city;

(2) whether his department intends taking steps to ensure that local authorities do not take any action which does not benefit the indigent, but which results in lost revenue to the local authority; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether he will request the relevant MEC to investigate the legitimacy of the procedures which led to the sale of prime land in the Blaauwberg substructure of the metro; if not, why not; if so, when? N178E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) According to information provided by the City of Cape Town, the City has reversed the decision on the sale of the land in question. The Executive Mayor has undertaken to restart the process. The new process will be based on criteria and processes which are in line with Council's policy, and will be in line with Chapter 11 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

(2) The Department of Provincial and Local Government is continuously engaging municipalities regarding policies which will or ought to benefit indigents.

(3) In the light of the action taken by the City of Cape Town, it is not necessary to request any intervention by the relevant MEC.

Gender breakdown in National House of Traditional Leaders

194. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females are there in the National House of Traditional Leaders;

(2) whether, in light of the constitutional provision prohibiting discrimination and the Government's commitment to representativity, he intends taking any steps to ensure that there is a gender balance amongst representatives in this body; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

(3) whether the Khoisan people have any representation in the National House of Traditional Leaders; if not, why not; if so, how many;

(4) whether he or his department intends taking any steps to ensure that they obtain representation; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N290E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) There are 17 male members and one female member of the National House.

(2) The members of the National House of Traditional Leaders are nominated in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the National House of Traditional Leaders Act, 1997 (Act No 10 of 1997), as amended.

The Act states that the Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders should each nominate three members from their House to represent them in the National House of Traditional Leaders. The National House does not elect its own members.

The Chairpersons' Forum of the various Houses has taken a decision which seeks to encourage Provincial Houses to nominate at least one female when they are electing their delegation to the National House. Although customs and indigenous law of succession influence the number of males and females in all institutions of traditional leadership, the Government has taken a decision, as reflected in the White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Governance and the Framework Act of 2003 (Act No 41 of 2003), to transform customs and indigenous law to be in line with the Constitution.

(3) Khoisan people are not represented in the National House of Traditional Leaders. A separate process to determine policy on Khoisan traditional leadership is underway.

(4) The abovementioned policy process will deal with the representation of the Khoisan people in governance structures.

Problems *re* rapid development/ urbanisation of rural areas in Mogale City

272. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether, with regard to the (a) rapid development and urbanisation of rural areas in Mogale City, (b) lack of proper town planning which leads to overloading of the infrastructure and the regular disposal of sewage into storm water drains and (c) fact that residents are taking legal action against the local authority, any action has been taken to address these problems; if not, why not; if so, what action? N405E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The Mogale City Local Municipality has all the required plans in place to deal with rapid development and urbanisation. The single incident that forms the basis for this question does not justify the statements made by the hon member.

The only incident, which occurred in the past year with regard to storm water pollution, relates to the Pinehaven Country Estate. The development was approved on condition that the developer would install all internal and link services to the bulk infrastructure. The developer was then liquidated without completing the services, which left Mogale City in a difficult situation. The spillage occurred as a result of the failure by the developer to install the equipment, as agreed. Some residents then moved in without the required installations, having been made. The situation was managed through the installation of the minimum required infrastructure to ensure continued services without spillages, and the spillage was fully cleaned up as well. The situation is being monitored on a 24-hour basis. Discussions are continuing with the liquidators and banks to install the rest of the required infrastructure as per the initial services agreement.

The owner of Pinehaven Country Estate instituted action in the High Court, seeking an order in the following terms:

— that Mogale City prevents any further spillages;

— that Mogale City cleans up the spillage to the property; and

— that Mogale City pumps out the polluted dam.

Mogale City complied with the above, and is working on a negotiated settlement whereby the council will pay the legal costs. The owner withdrew the application.

Mogale City has, in the meantime, instructed its attorneys to:

— lodge a claim with the liquidator responsible for the liquidation of the developer, for the amount to complete the services;

— approach the court for an order compelling the liquidator to complete the services; and

— institute civil proceedings in the event that the liquidator does not meet the claim by Mogale City in full.

Amount budgeted at each school for sports development

322. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

(1) What amount is budgeted at each school for sports development and (b) what school sports tournament does his department take responsibility for;

(2) whether a person or persons will be appointed to accept responsibility for the development of school sports; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b)

what amount has been budgeted for in this regard? N486E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(1) We have budgeted R15,0 million for school sport in the 2005-06 financial year.

The department has budgeted for the following tournaments:

The Ball games — including football, rugby, netball, volleyball, basketball.

Spring games — including cross country racing and gymnastics.

Summer games — including cricket, softball, baseball, table tennis and swimming.

Athletics.

Discussions are currently underway with relevant stakeholders to add, delete or confirm codes on the above list.

(2) The department has created a sub-directorate that will take responsibility for school sport. The appointments will be finalised when the job matching and placement exercise of staff of the department and former employees of the SA Sports Commission has been finalised.

These positions will be finalised before the end of May 2005. The department has budgeted for all the positions.

Audit of sports facilities/equipment/coaches

323. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether his department envisages an audit of (a) sports facilities, (b) sports equipment and (c) coaches; if not, why not; if so, (i) when and (ii) what amount has been budgeted for such an audit? N487E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(i) The department will do an audit of facilities during the current financial year. We do not see the need to do an audit of sport equipment and SASCOC will deal with all matters relating to coaches.

(ii) The department will award the tender to do the audit within the next month. The department has budgeted for such an audit.

Forensic audit report commissioned by UCB into financial affairs of EPCB

427. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether he or his predecessor (a) received, (b) requested or (c) had sight of a forensic audit report commissioned by the United Cricket Board in about 2001 or 2002 which was conducted by a certain firm (name furnished) into the financial affairs of the Eastern Province Cricket Board (EPCB); if so, (i) when, (ii) what were the findings contained in the report and (iii) what action did he or his predecessor take in response to the findings of this report? N612E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(a) to (c) No.

(i) to (iii) Not applicable.

Promotion of representativity in SA sport/society: policy of department

428. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

(1) Whether the policy of his department is the promotion of representativity in South African (a) sport and (b) society; if so, (i) what is the definition of representativity used by his department and (ii) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this definition;

(2) whether his department has developed a formula that is used to give effect to the policy of representativity; if not, how does his department determine who is advantaged and who should be developed or promoted in terms of this policy; if so, what is that formula with regard to (a) race, (b) sex, (c) age, (d) disability and (e) performance? N613E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(1) (a) to (c) Yes.

(i) We broadly define "representivity" as the inclusion of individuals in all institutions of South African society.

(ii) In reaching this definition we considered the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which includes the Bill of Rights, as well as questions of fairness and democracy.

(2) There is no formula that is used to give effect to the policy of representivity as the pace of change will differ from sport to sport.

The department makes a distinction between advantaged persons and those who were disenfranchised in the previous dispensation. We are cognisant, however of growing disadvantaged constituency. Targets will be set with a view to reaching the ultimate goal of representivity, within set time-frames. The pace will differ from sport to sport and from region to region.

I am pleased that I am able to educate Mr Lee in this manner. He should not hesitate to ask me these questions so that he can learn.

Consultation by Salga *re* accreditation of municipal workers' pension funds

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

(1) Whether he was consulted by the SA Local Government Association about its plans to (a) require municipal workers' pension funds to be accredited with Salga on certain conditions and (b) amalgamate the different pension funds into one fund; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what action does he intend taking to clarify this situation; if so, (aa) when was he consulted by Salga, (bb) what are the relevant details of Salga's proposal, (cc) what was his response to this proposal and (dd) when is it anticipated that this plan will be implemented;

(2) whether any legal advice was obtained regarding the (a) legality of Salga's proposal and (b) implications of this proposal for members of the pension funds; if not, why not; if so, (i) from whom was legal advice obtained and (ii) what was that advice;

(3) whether the trustees of the affected pension funds were consulted about and/or informed of the implications of these proposed changes for members' benefits when members (a) resign from the fund or (b) retire; if not, why not; if so, (i) by what means, (ii) on what date or dates and (iii) who consulted with or informed the affected employees of each specified local authority;

(4) whether the retirement benefits due to members of the municipal workers' pension funds will be negatively affected by Salga's planned changes to the pension funds; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the further relevant details? N619E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(aa) The Minister was consulted by Salga at the Local Government Minmec held on 20 August 2004.

(bb) The details of the Salga proposal are contained in the attached document entitled "SALGA Office-Bearers Briefing Document on the Pension Fund Restructuring Project", wherein all the critical issues are raised. The proposal, amongst others, indicates that:

- the objective of Salga is to have one pension fund for all public servants by 2013; and
- that efforts will be made to reach agreement with unions on the Pension Fund Transformation Project.

(cc) Minmec noted Salga's report and recommendations.

(dd) As this is a long-term project, steps are being taken to accommodate the proposals recommended by Salga to amalgamate the different pension funds within the context of an integrated public sector. It is envisaged that a single fund for all municipal employees will have been established by 31 December 2012.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) (i) Legal advice was provided by Negotiated Benefits Consultants ("NBC") and Old Mutual.

(ii) Salga was advised that as an employer organisation, it has the authority to represent municipalities in facilitating the restructuring of occupational retirement funding arrangements within local government. Salga acknowledges, however, that it is not a participating employer in pension funds, and will ensure that municipalities implement the envisaged measures. Salga is further of the opinion that their proposal is legal in that it is underpinned by the provisions of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No 24 of 1956), the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), and other applicable legislation. The Financial Services Board has also assisted Salga in clarifying this proposal.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

The following funds were consulted by Salga over a period of approximately 18 months. Some funds were consulted individually, whilst others were consulted as a group.

(i) The following funds were consulted individually, as follows:

Name of fund	*Date consulted*
NFMW Retirement Fund	20/10/04
Municipal Gratuity Fund	13/10/04
NJMPF Provident Fund	29/10/04
NJMPF Retirement Fund	29/10/04
NJMPF Superannuation Fund	29/10/04
SALA Pension Fund	10/11/04
Cape Joint Retirement Fund	28/10/04
Durban Pension Fund	19/10/04
eJoburg Retirement Fund	19/11/04
Municipal Employees Pension Fund	10/11/04
SAMWU Provident Fund	2/12/04
Cape Municipal Pension Fund	28/10/04

(ii) The following funds, and group life and investment schemes, were consulted on 16 and 26 November 2004, as a group.

Name of fund
NFMW Pension Fund
SALA Provident Fund
Joint Municipal Pension Fund
Munisipaliteit Springbok Aftreefonds
PE Municipal Pension Fund
PE Municipal Benefit Pension Fund
Germiston Retirement Fund
Potchefstroom Retirement Fund
Cape Joint Pension Fund
EC Group Municipal Pension Fund
EC Group Municipal Gratuity Fund
Umtata Municipality Provident Fund
Municipal Employees Provident Fund
Free State Municipal Pension Fund
Free State Municipal Provident Fund
Meshawu Retirement Fund
Tshwane Municipal Pension Fund
Tshwane Municipal Provident Fund
Associated Institutions Pension Fund
KZN Municipal Pension Fund
City Council Mafikeng Pension Fund
Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund
City of JHB Pension Fund
Diepmeadow Pension Fund
Soweto City Council Provident Fund
Municipal Councillors Pension Fund
Postmasburg Pension Fund
PE Municipal Provident Fund
Name of group life and investment scheme
ABSA Group Life
ABSA Insurance
Alexander Forbes Group Life
Cape Joint Life
Capital Alliance Group Life
Commercial Union Insurance
Fedsure Group Life
Fedsure Insurance
IMATU Group Life
IMATU 2% Provident Fund
Investec Insurance
Liberty Life Insurance
Metropolitan Group Life
Metropolitan Insurance
Momentum Group Life
Momentum Group Insurance Scheme
NFMW 2% Provident
Old Mutual Annuity
Old Mutual Group Life
Optimum Group Life
Optimum Insurance
Orion Death
Sanlam Endowments
Sanlam Gratuity
Sanlam Group Insurance
Sanlam Group Life
Sanlam Pension Insurance
Sanlam Investments
Sanlam Retirement Fund
Sanlam Annuities
Sasucan Insurance
Stangen Group Life
Stangen Insurance
Sterling Alliance Group Life
Wecloga Group Life

Salga has been unable to formally engage with the Free State Pension Fund as the fund has consistently refused to meet with Salga.

Salga has not been able to meet with individual members of funds due to the large number of members and financial

constraints. It is accepted practice that consultations with the Boards of Trustees is sufficient for purposes of engaging them owing to the fiduciary duties of trustees, and it is therefore expected of the relevant funds to consult with and inform their members of charges, if any, to their pension benefits.

(4) No. The accrued benefits of members will be protected, and municipalities will be obliged to meet their funding obligations to funds on the basis of actuarial determinations. As Salga advocates a change from a defined benefits scenario to defined contribution funds as the basis for future accrual, no negative impact to members' benefits are anticipated.

Steps to combat graffiti on public/ private property

450. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether he and/or local governments have taken or intend taking any steps to (a) combat graffiti on public and private property all over South Africa and (b) prevent political parties and other organisations from placing their posters on state and municipal property; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N635E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) The combating of graffiti on public and private property is a function of local government and, in many instances, municipalities have adopted by-laws regulating and combating graffiti on public and private property.

(b) Municipalities, through the adoption of by-laws, regulate the placement of billboards, placards and posters by political parties and other organisations.

Minister issued with government credit card

480. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister of Public Enterprises:

Whether the Minister 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? N661E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Yes, the Minister has been issued with a government credit card.

(a) The spending limit for the whole department (i e the Minister and the Director-General) is R75 000.

(b) R7 383.

(c) Working meetings.

Minister issued with government credit card

496. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N677E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

No.

(a) to (c) Not applicable.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Cheque given to certain political party of Kgetlengriver municipality

409. Adv P S SWART (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether, with reference to a cash cheque for the amount of R1 500 given to a certain political party (name furnished) of the Kgetlengriver municipality in North West on 24 February 2005 by the Office of the Mayor, signed by the mayor and drawn on the Kgetlengriver Mayor's Fund, the funding of political parties out of taxpayers' money is within the ambit and spirit of the mayoral funds which give discretion to mayors to use the funds for the upliftment of their communities; if so, in terms of what legislative or other provision is this conclusion reached; if not,

(2) whether all political parties will be requested to follow the example of the said party in returning the cheque to the local authority; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether the said mayor has made any other donations to political parties out of this fund; if not, how was this verified; if so, (a) to which political parties, (b) what amount was given in each case and (c) for what purpose was the amount given in each case;

(4) whether any cheques issued from this fund were cash cheques; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) why were cash cheques issued in light of the fact that the issuing of such cheques from the said fund is contrary to the financial rules governing the fund;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N594E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The relevant municipality was approached for their response to these questions. Based on this information, we respond as follows:

(1) Yes, cheques signed and issued by the Mayor from the Mayoral Fund, to the value of R1 500, were given to the DA and the ANC, respectively whilst an amount of R500 was given to the ID. These parties contested the by-elections held on 2 March 2005.

In terms of Chapter 8 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003), the responsibility for the financial management of a municipality rests with the accounting officer, namely the municipal manager of that municipality. The Act does not make specific provision for funds allocated to the discretionary Mayoral Fund.

Questions related to the administration and management of Mayoral Funds should thus be directed to the National Treasury as they are responsible for administering the Municipal Finance Management Act.

(2) Yes, according to information at our disposal, the cheques for the DA and the ANC have been returned to the municipality. A letter is being directed to the ID requesting them to return the cheque of R500 given to them. Other than the political parties mentioned above, there are no other beneficiaries in receipt of such donations.

(3) No, the Mayor has not made any donation from the Mayoral Fund to any other political party. The matter has been verified by the Municipal Manager with the official in the Finance Division who exercises control over the Mayoral Fund.

(4) Yes, cash cheques were issued to the said political parties. The cheques were

directed to the relevant parties to expedite access to money from the council's financial institution, as it was on the eve of the by-elections.

(5) No, the Mayor has not, and will not, be making a statement on the matter. The Mayor has also indicated that the donation was made in error, and that such or similar action will not be repeated, having regard to the MFMA. Discussions were held with the Municipal Manager in this regard.

Minister issued with government credit card

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

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N657E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Yes, a Diners Club credit card.

(a) R50 000;

(b) R10 130,91; and

(c) Meals with guests during Ministerial meetings.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Appointment of permanent intermediaries at sexual offences courts

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

(1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 807 on 7 December 2004, all sexual offences courts have had permanent intermediaries appointed; if not, (a) why not, (b) which courts (i) do and (ii) do not have such intermediaries and (c) by what date will each sexual offences court have its own intermediaries; if so, by what date did all these courts have intermediaries;

(2) whether the lack of intermediaries at any sexual offences courts has resulted in the postponement of court cases; if not, (a) how has each court managed its cases without intermediaries; if so, how many cases were postponed in (i) 2002, (ii) 2003 and (iii) 2004? N44E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, all sexual offences courts have not had permanent intermediaries appointed, because it was never envisaged that they would be permanently appointed. They are employed when it is necessary.

(a) Permanent intermediaries have not been appointed in courts as yet, because the permanent post-class of "intermediary" has not been finalised by the department.

(b) (i) and (ii) All dedicated sexual offences courts and regional courts handling sexual offences cases involving children, have pools of intermediaries consisting of social workers employed by the provincial departments of welfare/social development or intermediaries appointed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development at the request of a court concerned. The department normally employs the services of retired teachers, child-care workers or social workers for this purpose and remunerate such intermediaries at a fee of R150 per day.

(c) Until 21 February 2005, contract intermediaries have been appointed for Pretoria, Umtata, Bethlehem, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith, Rustenburg (two), Klerksdorp, Mankweng, Thabamoopo, Witsand and Mmabatho.

The following 50 dedicated sexual offences courts are currently appointing intermediaries on a temporary basis till the end of March 2006 when it is expected that the permanent post-class of "intermediary" will be finalised:

- KwaZulu-Natal: Verulam; Pinetown; Inkanyezi; Mapumulo; Durban; Umlazi; Pietermaritzburg; Ladysmith and Vryheid;
- Limpopo Province: Thabamoopo; Sibasa (Waterval); Thohoyandou and Mankweng (near Polokwane);
- North West: Bafokeng; Rustenburg; Tlhabane; Rustenburg; Klerksdorp; Mmabatho and Odi;
- Gauteng: Sebokeng; Roodepoort; Protea (Soweto); Pretoria (three on contract and one intermediary has been transferred as trainer to Justice College until

the end of March 2005, whereafter Justice College will take over the necessary contract); Edenvale; Germiston; and Wynberg (Alexandra);

- Eastern Cape: Umtata (one already appointed on contract); Port Elizabeth (one permanent Senior Administration Clerk is acting as intermediary); and Butterworth/Centane;
- Mpumalanga: Evander; Middelburg; and Nelspruit;
- Western Cape: Paarl; Wynberg; Oudtshoorn; George; Thembalethu, George; Cape Town; Bellville; Atlantis; Khayelitsha; Mitchells Plain; Parow; Goodwood; Vredendal; and Kuils River;
- Northern Cape: Upington and Kimberley;
- Free State: Phuthaditjaba; Sasolburg; Welkom; Bethlehem; and Bloemfontein.

(2) Yes, in certain individual cases, the lack of permanent or contract intermediaries have resulted in cases being postponed. Where permanent or contract intermediaries have not been appointed as yet, the pool of intermediaries is used. Therefore, postponements of cases because of the lack of intermediaries in this regard, are handled intersectorally. Where individual cases are brought to the attention of the department, special efforts are made to appoint intermediaries for these cases.

As this is a new innovation in our system, the department is in the process of developing a tool for the keeping of statistics regarding the use of intermediaries.

Reasons for no prosecution *re* murder case of former mayor of Nongoma

39. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

(1) What are the reasons for no prosecution having taken place in respect of the murder case of a former mayor of Nongoma who was murdered on 5 June 2000;

(2) whether there was any political intervention during the investigation of this case that could have hampered the apprehension and conviction of the suspects; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any further investigations are being conducted in order to bring the perpetrators to book; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N69E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Shortly after the former mayor referred to by the hon member was murdered in June 2000, six suspects were arrested by the police. The docket was referred to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The NPA decided to prosecute all six alleged perpetrators in the High Court, KwaZulu-Natal. The trial took place in the High Court at the Mtubatuba Circuit Court between 2 July 2001 and 31 July 2001.

(2) No.

(3) Not as far as the prosecuting authority is concerned. The hon member is advised to pose this part of the question to the Minister for Safety and Security.

Cases dropped against MPs implicated in abuse of travel vouchers

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

(1) (a) What are the names of the five members of Parliament against whom charges related to the defrauding of Parliament via abuse of the travel voucher systems were dropped, as announced in February 2005, (b) why were the charges

against these members dropped even though the Scorpions had announced that they were among 40 members facing imminent arrest, (c) what are the details of the charges that were dropped in respect of each specified member and (d) who took the decision to drop the charges in each case;

(2) whether any undertakings were made by any of the five members which influenced the decision to drop the charges against them; if so, what were these undertakings in each case;

(3) whether remarks by the Chief Whip of the majority party, on or about 4 February 2005 were taken into account when deciding to drop the charges against the five members; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, why? N95E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2) and (3) The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) did not make any announcement about charges being dropped against five members of Parliament. Press reports suggesting that charges against them had been dropped were not accurate and were repudiated by the NPA in the media.

High turnover of staff in NPA

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

In view of the reported high turnover of staff in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), (a) how many persons have resigned since 1 June 2004, (b) what are their (i) names, (ii) positions and (iii) salary packages, (c) what was the date of each resignation, (d) how many vacant posts are there currently in the NPA, (e) what percentage of the total number of posts does this figure represent and (f) what steps are being taken to fill these posts? N140E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) From 1 June 2004 until 31 January 2005, 110 persons have resigned.

(b) and (c) See attached list, please.

(d) 323.

(e) 7,7%.

(f) The NPA has an annual calendar for the advertising of vacancies. Adverts are placed quarterly but critical positions are advertised on an *ad hoc* basis.

Although as per the annual calendar, only two adverts were supposed to run after June 2004, the following adverts were placed:

4 July 2004
8 August 2004
16 August 2004
19 September 2004
17 October 2004
14 November 2004
21 November 2004
12 December 2004

The 2005 calendar is as follows:

23 January 2005
24 April 2005
24 July 2005
23 October 2005

(*Ad hoc* advert was placed already on 20 February 2005 due to the critical positions that were identified)

	Name	*Rank*	*Termination date*	*Type of termination*
1	A Coetzee	Body guard	30/06/04	Resignation
2	P Geeanpersadh	CFA	30/06/04	Resignation
3	C B Mkhize	JSI	30/06/04	Resignation

	Name	*Rank*	*Termination date*	*Type of termination*
4	S D van Niekerk	State advocate	31/07/04	Resignation
5	P J Atkinson	DDPP	30/06/05	Resignation
6	G J Beukes	SSI	31/07/04	Resignation
7	G D Dawes	SSI	30/06/04	Resignation
8	P G Moodley	Prosecutor	30/06/04	Resignation
9	J S Neave	JSI	30/07/04	Resignation
10	Z M Seedat	JSI	30/06/04	Resignation
11	T P Basson	Admin office assistant	30/06/04	Resignation
12	D O Chuene	Control security	31/07/04	Resignation
13	A J Terblanche	Executive manager	30/06/04	Resignation
14	L S Gcelu	State advocate	31/07/04	Resignation
15	W C May	HR practitioner	31/07/04	Resignation
16	T P Tsuaeli	Prosecutor	14/06/04	Resignation
17	M C Daki	Prosecutor	30/06/04	Resignation
18	X B Ndlela	Prosecutor	31/07/04	Resignation
19	M S Pyanee	Prosecutor	31/07/04	Resignation
20	V P Harrichand	Prosecutor	10/07/04	Resignation
21	M R Narotam	Prosecutor	28/07/04	Resignation
22	T Maqwati	Prosecutor	23/07/04	Resignation
23	K M M Bowels	CAK	31/07/04	Resignation
24	H A Carim	Network admin	13/08/04	Resignation
25	M M Kasana	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
26	M P Komoreng	Admin officer	31/08/04	Resignation
27	L le Roux	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
28	L T Makamba	Dep dir admin	31/08/04	Resignation
29	S T Makanda	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
30	S S Maphaga	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
31	M G Mathebe	Administration	31/08/04	Resignation
32	V K Mngunui	JSI	31/08/04	Resignation
33	B M Mohlala	Exec man fin	31/08/04	Resignation
34	M Mokwatedi	Prosecutor	20/08/04	Resignation
35	T J Motau	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
36	H T Ntsoko	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
37	D L Pedro	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
38	E S Pieters	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
39	J van Deventer	Prosecutor	20/08/04	Resignation
40	J G van Wyk	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
41	G Visser	DDPP	31/08/04	Resignation
42	B E L Wood	Prosecutor	31/08/04	Resignation
43	D E Bailey	State adv. SNR	30/09/04	Resignation
44	J Basson	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
45	B P Bulana	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
46	A U Coopoo	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
47	B L Dyosi	DDPP	30/09/04	Resignation
48	C A C Geyser	State adv. SNR	30/09/04	Resignation
49	T M Mdungela	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
50	C Mongologa	Admin clerk GRI	30/09/04	Resignation
51	S G Ncpkazi	Vetting consultant	30/09/04	Resignation
52	W T Nkadimeng	SSI	30/09/04	Resignation
53	P M Nogonyoti	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
54	V Pather	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
55	S S Pholose	Prosecutor	22/09/04	Resignation

	Name	*Rank*	*Termination date*	*Type of termination*
56	C Pleho	State adv. SNR	17/09/04	Resignation
57	N P Qoza	Dep dir admin	30/09/04	Resignation
58	S L Sibiya	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
59	S Singh	Prosecutor	30/09/04	Resignation
60	N Tshiki	State adv. SNR	30/09/04	Resignation
61	L Keech	Prosecutor	31/10/04	Resignation
62	M J Kunheka	State adv. SNR	31/10/04	Resignation
63	G S Malatjie	HR Consultant	31/10/04	Resignation
64	N M Mbashi	JSI	24/10/04	Resignation
65	A T Monare	Prosecutor	31/10/04	Resignation
66	A R Mosweu	Prosecutor	31/10/04	Resignation
67	M L Motlhamme	JSI	31/10/04	Resignation
68	M A Senwamadi	State adv. SNR	31/10/04	Resignation
69	S Stanton	Senior admin	31/10/04	Resignation
70	M J Tseisi	Prosecutor	31/10/04	Resignation
71	C B Brand	Special prosecutor	30/11/04	Resignation
72	M N Bvumbi	AC GR II	30/11/04	Resignation
73	A Campbell	Prosecutor	30/11/04	Resignation
74	K Hoosen	HR consultant	30/11/04	Resignation
75	Jansen van Rensburg	Prosecutor	30/11/04	Resignation
76	R W Jasson	Prosecutor	22/11/04	Resignation
77	L Knoetze	State adv. SNR	30/11/04	Resignation
78	L J Blaauw	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
79	W J Botha	Prosecutor	02/12/04	Resignation
80	L Ebersohn	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
81	J M S Fourie	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
82	D M Haldenby	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
83	N G Mafolo	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
84	M J Mahlo	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
85	L M Manzini	Maintenance prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
86	Mathabathe	JSI	31/12/04	Resignation
87	L C Moses	Prosecutor	02/12/04	Resignation
88	N S Nemanashi	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
89	J Noble	AC GR II	15/12/04	Resignation
90	F Peterson	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
91	P A Thaiteng	Prosecutor	31/12/04	Resignation
92	B Avenant	State advocate	31/01/05	Resignation
93	J R Bauer	Prosecutor	15/01/05	Resignation
94	J W Kok	Prosecutor	31/01/05	Resignation
95	S L A Raju	Prosecutor	31/01/04	Resignation
96	C J Rothman	Prosecutor	14/01/05	Resignation
97	J M van Westing	Prosecutor	31/01/05	Resignation
98	N A Zulu	Prosecutor	21/12/04	Resignation
99	C J van Rensburg	Prosecutor	30/11/04	Resignation
100	C C Smit	Prosecutor	31/01/05	Resignation
101	E V Makhubela	Analyst	31/01/05	Resignation
102	E Roos	Executive manager	31/01/05	Resignation
103	N G Motaung	Finance manager	31/01/05	Resignation
104	P Soulo	Prosecutor	31/01/05	Resignation
105	S Ferreira	Prosecutor	31/01/05	Resignation
106	R J Mastenbroek	DDPP	31/01/05	Resignation
107	S P Serema	Practitioner	31/01/05	Resignation

	Name	*Rank*	*Termination date*	*Type of termination*
108	S R Ngema	Exec man comm	31/01/05	Resignation
109	R R Richards	Head training dev	12/11/04	Resignation
110	B T Ngcuka	NDPP	31/08/04	Resignation
Total:	*110*			

Application for presidential pardon for certain person

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

(1) With reference to her department's guidelines in respect of the granting of pardons, (a) on what date was the application for a presidential pardon received by her department from, or on behalf of, a certain person (name furnished), (b) why did her department depart from its own guidelines in recommending the said person for a presidential pardon and (c) what reasons were given to the President by her department to motivate such recommendation;

(2) whether she took advice from any persons prior to forwarding the application for a presidential pardon to the President; if so, (a) what are the (i) names and (ii) positions held by the persons from whom she took advice, (b) what advice was given by each such person and (c) on what grounds did she accept or reject the advice given in each specified case;

(3) whether the victims of the crimes in respect of which the said person was convicted were consulted prior to forwarding the application for a presidential pardon to the President; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was their response?

N141E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2) and (3) As the hon member is aware, the decision to pardon or not, in terms of section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), is a decision of the President. The Constitutional Court, in the Hugo case (1997), emphatically stated that although a presidential pardon is reviewable by our courts, it also emphasised that "in cases where the President pardons a single prisoner, it is difficult (save in an unlikely situation where a cause of conduct gives rise to an inference of unconstitutional conduct), to conceive of a case where a constitutional attack could be mounted against such an exercise of the presidential power". The presidential pardon is, thus, an executive act of mercy to be exercised by the President in his exclusive discretion, and which will only be reviewed by the courts in very limited circumstances where bad faith or corruption by the President can be proved.

(2) The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is only responsible for the administrative preparations of the necessary legal documents, an evaluation of the facts and recommendations to enable the President to make a decision. It is important to note, as stated above, that a pardon is an executive act exercised by the President in his exclusive discretion and the President is not bound by the recommendations of the department.

The hon member's attention is drawn to section 44 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000), in terms of which a public body may refuse to give out certain information if it contains, *inter alia*, an opinion, advice, report or recommendation prepared for the purpose of assisting to take a decision in the exercise of a duty

imposed by law. In my view, this section promotes effective decision making by public bodies and my disclosure of the department's advice and recommendations will undermine this principle and the unique nature of the presidential pardon.

(3) In the light of the fact that the President makes his own decision and that his decision may not only be based on the department's recommendations, I am not in a position to answer your specific questions. However, as you are probably aware, my Ministry issued a media statement regarding the person referred to by the hon member which, broadly speaking, deals with some of the questions asked. You will note that the issues dealt with are of a general nature, as they relate to the presidential pardon pertaining to the person referred to here.

Release of findings of report *re* alleged racism compiled by certain Judge President

122. Adv C B JOHNSON (NNP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

Whether she will release the findings of a report about alleged racism compiled by a certain Judge President (details furnished); if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N167E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Chief Justice has appointed a special committee to look at the relevant report and receive submissions. The closing date for submissions was 15 March 2005, after which the committee was supposed to submit its report to the Chief Justice, who will then forward the findings of the committee for my attention.

Conviction of Acacia Park residents

130. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

With reference to her reply to Question 1051 on 7 December 2004 and in light of the fact that the information requested is in respect of one court only, (a) how many persons accused of crimes in the Acacia Park parliamentary village have been (i) convicted or (ii) acquitted at the Goodwood Magistrates Court since 1 January 2004, (b) what is the name of each convicted person, (c) on what charges was each convicted and (d) what sentence was imposed on each convicted person? N176E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

As indicated on 7 December 2004, the information required by the hon member is not available on a central database in the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development or the National Prosecuting Authority. It is suggested that the hon member approach the SA Police Services in this regard.

Recommendation to Parliament *re* legislation providing minimum sentences

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

What recommendation does she intend making to Parliament in respect of legislation providing minimum sentences? N248E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

I have recommended that the period of operation of sections 51 and 52 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No. 105 of 1997) be further extended for a period of two years.

Establishment of committee to monitor Scorpions

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

(1) Whether, in terms of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, Act 32 of 1998, the Ministerial committee to monitor the Scorpions has been established; if not, why not; if so, who are the members of the committee;

(2) whether the committee has held any meetings; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what dates and (b) what issues were discussed and decided on? N250E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Ministerial Coordinating Committee has been established and it is made up of the Ministers for Justice and Constitutional Development; Safety and Security; Defence; Correctional Services; Intelligence; and Social Development.

(2) Since May 2004, the Ministerial Coordinating Committee has met several times. The Committeee has discussed the following issues:

- the terms of reference regarding its functioning and modalities for reporting to the President and Cabinet.
- the draft guidelines that will regulate the processing of matters arising from the amnesty processes of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission;
- the co-ordination between the National Prosecuting Authority (and its sub-structures, such as the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO) and the South African Police Service (SAPS)).

The terms of reference regarding the functioning of the Committee and modalities for reporting to the resident and cabinet have been finalised. During December 2004, the Committee presented two reports to the President. These were —

(i) draft guidelines that will regulate the processing of matters arising from the amnesty processes of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission;

(ii) recommendations to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to examine a whole range of issues pertaining to the mandate and location of the DSO.

Klagtes van die georganiseerde regsprofessie ontvang oor administrasie van Strand-landdroshof

304. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister vir Justisie en Staatkundige Ontwikkeling:

Of haar departement enige klagtes van die georganiseerde regsprofessie ontvang het oor die administrasie van die Strand-landdroshof; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N461A

(English translation follows):

[Complaints from organised legal profession *re* administration of Strand magistrate's court

304. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

Whether her department has received any complaints from the organised legal profession regarding the administration of the Strand magistrate's court, if so, what are the relevant details? N461E]

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, an attorney from the Strand complained that the volume of civil matters have increased by 50% over the past 16 months and that the single civil court clerk cannot cope with the work load. He also complained that in general the work standard has declined since the Strand Magistrate's Office has lost experienced officials due to retirements over the past two years. Further complaints in-

cluded that present staff are not properly trained for the work.

In response to the complaints, the Regional Head of the department in the Western Cape invited all practising attorneys of the Strand to a meeting in order to obtain a collective view of the service standards at the Magistrate's Office, Strand. This meeting took place on Monday 14 March 2005 and was chaired by the Regional Head, Adv Mohamed. At the meeting the eight attorneys who attended, confirmed the concerns as raised.

The following programme of action was agreed to by the meeting:

(1) The Regional Head will formally investigate the situation at the Magistrate's Office, Strand and in particular the staff's attitude regarding service delivery to the public;

(2) All newly appointed clerks will be sent on formal training courses;

(3) The national office of the department will be requested for permission to appoint additional administrative staff; and

(4) The attorneys also agreed to assist in the training of staff in civil procedures and to make themselves available to assist in other areas such as maintenance matters.

- This meeting will be reconvened at the end of May 2005 to assess progress.

Klagtes van georganiseerde regsprofessie ontvang oor administrasie van onderhoud-/siviele sake deur Strand-landdroshof

383. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister vir Justisie en Staatkundige Ontwikkeling:

Of haar departement enige klagtes van die georganiseerde regsprofessie ontvang het oor die administrasie van onderhoud- en siviele sake deur die Strand-landdroshof; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N567A

(English translation follows):

[Complaints from organised law profession *re* administration of maintenance/civil cases by Strand magistrate's court

383. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

Whether her department received any complaints from the organised law profession regarding the administration of maintenance and civil cases by the Strand magistrate's court; if so, what are the relevant details? N567E]

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The hon member is referred to my response to his written question No. 304 *supra*.

Minister issued with government credit card

475. Mr S F HAASBROEK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N656E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No, I have not been issued with a government credit card.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Jobs created/lost in departments/civil service institution

1. Mr M STEPHENS (UDM) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

What total number of jobs were (a) created and (b) lost in each department or civil service institution in the past two Financial years? N19E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

The authority to approve the post establishment of each department in the Public Service is assigned to the relevant executing authority (the Minister or MEC responsible for the department). As a result, reliable information on the number of posts created and abolished in the various departments is not available at a central point. Each department should be approached in this regard. The Department of Public Service and Administration has embarked on a process to get departments to update their establishment information on the central payroll system of the Public Service (Persal). Once this process has been completed, information on the post establishments of departments should be more readily available at a central point.

Number of filled posts as at December 2002 and December 2004 with an indication of the increase or decrease by department

Province	*Department*	*Filled posts as at December 2002*	*Filled posts as at December 2004*	*Growth/(decrease)*	
		Post Cnt	Post Cnt	Number	%
Eastern Cape	Agriculture and Land	5 593	4 647	–946	–17
	Office of the Premier	351	355	4	1
	Health	28 312	30 801	2 489	9
	Welfare	2 001	2 739	738	37
	Education	76 860	73 167	–3,693	–5
	Prov Treasury	326	346	20	6
	Sport Arts Culture	1 072	903	–169	–16
	Safety and Liaison	29	35	6	21
	Economic Affairs and Tourism	1 087	934	–153	–14
	Housing and Local Government	1 531	1 014	–517	–34
	Roads and Public Works	6 161	4 868	–1 293	–21
	Transport	1 135	1 115	–20	–2
Free State	Agriculture	1 290	1 277	–13	–1
	Finance	210	266	56	27
	Premier	384	272	–112	–29
	Tourism	692	704	12	2
	Education	29 277	28 296	–981	–3
	Health	14 713	14 813	100	1
	Local Government	288	333	45	16
	Pubilc Works Roads	4 867	4 556	–311	–6
	Safety and Security	155	70	–85	–55

Province	*Department*	*Filled posts as at December 2002*	*Filled posts as at December 2004*	*Growth/(decrease)*	
		Post Cnt	Post Cnt	Number	%
	Social Development	1 468	1 680	212	14
	Sport	370	386	16	4
Gauteng	Agriculture	547	612	65	12
	Finance	181	174	–7	–4
	Housing	607	839	232	38
	Development Planning	238	214	–24	–10
	Education	59 547	57 955	–1 592	–3
	Transport	3 983	3 136	–847	–21
	Health	42 183	40 580	–1 603	–4
	Gauteng Shared Service	449	948	499	111
	Office of the Premier	151	171	20	13
	Safety and Liaison	58	667	609	1 050
	Social Services and Population Development	2 092	2 183	91	4
	Sport Arts and Culture	282	283	1	0
KwaZulu-Natal	Agric and Environ Aff	3 771	3 855	84	2
	Arts, Culture and Tours		241	241	0
	Economic and Tourism	109	102	–7	–6
	Housing	1 191	1 005	–186	–16
	Education and Culture	81 323	83 621	2 298	3
	Health	49 696	52 428	2 732	5
	Premier	222	310	88	40
	Provincial Treasury	250	228	–22	–9
	Safety and Security	37	50	13	35
	Welfare and Population Development	2 338	2 878	540	23
	Sports and Recreation		55	55	0
	Traditional and Local Government	1 343	1 123	–220	–16
	Transport	4 400	4 111	–289	–7
	Works	2 802	2 253	–549	–20
Limpopo Province	Premier	425	495	70	16
	Transport	1 593	1 619	26	2
	Agriculture	8 210	5 878	–2 332	–28
	Education	59 655	62 824	3 169	5
	Local Government	2 267	1 232	–1 035	–46
	Safety	34	46	12	35
	Finance	2 028	2 166	138	7
	Health	23 729	25 861	2 132	9
	Sport Arts	156	320	164	105
	Welfare	1 053	1 379	326	31
	Works	8 725	6 812	–1 913	–22

Province	*Department*	*Filled posts as at December 2002*	*Filled posts as at December 2004*	*Growth/(decrease)*	
		Post Cnt	Post Cnt	Number	%
Mpumalanga	Public Works and Roads	3 704	1 179	–2 525	–68
	Housing	218	424	206	94
	Economic Affairs	0	126	126	0
	Local Government	804	0	–804	–100
	Finance	263	145	–118	–45
	Health	11 200	12 799	1 599	14
	Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	2 059	1 826	–233	–11
	Roads and Transport		2 980	2 980	0
	Education	28 728	31 129	2 401	8
	Premier	308	267	–41	–13
	Safety	321	115	–206	–64
	Sport	236	240	4	2
	Social Services	569	0	–569	–100
National Departments	Comp Registrar (CIPRO)	371	381	10	3
	Deeds Registration	898	942	44	5
	Prov and Local Government	253	331	78	31
	Mineral and Energy	798	922	124	16
	Communications	222	251	29	13
	Government Printing Works	601	608	7	1
	Govern Comm and Info System	335	356	21	6
	Independent Complaints Directorate	130	165	35	27
	Agriculture	2 507	2 464	–43	–2
	Correction	33 831	33 162	–669	–2
	Education	645	853	208	32
	Environment	873	984	111	13
	Foreign Affairs	1 648	1 743	95	6
	Health	1 183	1 134	–49	–4
	Home Affairs	5 975	6 801	826	14
	Housing	201	247	46	23
	Justice	12 461	14 006	1 545	12
	Labour	6 202	6 143	–59	–1
	Land Affairs	1 884	2 179	295	16
	Public Service and Administration	227	237	10	4
	Public Works	4 528	4 630	102	2
	Welfare	327	467	140	43
	Sport	51	65	14	27
	Trade and Industry	752	721	–31	–4
	Transport	281	349	68	24
	Water Affairs and Forestry	18 683	16 613	–2 070	–11

Province	*Department*	*Filled posts as at December 2002*	*Filled posts as at December 2004*	*Growth/(decrease)*	
		Post Cnt	Post Cnt	Number	%
	National Treasury	475	620	145	31
	Arts and Culture	361	385	24	7
	Science	138	217	79	57
	National Prosecuting Authority	3 441	4 162	721	21
	Pensions	502	609	107	21
	Public Service Commission	202	194	–8	–4
	Public Enterprises	110	122	12	11
	SA Management and Development Institute	92	115	23	25
	SA Police Service	128 515	144 173	15 658	12
	Statistics SA	1 877	1 145	–732	–39
	The Presidency	381	412	31	8
North West	Transport	1 115	3 409	2 294	206
	Economic Development	150	0	–150	–100
	Finance	385	503	118	31
	Arts and Culture	1 313	420	–893	–68
	Agriculture	2 148	2 054	–94	–4
	Health	15 224	16 149	925	6
	Safety and Liaison	35	68	33	94
	Education	35 620	34 540	–1 080	–3
	Local Government	510	439	–71	–14
	Office of the Premier	476	531	55	12
	Roads and Public Works	5 098	2 191	–2 907	–57
	Welfare		1 331	1 331	0
Northern Cape	Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	426	408	–18	–4
	Economic Affairs and Tourism	52	68	16	31
	Finance	118	133	15	13
	Education	8 335	9 452	1 117	13
	Health	4 189	4 502	313	7
	Transport, Roads and Works	517	559	42	8
	Provincial Safety and Liaison	23	29	6	26
	Sport, Arts and Culture	164	158	–6	–4
	Housing and Local Government	296	268	–28	–9
	Premier	176	161	–15	–9
	Social Services and Population Development	595	697	102	17
Western Cape	Economy, Tourism and Agriculture	631	768	137	22
	Community	435	713	278	64
	Cultural Affairs and Sport	404	520	116	29
	Housing	485	288	–197	–41
	Environment and Development Planning	212	226	14	7

Province	Department	Filled posts as at December 2002	Filled posts as at December 2004	Growth/(decrease)	
		Post Cnt	Post Cnt	Number	%
	Finance	171	158	–13	–8
	Economic Development and Tourism	71	134	63	89
	Health	24 522	23 202	–1 320	–5
	Local Government	67	122	55	82
	Provincial Administration	548	527	–21	–4
	Transport and Public Works	1 451	1 407	–44	–3
	Education	32 338	36 205	3 867	12
	Social Services	1 412	1 849	437	31
Total		963 930	986 558	22 628	2

Note: The information above does not include the SANDF

Skills deficit experienced by department

186. Mr S SIMMONS (NNP) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

Whether her department is experiencing any skills deficit; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N279E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

One of the department's key priority areas in the medium term, is strengthening the support function/role provided to both national and provincial departments. The diverse skills are required because of the transversal nature of the support function to be able to perform effectively. The skills deficit are experienced in the following areas:

Project management
Research in policy formulation and implementation
Change management
Supply-chain management
Within the framework of our departmental performance management and development system (policy and system), the personal development plans (PDP) especially, necessitates that skills gaps are identified. The skills gaps inform the Workplace Skills Plan annually.

The department's human resource policy is aligned to the Human Resource Development Strategy for the Public Service, which informs the typical interventions utilised to address skills deficit in the department. These interventions may be in the form of skills programmes/short courses, learnerships and bursaries for longer-term studies towards a recognised qualification.

As required by the skills-development legislation, the department annually commits at least 1% of its personnel costs for training and development interventions to ensure that the skills deficit identified are addressed.

Target dates for implementation of sub-programmes *re* remuneration/ conditions of service

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

Whether target dates are available for the implementation of her department's sub-programmes pertaining to (a) remuneration and conditions of service, namely (i) the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS), (ii) the policy on incapacity leave and ill-health retirement, (iii) the scarce skills strategy and (iv) middle management dispensation, (b) negotiations and labour relations, namely (i) multi-term wage agreement and agree-

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ments on macro-benefits and (ii) labour relations policy in the public service, (c) employee health and wellness, namely (i) the integrated health and wellness programme, (ii) an HIV and Aids communication strategy and (iii) a programme of action to mitigate the stigma associated with HIV and Aids in the workplace, (d) employment practices and career management, namely (i) reviewing of the SMS dispensation, (ii) competency-based human resource (HR) practices, (iii) HR planning and employment equity policies and (iv) a compulsory induction programme and (e) HR development, namely (i) a unified system of public administration and management and (ii) a public service database; if not, when will the dates be available; if so, what are the target dates? N601E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Yes, target dates are available. They are outlined in the table below:

Subprogramme	*Output*	*Measure/indicator*	*Target date*
Remuneration and conditions of service	Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS)	Membership enrolment strategy and employer subsidy formula developed and scheme operations in respect of membership enrolment formulated	January 2006
	Policy on incapacity leave and ill-health retirement	Pilot continued and rollout to other departments commenced	March 2006
	The scarce-skills strategy	Implementation of the scarce-skills framework	March 2006
	Middle-management dispensation	Approved and implementation commenced	April 2005
Negotiations and labour relations	Multi-term wage agreement and Agreements on macro-benefits	Implementation of Resolution 2 of 2004/Membership enrolment strategy and employer subsidy formula of GEMS negotiated/Task team work on conditions of service undertaken	Various targets in terms of collective agreement/ Subject to future negotiations in the PSCBC/ Various targets in terms of collective agreements
	Labour relations policy in the public service	Review of labour relations policies in the public service	January 2006
Employee health and wellness	Integrated Health and Wellness Programme	Integrated Health and Wellness Programme implemented	November 2005
	HIV and Aids communication strategy	Communication strategy expanded and sustained	March 2006
	Programme to mitigate the stigma associated with HIV and Aids	Programme to mitigate the stigma associated with HIV and Aids developed and implemented	March 2006
Employment practices and career management	Review of the Senior Management Service Dispensation	SMS dispensation reviewed	March 2006
	Competency-based human resource practices	Competency-based human resource practices institutionalised	March 2006

	Human resource planning and employment equity policies	Effective and efficient HR planning and Employment Equity management practices applied by departments	March 2006
	Compulsory induction programme	Implement compulsory induction and reorientation programme for public servants	Ongoing
Human resource Development	Unified system of public administration and management	Finalise the framework for the unified public administration	June 2006
	Public service database	Piloted in selected departments	July 2005

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

Steps to ensure state departments implement programmes of department's medium-term budget

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

What steps are (a) being taken to ensure that state departments implement the programmes of her department as contained in her department's medium-term budget and (b) envisaged against departments and/or officials who fail to implement these programmes? N637E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

(a) The relevant provisions of the programmes are, where required, incorporated into regulations, determinations and directives made under the Public Service Act, 1994, and collective agreements concluded in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1995. New or amended programmes are made known by circulars to all executing authorities (Ministers and MECs) and all heads of department. Each executing authority and each head of department is responsible for implementing those programmes according to their respective responsibilities in terms of the Public Service Act and the Public Finance Management Act, 1999.

(b) Noncompliance with government policies and prescripts (for example ministerial determinations and directives) constitutes misconduct and normal disciplinary procedures may be instituted against any responsible official. The relevant head of department is vested with original authority to discipline officials in his/her department, while in respect of national heads of department, the President has such authority and for provincial heads of department, the Premier has the authority (see sections 3B(1) and 7(3)(b) of the Public Service Act). When noncompliance with the programmes in question comes to the attention of the Minister for the Public Service and Administration (MPSA) or the Director-General: Public Service and Administration (DG: DPSA), the relevant executing authority or head of department is informed accordingly. As explained earlier, the MPSA or DG: DPSA is not vested with any disciplining authority in respect of officials of other departments. The level of compliance with specific policies and/or prescripts is also from time to time reported to Cabinet. The Public

Service Commission also reports on compliance with personnel and public administration practices. In this regard, it should be noted that any Parliamentary committee may, in terms of the Parliamentary rules, call upon any public service employee to report on non-compliance of legal prescripts by that employee or by an employee for whom he/she is responsible.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Relocation of manganese ore-loading facility to Coega

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

(1) Whether any decision has been taken with regard to the relocation of the (a) manganese ore loading facility and (b) petroleum off-loading facility and tank farm from Port Elizabeth harbour to Coega; if so,

(2) whether the necessary land within the industrial development zone has been (a) identified and (b) secured to accommodate these facilities; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

(3) whether discussions and/or negotiations are still underway in this regard; if not, why are discussions and/or negotiations not taking place; if so, what progress has been made in respect of (a) time-frames for the removal of these facilities and (b) any other relevant issues? N300E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) (a) A decision, in principle, has been taken to relocate the manganese ore loading facility and a pre-feasibility study has commenced.

(b) A decision has been taken to relocate the petroleum off-loading facility and tank farm. The current leaseholders have been advised by the National Ports Authority of South Africa (NPA) that their current leases will not be renewed upon expiry.

(2) (a) and (b) Sites have been identified and secured for both facilities at the Port of Ngqura. The Framework Plan of the port was the basis upon which the locations of the facilities at the port were decided. The land identified for this purpose is Coega 303/04, 303/11 and ERF 442 Wells Estate

(3) (a) and (b) Yes. The progress made thus far is as follows:

- *Manganese*

  Transnet (NPA, SA Port Operations and Spoornet), Coega Development Corporation and the major manganese exporters (Samancor and Assmang) have commissioned a pre-feasibility study on the relocation of the facility to the Port of Ngqura. The study is expected to highlight the cost of the new plant, interim refurbishment cost of the Port Elizabeth facility, volumes, and tariff implications at the Port of Ngqura.

  Depending on the availability of funds to provide port infrastructure, terminal superstructure and negotiations between Transnet and the exporters, the intention is to have the facility finally relocated in the 2009-10 financial period.

- *Petroleum facility*

  The NPA and the Oil Industry have put a joint relocation programme together. As part of that programme, the Oil Industry has commissioned a market study to ascertain the demand of the facility in Port Elizabeth against Mossel Bay and East London. Depending on the result of the study, a decision will be made on the preferred site.

Most of the leases expire by 2014 and

any decision on relocation prior to that date will be informed by negotiations and availability of funds to provide the necessary port infrastructure.

Discussions with education authorities *re* number of HG matriculants in maths/science

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

(1) Whether the Public Service Commission has (a) held discussions with, or (b) made representations to, the education authorities about the number of higher grade matriculants in mathematics and science; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the Public Service Commission is taking any steps regarding future planning in respect of skills shortages; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether she (a) intends to recruit, or (b) has already recruited mathematics and science teachers from other countries; if so, (i) from which countries and (ii) how many teachers from each country? N392E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

(1) (a) and (b) No, the Public Service Commission has not held any discussions with or made any representations to the education authorities about the number of higher grade matriculants in mathematics and science. The Public Service Commission has further not conducted any investigations emanating from its constitutional mandate that would allow it to authoritatively express an opinion on the number of higher grade matriculants in mathematics and science.

(2) The PSC through its Monitoring and Evaluation system evaluates the skills development plans of departments based on preset criteria and advise on deficiencies. In addition the PSC has also through its multitude of investigations into public administration practices identified areas where departments are lacking skills and advised them accordingly. It is then for departments and sectors to take these issues up as part of their human resource planning processes to ensure that they deal with skills shortages.

(3) Recruitment and selection of employees within the Public Service is the responsibility of each responsible executing authority. Therefore in this case it will be the responsibility of each Member of the Executive Council for Education in provinces. However, the Department of Public Service and Administration has commenced developing a guideline framework that will assist departments when there is a need to recruit scarce skills from abroad. It is anticipated that the framework will be ready in five months.

Effect of increases in international iron ore prices on Transnet locomotive/fleet renewal and modernisation programme

270. Dr P J RABIE (DA) asked the Minister of Public Enterprises:

Whether the possibility of larger increases in international iron ore prices in 2005 is expected to have a negative effect on Transnet's R4,9 billion locomotive and fleet renewal and modernisation programme? N403E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Yes. A programme of this nature is always exposed to the risk of possible price increases of its major inputs such as raw materials and components.

The upgrading and acquisition of new rolling stock are particularly sensitive to price

increases of iron ore, as steel is a major component. For this reason various price levels were included in the relevant sensitivity analyses. An extraordinary price increase will inevitably adversely impact the mentioned fleet renewal programme.

Use of Sesotho sa Leboa instead of Sepedi on banknotes

385. Mr K W MORWAMOCHE asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether, with reference to the SA Reserve Bank's presentation to Parliament about the upgraded bank notes on 3 February 2005 and in light of the fact that the campaign to educate the public on these bank notes was conducted in all 11 official languages except Sepedi, his department will address the discrepancies caused by the use of Sesotho sa Leboa instead of Sepedi; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N569E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The use of Sesotho sa Leboa by the South African Reserve Bank instead of Sepedi as an official language for public Education on the upgraded banknotes was based on the recommendation by the Pan South African Language Board (PanSalb), which regarded Sepedi as one of the dialects of "official languages" spoken in the Limpopo region. Confusion is due also to the 1996 English version of the Constitution which considers Sepedi as an official language, while the 1993 English version of the Constitution (as well as other versions of the Constitution) refers to an equivalent of "Sesotho sa Leboa" as the official language and not Sepedi.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the Parliament's Joint Constitutional Review Committee and the Portfolio Committee on Arts and Culture for resolution.

(2) No.

Intention to increase capacity of Durban harbour to export motor vehicles

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

Whether his department intends to increase the capacity of the Durban harbour to export motor vehicles; if so, what will be the projected impact of this on the existing facilities at (a) Port Elizabeth and (b) East London? N588E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Yes, the capacity in the Port of Durban to export motor vehicles will be increased. The current capacity is expected to be taken up by 2005-06 and capacity will be increased to meet projected growth from existing Durban-based Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) including Toyota.

(a) No impact is foreseen for the Port of Port Elizabeth. However, SA Port Operations plans to increase capacity for exporting motor vehicles based on an increase in demand from local OEMs.

(b) No impact is foreseen for the Port of East London as the terminal only handles DaimlerChrysler South Africa (DCSA) products. SA Port Operations expects to increase its capacity to cater for projected volume growth from DCSA.

Discussion of funding of Mr Valli Moosa's candidacy for IUCN President

590. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 172 on 9 March 2005, Mr Valli Moosa was present at the

meeting in his department, while he was the incumbent Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, at which the funding of Mr Moosa's candidacy for President of the IUCN was discussed; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) from what budgets were the funds drawn that were used to support Mr Moosa's candidacy;

(3) whether his department paid for Mr Moosa's plane ticket to Bangkok to attend the conference; if so, what was the cost of the ticket? N780E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No.

(2) Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation.

(3) No.

Steps to enhance UIF financial systems

611. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

With reference to his reply to subparagraph 1(b) of Question 32 for oral reply on 2 March 2005, (a) what steps are being introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to enhance its financial systems to be able to issue receipts to UIF contributors, including employers of domestic workers and (b) by what date will the (i) enhancement be complete and (ii) system start issuing receipts to contributors, including employers of domestic workers? N802E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) The UIF is currently in the process of implementing an integrated financial system that includes a fully-fledged Accounts Receivable module. The module will be able to produce monthly statements for all contributors/employers.

(b) (i) The system went operational on 18 April 2004 in a three-month pilot phase. Customisation and enhancement of the system and specifically the accounts receivable/debt-collecting module will take place at the end of the first quarter of this financial year, ie 30 June 2005.

(ii) After the above process, a data clean-up exercise will take place and additional logistical arrangements will be finalised to print approximately nine hundred thousand (900 000) statements. This is anticipated to be finalised in 31 October 2005.

The fund is investigating how to distribute account statements on a quarterly basis to reduce cost and to ensure even distribution of the workload.

Final testing of the system will be done until 31 December 2005.

This will the enable the UIF to start its new Financial year (2005-06) with account statements being distributed to all contributors/employers.

Vacant posts within department

631. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether any post within his department, which was vacant as at 1 January 2004, remained vacant because of a lack of suitably qualified or skilled applicants; if so, (a) how many posts, (b) what specified qualifications 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 post has been vacant has had a negative effect on service delivery by his department; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what negative effects have been experienced? N828E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) (a) The department has three posts on its establishment that were vacant since 1 January 2004 and remained vacant due to a lack of suitably qualified skilled applicants:

(b) The specified qualifications or skills required to fill the posts are as follows:

- The Manager at the Office of the Chief Information Officer require a qualification in ICT/IS as well as extensive experience in project management and SDLC and business process analysis.
- The Manager at Security Services require a post-school qualification in Security Management in Government from NIA with extended experience in Security Management.
- The Assistant Manager: Technical Training at Indlela must be in possession of a National Diploma in Engineering with practical technical experience in the manufacturing and services sector.

(c) Refer to 1(a) above.

(2) (a) Steps were taken to recruit suitably qualified skilled applicants. The posts were advertised with the following results:

- Manager at the Office of the Chief Information Officer: Due to the specialised requirements of the post no suitably qualified eligible applicant could be recruited.
- Manager at Security Services: Interviews were held but the appointment of a candidate could not be finalised due to the security vetting process of NIA and the fact that the Department initially had to prioritise the filling of the newly-created post of Executive Manager: Security Services.
- Assistant Manager: Technical Training: Although the post was advertised no applications were received due to the scarce skills. Also the restructuring process at Indlela necessitated this process to be pended.

(b) The posts were advertised with no results as indicated in paragraph 2(a).

(3) The length of time for which each post has been vacant had no negative effect on the service delivery of the department due to the fact that all work related to the different posts were reallocated among current staff.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Missing firearm used in murder

168. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) In view of the fact that the firearm (details furnished) that was used by a certain person (name furnished) who died in a shootout with the police on 5 October 1998 in Van Buuren Road, Bedforview, had been bought from a certain gun dealer (name furnished) after it had been reported missing from the Soweto police station, (a) to which SA Police Service member had the firearm been allocated at the time when it went missing and (b) what were the circumstances under which the firearm went missing from the police station;

(2) whether an investigation was conducted to determine how the said gun dealer came into possession of, and later sold, the firearm; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the central firearms registry was aware that the said firearm was a SAPS-issue firearm that had been reported missing when it was registered under a new owner; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether any attempt was made to recover the firearm; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N259E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The firearm did not go missing as alleged. This firearm was issued to and registered in the name of a policeman. He purchased the firearm when he retired from service.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(2) The retired policeman sold the firearm to the said gun dealer.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

Minister issued with government credit card

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

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? N669E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

The Minister for the Public Service and Administration has been issued with a departmental Diner's Club credit card in terms of the departmental financial policy.

(a) The spending limit on the card is R50 000.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the card is R12 254 for the 2004-05 financial year.

(c) The expenditure was incurred for domestic air transport (R10 768,26) and foreign accommodation (R1 485,74).

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Decision not to lift ban on 4×4 vehicles on certain beaches

431. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 114 on 28 February 2005, he took into account the information given to the Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism by the Oceanographic Research Institute in KwaZulu-Natal when coming to the decision not to lift the ban on 4×4 vehicles on certain beaches; if not, why not;

(2) (a) what were the terms of reference given to certain consultants (name furnished), (b) when was the study commissioned, (c) who met with the consultants and (d)(i) who carried out the study on behalf of the consultants and (ii) what are their qualifications in each case;

(3) whether the consultants have presented their report to him; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be presented; if so, (i) on what date and (ii) what were the findings? N616E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) The terms of reference were to conduct an independent investigation into the socioeconomic impacts of the regulations on St Lucia and the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park as an initial case study.

(b) The study was commissioned in November 2004.

(c) Officials of my department briefed the consultants.

(d) (i) The consultants carried out the study themselves.

(ii) The project leaders are Dr J K Turpie, Dr A R Joubert, Dr B M Clark and Mr C E Savy. Dr Turpie and Dr Clark have PhD's in zoology. Dr Turpie has subsequently specialised in natural resource economics and lectures in this subject at the University of Cape Town. Dr Joubert has a PhD from the University's statistics department in multi-criteria decision analysis and natural resource economics. Mr Savy has an MSc in conservation biology.

(3) No. Although the hon member did not request specific information about the ecological study it is important to note that an ecological and park management study for the same geographical area is in the process of being commissioned by the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Authority, on behalf of the department. The terms of reference of this study will be specifically to look at the ecological and park management dimensions of the regulations — contextual information which is to be read with the results of the socioeconomic impact study.

(a) The department will present the Minister with a complete report detailing the socioeconomic, ecological and park management dimensions once all such information has been received.

(b) Once the report has been finalised.

Financial service providers estimated to fall within definition

546. Mr I O DAVIDSON asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) (a) How many financial service providers are estimated to fall within the definition of such and therefore need to be licensed in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, Act No 37 of 2002, (b) when was the deadline by which they had to have made application for a license, (c) how many have made such application to date, (d) how many of the said applications have been (i) approved and (ii) rejected and (e) what are the main reasons for refusal of such applications;

(2) whether there is a backlog in respect of the applications to be approved; if so, what (a) was that backlog as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) are the reasons for such backlog;

(3) whether he intends taking any action against those providers who have not applied for such a licence or are refused a licence and still continue to practice as a service provider; if not, why not; if so, what action? N737E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) The Financial Services Board initially estimated that between 10 000 and 20 000 financial services providers would require licenses in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002.

(b) The deadline for applications was 30 September 2004 for all financial services providers, excluding those engaged only in the activity of providing advice or intermediary services in respect of funeral insurance policies. With regard to the latter, the date was 31 December 2004.

(c) As at 11 April 2005, 14 321 applications had been received.

(d) (i) 8 657 Licences have been issued as at 11 April 2005.

(ii) Seven applications have been declined.

(e) The main reasons for applicants being denied approval are that they have either not complied with the requirements or did not make full disclosure of past activities which affected their applications as required in the application form.

(2) (a) Applications are still being received on a continuous basis. The remainder are in the process of scrutinisation and finalisation. In respect of the majority of the applications that have not been finalised, additional information has been requested from the applicants.

(b) The main reasons for the delay can be ascribed to a flood of applications at the last minute, and incomplete applications.

(3) Intermediaries and advisors in contravention of section 7 of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 will be handed over to prosecuting authorities for further action, with section 36 penalties of the Act being applicable.

Future of staff currently working for Qwaqwa National Park

552. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether the staff who currently work for the Qwaqwa National Park will be employed by SANParks

when the amalgamation with Golden Gate National Park takes place; if not, (a) why not and (b) which individuals will be affected; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) with reference to his reply to Question 31 on 28 February 2005 which indicated that Sethuthuthu Tours and Gnu Safaris will continue to operate in the Qwaqwa National Park, (a) where do they pay for this privilege, (b) with whom do they book the use of the houses in the park, (c) who must they contact regarding enquiries, and (d) for how long will they be allowed to continue their activities in the park? N743E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) A total of 73 staff will be transferred to SANParks in terms of section 197 of the Labour Relations Act.

(2) (a) At the Qwaqwa National Park Head Office.

(b) With the Free State Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs at the Qwaqwa National Park Head Office in the park.

(c) The Park Manager of the Qwaqwa National Park.

- As was indicated in the reply to Question 31, Sethuthuthu Tours and Gnu Safaris will continue to operate within the agreed framework wherein it was stated that the tour operator should ideally continue with his activities until such time as the amalgamation of the two parks has been finalised.

Agreements in place regulating tax status of directors of two banks

559. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether there are any agreements in place, which regulate the tax status of (a) former and/or (b) current directors of two banks (names furnished) in their personal capacities as (i) the alleged sole proprietors of the said banks in South Africa and/or (ii) separate employers of the said banks' locally employed staff in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, under what legislation and/or regulations are these powers exercised? N535E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Firstly, South Africa has an agreement with the German Investment Bank (DEG) regarding operating conditions under which to provide finance by way of share capital participation and/or long-term loans to public and private sector entities. This agreement was signed into power on 22 June 1998.

Secondly, an agreement exists between South Africa and Germany ("Agreement concerning Financial Cooperation") enabling South Africa to obtain loans from the German Development Bank (KFW) on behalf of the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA). This agreement was signed into power on 10 March 1998.

The agreements neither extend a tax exemption to directors of DEG/KFW in their personal capacity nor to locally recruited staff of DEG/KFW.

The taxation of foreign entities and personnel in South Africa is regulated by domestic law, as modified by the Diplomatic Immunities Act, 2001, Double Taxation Agreements entered into in terms of section 108 of the Income Tax Act, 1962 and other international agreements contemplated by section 231 of the Constitution.

Research carried out *re* presence of monkfish/swordfish in SA waters

563. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether any research has been car-

ried out with regard to the presence of monkfish and swordfish in South African waters; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether any consideration has been given to including these fish in the allocation of fishing rights; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N744E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM ANSWERS:

(1) Yes.

Information on swordfish

A research programme was established by our Marine and Coastal Management Branch in 1998 to elucidate the life history, stock relationship and fisheries management of swordfish in Southern African waters.

Initial catch rates were extremely high (3,1 kg per hook) but then declined rapidly to 1,1 kg per hook in 1998. Catch rates have subsequently declined further to –0,3 kg per hook in 2003. Hence, swordfish appears to be highly susceptible to localised depletion as was found to be the case in all other swordfish fisheries around the world. Preliminary genetic analysis has indicated the presence of both Indian Ocean stock and Atlantic Ocean stock in South African waters. Other results obtained thus far indicate that South African waters appear to be a feeding ground for female swordfish with little spawning activity taking place in our waters.

Information on monkfish

Recent substantive studies into monkfish in South African waters showed that the southern African monkfish is a valid endemic species and cleared up some previous nom enclatural errors to establish that the valid name for the southern African monkfish is *Lophius vomerinus*. This study also showed that there is only a single species of monkfish in South African waters, although a second species occurs off northern Namibia.

The results from the biological study are in press with a scientific journal. This study extends and updates earlier work on ageing monkfish, as well as investigating other aspects such as fecundity, age at maturity, growth rates etc. Perhaps the most important result from this study, from a fisheries perspective, was the finding that *L. vomerinus* is slow growing and may reach ages in excess of 20 years. The age-at-50%-maturity was estimated at six years for both males and females. Studies off Namibia found slower growth rates and a higher age at maturity than off South Africa. Nonetheless, these estimates are within the range (5-10 years) found for other monkfish species around the world. The combination of slow growth rate and high age at first maturity is indicative of species with low productivity and emphasises the vulnerability of monkfish to over exploitation. Indeed, a per-recruit model completed as part of this study estimated a spawner biomass per recruit of 14,8%, well below the generally accepted biological reference point ie this indicated that the monkfish resource off South Africa is over-exploited.

Direct survey biomass estimates of the monkfish resource are obtained by routine surveys using the swept-area method. These surveys are conducted three times per year, in summer off the West Coast and in spring and autumn off the South Coast. This survey method is generally used for groundfish, where hydro-acoustic methods cannot be applied. Contrary to expectations based on the per-recruit analyses, this index does not show a declining

trend. A stock assessment study yielded an estimated replacement yield of about 7 000 tons per annum.

Yes. The results of the swordfish research were used in providing recommendations for the management of the commercial large pelagic longline fishery. This fishery, which includes a swordfish component (20 vessels) and a tuna component (30 vessels), was the second fishery in which long-term rights were allocated. The feasibility of establishing a separate monkfish-directed fishery (with associated allocation of fishing rights) was also carefully considered. Although the annual replacement yield is estimated to be in the region of 7 000 tons, the unavoidable monkfish bycatch in the hake fishery is estimated to be around 5 000 tons. Therefore there is very little surplus capacity for the establishment of a separate monkfish-directed fishery. Furthermore, any monkfish-directed fishery would take hake and other groundfish species as bycatch, for example, the catch of monkfish-directed bottom trawls is 60-80% hake. Therefore it has been determined that it is not feasible to establish a separate monkfish-directed fishery and it is best to manage monkfish exploitation as a bycatch fishery within the existing hake trawl fishery.

Possibility of amending legislation to allocate portion of general fuel tax levies to dedicated road maintenance/ development fund

578. Mr S B FARROW asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he has investigated the possibility of amending legislation to allow him to allocate a portion of the general fuel tax levies to a dedicated road maintenance and development fund in each province, in a similar way to the collection of fuel taxes for the Road Accident Fund; if not, why not; if so, what legislation is required to be amended in order to accommodate this proposal? N768E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No. Section 227 of the Constitution entitles provinces to an equitable share of revenue raised nationally as well as conditional and/or unconditional grants. These allocations from the national Government to provinces come from the national revenue fund. Included in these amounts are funds prioritised for road building and maintenance.

Loan agreements with banks/institutions to obtain funds to purchase military equipment

618. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he and/or the Government entered into any loan agreements with banks and/or other institutions in order to obtain the necessary funds to purchase military equipment in terms of the strategic defence procurement packages; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, in terms of which sections of which Act or Acts were such agreements entered into? N811E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The questions by the hon member are rather vague, as they do not refer to any specific period or fiscal year. However, between the 2002-03 to 2005-06 fiscal years, no loan agreement was entered into for the purchase of military equipment. Loan agreements were only entered into during the 1999-00 fiscal year. There agreements were conducted in terms of section 16 of the erstwhile Exchequer Act, Act 66 of 1975, which has been replaced by the Public Finance and Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, as amended by Act 29 of 1999.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Progress *re* design of commuter rail service between Blaauwberg/Cape Town station

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 828 on 6 December 2004, the design of an initial commuter rail service between Blaauwberg and Cape Town station has been completed; if not, (a) what progress has been made in the design process and (b) when is it anticipated that (i) the design will be completed and (ii) such a rail service will start operating; if so, (aa) when is it anticipated that this rail service will start operating and (bb) what are the further relevant details;

(2) what are the names of the members of the Cape Town Rail Liaison Group representing (a) the Cape Town Metropolitan Council, (b) the Western Cape provincial department of transport, (c) the SA Rail Commuter Corporation Ltd (SARCC), (d) Metrorail and (e) his department;

(3) whether discussions with Spoornet and/or harbour authorities will be resumed regarding a commuter rail service on the existing harbour railway lines; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) how is it envisaged that residents of Atlantis, Melkbosstrand, Blouberg-strand, West Beach/Blouberg Sands, Sunningdale/Parklands, Table View, Du Noon/Doornbach, Sunset Beach, Milnerton/Milnerton Ridge, Montague Gardens, Sanddrift/Cambridge and Bothasig/Edgemead will access rail commuter transport;

(5) whether improving the capacity of roads in the Blaauwberg area is seen as a partial solution to commuter congestion in this area; if not, (a) why not and (b) what alternative transport options have been approved as a short-term solution to this problem; if so, (i) which roads and intersections have been identified for expansion and (ii) what is the target date for the completion of this work? N246E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) and (b)(i) and (ii). In the reply to Question No 828 on 6 December 2004, the initial concept of rendering a rail service from Blaauwberg included the development of a conceptual plan, which was done in 2002. In the current Financial year (2005-06) the detailed design for this service will commence and is expected to be completed within twelve months. The City of Cape Town has prioritised rail as the backbone of the city's public transport. Thus the North-South corridor, which will serve Blaauwberg, as well as Atlantis, is one of the priorities of the City. However, considering this, the funding to construct the link will be dependent on the availability of funds to implement the priorities of the ITP, which is in the process of being finalised.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(2) The City of Cape Town Rail Liaison Group is convened and chaired by the City of Cape Town officials. The names of the Members of the Liaison Group are:

(a) City of Cape Town
Mr Dave Eadie
Mr Henry du Plessis
Mr Louis Holtzhausen

(b) The Western Cape Provincial Government
Mr Conrad Osman
Mr Ben Veldman
Ms Wanda le Roux

(c) The SA Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC)
Mr Brian Jacobs
Mr Ian Scott
Mr Tando Mbikwana
Mr Enos Ngutshane

(d) Metrorail
Metrorail is not represented in the Cape Town Rail Liaison Group, as the SARCC is currently the authority designated to deal with rail planning.

(e) The Department of Transport
Mr J D de Villiers, Director: Rail Operations
Mr Godfrey Maluleke, Deputy Director: Rail Operations

(3) The SARCC is currently liaising with the National Ports Authority of South Africa to determine the impact and implications, in particular security regulations, as the harbour is a strategic installation with a security implication.

(4) The introduction of a commuter service on the existing freight line (Atlantis line) will afford the communities as mentioned in the question access to rail services, as well as a service for the industrial developments in Montague Gardens and Killarney Gardens. The conceptual planning completed in 2002 identified seven possible future stations, namely Summer Greens, Chempet, Kynoch, Caltex, Du Noon, Parklands and Blaauwbergvlei. Melkbosstrand and Blaauwbergstrand lay further to the north of Blaauwbergvlei Station and would require a feeder service (bus/taxi) to access rail in the interim. However, the study revealed that given the present projections, the service could best be directed to Du Noon. These projections will, however, be reviewed during final detailed designs.

(5) Improving the capacity of roads in the Blaauwberg area may well reduce some travel times within the Blaauwberg area, but will do little to reduce vehicular travel times between Blaauwberg and destinations to the south and east of Blaauwberg. Simply increasing the capacity of existing roads in the Blaauwberg area will not solve the present commuter congestion in this area. Additional routes are required, including a new bridge over the Diep River just west of the Atlantis rail bridge. Parklands Main Road, Sandown Road and part of the planned M12 route must also be constructed. A new interchange must be constructed to replace the existing intersection between Potsdam Road and the N7.

The City of Cape Town has proposed a possible peak period contra-flow public transport lane short-term solution on the R27 to give public transport a meaningful travel time advantage over general traffic. The Macro Transport Impact Assessment (2000) for the development north of Table View concluded that, in the medium to longer term, a six-lane cross-section would be required south of Blaauwberg Road. A four-lane cross-section will be required south of the future East-West Activity Route. Improvements are also required in facilities and services to encourage a greater percentage use of public trans-

port. For example, new-dedicated public transport lanes on Blaauwberg Road and Koeberg Road have been proposed.

A comprehensive programme for design and implementation of facilities for the road-based public and private transport modes is presently being negotiated by the relevant parties. It is hoped that by the end of 2008 significant improvements to the commuter travel times will result from the proposed projects. Funding will be required from the developers, the City of Cape Town and the provincial government of the Western Cape, as well as the national government.

Provinces requesting Sanral to assume responsibility for provincial roads

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

(1) Whether any of the provinces approached the SA National Roads Agency (Sanral) to assume responsibility for any provincial roads in the past five years; if so, (a) which provinces, (b) in respect of which roads, (c) when, (d) what was the response of the NRA in each case and (e) what are the further relevant details; if not,

(2) whether he will advise the NRA to consider such requests; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N301E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) Except for the North West and Northern Cape provinces, the roads from the other seven provinces were incorporated into the road network under the jurisdiction of the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) over the past five years.

(b) and (c) Please refer to tables 1 to 3 below for details.

(d) If the road in question is part of the identified 20 000 km strategic national road network of South Africa, Sanral will proceed with the various procedures (six to twelve month duration) required according to the National Road Act to draft the proclamation for signature by the Minister of Transport. If the road in question is not part of the 20 000 km strategic national road network (Sanral mandate), then Sanral will not assume responsibility for the road.

(e) In tables 4 and 5 below, the current status of the remaining portions of the strategic national road network not currently under Sanral jurisdiction, is highlighted.

(2) All requests received are considered by Sanral on the basis of whether it is forming part of the identified 20 000 km strategic national road network of South Africa. If so, then the request will be processed, if not, the request will be declined.

Table 1: Roads incorporated in the 1999-2000 financial year

Province	*Road*	*Year incorporated*	*Proclamation date*	*Length (estimate)*
Mpumalanga	Nkomasi Roads — D797, D1120, D2683, D2948, P080, P133 and P179	1999-00	22/04/2003	177 km
			Total for 1999-00	*177 km*

Table 2: Roads Incorporated in the 2003-04 financial year

Province	*Road*	*Year incorporated*	*Proclamation date*	*Length (estimate)*
Western Cape	National Route 2, sections 2, 3 and 4 from Grabouw to Swellendam	2003-04	22/04/2003	150 km
Eastern Cape	N9 between Eastern Cape border and Middelburg	2003-04	22/04/2003	30 km
	R61 known as the N9 between Eastern Cape border to Trunk Road	2003-04	22/04/2003	137 km
	Trunk Road 49/1 also known as the R61 between the intersections with the N9 and N10	2003-04	22/04/2003	88 km
	Trunk Road 49/1-2 also known as the R61 between the intersections with the N10 and N6	2003-04	22/04/2003	145 km
	Trunk Road 18/1 + R61 — intersection with N6 to Umtata	2003-04	22/04/2003	220 km
	Various portions of the R61 forming part of the N2 Wild Coast Toll Project	2003-04	22/04/2003	120 km
Free State	N5 Harrismith and Winburg	2003-04	22/04/2003	220 km
	N6 Bloemfontein to Smithfield	2003-04	22/04/2003	134 km
	N8 Bloemfontein to Maseru	2003-04	22/04/2003	140 km
	R30 Bloemfontein to Virginia	2003-04	22/04/2003	134 km
	Thabong link Road	2003-04	22/04/2003	11 km
	R34 between Odendaalsrus and Kroonstad	2003-04	22/04/2003	74 km
	P4/1 linking with P36/1	2003-04	22/04/2003	47 km
Gauteng	P154 Pretoria to Mpumalanga Border	2003-04	01/12/2003	130 km
KwaZulu-Natal	R22 Hluhluwe to Ponta do Ouro	2003-04	26/09/2003	180 km
	P678 between Pongola River and Mpumalanga Border, N2 Intersection to Swaziland Border and P30 between N3 and N11	2003-04	26/09/2003	93 km
			Total for 2003-04	2 053 km

Table 3: Roads incorporated in 2004-05 financial year

Province	*Road*	*Year incorporated*	*Proclamation date*	*Length (estimate)*
Limpopo (1 430 km)	Routes R521 from Polokwane to Intersection with R523, North of Vivo then on R523 up to intersection with N1 at Masekwaspoort	2004-05	07/05/2004	178 km
	R37 from Burgerspoort to Polokwane	2004-05	30/07/2004	142 km
	R40, R526, R71 and R36 from Marite at Mpumalanga Border to intersection with N1 at Bandolierskop	2004-05	22/10/2004	266 km
	R71 from Polokwane to Tzaneen	2004-05	22/10/2004	89 km
	R81 from Polokwane to Giyani	2004-05	22/10/2004	149 km
	N11 from Mpumalanga Border to RSA/ Botswana Border (Martin's Drift)	2004-05	22/10/2004	276 km
	R510 from Groblersvlyt to Monte Christo	2004-05	22/10/2004	235 km
	R572 between Stockpoort to Tom Burke	2004-05	22/10/2004	95 km
Mpumalanga	N17 — Gauteng Border to Ermelo	2004-05	07/01/2005	130 km
			Total for 2004-05	1 560 km

Table 4: Roads committed to be incorporated in the 2005-06 financial year

Province	*Road*	*Year incorporated*	*Proclamation date*	*Length (estimate)*
Northern Cape (2 603 km)	N7 — Western Cape Border to Garies	2005-06	April/May 2005	35 km
	N8 — Free State Border to Groblershoop	2005-06	April/May 2005	285 km
	N10 — Western Cape Border to Namibia Border	2005-06	April/May 2005	662 km
	N12 — Western Cape Border to North West Border	2005-06	April/May 2005	491 km
	N14 — Springbok to North West Border	2005-06	April/May 2005	634 km
	N18 — (R49) N12 to North West Border	2005-06	April/May 2005	50 km
	R27 — Western Cape Border to Keimoes	2005-06	April/May 2005	446 km
Mpumalanga (814 km)	N2 — KwaZulu-Natal Border to Ermelo	2005-06	Jun/Jul 2005	167 km
	N11 — Middelburg to Limpopo Border	2005-06	Jun/Jul 2005	125 km
	N17 — Ermelo to Swaziland Border	2005-06	Jun/Jul 2005	139 km
	R23 — Heidelberg to Volksrust	2005-06	Jun/Jul 2005	181 km
	R37 — Nelspruit to Limpopo Border	2005-06	Jun/Jul 2005	157 km
	R40 — Barberton to Nelspruit	2005-06	Jun/Jul 2005	45 km
			Total for 2005-06	3 417 km

Table 5: Discussions are currently in progress between Sanral and the provinces for the incorporation of the following remaining portions of Strategic National Road Network.

Province	*Road*	*Year incorporated*	*Proclamation date*	*Length (estimate)*
Gauteng (273 km)	N12 — Gauteng Border to N1	—	—	50 km
	N14 — Gauteng Border to N1	—	—	105 km
	N17 — Springs to Gauteng Border	—	—	118 km
North West (1 098 km)	N12 — Northern Cape Border to Gauteng Border	—	—	330 km
	N14 — Northern Cape Border to Gauteng Border	—	—	432 km
	N18 (R49) — Northern Cape Border to Botswana Border	—	—	243 km
	R510 — Limpopo Border to Rustenburg	—	—	93 km
KwaZulu-Natal (688 km)	R33 — Dundee to Paulpietersburg	—	—	116 km
	R34 — Vryheid to Empangeni	—	—	201 km
	R66 — Pongola to Gingindlovu	—	—	70 km
	R69 — Vryheid to Pongola	—	—	108 km
	R602 — Ladysmith to Dundee	—	—	47 km
	R56 — Staffords Post to Pietermaritzburg	—	—	146 km
Western Cape (978 km)	N7 — Cape Town to Northern Cape Border	—	—	400 km
	N9 — George to Eastern Cape Border	—	—	147 km
	N12 — George to Beaufort West	—	—	207 km
	R27 — Van Rhynsdorp to Northern Cape Border	—	—	108 km
	R60 — Swellendam to Worcester	—	—	74 km
	R61 — Beaufort West to Eastern Cape Border	—	—	42 km
Free State	R26 — Rouxville to Villiers	—	—	468 km
			Total	3 505 km

Amount budgeted by SABC for television/radio news

214. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) (a) What amount was budgeted by the SA Broadcasting Corporation for the (i) 2004-05 and (ii) 2005-06 financial years for (aa) television and (bb) radio news and (b) what proportion of this budget has been allocated to coverage of the March 2005 elections in Zimbabwe;

(2) whether any other category of news has been allocated a comparable amount to that allocated for the elections in Zimbabwe; if not, why has this amount been allocated to the Zimbabwe elections; if so, (a) what other category of news and (b) what amount was allocated in each case?
N310E

The Acting CEO of the SABC has advised as follows:

(1) (aa) and (bb) Radio and Television News

	2004-05 financial year		*2005-06 financial year*	
	TV	*Radio*	*TV*	*Radio*
Total expenditure	R166m	R101m	R196m	R117m

(b) None of the above budget was allocated for coverage of Zimbabwe elections. The elections in Zimbabwe would form part of special events programme that is budgeted for separately and covers both radio and television, budget of which details are below:

	2004-05 financial year	*2005-06 financial year*
Total expenditure	R8,4m	R11,3m
Utilised up to end January 2005	R8,0m	

Zimbabwe elections amount to R2,1 m.

The Zimbabwean elections would constitute 25% of the special events budgets.

(2) (a) and (b) Other news categories included in the special events budgets are:

Events	*R'000*
Opening of Parliament	251
Funeral of Beyers Naude	525
Pan-African Parliament	1 675
Namibian elections	620
Botswana elections	379
Mozambique elections	1 197

Donation of money to rural party

219. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether, (a) the Airports Company SA Ltd (ACSA), (b) the SA National Roads Agency Ltd (Sanral), (c) the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency, (d) the SA Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and/or (e) any parastatal falling under his department has donated any money to the ruling party in the last ten years; if so, (i) which parastatal, (ii) (aa) when and (bb) for what purpose was the donation made and (iii) what amount was donated, in each case?
N27E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a) (i) Yes, in December 2002, the Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) participated in the Network Lounge Exhibition, a networking platform at the African National Congress' (ANC) 51st National Congress held at Stellenbosch.

(ii) (aa) In December 2002.

(bb) ACSA from time to time does exhibit at conferences and congresses to increase the awareness of the ACSA's mandate and contribution to the South African economy. As mentioned above, the

Company participated in the Network Lounge Exhibition, a networking platform at the African National Congress' (ANC) 51st national congress held at Stellenbosch during December 2002.

(iii) The cost to ACSA to participate in the Network Lounge Exhibition was R140 000 per exhibitor.

(b), (c), (d) and (e) I have been informed by the following agencies reporting to the Department of Transport that they have not donated any money to the ruling party in the last ten years:

- The South African National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral)
- Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA)
- South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA)
- Railway Safety Regulator (RSR)
- Road Accident Fund (RAF)
- Air Traffic & Navigation Services Company Limited (ATNS)
- South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC)
- Urban Transport Fund (UTF)
- South African Maritime Safety Authority (Samsa)
- Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

Suspension of officials in Office of Child in Presidency

249. Mr M WATERS asked the Minister in the Presidency:

(1) Whether any official in the Office of the Child in the Presidency were suspended (a) in 2003, (b) in 2004 and (c) during the period 1 January 2005 up to the latest specified date of which information is available; if so, (i) which officials were suspended, (ii) what were the reasons and (iii) what were the findings of the disciplinary hearings;

(2) whether the Office of the Child in the Presidency held any meetings, (a) in 2002, (b) in 2003, (c) 2004 and (d) during the period 1 January 2005 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) who attended each meeting, (ii) where was each meeting held, (iii) what was the reason for each meeting and (iv) what was the cost of each meeting? N379E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

(1) Yes, there were officials in the Office on the Rights of the Child (ORC) in the Presidency that were suspended during the mentioned periods.

(a) 2003

(i) Ms J Moerane and Ms T Mkhwanazi-Xaluva were suspended during 2003;

(ii) Ms Moerane was suspended on charges of misrepresentation and deceitfully falsifying information. Ms Mkhwanazi-Xaluva was suspended on charges of forgery, irregular payments, general mismanagement, and non-compliance with a memorandum of understanding between a state-owned enterprise and the ORC;

(iii) In both the case of Ms Moerane as well as that of Ms Mkhwanazi-Xaluva the sanction was dismissal.

(b) 2004

(i) No officials from the ORC were suspended during this year.

(ii) Not applicable.

(iii) Not applicable.

(c) 1 January 2005 to date

(i) Ms T Mkhwanazi-Xaluva was suspended in early 2005;

(ii) Ms Mkhwanazi-Xaluva was suspended on charges of serious misconduct including gross insubordination and bringing the Presidency into disrepute;

(iii) The disciplinary process and hearings in this matter has not been concluded.

(2) Yes the staff of the Office on the Rights of the Child in the Presidency did have meetings in the period mentioned.

Office on the Rights of the Child

Years	*Meetings*	*Attendees*	*Venue of meetings*	*Cost*
	January			
2002	1. Child Rights meeting	Children's Rights Focal Points	Union Building	R 319,20
	2. National Programme of Action (NPA) meeting	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 940,50
	February			
	3. Strategic Planning Workshop 04/02/02	Children's Rights Focal Points	Sandton Crown	R 3 760,00
	4. Early Childhood Development meeting 07/02/02	Children's Rights Focal Points	Union Building	R 627,00
	5. Provincial Child Rights Workshops, Northern Province 09/02/02		Giyani	R 1 000,00
	6. NPA meeting 12/02/02	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 4 200,90
	7. Provincial Child Rights Workshop 16/02/02		Ekurhuleni	R 1 000,00
	8. Strategic Planning Workshop for the ORC and the NPA for the Child 15/02/02	ORC NPA Steering Committee Members		R 15 500,00
	9. Provincial Child Rights Workshops, 20/02/02	Children	Limpopo	R 950,00
	10. Provincial Child Rights Workshops, 25/02/02	Children and Civil Societies	Limpopo	R 1 600,00
	March			
	11. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing, 28/03/02	Civil society and government	River City Quick	R 176,36
	12. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Eastern Cape	R 1 250,00
	13. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Eastern Cape	R 2 500,00
	14. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Eastern Cape	R
	15. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Umtata	R 2 500,00
	16. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Eastern Cape	R 1 169,48

Years	*Meetings*	*Attendees*	*Venue of meetings*	*Cost*
	17. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Eastern Cape	R 1 250,00
	18. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Eastern Cape	R 1 600,00
	19. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Free State	R 1 300,00
	20. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Free State	R 4 000,00
	21. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Free State	R 554,04
	22. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Free State	R 600,00
	23. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Free State	R 387,00
	24. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 3 500,00
	25. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 500,00
	26. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 662,00
	27. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 248,52
	28. Workshop	Civil society and government	Limpopo	R 1 000,00
	29. Workshop	Civil society and government	University of Stellenbosch	R 4 798,50
	30. Provincial Child Rights Workshop	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 1 600,00
	31. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mafikeng	R 4 650,00
	32. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 500,00
	33. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Prieska	R 1 000,00
	34. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 320,00
	35. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 179,05
	36. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 3 000,00
	37. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Province	R 795,00
	38. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Province	R 254,93
	39. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Province	R 2 000,00
	40. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Western Cape	R 2 000,00
	41. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Western Cape	R 1 080,00
	42. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Western Cape	R 5 000,00
	47. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	North West Province	R 1 000,00

Years	Meetings	Attendees	Venue of meetings	Cost
	48. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	North West Province	R 2 200,00
	48. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Western Cape	R 500,00
	49. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 107,55
	50. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Province	R 525,00
	51. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 1 000,00
	52. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 1 500,00
	53. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	KZN	R 1 800,00
	54. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	KZN	R 2 736,55
	55. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Mpumalanga	R 2 000,00
	56. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	KZN	R 600,00
	57. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	KZN	R 5 000,00
	58. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	KZN	R 200,00
	59. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Province	R 950,00
	60. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 1 002,00
	61. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 800,00
	62. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 300,00
	63. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 103,50
	64. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Northern Cape	R 483,00
	65. Advocacy, participation and information-sharing	Civil society and government	Union Buildings	R 195,00
	April			
	66. Provincial Child Rights Workshops	Civil society and government	Nothern Cape	R 600,00
	67. National Child Rights meeting	Civil society and government	Union Building	R109 191,60
	68. Catering for meeting	Civil society and government	Union Building	R 787,30
	May			
	69. NPA meeting	NPA Steering Committee Members		R 711,70
	70. NPA Preparation meeting for Children's Day	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 102,60
	71. NPA Preparation meeting for National Children's Day Celebrations in Parliament for 01/June/2002 NPA and PPA	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 26 000,00
	72. Children's Parliament	Children	Union Building	R 3 836,10

Years	*Meetings*	*Attendees*	*Venue of meetings*	*Cost*
	June			
	73. Preparation for Children's Day meeting	Civil society and government	Union Building	R 2 280,00
	74. Story Telling meeting	Children	Union Building	R 2 000,00
	75. Preparation for Children's Day meeting	Civil society and government	Union Building	R 68,40
	76. Planning Session for the next six months	Task team	Union Building	R 205,20
	77. Preparatory meeting for Children's Day	Task team	Union Building	R 102,60
	78. NPA meeting	NPA Members	Union Building	R 3 451,22
	July			
	79. Meeting with Report Drafters	Report Drafters	Union Building	R 444,60
	August			
	80. Drafting of the Business Plans and Fund-Raising Initiative for ORC		Union Building	R 29 500,00
	81. Strategic Planning meeting	Various government departments	Union Building	R 107,89
	82. Strategic Planning meeting	Various government departments	Union Building	R 319,20
	83. Meeting for Route of Unaccompanied Refugee	Refugees		R 102,60
	84. NPA Steering Committee	NPA Steering Committee Members		R 2 470,95
	September			
	85. Preparation for Workshops meeting	Civil society and government Departments	Union Building	R 13,68
	86. Preparations for Children's Day meeting	Children	Union Building	R 1 320,98
	87. NPA Evaluation Review Workshop	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 393,30
	88. NPA Evaluation Review Workshop	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 444,60
	November			
	89. Celebrations of International Children's Day	Children	Eskom	R 4 626,69
	90. Celebrations of International Children's Day	Children	Union Building	R 176,70
	91. Celebrations of International Children's Day	Children	Union Building	R 478,80
	92. Advocacy Workshop with Children	Children	Union Building	R 949,00
	December			
	NPA meeting	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 522,12
2003	*January*			
	1. Strategic Planning Workshop 31 January 2003		The Farm Inn	R 1 080,00
	February			
	2. HIV/AIDS Workshop 20 February 2003	Concerned people with HIV/AIDS	Sheraton Hotel	R 19 950,00
	3. NPA Steering Committee Workshop 26-28 March 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Roode Vallei	R 14 625,00
	4. NPA Steering Committee Workshop 17-19 March 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Roode Vallei	R 14625.00

Years	Meetings	Attendees	Venue of meetings	Cost
	5. Task team meeting 13 March 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Sheraton Hotel	R 5 000,00
	March			
	6. NPA Worksop 2-4 April 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Willow Park	R 29 844,00
	7. NPA Worksop 24-28 March 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Willow Park	R 64 110,00
	8. Research Task team meeting 29-30 April 2003		Sheraton Hotel	R 5 225,00
	9. NPA Steering Committee meeting	NPA Steering Committee Members	Roode Vallei	R 31 000,00
	10. Planning meeting 23 March 2003	Government Departments	Willow Park	R 6 830,00
	April			
	11. Planning meeting with Unicef	UNICEF	Union Building	R 497,61
	12. Child Rights Policy Development 14-15 April 2003			R
	May			
	13. NPA meeting 30 April 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 499,32
	14. National Workshop 8 May 2003	Civil Society Members	CSIR Conference	R 4 377,60
	15. Workshop	Civil Society Members	Union Building	R 54,00
	16. NGO Workshop	Civil Society Members	Union Building	R 3 648,00
	17. Child Rights Policy Development Workshop		Union Building	R 10 602,00
	June			
	18. Child Rights Policy Development Workshop 4-5 June 2003	Civil Society Members	Garone Lodge	R 7 956,00
	19. Catering for 15 People meeting 1 April 2003	Civil Society Members	Union Building	R 658,35
	20. National Child and Youth Care Conference	Children and Youth	Union Building	R 480,00
	August			
	21. Strategic Planning Workshop 31 July-1 August 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 7 800,00
	September			
	22. Inter Disciplinary Approaches meeting 18 August 2003		Union Building	R 837,90
	23. Children's Parliament Task team		Union Building	R 522,80
	24. NPA Steering Committee	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 1 881,00
	October			
	25. Children's Day Planning meeting	Children	Union Building	R 1 430,00
	26. Children's Day Planning meeting	Children	Union Building	R 2 188,80
	27. Facilitators Workshop for Children 16 October 2003	Task team	The Farm Inn	R 48 870,00
	28. NPA Steering Committee meeting 23 October 2003	NPA Steering Committee Members	Union Building	R 409,60

Years	Meetings	Attendees	Venue of meetings	Cost
	November			
	29. National Children's Day Evaluation meeting 13 November 2003	Children and Task team	Union Building	R 2 893,00
	30. Annual Review of Government of SA meeting 28 November 2003		Union Building	R 5 429,50
	31. Minister Pahad's press conference 28 November 2003	The press	Union Building	R 1 208,40
	December			
	32. Meeting 1 December 2003		Union Building	R 601,00
2004	*February*			
	1. Child Rights meeting		Union Building	R 655,00
	March			
	2. Working Group on Ten Year Review for Gender Disability and Children		Mecure Hotel	R 5 160,00
	April			
	3. NPA Restructuring Task team	NPA Task team	Union Building	R 955,00
	4. Drafting of 10 Year Report	Task team	Union Building	R 955,00
	5. NPA Restructuring Task team	NPA Task team	Union Building	R 1 374,00
	6. Unicef Medium Term Review Report	Unicef	Union Building	Unicef Paid
	October			
	7. National Programme of Action Steering Committee meeting on Restructuring	Task team	Pretoria Hotel	R 6 000,00
2005				

Parastatals donating funds to certain political organisation

297. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any of the parastatals (details furnished) which fall under the ambit of her department have donated funds to a certain political organisation (name furnished) in the last ten years; if so, (a) which parastatals, (b) when, (c) why and (d) what amount, in each case? N25E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

None of the parastatals within the Communications portfolio have donated funds to any political organisation in the past ten years.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

Inwerkingtreding van noodnommer-sentrum in Strand

306. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Kommunikasie:

Of 'n datum vasgestel is vir die volle inwerkingtreding van die noodnommer-sentrum in die Strand; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N463A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Coming into operation of emergency number centre in Strand

306. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether a date has been set for the emergency number centre in the Strand to come into operation fully; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N463E]

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

No final date has been identified for the 112 emergency launch. However, it is envisaged that the launch will happen during the last quarter of 2005. This is subject to the finalisation of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) feasibility study whose outcome will inform the date of launch.

The current challenge facing the 112 Centre is the passing on of the Automatic Number Identification (ANI) to emergency agencies. Internationally all networks are designed not to allow third parties to manipulate Automatic Number Identification (ANI) to avoid fraud, only network operators, in our case Telkom can facilitate this. The 112 Centre has the ability to pass on Automatic Number Identification (ANI), however Telkom must enable this. Given the fact that it is not standard practice for a third party to pass on Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Telkom is developing special software parch to accommodate this.

Allocation of funds for Kei rail project

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

(1) Whether his department has allocated any funds in the 2005-06 financial year for the Kei rail project; if so, for what purpose have the funds been allocated;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the projected impact of the project on (a) the economy of the region and (b) unemployment? N526E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) No, there is no budget for the Kei Rail Project in the current Financial year. The Department of Transport gives technical assistance and management to the Project. The Eastern Cape department of transport indicated that they would be approaching my department to request funding for the project, which the department will assess on receipt and look into whether the project fits within the national integrated transport planning and the request would then be processed.

(2) (a) and (b) No. The Eastern Cape Provincial Government is still in the process of finalising certain initiatives supporting the project.

Special arrangements to deal with large number Zionist Church members travelling to Moria during Easter

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

Whether any special arrangements have been made to deal with the large number of people from the Zionist Christian Church who will travel to their headquarters in Moria during the Easter season; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N582E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The Zion Christian Church has held their Easter ceremonies during this time of the year for many decades.

Arrive Alive's Easter planning always takes into account the large number of buses, taxis and private vehicles, which travel north on the N1 from Pretoria to Moria, and other main roads throughout the country towards this destination during the Easter weekend.

This year an extra 80 patrol vehicles were put onto the national highways throughout the country to patrol the main roads. Provincial traffic officers staffed these vehicles and eight of them were situated within the Limpopo Province. Six of these vehicles are permanently placed within Limpopo and another two, sponsored by Imperial Fleet Services, are there for a month.

Aside from this, travellers to Moria, and other road users, were able to see and hear road safety advertisements on television and radio, which reached more than 80% of the population.

Advertising on pedestrian safety was put into many of the buses travelling to Moria and would be visible to passengers in those vehicles.

The Limpopo Road Traffic Inspectorate covered all the main and the alternative routes to and from Moria extensively with heavy, visible enforcement. Traditionally there is not much problem on those roads at this time of the year, which is due to very heavy congestion as a result of the number of vehicles on the road, and the necessity to drive slowly, because of the traffic volumes.

Number of 'zip-zip' machines issued during registration campaigns for 2004 general election

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

(1) How many 'zip-zip' machines was issued during the registration campaigns for the general elections in 2004;

(2) whether all the machines issued have been accounted for in each province; if not, what are the reasons for the non-accountability in each province;

(3) whether any mechanisms exist to prevent the fraudulent use of these machines in the forthcoming registration ahead of the local government elections; if not, why not; if so, what mechanisms? N609E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The question was referred to the Electoral Commission. The commission responded as follows:

(1) 23 408.

(2) Yes.

(3) A full asset management system exists for zip-zip machines. They are only issued to appointed presiding registration officers who are accountable for their use, safekeeping and return to the IEC. In addition, each machine has a unique electronic identity which enables the IEC to electronically monitor the use or nonutilisation of each scanner. It is possible to certify recorded data or the lack thereof for each individual voting district for each day of usage and to identify the operator by identity number.

Decision not to lift ban on 4×4 vehicles on certain beaches

431. Mr. M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 114 on 28 February 2005, he took into account the information given to the Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism by the Oceanographic Research Institute in KwaZulu-Natal when coming to the decision not to lift the ban on 4×4 vehicles on certain beaches; if not, why not;

(2) (a) what were the terms of reference given to certain consultants (name furnished), (b) when was the study commissioned, (c) who met with the consultants and (d)(i) who carried out the study on behalf of the consultants and (ii) what are their qualifications in each case;

(3) whether the consultants have presented their report to him; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be presented; if so, (i) on what date and (ii) what were the findings? N616E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) The terms of reference were to conduct an independent investigation into the socioeconomic impacts of the regulations on St

Lucia and the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park as an initial case study.

(b) The study was commissioned in November 2004.

(c) Officials of my Department briefed the consultants.

(d) (i) The consultants carried out the study themselves.

(ii) The project leaders are Dr J K Turpie, Dr A R Joubert, Dr B M Clark and Mr C E Savy. Dr Turpie and Dr Clark have PhDs in zoology. Dr Turpie has subsequently specialised in natural resource economics and lectures in this subject at the University of Cape Town. Dr Joubert has a PhD from the university's Statistics department in multicriteria decision analysis and natural resource economics. Mr Savy has an MSc in conservation biology.

(3) No. Although the member did not request specific information about the ecological study it is important to note that an ecological and park management study for the same geographical area is in the process of being commissioned by the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Authority, on behalf of the department. The terms of reference of this study will be specifically to look at the ecological and park management dimensions of the regulations — contextual information which is to be read with the results of the socioeconomic impact study.

(i) The department will present the Minister with a complete report detailing the socioeconomic, ecological and park management dimensions once all such information has been received.

(ii) Once the report has been finalised.

Status of white people with disabilities/ white females *re* VANS licences

454. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether (a) white people with disabilities and (b) white females are regarded as people coming from historically disadvantaged backgrounds in terms of the requirement that deemed and interim value-added network service provider (VANS) licences have a 15% shareholding; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N15E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Chairperson of ICASA has informed me as follows:

The term historically disadvantaged individual in the authority's view would include white women and white people with disabilities. The present regulations published on 1 October 2003 which defines the form and manner in which to make application for vans licences require a 15% shareholding by historically disadvantaged individuals for all applications received after 19 July 2004.

Minister issued with government credit card

489. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

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? N670E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Minister of Communications has never been issued with a government credit card and therefore the information required in terms of (a) to (c) is not applicable.

Status of department's office in Graaff-Reinet

499. Mr C T FROLICK (ANC) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) What is the current status of her department's office in Graaff-Reinet;

(2) whether a permanent staff establishment is in place in respect of this office; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

(3) whether her department will consider putting a permanent staff establishment in place; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) (a) how many clients have utilised the services offered by the Graaff-Reinet office during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) in which other rural towns in the Eastern Cape are similar offices operating without a permanent staff establishment? N681E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) The department is operating a permanent mobile unit in Graaff-Reinet utilising officials from Port Elizabeth Regional Office, which is 270 km away. Two permanent staff members travel from Port Elizabeth every Monday and return on Fridays. The staff members are rotated due to the fact that all have family commitments that do not allow them to stay for long, uninterrupted periods far from their homes. They get subsistence and transport (S & T) compensation for this purpose. The total cost for the department in terms of S & T is R8 000 per month, excluding Government Garage costs.

(2) Currently, there is no permanent staff establishment for this office, in view of financial constraints.

(3) A proposed establishment for this office is 20 staff members, 15 for Civic Services and five for Immigration, is currently under consideration. However, Treasury was not able to fund all posts on the department's new establishment and has agreed to phase in the funding of this establishment over a number of years. The department therefore needs to prioritise filling of posts based on this funding.

(4) (a) Approximately 13 200 clients have utilised the services offered at Graaff-Reinet in the past twelve months.

(b) Standing arrangements in other towns without Home Affairs offices are as follows:

Port Alfred is serviced every Wednesday by a team from Grahamstown Regional Office. The service is rendered at the Municipality Offices.

Tombo is serviced every Tuesday and Thursday by officials from Mthatha Regional Office. The service is rendered at the MPCC.

Viedgesville is serviced every Wednesday by officials from Mthatha Regional Office. The service is rendered at the MPCC.

Qunu is serviced every Friday by officials from Mthatha Regional Office. The service is rendered at the MPCC.

In other areas itineraries for mobile team visits are drawn up and communicated to communities on a monthly basis.

Certain person turned away from department's Wynberg office

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

(1) Whether a certain person (details furnished) was turned away from her

department's Wynberg office in or about December 2004 because her identity number could only apply to a male person; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether this person was assisted to rectify the error in her identity number to enable her to apply for a disability grant; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether this person was told to get a doctor's certificate proving that she is female before the identity number could be rectified; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) why was the relevant official on duty not able to ascertain that she was female and (b) what action was taken to officially verify her sex without her having to incur additional costs and further delays;

(4) whether, in cases where her department has issued identity documents with an incorrect identity number, her department bears the costs of correcting that error; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N715E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) The said applicant was not turned away when she applied for rectifying her details. However, the procedures for rectifying her details were communicated and it can be accepted that she had to leave the office to obtain the prescribed documentation.

(2) The application of the said person was taken in at the District Office, Wynberg and forwarded to the Department's Head Office in Pretoria on 26 January 2005 as the original register was incorrect and was to be amended.

(3) (a) and (b) It is departmental procedure for a medical certificate to be obtained to serve as supporting documentation in order for gender related rectifications to be done on the National Population Register. In view of the sensitivity of the matter, a medical practitioner at the cost of the applicant does the medical examination.

(4) When an incorrect identity number is a departmental error, the rectification is done at departmental cost. When the error results from an incorrectly completed application form, the applicant bears the cost.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

20-Jaar beleidstrategieraamwerk vir pad- en spoorvervoer tussen Somerset-Wes en die Strand

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

Of daar 'n toereikende beleidstrategie en plaaslike raamwerk vir die pad- en spoorvervoer van die Kaapse metropolitaanse gebied vir die volgende 20 jaar bestaan, met spesifieke verwysing na treinpendelaars en die N2 tussen Somerset-Wes en die Strand? N725A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[20-Year policy framework for road/rail transport between Somerset West and Strand

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

Whether there is an adequate policy strategy and local framework for the road and rail transport in the Cape metropolitan area for the next 20 years, with specific reference to train commuters and the N2 between Somerset West and Strand? N725E]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Yes, according to the information I have received, the City of Cape Town has a Year 2020 Strategy and Framework in form of a Mobility Strategy with priority on the transformation and restructuring of Public Transport in the City of Cape Town, which was initiated in 2003. The restructuring is focusing on improving the existing system by supporting rail with road based transport services through a Corridor and Feeder network. A major challenge for the train commuters in the City is that new developments, shopping, low-cost housing, recreation, etcetera are taking place outside the established rail and commuting public transport corridors. The City is, among other issues, looking at measures on how to support the rail infrastructure by strengthening the road-based transport, promoting densification along the corridors and interchanges.

In so far as the road and rail framework for the Strand and Somerset West area is concerned, I am advised by the City of Cape Town that a study on a number of alternative alignments for rail, light rail and road linkages were undertaken for long-term investments in 1996. The South African Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC) has completed technical investigations. Further review has been undertaken through the process for the development of the Mobility Strategy and the future role of the N2 — possible inclusion of dedicated lanes to accommodate bus and minibus taxis.

In terms of national road system planning, the South African National Roads Agency Limited's (Sanral) planning for the area in question includes the proposed N1-N2 Winelands Toll Highway Project that makes provision for the construction and completion of the N2 through Helderberg, thereby providing a continuous N2 route and thus improving the flow of traffic. This planning is in line with the current provincial and local frameworks that were carried out in 2004. The proposed toll road concession will make provision for the necessary upgrades and maintenance of the N2 between the R300 and Botrivier for a period of 30 years. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism issued a Record of Decision in 2003, and the public was allowed an opportunity to appeal against the decision. SANRAL is currently engaging in consultations with interested and affected parties and is awaiting a final decision from the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism after consideration of the appeals.

Training given to voluntary public traffic observers

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 86 on 30 March 2005, voluntary public traffic observers (VPTOs) are given any training with regard to the task they have been registered to do; if not, (a) why not, (b) what measures are in place to ensure that no observer abuses this position to carry out a vendetta and (c) what brief is given to these observers; if so, (i) what is the duration of the training, (ii) what is included in the training, (iii) where does the training take place and (iv) what costs are involved in the training;

(2) (a) how many reports had been received by these VPTOs in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many letters had been sent out to motorists based on these reports as at that date;

(3) whether (a) these reports are checked prior to letters being sent and (b) motorists receiving such letters are allowed to dispute the allegations made in the letters; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what are the legal implications of the failure to do so; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether officials of his department have the legal right to contact the insurance companies of drivers who have been reported by VPTOs; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) in terms of which legal provision and (b) how does his department ascertain who the insurance company is with whom the relevant driver is insured;

(5) how many VPTOs had registered with his department in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

N736E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) No, voluntary public traffic observers (VPTOs) are not given any training with regard to the task they have been registered to do.

(a) It is required that VPTOs only reports blatant basic traffic offences such as failing to stop at a stop sign or a red traffic signal, overtaking across a no-overtaking or barrier line, failing to use indicators when changing lanes or direction, failing to switch headlights on after sunset, et cetera. These are regarded as general rules of the road that must be well known by road users when they are tested for their driving licences. School education programmes provide for basic road safety education training, which includes stop and warning signs, traffic signals, et cetera. This basic training enables pedestrians and commuters without driving licences to identify and report the most basic traffic offences.

(b) There are no reasonable measures that could be developed and put in place to ensure that VPTOs do not abuse their position to carry out a vendetta against specific road users or owners of vehicles. However, each report submitted by a specific VPTO is recorded against the owner and vehicle being reported. The information system is checked regularly for the same owner and vehicle being reported by the same VPTO. Should it be found that the same owner and/or vehicle be regularly reported by the same VPTO, this could be an

indication that specific road users are being targeted by the same VPTO and would allow for such cases to be followed up with the specific VPTO. None such cases were yet detected on the information system.

(c) On application to be registered as a VPTO each applicant is provided with a letter that sets out the conditions under which alleged traffic offences must be reported. A copy of such a typical letter is appended under *Annexure A* for information.

(2) As indicated above, no training is provided to VPTOs and the replies to subquestions (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are therefore not applicable.

(a) The number of reports submitted to the National Traffic Call Centre by VPTOs per province from October 2003 to the end of February 2005 and from 1 to 31 March 2005 are given in the table below:

Number of reports submitted to the call centre per province			
Province	*October 2003 to February 2005*	*March 2005*	*Total*
Gauteng	4 671	396	5 067
KwaZulu-Natal	124	14	138
Western Cape	426	43	469
Eastern Cape	50	Five	55
Free State	64	Four	68
Mpumalanga	299	24	323
North West	105	Five	110
Limpopo	449	14	463
Northern Cape	22	Two	24
RSA total	6 210	507	6 717

(b) From October 2003 to the end of March 2005 a total of 6 654 letters were sent out to alleged traffic offenders.

(3) (a) The information required to be submitted by VPTOs are the following:

- The make, model, colour and licence number of the vehicle detected;
- the name of the province, city or town, location, date and time of the alleged offence; and
- a brief description of the alleged offence itself.

On receipt of a report from a VPTO the vehicle detail (make, model, colour and licence number) is controlled with the information of the vehicle as contained in the National Traffic Information System (NaTIS). Should any of this detail provided by the VPTO, except for the colour of the vehicle, not correspond with the information on NaTIS, the report is recorded on the system, but a letter is not sent to the alleged offender. With regard to the colour of the vehicle, it was found in some cases that the registered colour of the vehicle do not correspond with the real colour of the vehicle. This could be due to a respray of the vehicle after being involved in an accident or that the colour was wrongly captured on the NaTIS in the first instance.

(b) (i) Yes, motorists receiving letters are allowed to dispute the allegations made in the letters, either in writing or telephonically if they so wish. On receipt thereof, such disputes are acknowledged and recorded on the system against the original report submitted by a VPTO.

(ii) As the project is totally voluntary in nature and no formal charges are laid against an al-

leged offender, there are no legal implications involved. Based on the information contained in a report submitted by a VPTO a courtesy letter is forwarded to the registered owner of a vehicle merely reminding him/her of the incident with the request to please support road safety and to obey road traffic rules at all times. All personal and vehicle information is kept confidential at all times and no information is provided to either of the parties involved or to any other person or third parties. Apart from the courtesy letters forwarded to alleged offenders, the department does not pursue any matter further than that. Should a VPTO wishes to lay formal charges against an alleged traffic offender, such charges must be laid at an office of the SA Police Service (SAPS) as this is not the responsibility of the Department of Transport.

(4) No, neither the Department of Transport, nor any of the officials involved in the project, have the legal or any other right or mandate to contact or inform insurance companies or any other person or instance and divulge information submitted by a VPTO or any other information regarding alleged traffic offenders. As stated above, all information submitted and contained in the system is confidential and treated as such at all times. The main purpose of the project is to promote road safety through the reduction of traffic offences and not to institute legal actions against individual alleged traffic offenders as reported by a VPTO. The courtesy letters that are sent out should only be seen as personal road safety communication material that draws the attention of individual alleged offenders to certain irresponsible and unsafe driving habits he or she, or a family member or the driver of a company, may have. The information recorded is further also used collectively and in combination with road accident records to identify locations on the road network where regular offences are committed and to identify specific types of offences committed at these locations or sections of road for the planning and scheduling of formal traffic law enforcement programmes. In view of the aforementioned, parts (a) and (b) of this question are not applicable.

The number of VPTOs registered per province on 31 March 2005 is as given in the table below:

Number of VPTOs registered per province	
Province	*No of VPTOs registered*
Gauteng	1 827
KwaZulu-Natal	105
Western Cape	203
Eastern Cape	35
Free State	37
Mpumalanga	133
North West	101
Limpopo	781
Northern Cape	11
RSA total	3 233

Annexure A

Contents of a typical letter to a VPTO in response to an application to be registered as a voluntary public traffic observer

Dear Mr/Ms . . . . . .

National Traffic call centre application for recording as voluntary public traffic observer (VPTO)

The Department of Transport would like to thank you very much for the interest that you are showing in the promotion of road safety

by applying to be recorded as a voluntary public traffic observer (VPTO).

As you know, the VPTO project is directly linked to the establishment of the National Traffic Call Centre (NTCC). The NTCC has been set up with three main objectives in mind:

(i) To give easy access to public road transport passengers to report unsafe vehicles, reckless and negligent driver behaviour and fraud and corruption within the environment of public transport and traffic law enforcement.

(ii) To provide the general road using public (once registered) with the opportunity to report moving violations, overloading and fraud and corruption at vehicle testing stations, driving licence testing centres and fraud and corruption within the environment of traffic law enforcement.

(iii) To facilitate quick reporting of incidents and accidents and make available limited road traffic information.

Your application has been processed and you have been recorded as a VPTO with your South African citizen identification (ID) number also serving as your VPTO ID Number. This ID number must always please be submitted together with all your reports, whether by telephone, electronically, faxed or posted. No report will be accepted unless your ID number accompanies it. It is further trusted that you will not make this number available to any other person to be used for this purpose. Should anybody that you know, or members of your family, wish to submit reports, it will be appreciated if you will encourage them to register as VPTOs.

The reports to be submitted by you must please contain as far as possible all the information as per the attached form which is briefly summarised as follows:

Your VPTO ID number.

As much descriptive information as possible on the vehicle driven by the alleged offender. This is important to help us positively identify both the vehicle and its registered owner on the National Traffic Information System (NaTIS). The registration number alone may not be sufficient for this purpose.

The name of the province, date, day of the week and time of day of the alleged offence.

The exact location. Please note that only one of the four possible generic locations must be completed. Within cities and towns the name of the city or town and the name of the street or the names of two crossing streets are important. In the case of intercity or rural roads and freeways, the number of the road as well as place names is important (ie the N3 between Heidelberg and Villiers). In such cases additional more specific information about the location (ie about 25 kilometres from Heidelberg) should be provided.

The nature of the alleged offence. Some general offences are listed which only need to be ticked. Others that do not appear in the list must please be very briefly described at the bottom of the form.

Reports can be completed on the attached form and posted to the National Traffic Call Centre at the national Department of Transport, Private Bag X193, Pretoria 0001, or alternatively faxed to 0800-111-301 (toll free fax) or (012) 309 3655 (not toll free). To submit reports online, you can access the Department's web site at www.transport.gov.za. You can also submit your report telephonically at the following toll free number: 0800-. . . . . Please note that this toll free telephone number is provided to you in good faith for your exclusive use only. Please do not convey this number to

any other person. This is required in order to eliminate hoax and abusive calls.

The information submitted by you will be captured in a database and the vehicle description information verified. The information will, amongst other, be utilised to advice the registered owner and/or driver of the vehicle of the alleged traffic offence per formal letter; identify habitual offenders and their types of offences as well as the locations and/or routes regularly used by them; step up law-enforcement at these locations during the identified times; etc.

Please note the following very important information:

Your participation in this project is entirely voluntary.

As a voluntary public traffic observer (VPTO), you are required only to observe, record and submit the required information as accurately as possible on the attached form.

Persons recorded as voluntary public traffic observers (VPTOs) will not be compensated in any manner for this voluntary service.

VPTO's will not receive privileges of any nature and no special markings for their vehicles will be provided (for their own safety and security reasons).

VPTO's will undertake this voluntary task as inconspicuously as possible (also for their own safety and security reasons) and will at no time be entitled to stop and/or confront a suspected or alleged traffic offender.

As it is not the intention of this project to provide a means of pursuing formal charges against suspected or alleged traffic offenders, no report submitted to the National Traffic Call Centre will be regarded as a formal charge and processed as such. Any VPTO wishing to lay formal charges must follow the normal procedures and approach there nearest traffic authority or police station for further advice in this regard.

The Department of Transport, any provincial and/or local road or traffic authority, the SA Police Service (SAPS) and the personnel of the National Traffic Call Centre do not accept any responsibility for any claim of whatever nature that may arise as a result of this voluntary participation by the public in the promotion of road traffic safety.

As a VPTO you hereby indemnify the national Department of Transport against, and hold it exempt from any claims, all losses and/or damages of whatever nature, from any cause arising, which you may sustain or suffer as a result of acting and reporting as a voluntary public traffic observer in support of the Arrive Alive Road Safety Campaign. You also hereby undertake not to institute any action or claim any damages from the National Minister of Transport, the Department of Transport or any other government authority as a result of any loss or damage of whatever nature consequent upon or related to your actions as a VPTO in terms of this project.

Thank you again for your interest in the active personal participation and promotion of road traffic safety. The national traffic call centre looks forward to receiving regular, detailed, accurate and unbiased reports from you.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Vacant posts within department

136. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether any post within her department which was vacant as at 1 January 2004 remained vacant because of a lack of suitably qualified applicants; if so, (a) how many posts, (b) what specified qualifications or skills are required to fill the post and (c) for what period has each post been vacant;

(2) whether any special steps have been taken to recruit suitably qualified applicants; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified steps and (b) with what results;

(3) whether the length of time that each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on service delivery by her department; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what negative effects have been experienced? N182E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) Yes.

(a) Two posts:

(b) (i) Principal Specialist

Epidemiologist

(b) Principal Specialist: Appropriate post-graduate degree in Epidemiology/Public Health

(c) (i) Principal Specialist: 14 months

(ii) Epidemiologist: 14 months

(2) Yes. Both posts were re-advertised at high levels including headhunting of suitably qualified candidates.

The department is still in the process of recruiting suitable candidates.

(3) No. The necessary alternative arrangements are in place to ensure that service delivery is not affected. These are as follows:

Principal Specialist: The department is using the services of a qualified Paediatric Specialist who is seconded to the department and funded by Unicef, as a consultant.

Epidemiologist: The department currently has two officials with Masters in Public Health with a specialisation in Epidemiology, as well as four other officials who are in the process of finishing their Masters in this area. These six officials have been able to handle issues in this regard.

Obsolete hospital equipment

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

(1) Whether any hospital equipment at state hospitals is categorised as obsolete; if so, (a) what specified equipment and (b) at which hospitals;

(2) whether plans are in place to replace obsolete equipment; if not, why not; if so, (a) what plans and (b) what target date has been set for the replacement of all obsolete equipment at all state hospitals;

(3) whether there is currently a maintenance backlog in respect of (a) equipment and/or (b) hospital and clinic facilities; if so, what is the estimated cost in each province of eliminating these backlogs? N420E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the situation in this regard, as presented by the provinces

Provincial health department	
Eastern Cape	(1) (a) and (b) The Eastern Cape department of Health has done a preliminary sample of equipment at its hospitals. Its secondary/tertiary hospitals have 10-15% obsolescence. Its district hospitals average obsolescence is 50% with some rural hospitals going up to 90%. Obsolescence is defined as equipment older than 15 years. Due to the sampling and modelling it is not possible to give specifics, but cover the full spectrum of medical equipment. (2) (a) and (b): The Eastern Cape department of health has developed a strategic clinical engineering plan to cover period 2005-2020. Two options have been developed. The first option is a ten-year plan of replacement and with the last five years only for maintenance. The second option is to replace the equipment over 15 years. The availability of budget will be the deciding factor. (3) (a) There is an estimate of R100m backlog in equipment maintenance. In addition, to replace obsolete equipment will cost an additional R300m. The total estate value of medical equipment is R750 m. (b) There is a R3,89 billion backlog in facility maintenance. The total estimate value of facilities is R9 billion.
Free State	(1) (a) It is estimated that 20% of the medical equipment is obsolete in hospitals. Our definition of obsolete is old medical equipment, which is still functional. Examples of medical equipment, which are obsolete, are in X-ray equipment, monitors and defibrillators. (b) The biggest challenge is in the following district hospitals: Phekolong (Bethlehem), Thebe (Harrismith), Mafube (Frankfort), Diamond (Jagersfontein) and Embekweni (Zastron). (2) (a) Yes, plans are in place to replace the obsolete equipment. In 2000, 50% of the medical equipment was obsolete. This has been reduced to about 20% in 2004. The following plans are in place: The department is still implementing the Council for Health Service Accreditation of South Africa programme in all the hospitals. This encourages hospitals to procure and replace obsolete equipment. Ring fences funding was obtained to replace 12 X-ray machines at district hospitals. Revitalisation funding was also obtained to replace equipment at larger hospitals. (b) Replacement will be a continuous process. Annually 5% equipment will become obsolete. By the end of the 2005-06 financial year, we should have reached 10-15%. Thereafter, it is an accepted norm in the industry to function with 10-15% obsolete equipment. (3) (a) On medical equipment, the maintenance backlog is estimated to be approximately R5 million. (b) On hospitals and clinic facilities, the day-to-day maintenance backlog is approximately R40 million.

Provincial health department	
Gauteng	There was no response from Gauteng province
KwaZulu-Natal	(1) (a) KwaZulu-Natal, for many years, has a planned upgrade and replacement programme for all hospitals, which has addressed both medical equipment, plant and machinery. Currently the department is instituting a detailed electronic asset system that will enable the department to have accurate data. (b) Unable to provide details at this stage. (2) (a) KwaZulu-Natal will continue with its planned upgrade and replacement programme for all hospitals, which deals with medical equipment, plant and machinery. (b) The target is to ensure that all hospitals and clinics comply with a minimum equipment list. The exact estimated cost will only be clear once the detailed asset count and condition has been finalised. (c) Yes, there is a backlog in respect of equipment. An audit is presently being conducted to establish an electronic asset register of all plant and equipment. This will assist the department in addressing the backlog more efficiently and deal with the cost issues accordingly. Yes, there is a backlog in maintenance of hospitals and clinics to the estimated value of R2,4 billion. This figure, however, excludes the costs pertaining to plant and equipment.
Limpopo	(1) (a) and (b) There is no equipment at any state hospital categorised as obsolete or outdated reported as such NB. Obsolete (outdated) and unserviceable assets if available are submitted for Board of Survey ie disposal management process by affected hospitals or institutions and if found to be of no use to the hospital, the equipment is disposed of by way of auctioning or out-right condemnation, whichever is applicable. (2) Through regular maintenance of medical and allied equipment by contracted service providers, hospital management are in a position to know if an equipment is fit to be kept for continued use or if its life is nearing obsoleteness. (a) There is no replacement programme in place for equipment as their obsoleteness do not occur at the same time — it depends on the dates on which the equipment was acquired. (b) Technological factors also play an important role in replacement programme of equipment. For instance, IT equipment might have programme costing for three/four years after which they are obsolete and need to be replaced or upgraded etc. (3) (a) There is currently an equipment contract in place. (b) Yes — The estimated backlog is R1,3 billion for the 2005-06 financial year, the department is in the process of conducting a full facility audit which will reveal the actual backlog.

Provincial health department	
Mpumalanga	Most obsolete equipment was disposed of during the equipment audit conducted in preparation for the Y2K. A few items have accrued since viz: (a) and (b) *Rob Ferreira Hospital:* Defibrillator Infusion pumps Ventilator *Philidelphia Hospital:* Cardiotocograph Infusion pumps Incubator *Mmametlhake Hospital:* Cardiotocograph *Groblersdal Hospital*: Ultrasound Plans are in place to replace obsolete equipment. Each hospital has plans and budgets for new equipment on an annual basis. The plans are in line with the type and level of service provided at each hospital and the provincial referral pattern. To be completed during the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period. (a) There are approximately 40 items of equipment awaiting maintenance. This is mainly due to delay in obtaining spare parts and/or awaiting return of the items from agents. The estimated cost of these repairs is R300 000. (b) Hospital and clinic maintenance is carried out on an ongoing basis as the need arises. Facilities have an operational budget for this purpose.
North West	There was no response from North West Province.
Northern Cape	(a) and (b) There is no hospital equipment at hospitals in the Northern Cape categorised at obsolete. (a) and (b) There is no obsolete equipment in hospitals in the Northern Cape but have an ongoing equipment replacement programme. (a) and (b) There is currently no maintenance backlog. The Northern Cape provincial department have an ongoing maintenance programme on various equipment in the hospitals.
Western Cape	(1) There is equipment currently in use at state hospitals that needs replacement. There is also equipment that has been condemned that has not been replaced. (a) It is not possible to specify this equipment, as it is a dynamic list that changes from day to day, as new equipment is bought and old ones replaced. As equipment breaks down, and cannot be repaired on a daily basis, the list grows, and when equipment is replaced, the list is shortened. (b) This also happens at all state hospitals in the province.

Provincial health department	
	(2) (a) Plans are in place to replace obsolete equipment. (b) The department allocates an amount of R55 million per year for the replacement of capital equipment to hospitals in the province. This amount is reflected on the hospital's own budget, and prioritisation is done by the hospitals in consultation with the equipment adviser. Apart from this amount an amount of R45 million has been allocated to Health by Treasury for the replacement of obsolete medical equipment for the past two years, and will be for the next two years. This funding is controlled by a Head Office Equipment Committee, and only used for medical equipment. (3) (a) and (b) There is a backlog of maintenance on medical equipment, mainly because of a lack of clinical engineering technicians. This province has lost major expertise over the past few years, and has not been able to recover, as it is not possible to fill the posts because (1) posts not available and (2) major shortage of technicians in the open market. The backlog is systematically worked down by sending more equipment to suppliers for repair.

Value of drugs supplied to/lost or stolen from each state hospital

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

What was the total value of drugs (a) supplied to each state hospital and (b) lost or stolen from each hospital in each of the three most recent Financial years for which information is available? N473E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(a) Total value of drugs supplied to each state hospital.

	Financial year			
Provinces	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*	*Grand Total*
Eastern Cape	R158 378 776,00	R186 086 719,00	R174 863 521,00	R519 329 016,00
Northern Cape	Unknown	Unknown	R29 274 781,04	R29 274 781,04
Western Cape	R148 396 278,00	R170 654 656,00	R153 000 195,00	R323 654 851,00
KwaZulu-Natal	R508 000 000,00	R579 000 000,00	R659 000 000,00	R1 238 000 000,00
Free State	R79 677 282,77	R94 661 080,66	R147 378 014,40	R242 039 095,06
Gauteng	R514 606 647,86	R756 769 765,50	R988 514 355,63	R1 745 284 121,13
Mpumalanga	R137 567 316,70	R159 943 102,96	R175 265 539,62	R335 208 642,58
Limpopo	R208 362 938,90	R176 564 362,10	Not available	R384 927 301,00
North-West	Unknown	Unknown	R219 971 462,98	R219 971 462,98
Total	R1 754 989 240,33	R2 123 679 686,22	R2 547 267 869,67	R5 037 689 270,79

(b) Total value of drugs lost or stolen from each hospital

	Financial year			
Provinces	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*	*Grand Total*
Eastern Cape	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Northern Cape	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

	Financial year			
Provinces	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*	*Grand Total*
Western Cape	R551 985,00	R770 227,00	R106 671,00	R1 428 883,00
KwaZulu-Natal	R0,00	R173 000,00	R0,00	R173 000,00
Free State	R1 487 302,83	R4 314 958,84	R3 719 145,49	R9 521 407,16
Gauteng	R503 026,00	R12 454,00	R0,00	R515 480,00
Mpumalanga	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Limpopo	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
North-West	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Total	R2 542 313,83	R5 270 639,84	R3 825 816,49	R11 638 770,16

Meetings with certain individuals

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

Whether she or any of her predecessors ever met with certain individuals (names furnished); if so, (a) what was the date of each meeting, (b) in what capacity did she attend each meeting, (c) who attended each meeting, (d) what were the issues under discussion and (e) what are the further relevant details? N528E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

No, neither I nor officials in my department have ever met with the people mentioned.

Department owning/administering Ottery High School property

395. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether her department owns or administers the property on which the Ottery High School is situated; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are her department's intentions regarding the future use of this property? N579E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The Department of Education neither owns nor administers any school property.

The public works department or the provincial public works departments or the provincial departments of education own school property. However, some public schools are on private property owned by churches, farmers, or mining companies.

The Western Cape education department could not find Ottery High School in their school register, which may mean that if it does exist it is registered under another name.

However, there is an Ottery Youth Care and Education Centre, which is located on a 64-hectare site with buildings that are very old and dilapidated. Currently, a school from the Weltenvreden community uses part of the facility and the departments of transport and public works in the Western Cape administer the site.

Cases of measles reported

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

(1) (a) How many cases of measles were reported over the past six months, (b) where did each case occur and (c) what stocks of measles vaccine are currently available in South Africa;

(2) whether any shortages of measles vaccine have arisen in any part of the country over the past six months; if so, (a) where and (b) why;

(3) whether measles vaccines for ordinary vaccinations are being withheld in any areas in order to stockpile vaccines for use when outbreaks occur; if so, what are the relevant details? N626E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) (a) 436 cases.

(b) Mainly in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape

Oct 2004 to Mar 2005 RSA CMCs by month of onset n = 436 (as on 18 Mar 05)						
Oct	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Total (6 months)*
131	154	53	38	31	29	436

Oct 2004 to Mar 2005 RSA CMCs by province (2004 n = 359), (2005 n = 98)									
	ECP	*FSP*	*GAP*	*KZP*	*MPP*	*LPP*	*NCP*	*NWP*	*WCP*
2004	7	1	151	152	7	3	0	4	34
2005	46	0	20	21	0	1	0	0	10

(c) 5 800 doses at the national depot. All provinces are well stocked and have received all the orders they placed for March 2005.

(2) There has been no shortage of vaccines in the public sector.

(3) Routine immunisation services have not been affected by the outbreaks. Provinces have enough stock. Those with outbreaks have ordered additional doses to conduct the outbreak response. There have therefore not been any vaccines withheld in any areas.

Government credit card issued to minister

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

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? N653E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

No, I have not been issued with a government credit card.

Permission to sell certain company's subsidiaries to a certain bank

504. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether he has given consent to the sale of a certain company's subsidiaries (names furnished) to a certain bank (name furnished), as required under section 54(1) of the Banks Act, Act 94 of 1990; if not, why not; if so, on what date was consent given;

(2) whether, in reaching this decision, he took into consideration (a) the findings by the Irish government that one of the said subsidiaries had received and generated the proceeds of crime and (b) any investigations by the Department of Justice or the National Prosecuting Authority, or both, into suspected unlawful activities by the said company or one of its subsidiaries; if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether he took any legal advice regarding the possibility that the sale by the said company of the said subsidiary, which had been found by the Irish High Court to have the proceeds of unlawful activities embedded in its capital, would constitute the disposal by the said group of the proceeds of unlawful activities; if not, why not; if so, what advice was he given on this matter? N694E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The sale of the subsidiaries concerned

did not form part of the assets and liabilities of the bank referred to, as these entities upon acquisition thereof by the bank maintained their own independent legal status. In order for assets to be regarded as forming part of the book of a bank they have to be absorbed within the legal entity of the bank concerned, which was not the case in the matter referred to. Consequently, the sale of the subsidiaries under reference was not subject to the approval process by the Minister of Finance, as contemplated by the provisions of section 54 of the Banks Act, Act No 94 of 1990.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) Not applicable.

Department failing to construct ramps at certain school

516. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to the media report (copy furnished) alleging that her department had failed to construct ramps at a certain school, she intends taking any action; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when will the ramps be built;

(2) what are the reasons for the delay in the construction of ramps that were promised in 2003 by the previous MEC for Education in Gauteng (name furnished);

(3) whether any other schools have requested the building of (i) ramps and/or other facilities in order for disabled learners to access their classrooms; if so, (a) which schools, (b) when was each request lodged and (c) when will each request be adhered to? N706E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The school in question is Birchleigh High School in Kempton Park, Gauteng, and I am told that a contractor is expected to be on site from the middle of May to construct the groundfloor ramps and ablution facilities and the tender for providing access to the first and second floors will be advertised at the end of June.

(2) The original design was abandoned because of the high cost and the department has considered a number of alternative design/mechanical installations.

(3) The Gauteng education department is unaware of any similar requests for the construction of ramps. However, in the past other schools have been provided with ordinary wheelchair ramps at ground level and special ablution facilities for all new schools have since been designed to include basic facilities for persons with disabilities.

Oprigting van primêre skole in wyk 100 van Kaapse unistad

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

Of daar beoog word om nog primêre skole in wyk 100 van die Kaapse unistad (Strand-landdrosdistrik) op te rig ten einde aan die groeiende leerdergetalle voldoende geriewe te voorsien; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N723A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Building of more primary schools in ward 100 of Cape Town Unicity

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

Whether it is intended to build more primary schools in ward 100 of the Cape Town Unicity (Strand magisterial district) in order to provide adequate facilities for the growing numbers of pupils; if so, what are the relevant details? N723E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

There are a sufficient number of schools and classrooms in Ward 100, but due to demographic changes and migration these are no longer located where the need is greatest.

To address the shortage of classrooms in Lwandle and Nomzamo, two informal settlements in Ward 100 that are currently being upgraded, a new primary school is planned for construction. As an interim solution, a mobile, semi-permanent primary school is presently being erected to eliminate the current "platooning" that is taking place.

Persons charged in connection with alleged fraud during 2004 senior certificate examination in Mpumalanga

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

Whether any persons have been charged in connection with the alleged fraud which occurred during the 2004 senior certificate examination cycle in Mpumalanga; if not (a) why not and (b) when will persons be charged; if so (i) how many persons, (ii) for what offences and (iii) when did or will each person appear in court on these charges? N728E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) Nobody has yet been charged in connection with the alleged 2004 examination fraud in Mpumalanga. A joint disciplinary committee consisting of representatives from the Mpumalanga department of education and the national department of education has been established and is in the process of obtaining evidence against the educators involved in the irregularities. They will be invited to a hearing in terms of the legal requirements. If an educator is found to be guilty, she/he will be charged accordingly.

(b) When persons will be charged is as yet unknown.

We do not know how many people were involved in the examination irregularities. This will become clear at the conclusion of the disciplinary hearings.

The offences are also not clear at this stage, although preliminary evidence suggests that educators assisted learners during the writing of the examination.

The date for the court hearings has not yet been set.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Telephone calls requesting assistance received by SAPS 10111-call centres

33. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) How many telephone calls requesting assistance were received by the various SA Police Service 10111 call centres in (a) 2003 and (b) 2004;

(2) whether all the calls received by these centres were answered; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many were answered and (c) to how many answered calls did the SAPS react; if so,

(3) whether the SAPS reacted to all the answered calls; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N60E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) and (b) Figures are not available for 2003 and 2004. Statistics on incoming calls to all 10111 call centres are not kept.

(2) (a) No, not all calls to these centres were answered. A number of incoming calls are cancelled by the caller before the call operator could answer. A voice message is available to ensure the caller that he/she has reached the 10111 Centre and that the call will be answered.

(b) Except for a very small percentage as mentioned in paragraph (2)(a), all the calls were answered. Statistics are not available as explained in (2)(a).

(c) SAPS vehicles reacted to the following complaints:

Name of unit	*Complaints registered*	
	2003	*2004*
KwaZulu-Natal		
Durban	229 378	245 432
Pietermaritzburg (Hilton)	45 256	47 703
Gauteng		
Johannesburg	269 595	278 131
Benoni	213 225	222 874
Pretoria	195 699	178 489
Soweto	44 246	48 660
Eastern Cape		
Port Elizabeth	183 190	187 724
Free State		
Bloemfontein	51 562	49 787
Welkom	19 905	23 443
North West		
Mafikeng	1 136	1 795
Mpumalanga		
Secunda	5 351	4 820
Western Cape		
Cape Town	538 635	565 904
Total	1 797 178	1 854 762

(3) No. Except for complaints registered as above, abusive calls and general enquiries are not reacted to.

Finansieel tersiêre kwalifikasie van sekere sleutelpersoneel

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

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

by watter tersiêre instelling dit verwerf is;

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

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

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

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

N158A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Financial tertiary qualification of certain key staff members

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

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer: the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

(3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;

(4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the

sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps his department envisages in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N158E]

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The department has a Chief Financial Officer and Directors responsible for the budget and local government transfers as well as a Deputy Director responsible for accounting services. All of these senior managers have recognised tertiary qualification; and the Chief Financial Officer was appointed in view of his extensive experience acquired whilst working for the National Treasury and his experience in Public Sector finance.

(a) Director: Transfers: B.A. Social Sciences.
Director: Management Accounting: B.A. (Hons) Accounting.
Deputy Director: Financial Accounting: B.Comm Accounting.

(b) (i) 2001.
1994.
1977.

(ii) University of Cape Town.
University of the Western Cape.
University of Pretoria.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) Currently there are three Internal Auditors and two administrative assistants, as well as thirteen finance staff members, which is 3.9% of the total staff complement.

(b) (i) 100%.

(ii) 3,4% of finance staff and 33% of internal audit staff.

(3) (a) The Head of Internal Audit has a B.Comm degree.

(b) The University of South Africa (UNISA). She also has Parts 1 and 2 of the Certified Internal Auditors Board Exam (CIA), and has registered for the remaining Parts 3 and 4.

(4) (a) There are eight internal audit positions of which three are filled, and five are vacant. The process of filling these positions is, however, at an advanced stage. Two officials will assume duty during March 2005, and the rest in April 2005.

(b) 14% of the internal audit posts are vacant.

(c) 15% of finance post are vacant.

(d) Posts in the finance section are in the process of being advertised, following upon internal promotions.

(5) Yes, these officials have received training from the South African Institute of Government Auditors and the Institute for Public Finance and Auditing. The Head of Internal Auditing has received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, which was conducted by Public Finance Academy Management, founded by the South African Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA).

Metsweding District Council to be disbanded

129. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether the Metsweding District Council will be disbanded in the near future; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what will happen to the assets and resources it currently owns after it is disbanded;

(2) whether Kungwini will be redemarcated to fall under Mpumalanga; if so, (a) why and (b) when; if not,

(3) whether Kungwini will be redemarcated to merge with any other existing municipality; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) with which municipality;

(4) whether Nokeng Tsa Taemane will be redemarcated to be included in the Tshwane municipal area; if so, (a) why and (b) when? N175E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The questions asked by the hon member relate to work that is presently being undertaken to resolve the matter of cross-boundary municipalities. The Ministry has embarked on a process of consultation with relevant stakeholders in this regard, whereafter Cabinet will be approached for a final decision on the matter. Should Cabinet approve of the legislation dealing with the dissolution of cross-boundary municipalities, the relevant legislation will then be forwarded to Parliament. It would therefore be premature to pre-empt any decisions that will be taken by Cabinet on the required legislation.

(2), (3) and (4) fall away.

Decision *re* proposals for private/public partnership for Retshedisitswe textile project at Senekal

167. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 374 on 10 November 2004, a decision has been taken regarding proposals for a private/public partnership for the Retshedisitswe textile project at Senekal; if not, why not; if so, (a) who will the partners be and (b) when will production begin;

(2) whether the project will continue to employ the 35 women; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N258E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) Yes. A decision has now been taken regarding proposals for a public/private partnership for the Retshedisitswe Textile Project at Senekal. The partners are the Setsotho Municipality and the Kerklike Maatskappy Dienste (KMD). The Kerklike Maatskappy Dienste (KMD), will be the new partners for the textile project. This is a Christian community group which operates as a charity organisation in Senekal. Their role in the project will be to facilitate the provision of training on textile manufacturing and on business skills to the beneficiaries. The KMD will also use one of their partners, the University of Tshwane, to help with the marketing of the project. Should the project require capital, the KMD will be able to assist.

(b) Production will begin as soon as the factory has been cleaned and as soon as the Project Manager (with textile manufacturing experience), has been appointed by the Municipality, which will happen at the commencement of the 2005-06 financial year.

The project previously employed 35 women but, with the new proposal to form the public private

partnership, the production will increase, and it is estimated that 100 women will ultimately be employed.

Firefighters trained through Working on Fire Programme

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

(a) How many firefighters have been trained through the Working on Fire Programme, (b) what level of training is given on the programme and (c) how are successful candidates employed? N426E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) Job categories; job opportunities:

Firefighters: 992.

Crew Leaders Type 2: 68.

Crew Leaders Type 1: 26.

(b) Training received:

HIV and Aids, Alcohol Abuse and Hygiene Training: 1 086.

Safety Induction Training: 1 086.

Fire, Safety and Survival Training Camps: 1 086.

Civic Education: 220.

Basic Firefighting: 1 086 (Consisting of basic fire fighting based on NQF Minimal Standard with added internationally recognised practices).

Crew Leader Type 2: 68 with Basic Firefighting (Consisting of Basic Firefighting based on NQF Minimal Standard with added internationally recognised practices).

Crew Leader Type 1: 26 with Basic Firefighting (Consisting of Basic Firefighting based on NQF Minimal Standard with added internationally recognised practices and Job Specific Training to enable them to do their work).

Safety Health Environment (SHE) Representatives Training: 40.

First Aid Level 1 Training: 200.

(c) Employment:

Successful candidates in the Working on Fire Programme are employed as firefighters, crew leaders and assistant managers on a fixed term contract for a year. The successful candidates will take the necessary social skills, basic firefighting training, basic management skills, safety training, as well as basic computer literacy, with them into the private sector once they have left the service.

Department distinguishing between import of goods classified as luxury goods from other types of imported goods

376. Prof B TUROK (ANC) asked the Minister of Finance: *(Posed to the Minister of Trade and Industry on 18 March 2005 and transferred to the Minister of Finanace on 15 April 2005)*

Whether his department distinguishes the import of goods classified as luxury goods from other types of imported goods; if so, (a) what items are classified as luxury goods and (b) what portion of the total number of imports consists of luxury goods? N542E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) No official definition of luxury goods exists, however in broad, the goods listed in Schedule 1 Part 2B in the Customs and Excise Tariff is often referred to as luxury or nonessential goods. This is, however, not an all inclusive list as the term "luxury

goods" is open to interpretation. The list of imported goods is attached for your information.

(b) The portion of imports that consists of luxury goods are set out in the table below:

Calendar year	*Total imports (R millions)*	*Value of luxury goods imported (R millions)*	*% Growth in luxury goods imported*	*Value of luxury items imported as a % of total imports*
2003	257 304,8	24 746,8	0,30%	9,62%
2004	305 089,3	33 710,7	36,22%	11,05%

Goods listed in Schedule 1 Part 2B in the customs and excise tariff

- Essential oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids; extractedoleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils
- Perfumes and toilet waters (excluding pastes and intermediate products not put up for sale by retail)
- Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (excluding medicaments), including sunscreen or sun tan preparations; manicure or pedicure preparations
- Fireworks, signalling flares, rain rockets, fog signals and other pyrotechnic articles
- Articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles of furskin
- Artificial fur and articles thereof
- Air conditioning machines, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, including those machines in which the humidity cannot be separately regulated
- Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 84.15
- Dishwashing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; machinery for capsuling bottles, jars, tubes and similar containers; other packing or wrapping machinery (including heat-shrink wrapping machinery); machinery for aerating beverages
- Automatic goods-vending machines (for example, postage stamp, cigarette, food or beverage machines), including money-changing machines (excluding parts thereof)
- Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy, including line telephone sets with cordless handsets and telecommunication apparatus for carrier-current line systems or for digital line systems; videophones
- Microphones and stands therefore; loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their enclosures; headphones and earphones whether or not combined with a microphone, and sets consisting of a microphone and one or more loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers; electric sound amplifier sets
- Turntables (record-decks), record-players, cassette-players and other sound reproducing apparatus, not incorporating a sound recording device (excluding telephone answering machines)
- Magnetic tape recorders and other sound recording apparatus, whether or not incorporating a sound reproducing device (ex-

cluding telephone answering machines, cinematographic sound recording apparatus, tape duplicators and dubbing machines)

- Video recording or reproducing apparatus, whether or not incorporating a video tuner
- Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy or radio-broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporating reception apparatus or sound recording or reproducing apparatus; television cameras; still image video cameras and other video camera recorders; digital cameras
- Reception apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy or radio-broadcasting, whether or not combined, in the same housing, with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock
- Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus; video monitors and video projectors
- Tractors (excluding tractors of heading 87.09)
- Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver (excluding such vehicles of a value for AD VALOREM excise duty purposes of less than R130 000 or vehicles for the transport of 15 or more persons, including the driver)
- Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (excluding those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars (excluding hearses and ambulances)
- Motor vehicles for the transport of goods of a vehicle mass not exceeding 1 600 kg without rear body or 2 000 kg with rear body or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg (excluding motor vehicles of subheading 8704.10, off-the-road logging trucks and shuttle cars and low construction flame proof vehicles for use in underground mines)
- Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 (excluding those for motor vehicles of subheading 8704.10) of a vehicle mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or of a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg
- Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars
- Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes
- Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus (excluding such elements of glass not optically worked)
- Spectacles, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other
- Binoculars, monoculars, other optical telescopes, and mountings therefor; other astronomical instruments and mountings therefor (but excluding instruments for radio-astronomy)
- Photographic (excluding cinematographic) cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus and flashbulbs (excluding discharge lamps of heading 85.39)
- Cinematographic cameras and projectors, whether or not incorporating sound recording or reproducing apparatus
- Image projectors (excluding cinematographic); photographic (excluding cinematographic) enlargers and reducers
- Revolvers and pistols (excluding those of heading 93.03 or 93.04), being firearms (excluding target shooting pistols of 5,6 mm calibre)
- Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge (for example, sporting shotguns and rifles, muzzle-loading firearms, Very

pistols and other devices designed to project only signal flares, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, captive-bolt humane killers, line-throwing guns)

- Other arms (for example, spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), (excluding those of heading 93.07)
- Articles for funfair, table or parlour games, including pintables, billiards, special tables for casino games and automatic bowling alley equipment
- Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics, other sports (including table tennis) or outdoor games, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; swimming pools and paddling pools.

Reports received by ICD *re* ineffectiveness of KZN police

457. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

How many (a) reports has the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) received regarding the ineffectiveness of police in KwaZulu-Natal and (b) cases has the ICD investigated against the police in that province? N548E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) During the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005, the ICD received 369 complaints relating to poor/ineffective service against members of the SAPS in KwaZulu-Natal. These complaints exclude notifications of deaths in police custody and as a result of police action, as well as, criminal offences allegedly committed by members of the SAPS, the specific details of which are embargoed until the official release of the ICD's statistics in their annual report later in the year.

(b) 739 cases were investigated by the ICD in KwaZulu-Natal against the SAPS from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005, this figure includes the 369 complaints of poor service delivery referred to above. The specific details in respect of the cases are embargoed until the official release of the ICD's statistics in their annual report later in the year.

Inclusion of ICD members in certain commission of inquiry

458. Mr V B NDLOVU (IFP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the commission of inquiry appointed by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal to investigate the conduct of members of the SA Police Service in that province includes members from the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD); if not, why not; if so, how many;

(2) whether the ICD will conduct its own investigation into the matters raised by the Premier; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N549E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The ICD will largely play a supportive role to the Commission of Inquiry with regard to the investigation of cases. The first meeting between the ICD and the Commission is scheduled for 18 April 2005. This meeting will clarify the specific roles of the Commission and that of the ICD.

(2) The specific role of the ICD will be clarified at the meeting set for 18 April 2005. However, the ICD was established to ensure that all complaints of deaths, criminality and misconduct allegedly committed by the SAPS are investigated effectively and efficiently. The ICD will investigate any matter involving the police that is referred to it.

Application for registration of Tamiflu

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

(1) (a) When was the application for the registration of Tamiflu, which is recognised by the World Health Organisation as its drug of choice to protect against human Avian flu pandemic, received by the Medicines Control Council (MCC), (b) what stage in the approval process has the drug now reached and (c) when is it anticipated that the approval process will be completed;

(2) whether her department is assisting the MCC to expedite the approval of the drug in light of the urgent need to ensure that South Africa is adequately prepared for a possible outbreak of Avian flu; if not, why not; if so, what steps has her department taken in this regard;

(3) whether any supplies of Tamiflu are currently being stockpiled for use in the event of an epidemic; if not, (a) what steps has her department taken to ensure that it can quickly access supplies of the drug and (b) what is the estimated time it would take to obtain supplies; if so, (i) what is the estimated number of Tamiflu doses that would be required and (ii) what quantities are available;

(4) whether any supplies of the drug are available in the private sector; if so, in what quantities? N628E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) (a) According to the MCC records, the application for registration of Tamiflu was received by the MCC on 1 September 1999 (Applicant — Roche Products (Pty) Ltd; Application No 340358).

(b) The current status of the application for registration of Tamiflu is that on a letter dated 30 June 2003, the applicant requested the Registrar of Medicines to withdraw the application for registration. Up to that time, the following had taken place:

15/07/1999: Applicant applies for fast-track evaluation of a new chemical entity — Oseltamivir Phosphate;

29/11/1999: MCC letter to applicant not approving request for fast-track status as the medicine was based on a new chemical entity but was not considered to be "a major therapeutic advance, i e in the treatment of a life-threatening or a severely debilitating disease where there is currently no or inadequate treatment";

22/06/2000: Recommendations from the clinical, pharmaceutical and analytical committees and from the Inspectorate are sent to the applicant for attention and response;

01/09/2000: Applicant responds to the Pharmaceutical and Analytical Committee recommendation;

30/09/2000: An analytical report on the applicant's response is submitted to MCC with a query in Annexure 3 for the

applicant to respond to;

Undated reports from the Pharmaceutical Committee to confirm that the pharmaceutical matters have been addressed adequately and that the analytical matters will be attended to separately. A shelf-life of 24 months is allocated;

05/10/2000: A letter from the MCC to the applicant to request for response to the query raised in the analytical report;

06/12/2000: Applicant requests extension of time for submission of clinical data by three months up to 22/03/2001;

07/12/2000: A letter from the MCC to the applicant to approve a request for extension of time to 22/03/2001 for submission of response to the Clinical Committee;

31/03/2001: Applicant's response to the Clinical Committee recommendations;

22 to 23/04/2004: Clinical Committee report on the applicant's response to the recommendations indicating non-approval of the data submitted in that "the new information showed no clinically meaningful difference in the efficacy between the active and placebo in the elderly study and marginal difference in the chronic bronchitis and cardiovascular disease study".

(2) Section 15(2)(b) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965) makes provision for ensuring that an application in respect of medicine which appears on the latest Essential Drug List or a medicine which does not appear thereon but which, in the opinion of the Minister, is essential for national health is subject to such procedures as may be prescribed in order to expedite the registration.

Regulation 5 of the Act prescribes the manner in which an application for expediting the process for registration of a medicine may be made and approved. Council must within nine months after receipt of the application by the registrar, make a decision with regard to the application and inform the applicant of such a decision.

In this particular case, the application for expedited processing was not approved and the application failed to comply with the clinical requirements for efficacy.

(3) There are no supplies of Tamiflu currently being stockpiled for use in the event of an epidemic.

(a) Tamiflu is not registered with the Medicines Control Council (MCC), therefore there are no steps that can be taken by the department to ensure that it can quickly access supplies of the drug;

(b) The estimated time taken to obtain supplies would depend on the manufacturer's lead-time to produce the product to the market.

(i) The estimated number of Tamiflu doses would also depend on what is registered by the manufacturer and the target population;

(ii) There are no quantities available, as Tamiflu is not yet registered with the MCC.

(4) Section 14 of the Act prohibits the sale of any medicine which is subject to registration and is not so registered, save as provided for in section 21 of the Act where the council may in writing authorise any person to sell during a specified period to any specified person or institution a specified quantity of any particular medicine which is not registered.

Unlicensed firearms returned since launch of indemnity programme

461. Ms N C NKABINDE (UDM) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

How many (a) unlicensed firearms have been returned since his department launched its indemnity programme, (b) of the returned firearms were used in acts of crime and (c) persons using illegal firearms have been apprehended? N640E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) The total number of firearms surrendered and voluntarily handed in during the amnesty in each province for the period 1 January 2005 to 31 March 2005 which include components (barrels, frames and receivers) which are defined as firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are as follows:

Province	*Firearms*	*Components*	*Total*
Gauteng	16 232	173	16 405
KwaZulu-Natal	6 689	84	6 773
Western Cape	11 026	123	11 149
Eastern Cape	4 816	48	4 864
Northern Cape	1 633	63	1 696
North West	2 530	42	2 572
Free State	4 095	226	4 321
Mpumalanga	1 104	16	1 120
Limpopo	1 312	21	1 333
Total	49 437	796	50 233

The legal firearms handed in for each province which include components (barrels, frames and receivers) which are defined as firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are as follows:

Province	*Firearms*	*Components*	*Total*
Gauteng	9 026	132	9 158
KwaZulu-Natal	3 644	41	3 685
Western Cape	6 070	52	6 122
Eastern Cape	3 046	16	3 062
Northern Cape	822	20	842
North West	1 510	12	1 522
Free State	2 277	174	2 451
Mpumalanga	647	4	651
Limpopo	903	13	916
Total	27 945	464	28 409

The illegal firearms surrendered for each province which include components (barrels, frames and receivers) which are defined as firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are as follows:

Province	*Firearms*	*Components*	*Total*
Gauteng	7 206	41	7 247
KwaZulu-Natal	3 045	43	3 088
Western Cape	4 956	71	5 027
Eastern Cape	1 770	32	1 802
Northern Cape	811	43	854
North West	1 020	30	1 050
Free State	1 818	52	1 870
Mpumalanga	457	12	469
Limpopo	409	8	417
Total	21 492	332	21 824

(b) All unlicensed firearms surrendered are subject to IBIS testing to determine whether any firearm was used in the commission of any crime. To date no firearm has been positively linked to any crime.

(c) During the period 1 January 2005 to 31 March 2005 a total of 2 242 persons were arrested for the illegal possession of firearms and or ammunition.

Minister issued with government credit card

481. Mr S E OPPERMAN (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

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? N662E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS: No.

Minister issued with government credit card

483. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the spending limit on the card; (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 Financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N664E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

A corporate card has been issued by the accounting officer of the SA Police Service to the Minister of Safety and Security.

(a) A spending limit of R20 000.

(b) The total amount for expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year amounted to R10 060,13.

(c) The costs incurred for 2004-05 financial year, were towards travel and subsistence and official entertainment expenses.

Minister issued with government credit card

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

Whether she has been issued with the 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? N676E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: No.

Proposals *re* extensions/renovations at Kabega Park police station in PE

498. Mr C T FROLICK asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) What considerations were taken into account when proposals were made by his department for extensions and renovations to be undertaken at the Kabega Park police station in Port Elizabeth;

(2) whether the renovated premises will enhance effective policing in the entire service area; if not, why not; if so, how;

(3) whether other sites and proposals were considered for the building of a new police station for the area; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N680E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The Kabega Park police station is accommodated in a leased building and the lease agreement expired during 2004. The lease had to be renewed or other suitable accommodation, which would have to satisfy the minimum

requirements had to be sourced, ie shortage of cell blocks and office accommodation.

Taking the above minimum requirement into account, the SAPS then requested the Department of Public Works to either renew the existing contract of Kabega Park police station or lease alternative accommodation, with conditions that the following needs to be addressed, ie shortage of cell blocks and office accommodations.

(2) Yes, the renovations would enhance effective policing in the entire area. The upgraded premises would improve the morale of the members working at the police station, ensuring better service delivery.

(3) Other sites for the new police station were not yet considered during this process. We did, however, consider other possibilities to be leased ie former Pick 'n Pay hypermarket, former Chinese school and the old Hunters Hotel.

The possibility of erecting a new building will be considered during the term of the current lease agreement.

Extensions/renovations at Kabega Park police station in PE: time-frames

500. Mr C T FROLICK (ANC) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) When will the extensions and renovations be completed at the Kabega Park police station in Port Elizabeth, (b) what is the total monetary value of such extensions and renovations, (c) what amount has been spent on extensions and renovations at the police station since her department leased it from the owner and (d) when was the original lease agreement entered into by her department;

(2) were other options considered before a final decision was taken to commence with work at the police station; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) (a) what is the annual value of the current lease agreement and (b) when will it expire;

(4) whether her department is receiving value for money by the continuation or renewing of the lease agreement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N682E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) 31 May 2005.

(b) (R2,4 million). R2,1 million is for the account of the landlord and R300 000 is to be borne by the Department of Public Works due to the specialised equipment required by SAPS.

(c) The Department of Public Works have spent nothing apart from the monthly rental amount paid to the landlord. All previous costs for extensions and renovations were borne by the landlord. Subsequently, however SAPS have identified specialised needs (cell doors, cell windows, stainless steel sanitary, special light fittings, safe doors and additional security measures) therefore the department's monetary contribution toward the specialised equipment during the current upgrade amounts to R300 000.

(d) 1 April 1969.

(2) Yes, at the outset it would be prudent to note that the Department of Public Works serves as an agent in procuring accommodation on behalf of national client departments. The purpose of contextualising the role of the department serves to clarify its function in the leasing of the Kabega Park police

station. The department initiates the process of acquiring suitable accommodation as per the mandate issued by the respective client departments, in this instance SAPS. Hence, the department was initially requested by SAPS to lease the property and thereafter consistently requested to renew the lease as per requirements of the client. Furthermore, it is not anticipated that a police station will be constructed within the next ten years, as the building of a police station in Kabega Park is not on the priority list of SAPS at present.

However, in 2000 SAPS determined that the leased accommodation in its present state, at that stage, was unsuitable and did not effectively serve the needs of the police and therefore instructed the Department of Public Works to secure alternative accommodation. The department investigated possible alternative sites (however, prior to advertising the tender the community policing forum intervened and requested SAPS to investigate relocating the police station altogether. In consideration thereof, SAPS instructed the department to put all proceedings on hold). Further to the aforementioned instance, SAPS identified the Chinese High School in the vicinity as an alternative.

The departmental investigation determined the accommodation offered at this school to be functionally suitable to service the requirements of SAPS. The local community however, objected to the proposed relocation of the police station citing concerns of significant devaluation of their properties "as a result of high vehicular traffic, possible noise, unsavoury characters and activity at all hours of the day and night" (dated 8 January 2001: Councillor Lovemore). Thus, taking into account the vocal uproar as a result of the proposal the department was once again requested by SAPS to renew the lease agreement for a further year, enter into negotiations with the landlord to upgrade the current facility and conclude a medium-term lease for a period of five years upon the completion of the renovations and extensions.

(3) (a) R912 065.

(b) 31 May 2010.

(4) Yes. As mentioned in Question 2 above, SAPS have not requested the Department of Public Works to construct a new police station in Kabega Park. The project is also not highlighted as a priority nor is it contained in the ten year building plan of SAPS. Furthermore, the building area leased is 953,52 m^2 at a tariff of R74,09 per m^2 for a period of five years. This is fair market value for specialised, newly constructed and renovated accommodation of this nature. Hence, it is submitted that the present lease is currently the most economical and practical means of meeting the requirements of SAPS, therein enabling SAPS to serve the needs of the community at Kabega Park effectively.

SAPS members issued with pepper spray

509. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) How many SA Police Service members had been issued with pepper spray as at the latest available date for which information is available;

(2) whether all of these members have been trained in the use of pepper spray; if not, why not;

(3) whether all members who have been trained in the use of pepper spray have been issued with pepper spray; if not, (a) why not and (b) how many trained SAPS members had still not

been issued with pepper spray at the latest specified date for which information is available? N699E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) 25 629.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) None.

SAPS procuring goods from companies that comply with minimum wage agreements

511. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether the SA Police Service has a policy to only procure goods from manufacturing companies that comply with the minimum wage agreements; if not, what is the policy of his department in this regard; if so, what mechanism does his department use to ensure that any goods procured, either directly from manufacturers or through intermediaries, meet this policy requirement? N701E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The SA Police Service does not have a policy to buy goods from manufacturers that comply with minimum wage agreement since this is the responsibility of the Department of Labour through its field inspectors.

However, in contracts where minimum wage is a requirement, e g in cleaning and security services, the department states this as a policy in special or compulsory requirements in *paragraph 4.12*.

"Security officers in the employ of the company or close corporation must be paid the minimum wage according to the Wage Determination Act in terms of the Government Gazette No. 22873 dated 30 November 2001. A detailed price breakdown of the tender price on the different grades of guards indicating minimum wage, benefits, fixed and variable cost and profit before tax, certified at least by an accountant or a chartered accountant, must be submitted."

Finansieel tersiêre kwalifikasie van sekere sleutelpersoneel

519. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

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

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van sy departement werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van sy departement, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

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

(4) of alle poste in die interne

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

(5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is? N709A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Financial tertiary qualification of certain key staff members

519. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of his department have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma did each of the aforementioned officials obtain and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution was it obtained;

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of his department and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of his department, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

(3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;

(4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of his department are vacant and (d) what steps his department envisages in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate was received from which institution in each case? N709E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) and b(i) and (ii)

- Chief Financial Officer holds the degrees B Admin, B Admin (Hons), Public Administration and B Admin (Hons), Business Economics awarded subsequently in 1983, 1986 and 1993 respectively from the University of Pretoria and Unisa.
- Chief Director: Financial Services (Post currently vacant).

- Director of Budgets holds a National Diploma in Government Finance awarded in 1992 from the Pretoria Technicon.

In the appointment process other important aspects such as experience and demonstrated ability obviously also play a role.

(2) (a) (i) The Component: Internal Audit currently comprises only 32 members. The rest of the work is outsourced to a consortium to perform the internal audit function.

(ii) 1,4% (As percentage of total employees.)

(2) (b) (i) The attendance figures of various courses by the SA Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA), a public finance management programme designed for the public sector based on the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 by all personnel are 1 515 of which finance personnel attended 1 105 courses ie 72%. The attendance figures in this regard constitute 963 personnel in total of which 605 were finance personnel ie 62%.

(ii) 27 Directors and above (4%) of finance personnel attended 82 SAIGA courses over time.

Most financial training, however, supports the principles as contained in the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, which addresses overall financial management in the public sector. Additional financial training included formal external training in a Foundation of Government Accounting Course (70), Applied Government Accounting Course (164), as well as internal training in simulation etc.

(3) The post of the Head: Internal Audit is currently in the process of being filled.

(4) (a) and (b) The Internal Audit Component comprises 32 members. The rest of the work is outsourced to a consortium to perform the internal audit function. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, it is envisaged that the component will eventually expand to ± 200 posts.

(c) 10%.

(d) Vacant posts are being filled on an annual basis through a structured process which allows for the identification and allocation of posts.

(5) The Chief Financial Officer and the Director of Budgeting have received training from SAIGA in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act No 1 of 1999, and the following training certificates were received:

Chief Financial Officer:

- Introduction to the Public Finance Management Act
- Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
- Revenue, Expenditure, Asset and Liability Management

Director of Budgeting:

- Introduction to the Public Finance Management Act
- Performance Management
- Preparing Annual Financial Statements
- Evaluating Capital Projects
- Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
- Revenue, Expenditure, Asset and Liability Management

- Internal Control and Risk Management

It should be noted that performance agreements of officials encompass key responsibilities, objectives, core performance areas etc. on which the performance management appraisal system is based.

Certain person declared medically unfit

523. Mr K J MINNIE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, with reference to a certain person (details furnished) being declared medically unfit after being shot in the line of duty, a sitting of the medical board was held to determine the said person's condition and status within the SA Police Service; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993, was adhered to at all times in this case; if not, why not;

(3) whether the said person continues to receive any (a) medical and/or (b) other assistance from the SAPS; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N713E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) A medical board was not convened to determine if the employee was fit (suitable) to remain in the SAPS or not because he bought his discharge voluntarily on 31 December 2002.

An injury board was convened on 11 February 2002 in terms of regulation 53(1)(a).The employee was given special sick leave with full salary for the full period of absence, 108 days, from 24 March 2001 to 21 October 2001.

There is a difference between a medical board and an injury board. A medical board is convened to determine whether an employee is fit (suitable) to remain in the SAPS or not. An injury board is convened to cover the full period of absence from the date of injury of the member.

(2) No. On 19 September 2000 the employee made an application for a bulletproof vest. The employee was offered a size XXXL vest. The vest was picked up from National Logistics on 16 October 2000 and it was found that it did not fit the employee.

Another application together with a quotation for a size XXXXL from a private company was handed in on 1 November 2000. On 16 November 2000 the employee was requested to proceed to National Logistics Pretoria in order for his measurement to be taken. The employee only went to National Logistics for measurements on 22 February 2001. The employee was shot while on duty and before the bulletproof vest could be issued to him.

(3) (a) Yes, on 9 December 2004 the Compensation Commissioner approved medication (Tegretol) for his condition which will be paid as soon as accounts are received. None have so far been received.

(b) No. The member is not receiving any assistance from the SAPS, however for further treatment of his condition he may have to apply for reopening of the Injury on Duty in terms of section 73 of the Act for Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases, Act No 130 of 1993.

Government property provided for use by Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide

531. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any Government property

has been provided for use by the former President of Haiti, Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide; if so, what is the value of the property.

(2) whether the Government is paying the rates, taxes and other accounts in respect of this property; if so, what is the total monthly expenditure to maintain this property? N721E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes. The value of the property has not been determined.

(2) Yes. The amount of money paid to the municipality is based on the use and ranges from R3 000 per month.

Koste van opgradering van bootsleephelling te Saldanha-hawe

534. Mnr F BEUKMAN (NNP) vra die Minister van Openbare Werke:

(1) Wat die totale koste van die opgradering van die bootsleephelling te Saldanha-hawe beloop het;

(2) of daar oorbesteding ten opsigte van dié projek was; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N724A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Cost of the upgrading boat slipway at Saldanha harbour

534. Mr F BEUKMAN (NNP) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) What did the total cost of the upgrading of the boat slipway at Saldanha harbour amount to;

(2) whether there was any overspending with regard to this project; if so, what are the relevant details? N724E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) The total cost of the repair and upgrading of the slipway at Saldanha Bay Harbour amounted to R21 819 184,53 (including VAT).

(2) The initial contract amount for the repair and maintenance of the slipway at Saldanha Bay Harbour was R16 481 756,17 (including VAT).

An application for additional funds to the value of R5 472 000 (including VAT) was made, and approved by the department.

The reasons for the additional work that was required to repair and upgrade the slipway to a perfect working order are as follows:

During construction, the severe corrosion of almost all structural steel (which was intended for re-use) was exposed — especially during shot blasting and reparation. The result was that the original eight ton of steel was re-measured to 66 ton of steel.

In addition to the increase in steel quantities, the engineer had to attend to various unforeseen items, which were exposed during construction:

When the main winch motor assemblies were thoroughly inspected it was found that major reconditioning and modifications were necessary due to the supplier discontinuing the fabrication of spare parts for the particular electric motor.

Cause/time of death of certain person

544. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Questions 275 and 301 on 1 April 2005, the (a) cause and (b) time of death of the said person (name furnished), has now been established; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that it will be established;

if so, what was the (aa) cause and (bb) time of death;

(2) whether the results of the toxicology tests have been received; if not, why not and when is it anticipated that they will be received;

(3) whether the inquest has been concluded; if not, when will it be concluded; if so, what were the findings;

(4) whether any decision has been taken with regard to criminal charges arising from this death; if not, when will a decision be taken; if so, what charges are being investigated?

N734E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) The cause of death is still unknown.

(b) The sister in the ambulance reported that the deceased passed away at 12:00 on 10 January 2005.

(i) The toxicology report is still awaited.

(ii) The report is expected to be received after June 2005.

(aa) and (bb) Not applicable.

(2) No, it is expected to be received after June 2005.

(3) No, the documents will be submitted to the Magistrate for an inquest after the toxicology report has been received.

(4) No, it will be determined by the Magistrate during the inquest.

Number of firearms handed in during amnesty period

545. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) (a) How many firearms were handed in to the SA Police Service in each specified province during the three-month amnesty period in 2005, (b) how many of those firearms were (i) legal, (ii) illegal and (iii) firearms that had been inherited by the persons who handed them in;

(2) whether all these firearms have been subjected to ballistic testing; if not, (a) when is it anticipated that the testing will be completed, (b) what percentage of the firearms had been tested as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) what percentage of the firearms tested were found to have been used in a crime; if so, what percentage of the firearms were found to have been used in a crime;

(3) whether any charges have been laid against any persons who handed in weapons which were found to have been used in a crime; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what charges in each case;

(4) whether any persons cited the difficulty of licensing firearms as the reasons for handing in the firearm; if so, in respect of how many of the firearms handed in;

(5) whether any other steps are planned to remove illegal firearms from society; if not, (a) why not and (b) how does the SAPS intend to remove illegal firearms from circulation; if so, what are the relevant details?

N735E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) The total number of firearms surrendered and voluntarily handed in during the amnesty in each province for the period 1 January 2005 to 31 March 2005 which include components (barrels, frames and receivers) which are defined as firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are as follows:

Province	*Firearms*	*Compo-nents*	*Total*
Gauteng	16 232	173	16 405
KwaZulu-Natal	6 689	84	6 773
Western Cape	11 026	123	11 149
Eastern Cape	4 816	48	4 864
Northern Cape	1 633	63	1 696
North West	2 530	42	2 572
Free State	4 095	226	4 321
Mpumalanga	1 104	16	1 120
Limpopo	1 312	21	1 333
Total	49 437	796	50 233

(b) (i) The legal firearms handed in for each province which include components (barrels, frames and receivers) which are defined as firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are as follows:

Province	*Firearms*	*Compo-nents*	*Total*
Gauteng	9 026	132	9 158
KwaZulu-Natal	3 644	41	3 685
Western Cape	6 070	52	6 122
Eastern Cape	3 046	16	3 062
Northern Cape	822	20	842
North West	1 510	12	1 522
Free State	2 277	174	2 451
Mpumalanga	647	4	651
Limpopo	903	13	916
Total	27 945	464	28 409

(ii) The illegal firearms surrendered for each province which include components (barrels, frames and receivers) which are defined as firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are as follows:

Province	*Firearms*	*Compo-nents*	*Total*
Gauteng	7 206	41	7 247
KwaZulu-Natal	3 045	43	3 088
Western Cape	4 956	71	5 027
Eastern Cape	1 770	32	1 802
Northern Cape	811	43	854
North West	1 020	30	1 050
Free State	1 818	52	1 870
Mpumalanga	457	12	469
Limpopo	409	8	417
Total	21 492	332	21 824

(iii) The providing of this information was not a prerequisite in *Government Gazette* No 27006 and therefore this information is not available.

(2) Yes, all firearms surrendered are subject to ballistic testing and are on a daily basis forwarded to the Ballistic unit for such testings,

(a) All firearms will be IBIS tested within three months from the date the firearms were forwarded for IBIS testing.

(b) The total number of firearms tested by the South African Police Service as from the commencement date of the Amnesty is 11 000.

(c) To date no firearm surrendered has been positively linked to any crime.

(3) No criminal charges were laid to date due to the fact that the firearms were tested negative after being IBIS tested.

(4) According to available information not one firearm has been surrendered during the amnesty where a person cited the difficulty of obtaining firearm licences for the firearm as a reason to surrender such firearm.

(a) and (b) The period of the amnesty has been extended to end on 30 June 2005. The curbing of the circulation of illegal firearms forms an integral part of the strategy of the SAPS to address serious

and violent crime in South Africa. A specific operation has been launched with the aim of addressing compliance with the law governing responsible firearm ownership and the tracing of illegal firearms. The SAPS also places a specific emphasis on the recovery of illegal firearms during day to day policing.

Lykskouings gedoen deur onopgeleide SAPD-lede

555. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

Of lykskouings in die regsgeneeskundige laboratorium gedoen word deur polisielede (a) sonder enige kwalifikasies, wat aanleiding gee tot foutiewe bevindings oor doodsoorsake, met gepaardgaande ernstige implikasies vir naasbestaandes en versekeraars, en (b) sonder dat 'n mediese persoon teenwoordig is om die proses te moniteer; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede in elke geval is? N748A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Autopsies performed by unqualified SAPS members

555. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether any autopsies are being performed in the forensic laboratories by members of the police (a) without the necessary qualifications and which leads to erroneous findings on the cause of death with the associated serious implications for the next of kin and insurers and (b) without a medical person being present to monitor the process; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? N748E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) No.

(b) No.

The Department of Health supplies medical personnel who perform the autopsies. These medico-legal personnel comprise of pathologists and full-time or part-time district surgeons. The opening of a body is done either by the medico-legal assistant, under the direct supervision of the pathologist or district surgeon, or by the pathologist or district surgeon themselves.

Assistance by SAPS to SA citizens affected by fraud/criminal acts committed by persons residing/working in Germany/Britain

558. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

To what extent can the SA Police Service assist South African employees who have been affected by fraudulent misrepresentations and/or other criminal acts committed by individuals currently residing or working in Germany and Britain in order to bring such individuals to justice? N534E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The answer depends on the facts of a particular case.

If the crime, however, was committed in Britain or Germany, it falls outside the jurisdiction of the SA Police Service. The SAPS can only be of assistance in obtaining the relevant statements from the victims to be distributed to the country where the crime was committed.

If the crime was committed within South Africa and the complaint has been registered at a community centre in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the SAPS will investigate the matter, whereupon the extradition of such culprits may be requested, if the provisions of the Extradition Act apply.

SAPD: skrywe oor bestuur van siekteverlof/ontslag op mediese gronde

565. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

(1) Of die SA Polisiediens op 28 Oktober 2004 'n skrywe oor die bestuur van siekteverlof en ontslag op mediese gronde uitgereik het; so ja,

(2) of daar in die dokument gemeld word dat lede met siekteverlof weens stres (a) hul diens dadelik moet hervat en (b) by enige alternatiewe plasing hul diens moet hervat; so ja,

(3) of siektetoestande wat met stres verband hou die nodige aandag geniet; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, waarom SAPD-lede vir diens moet aanmeld ongeag of hulle vir diens geskik is of nie;

(4) of bogenoemde skrywe die woorde "the honeymoon is over" bevat het; so ja, waarom;

(5) of die SAPD-bestuur arbeidswetgewing en/of polisieregulasies in dié verband nakom; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, waarom bogenoemde skrywe uitgereik is? N750A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

[Communication *re* management of sick leave/dismissal on medical grounds

565. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the SA Police Service issued a communication on 28 October 2004 regarding the management of sick leave and dismissal on medical grounds; if so,

(2) whether it was stated in that document that members who are on sick leave due to stress must (a) resume their duties immediately and (b) resume their duties in the event of any alternative posting; if so,

(3) whether stress-related conditions are receiving the necessary attention; if not, why not; if so, why do SAPS members have to report for duty regardless of whether they are fit for duty or not;

(4) whether the abovementioned communication contained the words "the honeymoon is over"; if so, why;

(5) whether the SAPS management complies with labour legislation and/or police regulations in this regard; if not, why not; if so, why was the abovementioned communication issued? N750E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No such communication was issued by SAPS head office.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) Yes, SAPS members are granted 36 days sick leave to recover, as soon as their 36 days has been exhausted, they are allowed to apply for incapacity leave to allow them further to recover from stress-related illnesses. SAPS members are required to resume their duties only if they are able to do so in an alternative, low-stress environment that will suit their medical condition.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) SAPS management complies with labour legislation and/or police regulations. This communication was never issued.

Subletting of Excelsior Court in Durban occupied by SAPS staff

572. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether Excelsior Court in Durban occupied by SA Police Service staff is being sublet to non-SAPS members; if so, (a) how many (i) units and

(ii) staff members are involved and (b) what is being done to address this problem;

(2) whether the Department of Public Works has been requested to attend to the maintenance of this building; if so, what amount has been budgeted for maintenance? N762E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No. Excelsior Court is not being sublet to non-SAPS members.

(2) The project for repair and renovation of Excelsior Court is registered on the Works Control System (WCS) of the Department of Public Works on WCS Nr 005323. Should funds be made available by the Department of Public Works, the expected tender date is 30 May 2005 and the cost estimate is R12 222 830.

Investigation into irregularities *re* tenders for police equipment for Ekurhuleni metro police

574. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether an investigation has been launched into the possible irregularities regarding the tender for the purchase of vehicle emergency lamps and related equipment for the Ekurhuleni metro police; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

(2) whether any irregular allocation of orders has been brought to the attention of the Scorpions; if so,

(3) whether the Scorpions are investigating the matter; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the abovementioned irregularities are also being investigated at other government departments and/or municipalities; if not, what the position in this regard is; if so, what are the relevant details? N764E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No. The SA Police Service has not received any complaint relating to possible irregularities with regard to tenders for the Ekurhuleni metro police.

(2) and (3) It is not known. The Scorpions resort under the Ministry of Justice.

(4) It is not known.

Investigation into disappearance of chief financial officer of the Govan Mbeki municipality

583. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the SA Police Service is investigating the disappearance of the chief financial officer of the Govan Mbeki municipality (name furnished) on or about 20 December 2004; if not, why not; if so, (a) who are the investigating officers and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(2) whether the disappearance of the said person has been linked to the fact that this person is a key witness in a case against the public relations officer in the Office of the Mayor of Govan Mbeki municipality; if not, what reasons have been put forward for the disappearance of the said person; if so, what are the relevant details? N773E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes.

(a) D/Inspector M L Mahlangu and D/Insp R R Mokoena.

(b) Secunda Cas 121/02/2005: Enquiry 5 January 2005 and 2 February 2005. One suspect has been arrested in RSA and another in Malawi. The investigator is awaiting progress from Malawi Police

via the Interpol Office. The vehicle of (the missing person) was found in Malawi and the procedure to repatriate the vehicle is in process. The case was brought before court on 13 April 2005 and was postponed to 26 April 2005.

(2) Yes, all evidence relating to the disappearance of the said person show a link to the fact that the reason for his disappearance is/was that he is a key witness in the case.

Investigation into wrongful release of certain suspect

621. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 45 on 23 February 2005 regarding Wierdabrug CAS 879/02/04, an investigation has been launched into the reasons why the suspect was wrongfully released; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any progress has been made in re-arresting the suspect; if not, why not; if so, what progress;

(3) whether the family of the deceased are regularly contacted regarding the progress of the case; if not, why not; if so, when were they last contacted;

(4) in view of the fact that the answer to the above question contradicts the information supplied to the family of the deceased that a reward of R10 000 was made available, what are the correct details in this regard?

N815E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, a departmental case has been opened and is still pending.

(2) No. Informers have been tasked to provide information that can lead to his arrest.

(3) Yes, the investigating officer is constantly in contact with the family and keeping them updated on the progress of investigation. They were last contacted on 15 April 2005.

(4) The family was informed about the R10 000 reward, immediately after it was approved.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Request to banks to refrain from evicting bond defaulters from homes before informing department

29. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether she has requested the banks to refrain from evicting bond defaulters from their homes before informing her department; if not, why not; if so, (a) when did she request this, (b) what are the details of her request and (c) what was the response from the banks;

(2) whether she asked the banks to inform her of all pending evicton orders in the country; if not, what criteria did she specify to the banks; if so what are the relevant details;

(3) whether all families evicted from their homes will be accommodated in RDP housing; if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria will be used to determined who will receive RDP housing programme? N56E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) Yes, I did request the banks to inform me before any further evictions were carried out in the specific instance of Protea Glen.

(a) This was during my intervention at Protea Glen. After my meeting with the Banking Ombudsman and the banks, it was agreed that a team consisting of the Ministry of Housing, the Banking Ombudsman and the Banking Council would be established to resolve the problem.

(b) To protect this process in progress, the banks would inform me before any further evictions in Protea Glen were undertaken.

(2) The banks were excited at the intervention because for the first time government was actively involved in resolving some of the problems that had been a challenge for the banks.

(3) No. However, an exception is the households that are part of the Servcon portfolio, as it was established in 1997, will receive an RDP house. Households outside the Servcon portfolio will not qualify for a housing subsidy (RDP) since they do not comply with the criteria to qualify for a housing subsidy that the beneficiaries may never have owned property before. Someone who defaulted on their bond would logically have owned that property and it will have been registered as such at the Deeds Office and this will disqualify that person from obtaining a housing subsidy from government.

Cost to department of publicity/ promotions/information displays/ entertainment to mark occasion of budget speech

36. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) What was the total cost to her department of any publicity, promotions or information displays and entertainment to members of Parliament, Media or public servants to mark the occasion of her budget speech in both the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces in 2004;

(2) what were the specific costs related to (i) promotional items and printed matters, (ii) audio-visual materials and/or displays, (iii) hiring of equipment and personnel, (iv) transport, (v) venue hire, (vi) food and drinks,

(vii) Music and/or other entertainment and (viii) any other specified costs;

(3) in what did this expenditure improve service delivery by her department? N64E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) The total cost for information display, accommodation, travel, hiring of equipment and courier services. The total cost was R155 040,10.

(2) (i) Promotional items and printed matter.

No cost. Information packages distributed during this event were procured as part of the existing information distribution strategy.

(ii) Audio-visual materials and/or displays.

Hiring of exhibition units = R14 763.

Laminating of maps = R1 596.

(iii) Hiring of equipment and personnel.

(iv) Transport. No cost for transportation *re* No (iii).

(v) Venue. The venue was given free of charge.

(vi) Food and drinks. The cost for both food and drinks was R32 377.

(vii) Music and/or other entertainment. The cost of the music and/or other entertainment was R5 000.

(viii) Any other specified costs: Courier services = R9 590,90.

(3) The Budget Policy statement is a very important and significant event in any department. It provides the opportunity for stakeholders (including members of Parliament) to know more about the activities and products of the department in line with its objectives.

Report *re* target for eradication of all informal settlements

109. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing:

Whether, with reference to her replies to Question 791 on 9 December 2004 and Question 797 on 6 December 2004 which stated that the target for the eradication of all informal settlements is 2014-15 not 2010 as reported in a certain newspaper (details furnished), any steps have been taken to correct the wrong impression created by the newspaper which may have given false hope to residents of informal settlements; if not, why not; if so (a) in which publication or forum and (b) on what date or dates was the incorrect information set right? N154E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

The wrong impression created by an article published by the *Cape Times* on August 19, 2004 was clarified in media briefings and statements since the public unveiling of the Plan on September 2, 2004.

Fourteen local newspapers and countless radio reports (list attached as annexure A) referred to 2014 as the deadline for eradication of informal settlements not 2010 as reported in the *Cape Times*.

Details of the housing plan were also outlined in media briefings on the following dates:

2 September 2004

6 September 2004

24 August 2004

A publication titled "Decent houses for all" has been distributed to stakeholders to communicate facts about the new comprehensive human settlement plan.

Forensic audit into allegations of irregularities into housing projects at Boiketlo in Qwaqwa

255. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether the forensic audit into allegations of irregularities into housing projects at Boiketlo in Qwaqwa has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be completed; if so,

(2) whether it was found that any fraud or other irregularities took place; if so, (a) what is the nature of the fraud or irregularities and (b) what action has been taken in this regard;

(3) whether any remedial action has been taken to build outstanding houses at Boilketlo in Qwaqwa; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) how many beneficiaries are involved, (c) who took the action and when was the action taken? N385E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) The forensic investigation currently conducted by KPMG Services (Pty) Limited into allegations of irregularities in the implementation of the 1999 Qwaqwa Rural Housing Project at Boiketlo (formerly known as Ward 2) is proceeding and has not yet been completed.

(a) Initially, the allegations of irregularities Qwaqwa Rural Housing Project that were brought to the attention of my department were confined to Boiketlo and even these only related to certain beneficiaries (whose names were furnished to my department) who had bricks delivered to their premises but their houses had not been built. The 1999 Qwaqwa Rural Housing Project was divided into nine wards (phase), and, Boiketlo was one of these wards. On the basis of information hitherto gleaned from the investigation by KPMG Services (Proprietary) Limeted and documentation furnished by the Free State provincial department of local government and housing it emerged that consideration had to be given to conducting a full-scale investigation into the entire 1999 Qwaqwa Rural Housing Project, not just Boiketlo.

(b) In the light of the foregoing factors it cannot be said with absolute certainty when the investigation will be completed, but the investigation has been prioritised.

(2) As pointed out above the forensic investigation by KPMG Services (Pty) Limited into 1999 Qwaqwa Rural Housing Project is still proceeding, and has not been completed. A final report of the forensic investigation has been completed for appropriate action.

(3) Parallel with the aforementioned forensic investigation conducted at the request of my department by KPMG Services (Pty) Limited, the MEC for Local Government and Housing in the Free State assembled a team of departmental officials ("the Free State departmental team"), who were assisted by community volunteers, to review the 1999 Qwaqwa Rural Housing Project. The Free State departmental team made recommendations to the MEC that include remedial measures to assist affected beneficiaries. My department has been assured that the report of the Free State departmental team is receiving due consideration and everything possible will be done to resolve the impasse.

Minister issued with government credit card

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

Whether he has been issued with a government credit card; if so, (a) what is the

spending limit on the card, (b) what was the total expenditure incurred on the card in the 2004-05 financial year and (c) on what items was this expenditure incurred? N660E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

No, I have not been issued with a government credit card.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Councilors qualifying for RDP houses

541. Mr M M SWATHE (DA) asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether councilors qualify for RDP houses; if not, why did a certain Councillor of the Mogalekwena municipality (name furnished), obtain an RDP houses in Extention 17, Mokopane (Aluta Park) in Limpopo;

(2) whether her department has taken any steps against any person or official as a consequence; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N731E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) Qualification for a housing subsidy is based on a range of criteria and does not include a person's occupation nor whether the person is employed in the public sector. Currently the following criteria are applied when evaluating a person's eligibility to participate in the Housing Subsidy Scheme:

Status: a person must be married or habitually cohabiting with any other person. Single people, with financial dependants (ie children and family members) could also apply.

Resident: a person must be a citizen of the Republic of South Africa or be in possession of a permanent resident's permit.

Competent: a person must be legally competent to contract (ie over 21 years of age, or married, or divorced and sound mind.)

Monthly household income: the gross monthly household income may not have exceeded R3 500.

Previously benefited from government funding: no member of the household may have previously received housing assistance from the Government, which resulted in ownership, leasehold or deed of grant, except:

First-time property owner: a person may not own or have owned a house previously, except:

- Disabled persons;
- Persons who qualify for relocation assistance;
- Persons who qualify for a consolidation subsidy; and
- Where the applicant has acquired a residential property for the first time, without government assistance that does not comply with the National Norms and Standards in respect of Permanent Residential Structures.

(2) The information in respect of a councillor of Mogalakwena Municipality who obtained a so-called RDP house, is not available at national level and therefore the question has been referred to the Limpompo provincial department of housing and local government with the request that detailed information be supplied to my department.

With regard to whether steps are taken against any person of official, you are adviced that the response from Limpopo provincial department of housing and local government will inform me about whether any wrong doing did in fact occur and if so, that steps, if any needed to be taken against the councillor. Further, if any steps were in fact taken, the details thereof will be made available to the hon member.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Investigation into financial histories of recipients of Land Bank loans

338. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether the financial histories of individual recipients of Land Bank loans are thoroughly investigated to determine whether (a) they had previously received loans and (b) the commitments and payments of previous loans were adhered to; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any steps have been taken to monitor the success of the enterprises for which loans have been granted; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether emerging farmers who receive loans from the Land Bank are given training in (a) financial management and (b) plant or animal production; if not, why not; if so, what assistance is given? N502E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, Land Bank does an internal search on their system per identity number, to ascertain if the applicant has applied for previous finance. They also have a People Soft System that varies the repayment and application history of each individual client.

If a client had loans with the bank a report is given on the repayment history with the new application. If clients have bank accounts with other financial institutions a full bank report is obtained from that institution.

(2) Yes, presently the department is doing continuous monitoring of all LRAD projects. However the monitoring is not focusing specifically on the repayment ability of the farmers but on general progress of the farms. Plans are underway to ensure co-ordination of our monitoring with that of the Land Bank.

For instance, Land Bank has lately created a call cycle whereby all their sales consultants visit their respective clients, to ensure that the clients are adhering to the business plan submitted to the bank and to ascertain whether any problems are being experienced. The system has been in operation for the past four months and the full extent has not taken effect.

Furthermore, the bank has in place a social discount product that seeks to twin an emerging farmer who is borrowing from the bank and an existing farmer in which the latter does provide mentorship to the former to ensure that the enterprise succeeds.

(3) Yes, with a proper co-ordination between the Land Bank and provincial departments of agriculture and SETA, emerging farmers are entitled to receive the training. Each SETA including agricultural aligned SETA is receiving funds from the Department of Labour to finance the training of the emerging sector. The fund is known as the National Skills Fund (NSF) and covers skills programmes (short courses), learnerships and mentorship programmes. Each SETA has a project manager responsible for the approval of NSF project funds. To access the funding farmers can contact the SETA and the SETA helps them to develop a detailed training proposal including the identification of accredited service providers (training providers).

Land Bank has also funded institutions like the University of the Free State,

NERPO, Buhle Farmers Academy, NAFU, Grain SA and others, to train the farmers in financial management and other relevant courses.

Kwalifikasies van sleutel-personeel

447. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister vir Landbou en Grondsake:

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

(2) (a)(i) hoeveel amptenare in die interne ouditkomponent van haar departemente werksaam is en (ii) hoeveel finansiële personeellede in al die verskillende afdelings van haar departemente, uitgedruk as persentasie van die totale personeelsterkte, werksaam is en (b)(i) watter persentasie van al bogenoemde lede opleiding by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999 en (ii) watter persentasie van dié lede deel uitmaak van die senior bestuur vanaf die rang van direkteur en hoër;

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

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

(5) of die Hoof- Finansiële Beampte, die Rekenmeester, die Interne Ouditeur en die Direkteur van Begroting reeds opleiding in die toepassing van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, Wet 1 van 1999, by geakkrediteerde tersiêre instellings ontvang het; so nie, op grond van watter maatstawwe die prestasie-ooreenkomste van dié amptenare gemeet word; so ja, watter opleidingsertifikaat by watter instelling in elke geval ontvang is? N633A

(Translation of Afrikaans question follows):

Qualifications of key staff

447. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Director: Financial Services and the Director of Budgeting of her departments have a recognised and specifically financial tertiary qualification; if not, what considerations were decisive in the appointment of these officials; if so, (a) what degree and/or diploma each of the aforementioned officials obtained, and (b)(i) when and (ii) from which tertiary institution it was obtained;

(2) (a)(i) how many officials are employed in the internal auditing component of her departments and (ii) how many finance staff members are employed in all the various sections of her departments, expressed as a percentage of the total staff complement and (b)(i) what percentage of all the aforementioned staff members

have received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions and (ii) what percentage of these members form part of senior management from the rank of director and above;

(3) whether the head of the internal auditing component has recognised formal and specifically accounting and auditing qualifications; if so, (a) what qualifications and (b) from which tertiary institution were they obtained;

(4) whether all the posts in the internal auditing component are filled; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the percentage of vacant posts, (c) what percentage of all finance posts in all the sections of her departments are vacant and (d) what steps do her departments envisage in this regard;

(5) whether the Chief Financial Officer, the Accountant, the Internal Auditor and the Director of Budgeting have already received training in the application of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, from accredited tertiary institutions; if not, on the basis of what criteria are the performance agreements of these officials assessed; if so, what training certificate from which institution was received in each case? N663E]

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(Department of Land Affairs)

(1) Yes.

(a)

Designation	*Degree/diploma obtained*
Chief Financial Officer	B. Commerce; B. Accounting Science (Hons)
Chief Director: Financial Management	B. Accounting Science
Director: Budgeting	National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance

(i)

Designation	*Year obtained*
Chief Financial Officer	1985, 1994
Chief Director: Financial Management	1994
Director: Budgeting	1971

(ii)

Designation	*Institution*
Chief Financial Officer	Uniwest, Unisa
Chief Director: Financial Management	Unisa
Director: Budgeting	Technikon Pretoria

(2) (a) (i) Eight permanent staff members and five contract workers.

(b) 5,37%

(i) 82,9%

(ii) 3,5%

(3) Yes.

(a) B Comm. (Accounting)

(b) University of Pretoria.

(4) No.

(a) Not all posts could be filled because previous recruitment processes that the department had undertaken did not attract suitable candidates.

(b) 72,41%

(c) 27,65%

(d) Other recruitment methods are being explored. In addition, the department is reviewing the grading of the affected posts as well as investigating their reclassification as professional posts. It is hoped that this would result in making the jobs more attractive.

(5) Yes.

Designation	*Training provided by*
Chief Financial Officer	Accredited service provider
(Accountant) Chief Director: Financial Management	Accredited service provider
Director:Internal Audit	In-house training
Director: Budgeting	Accredited tertiary institution

(Department of Agriculture)

(1) The Department of Agriculture has an Acting Chief Financial Officer who is also the Chief Director: Financial Management. Chief Director: FM has a Masters Degree in Public Administration (Budget compilation) acquired at Unisa in 1991, has a vast experience in financial administration having worked extensively within finance at the National Treasury (thirteen years). However, the department is in the process of filling the post.

(2) With respect to Budgeting, the department does not have the Director of Budgeting position on the establishment but has a subdirectorate headed by Deputy Director Budgeting.

(3) (a) (i) Eleven officials

(ii) Programme: Financial Management has a staff complement of 362.

(b) (i) Approximately 30%.

(ii) 1,19% of Prog: FM are members of SMS, viz. three SMs and one Assistant Director-General.

Yes.

(a) Bachelor of Commerce and Certificate in Forensic Accounting and Fraud Examination.

(c) Unisa and University of Pretoria respectively.

(4) (a) No, due to two resignations and the other four posts are newly created.

(b) A total of 27 post are vacant in Prog.: FM i e = 7,46%.

(c) Most of these have been advertised or are in the process and HRM has committed to hold interviews 14 days after the closing date.

(5)

Designation	*PFMA training provided by*
Acting CFO	No formal training
Deputy Director: Budget	No formal training
Senior Manager: Internal Auditing	Accredited Service Provider

However, the abovementioned officials who did not attend the previous courses in this regard have been scheduled to attend for PFMA courses during intake of June, July and August 2005 with a registered and accredited service provider.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Officials attending International Conference on Ageing in Singapore

5. Prof. B TUROK (ANC) asked the Minister of Social Development:

(a) How many officials in his department attended the International Conference on Ageing in Singapore from 4-7 September 2004, (b) what was the cost to his department in respect of (i) air fares, (ii) accommodation and (iii) per diem payments, (c) how much support was given by his department to the portfolio and select committees on social services in their deliberations on the Older Persons Bill [B68-2003] in absence of these officials and (d) how many and which international conferences were attended by officials in his department in 2004? N24E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Ten officials attended the International Conference on Ageing in Singapore from 4-7 September 2004.

(b) It cost the department a total of R343 882,14 in respect of the Conference.

(i) air fares — R113 376,00.

(ii) accommodation — R118 332,49.

(iii) per diem payments — R95 568,45.

(c) The Bill was introduced in the National Council of Provinces as the first House and this does not influence the work of the Portfolio Committee yet.

A report was prepared and handed to the Select Committee prior to departure and no deliberations on the Older Persons Bill were held during this period.

(d) The total number of International Conferences attended by officials of the Department of Social Development in the year 2004 is eight, the conferences attended were:

- 15th International Aids Conference held in Bangkok from 11-16 July 2004.
- Third Conference of the Partnership on Co-operative Development between South Africa and Germany held in Germany from 27-29 August 2004.
- International Social Security Association held in Beijing from 12-18 September 2004.
- International Federation on Ageing (IFA) held in Singapore from 4-14 September 2004.
- Guide to Good Practice under the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children held in Netherlands from 21-23 September 2004.
- International Conference on Child Abuse held in Australia from 19-22 September 2004.
- 2nd AU Ministerial Conference on Drug Control in Africa, held in Mauritius from 14-17 December 2004.

Draft Service Delivery Model for Developmental Social Services presented

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

(1) (a) When will the Draft Service Delivery Model for Developmental Social Services of 14 December 2004 be presented to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development and (b) how will the Children's Bill (re-introduced) [B70-2003] fit into this model after the fact;

(2) whether the Portfolio Committee

will be given opportunity to form a clear concept of this model before finalising the Children's Bill; If no, why not; if so what are the relevant details;

(3) what survey have been done since the Thomlinson Commission of 1956 which could inform the Draft Service Delivery Model? N28E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The Service Delivery Model for Developmental Social Services was approved by Minmec on 28 February 2005. It has been presented to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development on 2 March 2005.

(b) The Children's Bill also constitutes the legal framework for the delivery of developmental social services to children. The protection, promotion and prevention services contained in the Children's Bill are also included in the Service Delivery Model. The resource implication for the implementation of the Service Delivery Model also has a direct impact on the implementation of the Children's Bill.

(2) Yes, the Portfolio Committee will be given an opportunity to form a clear concept of this model before finalising the Children's Bill. The department has already presented the Service Delivery Model to the Portfolio Committee on 2 March 2005.

(3) The previous government held numerous commissions of enquiry since the publication of the Thomlinson Commission of 1956. However, these commissions of enquiry are not relevant to the Draft Service Delivery Model. The Service Delivery Model is based primarily on the White Paper for Welfare and extensive research was conducted in the development of this policy document.

New standard format for service plans approved by Minmec

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

(1) Whether, Minmec has recently approved a new standard format for service plans to be effective from 2005; if not, what is this position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether organisations that have drafted service plans for 2005-08 will be expected to re-do them; what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N66E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The new standard format has been drafted in consultation with the national bodies and officials of provincial departments of social development. It has been refined and it was forwarded to provinces and the NGO sector for comment. The model was open to comment by the public until 15 February 2005. It was then presented to the DSD exco, HSD (Heads of Social Development) and Minmec on 22, 25, 28 February 2005 respectively. The model was approved as a final document by Minmec on 28 February 2005. The department presented the model to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development on 2 March 2005.

(2) Yes, the organisations will be expected to submit addendums to the service plans where gaps have been identified, inline with a new standard format. In essence, they will not be required to re-do service plans, but to close gaps, where necessary.

Amount paid out per province *re* Social grants

115. Mr M J ELLIS (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

What amount had been paid out by each province in respect of each category of Social grants as at the end of the third quarter of the 2004-05 financial year?
N160E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

According to the detailed analysis conducted by the National Treasury provincial social services expenditure, in respect of each category of Social grants as at the end of the third quarter (31 December 2004) of the 2004-05 financial year, is as follows:

Summary — Social grants	*Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000*
Old Age	R14 388 132
War Veterans	R 23 542
Disability Grants	R 9 289 115
Grant in Aid	R 5 892
Foster Care Grants	R 1 148 870
Care Dependency	R 586 549
Child Support Grants	R 8 448 523
Total beneficiary payments	*R33 890 623*

Eastern Cape — Social grants	*Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000*
Old Age	R2 827 289
War Veterans	R 3 359
Disability Grants	R2 202 284
Grant in Aid	—
Foster Care Grants	R 230 977
Care Dependency	R 139 879
Child Support Grants	R1 470 444
Total beneficiary payments	*R6 874 232*

Free State — Social grants	*Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000*
Old Age	R1 116 183
War Veterans	R 237
Disability Grants	R 681 870
Grant in Aid	—
Foster Care Grants	R 107 874
Care Dependency	R 21 119
Child Support Grants	R 399 616
Total beneficiary payments	*R2 326 899*

Gauteng — Social grants	*Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000*
Old Age	R1 644 594
War Veterans	R 5 943
Disability Grants	R1 141 405
Grant in Aid	—
Foster Care Grants	R 156 885
Care Dependency	R 73 846
Child Support Grants	R 976 982
Total beneficiary payments	*R3 999 655*

KwaZulu-Natal — Social grants	*Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000*
Old Age	R2 845 379
War Veterans	R 3 389
Disability Grants	R2 519 429
Grant in Aid	—
Foster Care Grants	R 272 672
Care Dependency	R 160 877
Child Support Grants	R1 966 619
Total beneficiary payments	*R7 768 365*

Limpopo — Social grants	*Actual as at 31 December 2004 R'000*
Old Age	R2 170 229
War Veterans	R 2 213
Disability Grants	R 657 320