the hon House, hon Minister and your Deputy, I request that the hon member stops harassing me.]

In order to solve so many crimes that occur in this country, we need to have a blanket policy for security in all areas in the country. Working hand in hand with the crime intelligence at the highest level we should be able to narrow the causes of crime. The interdepartmental forum must handle all the issues affecting the causes of crime. The involvement of the department of social services in order to develop the departmental development strategy for underresourced people to feed the hungry should be in place. This will eliminate the occurrence of awaiting-trial prisoners who had to steal bread and chocolate to eat.

The boosting and the involvement of community police forums in crime prevention are of vital importance. That is why people encourage the neighbourhood watches. There should be a clear budgetary facility for community forums and neighbourhood watches. The rank of detective in the SAPS should be improved because the department should reduce the number of dockets in the hands of the investigators. There are investigators who suffer from stress because of the caseloads—too much work with little pay. All these are as a result of the separation that is difficult to do in the Police Service.

The second and important focus is to solve the cases that are being investigated so that the prosecution will take place. It does not help to arrest so many people and at the end of the day we fail to prove the case in court. That brings me to JCPS cluster priorities. The item identified by the cluster, including the Department of Home Affairs, is that we should immediately amend the Act that gives rise to the phenomenon of foreigners marrying here so that they have a representative when they come to this country illegally. This is called the middle practitioner. [Interjections.]

Cha mhlobo wami, iqhamuka . . . [Akuzwakali.] [Uhleko.] [No my friend, it comes . . . [Inaudible.] [Laughter.]]

In order to eliminate corruption that is engulfing our society, some members should not allow our country to be a springboard where everyone pushes drugs and then runs away. Therefore, the special unit working on organised crime must be fully supported at all costs and given proper equipment to make them work. The phone scam in Durban, the money laundering syndicate and the syndicate that steals and sells cars should be eliminated. The 7 000 members of the SA National Defence Force who will be transferred to the SAPS should be able to perform the task. The IFP and myself would not like to see the old guards being transferred only to work for six months in order to qualify for a pension.

In the SAPS we need to see young people too. Members who are eligible for transfer should do the honourable thing, whether they are able to do the job or not. The priority of the police should be that of safeguarding the citizens of the country. The police have a duty to do much more to improve the safety and security of all our people. The establishment of the protection and security services is therefore vitally important. The phasing in of the protection services in the place of commandos should be done speedily. There should be no gap in between. The killings that took place in the farming community should be investigated thoroughly.

The department should stop the moonlighting of police officers. I want to welcome what the Minister has said about the salary scales of the police and the negotiations that are taking place. That will stop many police officers from selling their services outside of what they are supposed to do. This will help us eliminate and reduce the killing of our police officers outside. It will also improve the lives of their families.

We always propagate the notion that where

there is an increase for police officers, those increases should surface at entry level rather than the highest level. The IFP identifies with the aims and objectives of the police strategy which says that we are working to reduce the level of crime and public fear, and at the same time increase the level of trust by the community, the quality of service delivery to the people, the level of public satisfaction and create a climate that is conducive to socioeconomic development.

When we apply this strategy we automatically reduce corruption in the Police Service. We reduce untrustworthiness within the service and increase respect for and honour to the Police Service. The community will give back to the police the dignity they deserve. Minister, I am glad that you gave instructions at the podium to the provinces, but I want to ask you to make sure that your counterparts who are sitting here—I can see Mr Cele, who comes from my province—are doing the same. This is because most of the police are in the provinces where they are the watchdogs to make sure that all the strategies and instructions given at national level are implemented at provincial level, since the provinces are the implementers of the policies addressed here.

The department must research and establish with immediate effect the rural police force in order for them to assist in rural areas under Amakhosi and the farming community. I was very glad when I saw you opening one of the new police stations in Transkei, where rural policemen were involved. I hope the numbers of the rural police force will be increased so that they will eliminate the stealing of cattle and so on, because those cattle are our money.

I have a problem with the Kwaduba traditional authority that has always been a target in the sense that somebody decided to eliminate the whole clan. What has happened is that Inkosi Dube was shot in 2003 but he survived. The people who survived with him are Busani Biyela, Induna Gumede and Induna Scefe Gumede—the one was shot in May, the other one in June and the last one in April. But those who died were Induna Fakazi Tanzi, Vincent Makhoba, Sthembiso Radebe, Phathumizi Mbokazi and Sebenzile Shozi. All these people who were killed were from the same clan; they were next to each other and had their offices under this tribal authority.

Therefore, when we speak about crime we are not just blowing hot air, but we are saying that there are people who are systematically committing crime so that the impression is created that we are not carrying out our job properly. I hope the criminals will be caught, charged and prosecuted.

We welcome the presentation made by the Independent Complaints Directorate. The ICD must be able to employ all the staff that is needed within the ICD so that they are able to do the job themselves. They should not ask the police to do the job, because they are the people who are overseeing what the police are doing. If they are not doing the job themselves and giving it to the police to do, then they will have a problem because they will not get the satisfaction they deserve. Thank you.

Ms A VAN WYK: Hon Chairperson, hon Minister, Deputy Minister and members, allow me first to congratulate both the Minister on his re-election and the Deputy Minister on her appointment. It is certainly a portfolio that attracts a lot of attention and unfortunately one that is often coloured by perception and emotion, with facts taking a back seat. We are confident that you will deal with it in a worthy and responsible manner, because nobody is as aware as the ANC of the challenges that crime brings to our country and to her people. I would also like to congratulate the chairperson, hon Sotyu, on her election to lead this committee. It is good to have a woman at the helm and we thank her for the way in which she led the committee through the budget process.

Prior to 1994, the then South African Police

was shaped by the political conditions that prevailed at the time. An inordinate amount of time and resources were spent on arresting people for apartheid administrative offences instead of addressing crime. In fact in the book "The History of the South African Police, 1919-1998", the official historian of the South African Police concedes that only one in ten members of the force was actually engaged in crime detection and investigation. The police force inherited by the democratic government was one that lacked integrity and legitimacy. Its mandates and functions were vague, ambiguous. It was largely used to keep an illegitimate system in place. The actions and programmes were unco-ordinated, no effective oversight existed and civilian oversight was a foreign concept. There was an uneven distribution of resources, determined by the racial make-up of an area.

There was no effective crime fighting and the root causes of crime were completely ignored. The practices and polices of the past were in direct conflict with democracy. There can be no question of the need for transformation after the 1994 democratic elections. Not only was it necessary to amalgamate 11 police forces into one police service, but many other factors also needed to be addressed. The command structures and personnel needed to be integrated and reorganised. The demographic composition in terms of gender and different population groups, needed to be addressed.

Accountability and the regulation of police conduct needed to be improved and in many instances established. This included parliamentary oversight, the establishment of the secretariat and the ICD. The police rank system, insignia, uniforms and the colour of police vehicles were changed. A new system of labour relations was introduced. In order to address community hostility and the lack of credibility of the police, community policing as an operational philosophy was introduced. This led to the establishment of community policing forums. The unequal distribution of access to quality of services, especially in the previously disadvantaged communities, needed to be addressed. Furthermore, a new selection system, revision of the basic training curriculum, the introduction of a human rights training programme, a code of conduct and the development and introduction of an antitorture policy were established. New weaponry was introduced and members received training on its use.

The Public Order Police was reorganised and retrained. Last year we saw the finalisation of Resolution 7—which was criticised by the uninformed and politically expedient—addressing the distribution of manpower and skills in a more equal manner. Together with this followed various pieces of legislation that were introduced, not only to establish and govern a democratic police service but also in terms of the general laws of the country. The policing focus shifted from policing to keep in place an undemocratic and inhumane system, to one that serves the people and polices crime against the individual and the community.

There can be no question that this is no simple process in anybody's terms. Transformation is about more than merely restructuring. It is about the changing of attitudes and perceptions. Transformation should bring legitimacy, accountability and effectiveness, while at the same time reducing the levels of crime and enhancing stability and security. In evaluating where we are in the transformation of the police from a force to a service, it is clear that substantial progress has been made.

The challenges that face the SAPS now are to sustain and build further on the changes that were made. A number of challenges also remain that should become part of the transformation focus for the next decade. The Minister addressed a couple of them already. The capacity of the police needs to be further enhanced. I think there is general agreement among all of us on that. Afis went

a long way in contributing to the capacity enhancement of the police, but we need to establish further what technological assistance exists, in order to enable the police to work smarter, rather than harder.

We therefore welcome the announcements made by the Minister in terms of the technological advancements that were alluded to here today. Capitalising on technology should become and remain a priority for the next couple of budget years. Co-ordination within the SAPS, but also with other security agencies, needs to be further improved. A programme should be developed and put into place that will ensure that available resources are optimally used. The President in his state of the nation address indicated that integration between the security and social cluster would be enhanced so as to achieve substantial progress in the area of social crime prevention.

Crime prevention is part of transformation and while we acknowledge that many of the departments that should be contributing to crime prevention were themselves in transition, we should welcome the move, and it should remain one of the focus areas for at least the next decade. I did indicate that I believe that one of the challenges that faces the SAPS is sustaining the changes that were brought about through transformation. While rules, regulations and orders may change, how these are affected by personnel remains a critical question.

The transformation of the people within, as the biggest and most important resource must be an ongoing priority. Therefore, we welcome the announcement by the Minister that those who could not transform will find themselves outside of the SAPS. Ten years should be enough for any person to transform to a democratic system. It is evident that especially at station management level, officers sometimes find themselves trapped between the legacy of traditional training and management skills, and a reformed police. Station managers should be effective, innovative; they should value people and their diversity.

Historically, training was emphasised at the expense of education and development. What we require is an integrated approach to education, training and development. It's not a question of which of the three is the most important, but rather which is the most appropriate. Training activities should be aimed at generating learning to enhance current job performance. Education should prepare learners for future posts, while development opportunities should be created for the growth of the worker, without a direct link to their current or future job performance.

Real learning occurs on the job and not in training. For this reason, the role of managers is crucial, both as leaders and as mentors. They provide coaching and they are the link between members and management and must ensure the optimal utilisation of resources, both human and financial. They must ensure and enhance the new policing paradigm. Corrective measures start with them. They should be able to reward good behaviour and punish bad behaviour. They should therefore become the focus of empowerment in terms of educational development and training, for they will be the determining factor in the sustainability of the transformation already achieved and the guides on the road that still needs to be travelled.

Allow me just to devote a minute to the issue of statistics, yet again before us today. While this is sensational and nice to use, it is also very irresponsible. There are a number of very scientific reports that have been brought out. One of them is from the ISS that indicates that crime statistics are not the best tool to measure the success of the SAPS. While Mr Jankielsohn is a new member of this committee, I think it would serve him well also to have a look at that report so that

he could also have a better understanding of the performance of the committee. [Applause.]

Furthermore, I think we should one day put this issue of 150 000 police officers to bed once and for all, and if it means giving them an opportunity to debate it, then we should do so. That was put in the police plan of action in 2001. It appeared in the police programme of action. Let's stick to the facts when we deal with this.

The third thing that I would like to address is an irresponsible statement that was made when the member said that police officers that are not on duty should also receive this grant. The member knows that it's nice to say that and we would all like to say that, but it's irresponsible in terms of what Government is able to provide in terms of Treasury constraints. How are you going to determine whether a police officer who was not on duty was involved in something that he should not have been involved in? How do you determine he was not killed because of a personal disagreement that he had with somebody else. [Interjections.] You made a blanket statement and you expect us to adopt that.

I would like to wish the Minister and Deputy Minister, together with the police management, well. It is not an easy task, but it's clear that a longer portion of the journey has already been completed. We will walk with you in support, but sometimes as an encouragement when we see that you are losing pace. In the end what we want to achieve is the same and in the interest of our people and our country. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr G T MADIKIZA: Madam Chair, hon Minister and Deputy Minister, allow me also to add my voice to congratulate the Minister and the Deputy Minister on their appointments in the Ministry. Safety and security remains the single biggest concern among South Africans, after unemployment. Whereas the department is content to speak of stabilising crime rates, the concerns of ordinary South Africans indicate that the rates are still far too high, no matter whether they have stabilised or not.

However, the department must be congratulated on several scores. Staff numbers are increasing, which should significantly improve visible policing strategies. The victim charter of service and related policy developments have been finalised. The detection rates, as well as the number of cases finalised for crimes involving illegal possession of firearms, as well as domestic violence, have improved markedly. The extensive work being done with regard to several types of crime and violence is praiseworthy. These successes indicate that the department can make a significant impact on crime.

Overall, the department faces the major challenge of ensuring that the increase in staff members is complemented with a commensurate increase in office space, equipment and vehicles. This has been a perennial problem that will require a great deal of resolve by management. These basics have a varied impact on the conditions of employment of police officers and affect the relevance of morale and commitment.

But while the service is growing and attempting to sustain current successes, it must also seek to extend improvements to its other areas of work. Specific mention should be made here of the dismal rate at which murder investigations result in successful convictions. While there are understandable difficulties in such investigations, these should never become excuses. The fact remains that tens of thousands of people are murdered every year and the current conviction rate is not a deterrent.

Organised crime syndicates and gangsters continue their trade, especially in drugs, with impunity. The seizure of narcotics is but a drop in the ocean, confirmed by the latest surveys on drug abuse. Not only is drug use steadily on the increase, the categories for early adolescent use as well as the use of heroin and cocaine continue to increase.

More people are starting at an earlier age and the range of substances available is increasing. In the past six months a drug called tik-tik or crystal meth has spread like wildfire throughout large parts of the Cape Peninsula, unimpeded by any efforts of the police.

All these facts mean that whatever the department's intentions, its strategies are not having the desired impact on the ground. As long as the drugs flourish, organised crime and gangsterism will be profitable. Furthermore, it gives the criminals a means to terrorise the entire community and enslave people through addiction. A score of crimes follow in the wake of illicit drug trading, not least of which are money laundering, racketeering and prostitution. We urge the department to show the same determination to deal with illicit drug trafficking that it has shown with regard to firearms and domestic and sexual violence. Let's strike at the heart of the crime empires, by targeting their primary source of income and influence. We support the Vote. I thank you.

Mr C V BURGESS: Chairperson, I see it is getting late and I shall be brief. Distinguished guests, hon Minister, the public is desperately waiting to see positive visible results in the fight against crime. We strongly recommend that you start with alcohol abuse in all its ugly forms. We have virtually outlawed smoking, but nowhere in any of the department's list of challenges is there a mention of alcohol abuse. We are well aware that large profits are made from the sale of alcohol; however, if Government is serious about dealing with crime, especially violent crime against women and children, then urgent steps and positive action through legislation must be taken by Government to outlaw alcohol abuse.

Mr D V BLOEM: You have a personal problem. [Laughter.]

Mr C V BURGESS: No.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Ms Z A Kota): You are protected. Bloem, you are out of order.

Mr C V BURGESS: The ID proposes that you start by banning alcohol from state institutions, including schools. However, when it comes to combating crime, no attempts can succeed if our police officers are underpaid, demoralised and working in stressful environments. The ID supports any positive attempts to raise the morale of these good women and men by improving their working conditions.

We agree with the Minister that too many officers are killed on and off duty. The death of one police officer is one too many. Government can no longer pretend that this is not a national crisis when R30 million has to be budgeted for death grants, because of the deaths of 150 police officials. The ID proposes that those who perpetrate serious assaults on police officers should get maximum penalties; that there should be no bail for them. They should be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole and the forfeiture of all their assets.

Notwithstanding the claims that crime has decreased, crime levels are still unacceptably high. We read about 21 000 murders, 250 000 residential burglaries, over 50 000 rapes, as the mean limits nationally for the 2004-05 financial year for these specific crimes. Moreover, the debate cannot conclude without mentioning ongoing escapes from custody by dangerous criminals. As distressing is the rate of deaths in police custody. It is simply unacceptable. We repeat, the public is desperate for positive and visible results in the fight against crime. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr F T MASERUMULE: Madam Deputy Speaker, while protocol is being observed let me just hastily embrace this honour and take advantage of this opportunity. I almost broke ranks with the ANC, because they gave me a very difficult task to deal with. The theme I have to focus on is the guarantee of the protection of women and children's rights. I just want to quote from Can Themba. Hopefully those who care to follow events as they

unfold historically will understand. When Sophiatown was bulldozed, Can Themba, who was a journalist, wrote a book about it and he called it, *The Will to Die*. He said:

> Much as we have the will to live we should also have the will to die because there are children and women amongst us.

The issue of women and children should not be politicised at all. In fact, as regards the whole issue of crime, we are making a mistake if we continue to behave as if we do not see what is happening. If you are a typical South African like me, you understand that there are four pillars that have to do with safety and security and we can't make the mistake of trying to break down those pillars. The pillars are reconciliation, restoration, factual proof and healing. Once you have that kind of environment then you create an environment conducive for children and women to feel safe. I just want to bring to the fore something that was said by a late comrade in KwaZulu-Natal. [Interjections.] Harry Gwala—that is right, thank you. [Laughter.] Harry Gwala—I wish he was alive—would say: when the heat is on we must not fight in such a way as if we are in a hurry to die because we are going to leave women and children behind alone.

If National Commissioner Jackie Selebi is here and I do not quote him correctly, he will say so himself. On a personal level I was very encouraged during our meeting with the police led by Comrade Jackie Selebi. He said there are signals in the department and the Ministry that this time around the police are going to get a good deal. In other words, this would mean that the Government would be able to create a space for itself to begin to deal with the issues of providing skills. These skills are, in particular, to deal with the issue of victims of domestic violence aimed at women and children and people with disabilities. So we hope and pray and cross our fingers that issues of this nature will be accommodated. I really can't see why we should think we cannot do it, because our Constitution and legislation are in line with ILO conventions, UN conventions and the African Charter convention on the protection and safety of women and children. I can't see why we cannot accommodate such issues because our programmes and policies are in line with what the international community is saying with regard to the safety and protection of children.

I just want to quote something on African wisdom that I read in a book written by Credo Mutwa called *Indaba My Children*. They are saying that children by their nature—and by the way all of us were once children, all of us were once small kids—do not understand, they don't have to know anyway, because it is not their business to begin to understand anything about their social and economic background because they are just children and they just associate with each other. You take an example from *The Sowetan* of 10 June. It says that Carol Mohlala in Alexandra came to the rescue of two children of Lettie Strydom who were scavenging in the dustbins. I began to understand what this woman has done, and found an expression in African wisdom, which says: the only time children cry is when they are hungry.

Ga ba llela phefo, ba llela tlala. [They don't cry for clothes, they cry when they are hungry.]

The only time children cry is when they are hungry. They don't give a damn whether it is cold or hot or whatever.

So finally that is as far as I would want to go. [Laughter.] The last thing I want to say to—who is he? The last thing I want to say to my colleague over there, Jankielsohn. Did I pronounce it correctly? Jankielsohn . . . [Interjections.] [Laughter.] I have seen members of the opposition in many incidents—and I am speaking about you as a member of the opposition. I have seen them in many incidents. When there are difficulties in their ideology and policies they take a lengthy

holiday and you would be advised to do just that. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Hon Deputy Speaker, hon members, Ministers present today and management of the Police Service as a whole, a larger essence of my mandate moves from the premise that comprehensively safety and security is not premised exclusively on policing and the justice system. It rests on problem-solving that addresses the immediate and deep-rooted social causal factors that encourage social crime and moves towards creating an environment in which citizens can improve themselves in a manner that creates opportunities for a better life.

I come from a movement committed to this better life. In our strategic quest for social justice and the establishment of a democratic constitutional order that gives effect to that life, the Department of Safety and Security is moving with pride and recording major achievements. However, we do so in the face of major challenges of development imbalances, which require fundamental environmental redesign to reduce crime. In this regard I want to illustrate the socioeconomic profile of Batho location in the Free State, which we are targeting for a holistic development to fight crime. This profile reflects the developmental imbalances in our country.

Lekeishene la Batho le bontsha hore seteishene sa la lona sa sepolesa se na ditlhoko tse ngata haholo. Ha ho mabone diterateng, mme mabonenyana a leng teng mebileng, ha a thuse ka letho. Ka hoo he, boholo ba lekeishe la Batho bo lefifi hona hoo dinokwane le ditlokotsebe tse ding, di itsamaelang ka bolokolohi lefifing mme, batho ba iphumana ba ena le mathata a ho tsamaya ka bolokolohi.

Ntlha enngwe eo re e elellwang hona moo lekeisheneng la Batho, ke hore boholo ba diterata tsa teng ha di na mabitso. Ka hoo he, batho ba sitwa ho tseba moo ba lebang teng. Hona ho etsa hore batho ba sebakeng sena ba se kgone ho ba le tsebo e batsi, ya mebila ya bona, hoholo-holo sebakeng sa mekhukhu se tsejwang ka hore ke Freedom Square. Ka lebaka leno ho fumanehile hore bonokwane bo iphile matla moo. Jwale, rona re le sepolesa, re re ke dibakeng tse kang tsena moo re tlamehileng ho sebedisana mmoho le mafapha a mang a mmuso, ho thusana le ho bontshana mabaka le baahi ba sebaka seo. *(Translation of Sotho paragraphs follows.)*

[Batho Location indicates that there is a lack of many resources at its police station. There are no streetlights, and the lights on the roads are useless. Thus, the greater part of Batho Location is so dark that certain criminals move freely in the dark, while ordinary people find it difficult to move freely.

Another concern that we notice at Batho Location is that most of the streets do not have names. That is why people are unable to know where they are going. This results in residents of this place having little knowledge of their roads, especially in the informal settlement known as Freedom Square. As a result of that it has been discovered that crime has escalated there. Now, we as the police say that it is in areas like these that we must work together with other government departments, help each other and discuss issues with residents of the area.]

Our National Crime Strategy is informed by a comprehensive set of factors, which include the above conditions. It identifies and entrenches socioeconomic strains in deprivation; low education levels; a legacy of poor human rights culture; high rates of urbanisation; high levels of illegal gun ownership and alcohol abuse—as the ID member indicated, but differently from what he was saying; radical socioeconomic and political transition and repeat victimisation risk. Police need to be lauded for their efforts to lower crime levels against the backdrop of these prevailing conditions that are conducive to crime.

Contact crimes account for about 40% of

serious crime in South Africa. They are considered serious, because they tend to directly threaten life and limb, cause trauma and post traumatic stress, negatively affect whole families, project an extremely negative image abroad that affects investment, provoke vigilantism and affect the psychological profile of the communities. These crimes are mainly social or of a domestic nature, and occur in surroundings that are usually out of the reach of conventional policing. It is thus imperative that to prevent these crimes, the causes and conditions must be addressed. This is being done through a strong partnership with communities and interdepartmental programmes.

There are 63 areas in the country where high levels of crime exist. As the first step, we have embarked on an initiative to compile profiles of each one of these affected areas to facilitate a multidimensional planning process by means of which the crime situation could be addressed by all relevant role-players. The profiles include crime statistics, socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the areas, which were compiled with the assistance of Sita and Statistics SA.

Concrete action plans will be developed within the next three months, in co-operation with provincial and local governments, to find multisectoral solutions to the challenges facing the communities. This will include the clearing up of shacks in the informal settlement areas and the provision of houses to the people, the creation of employment opportunities within the communities on the basis of the urban renewal and integrated sustainable rural development plans, and the laying out of recreational facilities for the youth. We will concretely integrate Cabinet cluster committees in redressing these legacies.

Since the adoption of the National Crime Prevention Strategy in 2000, the police have launched major law enforcement projects intended to improve the overall functions of the criminal justice system. There are also crime prevention programmes aimed at complementing law enforcement. The Social Crime Prevention Unit continues to focus on building community policing and community-based partnerships for crime prevention with stakeholders in Government and civil society. Policing tools, like sector policing, play a role in this regard, but the service has also developed resource manuals to support crime prevention partnerships with information like the *Designing Safer Places*-manual for crime prevention through environmental designs.

Programmes that improve service delivery, such as the victim empowerment programme, are cornerstones of crime prevention, as they build trust and confidence in the police and communities in the fight against crime. In its social crime prevention programme, the police focus specifically on violence against women and children, recognising that cycles of violence that start in the home contribute to an intergenerational cycle of violence. It is important for all of us to break those cycles of violence, which will have immediate and long-term benefits for all of us.

The correct response from a police member is not only the enforcement of the law or criminal justice process that will result in the punishment of the offender. By also supporting a victim and referring her to other social service providers, the police can assist the victim and her family to break free at an early stage from the shackles of violence. Every case handled by the SAPS provides an opportunity for intervention, hence the continued effort in enhancing the work of the cluster to raise awareness regarding the scourge of violence. This happens throughout the year, but reaches a peak during the 16 Days of Activism for Violence Against Women from 25 November to 10 December every year. The past few years have seen an intensified campaign of more than 16 days.

As police we participate in three focus areas of the Interdepartmental Anti-Rape Strategy:

prevention programmes for rape, improved investigation of rape cases and better service to victims. Funding from the European Union and police in capacity-building to ensure the implementation of an anti-rape programme, remains a priority. Victim-friendly facilities are of particular benefit to victims of gender-based violence, as they enable statements by victims to be taken in privacy within a friendly environment.

In our last financial year police provided assistance for the establishment of victim-friendly facilities in 143 stations throughout the country. Training on generic victim-friendly services and domestic violence service provision was provided for 2 424 police members in the past year. In recognition of the continued need to improve the skills of police members to deal with domestic violence, a comprehensive new training programme is being finalised and is about to swing into action.

The programme also includes children and young people. The police also focus on reducing the risk of children becoming victims of crime or offenders. The Captain of Crime Stop Project, which is meant for young children, raises awareness about children's rights and how the police can assist them. Other programmes, like Adopt-a-Cop, are aimed at building a relationship of trust with children, raising awareness about the risks related to crime and assisting school safety activities.

The National Commissioner has initiated pilot projects for street children in Sunnyside and Hillbrow in conjunction with other departments and NGOs. The programme has realised the development of an integrated community-based crime prevention strategy in Thohoyandou, uMhlathuzi, and KwaDukuza. We are focusing on improving access to policing, police service delivery and crime prevention, as part of the integrated work plan of the Urban Renewal Programme and Integrated Sustainable Rural Development.

The crime prevention programme is being implemented in Mdansane and Motherwell in the Eastern Cape. This is an integrated programme to mobilise action and encourage the participation of communities around strategic crime prevention interventions.

You heard the Minister's reference to how the soccer programme was organised in honour of June 16 celebrations in Mdansane in the Eastern Cape. Similar programmes are to be launched in Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha, Thohoyandou and KwaDukuza.

As you may be aware, community or consensus policing has always been our vision. Police must be visible and not be involved in "fire brigade" policing. We want an integrated approach where communities are accepted as largely being responsible for prosecutions. They lay charges, make statements, testify in court and assist the police, with which they have a relationship of reciprocal control. However, the role of the community must not be confused in policing operational matters. Communities cannot be involved in police databases, criminal records, finger printing, etc.

Over and above our efforts to concentrate on generators of contact crimes, we will intensify efforts this year to implement sector policing. The increase in police visibility not only serves as a crime deterrent, it also contributes to an increased feeling of safety and security amongst communities. Our focus this year will be on the 63 contact crime priority areas. This will include: implementing sector policing plans based on the profiles of the stations; deploying sector policing teams during each police shift; establishing partnerships with all role-players to ensure a multidimensional approach to contact crimes; recruiting sector policing reservists for each area; implementing programmes, such as the Domestic Violence Programme, the Antirape Strategy and Victim Empowerment and Support Programmes in each of the areas; utilising the Area Crime Combating Units for regular operations in

the areas, and implementing technology, such as CCTV cameras and other surveillance equipment, where these could play a role in crime reduction.

We have also completed a practical implementation model for sector policing, consisting of examples taken from various police stations to serve as an initiator, and to enhance the successful implementation of sector policing. This manual will form our primary guideline for the initiative in the 63 areas. Our work cannot be enhanced without notable improvement in the provision of facilities. To this end, the following will be done during the MTEF period. Our effort in upgrading facilities and providing new ones have gained momentum and will go a long way toward improving service delivery.

At the top of the list is building new and upgrading old police stations and cells, of which 110 will receive attention in this financial year. This includes providing in basic human needs like water, electricity and sanitation at 96 stations. Special attention is being paid to historically disadvantaged communities. Much of what we have done has involved mainly 147 police stations, including the 14 Presidential police stations in which areas the majority of crime occurs. The stations are Mangaung, Tsolo, Nyanga, Wakkerstroom and Morgenzon, including phase one at Khayelitsha, which have been completed.

The innovative concept of community safety centres brings all relevant departments under one roof. It serves as a one stop service centre and provides integrated service to communities by police, the Departments of Justice and Constitutional Development, Correctional Services, Health and Social Development. Several community safety centres have been completed and are fully operational in Centani, in the Eastern Cape and Tshidilamolomo, in North West. They are currently under construction in Galeshewe, in the Northern Cape and Thabong, in the Free State. Thank you, Deputy Speaker. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Adv A H GAUM: Madam Deputy Speaker, our President stated clearly our duty to improve the safety of all our citizens and communities. This is not a choice, but a duty we owe to the nation, to our economy and to ourselves. In 2010, South Africa will be hosting the Soccer World Cup—the greatest opportunity we have ever had to promote our country. Let us set the goal as a nation, that South Africa should in fact be, and be recognised to be, one of the safest countries in the world well before the kick off of the 2010 Soccer World Cup. This goal is possible.

Three years ago, the Government's programmes left a lot to be desired. Thanks to the Minister and the President, a lot has changed since then. Crime statistics show a decrease in most serious crimes. The President says that thousands more police officers will be on active duty by 2006 and that special joint teams will target serious crime and apprehend the top 200 criminals.

This budget allows for the acquisition of about 7 000 new vehicles and the offering of incentives and rewards to motivate police officers to deliver service of a high quality. A special salary dispensation for SAPS officials is on the horizon as well as a newly devised railway policing structure. I am particularly excited about the implementation of the automated fingerprint identification system. Like few other things, Afis will make it more and more difficult for criminals to hide.

However, there are certain areas of concern. The criminal justice system is not functioning optimally and as a well co-ordinated unit, and we welcome its review. The functioning of our courts leaves a lot to be desired with unacceptable delays, successful inmate tracking needs a lot of attention and the rehabilitation system needs to be improved.

Ons moet na ons belangrikste hulpbron, ons polisiebeamptes, kyk. In dié, verband wil ek graag dank uitspreek vir afdelingskommissaris Karel Craemer, wat einde Julie aftree, vir sy jarelange diens as hoof van finansies van die SAPD. *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.)*

[We should look after our most important resource, our police officers. In this regard I would like to convey appreciation to division commissioner Karel Craemer, who is retiring at the end of July, for his many years of service as head of finance of the SAPS.]

The safety of our police should be a primary objective. All police officers on the beat, especially in violent crime hot spots, should get bulletproof vests. There should be a national campaign against the killing of cops. In an endeavour to strengthen the partnership with communities, special financial support should be provided to community policing forums. Neighbourhood watches should be established in every police area. The Minister should also consider releasing crime statistics quarterly and per police station to enable members of the public to regularly obtain crime statistics at their local police station. This will enable communities and community police forums to hold local station commanders accountable.

While taking their own role in fighting crime very seriously, the Government should also provide incentives to private citizens who use their own money to improve their security. Tax relief for private security-related expenses up to a rebate of R5 000 per annum should be introduced. While we acknowledge that good policies have been put into place, the proof of the pudding lies in the eating.

That is why implementation should be the operative term. We need those additional well-trained police officers, and the additional vehicles on the ground where they can make all the difference. We need committed officers and in the same way there must be reward for hard work. We need consequence for continued failure, and I think the Minister also alluded to that. It is wonderful to have excellent technology, but we need to know how to operate it and we need to make use of it. And we need a united . . . [Time expired.]

Rev K R MESHOE: Deputy Speaker, hon Minister and hon Deputy Minister, the ACDP welcomes the Government's decision to reintroduce railway police on our trains to ensure the safety of commuters. We are glad that common sense has finally prevailed and that protest marches against Metrorail and Government, because of high crime levels on our trains, have also been rewarded.

For the next minute or so, I want to focus on the conditions under which many of our police officers are expected to work. I am going to highlight two that were raised by the President of the South African Police Union when they made their presentation. Firstly, I was shocked to hear that there are still police stations in the Eastern Cape that do not have toilets; this after ten years of democracy. It is degrading and humiliating for police officers to be expected to excel under poor and unhygienic working conditions.

I want to appeal to the Minister to ensure that all such stations are given priority and that in a year's time there should be no police station without electricity and clean flushing toilets to enhance the dignity and morale of the men and women working at such stations. There is no good reason why such stations should not be elevated to Presidential stations so that they would receive a fair allocation of resources.

The ACDP welcomes the hon Minister's statement that the salaries of the police are being reviewed. The police are doing the most difficult and dangerous job of apprehending criminals and ensuring that there is law and order in our country. Government must ensure that no policeman or policewoman takes home a salary of less than

R2 000 after deductions. How can such officers indefinitely resist offers of bribes from suspects they must apprehend? Such police officers will be tempted to sell their services or become involved in moonlighting in order to supplement their salaries. The ACDP believes that all police officers who work in dangerous areas must be given a danger allowance and be rewarded for the sacrifices they make.

The statistics that were given by the Independent Complaints Directorate of the intake of complaints from 21 April 2003 to 31 March 2004 raised many concerns. We fail to understand why there is an increase of 31,3% in the case of deaths and an increase of 47% in reports of serious criminal offences allegedly committed by SAPS members.

This raises the question of whether both Government and the public get value for the money spent by the ICD. What is the Minister going to do to ensure that next year we will be given figures that indicate that fewer SAPS members are involved in serious criminal offences?

The ACDP expresses its gratitude to all police officers who are doing their work excellently. [Time expired.]

Mr P G MNGOMEZULU: Deputy Speaker, let me start by taking this opportunity to congratulate our Minister on his reappointment as the Minister of Safety and Security, and let me also in the same vein congratulate our Deputy Minister, Comrade Susan Shabangu, on her appointment. Let me also not forget our Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee on Safety and Security.

Deputy Speaker, the vision of the SA National Crime Prevention Strategy states that South Africa shall be a society where its inhabitants can pursue their daily lives in peace and safety, free from undue fear of crime and violence. It shall be a society in which the fundamental rights of the individual are effectively protected with the support and co-operation of private citizens.

The issue of violent crimes in our country is a cause for great concern but demands a sober and intelligent approach. In this regard President Thabo Mbeki, on the occasion of the official opening of our third democratically elected Parliament in May this year, stated: "We also have a duty to improve the safety and security of all our citizens and communities."

The President also announced certain measures that will be taken which includes, amongst others, the deployment of 152 000 new officers on active duty in the SAPS, the establishment of at least two community courts in each province in the current financial year and the setting up of special joint teams to target and focus on serious crimes and to apprehend the top 200 criminals.

No strategy can be successful if it does not include an integrated approach that combines the security and social clusters to deal with the root causes of crime. In spite of the levels of crime decreasing since 1998, a negative public perception about crime and safety continues to prevail. This creates the perception that crime has increased whereas various surveys confirm that it has stabilised and in some instances has dropped dramatically.

These perceptions also differ according to race, as reported in the 2003 national victim survey done by the Institute for Security Studies. The survey results show that 11% of Indians and 35% of whites feel very safe, compared to 62% of coloureds and 64% of Africans. Furthermore, according to the survey results, the police and the courts are well placed to respond to the crime situation.

Crime prevention operations have since been launched to address the specific trends in high crime areas to fight violent crime. Operation Sethunya was launched last year to combat the illegal possession, trafficking and use of firearms by individuals. To date,

the police have confiscated and destroyed more than 30 000 illegal firearms. Through these actions, incidences of murder have significantly decreased.

Furthermore, the introduction of the automated fingerprint identification system at local criminal record centres will go a long way in speeding up the identification of perpetrators of violent crimes. It is also pleasing to note that investigations into serious and violent crimes have been bolstered by the introduction of the information systems management, which is a technology framework that guides the SAPS in their endeavour to combat crime.

Because of the economic disparities created by apartheid, and the impact of globalisation more recently, the urban poor are unable to afford the kind of security measures employed by the more affluent areas. Approaches to solving the issue of crime must take into account the social complexities, one of which is the socioeconomic disparities and the lack of employment opportunities for the youth.

Our approach should take the glamour out of crime and make it extremely unattractive to the youth who believe it is a way of gaining some form of status among their peers. It is also often seen as the youths' social response to perceived marginalisation. Reports and evidence show increasingly that the assailants in murder cases are usually known to their victims and may be friends or even close relatives. South Africa also has the highest rate of family murders in the world.

A report in the *Cape Argus* of 19 May 2004 indicated that in the Western Cape there are encouraging signs of a marked reduction in violent crime and authorities are optimistic that this trend will continue. Doctors and education officials agree that violent crime is on the decline. Doctors at the G F Jooste Hospital in Manenberg, which serves more than one million people from areas such as Khayelitsha, Guguletu, Manenberg, and so on, say that the tide of violent attacks with guns and knives, of which they see the victims at the trauma unit, is abating.

Many of these areas that the hospital serves are synonymous with gang violence, yet doctors are reporting a fall in the number of gunshot wounds and stabbings. There is a project called the Safe Schools project, which monitors the level of violence at schools in the Western Cape. They have also reported a marked reduction in the number of disruptions related to gang violence in schools.

These successes are attributed to an integrated crime prevention strategy implemented by the police, community policing forums and the neighbourhood watch groups and mass participation anti-crime campaigns. Police said extra effort and resources deployed to key hot spots have made their job much easier. [Time expired.]

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Agb Voorsitter, verlede jaar is die verslag oor plaasaanvalle en plaasmoorde ten einde laaste vrygestel en die FF Plus het dit verwelkom, hoewel ons nie saamgestem het met al die bevindinge van hierdie betrokke verslag nie.

Ons is ook bewus daarvan dat die agb Minister saam met ander organisasies in die proses is om te kyk hoe die aanbevelings van hierdie verslag geïmplimenteer kan word en die FF Plus sê ook vir die agb Minister ons verwelkom hierdie stappe wat die Minister doen ten opsigte van hierdie aanbevelings.

Ek wil vandag na die agb Minister toe kom en sê daar is sekere optredes van ons lede in die SAPD wat nie vertroue wek by ons mense nie. Ek wil twee voorbeelde noem: die een is die geval van 'n boer, mnr Karel van der Walt, wat verlede jaar naby Rustenburg op sy kleinhoewe vermoor is. Die ondersoekbeampte gaan omtrent drie dae daarna op 'n maand se verlof. En niemand sê so 'n persoon verdien nie sy verlof nie, maar ons kan nie verstaan hoekom iemand anders dan nie die saak

ondersoek het nie, want in 'n maand se tyd is daar goeie leidrade wat net eenvoudig verlore gaan.

Die belangrikste voorbeeld is egter die stasiebevelvoerder van Zeerust. Hy het gegaan en kritieke bewysstukke verbrand van 'n plaasmoord en van 'n vrou van 82 wat drie keer verkrag is naby Zeerust. Hy gaan verbrand die vingerafdrukke, bebloede klere en skoene van die beskuldigde in hierdie saak. En ek wil vandag vir u sê hierdie stasiebevelvoerder is nog tot vandag toe—ek het vanmiddag geskakel—nog steeds die stasiebevelvoerder in Zeerust. En ek wil by die agb Minister weet, agb Minister, as u sê u is ernstig oor plaasmoorde en plaasaanvalle, hoe kan so 'n stasiebevelvoerder nog 'n stasiebevelvoerder wees? Ek wil vandag vir u sê die gemeenskap het geen vertroue in so 'n stasiebevelvoerder nie; inteendeel, dit is net die misdadigers en die kriminele wat wel vertroue in so 'n stasiebevelvoerder het, want hulle weet: sorg net dat die bewyse by hom kom, hy sal dit verbrand. Hierdie stasiebevelvoerder moes in die hof gaan getuig hoekom hierdie bewysstukke verbrand is. En weet u wat was sy antwoord in die hof? [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr D V BLOEM: Dis bewerings! Dis bewerings! Pieter, dis 'n bewering, man!

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Die agb lid moet net luister. Dié, persoon het in die hof gesê sy stoorkamer is te vol en daarom het hy hierdie bewysstukke gaan verbrand.

Ek wil 'n beroep doen op die agb Minister, en ek weet die agb Minister is ernstig oor plaasmoorde. Die afgelope maand, Mei-maand, was daar 'n kommerwekkend sterk styging in plaasmoorde wat weer begin ontstaan. Verlede jaar was daar 'n afname, maar ek wil vir die agb Minister sê dat as ons met die tendens aangaan van verlede maand, gaan ons al die syfers oortref wat plaasmoorde betref.

Die sein en die boodskap wat die agb Minister moet uitdra vir die publiek en vir ons plaasboere daar buitekant is om te sê hy tree streng op. En ek wil vir die agb Minister vra om streng op te tree teen hierdie senior superintendent, die stasiebevelvoerder van Zeerust. Want hierdie persoon strek die agb Minister tot oneer, hy strek die hele SAPD tot oneer . . .

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Jammer, agb lid . . .

Mnr P J GROENEWALD: Maar die FF Plus het waardering vir wat ons manne en vroue in uniform vir ons mense doen . . . [Tussenwerpsels.] "Shut up", man, jy raas! Jy's 'n vlakhaas. Bly stil. [Tyd verstreke.] *(Translation of Afrikaans speech follows.)*

[Mr P J GROENEWALD: Hon Chairperson, last year the report on farm attacks and farm murders was finally released and the FF Plus welcomed it, although we did not agree with all the findings of this particular report.

We are also aware that the hon Minister, together with other organisations, is in the process of ascertaining how the recommendations of this report can be implemented and the FF Plus also wants to tell the hon Minister that we welcome these steps that the Minister is taking with regard to these recommendations.

I want to come to the hon Minister today and say that there are certain actions by our members in the SAPS that do not instil confidence in our people. I want to mention two examples: the one is the case of a farmer, Mr Karel van der Walt, who was murdered on his smallholding near Rustenberg last year. About three days later the investigating officers went on leave for a month. And no one is saying that such a person does not deserve his leave, but we cannot understand why someone else did not then investigate the matter, because in the course of a month some good leads are simply lost.

The most important example, however, is the Zeerust station commander. He burned critical evidence pertaining to a farm murder

and the case of an 82-year-old woman who was raped three times near Zeerust. He burnt the fingerprints, bloodstained clothing and shoes of the accused in this case. And I want to tell you today that this station commander is to this very day—I phoned this afternoon—still the station commander in Zeerust. And I want to know from the hon Minister, hon Minister, when you say that you are serious about farm murders and farm attacks, how can such a station commander still be a station commander? I want to tell you today that the community has no confidence in such a station commander; on the contrary, it is only offenders and criminals who have confidence in such a station commander, because they know: just make sure that he gets hold of the evidence and he will burn it. This station commander had to testify in court as to why these pieces of evidence had been burnt. And do you know what he told the court? [Interjections.]

Mr D V BLOEM: Those are allegations! They are allegations!, Pieter, it is an allegation, man!

Mr P J GROENEWALD: The hon member must just listen. This person said in court that his storeroom was too full and that is why he burnt those pieces of evidence.

I want to appeal to the hon Minister, and I know that the hon Minister is serious about farm murders. In the past month, the month of May, there was an alarmingly sharp increase in farm murders, that are starting to occur again. Last year there was a decline, but I want to tell the hon Minister that if we continue with the trend of last month, we are going to surpass all the figures relating to farm murders.

The signal and the message the hon Minister should convey to the public and to our farmers out there is that he is acting strictly. And I want to ask the hon Minister to act strictly against this senior superintendent, the station commander of Zeerust. Because this person is doing the Minister a dishonour, he is doing the entire SAPS a dishonour . . .

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sorry, hon member . . .

Mr P J GROENEWALD: But the FF Plus has appreciation for what the men and women in uniform are doing for our people . . . [Interjections.] Shut up, man, you are making a noise! You are getting away from yourself. Be quiet! [Time expired.]]

Nk J E SOSIBO: Sekela Somlomo, okokuqala nje mangithathe leli thuba lokuba ngibongele uNgqongqoshe, uMnu Nqakula esikhundleni sakhe abuyiselwe kuso, ngibonglele iSekela lakhe, uNk Susan Shabangu, ngokunjalo ngingalibali usihlalo wethu, umama uSotyu. Ngibabongela ukuba babekwe kulo mnyango obaluleke kangaka. Ngifisa-ke, Sekela Somlomo, ukukhuluma nge ICD, i-Independent Complaints Directorate. *(Translation of Zulu paragraph follows.)*

[Ms J E SOSIBO: Deputy Speaker, first I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister, Mr Nqakula, on his reappointment and I'd also like to congratulate his Deputy, Ms Susan Shabangu, as well as our chairperson, Ms Sotyu. I congratulate them on being appointed to this very important department. I wish to talk about the ICD—the Independent Complaints Directorate.]

The Independent Complaints Directorate is to be commended for the efforts it has made to ensure that it has fulfilled its legislative and constitutional obligations since its inception, so much so that we can now rightfully claim to have good democratic civilian oversight of the SA Police Service. We are, however, acutely aware of the need for the Independent Complaints Directorate to do more to implement its mandate.

More needs to be done in terms of monitoring and holding the SA Police Service to account through democratic policing. We still experience a number of violent acts attributed to police brutality and negligence. There is still a dire need for the monitoring

of police action and conduct in various respects. Whilst a lot has been done in this regard, there is still some room for improvement, as the Independent Complaints Directorate report for 2003/04 shows, particularly in so far as police conduct is concerned.

The Independent Complaints Directorate is statutorily mandated to ensure that complaints regarding offences or misconduct allegedly committed by members of the SA Police Service are investigated in an efficient and effective manner. Over and above that, it is imperative that recommendations by the Independent Complaints Directorate regarding disciplinary action against police members implicated in these acts, or whatever corrective measures have to be taken for that matter, are, indeed, taken seriously by the SA Police Service management.

Whilst there are no mechanisms in place compelling the SA Police Service to adhere to the Independent Complaints Directorate recommendations, we have to ensure that statutory structures we create do not become lame ducks, but have teeth to bite. This has to be done in a manner that does not create rivalry or animosity between these structures, for example the SA Police Service on the one hand, and the Independent Complaints Directorate and the Secretariat for Safety and Security on the other hand. The Department of Safety and Security needs to ensure that, whilst the Independent Complaints Directorate exercises its constitutional mandate, it has all the necessary support to succeed in fulfilling this key and crucial mandate.

I would like to take this opportunity to laud and commend the recommendations of the Independent Complaints Directorate regarding a case of sheer police negligence, a matter which involved a staff member of the parliamentary service whose car was hijacked in Langa township on the Cape Flats, on 6 June 2003. The vehicle of the staff member concerned was recovered by the police on the same day, only to be stolen from the Langa Police Station a few hours later, allegedly by the same hijackers. The vehicle was found again later and was badly damaged. This is a very sad and unbelievable story of police negligence.

We welcome the Independent Complaints Directorate recommendations for disciplinary charges to be brought against all the members who were on duty that day. It boggles one's mind how a vehicle which has been recovered from criminals can be stolen from right under the noses of police members at a station that is supposed to be well guarded and defended.

Drastic measures have to be taken to curb acts of police negligence and inefficiency in police stations in various townships on the Cape Flats, such as Langa, Khayelitsha, Guguletu, Philippi, to mention a few. We need to respond to complaints of poor police service by communities in these areas. By the same token, we also need to address the concerns of police members regarding the lack of adequate policing resources, such as patrol vans, staff, etc. The Langa Police Station, for instance, has one patrol van to cover the entire township, including the informal settlements, which have a population of about 400 000 people. Car hijackings in this area are becoming a serious problem, with about five cases reported last month.

There are also an alarming number of deaths in police custody and negligence in terms of police conduct in the execution of their duties. The Department of Safety and Security is faced with a number of civil suits amounting to millions of rands owing to the police action and conduct I have alluded to. This situation has to abate.

The increase in the staff complement of the Independent Complaints Directorate so that its services are widely stretched to cover the length and breadth of our country, including the most remote and rural areas, has to be considered. There is a serious need for the Independent Complaints Directorate to effectively activate its strategy to reduce the

risk of deaths in police custody or as a result of police action; and also to assist in the early identification of police members prone to violence. This should also include ensuring that effective mechanisms are in place to hold station commissioners accountable.

Whilst we commend the Independent Complaints Directorate for ensuring that the philosophy and concept of democratic civilian oversight in policing is upheld and sustained, more still needs to be done to mould the SA Police Service into a world-class service that respects and upholds human rights and the Bill of Rights, as enshrined in our Constitution. If we want to achieve the desired results in terms of community policing efficacy and draw the support of our community in the fight against crime, we need a well trusted and well respected Police Service, that does not thrive on old and outdated policing methods.

Whilst having lamented on the difficulties we face in holding our SA Police Service to account, and on the work done by the Independent Complaints Directorate in this regard, allow me, also, to salute and pay tribute to all those police officers that have been murdered in the line of duty over the past years. To their families, friends and colleagues, we say that the untimely death of these brave and patriotic police members was not in vain. This is, indeed, a stark reminder that the battle against crime rages on and, unfortunately, leaves in its wake an unwelcome number of casualties.

I would also like to hail all those committed men and women in blue for the sterling work they perform under tiring and trying conditions. Our police officials have been and are, under very difficult circumstances, continuing to exert themselves in doing all that they can to ensure a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa.

Their efforts are complemented by the great majority of our people, from all walks of life, who are contributing much time and energy to bring about safety for all our people across the country. These range from business-people to reservists and volunteers who have responded enthusiastically to calls to volunteer and build a better life for all.

The SA Police Service and the two structures that play a civilian oversight function, namely the Secretariat and the Independent Complaints Directorate, need our unwavering support so that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities and continue to deliver a crucial service. Contrary to the belief of a small minority in our midst, who disseminate the false message that crime is out of control in South Africa, we can proudly proclaim that we are on top of crime and crime is not on top of us. We are winning the battle against crime, and we will not offer any breathing space to criminals from whatever sector. The ANC supports this Vote. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Mnr R J KING: Voorsitter, dis vandag haas ondenkbaar dat die begrip van plaasaanvalle en/of plaasmoorde onlangs net meer as 'n dekade gelede nog so onbekend in Suid-Afrika was dat dit nie eens as 'n afsonderlike of 'n spesifieke misdaad geklassifiseer is nie. Die feit dat plaasaanvalle egter in die hoogs verpolitiseerde negentigerjare drasties toegeneem het en gedy het in 'n politiek geladde atmosfeer met slagspreuke soos "kill the boer, kill the farmer!" en "one settler, one bullet!" ... [Tussenwerpsels.] ... het ernstig daartoe bygedra dat vele waarnemers politieke ondertone in hierdie dramatiese scenario gesoek en gevind het.

Die situasie lyk soos volg: 'n uitermate skerp toename in plaasaanvalle vanaf 'n geskatte 327 in 1991 tot 'n totaal van 6 122 oor die daaropvolgende 10 jaar met 'n verbysterende 1 254 sterftes—moorde waarvan tot 30% gepaard gegaan het met onbeskryflike barbaarsheid en uiterste wreedheid—die uiteindelike effek van plaasaanvalle, die baie onwrikbare wil sowel en vasberadenheid op al die betrokkenes het, van plaaseienaars en hul naasbestaandes tot die duisende plaaswerkers en ander by

hulle betrokke; die ontneming oornag van stabiliteit en sekerheid, die uitverkoop van plase, likwidasies, gedwonge reuse afskalings; dikwels hele gemeenskappe op plase wat oornag onherroeplik ontwrig en permanent versteur word, met boonop onvermydelik die uiters negatiewe gevolge vir die voortgesette produksie van die landbousektor en volhoubare voedselsekerheid van Suid-Afrika en al sy mense. Dit verstom dat daar hoegenaamd nog geproduseer word in sekere dele van ons land, ten spyte van die geweldige omvang van die misdaad. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr D V BLOEM: Praat van die townships, man!

Mnr R J KING: Daar is tans ernstige kommer in landboukringe oor 'n skynbaar skerp toename die afgelope tyd in plaasaanvalle, veral sedert middel Mei vanjaar. Mnr Kiewiet Ferreira, voorsitter van AgriSA se komitee oor wet en orde, sê op 21 Desember dat dit vir AgriSA onaanvaarbaar is dat die landbousektor blootgestel bly aan aanvalle en die toename van misdadigheid terwyl die land se groeiende bevolking ál hoër eise aan produsente stel.

Ons durf ook nie die nadelige gevolge van misdaad teen die landbougemeenskap op die ganse plattelandse ekonomie van landelike dorpe negeer nie. Die platteland is immers vir sy voortbestaan geheel en al afhanklik van 'n stabiele landbousektor. Sowat 40% van ons land se bevolking en meer as die helfte van die provinsies is primêr van die landbou afhanklik, maar die weerhouding van statistiek omtrent plaasaanvalle lei tot ernstige en verseker nadelige persepsies, dikwels erge agterdog en vrees.

Minister, dit is 'n gegewe dat die kommandostelsel gaan verdwyn, dat ons dus binnekort die einde van hierdie belangrike komponent in landelike beveiliging gaan ervaar. [Tussenwerpsels.] Ek wil dan vandag 'n baie dringende en ernstige pleidooi lewer. Die kommando's het hulle oor baie jare as uiters gedugte en effektiewe misdaadbekampers in landelike gebiede bewys. Reeds daarom mag ons juis nie nou toelaat dat die uitfasering van kommando's 'n vakuum in ons landelike veiligheidsnetwerk veroorsaak nie.

AgriSA het verlede week saam met die Polisie en Weermag vergader en al georganiseerde landbou se provinsiale affiliasies het besluit om sektorpolisiëring te ondersteun en hulle lede ook sterk aan te moedig om aktief daaraan deel te neem. Ek wil by u pleit dat die Regering met dieselfde entoesiasme wat sektorpolisiëring aangekondig is die nodige begroting sal voorsien om die mannekrag en infrastruktuur daar te stel om die stelsel te maak werk. Dan is dit goed en ook nodig dat sekere hoë misdaadgebiede kwalifiseer as presidensiële stasies. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr D V BLOEM: Jy is baie agter! Jy is baie agter! Jy het aangesluit by die VF.

Mnr R J KING: En die DA verstaan die noodsaaklikheid van hierdie fokus, maar ons moet ernstig waak daarteen dat dié fokus nie die prioriteit van landelike veiligheid ondermyn nie. [Tyd verstreke.] *(Translation of Afrikaans speech follows.)*

[Mr R J KING: Chairperson, it is almost inconceivable today that the notion of farm attacks and/or farm murders was so unknown in South Africa as recently as just more than a decade ago, that it was not even classified as a separate or specific crime. However, the fact that farm attacks increased drastically during the highly politicised nineties, and thrived in a politically charged atmosphere with slogans such as "kill the boer, kill the farmer!" and "one settler, one bullet!". . . [Interjections.] . . . contributed greatly to many observers seeking and finding political undertones in this dramatic scenario.

The situation looks as follows: An extremely sharp increase in farm attacks from an estimated 327 in 1991 to 6 122 during the next 10 years, with a bewildering 1 254

deaths—murders of which 80% were accompanied by indescribable barbarity and utter cruelty—the ripple effect of farm attacks, the terrible disruption brought about by murder and being maimed for all those concerned, from farm owners and their next of kin to the thousands of farm workers and all those involved with them; the sudden deprivation of stability and security, the sale of farms, liquidations, forced major downscaling; entire communities on farms often being irrevocably disrupted overnight and permanently unsettled, with moreover the inevitable utterly negative consequences for continuous production by the agricultural sector and the sustainable food security of South Africa and all its people. It is astounding that production is still taking place at all in some parts of our country, in spite of the enormous extent of the crime. [Interjections.]

Mr D V BLOEM: Talk about the townships, man!

Mr R J KING: There is at present serious concern in agricultural circles about an apparently sharp increase recently in farm attacks, especially since the middle of May this year. Mr Kiewiet Ferreira, chairperson of Agri SA's committee on law and order, said on 21 December that it is unacceptable for Agri SA that the agricultural sector remains exposed to attacks and increasing criminality while the country's growing population makes increasingly higher demands on producers.

We dare not ignore the harmful effects of crime against the farming community on the entire rural economy of rural towns. Rural areas are totally dependent on stable agriculture for their survival. About 40% of our country's population and more than half of the provinces depend primarily on agriculture, but withholding statistics on farm attacks certainly leads to seriously harmful perceptions, often serious suspicion and fear.

Minister, it is a fact that the commando system is going to disappear, that soon we will see the end of this important component of rural protection. [Interjections.] Today I want to make an urgent and serious plea. The commandos have over many years proved themselves to be formidable and very effective crime fighters in rural areas. Therefore we may not allow at precisely this point that the phasing out of the commandos causes a vacuum in our rural security network.

AgriSA met last week with the Police and the Defence Force, and all organised agriculture's provincial affiliates decided to support sector policing and also to encourage their members actively to participate in that. I want to plead with you that the Government will, with the same enthusiasm with which sector policing was announced, provide the necessary budget to create the labour force and infrastructure to make the system work. It is also a good thing and necessary that certain high crime areas qualify as Presidential stations. [Interjections.]

Mr D V BLOEM: You are far behind! You are far behind! You have joined the FF.

Mr R J KING: And the DA understands the necessity of this focus, but we must seriously guard against this focus not undermining the priority of rural safety. [Time expired.]]

Mr A M MAZIYA: Madam Deputy Speaker, hon Minister, hon Deputy Minister and my chairperson, let me join the queue in congratulating you. I have a strong belief that your leadership will spur this committee and Government to fight crime. I do not understand how other kids are brought up. [Laughter.] You know . . .

. . . mina ngesikhathi ngisakhula babethi umntwana uma umkhulisa ngamanga noma ngokumkhohlisa, lowo mntwana ngeke aze ahambe kahle. Angazi ukuthi uMnu Jankielsohn yena uyokhula abe umntwana onjani uma eseyindoda. [Uhleko.] *(Translation of Zulu paragraph follows.)*

[. . . when I was young, the elders used to say: if you ask a child to lie or treat a child deceitfully, that child will be spoilt. I am not

sure what kind of child Mr Jankielson would be when he becomes a man. [Laughter.]]

Some people have tried to present ideas here as being their own positions, yet these ideas have been copied from the ANC. The SAPS once appointed a man as its head. He recommended that for South Africa to have a strong policing presence, we would need about 96 000 police officers. But, because the ANC was not sure of those figures, a trip was planned to check with other countries to determine whether that figure was correct. Of course the figure was not correct. The ANC came back and recommended that all officers in uniform at police stations should be removed and put on the streets. It also recommended that the number should be increased to 150 000. This was in 2001.

It was also the ANC that suggested that an amendment was needed to police legislation to enable the Minister to determine minimum salaries for the police. Minimum salaries influence overall salaries and if the minimum is a workable salary for the police, then obviously their salaries will not be as questionable as they are today. It is interesting to note that the only place we have to tackle our issues is when we see the hon Minister. As members of Parliament we have an oversight role. That role suggests that if there are irregularities within structures of Government, we, as members of Parliament, should tackle them.

Somebody referred us back to 10 years ago. I regard that as racist. What it means is that we are not able to govern. A suggestion has been made that the only time we had visible governance in the country was 10 years ago when the NP was governing this country and crime was not as it is today. I wish to turn back the clock. We should go back 12 years. And some of the people who are with us here should go to the townships where we come from at the time when crime was better where they lived to see how crime was in our townships. [Applause.]

When the ANC was elected in 1994 as the ruling party, it laid foundations and principles of good governance based on constitutional commitment to openness, transparency and accountability. These principles never existed prior to 1994. It is therefore not true that with the advent of democracy corruption and organised crime increased simply because of an inadequate ruling Government.

It is a fact that South Africa has become a recent target for organised crime, largely because of its affluence. Most of the conditions conducive to the growth of organised crime exist in South Africa—just like in any other developing state grappling with development in their country. This also happens in the USA, Sweden and Britain.

As the number one priority identified by both the JCPS cluster and the Department of Safety and Security, organised crime has been targeted through focused intelligence gathering efforts related to organised syndicates. I am then rising to commend the Government for enhancing the prominence of crime intelligence, by increasing the budget allocation to this programme at an annual rate of 13,5% between 1999-2000 and 2005-06.

The urgency that has been shown against organised crime and corruption is not far-fetched. These types of crimes involve huge resources and impose a great financial and economic burden on the shoulders of the Government. Corruption is a type of crime that wastes Government's money. This Government is already underresourced to deal with the enormous development needs of our country. It is for this reason that the Government began to formulate sound policy frameworks, implementable strategies and consistent activities and projects to root out organised crime and corruption.

There are two fundamental laws that have been passed to combat organised crime, money laundering and criminal gang activities. They are the Prevention of Organised Crime Act and the Prevention and Combat-

ing of Corrupt Activities Act of 2002. These two laws are aimed at fighting crime by using the combined efforts of the Police, Defence, Justice, Home Affairs, Sars and the intelligence gathering capacity of Government departments.

Organised syndicates operate at different levels, and it has therefore become necessary for the Government to opt for a multiagency approach to combat organised crime. A single faceted approach is only used when a specific focus is identified as a specific organised crime or corruption threat. Thus, through the JCPS cluster approach the police have managed to detect two crucial facts. Firstly, trafficking in drugs and firearms are the two most rampant forms of organised crime in South Africa. Secondly, officials working for Government departments are specific targets of various networks and crime syndicates. It is for this reason that Government's approach to organised crime is aimed at identifying and focusing on organised syndicates at both national and transnational levels.

Since trafficking in drugs and firearms are crimes that provide the resources on which other forms of illegal activities, such as gang and taxi violence, can be built, the Government is making sure that our border posts are enabled. The effective policing of our borders and the prevention and detection of transnational crime have become SAPS priorities. Through the Movement Control System that has been implemented at border posts, the JCPS cluster has made several key achievements against organised criminals. The upgrading of border policing at both land and airports has led to higher detection of crime, such as stolen vehicles.

Apart from border control, the prevention of consolidated, organised criminal operations has become central to policing strategies against organised crime. This is necessary, because once firmly established criminal organisations are immensely difficult to eradicate. More importantly, crime syndicates retain the potential to recruit and formalise relationships with lower level street operations, such as gangs. These gangsters are more often than not used as foot soldiers and carriers in drug and firearm related operations.

Areas such as the Western Cape and Gauteng have already become ripe for such developments. This is why the JCPS cluster has made it its central aim to clamp down on more than 200 organised crime syndicates across the country. Police have already arrested syndicate members in a major drug bust in Mpumalanga. Most arrested members of these syndicates are foreign nationals.

There is also an increasing concern about the degree to which organised crime operations have been able to infiltrate Government departments. Crime syndicates that are well resourced have been succeeding in bribing Government officials, including our police members. It is pleasing to note that several arrests have already been made . . . . [Time expired.] [Applause.]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Madam Deputy Speaker, I want to assure the chairperson of our portfolio committee that there is nobody who kills our police officers and gets away with it. [Applause.] It is not going to happen. I indicated in my initial input that the mood within the SAPS is such that when people visit injury on any of our officers, they are going to pay. They will be hunted down, arrested and prosecuted. Those who continue to present a danger to those police officers are themselves going to die, because the instruction is quite clear—and the police understand what this means. In section 49 it says: If a person does not present any danger to the law enforcement agents, you don't shoot that person. The moment that they present a danger to members of the service, as well as ordinary citizens, then those police officers are under instructions to defend themselves or those members of the public, using

whatever training they have, to put up an effective defence, and this includes using their weapons. This will be done. [Applause.]

I usually don't respond to negativity because I don't like to do that. I was never taught at home to be negative. If anybody cares to read my life story, they will know the conditions under which I grew up. I never, ever said that I would be negative in life. I am therefore positive at all times. I look at those things that in the end would provide better situations for myself, my children, but also for all peace loving South Africans. I do not want to be diverted by people who are negative. It is negative in the extreme to suggest that more people are going to be murdered in South Africa every year. You are being negative when you say that. We understand that it is in the nature of a democracy and the defence of that democracy to put up whatever measures and instruments are necessary to ensure that, in defending that democracy, we also defend our people. Understand that crime trends are going to continue to go down as they are doing, and this includes the murder of our people in South Africa. [Applause.]

Mr Jankielsohn, do write back to the teacher from Theunissen and give that teacher a copy of my address today. He will read about the commitment we are making. The recruitment of our people is going to be on the basis that I have already spelled out. The MEC for KwaZulu-Natal is here but I have not seen the provincial commissioner—there he is. He is not just the provincial commissioner. He is responsible for operations in KwaZulu-Natal. I want them to go into this matter and investigate why there are these problems at Kwaduba. We cannot have a situation in a given area that people continue to die. There is a problem there and they must go and investigate it.

The hon Ndlovu wrote us a note asking about Taylor's Halt in Pietermaritzburg; a police station. Many of the people who come from KZN will know how that particular police station was notorious in the past. He is checking on what we are going to do in terms of refurbishment. The commissioner in charge of logistics is assuring us that that police station is among those that are going to get attention.

The hon Van Wyk is correct. What we do was defined a long time before we came into Government. We understood that the police on their own were not going to succeed in fighting crime. We therefore mobilised all the members of the population to be part and parcel of those structures that would deal with crime in South Africa. And to that extent, therefore, Government decided in 1999 that we needed to work in clusters to ensure that we do not only just deal with violent crimes and the other crime types, but also with social crimes. That is why we have specifically given that area of our work to the Deputy Minister to pay particular attention to on a very regular and ongoing basis. We now deal with all these matters that are crime generators, because of the conditions under which people live. So, we accept the observation you have made.

We have also established a very important programme, namely adult basic education for our members. You will remember that some time back it was indicated that some of them were not adequately literate to even take down statements. We are now providing adult basic education for those people. [Applause.]

I don't see the hon Burgess because he has left. He has presented us with a challenge. He said: You as people who are charged with the making of laws in our country must find a way in which you can outlaw alcohol abuse. I don't know how that is done. Maybe people can outlaw alcohol abuse. [Interjections.] This is a tendency and I don't know how you outlaw that type of tendency. You will not know that a person is going to abuse any substance, until they have taken it and abuse it. If he wants to ban anything, I

suppose he wants us to ban the sale of liquor in South Africa. Then he must send us the people who will support him in that. I don't know. [Laughter.]

The hon Gaum raised matters here and we agree with him. We are trying to get the integrated justice system in this country to work and work optimally. That is why we have decided to do an exhaustive review so that we can ensure that that system indeed does function in the way it is meant to as a very important vehicle for law enforcement in our country. I am sure this is going to have those benefits for all of us.

On the issue of crime statistics I want to indicate that when you are in a police area and want to know about crimes, please just go to the station commissioner and ask him what happened in his area over the last three months. He will tell you. I have been saying this for I don't know how long! They will tell you. Don't ask me to contact the district. Just say: Look I want to establish a business here. Can you indicate to me what the crime trends are in this particular area? They will do that.

Hon Meshoe, you are right, there are big problems regarding some of the conditions under which some of our members work and we want to address that particular situation. Indeed, there is a lot of work that has already been done regarding our police stations. In fact, I want to invite the members of the portfolio committee to come and see these modern stations that we have established. Maybe you have no conception of what they look like. If I was detained during the old days in cells like that, I'm telling you, they look so beautiful. If you have been in detention before, as many of us here have been, you will see the difference. It is so stark. I want to invite you one day and take you to some of those new stations.

Now, one of my most consistent correspondents in this Parliament was the hon Gibson. The hon Gibson wrote letters to me all the time to say, there is this particular matter that has happened. Can you please . . .

Adv A GAUM: To get publicity!

The MINISTER: . . . no, he was not doing it for publication . . . this correspondence was never published. What he was doing was that every time there was a problem, he would write to me and ask me about that particular case. Hon Gibson, can you please let that kind of understanding rub off on the hon Groenewald. What he does all the time, is to come to this kind of forum and raise very fundamental things and he does not write to me about it.

Ek kan 'n bietjie Afrikaans lees, meneer. Dit sal nie saak maak nie as u my in Afrikaans 'n brief skryf. Ek sal dit baie waardeer, meneer. *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.*

[I can read a little bit of Afrikaans, sir. It does not matter if you write to me in Afrikaans. I would greatly appreciate it, sir.]

The fact of the matter is that I am not aware of these issues that have been raised. The best I can do is to ask my police officers to investigate and I will write back to you and indicate what the situation is.

As regards farm attacks—please, even those are going down. Let me tell you what happens in terms of crime. There comes a time when you have bumps and this happens. You find a month when most crimes happen and immediately thereafter they go down again. It is the story of policing in all of the countries of the world. This is not a new thing. I am not saying that it should be happening. It appears to be happening. It is not as if it is a big train smash, only because in that one month there was a bump. It is going down and it continues to indicate a down-up trend.

I want to finish off by thanking a number of people. Firstly I want to say: the members of the SAPS, the entire contingent thereof, together with us at the Ministry for Safety and Security, want to join the family of Pam Tshwete and her children in their joy because that courageous son of the soil, Steve

Tshwete, was awarded this prestigious award and medal of our people by the President. [Applause.] We join them in this because we appreciate the contribution that he made in bringing our country to this stage of our transformation. He was democratic and sincere at all times. The ideals of our people are freedom and democracy; hence the necessity for us to join together, to work on the ground to produce the conditions that are necessary for us to establish peace and stability in our country; so that in the fullness of time, our children will grow up in those conditions saying that we had our forebears like Steve Tshwete who created these conditions and enabled us to lead better lives all round.

I want to express appreciation also to the unions that are within the SAPS. They are working together with us to define the path that we must follow in the transformation of the SAPS, in order for us to completely fulfil the mandate that we have for the safety and security of our people. I also want to convey our gratitude to police management under the national commissioner, who unfortunately could not be here today. He is abroad. One of his functions is as a leading member of Interpol; he is the vice-president of that body, and is attending their meeting. Our information is that there are a number of people within that body who would want to nominate him for a much more senior position in regard to that, not because of the work he himself is doing, but buttressed by what is being done here by his members. [Applause.]

The person who was for many years responsible for the budget is divisional commissioner Craemer. He is leaving the SAPS and therefore will not continue to give leadership in terms of how we allocate the money given to us to the various programmes. We want to say to him: He should enjoy his retirement; his very early retirement. He is still very young. He should enjoy his retirement. I am sure he has plans that he would want to follow to ensure that he does not become redundant in the bigger scheme of things. He has the necessary intellect and I am sure will carve a particular niche for himself as he goes forward. We want to thank him for the work he did for the SAPS. [Applause.]

We also want to thank the provincial commissioners who also do very good work. They are at the coalface of this campaign against crime and many of them have done even more in the past few years in ensuring that their provinces continue to be safe. They have taken this resolution to reduce drastically the crime levels in their provinces. We would be available to assist them in whatever way possible to ensure that they are able to do that work. We also want to say to the community policing forum that they have become a key to the mobilisation of our communities behind the work that the police do. They have become the channel that the police themselves have used to be rooted within this community and the trust that they now enjoy and the confidence the people have in them has to do with the fact we have community policing forums in South Africa that facilitate the interaction that now exists between the police and our people on the ground. We really appreciate that.

In conclusion, we also appreciate the assistance we get working together with a variety of our partners, right across the spectrum of human endeavour in South Africa. We want to say to them that that partnership is important as we try to establish this strong, formidable presence in the country to deal with crime. Therefore, with their assistance, we are going to continue to push crime levels downwards. One last thing: We have dinner or cocktails, or something like that—never mind the food, but come and listen to our jazz band. Thank you. [Applause.]

Debate concluded.

The Committee rose at 19:28.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXTENDED PUBLIC COMMITTEE—COMMITTEE ROOM E249

Members of the Extended Public Committee met in Committee Room E249 at 16:41.

The Chairperson of Committees, as Chairperson, took the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS—see col 2562.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Debate on Vote No 17—Labour:

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Chairperson, hon members, comrades, compatriots, a look-back from the eventful year of 1994 prompts us to declare with a sense of pride that South Africa has at last occupied its rightful place among the nations of the world. The past 10 years will go down in the annals of the history of South Africa as a decade that ushered in an era of freedom, characterised by the most humane values, at the centre of which stands human dignity. It is thanks to the clarity of vision and profundity of thought of the immortals of the calibre of Oliver Tambo that today we are able to say in words and deeds that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, both black and white.

To the wonderment of the naive and the shortsighted, they declared that the liberation of the oppressed black majority in South Africa would free the oppressors too. It was in the cauldron of the struggle for freedom led by the ANC that some of the most humane values were nurtured to yield what we all cherish today as our democracy. It is important to remember that the democracy we enjoy did not come on its own. It was a long journey, a "via dolorosa", of agony and some made the ultimate sacrifice with their lives. A failure on our part to treasure and defend this democracy would be a declaration that we do not deserve the future we helped to build.

Ngubani na onokukhanyela ukuba uphuhliso olwenzeke kule minyakana ilishumi lunokuba ngunobangela wemibhiyozo nemincili? Masigcobe zidlokove iintliziyo ngenxa yeminyaka elishumi yenkululeko, iminyaka elishumi yentatho-nxaxheba kukawonke-wonke. Masigcadiye sigcolode sibuve ubuncwane kwilizwe loobawo-mkhulu. Umhlaba ke nawo uyabulela udomboza, imiphefumlo iyandondoza. Ngezwi elinye sithi, "Nkosi sikelel'iAfrika!" Siyavuma sithi camagu, ilizwe lelethu nomhlaba ngowethu. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[Who can deny the fact that development in the past 10 years of democracy is a reason for celebration and happiness? Let us rejoice because of 10 years of democracy, 10 years of people's participation. Let us be free and enjoy the wealth of the country of our forefathers. The land is grateful and the spirits are lifted. In one voice we say, "God Bless Africa!" We agree, the country is ours as well as the land.]

In the labour market too, the past 10 years saw history-making developments ranging from putting in place new and relevant legislation and an institutional framework capable of putting the economy of South Africa on a growth path to restoring the dignity of working people by upholding the philosophy of decent work.

We, as the Department of Labour, take pride in being party to the creation of a new culture in the labour market arena in South Africa—that of social dialogue anchored in reaching consensus among the social partners. The National Economic Development and Labour Council, Nedlac, was established at the time when adversarial relations between labour and management appeared to be a natural and unchanging phenomenon.

Today South Africa is recognised the world over as a model to be emulated as far as social dialogue is concerned. As a result of this maturing social dialogue, we have realised unprecedented industrial peace in South Africa. Workdays lost due to industrial action dropped from 2,6 million in 1999 during 107 instances of industrial action to 919 780 in 62 cases in 2003. Industrial peace has far-reaching, positive implications for the country's economy and the people's quality of life.

Similarly, our decision to have dispute resolution functions located within the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration, CCMA, has begun to bear fruit. As a result of improvements in the CCMA's case management system, almost 116 000 cases were handled by the commission between April 2003 and February 2004, at an average of 553 cases per day.

Mhla saqalisa inkqubo yeli sebe equlethe iingongoma ezilishumi elinesihlanu, ukusuka kunyaka ka-1999 ukuya kunyaka ka-2004, sathabatha isigqibo esisezingqondweni sokushenxa ekuqaleni inkqubo entsha saguqukela ekuphumezeni inkqubo yethu ebesihleli siyiqhuba kade, sanika amandla nengqwalasela kumaphondo ekunikezeleni iinkonzo eluntwini. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[The day we started the department's 15-point plan from 1999 to 2004, we made the well-informed decision of leaving the new plan from the beginning and changing over to fulfilling the old plan we had previously used. We exerted power and kept a critical eye on the provinces when it came to delivering services to people.]

The Department of Labour services the public through 125 labour centres and 529 satellite offices under the jurisdiction of 10 provincial offices. To enhance our drive to reach the people even in the most remote areas, by the end of this year we will establish three additional labour centres. In the rural areas of Limpopo and the Eastern Cape we will set up the Jane Furse and Mount Ayliff Centres respectively and to cater for areas that include the Diepsloot informal settlement. [Applause.] Another labour centre will be opened in Randburg, Gauteng.

In addition, a satellite office will be established in Lenasia before the end of this year. We will render services in the multipurpose community centres in the areas where no Department of Labour offices exist. To further capacitate these offices we will launch an IT case management system called Lesedi, which will facilitate speedy resolution of complaints and enquiries lodged in our labour centres. This is one of the IT applications in a range of information and communication technology innovations brought about by the public-private partnership between the Department of Labour and Siemens Business Services.

Madam Speaker . . . Chairperson . . .

The CHAIRPERSON OF COMMITTEES: Chairperson.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Chairperson, my apologies! [Laughter.] The demand for the services of my department has grown tremendously. We are faced with a crisis of success resultant from our advocacy and education campaign. Members of the public have become more aware of their rights, hence the high demand for the department's services. As a result I have suddenly become a national shop steward. I am sure you are aware that 257 workers were staging a sit-in in our offices, waiting for me to return from Geneva! [Laughter.] That is a crisis of success.

It has become apparent that we cannot do our business in the same old way. Thus, before the end of this financial year we will introduce 20 mobile office units whose main target is the most remote areas. For this, an amount of R8,5 million has been set aside for use in Limpopo, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape.

Those who come from the Northern Cape will know that it is a very difficult province to monitor because of the vastness of the areas. From one town to another you have to drive kilometres and kilometres. We hope that these mobile units will assist us. These four provinces will serve as a pilot before we roll out to other provinces.

The irony of our situation is that more than any other community, the rural people are the ones who access government services at a higher cost than those who live in the urban environment. These mobile units are part of a conscious effort to take Government to where the people are.

Contribution to employment creation and skills development remains a priority for our department. In the past financial year the number of unemployed people we trained using the Social Development Funding Window of the National Skills Fund, NSF, alone, increased by 45% to 144 056 trainees. About 79% of these were placed in temporary jobs. For this training the provincial offices spent R171 million during 2003. Women constitute 58% of those who went through this training while 56% of the trainees were below the age of 35 years.

Vhutsila, the Department of Labour's national skills development strategy that covers the period 2001 to 2005, has indeed unleashed a silent revolution. In implementing this strategy we have worked very closely with the National Skills Authority, which is driven by the social partners who nominate representatives through Nedlac. In October 2003, during the National Skills Conference I tabled a comprehensive report on the implementation of this strategy. I will give you a full update on this again in October this year.

Allow me, however, to highlight some of last year's skills development achievements that were registered by the end of December 2003. By December 2003, a figure of 4,4 million currently employed workers were enrolled in various structured learning programmes thus exceeding our set target of 3 million. Of these workers 2,7 million have already completed their learning in this programme, which exceeds our target of 2 million.

The area of small businesses calls for more attention. In this regard, the NSF and Setas are currently assisting small enterprises through Seta discretionary funds. At the same time, the department amended regulations to facilitate small enterprises' access to skills development opportunities. Furthermore, we have established 21 employment and skills development lead employer agencies; and put aside R90 million under the NSF to pilot the concept of group training on behalf of the SMMEs, which are without the necessary infrastructure. These agencies will assume the role of an employer over these learners.

Skills development is about changing people's lives, about enhancing their employability and about aligning skills to our economy. To date the Department of Labour, through the Setas, has made a difference for 70 000 young, unemployed people, and these are the people who have and are participating in learnership programmes. For this monumental achievement I commend the Sectoral Education and Training Authorities and our social partners. But I must also emphasise that there is no time to rest on our laurels, as we must redouble our efforts on this front.

In an effort to assist the new entrants into employment we have set aside R446 million to supplement Seta funding towards training 18 298 unemployed learners. I have instructed each Seta to increase their uptake of the learners and each will submit by the end of June 2004, a list of five scarce skills areas to be prioritised in their respective sectors.

KweyeDwarha, ngenkomfa yesizwe yophuhliso eza kuba kho kulo nyaka, siya kubhengeza iziphumo zovavanyo lwale nkqubo yoqeqesho siyisebenzisayo. Olu vavanyo luza kuqala ekusebenziseni

nasekuphumezeni le nkqubo nasekuqwalaseleni impembelelo yayo kwimo yezoqoqosho yelizwe. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[At the National Development Conference to be held in October this year, we will publish the results of the test for the plan we are using. This test will start by using and producing this plan and taking a critical look at its effects on the economy of this country.]

In addition to the above, may I indicate that we work closely with the Department of Education. Currently we are engaged in the review of the National Qualifications Framework. We have allocated over R21 million to the National Research Foundation to fund postgraduate bursaries in areas of scarce skills, namely accounting, actuarial science, auditing, bioinformatics, biotechnology, chemistry, computer science, demography, earth sciences, engineering, financial management, information systems, management studies, mathematical sciences, microbiology, physics, tourism and transportation. Over R100 million has been allocated to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme by the department to fund undergraduate bursaries in the fields of science, engineering, computer science, information systems, tourism management and commerce.

We have alvo allocated an amount of R35 million under the NSF to the finance Seta. Twelve thousand grade 11 & 12 learners, 1 746 educators, 253 university students and 620 school managers benefit from the mathematics and accounting programme. We have transferred an amount of R20 million to cover training of 50 000 Abet learners as part of the Department of Education literacy programme.

While we pride ourselves on having registered remarkable successes, there still remain challenges to be prioritised if skills development is to have the needed impact on the socioeconomic landscape of our country. As the current National Skills Development Strategy is moving towards its end in March 2005, I will be tabling the second National Skills Development Strategy in October that will cover the period between 2005 and 2009. Towards finalising the strategy, we are currently undertaking an extensive national consultation. Comments on this document that I have in my hand must be submitted before 30 June. I would request hon members to try and orientate themselves with these documents, because there is still time to comment.

As we approach the next decade of freedom we are mindful of the fact that the levels of poverty and unemployment are at a stage where we cannot postpone action. As part of our contribution to empower the citizens of our country to ensure that "bavuka bazenzele" [they get up and do things for themselves] and to develop skills that can result in sustainable livelihoods, our energies over the next eight months will be dedicated towards some targeted issues, including the conclusion of the unfinished business of the National Skills Development Strategy 2001-05 in preparation for the new strategy, the implementation of which starts in April 2005.

We will secure service level agreements with the South African Revenue Service, Sars, and improve the skills levy compliance rate among employers. While embarking on a marketing campaign to sensitise employers about the benefits of embracing skills development, we will encourage Sars to step up prosecution of those who are not complying. We will conclude the renewal process of the Seta certificate of establishment in August 2004 so as to enable the successful Setas—or the merger of some of them—time to plan for the period ahead.

New regulations for service level agreements, funding regulations and the national skills fund funding windows aligned to the new national skills development strategy 2005-2009 will be completed by December 2004. For too long well performing Setas have suffered the wrath of the public who express their dissatisfaction with the manner

in which Setas execute their responsibilities, unfortunately without differentiating between the good and the bad Setas. Seventeen out of 25 Setas are performing above average. Two Setas, the banking Seta, Bankseta, and the chemical Seta, Chieta, are excelling in their work. It is very important when we condemn Setas that we remember that.

This morning, I started using the powers afforded to the Minister under the Skills Development Amendment Act of 2003. Thank you very much to the legislators sitting in this room for giving me that power. I have given written instructions to the Defence Seta and the Local Government Water and Related Services Seta as they have several areas of underperformance. I have also issued written instructions to the six Setas that have one or more areas that need attention. Those are the Public Service, mining, tourism, forestry, police, wholesale and retail Setas. They give me the power to be the principal again. Thank you very much, hon members.

Of the R446 million that I have mentioned, which was intended for the Setas, we have set aside R106 million for learnerships in the public sector. Similarly an amount of R15 million will be allocated to the local government Seta for the training of 2 087 community development workers. A journalist asked me why we give money to this Seta when we have given an instruction to it for not performing. I said that if you read the law quite carefully, it is clear that you need to first write a letter to indicate to them why you cannot take their administration, why you cannot shut them down, why they cannot merge with another Seta. That is exactly what I raised in the letter. Therefore, because I know we can take those powers from that Seta, there is no reason why we must delay the training of our people because certain individuals at those Setas are busy with personal differences that are completely unrelated to what the country's objectives are. [Applause.]

I take no delight in this tongue-lashing exercise, but the reality is whether to sing lullabies to the Setas who hoard unused billions of rands from the skills fund or take action. I decided to take action. I never sang lullabies, except to my daughters Simile and Sonele. My choice is clear—there is no time to toddle by purposelessly when our people sleep with empty stomachs. The list of the unemployed is dominated by the youth.

The Umsobomvu Youth Fund has an important role to play in this regard. Two weeks ago I appointed a new board to oversee Umsobomvu. The Board's responsibility is to promote skills development and job creation for the youth through information dissemination and advisory services, school-to-work and youth service programmes, and youth entrepreneurship funding. I have instructed the board—I am happy that the CEO of Umsobomvu is here and listening very carefully—to develop a comprehensive database of unemployed graduates in South Africa by December. You will remember that we were given this instruction by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of this country and therefore as soldiers on the ground we must implement. Additionally, by the end of this year, I expect them to be operating in all our provinces, mainly through utilising the existing infrastructure of 125 departmental labour centres so as to ensure that they are in a position to cost-effectively reach all our young people. Stop opening new offices, Umsobomvu—there are 125 labour centres in the country. Save that money to train our youth. [Applause.]

Skills development, the development of a database and the like are all part of the overarching strategy of this Government to deal with the questions of employment and sustainable economic development. A key element of this strategy is the Growth and Development Summit that was hosted in June last year. The summit, as you will recall, was aimed at delivering on a series of focused and measurable goals. To this end we can claim success and a full report will be delivered after the Nedlac executive council meeting on 29 June.

the sensitivity and the protracted nature of the journey towards the ultimate resolution of this matter, we consulted extensively until we agreed on certain principles that remain our lodestar today.

The dual purpose of the Act is to prohibit unfair discrimination in employment whilst requiring specific measures to be taken to provide opportunities to blacks, women and people with disabilities so that they can be equitably represented across all levels and occupations.

The long-term objective is to ensure equitable representation at all levels and occupations in line with the national and regional demographics of the economically active population. In assessing the attainment of this vision, the Act recognises the constraints such as the available pool of suitably qualified people, labour turnover and the economic circumstances of the employer. In view of those realities the Act does not impose any mandatory, external quotas. Instead it requires that employers should work with their employees or employee representatives to identify and remove policies, practices and procedures that are discriminatory and jointly develop plans for redressing the current racial gender and disability differentials.

Ivili lenkululeko liqengqiwe, kunjalonje libaleka ngesantya esikhulu kakhulu. Ndiyacebisa ke kubachasi, izikhwenxe nabanxaxhi ukuba lingathintelwa eli vili lenkululeko kuba ngokwenjenjalo uzibizela nje ingozi. Yithi gu ecaleni nje wena, ukhonkothe oku kwenja. Asinandaba ke nokukhonkotha kwakho. [Kwaqhwatywa.] *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[The wheel of freedom has been released at high speed. I urge the opposition, resistance and right wing not to reinvent the wheel of freedom, as that is dangerous. Step aside, and mumble—that I do not mind. [Applause.]]

There is no shortcut, we have to traverse this route and traverse it together. Whatever optimism we may have about the goodwill of South Africans, experience tells us that there comes a stage where sentiment must give way to the will of the people. Employment equity, affirmative action and broad-based black economic empowerment are some of the concepts that have emerged out of the realities of the exaggerated unequal opportunities in our country. We have just begun to talk to this all-important question of all-round equality of opportunity. The journey may be long but it is worth traversing. I therefore call upon the social partners to unlock their innovative thinking towards the realisation of these ideals. Among other things, alignment of employment equity and the skills development strategy is being pursued with a sense of urgency as prioritised in the second National Skills Development Strategy starting next year April.

Chairperson, we live in a rapidly changing world and in order to ensure that our labour market policies continue to address the real issues facing people, it is essential that our understanding of the labour market is accurate. In this regard we have strengthened the Department of Labour's research and statistical analysis capacities. In the past year research papers were completed on worker co-operatives and employment creation. Similarly, the sensitive topic of casualisation and the changing nature of work received the attention of the Department of Labour's researchers. The results of this study will be presented to the Cabinet before the end of September and thereafter they will be made available to the public. Such studies will help to prepare the department to handle the challenge of vulnerable workers that remains our priority in the next five years.

You will remember that in the not too distant past when our inspection services were under severe pressure I declared that we are willing and we have the capacity to enforce the laws we administer. I am happy to report that the work and visibility of the inspectors have raised an awareness among workers

and employers to unprecedented levels. The number of inspections conducted by 804 inspectors in 2003 is 187 187 compared to 87 815 inspections for 2002. These inspections are aimed at both education and enforcement so that eventually we reach a stage of self-regulation, with the employer and employee both fully aware of their rights and obligations.

Allow me in conclusion to quote the *Silent Thunderstorm*, a poem by a domestic worker.

> Down there on my knees, scrubbing your floor,
>
> you dangle me like a puppet,
>
> I answer your questions honey-mouthed
>
> questions 'bout my John and my church
>
> and my children
>
> and my hopes and my dreams
>
> All my business . . .
>
> but make good use of me
>
> 'cause there ain't no more generations like me coming
>
> No more who'll bend down and scrub your floor
>
> while you kick them in the arse . . .

[Applause.]

Allow me to explore this circumstance further by quoting the words of a black Brazilian woman, a mother of three children by three different men, an author of the famous book, *Child of the Dark*. Her name is Carolina Maria de Jesus. Asked by a journalist about how she felt as an instant celebrity after years of foraging in garbage dumps to keep herself and her children alive, she said: "Tell your readers that I have merely re-entered the human race." Fellow South Africans, let us allow each and every South African to re-enter the human race. Thank you.

Mr M S MANIE: Mr Chairperson, hon Minister and hon members, as I said before when I spoke from the podium, the DA is very predictable. They will come here and tell us that our labour laws are inflexible. This is an old and stale story about the labour market being inflexible. Organised business and organised labour agreed on all the contentious and key issues when we made the last amendments to the Labour Relations Act in 2001. The most striking feature of that process was the level of maturity and goodwill that existed between the parties at the time.

The International Labour Organisation has sent their own experts to examine our labour market policies and they have given South Africa the thumbs up. They, like us, understand that a stable economy requires fair and balanced policies. Any policy that is skewed to favour either labour or business cannot and will not be sustainable in the long run. I acknowledge that there are certain issues peculiar to our environment such as affirmative action and black economic empowerment that are different to most of those of other countries.

What the DA, however, is saying is that we should allow the market to operate with no restrictions and allow everything to be determined by the forces of supply and demand. When the market fails, however, they blame the Government for not doing enough. Let us forget about the past and the uneven playing fields, they say. They want business as usual. South Africa's biggest problem is, in fact, the DA. They are the only ones sending these negative messages out to the world. How can we hope to attract investors to our country if people here in Parliament repeatedly send out these very negative messages?

On the question of job creation, no one needs to waste his time and our time by telling us that that is the most important issue we need to address. We know this. It is a question of

how we need to be grappling with it. [Interjections]. You will get your chance if you have anything to say to this House. [Laughter.]

Creating jobs is not a function of Government. It is the primary function of the private sector in co-operation with Government and organised labour. Government, however, does have a key role in creating the environment to facilitate the establishment of new businesses. Government has committed itself to the Expanded Public Works Programme as well as injecting millions of rands into infrastructure development.

Yes, we need jobs and it was for this reason that the Growth and Development Summit was convened. Far-reaching decisions were taken, and the GDS decisions will be monitored by the portfolio committee to track its implementation. In this regard Nedlac has a crucial task to ensure that its stakeholders develop plans to translate the GDS decisions into plans of action.

Some people have questioned the need for Nedlac. I wish to state that Nedlac is a very important institution and needs the support and co-operation of all. It is the only institution in the world where civil society participates as well, and the relative labour peace that we are experiencing is in part a result of the success of Nedlac.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Labour has decided to focus its work in Parliament on four key areas, namely job creation, poverty eradication, equity and skills development. These four areas of focus were communicated to all those who participated in our budget hearings. At these hearings the labour committee was generally happy with the reports we got from the UIF, the Compensation Fund, the CCMA, the NPI, the Umsobomvu Youth Fund and the Skills Development Fund. What became very clear was the need to spend more time with these institutions and in this regard the labour committee will work out a programme to do so when it visits the provinces.

Some employers see the skills levy as a tax burden only. Employers are not making maximum use of the opportunity to train their staff. Bigger employers find it much easier to make use of the training programmes. On the other hand, the SMME establishments find it much more difficult and it remains a key challenge to the Setas to draw them into the process so that they can also benefit from this legislation.

One of the factors that assists in attracting foreign direct investment into a country is its skills profile. It is for this reason that we spent a lot of time developing a comprehensive skills development strategy. This strategy targets the unemployed new entrants as well as those currently employed.

South Africa's skills strategy is considered to be one of the best in the world. The biggest challenge we face is in the implementation of this plan. I want to commend those Setas that have managed to do so well as the Minister has outlined. But out of the 25 Setas there are some who are doing very poorly and I think the Minister has expressed his own views on what will be done in that regard. Some Setas had to be established from scratch while others only had to restructure their old training institutions. So one can therefore understand to some extent the uneven progress made to date.

The Portfolio Committee on Labour has already identified the need to engage more vigorously with the Setas. It is the intention to call the Setas to public hearings and visit their actual projects in order to come up with concrete recommendations. During the public hearings it became clear that Setas would have to integrate their work much more closely with the National Productivity Institute and the Umsobomvu Youth Fund.

Although significant progress has been made in certain areas, the very deep-rooted levels of inequality still remain in the work place. The Employment Equity Act allows employers to determine their own targets and plans as to how they intend transforming the profiles of their workforce. Judging from the

report we received from the Employment Equity Commission the pace of transformation is unacceptably slow. With respect to gender and the disabled categories a lot more needs to be done. These statistics look even worse.

Although employers have generally complied with the submission of employment equity reports it is quite clear to us that there still remains a great reluctance. To establish whether employers are serious about employment equity one only needs to examine the people, the time and the money that they allocate to the employment equity structures at the workplace level. These structures are generally underresourced, too low down the management chain and have very little authority to impact on the changes in the workplace itself.

At the workplace level two things are required. Firstly, employers need to move from compliance to commitment. We need buy in from the employers, and not only compliance. And secondly, organised labour needs to drive the process much more actively than they have done to date.

Some time back the Umsobomvu Youth Fund was a subject of much criticism. The report we got from them at our budget hearings demonstrated that an enormous amount of progress had been made to date and since then. Thousands of young people have benefited from the services that are being offered by Umsobomvu. Instead of trying to duplicate infrastructure throughout the country the fund has decided to work through the various existing labour centres throughout the country. And from what I hear it is not their own decision but was a directive from the department; but anyway, it is a very good change around. Among some of the challenges that the fund faces is the need to integrate its work with other institutions and departments.

The Compensation Fund faces big challenges on how to reduce its turnaround time to process claims. In addition to establishing a mechanism to ensure that the claimants receive improved compensation for injury on duty the high cost of medical treatment is probably the biggest problem and challenge to the fund. When considering the proposed new integrated legislation on health and safety in the workplace, the labour committee will address the issue of the Compensation Fund in more detail.

Although others will speak on the UIF, I wish to commend the commissioner and all those who were involved in the process of turning the UIF around from a situation of bankruptcy to one that now has surplus funds. It is the only fund in the world that covers domestic and seasonal workers. When the labour committee was finalising the UIF legislation, maternity benefits were left as an outstanding matter. The problem was that women were being prejudiced by having to use their UIF benefits to go on maternity leave. This matter has now been resolved and women going on maternity will not lose their UIF benefits.

In conclusion, let me say that most of the policies are in place. Our work in Parliament will now have to focus on monitoring and exercising our oversight function. I would like to commend the Minister and his department for a job very well done. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr C M LOWE: Chairman, congratulations on your appointment, Minister. You have a very heavy and big task on your hands. I would also like to thank Mr Manie for a good effort. Good, but not quite good enough, sir.

The DA believes that workers' rights are fundamental human rights and are non-negotiable. Workers must always be protected from conditions that compromise the fairness of labour contracts and health and safety in the workplace. But our current labour laws and regulations go far beyond this and create such inflexible and strict conditions that foreign direct investment

opportunity to sell it freely is a denial of what should be respected as a fundamental human right.

Perhaps yesterday's report that Government is now looking at introducing wage subsidies is the first welcome crack in the edifice. Reducing job losses by compensating employers for their labour costs is a leaf taken directly out of the DA's labour policy. [Interjections.] We talk about tax breaks for employers, but the effect is just the same. [Interjections.] And that is where we need to focus and not on the Growth and Development Summit, which has simply not developed where it matters most and where one year down the line so many of its ambitious targets have not been met.

Your call for a radical overhaul of the Seta training bodies is also welcomed, but with only 9% of the skills levy collected last year actually being spent, you need to scrap your bureaucratic and inefficient Setas and reimburse training costs directly. This will ensure that our labour market provides the skills actually required by growing businesses in South Africa, and the huge saving could help fund a demand-driven voucher and tax rebate system putting training choices where they belong: in people's hands.

The Government's Expanded Public Works Programme is commendable as a short-term poverty relief programme, but is no substitute for the millions, Mr Manie, millions of unemployed people and the sustainable jobs that they require that only rapid economic growth can provide. Even here lies the irony that Government exempts itself and its Public Works Programme from the entire edifice of labour regulation, including minimum wages and UIF payments, but enforces the legislation in the private sector.

The key question we must ask this afternoon is this: Is the department realistically addressing the jobs crisis through policies and programmes that substantially reduce unemployment and bring hope to the millions of jobless who have simply given up? The answer will remain an emphatic no until radical changes are made, firstly, to improve labour-law flexibility and simplify the labour market for small and medium-sized businesses and to exempt companies from specific labour agreements, instead of industry-wide agreements that straightjacket smaller employers; secondly, to reduce labour costs, which are high relative to productivity, to eliminate minimum wages and introduce the principle of linking pay increases to productivity increases; and, thirdly, to introduce tax incentives to reverse the current industry trend towards capital-intensive means of production.

Amending and scrapping labour laws that discourage foreign investment and deter job creation will drive up economic growth and bring colour-blind results of their own accord, because the vast majority of jobless South Africans are black and they will be the main beneficiaries of job creation policies, even though the same policies will apply to everyone equally. [Interjections.]

For while this ideological madness—for that is what it is, Minister, madness—continues in your department, while we keep reinforcing the walls protecting the magic circle of those lucky enough to have a job while ignoring the plight of 42% of our workforce—8,4 million South Africans—we cannot in all good conscience support this budget. We must also let the 8,4 million unemployed South Africans . . . [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Order! Hon member, your time has expired.

Mr C M LOWE: . . . re-enter the human race. [Interjections.] Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr W P DOMAN: Chairperson, on a point of order: I noted that you thanked the two previous speakers on that side of the House . . . [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, take your seat.

Can I address you, Mr Lowe? [Interjections.] Is he your rep? Is he representing you?

Mr C M LOWE: I am not sure what you are referring to, Mr Chairman. Is who representing me; representing me by what?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Take your seat then.

Mr C M LOWE: Yes, thank you.

An HON MEMBER: Sit down.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Can I address you, Sir? Can I address you?

Mr W P DOMAN: Chair, I am not the Chair here. You can address anyone in the House.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): I want to address you, because you raised a point of order. Can you stand up so that I can address you. [Interjections.]

Mr W P DOMAN: Chair, I believe it is not part of the Rules of the House when you address somebody that he or she has to stand up, unless I have to be reprimanded.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Order! Hon member, I'm addressing you. Hon member, I'm addressing you. Can you stand up?

Mr W P DOMAN: No, I won't stand.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, I'm addressing you. Can you stand up, please? [Interjections.]

Mr W P DOMAN: I won't stand up. [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, this is the last time, can you stand up? I want to address you on your point of order.

Mr C M LOWE: It is not part of the Rules to stand, Sir. You can rule on . . . [Inaudible.] [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, you are engaging the Chair. Can you stand up, please? [Interjections.]

Mr M S MANIE: I am rising on a point of order, Chair. My understanding of the Rules of Parliament—and this is an institution of Parliament—is that if the Chair directs a member to do something and that person refuses, like the member has done now, you then should in fact ask that member to recuse himself from the House. And I move that you do that. [Applause.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, for the last time, can you stand up so that I can address you? I am going to address you.

Mr W P DOMAN: Chair, on a point of order: Can you give me the reason why you want me to stand up when you have already taken my point of order. This has never been done in the House . . . [Inaudible.] [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, you raised a point of order.

Mr W P DOMAN: Yes, and then you must rule on it while we all listen to you, Sir. That is the way we do it. [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): Hon member, can you recuse yourself from the House. [Applause.] [Interjections.]

Prince N E ZULU: Mr Chairperson, hon Minister, colleagues, the IFP pays special tribute to the workers of South Africa who, in the past years, lost their jobs through death, injuries, retrenchments, unfair dismissals and other causes beyond their control, which have caused harm and misery to their families by way of hunger, loss of income, loss of dignity, loss of education, disease and other forms of degradation.

The foundational block on which the Department of Labour stands is the protection of workers' rights, embedded in the promo-

tion of humane labour relations, all of which are aimed at efficient production targets in every workplace for the economic upswing in the country.

The five programmes of the Budget Vote are aimed at achieving the above imperatives within the stated timeframes and as costed. It is encouraging that the department is determined to pursue its noble objectives, especially in the area of service delivery to the workers. However, the underspending by the Seta's—except the 17 which the Minister has just outlined—remains a national discomfort, despite the elucidation by the Minister and the commitment to jump-start some of these Seta's.

The Skills Development Levies Act was put into place five years ago precisely to crack the high levels of unemployment caused by the lack of skills in the job market. To delay this important undertaking by not spending the allocated funds maximally is indeed fundamentally to fail the nation. At the height of his anger, the Minister would roar—he would roar as we have seen him—at those responsible for the skills mismatch in the economy and call for a speedy redress of this anomaly.

The failure of the economy to grow above 3% in the second decade of democracy would indeed be a national catastrophe, if it happens. With this level of economic stagnation the rate of unemployment would be bound to shoot over 42%—we hear it's over 42%—leaving our youth with no hope for their future.

Some analysts blame this on the country's labour laws, as we have just heard in the debate in this House, in that they are not flexible enough to stimulate a conducive climate for investment. Others call this a dead debate. Whether the debate is dead or vibrant, the central question is that the economy is unable to absorb the required number of unemployed into the job market. With all sensitivity the Government and everybody else are concerned with the present state of the economy, and it's therefore prudent that great minds come together and probe the question: Why is this?

The co-operation being forged between the Ministries of Labour and Education is a healthy signal in the direction of skills development and deserves a big hand. This co-operation should be seen as the beginning of great things to come.

In his quest to see the economy grow, the leader of the IFP, Inkosi Mangosuthu Buthelezi, asked: "Why the economic stagnation when we have such an able Minister of Finance?" I believe that that "why" has not been answered and, if it has, surely the answer still lies in the boardrooms and has not filtered down to the unemployed masses in rural Nongoma.

Business Unity SA observed in recent months that there was unfinished business in the country's national agenda. That observation complements what the IFP leader said in the National Assembly which was that the nation ought to pay more attention to the empty part of the glass. This notion was preempted by the recognition that the Government has achieved a lot over the past 10 years and that is why South Africa is the envy of the world's developing nations. Ten years is a short time to have a full glass of success, hence the empty part of the glass.

We've addressed however, to bear in that debate that those who see the empty part of glass suffer from an unfinished business. That statement was shocking, deceptive and misguided in its intent and distracts the mind from the notion of unfinished business in the country's national agenda as observed by Business Unity SA.

The President's speech at the opening of Parliament was indeed an engine to drive the programmes of the Department of Labour and other such departments of course. It was a clarion call to all departments, social partners and all stakeholders that the directives of the Growth and Development Sum-

mit taken last June be complete by the end of the calendar year. We recommit ourselves, Mr Minister, in that we will stand by you in carrying out those orders for the attainment of skills, skills transforming into jobs, jobs and jobs! The IFP supports this Vote. [Applause.]

Ms N D NGCENGWANE: Thank you, Chairperson, hon Minister, hon members, the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of this country paved the way to the passing of the best legislation this country ever enjoyed. Chapter II of Act 55 of 1998, the Employment Equity Act, reads thus:

> Every employer must take steps to promote equal opportunity in the workplace by eliminating unfair discrimination in any employment policy or practice.

While South Africa under the ANC-led Government may have had many successes in transforming our economy and in improving delivery and further going an extra mile to improve the lives of millions of South Africans, unemployment remains the key concern. Unemployment is not a problem created recently. It is a result of previous political and economic policies that led to inadequate attention to human capital development, a prolonged deterioration in the real growth rate, rising capital intensity of production and declines in savings and investment since the 1970s.

The apartheid system and greater urbanisation left us with a huge backlog of jobless South Africans—a problem that becomes more visible and more serious by the day. This is the challenge this Government is faced with, because jobs do not only give people income but also dignity and self-respect. My topic today is based on vulnerable and marginalised workers, namely the farmworkers, domestic workers, cleaners, taxi and long-distance truck drivers, unregistered and casual workers and child labour—including child models and stage actors—as well as the fishing and security industries. All vulnerable workers are mostly from a poor background.

Let me begin with the child labour challenges. The Department of Labour of the ANC-led Government has gone out of its way to combat the worst forms of child labour in South Africa. The Constitution of this country provides that children under 18 years of age should be protected against exploitative labour practices and work that is hazardous or harmful to their education, health or wellbeing. The worst forms of child labour include slavery, child prostitution or using a child for illegal activities such as, for example, when parents send their kids out to go and beg on the street corners.

Since 1995 the labour department has taken a number of steps to achieve the aims and objectives of the Constitution of this country. These included a national survey of activities of young people. The key findings of the survey are: 1,7 million children in South Africa were doing work for longer hours and 4,8 million children were doing at least three hours of economic activities. The increasing number of Aids orphans and the persistence of traditional hierarchies all contribute to pushing children into domestic labour. Also poverty and ignorance contribute to child labour.

When some employers of the fishing industry employ fishermen, they do not follow the correct and legal way of employment. Some fishermen are employed on a temporary basis without the necessary documents such as ID books, the provision of an address and the names of next of kin. When accidents or deaths occur it becomes very difficult to locate or notify the families of the dead fishermen. Big businesses make money out of the plight of the poor. The training of fishermen on safety issues and the provision and use of life-jackets while at sea is still a problem. From long ago this industry was dominated by white merchant capital, which used a range of strategies to consolidate its control over the labour and production

processes. The Basic conditions of Employment Equity Act and the Occupational Health and Safety Act have been passed but the fishermen of this country are still excluded in the implementation thereof.

The domestic workers of South Africa celebrate one year of their registration and 601 546 domestic employers have now registered with the fund. Also between April 2003 and January 2004 the Unemployment Insurance Fund paid R3,4 million to 10 287 domestic workers who lodged their claims for unemployment benefits. For all of this we give thanks to the ANC-led Government because before these workers were taken for granted by the previous apartheid regime, which never really showed any respect to the majority of the people of this country.

Let us come to the long-distance truck drivers. Long-distance truck drivers are still faced with long hours of driving and long working hours, fewer hours for sleeping and relaxation, unsafe social circumstances and poor conditions at truck stops. Because of the number of days and nights these long distance truck drivers spend away from their homes and families, they are susceptible to picking up prostitutes and they end up being the victims of HIV/Aids. According to the survey and research done, many long-haul drivers do not get sufficient sleep to maintain alertness. Some drivers work approximately 93 hours a week with half of them getting less than five hours sleep per day.

The South African Labour Relations Act would like to reduce and restrict working hours to 71 hours per week in this type of work, including overtime. Unfortunately these restrictions cannot be enforced as drivers are under pressure to supplement their income and to meet the company's expectations. If we want to achieve anything in this regard, regulations should be enforced at the company level.

The farmworkers are also part of a vulnerable and exploited sector due to the fact that they do not have their own dwellings; instead, they stay on the premises of their employers. That becomes a problem especially when the employers terminate their services, as they have nowhere to go. The historical background of South African farmworkers lies generally in the country's colonial conquest and the oppression of indigenous people, but more particularly after the passing of the 1913 Natives Land Act. That piece of legislation tipped power in favour of white farmers enabling them to either evict black communities living on their land or to force unbearable conditions upon them. The right to reside in a dwelling on a farm is usually linked to the labour contract between the farm owner and the farmworker. When a farmworker is fired or employment is terminated in some way, the right to reside in the dwelling is also terminated.

The Extension of Security of Tenure Act is aimed at protecting the occupants of rural land from evictions. However, farm owners circumvent the Extension of Security of Tenure Act in a number of ways, including threatening and victimising workers in an attempt to force them to leave, cutting off electricity and water supplies or acting in a way to make conditions unbearable and intolerable for the workers and their families. Illegal farmworkers from the neighbouring countries, for example, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, are subjected to extreme abuse and exploitation, and violence against illegal workers goes mostly unreported.

The main perpetrators of violence seem to be individual farmers, commandos and private security groups. The most notorious of these is the vigilante group called Mapogo a Mathamaga, operating in Mpumalanga and Limpopo acccording to the report released by the South African Human Rights Commission in June 2001. There are millions of people out there who lead desperate lives so it is up to all of us to restore their dignity. I wish to encourage them not to lose hope. The ANC-led Government is committed to

learnerships. This is the challenge that lies with you. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr T G ANTHONY: Chairperson, it is an honour to be given this opportunity to address this House for the first time in the third democratically elected Government. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister and his department, and wish him well in the coming five years.

I wish to pledge, as several of my colleagues have done, that the vote of confidence the majority of South Africans have registered for the ANC will never be taken for granted. The longer we hold office as a liberation movement, the greater our duty to advance a better life for all South Africans. The foundation has been laid by our comrades and it is not going to be business as usual this time around.

The Portfolio Committee on Labour is determined to work together with the department and all stakeholders to advance the reality of a people's contract to create jobs and fight poverty. We are reminded, from time to time, by the President about the challenges posed by the first and second economies, and particularly by the second economy, an economy that constituted the structural manifestation of poverty, underdevelopment and marginalisation.

Kelelo ya lehuma le bolhlakatiso e re e itemogetseng mo magaeng, e tlhodilwe le melao ya kgatelelo ya puso ya mulgoma. Bontsi jwa MaAfrika Borwa ko bontshitse lolkanyego mo mokgatlhong wa ANC le gore puso ya ANC ke yona fela e ka kgonang go emelana le dikgwetlho tsa go sodisa ikonomi ya naga.

Go bolhokwa thata go fetofela maikemegelo a rona a a kwadilweng go nna boammaruri. Bontsi jwa MaAfrika Borwa ko lehelatse La tlhoafalo le tsholofelo go twa tse pharaga go arabela maitlhomo a rona. Le batho go tlhola ditho le go fedisa lehuma. (*Translation of Tswana paragraph follows.*)

[The flow of poverty and unemployment that we have experienced in the rural areas as a result of oppression by the white government. The majority of South Africans have shown faith in the ANC party and believe that the ANC government is the one that can manage to withstand the challenges of growing the economy of the country.

It is very important to transform our written promises into reality. The majority of South Africans are waiting with great expectation for the government to fulfil the agreement reached with the people to create jobs and to eradicate poverty.]

Our Government realised from the beginning that we would have to take collective steps to ensure that we speed up economic growth and development. Such collective steps require Government, business, labour and community organisations to reach a common agreement on what factors should underpin a comprehensive people's contract for growth and development.

Allow me to take a few minutes to stress the continued importance of Nedlac at this juncture. As we all know, high levels of racial discrimination, conflict, unemployment, cheap labour policies and an authoritarian management style characterised industrial relations in the apartheid era. The ANC-led Government made labour law reform one of its first priorities and put in place laws and institutions to promote sound cooperative industrial relations.

An HON MEMBER: Cheers!

Mr T G ANTHONY: Cheers! [Laughter.] It is on this basis that I would call upon business to go the extra mile in being more vigilant in participating in the process of workplace forums and to ensure the reality of workplace democracy and freedom for all workers.

Without detailing items in the trade union movement, I believe the movement requires strong shop stewards at shopfloor level in workplace legislation, including the amendments, is crucial in order to achieve

our objective of freedom at work. It is at the shop-floor level where things are happening and not in the boardrooms.

Nedlac is an important institution, which has its base in the struggle against unilateral decision-making. Stakeholders find an opportunity through this institution to debate and to try to reach consensus on social and economic policy issues, in what is known as social dialogue. This social dialogue is a model to the world because of its community development component. Leaders of the community organisations representing women, the youth, the disabled and the civic sectors are all represented in the Nedlac structure.

The accepted norm worldwide is that only those with a direct interest in labour matters, that is Government and labour, are represented on consultative labour forums, but this is not the case in South Africa. It is important to mention that Nedlac is central to the realisation of a people's contract to create jobs and fight poverty, because it promotes participation in economic decision-making, social equity and concludes agreements pertaining to social and economic policy.

We need to guard against reports and perceptions that suggest that Nedlac is a defunct structure. These perceptions serve as a concrete reminder of how we need to guard against returning to the era of apartheid style, that of bosses and servants. [Applause.] All sectors finally came together under the co-ordination of this structure, the National Economic Development and Labour Council in the form of the Growth and Development Summit. The critical challenge facing Nedlac is the comprehensive annual review of the implementation of the GDS agreement.

President Thabo Mbeki reminds us that the GDS binds all South Africans, firstly, to building an enduring and lasting partnership between Government and other social partners. This partnership is crucial to ensure that we develop a shared vision and commitment to tackling the legacy of unemployment and the challenge of social development and economic growth. Secondly, the GDS binds all South Africans to tackle collectively urgent challenges and interventions that have the potential to make the biggest impact in the shortest possible time. These interventions relate to accelerating investments, job creation, greater equity, and fairer distribution of economic opportunities. Also, we need to assist one another and be actively involved in achieving the GDS goals. The agreement reached at the summit must not remain on paper only. We need to secure the active involvement of social partners to tackle the urgent challenges identified. Preliminary reports received by the Nedlac executive committee show that progress has been made in implementing aspects of the GDS as per the agreement.

On the question of the agreement on more jobs, better jobs and decent work for all, the national Expanded Public Works Programme has been launched on a national level, and provincial governments will be following suit. This programme will create one million employment opportunities and will improve infrastructure. It should be remembered that the EPWP will create a fair number of temporary jobs and that the programme does not present itself as the panacea to our unemployment problem.

The local procurement campaign and the Proudly South African campaign have been very successful and this bodes well for our economic development. These are also an indication that we are doing well in fostering national pride. The Labour Job Creation Trust is providing funding for projects in mostly rural areas for the benefit of communities as opposed to individuals. It is estimated that it has created 6 000 jobs, and focuses mainly on projects that target unemployed women and the youth, on HIV/Aids projects and on projects promoting skills development.

The GDS commits parties to ensuring that an appropriate regulatory system is in place for co-operatives. A draft Bill and co-operative development strategy are currently being discussed at Nedlac, and a task team has been established. The task team is planning a conference for later this year.

In support of the development of SMMEs, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Minerals and Energy have launched various projects and programmes. These programmes, together with other initiatives, are aimed at meeting the programmes spelt out by the President in the state of the nation address.

With regard to advancing equity, developing skills, creating opportunities for all and extending services, a number of initiatives to strengthen Setas have been undertaken to ensure delivery in terms of skills in general and learnership targets in particular. We have made significant progress on the employment equity front, but more still has to be done in this regard. The task team on job impact and monitoring has made substantial progress in identifying the mechanisms to monitor trends in the job market.

At least two provinces have held provincial growth and development summits so far. The remaining provinces are either planning or at advanced stages in their preparation for provincial summits. Initiatives for mobilising Nedlac's social partners at provincial and local levels to develop partnerships are on course. All these indicators point to the fact that the implementation of the Growth and Development Summit agreements are well on track. Delivery seems to be very slow in certain areas, but top class in terms of quality and sustainability.

In conclusion, the struggle for economic emancipation has no destination, and as the ANC we would like to consolidate our efforts to advance a people's contract to create jobs and fight poverty. The ANC supports the Budget Vote. [Applause.]

Mnr W D SPIES: Agb Voorsitter, 'n voormalige ANC parlementslid het verlede week in 'n koerantartikel Suid-Afrika vergelyk met 'n muntstuk met baie kante. Ek wil met dié, beeld saamstem. Ek het in my twee maande in die Parlement gesien hoe die hewigste debatte hier gevoer word terwyl partye aan beide kante van die raad slegs een kant van die vele kante van die munt oorweeg.

Dit is gevaarlik wanneer 'n regering sy besluite neem en beleid formuleer terwyl slegs een kant van die munt oorweeg of ernstig opgeneem word. Ek sien dit as my taak om aan hierdie Raad deurlopend die ander kant van die munt uit te wys. Dit is die kant van my mense, die Afrikaners. Dit is mense wat baie lief is vir hierdie land en wat dit as hul enigste tuiste beskou; mense wat soos alle mense baie foute het, maar ook warm harte en 'n welbekende gasvryheid; mense van wie die meeste nie skatryk is of tot die een of ander elite behoort of in die voetspore van politieke mag loop nie, maar mense wat elke dag deur 'n eerlike dag se werk hulle geld wil verdien en hul gesinne wil versorg.

Vanjaar herdenk ons 10 jaar van demokrasie. Na 10 jaar van demokrasie is 'n nuwe geslag Afrikaners besig om gebore te word. Hierdie nuwe Afrikaners ken nie apartheid nie. Hulle was te jonk om die vergrype van die verlede te beleef. Hulle leer in hul skole hoe verkeerd diskriminasie is, net om na voltooing van hulle skoolloopbaan met die diskrimininasie van regstellende aksie kennis te maak. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Terwyl ons respek het vir die passie waarmee die komitee en die departement werk om werkloosheid en armoede te bestry, wil ons pleit dat daar ag geslaan word op die groeiende pleidooie vir die afskaffing, of die uitfasering, van regstellende aksie. 'n Jong, pasgekwalifiseerde regstudent het onlangs, toe hy gevra word hoekom hy die land verlaat, gesê: "Ek is liewers 'n eersteklas-

burger in 'n ander man se land, as 'n tweedeklasburger in my eie." [Tussenwerpsels.]

Die nuwe Afrikaner, waarvan ek vroeër gepraat het, wil deel wees van die oplossings van die land. Regstellende aksie maak hulle deel van die probleem. [Tyd verstreke.] *(Translation of Afrikaans speech follows.)*

[Mr W D SPIES: Hon Chairperson, a former ANC member of Parliament in a newspaper article last week compared South Africa to a coin with many sides. I want to concur with that image. I have during my two months in Parliament seen how the most heated debates are held here while parties on both sides of the House only consider one side of the many sides of the coin.

It is dangerous when a government takes its decisions and formulates policy while only one side of the coin is considered or taken seriously. I see it as my task continuously to point out the other side of the coin to this House. This is the side of my people, the Afrikaners. They are people who love this country very much and who regard it as their only home; people who, like all people, have many faults, but warm hearts and a well-known hospitality as well; people most of whom are not rich or belong to some or other elite or follow in the footsteps of political power, but people who want to earn their money every day by doing an honest day's work and care for their families.

This year we commemorate 10 years of democracy. After 10 years of democracy a new generation of Afrikaners is being born. These new Afrikaners do not know apartheid. They were too young to experience the transgressions of the past. They learn at school how wrong discrimination is, only to come across the discrimination of affirmative action after completion of their school career. [Interjections.]

While we have respect for the passion with which the committee and department work to combat unemployment and poverty, we want to plead that attention be given to the increasing appeals for the abolition, or phasing out of affirmative action. A young, newly qualified law student recently, when he was asked why he was leaving the country, said: "I would rather be a first-class citizen in another man's country than a second-class citizen in my own." [Interjections.]

The new Afrikaner, of whom I spoke earlier, wants to be part of the solutions of the country. Affirmative action makes them part of the problem. [Time expired.]]

Mr N T GODI: Chairperson, comrades and hon members, the PAC would like to start by congratulating you, Comrade Minister, and your Deputy on your appointments. I would also like to indicate that the PAC supports this budget. [Laughter.] [Applause.]

The past decade of democratic rule has seen the enactment of the most progressive labour laws in the history of our country. The PAC is happy about that and applauds the department. As we begin the second decade of democratic rule, the challenge for all of us is to ensure that these progressive pieces of legislation are thoroughly implemented and adhered to, to the letter.

We must resist the impulse under the cloak of labour flexibility that wants us to return to the dark alleys of the apartheid era. A democracy, as understood by the popular majority, would be phony if it does not fundamentally transform the labour market in the interests of the majority.

The PAC would also like to re-emphasise, as other speakers have done, the importance of Setas, which are a fundamental departure from the apartheid training boards. However, as new structures they need supervision and capacitation. We think it might be useful to consider the call by some for an increase in the Seta's administrative budget in order to enhance their functioning.

There is also a need to put focus on the training of workers, especially shop stewards, in order to ensure that the programmes

of Setas are not driven by employers alone. Optimally functioning Setas will go a long way in addressing the skills needs for our country. We need to acknowledge and encourage those Setas that are already delivering on their mandate, as the Minister has indicated.

The Employment Equity Act is another progressive piece of legislation the full implementation and rigorous monitoring of which can give practical meaning to the transformation programme of our country. These corrective measures—called reverse racism by the beneficiaries of apartheid—are an absolute necessity and are irreversible. Ten years down the line of democracy, the villains of yesteryear are feigning victimhood. This attempted blackmail must be ridiculed.

Although trade unions are there to look after the welfare of workers Government still has a fundamental role to play to ensure that the labour market is regulated. Without clear and progressive regulation some employers readily relapse into feudal relations of production. The abuse of workers, especially on the farms, is a serious cause for concern. We would like to urge that the visits the Minister and Parliament made to farms must be sustained and not limited to farms. The conscious and deliberate abuse of workers cannot and should not be tolerated. I thank you. [Applause.]

Ms L N MOSS: Chairperson, hon members, invited guests . . .

. . . dames en here, en vriende van die Weskus wat daar agter sit . . . [Applous.] . . . vergun my asseblief die geleentheid om hierdie toespraak aan elke werker van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing op te dra, veral die armstes van die armes wat so geduldig staatmaak op hul verkose leiers om 'n beter môre te skep. Ek wil ook my hartlike dank en waardering uitspreek teenoor elke rolspeler wat dit vir my moontlik gemaak het om vanaf hierdie podium van diens te kan wees. *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.)*

[. . . ladies and gentlemen, and friends from the West Coast sitting in the back . . . [Applause.] . . . please allow me the opportunity to dedicate this speech to every worker of the South African society, especially to the poorest of the poor who rely so patiently on their elected leaders to create a better tomorrow. I would also like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to each role-player who made it possible for me to be able to be of service from this podium.]

The Ad Hoc Committee on Labour is facing key challenges in its commitment to ensure a better life for all South Africans, black and white. So, DA, the ANC is not only black, we are talking about whites as well. [Interjections.]

An essential element of creating a better life for all, for redistributing the benefits of economic growth and for utilising our country's resources to the fullest, is the creation of employment. Despite the dark picture we had of this issue about 10 years ago, I am proud to experience that the ANC Government has put us on a much better pathway by embarking on several programmes and by going into partnerships with public and private stakeholders.

It is especially overwhelming for me to realise that women and disabled citizens of our country are amongst those who are in a much better position today, as far as employment is concerned, than they were 10 years ago. The SA Women Entrepreneurs Network, an initiative of the Department of Trade and Industry, is but only one of those institutions that made it possible for women to advance themselves economically.

Today the SA Women Entrepreneurs Network enables women entrepreneurs in all nine provinces to engage in business, and to

exchange business advice and business information. The April-May 2004 edition of *My Business* is full of success stories of women entrepreneurs who made inroads into the mainstream of the South African economy.

SA Women in Mining, Sawima, is an initiative of the Department of Minerals and Energy. Hon Minister Phumzile Ngcuka made sure that women benefit from mining as well. Sawima established five companies in the Western Cape province. The national conference of Sawima will take place late in September 2004 in Cape Town, which is free at last after 10 years of democracy.

A number of unemployed people were trained by using the social development fund of the National Skills Fund. Women constitute 48% of those who went through this training, while 46% of the trainees are below the age of 35. I want to say that those women who were trained from that fund are today laying bricks and are also providing electricity in their villages. I would also like to salute the words of the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mrs Lindiwe Hendricks, at the launch of the O R Tambo Development Ageney at Transkei College of Education in Umtata. She said:

> The transformation of the South African economy will not be complete until women play a meaningful role in it. It is important to recognise the important role that women play and can play in growing the South African economy and creating jobs. Greater participation by women in the economy is important for the Government, as it forms part of our commitment to transform South Africa away from a racially divided society and economy.

Yes, we have indeed made progress in rebuilding our economy, but the task is not complete. The jobs created have not been enough, because there are now even more people who can work, and who want to work. The Ad Hoc Committee on Labour has realised that it should not only strive to create more opportunities for our people, but also has a huge responsibility to embark on an awareness drive in order to reach a maximum number of the population, especially the undiscovered entrepreneurs.

Such an awareness drive should include the following: The advantages of learnership programmes should be effectively communicated to the employer, the unskilled employee and the unemployed; the commitment of Government towards broad-based black economic empowerment should be effectively communicated; literacy should be promoted by broadening access to literacy programmes through Abet at the workplace; employers should be encouraged to enhance the skills level of their workforce by fully participating in skills development programmes set by the Department of Labour, and by doing so they will benefit from the rebates of their perspective Setas; and all potential entrepreneurs should be encouraged to enquire about the funds and programmes, which I will mention shortly, that are available to assist them financially.

These funds and programmes are: the Gender and Women Empowerment Unit, the National Co-ordination of Manufacturing Advisory Centres Trust, Franchise Advice and Information Network, Ntsika, Khula, Expanded Public Works Programmes, Umsobomvu Franchise Fund, Umsobomvu Youth Fund, and Umsobomvu Youth Advisory Centres.

Ek wil vervolgens die agb Kameraad Minister gelukwens met die sukses wat hy tot dusver in sy portefeulje behaal het, asook met die feit dat hierdie gewigtige portefeulje weer aan hom toevertrou is. Daarom is dit ook met groot vertroue dat ek my bekommer oor die monitering van die implimentering van die gelyke indiensnemingsplanne wat deur die privaat en publieke ondernemings

ingedien word, en wil ek dit onder u aandag bring. Dit is regstellende aksie waarvan ek praat.

As dit in ag geneem word dat slegs 3,14% van topbestuur en slegs 1,3% van maatskappydirekteure op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs genoteer volgens die beurs vroue is, dan is dit beslis 'n kommerwekkende aanduiding dat die monitering van die implimentering van die gelyke indiensnemingsplanne van maatskappye, soos uitgespel word in skedule 9(2) en 9(3) van die Wet op Gelyke Indiensneming, Wet 55 van 1998, nie behoorlik tot sy reg kom nie. *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)*

[I would further like to congratulate the hon comrade Minister on the success he has had in his portfolio thus far, as well as on the fact that this important portfolio has been entrusted to him once again. It is therefore also with great confidence that I am concerned about the monitoring of the implementation of the equal employment plan submitted by the private and public entities, and I would like to bring that to your attention. It is affirmative action that I am talking about.

If it is taken into consideration that only 3,14% of top management and only 1,3% of company directors listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange are women according to the exchange, then it is without doubt an alarming indication that the monitoring of the implementation of the equal employment plans of companies, as set out in schedules 9(2) and 9(3) of the Equal Employment Act, Act 55 of 1998, is not coming into its own properly.]

I want to conclude by summarising the strategic objectives of the Department of Labour for the next five years, and by saying this I must add that the committee is very optimistic that this department has the capacity and also the skills to make it possible. These objectives are: to contribute to employment creation; to enhance skills development; to promote equity in the labour market; to protect vulnerable workers; to strengthen multilateral relations with countries in which we have interests; to strengthen social protection; to promote sound labour relations; to strengthen the capacity of labour market institutions; to monitor delivery and to evaluate the impact of labour market policies. The ANC supports this Budget Vote. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Mr R K HENDERSON: Chairperson, hon Minister, hon members, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to take this opportunity to thank all the people who made it possible for our third national and provincial democratic election to be a success. The millions of South Africans who came out to vote for their respective political parties gave them a mandate justly to represent them without fear or favour.

I sincerely believe that in a democratic dispensation our destiny is to ensure that there is prosperity for all the people, irrespective of race or political affiliation. There is no doubt in my mind that a true democracy should be a classless and tolerant form of society. A key component of our society is the principle of openness and transparency. Openness fosters public confidence and ensures that those in power act and perform their functions in a manner that makes them accountable to the electorate. With this background in mind we should, as a proud nation, be willing to accept constructive criticism and learn from our mistakes.

It is indeed encouraging to note that one of the aims of the department will be protecting and enhancing worker rights and benefits. It is, however, most disturbing to note from first hand experience that there are still employers who grossly violate workers' rights. Most large chain stores prefer to hire casual staff. I know of cases where people

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

them that they are not inflexible. About the minimum wages, I'm not sure if the hon Lowe has been listening to the Minister, because the Minister just told us about the number of employers that have registered their domestic workers. It is a very clear indication that there is no problem with minimum wages. The employers now understand. The days of apartheid when our mothers and our sisters would be told to go to work at any time when the boss wanted, and then to be paid any salary, are gone forever. [Applause.]

On 14 April, the people in their majority told the ANC that those days are gone and they are gone forever. The new representative or spokesperson of the unemployed, the hon Lowe, does not even read the Act correctly. The Skills Development Act in its objectives or its purpose, is precisely to deal with giving skills to those who are within the workplace, as well as those who are job seekers and those who are retrenched.

The efforts by the national skills fund are aimed at addressing the skills of those people who are outside the workplace. I don't know what he reads because the portfolio committee comes to us and tells about the projects that are aimed at those people who are unemployed. I do not know what he reads because these things come to the portfolio committee, but of course he is a new one and he will be gone very soon. [Applause.] I really don't have to waste my time here. I'm sure that the Minister will deal with him later on. But what is also very unfortunate is that during the election campaign they also promised the employers that as soon as they take over—they had this ridiculous idea that they would take over—they were going to cut the salaries of the workers and not of the bosses. And that's typical of their economic policy. Very ridiculous, because you keep those who are poor very poor and the rich very rich. But of course it's not surprising.

Let me try and make a contribution. The hon Vincent Gore, I think I agree with you that the disabled persons are still left out of the labour market. And I'm sure this is a matter that we are going to be dealing with and I'm sure that the Minister is going to allude to that. The hon Spies started off with some kind of a reconciliatory speech but messed it up when he talked about scrapping affirmative action. We have not even started implementing it fully, but he wants it to be scrapped. [Laughter.] But of course he is new in the committee. We are going to teach him and make him understand that affirmative action is only one of the tools to make us reach equity. And, of course, as a new Afrikaner, I'm sure he will now have a better mind to understand it. Chairperson, let me make my own contribution.

Modula setulo, ka dilemo tse leshome re fumane tokoloho ya rona, ho a lokela hore tema eo re seng re e kgathile re boele re kgutlele morao re e lekole. Ho a tshwaneleha hore re lekole hore na ebe re ntse re le motjheng wa tseo batho ba ileng ba re kopa tsona ha ba qeta ho re kgetha ka bongata re le ANC.

Letona le kgabane le se le re ametse kamoo lefapha la tsa mesebetsi le kgathileng tema kateng. Karolo ya ka puong ena ya kajeno ke ho bua ka ntlha tse tharo feela, e leng tshireletso mesebetsing, tefo ya temalo mesebetsing mmoho le maemo a teke-tekano mabapi le batho ba sa itekanelang. Ngwahola komiti ya rona ya tsa mesebetsi e ile ya etela enngwe ya profensí é le ha re etsa mosebetsi wa rona wa ho lekola hore na melao eo re etsang kwano ntlo- ketsamelao, e fela e kenngwa tshebetsong ke bahiri le ba amehang.

Re ile ra etela sebaka se seng moo ho ileng ha eba teng kotsi e kgolo ha tswa ditopo mme, ha sala mahlatsipa a mangata. Puisanong ya rona le basebetsi, re ile ra hlokomela hore le ha ho ena le bao ba

bitswang ka bore ke beneedi ka tshireletsho, ha ba fumanshwe nako ya bore ba lehole baka sa moshebetsi bore na ka ba se ka bakang kotsi mosebetsing.

Ba re hlahlobetswa kare kahlin ka pedalelo kare moshebetsi o tsoele pele, mme ka bona ho lekola hore ele hlompho ya nako. Pafenseng engwe leng re ile ra hlahlobetswa ke basebetsi kare e se e le dikgwedi ka emetse thepa ya bona ya tshireletsho kare e hlole. Ho mme ba sebetsa jwaba ka thepa ya kgale e sa faneng ka tshireletsho e phethahileng.

Jwale, matsa ana a mabedi a bontsha ho re kgaitselle ka hahiri ka tshireletsa basebetsi ke ka bo le jwalo. Letapha la ka moshebetsi le tsoetse pele ka lehlolo la ka bore la ka hlahlobiwa basebetsi le bahiri ka tshireletsho moshebetsing. Ka tsatsi pele kapa le ka lehlolo la bona la ka hlahlobiwa bahiri ba sa fumanehang le moiso ya tshireletsho moshebetsing.

Letsatsing sa Labohlano le sa Labone, ka tsatsi la hlahlobiwa ka ha tshireletsho e ngwahile kahare. Hona ka hahiri ke tshireletsho mmele e tsoetse pele ka kgotla ka tsatsi kaofo ka kapa ka moshebetsi pele ka mokgatlo ya kgotla ka tshireletsho ka hahiri. Hahiri ka ha tshireletsho mmele ka tsatsi ka ha mokgatlo ka tsatsi ka ha tshireletsho. Letsatsi ka tsatsi la tshireletsho mmele ka tsatsi ka ha mokgatlo ka tsatsi ka ha tshireletsho.

Ka tsatsi ka ha tshireletsho ka bore ka ha tshireletsho ka tsatsi ka ha tshireletsho ka tsatsi ka ha tshireletsho ka tsatsi

The hon Minister hinted about the performance of the Department of Labour. My part in today's speech is to speak about three points only, namely safety at work, compensation for injuries sustained at work and the question of equity pertaining to disabled people. Last year our committee dealing with labour visited one of the provinces as part of performing our duty of inspecting how the laws that we pass here in Parliament are implemented by employers and stakeholders.

We visited another area where there was a horrible accident, people died and there were many injured people. In our discussions with workers we realised that although there were those who were called "safety representatives", they are not given the time to inspect the work area for anything that might cause danger at work.

They explained to us that the employers accelerate work, thus they view inspection as a waste of time. In another province the workers told us that they have been waiting for months for their safety equipment to come. They use the old equipment that is not providing proper safety.

Now, these two visits show that the employers do not bother to take precautionary measures for the safety of the workers. Nevertheless, the department of Labour proceeded with their awareness campaign for employees and employers about safety in the workplace. They again proceeded with their campaign of inspecting employers who do not align themselves with the safety laws in the workplace.

During the year 2003-04, there has been a great improvement in safety awareness. This happened as a result of the existing co-operation between the department and other participants in labour matters like the unions and the employers. The safety inspectors at workplaces are seen in numbers and they have the educational programme on safety measures. The programme of danger prevention seems to bring awareness and light to employers and employees in a satisfactory manner.

We are grateful for the department's decision during the year 2004-05 that the national forum on safety measures and the provincial forums of the Department of Labour will jointly embark on a campaign to encourage the implementation of the safety committees and appointing safety representatives in the workplace. I said that I would speak about compensation for workers. When the workers are injured, ill or die in the workplace they deserve compensation, or their families have to be taken care of.

The Compensation Fund is the one that is facing this difficult task. The Act that is known as the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act compels all employers to register as members of this fund, the aim being that the workers could be paid when they are injured at work or when they suffer from work-related illnesses. The other problem concerning this fund is the delay in workers' payments. This is caused by several issues, like employers who delay providing all the details of the accident, the method that is used to report accidents and doctors who delay giving reports of patients. The fund has improved tremendously as the period of payment has been decreased. This is the outcome of the implementation of technology, the electronic system known as IT. Furthermore, the provincial departments are able to help, unlike in the past when one was sent to the head office in Pretoria. The major problem is that this compensation is not sufficient to meet the needs of a person who is paralysed because of an accident.

Others are compelled to change their lifestyles because of injuries, while others are compelled to migrate from their residential areas. Some receive pensions, but these pensions are not increased according to

inflation. I challenge hon members who are involved in workers' affairs to thoroughly examine this issue and make recommendations. [Time expired.] [Applause.]]

The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Firstly, Chairperson, let me thank the hon members for their support. My Bible tells me that I should love my enemies. [Laughter.] I must pray for them. I want to thank the hon members and my staff in particular who tolerate this school principal. They are so loyal and obedient that they are not even thinking of going to any private sector institution but will rather remain in the Department of Labour. I really want to thank them. [Applause.] Some of them are almost like pieces of furniture in the Department of Labour. Others come and go, but they remain for a very long time. I am thinking here of people like Les Kettledas, who actually founded the Department of Labour; Dr Nkhosana, who agreed to act as the director-general and all other officials in the Department of Labour. They know, as one speaker said that success is a journey and not a destination.

Maybe I should not waste my time. I once said to the leader of the DA, Tony Leon, that it is useless to have a discussion with them because we have different ideologies and different principles. I have not studied poverty at the University of Witwatersrand. I have experienced poverty. [Applause.] Therefore, there is a difference between the two: those who have studied poverty in a library somewhere and those who have experienced poverty. The attitude and the way of doing things will obviously be different. The DA has never supported a budget vote of labour. I came here knowing that they were not going to support. For 10 years—that is what they must celebrate this evening. [Applause.] They must celebrate not supporting a budget vote of my department.

I think I should say this: there is no national minimum wage in this country. There is no national minimum wage in the country. People must not say things that do not exist. I disagree with the IMF and they know that. I have told them many times, to an extent that I am sick and tired of talking to them. Collective bargaining is a matter between workers and their employers, and employers are the same investors. They agree with their employees about what wages they should pay. It is the system that we support in South Africa and will continue to support.

What I don't understand though in your ideology, September is coming and you have to prepare to cross the floor. The reason is simple. The man next to you says scrap the labour laws and you are saying very, very interesting things about . . . and I want to thank you for supporting the labour laws; for supporting that we need to regulate the labour market. [Applause.] Thank you for supporting the labour court, thank you for supporting the CCMA, thank you for supporting Nedlac. Your friend says: Scrap all those things. Maybe you have to sort it out over tea. But don't worry, September is coming. Please cross the floor. [Applause.] I am also very impressed that you are talking about a classless society. [Applause.] And very soon I must lend you a few books of Karl Marx and Lenin and also a membership form that you can join the SACP. [Laughter.] We really need you, my brother. Your friend is already wearing a red tie. You see red already and I am very impressed.

Ndabezitha ndiyabonga mntwan'egazi. [Thank you, your majesty.]

You agree with us on the Setas and indeed the economy is not growing as it should. You are saying exactly the things like all of us. I remember this question and we did debate it in Cabinet with Dr Buthelezi as well. You are all asking the same question. The fundamentals in South Africa are correct and everybody says so. The economy is not growing

as it should; and why are we not creating jobs? It is a fundamental question that all of us need to answer. What is it? That is precisely why the President says that there are two economies in this country. That is why we need to change our strategies and approach. You cannot approach them in the same manner, because if we do so then it would be a problem. Very few people are at the top of this ladder and the majority are at the bottom. There will come a day when those at the bottom will decide: Let us pull them down. There will be no time for consultation. There will be no time for mandates. There will be no discussions in Parliament. You will just be deciding individually whether you are going to fall head first or bums first and they may even kick you. [Applause.]

I agree with you, Ndabezitha, for supporting our budget. I thank my sister and we will ensure that we will report what happened in the ILO around the issues of the fishing industry, the migrant workers, and so on. I do not have time to elaborate on that. We had a very good discussion in the ILO conference. Thank you, hon Gore. I think it was a good thing that you moved to the ID. Now that you are very close to the ANC, just come over to the ANC. [Applause.] The service Seta is part of the 17 Setas that are functioning in the country. I agree with you that we need to look at this matter of integration. I do not want to spoil it.

To the hon Spies I just want to say this: those who are 10 years old now have not been discriminated against. Sonele my son is 10 years old. His friends come to my house. They are white, coloured, everything. They come and play soccer with me and my son does not see them as you see him because they have not been discriminated against over the last 10 years and that is not what we are talking about. You are just trivialising. We are making our employment equity very simple in the way that we are addressing it. I think you need a bit of education. Let me inform you that we never invented racism in the ANC. We never brought racism in this country into the ANC. Let me remind you that we fought against racism. Your grandfathers and other people brought racism here. We never did. I still remember very well in Keiskammahoek when my father was forced to come and work in Cape Town. We had cattle. We had goats. We had sheep. We had a beautiful piece of land and it is still there—although it is barren and dry. My father left the land. Don't make us feel emotional about this matter because the ANC preaches peace. Join us, my brother, in making sure that South Africa belongs to all who live in it. [Applause.] The ANC has no war against white people. I am sure if Godi had time, he would tell you why the PAC was formed in 1959. He would tell you. The ANC never had war against white people. We remain steadfast that white people belong in this country and we still believe that. Racism we will fight.

Ukuba ke Mhlekazi, intaka esifuna ukuyidubula isithele ngesebe emthini, ngelishwa isilinga okanye iketi endiyiphetheyo ithi xa nditsawula ilitye liye kubetha igqabi kanti eyona njongo yam ibingekokubetha igqabi, ibikukubetha intaka. [Kwahlekwa.] *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[If, hon member, the bird that I want to shoot is sitting on the branch of a tree, when I unleash my catapult it will unfortunately hit a leaf, whereas my intention was not to hit the leaf but to hit the bird. [Interjections.]]

This is just an appeal to join us.

Ivili lenkululeko liqengqiwe. Musa ukuma phambi kwalo, yima ecaleni uthethe yonke into ofuna ukuyithetha uliyeke lona lihambe. Ndiyabulela nyana wesizwe ngentetho yakho emnandi kangaka. Ndiyayithanda kunjalo le ntetho yakho ngoba akusayi kuze ulahlekelwe sisihlangu apha kwesi sikhululo seenqwelo moya salapha eKapa. Qho xa ufika usiza ePalamente zisaphelele izihlangu

zakho. Ndiyayivuyela loo nto le nto yakho ngoba ndiyeva ngamahum hum ukuba usondela kakhulu ngoku kwi-ANC. Buyel'ekhaya ke. [Kwaqhwatywa.] Yazi ukuba thina sithunyelwe ngala ma-Afrika. Abanye abantu bakuthi abayiqondi kakuhle into yokuba kwicala eliphikisayo. Mna ke mntu wakha wadlala iintonga, ama-khwenkwe aseNgcamngeni aya kukubetha akuvuthulule xa uthe wayibetha ezintongeni. Akusoze uvunyelwe nokuba uye kufuna intokazi okanye intombi eNgcamngeni. Abantu bakowethu ke bona abayiqondi i *opposition*. Bayithatha ngokuba ngumchasi, lutshaba, masilwe qha. Yiyo loo nto thina ma-Afrika kufuneka izinto zethu siziphathe ngendlela ephucukileyo singafani naba Bantu bayi-*opposition* bakuhlasela bakuhlasela apha ePalamente athi akugqiba afune ukuze kuphunga iti nawe. Thina asiyiboni kakuhle into yokuba uze kuphunga iti nam wakugqiba ukundihlasela—nokuba undihlasele ngomlomo nokuba undihlasele ngantoni na. Asihlanganiseli thina naloo nto. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[The wheel of freedom is rolling. Do not stand in its way. Stand aside. Say whatever you want to say, but let it roll. I thank you, son of the nation, for your good speech. I like your speech because you will never lose a shoe at Cape Town International Airport. Every time you arrive there, coming to Parliament, your shoes will be together. I am happy for you because I have heard rumours that you are coming closer to the ANC. Come back home then. [Interjections.] You should know that these Africans have sent us. Some of our people do not know what it is to belong to the opposition party. As the person who once played a stick-fighting game, boys from Ngcamngeni will beat you so hard when you have defeated them in the stick-fighting game. You will never be allowed to go and visit girls or a girl from Ngcamngeni. Our people do not understand the opposition. They take it as confrontation, as enmity. We must just fight. That is why we Africans need to treat our business decently, unlike these people, who are the opposition. They attack and attack you here in Parliament and thereafter want to have tea with you. We do not see it as a proper thing to have tea with someone who has attacked you—whether the attack is made verbally or any other way. We do not take kindly to that.]

My sister, thank you very much for speaking in Afrikaans. Continue to speak Afrikaans. It is a South African language and it will never die. Love it and continue to love it. Thank you, very much. [Applause.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON (Mr F Bhengu): I wish to make a statement in regard to the unfortunate events that led to Mr Doman being asked to leave the Chamber earlier. Mr Doman raised a point of order in a jovial manner and I was going to respond in a like manner. Unfortunately Mr Doman misunderstood my asking him to stand during my response to his point of order. I assume that he considered my request for him to stand as my intending to reprimand him. That was not my intent. That was never my intention. I will inform Mr Doman in writing about the misunderstanding.

The Committee rose at 18:47.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces:

1. **Reintroduction of Bills**

   (1) **The Minister of Social Development**

   On request of the Minister the following Bill, that lapsed at the end of the Second Parliament, was reintroduced by the **Select Committee on Social Services** in the National Council of Provinces on 18 June 2004:

   (i) ***Older Persons Bill*** [B 68—

2003] (National Council of Provinces—sec 76) [Explanatory summary of Bill and prior notice of its introduction published in *Government Gazette* No 25347 of 13 August 2003.]

The Bill has been referred to the **Select Committee on Social Services** of the National Council of Provinces.

NOTE: This Bill was introduced by the Minister of Social Development in the National Assembly on 7 November 2003, but he has now requested that it be reintroduced in the National Council of Provinces of the Third Parliament.

The Bill was classified as a section 76 bill by the Joint Tagging Mechanism (see Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports of 17 November 2003).

As the Bill reintroduced today has not been printed again, the information relating to the House of introduction and person in charge of the Bill, as reflected on the front page of the Bill, is incorrect. As mentioned above the Bill has in fact, on request of the Minister of Social Development, been reintroduced in the National Council of Provinces by the Select Committee on Social Services.

National Assembly:

1. Membership of Committees

(1) The following changes have been made to the membership of Ad Hoc Committees, viz:

Defence:

Appointed: Diko, Mr M (Alt).

Discharged: Holomisa, Mr B H.

Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Appointed: Mdaka, Ms N M.

Discharged: Sigcau, Ms S N.

Home Affairs:

Appointed: Nkabinde, Ms N C (Alt).

Discharged: Diko, Mr M.

International Affairs:

Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs:

Appointed: Holomisa, Mr B H.

Discharged: Diko, Mr M.

Provincial and Local Government:

Appointed: Diko, Mr M.

Discharged: Mdaka, Ms N M.

Trade and Industry:

Appointed: Sigcau, Ms S N.

Discharged: Stephens, Mr M.

Water Affairs and Forestry:

Appointed: Sigcau, Ms S N.

Discharged: Bici, Mr J.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

National Assembly:

1. Report of the **Ad Hoc Committee on Labour** on Budget Vote 17 – Labour, dated 22 June 2004:

"The Ad Hoc Committee on Labour, having considered Budget Vote 17 - Labour, reports as follows:

A. Terms of reference

The Committee resolved to conduct budget hearings on 31 May and 1 June 2004. The objectives of the hearings were to:

- Establish how allocated funds are spent or transfers to statutory bodies were to be spent.
- Monitor the achievement of targets, and whether funds allocated meet those targets.
- Establish whether the budget meets the Growth and Development Summit commitments.
- Monitor progress made and establish problems encountered.
- Fulfil its mandate of overseeing the Department of Labour (the Department) and statutory bodies that fall within its portfolio.
- Determine whether policy developments take place in accordance with the key objectives and aims as stated in the 15-point plan of the Department.
- Monitor compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).

The Committee agreed that a report would be compiled and tabled in Parliament after all the information had been collated and analysed.

B. Introduction

On 31 May and 1 June 2004 the Committee met with representatives of the Department, led by the Acting Director-General, Dr V Mkosana. The Committee also met with the following stakeholders from statutory bodies such as:

- Nedlac (Business, Labour and Community Constituencies)
- Umsobomvu Youth Fund
- National Skills Fund
- Unemployment Insurance Fund
- Compensation Fund
- National Productivity Institute
- Commission for Conciliation, Mediation & Arbitration

The Chairperson clarified that the purpose of the hearings was to ascertain how the Department was to spend money allocated to it by Parliament, and how transfers to statutory bodies were to be spent. He indicated that the Committee had identified three areas on which the Department had to express itself, namely job creation, skills development and poverty reduction.

The Department's presentation was based on its mission, programme of action, strategic plan for 2004/09 and the integrated work plan for 2004/05. The Department

indicated that its mission statement committed it to reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality in the workplace. These objectives would be achieved through a set of policies and programmes that would be developed through a process of consultation with social partners. The five-year (2004/09) strategic plan document had been finalised and would be presented to the Committee in due course.

The integrated work plan for 2004/05 of the strategic plan has been developed, and covers the following areas:

- Employment creation;
- The enhancement of skills development;
- The promotion of equity in the labour market;
- The protection of vulnerable workers;
- Strengthening multi-lateral and bi-lateral relations in which it had an interest;
- Strengthening social protection;
- Promoting sound labour relations;
- Strengthening capacity of labour market institutions;
- Monitoring the impact of legislation on broad government policies;
- Strengthening the Department's institutional capacity.

C. Expenditure Trends

In terms of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) allocations, the main appropriation for 2003/04 was R 1 291 089 000, which was later adjusted to R 1 054 138 000 due to the Department having a roll over. The allocation for the current financial year was R 1 191 733 000. This represented 0,32% of the government's total budget. In nominal terms this represented a 7,7% decrease on the Department's budget. Taking the inflation factor into consideration, the Department's budget had decreased by 12,42%.

The Department noted the request of the Committee for a more detailed report on quantifiable measurements on the budget. It undertook to supply this information to the Committee.

The role of the Department in the Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The Department indicated that it plays an important role in the Extended Public Works Programmes and that it would monitor the achievements and targets of the Growth and Development Summit on an ongoing basis. A Memorandum of Agreement has been reached with the key strategic departments on the training of participants in the EPWP. The Department indicated that R 200 million has been allocated through its social development window for its role in the EPWP.

The mission of the Department spoke to the issue of employment creation. The Committee wanted to know how the Department translated those objectives into quantifiable outcomes, and whether the policies in place hindered or assisted job creation. The Committee expressed a need to be provided with information on the role of lead agencies.

According to the Department, 21 employment skills development lead agencies had been launched. These have been instructed to find workplaces for 11 000 learners in the pilot phase. An agreement has been reached with the Department of Education that adult basic education and training be integrated into the EPWP.

The Committee expressed its concern about the plight skilled workers who were retrenched from mines.

The role of local government, as a de facto employer, is seen as crucial in the rolling out of the EPWP. The Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority has facilitated the training of local government officers to enable them to manage labour intensive programmes.

D. Departmental programmes

(1) Administration

This programme is responsible for the overall management of the Department and provides support and advisory services. The adjusted appropriation for 2003/04 was R 238 556 million. The estimated expenditure for 2004/05 is R 251 886 million. This represents a 5,6% increase on this years' budget for this programme.

The Committee wanted to know what impact assessment the Department had done on casualisation and outsourcing. In relation to the latter, a preliminary study on casualisation and the changing nature of work had been commissioned. A strategy will be developed on the basis of that study.

The Committee was informed that institutional restructuring was being finalised, and that priority posts had been filled. In addition, the absorption of staff was done in line with the Public Service Restructuring and Transformation Initiative.

The Committee wanted to know whether the Departments was making progress in relation to sheltered employment and the Compensation Fund, and the restructuring of sheltered factories and COIDA. The Department indicated that the issue of sheltered employment had a long history. It was based on past laws and was intended to care for people with special needs. The Department acknowledged that the issue had not been addressed with the urgency it deserved, and committed itself to address the restructuring issue in the coming year.

(2) Service Delivery

The above programme is responsible for the implementation of the Department's policies and legislation. The shift towards service delivery and implementation is reflected in the allocation to this programme. The estimated expenditure for 2004/05 is R 477 439 million. This represents an increase of almost 18% compared to the R 404 907 million adjusted appropriation for 2003/04.

The Committee noted that during the 2003/04 financial year, a tremendous improvement on inspections was achieved. Almost 171 000 inspections were conducted in terms of the inspection and enforcement strategy. The inspector visibility also contributed to raising awareness among employers about occupational health and safety matters.

The Committee sought clarity on progress regarding the integration of competencies pertaining to occupational health and safety and the Compensation Fund. It was informed that a draft policy has been developed, and would be refined and tabled at Nedlac during the course of the current financial year.

With regard to the integration of inspections, provincial labour centres have been restructured and capacitated to provide integrated services to clients. More resources have been deployed to ensure the enforcement of health and safety standards.

(3) Employment and Skills Development Services

One of the Department's key objectives was to contribute to employment creation and enhance skills development. This programme had received an amount of R 125 530 million during 2003/04. The estimated expenditure for 2004/05 was R 140 976 million.

The Work Plan for 2004/05 included the launch and implementation of the 2005/09 National Skills Development Strategy. The achievements of the current strategy will inform the 2005/09 strategy. More attention would be focused on the implementation of the Skills Development Amendment Act.

The Department will ensure that the target is met for 70 000 unemployed learners to be registered by May 2004. A target has been set for a minimum of 80 000 learners to enter learnerships by March 2005. The Department indicated that Setas have projects that are funded by the National Skills Fund. The latter will work towards improving its impact through contributing to the training dimension of the EPWPs. The use of skills development funds will be monitored closely.

The Committee sought clarity on whether the Department had provided for the advancement of community development workers. These workers are also capacitated through Seta learnerships.

(4) Labour Policy and Labour Market Programmes

This progamme received the second largest share of the Department's budget. It is based on the integration of labour policy, labour relations, auxiliary and associated services and sheltered employment factories.

The estimated expenditure for 2004/05 is R 299 892 million. This represents an increase of almost 12.9% compared to the R 265 506 million appropriated in 2003/04.

In relation to the protection of vulnerable workers, the Department would ensure the identification and protection of vulnerable workers through sectoral determinations. The national targeted advocacy and blitz inspections will be conducted in areas such as domestic and agricultural environments, and employment equity. The child labour action programme will be finalised and implemented. The restructuring of sheltered employment will also be finalised.

(5) Social Insurance

The estimated expenditure for the current financial year is R 21 540 million. This represents an increase of 9,7% compared to the adjusted appropriation of R 19 639 million for 2003/04. The Committee was informed that the introduction of the turnaround strategy has enabled the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to raise a projected surplus. The latter is held with the Public Investment Commissioner. By 31 May 2003, the UIF managed to reach a financially sound deficit of R 188 million. This resulted into the withdrawal of the earmarked allocation for 2004/05. The Department also reported that more than 579 000 employers of domestic workers were currently registered with the UIF.

Key priorities for 2004/5 included the finalisation and improvement of an employee database and the improvement of support to database users.

The Committee was concerned that the UIF was punitive toward contributors. The Committee noted the 28-day turnaround period and wanted to know whether the period included the finalisation of the claim. The Department informed the Committee that some deficiencies within the law had been realised. One the problems was the manner in which legislation is administered. The Committee was assured that these problems would be addressed in the second phase of the transformation of the UIF.

E. PRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE STATUTORY BODIES:

(1) National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac)

This entity is governed in terms of the Nedlac Act of 1994. It is aimed at building consensus by tripartite participation in decision making on labour and socio-economic matters. Nedlac considers all proposed legislation and significant changes to social and economic policy.

In terms of its budget, Nedlac receives funds by way of transfers from the departmental budget. The amount transferred for the current financial year is R 9 million. This reflects a 15,4% increase compared to the R 7,8 million transferred in 2003/04. Because Nedlac has a primary responsibility to monitor progress and the implementation of the GDS agreements, an additional allocation of R 4,5 million over the MTEF period has been granted.

The key focus areas for 2004/05 were listed as follows:

- Implementation of the GDS agreements;
- Monitoring implementation of policies developed at Nedlac;
- Performance management;
- Quality of agreements;
- Pareto principle.

The most significant achievement for Nedlac in the 2003/04 was the successful convening of the GDS. The Committee noted that all four Nedlac constituencies were committed to the GDS agreements. In terms of local implementation, resources are to be mobilised towards the reinforcement of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

Nedlac is aiming at replicating social dialogue at both provincial and local levels. A progress report on the review of the GDS will be tabled on 7 June 2004, and will be made available for public focus after ratification by the Executive Committee.

The Committee was informed that the following legislation is before Nedlac:

- Superior Courts Bill;
- National Ports Authority Bill;
- Insolvency Act;
- Medicines and Price Registration;
- Co-operatives Bill;
- Financial Services Charter.

The following were listed as special projects for the current year:

- Ten–year Nedlac celebrations;
- Buy Local Campaign-Proudly South African;
- Developing working partnerships;
- Sector Summits;
- Review of Nedlac's impact in society.

Challenges facing Nedlac were noted as follows:

- Membership is far behind leadership.
- Long lead times to obtain mandates.
- Capacity to deal with complex and often foreign issues.
- Implementation and impact measurements.

The Committee further received inputs from the business, labour, and community constituencies. Documents submitted in respect of those presentations form part of the Committee's records.

The Committee noted that, after having been briefed by Nedlac and its constituencies, Nedlac was moving far ahead of its constituencies. It was suggested that Nedlac must ensure that it keeps its constituencies on board.

(2) Umsobomvu Youth Fund

This organisation was mandated to facilitate and promote the creation of jobs and skills development among young South Africans. The allocation for the current financial year is R 497 million. This represents an increase of 56,7% from the previous allocation.

Some of the major achievements of Umsobomvu during the previous financial year included drawing private sector involvement, providing funding to small entrepreneurs, and establishing public-private partnership funds with business partners and First Rand. First Rand aims to invest an additional R 160 million in this initiative because of the Financial Services Charter. Almost 2 900 youth were assisted through entrepreneurship programmes. More than 385 young business people got access to finance through the implementation of the entrepreneurship finance programme.

Plans for 2004/05 were listed as follows:

a. Launch of the youth card

By purchasing the card, young people become eligible for discounts on goods and services, while Umsobomvu receives their personal information, which will be used to provide the youth with information to promote their skills.

b. Roll out of the National Youth Service Programme

This is an initiative of the Presidency, managed by the Project Partnership Team. Various government departments act as resource agents. Umsobomvu will support this programme by running capacity-building exercises for the institutions managed by the programme, providing funding for the youth development components and by establishing the National Youth Service Unit. Umsobomvu is the key player in ensuring that between 7 000 and 10 000 young people are trained in 2004. An amount of R 31 million has been committed to train young people. Funds will be channeled for training on primary health care, community-based care, etc. With respect to skills development, youth will be trained to develop their communities.

c. Roll out of the Entrepreneurship Education Programme

Plans for this programme include its review and the finalisation of the employment equity strategy, the launch of pilot programmes for in-school and out-of-school youth, rollout of the Business Development Voucher Programme to the four remaining provinces (Free State, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and North West), provision of business support to 6 000 young entrepreneurs, and the creation and sustaining of about 9 000 direct jobs.

d. School-to-work programme

This is a strategic intervention aimed at improving the employability of youth in high growth sectors through the development of high-level technical skills training and work experience. Its target is unemployed matriculants and graduates from historically disadvantaged institutions. The programme provides scarce skills to young people in areas such as accounting, agriculture, information technology, engineering, etc. The aim is to enable young people to move to some accredited programmes.

Discussions with the Department are ongoing to look at consolidating the integration of life skills and entrepreneurship education, and enterprise funding and business development services for self-employment exit opportunities.

In line with its mandate, Umsobomvu has identified the Department of Education (DoE) as a strategic partner to deliver skills development intervention to unemployed youth. However, agreements have been reached with the DoE to provide training on scarce skills through the public further education and training colleges. An amount of R 25 million direct investment will be extended to training programmes over the next two years. Umsobomvu and the DoE are currently finalising the operational plan, which will guide the implementation of identified interventions.

e. Information Programme

The focus is towards moving information content to where young people are, as well as ensuring integration with partners who share a common purpose. However, 12 youth advice centres have entered into agreements with the Government Communication and Information Service (GCIS) to roll out the information through the multi-purpose centres. By 2004 all graduates will be captured on the database and linked with opportunities.

Challenges were noted as follows:

- The risk of being perceived as a panacea;
- Improving access, especially for rural areas;
- A dependency on partners;
- Youth development agenda not mainstreamed;
- A diminishing resource base;
- Formalising partnerships with public and private sector institutions;
- Inadequate funding for youth development programmes.

The Committee noted the successes and challenges faced by Umsobomvu, and agreed that it should make available the database of assisted persons, including their geographical location. The Committee also identified the need to assess the quality of training provided to the youth, and commended Umsobomvu on the good work made in relation to agricultural projects. A suggestion was made for parliamentary constituency offices (PCOs) to be used as points of referral. The

Committee expressed the view that co-ordination and liaison with other institutions should be enhanced, and requested information and relevant contact people in Umsobomvu and its projects.

The Committee raised some concerns around:

- The accessibility and criteria for funding;
- The location of the 12 youth advisory centers;
- Accessibility to rural areas;
- Highly trained youth as against their placement;
- The role of Umsobomvu in assisting disabled youth.

According to Umsobomvu, funding applications for SMMEs are often turned down by banks as a result of no collateral and the lack of experience in running a business. However, Umsobomvu emphasised that it would not be possible for it to fund each and every applicant. Partnerships with the private sector were needed in this regard.

The Committee also wanted to know the location of the youth advice centres. The Department noted Soweto, West Rand, Bushbuckridge, Kimberley, Athlone, Limpopo, Polokwane, Empangeni and Port Shepstone. Umsobomvu indicated that it was looking at linking some programmes with the IDPs and local economic development plans.

In relation to youth with special needs, it mentioned that programmes with the POSTSETA engage such people. However, more still need to be done to address the plight of young people with special needs.

With regard to accessing information through public representatives, the Committee was informed that Umsobomvu was in a process of appointing a parliamentary officer to act as a link between members and Umsobomvu.

The Committee sought clarity on whether there was an overlap in the programmes of Umsobomvu and the National Skills Fund (NSF). Umsobomvu indicated that it was involved in discussions with the NSF about a strategy that could enable both bodies to contribute towards assisting the youth. It also cautioned against ending up with more skilled yet still unemployed youth.

On the issue of addressing identified challenges, Umsobomvu indicated that a strategy was in place to address the identified challenges.

(3) National Productivity Institute (NPI)

The NPI is a Section 21 company, which is tasked with improving productive capacity in all spheres of the nation's economic and community life. It is aimed at supporting government–led strategic initiatives that affect job creation and retention, productivity and competitiveness.

In relation to the NPI budget, 50% comes from government transfers and the other half from donor funding. Government funding for 2003/04 was R 21,8 million.

This amount increased by 6,2% over the MTEF period. An amount of R 11 million was transferred by the Department of Trade and Industry to assist with the workplace challenge programme. Sixty-two companies across 11 sectors have embarked on productivity improvement through collaboration at the workplace. The future forum's turnaround strategy has impacted on approximately 7 540 jobs. The SMME and community productive capacity development programme reached 272 SMME service providers. The programme enhanced the productivity awareness of 99 entrepreneurs with disabilities.

The major challenge facing the NPI is inadequate funding to improve on service delivery. An estimated R 44 million is needed over the next three years. The Committee raised a concern that the organisation was not well known. Clarity was sought on whether there was a strategy to market the organisation.

The Committee wanted to know whether the NPI hired certain people in relation to project management, and requested to be provided with the names of such people. The Committee was informed that project management is a competency within the organisation. Most staff members in the institution were trained in project management.

The NPI agreed that marketing the organization remained a challenge. One of the ways to create awareness was to use the SABC. The NPI is looking at using other mediums as well.

(4) Compensation Fund

The Fund provides compensation for disablement resulting from occupational injuries, disease or death. It is financed by levies from employers. The Committee was informed that the functioning of the Fund has improved significantly. The Fund is financially sound. The Department is in the process of restructuring and decentralising the functions of the Fund to make it more accessible by the people.

The Committee was concerned at the bureaucracy, which impacted negatively on payments by the Fund. The Department, however, indicated that a strategy aimed at addressing the problem was being developed. Most importantly, it was looking at a prevention strategy that would reduce the claim. The challenge was to develop human resources, and information and communication technology to handle compensation queries. Part of the restructuring of the Fund would include decentralising the function to the provincial labour centres.

The Committee suggested that bureaucratic technicalities in relation to the Fund should be made friendly to people who are not equipped to deal with such technicalities. In addition, a mechanism should be devised to improve communication between the Department and rural communities. The Committee was concerned at the inadequacy of compensation to the injured. According to the Department, the matter was receiving the Fund's attention.

(5) Commission for Conciliation Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA)

The Committee was briefed about the CCMA's performance during the previous financial year. Key priorities over the current financial year were to:

- To provide expedited, integrated, simple and high quality dispute resolution and prevention services;
- Improve management services;
- Enhance operational efficiency.

The government transfer for 2004/05 was R 172,6 million. This represented an increase of R 7,2 million on the R 155,5 million for 2003/04.

The strategic focus over the MTEF period was to:

- Improve the basic CCMA dispute resolution services;
- Establish specialist services with distinct competencies;
- Develop appropriate regulatory systems;
- Strengthen research capabilities;
- Improve support services.

The Committee was provided with information on the 2003/04 statistics in terms of the caseload by issue, sector and province.

The Committee sought clarity on whether the 14-day period for dispute resolution referred to the processes of mediation and arbitration. It was informed that, the 14-day period related to arbitration awards, and that the CCMA had implemented it successfully.

The Committee noted that farm workers were most affected by unfair labour practices. Clarity was sought on whether there is a mechanism in place to deal with that problem. The CCMA agreed that there was a need for workers to link up with the Department to ensure that they knew their rights.

It was also noted that there were numerous people in the South Coast area, who wanted to lodge labour cases. It was suggested that the Department consider setting up a satellite office in that area. A concern was raised about the waiting period and delays in processing cases. Specific reference was also made to delays experienced in processing cases in labour courts. It was suggested that the CCMA look at where the bulk of cases lay and identify the complexity of cases. The CCMA should also look into the possibility of examining the jurisdiction of cases referred.

In relation to the CCMA being punitive towards non-unionised workers, the Committee was informed that legal representation at the CCMA is prohibited. Members of Parliament can play a critical role in ensuring that complaints are processed. The involvement of the parliamentary constituency offices has been identified in provinces such as Gauteng.

With regard to delays in processing cases, a complaint system has been set up. Almost 82% of conciliation was completed in one year. The CCMA emphasised the need to be aware of the nature of cases and the area of competence. The Committee noted that most referrals were from the retail sector. The CCMA mentioned that an agreement has been reached with Business Unity of South Africa (BUSA) to meet on a quarterly basis to look at the matter. The CCMA also alluded to the fact that some delays were due to the lack of a physical address of people living in informal settlements. However, a system of logging a person's cell phone number in a computer has been devised. People are notified about the date of the case via an SMS.

On the issue of the jurisdiction of cases, the Committee was informed that staff at the front desk are capacitated to advise the public on whether the case falls within the jurisdiction of the CCMA or not.

The Committee commended the enormous amount of progress made, but noted that little was mentioned on problems faced. The Committee suggested that there was a need to find a way in which it could assist.

F. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Parliamentary constituency offices should be used as a resource to market the organisations.

(2) Interaction should not only be based on the request by the Committee. Organisations should also initiate interaction.

(3) Members should be invited to activities or events that occur at all levels, i.e national, provincial and local.

(4) Members should be furnished with the contact details of each organisation. Conversely, organisations should be provided with the contact details of Committee members, including their constituencies.

(5) Nedlac must ensure that its constituencies are moving alongside it.

G. CONCLUSION

The Committee commended the Committee Secretary for the manner in which the Report had been compiled.".

2. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs on Budget Vote 4: Home Affairs, dated 22 June 2004:

A. "Introduction

In considering the 2004/5 budget vote of the Department of Home Affairs the Committee endeavored to comply with the ongoing treasury reforms and improved procedures that have been introduced in public expenditure management. One of the noblest strides towards budget reform that has been made in the recent years was to align planning and budgeting within the medium-term framework. Departmental reporting on service delivery objectives has also been improved.

The Committee also commends the introduction of measurable objectives for each main division within a departments vote as prescribed by the Public Finance Management Act. Service delivery information is therefore complemented by an objective for each programme, which provides a clear statement of the central aim of spending programmes.

The methodology that the Committee used to exercise oversight over the Home Affairs budget vote was to study Vote 4: Home Affairs, as outlined in the Estimates of National Expenditure 2004 together with the Departments Strategic Plan for the 2004/5 – 2006/7 medium term. The aim was to ensure that the main spending areas as indicated in Vote 4 was indeed in line with the strategic priorities and objectives that is set out in the strategic plan. The Committee also critically assessed the content of the Strategic Plan against the information that was gathered during the Committees study tours to Home Affairs offices in 5 provinces in the 2003 financial year and in previous years.

Other documents that were studied in preparation of the budget hearings included the 2004 Budget Review, Employment Equity Report of the Department of Home Affairs, IEC Annual Report 20002/3, Home Affairs Annual Report 2003 together with Auditor General Reports and the Film and Publication Annual Report 2003.

The Committee was briefed by the Department on their Vote on 1 and 2 June 2004. On 8 June the Independent Electoral Commission, Film and Publication Board and the Immigration Advisory Board briefed the Committee. We are also pleased to report that the Minister and Deputy Minister of Home Affairs made valuable contributions during the budget briefings. The briefings were done on all 4 Home Affairs programmes as follows:

1 Administration
1. Civic services
2. Immigration
3. Auxiliary and associated services

The briefings further included the Departments Strategic Plan that also clearly spells out the main priorities of the Departments recently announced Turnaround Strategy.

The Committee is therefore pleased to express its findings in this report. The report will be in such a format as to make it easily readable and understandable and at the same time an attempt is made to move away from just quoting figures and rather, in line with Treasury reforms, to report on measurable objectives. All the figures are available in the Estimates of National Expenditure and the main aim of the Report is to indicate those areas that the Committee feels that the Department should either include as strategic priorities or that should be seen as key challenges that require special care, management and intervention.

B. Overview of state of department

Some of the most critical challenges for the Department that have been outlined by the Minister and the director-General are as follows:

- Inadequate infrastructural capacity and atrocious state of offices
- Corruption
- Poor service delivery
- Ancientness of IT systems
- Illegal Immigration
- Fake marriages
- Fraudulent acquisition of citizenship
- Low staff morale
- Inadequate staff compliment
- Lack of equipment, infrastructure and funds

Conditions have become so bad in the Department that a Turnaround Strategy was launched in September last year. This should be seen as a revolution against the above-cited problems in a bid to acknowledge and counter the critical challenges that face the Department. **The Committee commends the fact that the Turnaround Strategy identifies key intervention areas to address the critical challenges that face the Department.**

The Committee further commends the Department for incorporating the Turnaround Strategy into medium term strategic and business planning and most importantly for laying down clear deliverables and timelines and also for detailed costing over the medium to long-term.

Up to date Government Departments did not include measurable objectives in their reporting and even planning for that matter. The Committee is pleased that measurable objectives and timeframes have been specified. The Committee also notes that 2004 will be the first year within which Annual Departmental Reports would be required to report on the measurable objectives proposed in the preceding Strategic Plans and Budgets. **This will refine the measurability of the Departments performance against strategic measurable objectives.**

It seems that the Department is finally serious about reconstructing itself and of ridding itself of past failures and of becoming a client focused public service provider.

C. Overview of Departmental function

The work of the Department can be captured in a nutshell as follows:

"**The department confirms the status of people**. It provides people with the enabling documentation that allows them to access the houses, the jobs, the healthcare and the social grants. It facilitates the entry of scarce skills and investment and tourists into our country to build the economy that will allow government to make life better for our people. It ensures that people who wish to visit, sojourn and work in our country do so legally and in pursuance of our national goals. It ensures that the criminals, the terrorists, the drug-peddlers, the people-traffickers are prevented from subverting our new-found and hard-won democracy and peace."

The work of the department is categorized into four programmes that can briefly be outlined as follows:

Programme 1: Administration

Administration conducts the overall management and administration of the Department. The programme provides for policy formulation by the Minister, Deputy Minister and the Department's senior management. Other functions include organizing the Department; rendering centralized administrative, legal and office support services; managing departmental personnel and financial administration; determining working methods and procedures; and exercising control through head office and provincial offices.

Programme 2: Services to Citizens

Services to Citizens grants people living in South Africa official citizenship or residence rights and powers. It is organized into three sub-programmes:

- Travel and passport matters issues passports and other travel documents in terms of legislations and provides for financial assistance to citizens abroad, and in some cases for their repatriation.
- Citizenship provides for activities related to determining and granting citizenship, and its forfeiture, in terms of the South African Citizenship Act (88 of 1995).
- Population registration provides for the maintenance of a register of citizens, and aliens who have acquired the right to permanent residence including of births, marriages and deaths.

Programme 3: Immigration

Immigration handles migration in foreign countries, controls visas and the admissions of travellers at ports of entry, deports illegal immigrants, and considers and processes refugee cases in terms of the Immigration Act (13 of 2002) and Refugee Act (130 of 1998) respectively. It has seven sub-programmes:

- Permanent and Temporary residence provides for the processing of applications for residence permits. This includes the processing of applications for work, study and other temporary residence permits.
- The Immigration Advisory Board advises the Minister on immigration matters.
- Consultative Committee for Performing Artists funding of grant-in-aid.
- Control of Travellers is responsible for visa control and managing travellers at ports of entry.
- Aliens control provides for the deportation of illegal immigrants.
- Refugee Affairs processes applications and grants asylum.
- The Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs reviews decisions by the Refugee Status Determination Officers in respect of manifestly unfounded, fraudulent and abusive asylum applications. It is responsible to regulate and formulate procedures for the granting of asylum.
- The Refugee Affairs Appeal Board funds the Refugee Affairs Appeal Board and adjudicates appeal cases rejected by the Refugee Status Determination Officers.
- Consular Affairs handles immigration matters for South African citizens in foreign countries.

Programme 4: Auxiliary and associated services

Auxiliary and associated services are made up of five sub-programmes:

- The Film and Publication Board funds the classification work of the Film and Publication Board and the Film and Publication Review Board.
- The Government Printing Works provides for the augmentation of the Government Printing Works Trading Account for the supply of printing and stationary to government.
- Government Motor Transport funds the purchase of vehicles for departmental use.
- The Independent Electoral Commission provides for the establishment and composition of the IEC to manage elections and referenda; and makes provision for the establishment and composition of an Electoral Court and its powers, duties and functions, in terms of the Independent Electoral Commission Act (51 of 1996).
- Capital Works sub-programme provides for the upgrading and maintenance of buildings and accommodation.

D. Critical assessment of strategic plan and budget Vote 4

The Committee takes note of the bold plan (Turnaround Strategy) that the Department has put forward and that was incorporated in the strategic plan of the department and further wishes to commend the Department for:

Civic Services

1. Undertaking a critical review of all business processes related to civic Services in order to develop an integrated action plan for improving systems and processes to provide clients efficient services and to curb fraudulent marriages, fraudulent acquisition of citizenship and the false entitlement of government benefits.

2. The introduction of the Electronic Document management system that introduced electronic process workflow control for registering births, marriages and deaths, which has already improved turnaround times. The Committee will monitor the progress made with the second phase, which includes the back record conversion of all civic services documentation. We also urge the Department to report on progress in this regard in the next Departmental annual report.

3. The introduction of the permanent citizen registration campaign.

4. The promise of proposals for urgent amendment of marriage legislation to curb fraudulent marriages.

5. Restructuring the legal services section to cater for separate litigation and drafting units. We sincerely trust that this new structure will facilitate speedy amendments to outdated legislation and legislation that provides unnecessary legal loopholes e.g. The Marriage Act.

Human Resources

1. The expansion of the staff compliment from 7 500 to 11 700 posts. We further take note and commend the Department for including key elements as follows in the new structure:

   - National Immigration branch
   - Service delivery branch
   - Chief Directorate Counter Corruption and Security
   - Provincial management and support
   - Financial and logistical management and capacity
   - Strengthening of strategic and integrated governance support.

2. The introduction of a learnership and internship programme, the revision of training curricula and capacity and the attempts to boost staff morale by introducing a sporting and cultural programme.

Infrastructure

1. The upgrading and refurbishment of physical infrastructure.

2. The new establishment that provides for an increase in offices and service points throughout the country.

3. The audit that was done on the condition, location, equipping and staffing of offices country wide with the resultant plan to upgrade all DPW offices.

4. The programme for immediate intervention of the worst offices together with the volunteer campaign to give a facelift to 50 offices.

Technology

1. The introduction of modernized IT systems and state of the art technology and management systems in line with the ITingwe plan.

2. The development of automated workflow processes.

3. Redesigning all systems into a single master systems plan, including the rewrite of the population register and the Movement Control System.

4. Hanis reloaded that envisages providing an electronic database of fingerprints of those within the borders of South Africa, including refugees and immigrants. The aim of Hanis is to capture the manual fingerprint database onto an electronic database.

Corruption

1. Creating a Chief Directorate for counter corruption and for working with the countries security and intelligence agencies.

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Immigration

1. The transformation of the Immigration Branch into a properly organized, trained, equipped and staffed law enforcement agency.

2. The ongoing implementation of the Immigration Act together with the recruitment of more immigration officers at JIA, CT, Maseru Bridge, Lindela and 69 Refugee Status Determination Officers.

3. The review of the Immigration Act and its implementation.

Strategic and Financial Planning

1. Clear planning and measurable objectives to turn around the direction of the Department in order to become efficient, effective and client focused.

2. Improved financial planning in th4 medium and long term due to the identification of strategic objectives.

Service delivery

1. Introduction of the whole range of turnaround interventions that will ultimately service delivery standards including the "Client is always right" campaign and the establishment of a 24hour client service centre.

Leadership and Management

1. The envisaged strengthening of the management team to institutionalize the appropriate systems, processes and management support.

Film and Publication Board

The Committee commends the Film and Publication Board for the excellent work that it does in our society and we acknowledge that the board has come a long way.

We do however encourage the board to finalize its strategic plan and to bring its budget in line with the strategic objectives. The Committee would like to meet with the board again later in the year once the strategic planning process has been finalized.

Electoral Commission

The Committee commends the Commission for its ongoing excellence in the execution of its tasks. This is not only evident in the way that elections have been run during the last few years, but also in the numerous awards that the Commission has received up to date.

The strategic planning and budgeting of the Commission is clear and commendable.

E. Key challenges and roll-overs from previous financial year

Hanis

The Committee hereby reports its extreme concern over the fact that over the last 9 years that it has been told of this project, very little progress has been made. **To date only 2 million back fingerprint records has been captured onto computer.** This means that more than 40 million records still has to be

captured. As much as the Committee is pleased by the timeframe that has been set by the Department we remain skeptical whether the back record fingerprint conversion will be completed within 2 years. We sill closely monitor the situation and look forward to also monitor the progress made in this regard at the hand of the Departmental Annual Report that will be published closer to the end of the year to see the progress on this measurable objective.

An amount of 128 million has been rolled over from the previous financial year, as the back record conversion of fingerprints did not materialize due to IT related problems.

Electronic document management system

An amount of R22 million has been rolled over from the previous financial year as the conversion of manual documents to electronic database did not materialize due to "**problems experienced due to IT infrastructure**"

Repair and maintenance project

An amount of 19, 804 million has been rolled over due to projects not being finalized in the 2003/04 financial years.

Government printing works

One of the areas that the Department needs to focus on during this financial year is the printing works and the areas that has to be addressed is as follows:

- Too many vacancies exist.
- No proper counter corruption system is in place.
- IT systems are poor.
- Financial accounting and systems are poor.

Immigration advisory board

The Committee urges the Department to finalize the proposed amendments to the Immigration Act that would clear up the confusion that currently exists around the executive functions of the board.

F. Conclusion

The Committee supports this budget Vote and believes that the Department has finally come up with the plans that could turn this department around. The turnaround strategy as outlined in the Department's Strategic Plan has the full support of the Committee.

We do however remind the Department that the IT systems and Hanis are still in critical condition and only clear focus and dedication will turn the situation around.

We also urge the Department to ensure that no funds are rolled over to the next financial year.

The Committee commits itself to co-operate with the Department to attain the agreed upon strategic goals and objectives. ".

3. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services on Budget Vote 21 – Correctional Services, dated 22 June 2004:

"The Committee has examined the Budget Vote of the Department of Correctional Services (Vote 21) of the 2004/5 financial year and the forward estimates for 2005/6 and 2006/7 included on the Estimates of National Expenditure 2004, as well as the Department's Strategic Plan 2004/5 – 2006/7, and reports as follows:

The main features of the 2004/5 budget are:

The Department of Correctional Services will receive R8, 407 billion for the 2004/05 financial year. This amounts to 2.28% of the total budget. Last year (2003/04) it received R7, 499 billion which amounted to 2.26% of the total budget. Its percentage allocation of the budget has thus remained stable.

The Department of Correctional Services received 14.43% of the total allocation for The Justice and Protection Services cluster, which includes the departments of Correctional Services, Defence, Justice and Constitutional Development. Safety and Security and the Independent Complaints Directorate. It received almost 14% of the total Justice and Protection Services cluster allocation in 2003/04 and thus has remained stable in terms of its percentage of this cluster allocation.

Structure of the Vote

The structure of the Vote has been revised into 7 programmes in line with the Department of Correctional Service's new strategic focus. Further amendments are envisaged in line with the long-term strategy of the Department, which is outlined in the Draft White Paper. The 2004 Vote, with measurable objectives, is divided as follows:

- **Administration:**
- **Security:** Prevent incarcerated persons from participating in criminal activities and escapes, by providing an environment that ensures the safety of all persons under the department's care and of the public.
- **Corrections:** Address the specific rehabilitation needs of all sentenced persons through regular assessment and the provision of needs-based correctional programmes that contribute to a reduction in the recidivism (re-offending) rate.
- **Care:** Ensure the personal well - being of incarcerated persons by providing various needs-based services, in order to align with internationally accepted conventions.
- **Development:** Develop employable and productive citizens, through providing incarcerated offenders with needs-based educational and other opportunities so that they can easily reintegrate back into communities.
- **After-Care:** Facilitate the social acceptance and effective reintegration of offenders, to assist them to adhere to all applicable correctional and parole supervision conditions.

Expenditure Trends

Key challenges impacting on the budget

Implementation of the White Paper

The Committee identified the following key challenges:

A key priority over the MTEF is the development of a final White Paper and implementation of services according to the identified principles of the White Paper. The draft White Paper places rehabilitation at the centre of all departmental activities and has important implications both in terms of services and personnel. It also recognises corrections as a societal responsibility and not solely the responsibility of the Department of Correctional Services. It is important for the Department to convince Treasury of the need to modify MTEF projections in order to realise the vision contained in the White Paper. Costing of the final White Paper is a priority and is expected to be finalized by August of this year. The White Paper will be implemented incrementally and piloted during the 2004/5 financial year in 36 'Centres of Excellence' around the country.

Measures taken in terms of rehabilitation include:

- The 'Gearing DCS for Rehabilitation' project, which affects all aspects of service delivery and requires the development of new policy regarding programmes and the recruitment and training of personnel.
- Adoption of the unit management approach which encourages the management of offenders rather than prisons.
- Introduction of restorative justice principles.

The preparation of correctional centres for rehabilitation is a key objective for the medium term. In terms of societal responsibility, the Department promotes partnerships with communities though imbizos.

Remission and Parole Boards

The parole boards will make decisions regarding the conditional and unconditional release of prisoners and will include stakeholder participation in these decisions. Establishment of the 52 boards will occur in this financial year. R30 million has been allocated for the establishment of the boards for 2004/05.

Overcrowding

As reflected in previous years, the central problem facing the Department is the growing population of prisoners. Approximately 187 000 prisoners, of which approximately 55 000 are unsentenced, are occupying prison space designed to hold 113 500 prisoners. This has a negative effect on the ability of the Department to rehabilitate prisoners.

As at the time of the briefing there were 2 232 unsentenced children under the age of 18 in the prisons and 6 children under 14 years of age. There are approximately 1 926 sentenced children under the age of 18 years in prison and 9 children under 14 years of age.

The development of a framework against overcrowding has been identified as a medium - term objective. Steps taken to address the problem of overcrowding include:

- ***The building and staffing of new cost - effective prisons. Four new generation prisons will be built in the medium term.***
- ***Finalisation of prison procurement models.***
- ***Cooperation with departments in the Integrated Justice System (IJS), to reduce prison numbers. Last year, for the first time, the awaiting - trial detainee population was reduced.***
- ***Promotion of alternative sentencing options and diversion programmes.***
- ***Intersectoral monitoring of the criminal justice system to identify and eliminate blockages.***
- ***Advancing the parole date of sentenced prisoners.***

Per capita cost per prisoner

For the 2004/05 financial year it will cost R113.99 to keep a prisoner incarcerated per day.

Personnel shortages

Personnel is one of the largest cost drivers within the budget. The need for personnel increases directly in relation to the size of the prison population. There are financed posts for 35 699 employees of which approximately 32 500 are currently filled. In order to fulfill the requirements of the White Paper almost 49 000 employees are required. This year, approximately 1 200 new recruits will undergo basic training in June/July. Some of the other critical posts will also be filled. However, the shortage of 13 000 posts will be filled in the longer term due to the phased approach in which the White Paper will be implemented.

Expenditure on employees will be R5.3 billion for the 2004/05 financial year and 63.9% of the budget over the MTEF. The DCS faces critical shortages in terms of key professionals such as psychologists and pharmacists.

The breakdown of employees is as follows:

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Males	15 040	4 132	477	6 342
Females	4 441	1 025	123	1 252

	Filled posts	Vacant
Senior Management	125	57
Middle and Junior Management	1 903	355
Sectional Officers	28 629	1 743
Professional Staff	2 071	1 147

Employees with disabilities: There are 86 males and 39 females with disabilities.

Good Governance

A key medium - term objective is to create a culture of good governance to combat corruption and maladministration. The Jali Commission is one of the role-players responsible for investigating corruption and maladministration in prisons as well as the Special Investigating Unit of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Department of Correctional Services established an internal investigative unit in 2003/04. The development of a framework against corruption, as well as mechanisms to ensure compliance with existing policies, have been identified as medium - term objectives.

Options to Treasury

The DCS submitted a number of options to Treasury for the 2004/05 budget. These included requests for additional funds for restructuring, costs for the four new prisons, additional funds for the projected prisoner population and for the implementation of the parole boards. Of a total of R2.8 billion requested, the DCS received funding only for the projected prisoner population and for the parole boards, totalling an additional R80 million.

Programme Allocations

Programme 1: Administration

	2003/04 (R'000)	*2004/05 (R'000)*
Programme 1: Administration	2 446 581	2 707 337
Nominal percentage increase		10.7%

Administration accounts for 32% of the total Vote. The allocation for Administration increases by 10.7% for 2004/05 in comparison to 2003/04. Most of this allocation is spent on compensating employees. Other items covered in the programme include medical aid, bulk stores, IT, human resource development and motor vehicles.

The issue of overtime continues to hamper the effective functioning of the Department of Correctional Services. The DCS was allocated R700 million for overtime for the 2003/04 financial year and exceeded this allocation by R190 million by spending a total of R890 million on overtime last financial year. The DCS has noted abuse in the use of overtime by staff who prefer to work on the weekends as they receive overtime pay rather than reporting to work during the week.

The alternative is to change to a 7-day establishment, which will entail the provision of four shifts, rather then the three shifts that exist currently. Saturday will then be defined as a normal working day. Sundays will be remunerated at a day and a half pay. Thus some form of overtime will still exist.

Programme 2: Security

	2003/04 (R'000)	*2004/05 (R'000)*
Programme 2: Security	2 563 339	2 707 660
Nominal percentage increase		5.6%

Just over 32% of the total budget is allocated toward Security. The budget increases by 5.6% this year, mainly to hire additional staff needed for an increasing prisoner population.

Key developments:

- The Department is upgrading its use of security equipment to protect inmates, staff and prisoners. In addition, a security conscious culture is being developed among staff. Managers monitor and ensure adherence to security requirements and disciplinary steps are taken against staff that are negligent in this regard.
- An inmate tracking system to identify and track persons in prison more effectively has been piloted at Durban Westville Correctional Centre and will also be used in the Johannesburg Medium A prison shortly.
- From January 2003 to October 2003 there were 128 escapes from prisons, a 34.3% reduction compared to the corresponding period in 2002.

Programme 3: Corrections

	2003/04 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)
Programme 3: Corrections	433 150	503 256
Nominal percentage increase		16.2%

This programme consumes 6% of the total Vote. Allocation for Corrections increases by 16% for the 2004/05 financial year mainly due to the start-up funding requirement for the establishment of the parole and remission boards that will come into operation this year. There are 53 536 offenders undergoing community corrections. Of these, 20 673 are probationers and 32 883 are on parole.

The Department is in the process of developing needs-based correctional programmes, which will address the needs of each individual offender. Guidelines and policies on risk assessments for offenders will also be developed.

Programme 4: Care

	2003/04 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)
Programme 4: Care	714 485	765 685
Nominal percentage increase		7.2%

This programme consumes 9% of the total Vote. Spending on Care will increase by 7.2% in 1994/05. Increases in spending over the medium term can be attributed to the following:

- Commitment to the treatment of HIV/AIDS.
- The financing of health services previously provided by the provincial health departments.
- The introduction of three meals per day for prisoners.

Key developments:

- Service level agreements regarding access to public health services have been signed in Gauteng and the Western Cape and will be signed with all other provinces in this financial year.
- The Department will be involved in the roll out of government's antiretroviral implementation plan to HIV prisoners in the medium – term.
- The shortage of psychologists has meant that a decreasing number of prisoners are receiving psychological care.

Programme 5: Development

	2003/04 (R'000)	*2004/05 (R'000)*
Programme 5: Development	322 025	407 889
Nominal percentage increase		26.7%

Almost 5% of the Vote is allocated to Development. The allocation for Development increased by just over 26% for 2004/05. This will be used to provide material for farms and workshops where skills are developed and for the expansion of existing skill development activities such as education, training, sport, recreation, arts and culture, which will require additional personnel. Spending is expected to increase on this programme by 13.8% over the medium term mainly due to the shift in departmental focus to rehabilitation as a core function.

Key developments:

- In 2003, a total of 13 100 prisoners were enrolled in Adult Based Education and Training (ABET) programmes, an increase of 16,3% from the previous year.
- A number of partnerships with external service providers took place to provide formal education and skills development. These included ABET practitioner training, training as reading, communication and life skills instructors and occupational skills training.

Programme 6: After-Care

	2003/04 (R'000)	*2004/05 (R'000)*
Programme 6: After-Care	276 975	318 729
Nominal percentage increase		15%

Less than 4% of the Vote is allocated to this programme. The allocation for After-Care increases by 15% this year. It is expected that spending on this Vote will increase in the medium term due mainly to the expected wider application of community corrections sentencing options by the courts and the implementation of remission and parole boards.

Key developments:

- The Department is drafting an after-care policy, which will be implemented in 2005/06.
- There are currently 175 functional community correction offices and 21 sub-offices countrywide. Plans are under way to improve the accessibility of these offices and implementation should be completed by 2005/06.

- A revised classification system for offenders subject to community corrections should be phased in from 2004/05.
- Traced absconds increased from 40.5% in 2001/02 to 68.2% in 2002/03.
- Material and financial assistance was provided to 28 143 needy prisoners in 2002/03.

Programme 7: Facilities

	2003/04 (R'000)	*2004/05 (R'000)*
Programme 7: Facilities	1 360 257	1 622 151
Nominal percentage increase		19.2%

Spending on this programme comprises almost 20% of the Vote. The programme includes provision for payments for the 2 (PPP) prisons in Bloemfontein and Makhado. Spending on the sub programme, which deals with procurement and maintenance of prisons, will increase most substantially over the MTEF in order to provide additional prison bed space to alleviate overcrowding.

Key developments:

- In line with unit management, a new approach to prison design was finalised in 2003. It entails smaller prisoner housing units clustered together and the use of multi-skilled staff involved in rehabilitation programmes.
- Four new prisons will be built in 2005/06 using either PPP or conventional public works procurement. This will provide an additional 12 000 bed spaces.
- A new head office will be built in 2005/06 to replace the current rented facility.

Recommendations:

- **Security and Administration Programmes**

The allocation of the security programme must be reviewed to make Correctional Facilities more secure to reduce escapes thus employing more staff.

- **Corrections Programme**

The Committee is in agreement with the current allocations. However, the allocation to this programme will need to be increased in subsequent financial years if the Department of Correctional Services is to succeed in its stated goal of developing needs-based correctional programmes for each individual offender. Likewise, a re-orientation towards greater and more effective use of correctional supervision will require more funds.

- **Care Programme**

The allocation of the care programme, though insufficient must be reviewed based on the challenges faced by this programme.

- **Development Programme**

The Committee supports this allocation.

- **After Care Programme**

The allocation needs to be increased to ensure that the reintegration of offenders into society is successful.

- **Facilities Programme**

The Committee supports this allocation.

Comments

The Committee is pleased to report continued progress in the management and development of corrections in South Africa and aims to ensure that the Department strives in its vision " To be one of the best in the world in delivering correctional services with integrity and commitment to excellence".

The key elements of the Departmental mission are to place rehabilitation at the centre of all activities, to focus on correcting behaviour, promoting social responsibility, development of offenders, to ensure cost - effectiveness and progressive and ethical staff practices. The Committee intends to closely monitor these objectives to ensure that the Department carries out its mandate as embodied on them in the Constitution.".

4. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services on Workshop with Department, dated 22 June 2004:

1. Introduction

The workshop hosted by the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) took place at the Goodwood Correctional Centre on 1 and 2 June 2004. The purpose of the Workshop was to:

- Set out the functions of the main branches of the Department.
- Provide an overview of the White Paper.
- Provide an overview of the Strategic Plan for 2004/5-2006/7.
- Provide a detailed briefing on the Budget.
- Identify priorities for the Department for the 2004/5 financial year and over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

In addition, the workshop provided an opportunity for Members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services to interact with the Minster and Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, the National Commissioner and the top management of the Department of Correctional Services. This was a particularly valuable opportunity for new members of the committee.

The following members attended the workshop:

Tuesday, 01 June 2004	Wednesday, 02 June 2004
Modisenyane, Mr LJ	Modisenyane Mr LJ
Bloem, Mr DV	Bloem, Mr DV
Chikunga, Ms LS	Chikunga, Ms LS
Fihla, Mr NB	Fihla, Mr NB
Mahote, Mr S	Rwexana, Ms SP
Makgate, Ms MW	Makgate, Ms MW
Moatshe, Mr MS	Moatshe, Mr MS
Mthethwa, Mr EN	Mthethwa, Mr EN
Tolo, Mr LJ	Tolo, Mr LJ
Xolo, Mr E	Xolo, Mr E
Morkel, Mr CM	Morkel, Mr CM
Selfe, Mr J	Selfe, Mr J

Apologies:
Magau, Ms R, Mahote, Mr S (Wednesday, 02 June 2004), Ramgobin, Mr M, Sosibo, Ms JE, Tshivhase, Ms TJ and Seaton, Ms SA.

Formal presentations were made by the DCS on the following areas:

- DCS Strategic Direction.
- White Paper Process and Implementation.
- DCS Strategic Plan.
- Corrections Framework.
- Development and Care Framework.
- Main Functions and Challenges of Corporate Services.
- Budget Report.

In addition, the Members were taken on a tour of the Goodwood Correctional Centre. This report briefly highlights key issues from each presentation with a focus on those issues not contained in the briefing documents that were distributed to all Members. The focus of the report is to outline key challenges, emanating from discussions during the Workshop, which may require further discussion by Members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services.

2. Overview of the DCS Strategic Direction.

The revised vision of the DCS is:

To be one of the best in the world in delivering correctional services with integrity and commitment to excellence.'

Key elements of the Departmental mission are to:

- Place rehabilitation at the centre of all activities.
- Focus on correcting behaviour, promoting social responsibility and development of offenders.
- Ensure cost effectiveness.
- Ensure progressive and ethical staff practices.

The DCS has recognised that in order to achieve these objectives it needs to partner extensively with external role-players.

Prisoner statistics

The current prison population is approximately 187 000 inmates of which approximately 55 000 are unsentenced. The total capacity of the prisons are designed to hold 113 000 prisoners. The problem of overcrowding is uneven across the country and mainly applies to areas where the prisons are undergoing renovation and are closed for this purpose and where the demographics of the region have changed. The application of minimum sentences have also impacted on overcrowding as offenders are sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment.

As at the date of the briefing there were 2 232 unsentenced children under the age of 18 in the prisons and 6 children under 14 years of age. There are 1 926 sentenced children under the age of 18 years in prison and 9 children under 14 years of age.

There are approximately 53 556 offenders undergoing community corrections. Of these, approximately 20 673 are probationers and approximately 32 883 are on parole.

Facility statistics

The DCS has been restructured from 9 regions (in line with provincial demarcations) to 6 regions. These regions are determined by prisoner and staff numbers. The 6 regions are:

- Western Cape
- KwaZulu-Natal
- Gauteng
- Eastern Cape
- Northern Cape and Free State combined.
- North West Province, Limpopo and Mpumalanga combined.

There are 48 management areas and 234 active Correctional Centres of which 8 cater for women, 140 contain men only, and 72 accommodate women in a section of the prison. There are 13 youth development centres. Four prisons are currently closed for renovation. In addition there are 2 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) prisons, 1 in Bloemfontein and 1 in Louis Trichard.

Key challenges

Improved management of personnel

This includes retraining personnel in line with the new approach identified in the White Paper, improved recruitment and orientation of new members appropriate to an environment of rehabilitation, ensuring corruption is minimised and managing stress and morale.

Overcrowding

The focus is on improving cooperation within the Integrated Justice System (IJS), particularly in terms of awaiting - trial detainees who should not be seen as the (sole) responsibility of Correctional Services and children who should be transferred to Secure Care facilities (run by the Department of Social Development).

Diversion of offenders away from prison by using alternative sentencing options will assist in the problem of overcrowding. A recent Cabinet Lekgotla has agreed to address the terms of reference for the criminal justice system ranging from arrest to sentencing. This will allow the Minister of Correctional Services an

opportunity to revisit the issue of the sentencing policy framework. The Deputy Minister stressed that much of the problem lies in poor application of the current laws and policy rather than in the need for new policy and laws. Thus magistrates are not sentencing creatively, prosecutors are not implementing bail properly and prison heads are not using their rights to query decisions. New effective models have been developed and rollout of these pilots, such as the Pollsmoor plea bargaining initiative should be considered

The problem of overcrowding is not only a result of the sentencing practices of the courts but is also due to lengthy police investigations and the South African Police Service (SAPS) bringing offenders to the prisons for minor offences (i.e. drunkenness). Police cells are also overcrowded. Once again this emphasises the need for innovative intersectoral solutions to the problem of overcrowding.

Development

The challenge is to deal with offenders as individuals whose particular needs should be addressed. In addition, the needs of special categories of offenders i.e. women and the disabled, must be identified. The management of HIV/AIDS in prisons is a key challenge.

Security

Key challenges include the need to reduce escapes and to improve the safety of offenders, staff and the public. In addition, the renovation of correctional facilities to ensure that they are environments conducive to rehabilitation is identified as a challenge.

3. Overview of the White Paper Process and Implementation.

The White Paper was approved by Cabinet last year. The presentation summarised the main concepts in each Chapter. The two key pillars of the White Paper are:

- The identification of Correctional Services as an institution of rehabilitation.
- The recognition that correction is a societal responsibility rather than the responsibility of the Department of Correctional Services alone.

Progress

The White Paper must be amended to reflect the various submissions, including those made at the public hearings held by the Portfolio Committee in February 2004. The Department has been tasked with costing this White Paper and developing an implementation plan. The costing of the White Paper has not yet been completed and a costed document and a full implementation plan must still be presented to Cabinet.

The DCS has recognised that the White Paper is an ambitious document, which will only be fully implemented over a period of time (about 10 years). The DCS has decided to implement aspects of the White Paper in a number of carefully identified prisons around the country. A total of 36 prisons (termed 'Centres of Excellence') have been identified for piloting of the White Paper concepts.

Key challenges

Capacity for implementation

The institutional capacity to implement the White Paper has been identified as a challenge. This will require a paradigm shift amongst members of the DCS, service providers as well as other government departments that offer services within the Correctional environment in line with the new approach of the Department. It has implications for current staff (in terms of retraining), new staff (criteria for recruitment) and the facilities (the types of facilities conducive to rehabilitation).

Awaiting trial detainees

The White Paper states that the approximately 55 000 awaiting trial detainees should not necessarily be the responsibility of the Department of Correctional Services alone. Instead it is the responsibility of Government as a whole to identify creative solutions to this problem. Some detainees spend 3 years or more in prison awaiting trial and the Department is unable to provide education, training and other development programmes for these detainees. It was noted by the National Commissioner, that one of the problems of having Justice and Correctional Services as two separate departments is that often decisions are made on the basis of selfish needs rather on the basis of joint problem solving. The DCS management has identified that awaiting trial detainees should be seen as a responsibility of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

Mindset change

It is not only members of the DCS who need to undergo a mindset change with regard to their role as rehabilitators but society at large. The White Paper calls for the expanded role of society both in terms of assisting in preventing offending behaviour and in assisting offenders after release to reintegrate into society. This will require the effective marketing of the DCS and its new approach to all sectors of society. The DCS has stated that it is committed to marketing its new approach even though it may be accused of being 'soft on crime'.

4. DCS Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan 2004/05-2006/7 was delayed in order to incorporate the contents of the White Paper. A recurring theme in all areas of the Strategic Plan for the year 12004/05 is the need to collect baseline data in order to be able to measure quantifiable successes in the following years.

The strategic priorities for 2004/05 are:

- To develop an Implementation Plan and cost the White Paper.
- To ensure the implementation of all existing policies.
- To address corruption by improving compliance with internal policies. Corruption is inherent in prisons internationally. A 3-pronged approach to corruption has been implemented and includes prevention, investigation and sanctions.
- Ensure the implementation and delivery of intervention programmes by DCS and external service providers, including an auditing of services to ensure that they are in line with the strategic direction of the DCS.
- Implement the Human Resource Development strategy with a particular focus on retraining staff according to the new approach of the Department.
- Improve administration, communication and information and decision making support.

Key priorities for 2004 and the medium term per budget programme

Administration:

- Implement the White Paper including the development of costing and implementation plans, the alignment of policies and laws to the White Paper and the development of pilot Centres of Excellence.
- Improve compliance with existing policies and the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy.
- Reduce the vacancy rate of 2 000 at any one time by putting in place programmes to fast track recruitment.
- Audit, evaluate and accredit all external service providers to ensure that services are in line with strategic objectives.

Security:

- Improve personnel integrity (which will assist in the reduction of escapes and corruption) by vetting 3% of all correctional officials, particularly those working in maximum-security prisons. The new Integrity Unit will do the vetting. Officials who are found to be vulnerable in the process will be removed to a different environment and will not be fired without reason.
- Develop a security plan for staff working in community corrections in order to ensure that they are protected.
- Put in place the classification system and risk profiles to increase security of personnel and offenders.

Corrections:

- Accelerate implementation of unit management (whereby staff are directly responsible for a particular group of offenders).

- Target offending behaviour through development of individual correction plans.
- Engage with society especially families in terms of societal responsibility for correcting behaviour.

Care:

- HIV/Aids is identified as a key priority in the Strategic Plan. A prevalence survey of offenders and staff will be initiated in 2004.

Development:

- Ensure the acquisition of skills while serving sentences and that skills acquisition is in line with employment opportunities outside of prison.

Facilities:

- Build four new prisons based on the model New Generation Prisons with a capacity of 12 000.
- Upgrade current facilities to cater for rehabilitation and begin to use internal resources to fulfil this function.

Aftercare:

- Identify and implement programmes to prepare offenders for release.
- Develop community profiles to promote reintegration.

5. Corrections Framework.

The model of rehabilitation links all services to the offender, from admission to reintegration. The admissions process will be significantly modified in line with the White Paper to ensure that at the outset correction needs are identified for each prisoner as an individual. The process will include the accurate identification and profiling (including a risk profile) of offenders and the focused induction of offenders. Restoration is identified as a key concept and tool to rehabilitation. The concept of new beginnings is understood as ensuring that offenders are influenced toward socially responsible life choices to improve their chance of successful integration after release.

Identified priorities for 2004 include the piloting of implementation of these ideas through the Centres of Excellence project and the launch of the new Parole Boards.

6. Development and Care Framework.

The basic assumption is that an enabling environment is necessary to rehabilitate effectively and that individuals can change if given the appropriate

resources and social circumstances. The Development and Care Branch addresses this by providing formal education, skills development, sport and recreational opportunities, and opportunities to work in agriculture and production workshops. In addition the Branch deals with the enhancement of personal well - being through healthcare, spiritual care, psychological care, addressing HIV/AIDS and social work services.

Key challenges

Participation in programmes

Not all sentenced prisoners participate in programmes. There is a need to increase the capacity of programmes (for example, the workshops) to include more prisoners. However, a key problem is insufficient staff capacity to control and supervise inmates during these activities. The DCS is auditing its current development and skills programmes and utilisation of these programmes to ensure that these are fulfilling an identified need and are in line with the new strategic and policy framework. Programmes are also presently voluntary, thus inmates who do not want to attend programmes are not compelled to do so. In the future, in line with the focus on rehabilitation, attendance of programmes will be compulsory especially for juveniles.

HIV/AIDS

A comprehensive policy on HIV/AIDS exists and focuses on both members and offenders. The challenge is to implement this policy framework. The policy framework is in line with Government policy and the Constitution and thus no compulsory testing of inmates is allowed. Instead, education, voluntary testing and counseling is encouraged. In addition, there is no separation of offenders on the basis of their HIV status. Many offenders have HIV/AIDS when they enter prison and do not necessarily get infected in prison. However, the conditions within prisons, particularly overcrowding and poor health provision, means that they deteriorate faster in the prison environment than outside of prison. In addition, some offenders previously using anti-retroviral drugs outside of prison, stop treatment when they enter prison, as they do not want others to know their HIV status. The DCS has acknowledged that they may face a problem with the rollout of anti-retrovirals as some of the centres identified by the Department of Health as treatment centres have stated that they do not want correctional services to use these centres. Posts have been advertised for two doctors in each region (who will then fall under the DCS) and it is hoped that this will assist in alleviating some of the problems. Nurses and sessional doctors from the Department of Health will support these doctors.

A prevalence survey on HIV/AIDS in prisons (which will cover both staff and offenders) is identified as a key challenge and priority.

Shortage of staff

As shown in the table below, there is a serious shortage of doctors, psychologists, social workers, pharmacists and other professional staff. The shortage of psychologists is related to the fact that there are only 6 500 psychologists in the country and that remuneration is low compared to working in the private sector. The development of a retention strategy for specialised groups is identified as a key challenge and priority.

	Established posts	**Filled**
Psychological services	**75**	**21**
Spiritual Care	**49**	**27**
Health Care Services	**2 336**	**1 413**
HIV/AID	**15**	**6**
Social Work Services	**307**	**212**
Formal Education	400	324
Skills Development	145	132
Production workshops and agriculture	590	577
Offender sport, recreation, arts and culture	100	99
Total	**4 017**	**2 811**

7. Overview of Main Functions and Challenges of Corporate Services.

There are financed posts for 35 699 employees of which approximately 32 500 are currently filled. In order to fulfil the requirements of the White Paper approximately 49 000 employees are required. This year, approximately 1 200 new recruits will undergo basic training in June/July. Some of the other critical posts will also be filled. However, the shortage of 13 000 posts will be filled in the longer term due to the phased approach in which the White Paper will be implemented.

Expenditure on employees will be R5.3 billion for the 2004/05 financial year and 63.9% of the budget over the MTEF.

Employee breakdown

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Males	15 040	4 132	477	6 342
Females	4 441	1 025	123	1 252

	Filled posts	Vacant
Senior management	125	57
Middle and Junior Management	1 903	355
Sectional Officers	28 629	1 743
Professional Staff	2 071	1 147

Employees with disabilities: There are 86 males and 39 females with disabilities.

Corporate services consists of three directorates. These include:

- Human Resource Development:
- Equity and Recreation
- Human Resource Management

Key challenges

Overtime

The DCS was allocated R700 million for overtime for the 2003/04 financial year and exceeded this allocation by R190 million by spending a total of R890 million on overtime last financial year. The DCS has noted abuse in the use of overtime by staff who prefer to work on the weekends as they receive overtime pay rather than reporting to work during the week.

At present the DCS is managed as a five-day establishment which means that weekend work qualifies for overtime. Overtime is remunerated at present at 1 and a third on Saturdays and double pay on Sundays (to a maximum of Cog 3 level).

The alternative is to change to a 7-day establishment, which will entail the provision of four shifts, rather then the three shifts that exist currently. Saturday will then be defined as a normal working day. Sundays will be remunerated at a day and a half pay. Thus some form of overtime will still exist.

In order to implement this approach an additional 8 000 entry level staff will need to be hired. In addition the support of the unions is required. This is proving to be problematic.

A strategy to move to a 7-day establishment has been discussed with Treasury and the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). However,

there is a need to develop a Human Resource (HR) implementation strategy which will deal holistically with the issues including the phasing out of overtime, the phasing in of a 7-day week and to ensure that there is parity in the salaries and conditions of services between Correctional Services staff and other members of the public service such as the police.

Improvement of conditions of service

Linked to the issue of overtime is the need to improve the conditions of service of staff. At present staff are paid the highest per capita in the public service but this is largely due to their reliance on overtime payments. Therefore if the DCS changes to a 7-day establishment, the issue of conditions of service will need to be addressed simultaneously.

Death on duty

Following the SAPS initiative of a lump sum payment for families of police officers killed while on duty, the DCS is considering the introduction of a group scheme for correctional services staff. Families will get an amount equal to one year's salary as well as the payment of funeral expenses. The costs to the DCS of an initiative of this nature will be minimal and have been costed at about R30 million per annum.

Demilitarisation

The decision to demilitarise the DCS caused a number of serious problems mainly as a result of no effective alternative system being put in place. In addition, there was a lack of understanding that discipline and security remained an integral part of a civilian correctional services system. Management training courses were still based on military design, resulting in a disjuncture between management style and demilitarisation. The DCS is facing problems of insubordination and ill discipline as a result of this flawed process. This has manifested itself in resistance to the reintroduction of uniforms by the unions. The DCS has agreed to allow one month for all staff to comply with the decision to wear uniforms.

Recruitment of personnel

The process for recruiting new members has been marked by inefficiencies, corruption and lack of transparency. There is a need to review the criteria with regard to the type of people required to fulfil the function of a correctional official. The DCS has decided to outsource the processing of applicants due to the extremely high response rate to advertised posts. The DCS received 1.6 million applicants for 2 200 entry-level posts.

Reduction of corruption

The disciplinary code of conduct will be reviewed in 2004/5, to ensure that assisting in escapes and other practices are viewed more seriously, not as negligence but rather as sabotage. Cash is no longer kept in prisons, but some correctional officials collaborate with prisoners to get money into the prison system. In a scan of the financial situation of staff it was identified that approximately 58 individuals received no salary at all at the end of the month because of high debt. These people are clearly vulnerable in terms of potential for corruption. In addition, many of the prisons and the security systems are old and outdated and not effective barriers to corrupt practices. The DCS has identified that it needs to ensure that principled people are hired to fulfil the function of correctional officials and thus recruitment processes need to be improved.

Training

The need to retrain current staff in line with the new approach within the DCS has been identified as a key challenge. The need to revamp training includes both basic and management training. A pilot course will be run in July to train 25 middle and junior managers and will be extended in August to 400 managers. After an audit of the basic training, the DCS will consider adapting the training course to make it more efficient and effective without compromising standards.

Last financial year approximately 400 bursaries were extended to staff for study purposes in comparison to 250 bursaries for 2002/3.

8. Budget Report.

For the 2004/05 financial year it will cost R113.99 to keep a prisoner incarcerated per day.

The budget programmes have been restructured into 7 programmes to reflect the approach of the Department outlined in the White Paper.

Capital projects: Four new prisons are planned for this financial year. Tenders for these prisons will go out in June/July 2004. Four more prisons (making a total of 8 prisons) are planned for 2005/06. Other major capital works projects include the building of a new Head Office in Pretoria.

Cost drivers: The three cost drivers in the budget are:

- Personnel: The presenter identified a shortage of 13 000 staff in terms of lack of financed posts. However it must be recognised that this is the number of staff needed to implement the White Paper fully, and not incrementally as the DCS plans to do.
- Offenders: There are approximately 9 200 unfunded offenders. Treasury has granted additional funds to deal with this problem.

will fulfil these functions. These include characteristics such as integrity and honesty.

9. Recommendations

- The Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services calls the unions in to discuss resistance to uniforms, conditions of service and problems of overtime including migration to a 7-day week.

- The Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services calls for a joint meeting of the Portfolio Committees of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Safety and Security and Social Development to discuss and receive inputs on creative solutions to overcrowding. This could include a briefing by the respective Ministers as well as an input on the plea bargaining initiative at Pollsmoor.

- The Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services calls a joint meeting with the Portfolio Committee on Health to discuss issues around the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in prisons especially on the problem of access to treatment centres and the shortage of doctors.

- The Ad Hoc Committee on Correctional Services receives a copy of the White Paper Implementation Plan and the cost document from the DCS after this has been submitted to Cabinet."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The House met at 14:04.

The Speaker took the Chair and requested members to observe a moment of silence for prayers or meditation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS—see col 2868.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Vote No 1—The Presidency:

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker and Deputy Speaker, hon Ministers and Deputy Ministers, hon members, ladies and gentlemen, this year we have already spoken twice from this podium to present two state of the nation addresses. These covered the short and medium-term objectives of the Government, as well as the programmes intended to achieve them.

It is not necessary that we use the occasion of the consideration of the Budget Vote on the Presidency to repeat what we said in our February and May addresses and we will not do so. Rather, we will try to focus on the critically important matter of the capacity of the state machinery to implement the programmes we have announced.

As on other occasions, the Deputy President, the hon Jacob Zuma, and the Minister in the Presidency, the hon Essop Pahad, will also address the NA to reflect on the areas of work of the Presidency for which they are responsible. As we indicated in our addresses earlier this year, we are determined to focus on the challenge of the implementation of the programmes which we have already announced so as to ensure that we accelerate the achievement of the objectives we have set ourselves.

As part of this, we are in the process of improving the operation of the mechanisms within Government that must ensure the proper monitoring and evaluation of work being done to implement the Government's programme. This would help us to improve the quality of the outcomes of Government activities; an objective which we have sought to pursue for a number of years. Naturally, our first area of attention will be the Programme of Action we announced during the May state of the nation address.

In this regard, the Presidency has provided all our national Ministries and departments with a copy of the tasks they have to carry out, with a clear indication of the timeframes within which they are expected to complete these tasks. These tasks include both those we mentioned during the May state of the nation address and others that predate this address. We will, therefore, ensure that the Presidency has the necessary capacity to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these comprehensive programmes. Among other things we have to ensure that the Government identifies any impediments to the successful implementation of these programmes early, so that we address these quickly before they cause the failure of the agreed programmes.

At the same time, we recognise the keen interest of our people as a whole in the progress and problems we achieve and experience as we pursue these programmes. We are also mindful of the comments made by the hon members last month, that they are also keen to monitor the implementation of the Government programme. Accordingly, consistent with the objective of continuously improving the two-way communication between the Government and the people, the Presidency has decided to place before the people a report on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action, which will be constantly updated.

Our people, including honourable members, will therefore have the opportunity of assessing the Government's progress in imple-

menting the announced Programme of Action, side by side with the Government's own assessment of this progress. As hon members are aware, the Government Communication and Information System, GCIS, has already put on the Internet the Batho Pele Gateway Portal which we mentioned during the May state of the nation address. The Minister for the Public Service and Administration, the hon Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, provided further information relating to this portal during her Budget Vote on Monday.

The GCIS has requested comments from the public on the portal to ensure that by the time it is formally launched within the time period we indicated in May, it is properly designed to address the needs of the people. I trust that hon members will take the trouble to answer the questionnaire that has been provided on the Government website to assist the public in making its comments.

We will open a page on the gateway portal containing information on the Government's Programme of Action. By checking on this page, the public will be able to follow progress with regard to the implementation of this Programme of Action. It will also be possible for the public to communicate its views about the programme directly to the Government, through the Internet and other more traditional ways and means. Further to improve the capacity of the Presidency to discharge its functions of oversight, co-ordination and evaluation, more work will be done to increase the effectiveness especially of the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Service unit, the PCAS, working together with the Cabinet secretariat.

To facilitate the work of the PCAS, Ministries and departments are working on business plans for each of the tasks they have to carry out. These business plans will include an indication of the resources allocated for the fulfilment of each of the tasks, as well as the necessary implementation timeframes.

The Government has also agreed that we should use the system of Cabinet committees to monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme of Action. This will be done once every two months, bringing together Ministers, Deputy Ministers and directors-general who belong to the various clusters to consider progress with regard to the tasks relating to each cluster. This will improve co-ordination to ensure that the programmes of the various Ministries and departments are consistent with one another.

The enhanced focus on the challenge of implementation will also give us the possibility practically to assess the capacity of Government to carry out its developmental functions. Among other things, this relates to matters raised by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration during her Budget Vote, with regard to competence within the Public Service. As the hon Minister has said, we have to ensure that our public management is firmly rooted in the principles of efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability.

She went on to say that administration is about the day-to-day systems and procedures that make governance work so that institutions and resources are effectively utilised. The next phase of public service and administration in South Africa will require that skills sets and approaches be valued and applied in all components of the Public Service. One of the mechanisms that will spearhead this is the compulsory induction programme that we agreed to during the most recent Cabinet lekgotla. Accordingly, every serving public servant will be exposed to this as a matter of urgency, and every new recruit who joins the Public Service will go to an appropriate level of induction soon after being employed.

And we clearly have to do what the Minister pronounced when she said that. Over the coming year, we will be specifically investigating the extent to which Public Service standards are really being set, measured and

met. Service users must be advised of these standards by the relevant Government offices that they are dealing with, and at the same time should be informed about recourse mechanisms available to them if standards are not met. We will rely on the assistance of our citizens to give us honest feedback on their exposure to Government departments.

To this I must add that this obviously entails an undertaking on our part as Government that we will do everything possible to respond to this honest feedback from the people. Our Ministers and Deputy Ministers will have to ensure that the Government honours this commitment. Needless to say, the further improvement in the efficacy of the Government must include a sustained and heightened offensive against corruption. In this regard again we would like to refer to the comments made by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration, which reflect the approach of Government to this important matter. In her Budget Vote address she said that South Africa may be a relatively new democracy with a young Public Service, but in terms of what we have achieved to raise our level of integrity, we rank with the best in the world. The Public Integrity Index released by the Centre for Public Integrity confirms that this Government is serious about fighting corruption. In 10 short years we have managed to be ranked in the roster alongside far more established democracies.

The Public Service Anticorruption Strategy remains the blueprint for anticorruption work in the public sector, and its implementation is part of the core mandate of DPSA's Public Service Anticorruption Unit. The second national anticorruption summit will take place in November. The event will seek to strengthen international co-operation and assess our progress in achieving corruption-resistance against global standards and our national requirements. The summit will also debate the national anticorruption programme for the next decade.

Accordingly, as we work to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Government, we will also continue vigorously to implement the Public Service Anticorruption Strategy in all its elements. We also hope that Parliament will proceed to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption, whose provisions we will have to respect practically. Necessarily, our success with regard to the implementation of Government programmes will require that we further strengthen our intergovernmental system, consistent with the principle of cooperative governance contained in our Constitution.

As we indicated earlier this year, we have been reviewing our intergovernmental system to improve its functioning. To this end, the three spheres of government will meet in Pretoria in two days' time, on Friday 25 June, to consider the National Framework and Bill on Intergovernmental Relations. The meeting will bring together national Government, the Premiers and some of their MEC's, Salga, as well as the national and provincial directors-general. The Minister for Provincial and Local Government will report on the outcome of this review process when it becomes available.

In the meantime, we will continue to pay close attention to the effectiveness of the system of co-operation between national and provincial government, effected through the regular and institutionalised meetings between Ministers and MEC's, the Mimmecs. At the same time, we will work to improve the functioning of the Presidential Co-ordination Council, which brings together the Presidency and the Premiers. As part of this process, a greater effort will be made to integrate the planning, implementation and monitoring processes relating to the Government's Programme of Action to which we have already referred.

In the past the Minister for the Public Service and Administration reported on the intervention made by the national Govern-

ment to assist the government of the Eastern Cape to overcome a number of problems it faced. This work is continuing. Nevertheless, we have learnt many lessons through this intervention. We are convinced that many of these lessons would add value to the effort to improve governance in other provinces as well.

I mention this because the process of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our system of government, with regard to the task of implementation, must extend beyond the national sphere to include provincial government as well. We will, therefore, work with the provincial governments to achieve this objective. In this regard, we will also draw on outstanding examples of good practice evolved by a number of our provincial governments.

With regard to the experience we have accumulated as a result of the Eastern Cape intervention, we would also like to draw the attention of the hon members to the observation made by the hon Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, that our experience in the Eastern Cape has helped to define an operating model for integrated institutional support that is being refined for use elsewhere. As part of this, the Department of Public Service and Administration is preparing to implement an early warning system and a structured system for providing institutional support.

To achieve the objective of effective implementation of our policies and programmes, we will have to pay even greater attention to the strengthening of our system of local government. In this regard, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to Salga for convening the 5th session of the Local Government Consultative Assembly so soon after we spoke of the challenges of local government in the May state of the nation address.

In his address during his Budget Vote earlier this week, Minister Sydney Mufamadi said that critical to sustaining the delivery of services to the masses of the population is the new system of local government that was established in December 2000. With the ensemble of 284 municipalities, over 3 700 ward committees and about 9 000 councillors, the local government sphere should indeed become the provider-of-choice with regard to the delivery of basic services. However, the limited capacity and resources of some municipalities are clearly an obstacle to action, whether in the areas of planning, budgeting, or implementation. Some of our municipalities rest on a deficient human capital base, thus they fail to implement new strategies of delivery and cost recovery.

He reported that the Department of Provincial and Local Government has undertaken a thoroughgoing capacity survey in order to determine the constraints faced by local government in policy design and implementation. He also said that we have identified a number of municipalities that are experiencing a short-term need for intense, hands-on support. His department is assembling a high-calibre team to be deployed in order to work with municipalities and tackle the identified tasks, but since this support is meant to fade out over time, provinces will immediately replicate this process in order to position themselves so that they can continue to support municipalities in their own areas of jurisdiction.

Indeed, as he said, we seek to make local government more dependable as an enabler for provincial and national departments to realise their development and delivery targets. Undoubtedly, the June 25 Workshop on Inter-Governmental Relations to which we have referred will, once more, draw attention to the enhanced importance of the sphere of local government. Hopefully it will go further to spell out how we should respond to this reality, indicating the improvements that must necessarily be made to the functioning of our system of co-operative governance.

In this context, Minister Mufamadi said on

Monday that, given the steady maturation of local government, the geography of development and underdevelopment, and the variable municipal capacity to address development challenges, we are undertaking a revision of the intrasphere equitable share formula. This revision will be finalised in the current financial year so as to ensure that we start the 2005-06 financial year with an allocative pattern which speaks to conditions as they actually obtain on the ground.

While this work is going on, we will have to concentrate on the task mentioned by Minister Mufamadi, of providing intense, hands-on support for those of our municipalities that require such support. Fortunately, both the Department of Provincial and Local Government and Salga already have enough information to point us to the municipalities that require this assistance.

The strengthening of the capacity of our system of local government will require the closest possible co-operation between especially the Departments of Provincial and Local Government and of Public Service and Administration, as well as the Provincial MECs for Local Government and Salga. In the context of what we are discussing, the effective implementation of Government programmes to accelerate the process of creating jobs and fighting poverty, we must also reiterate our commitment to speed up the deployment of community development workers as well as the empowerment of the structures of traditional government to contribute to the common development effort.

From the very first day of our democracy, we have insisted on both a people-centred and a people-driven process of change. Our focus on improving the effectiveness of the system of governance must accordingly and necessarily go together with an intensification of our campaign to draw the masses of our people into the accelerated process of change that will be represented by the effective implementation of our Government's Programme of Action. This makes it imperative that we strengthen all processes intended to intensify the interaction between the Government and the people, to activate the people to play a meaningful role in the struggle for a better life for all and to increase the transparency and accountability of Government.

Of particular importance in this regard will be the need for us to ensure that the local government ward committees meet regularly and function as they were intended. We have to ensure that they are involved in the implementation at local level of the various initiatives that constitute the Government's Programme of Action. The national and provincial Government imbizo programmes will also have to be reviewed to improve their ability to ensure meaningful interaction between these spheres of government and the people. The Presidency has started this review process, and I'm convinced that it will result in future izimbizo enhancing our contact with the people and therefore enhancing the quality of Government's service to the people.

And because of the importance of these outcomes, the imbizo programmes will also be assessed under our system of monitoring and evaluation to improve the impact of the views expressed by the people on the overall functioning of Government. This will provide an effective addition to the process of translating the concept that "the people shall govern" into practice.

In the February state of the nation address, we said: "The advances we must record demand that we ensure that the public sector discharges its responsibilities to our people as a critical player in the process of the growth, reconstruction and development of our country. In particular, this will require that we further strengthen our system of local government and ensure that the system of traditional government plays the role ascribed to it in our Constitution and legislation."

We further said: "We must achieve greater

progress with regard to the integration of our system of governance, achieving seamless co-operation both within and among the spheres of government. At the same time, we must further consolidate the practice of creating public-private partnerships and building Government-civil society co-operation, to ensure that we utilise our collective capacities to give further impetus to the overall development and transformation of our country."

In the May state of the nation address, we indicated some of the tasks Government would carry out to achieve these objectives. Today's address has sought to build on this, focusing on the necessary additional interventions we have to make to build a system of governance capable of serving the people, within the context of the letter and spirit of our Constitution.

In his 2002 book, *The World We're In*, the columnist and former editor-in-chief of the British newspaper *The Observer*, Will Hutton, has drawn attention to the global struggle to defend the public sector against an ideological onslaught that seeks, as he puts it: " . . . to celebrate individualism and denigrate the state".

Given that we are a young democracy, I believe that we should debate the issues raised by Will Hutton to help us define what kind of South Africa we seek to build. I will therefore take the liberty to quote somewhat extensively some of the critical points that Hutton raises. I also do this because there are some in our country who propagate the views that Will Hutton contests, seeking to persuade our people to adopt a particular stance towards the issue of the state, which, if accepted and implemented, would shatter the dreams of the millions of our people for a better life.

Writing of his own country, the UK, he says: "There are no great political movements or inspirational causes. Voter apathy is widespread. Our political leaders are well-intentioned, but they are at a loss as to how to revive a belief in politics and public purpose. The public realm is in eclipse. It is almost as though citizenship has gone into abeyance. And yet there remain great issues. The terms of society's social contract remain as vexed and contentious as ever. The rich grow richer, while disadvantage remains acute. Equality of opportunity, let alone income and wealth, remain elusive. Public services are inadequate."

Arguing his case further, he writes:

"The idea of the public realm is in eclipse, and with it the concept of civilisation. Increasingly, we British are rarely citizens who make common cause and share common destinies. The scope for public initiative and endeavour, through which our common values are expressed, is contracting with giddy speed. Inequality of income and opportunity is increasing, despite well-intentioned efforts to reverse it.

Wealth and stratospheric incomes are portrayed as the just reward of individual enterprise, badges of individual worth. The poor and disadvantaged, unless they declare their readiness to work, are increasingly felt to deserve their status. Government and its associated tools of regulation, legislation and taxation are a currency whose very legitimacy has to be fought for. As the new conservatism has honed its rhetoric and political programmes in the US to celebrate individualism and denigrate the state, so that same philosophy has become seamlessly part of the new international 'common sense'. We are all becoming American conservatives now.

So it is that the syllogism that the rights of the propertied and the freedom of business come before any assertion of the public interest or social concerns has become the consensus orthodoxy. These are deemed to be the only circumstances in which wealth generation and employment can be assured, and thus the citizen would stand to lose more by putting these at risk than he or she might

gain from public action asserting common interests. The law of private property rules supreme.

In this climate taxation is depicted as the confiscation of what is properly our own—an intolerable burden that should be reduced. The social, the collective and the public realm are portrayed as the enemies of prosperity and individual autonomy, and, worse, are opposed to the moral basis of society, grounded as it should be in the absolute responsibility of individuals to shoulder their burdens and exercise their rights alone."

He goes on to say: "Civility is under siege as a market society makes strangers of us all. While our public horizons shrink, we search for satisfaction and contentment in our inner, private lives—but we turn in on ourselves thus not out of choice; rather, we recognise that engagement with the world on any other terms than those that enthrone the primacy of market values and diminish those of public citizenship is increasingly without purpose.

The conservative creed we have been asked to accept barely needs rehearsing. The Americans live with increasingly unequal distribution of income and wealth. Indeed, many argue it is the necessary stick and carrot upon which a successful capitalism depends—so others should follow. The message is merciless. Welfare is portrayed as disabling the poor from taking proper responsibility for themselves. The poor and disadvantaged should expect no more than minimal, time-limited and means-tested assistance.

The conservative American presumption is that the federal government should exercise its authority as minimally as possible. Individual states in the union should be given the responsibility for doing as little as they can, and the federal government should confine itself to the provision of national security. Governance in the rest of the world should follow suit. If there are malevolent social consequences, then react with a tough welfare system and repress crime. Do not wring your hands over the causes of crime; stamp it out with a repressive criminal justice system, extending even to endorsing the death penalty."

Will Hutton argues that: "Western democracies have been characterised by one broad family of ideas that might be called left—a belief in the social reduction in inequality, the provision of public services, the principle that workers should be treated as assets rather than commodities, regulation of enterprise, rehabilitation of criminals, tolerance and respect for minorities—and another broad family of ideas that might be called right. An honouring of our inherited institutional fabric, a respect for order, a belief that private property rights and profit are essential to the operation of the market economy, a suspicion of worker rights, faith in the remedial value of punitive justice and distrust of the new."

There can be no doubt about where we stand with regard to this great divide. It is to pursue the goals contained in what Hutton calls the "broad family of ideas that might be called left", that we seek to build the system of governance we indicated today and in previous addresses. The obligations of the democratic state to the masses of our people do not allow that we should join those who celebrate individualism and denigrate the state.

We would never succeed to eradicate the legacy of colonialism and apartheid if we joined the campaign to portray "the social, the collective and the public realm as the enemies of prosperity and individual autonomy, opposed to the moral basis of society, grounded as it should be, in terms of right-wing ideology, in the absolute responsibility of individuals to shoulder their burdens and exercise their rights alone.

This is precisely what we meant when we said in the May state of the nation address that the advances we must record demand

that we ensure that the public sector discharges its responsibilities to the people as a critical player in the process of the growth, reconstruction and development of our country.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy President, the Minister in the Presidency, Directors-General Frank Chikane and Joel Netshitenzhe, my advisers, and other workers in the Presidency who are working hard to ensure that the Presidency contributes what it must to the building of a public sector that truly discharges its responsibilities to the people within the context of available resources.

I would also like to acknowledge with appreciation the co-operation extended to the Presidency by all the spheres of government, as well the private sector, the trade unions, civil society and the masses of our people as a whole, which has helped us to avoid the gloomy outcome described by Will Hutton, whereby "the British are rarely citizens who make common cause and share common destinies".

Sadly, Director-General Frank Chikane could not be with us today as he and the rest of the Chikane family prepare for the burial on Saturday of his mother, Sophania Erenia Chikane. Once more, we extend our sincere condolences to him and the rest of the Chikane family.

I'm honoured to commend the Budget of the Presidency to hon members, and thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr E M DIPICO: Madam Speaker, hon President, Deputy President, hon members, comrades and friends, the Presidency as the apex of Government is challenged at many and varied fronts that relate to our country and people. All of these challenges relate to the objectives of ensuring a better life for all our people and creating a prosperous South Africa in the context of a growing and developing subregion and continent. These challenges resonated throughout the state of the nation address delivered to this House by the hon President Comrade Thabo Mbeki.

Key among these is to ensure that the Presidency is better suited as the apex of Government to undertake the many challenges that relate to ensuring that the highest point of Government machinery is geared towards meeting the deadlines articulated in the programme outlined by the President. In this regard the Presidency must not only have the requisite capacities and resources, it must also mobilise the broadest possible forces to ensure we meet the challenges we set ourselves. It is expected that the President and the Presidency must be able to table regular reports on the varied commitments made on behalf of Government in this House and elsewhere. Therefore the overall co-ordination of this Government, the monitoring and evaluation dimensions of the Presidency will continue to play a critical role in this and ensure that these are used to assess the policy impact generally.

South Africa continues to play a key role in continental affairs across the globe. These commitments and others also have an impact on the expected role the Presidency must play in order to assist its principals to discharge their functions with effectiveness and efficiency. The Presidency is fully committed to garner the broadest possible forces behind the national objectives of our country. To this extent, there is greater emphasis also on ensuring that the opinions of the key stakeholders are solicited. These platforms also provided Government with the basis of sharing experiences and information regarding the best possible path of attaining our common objectives.

These partnerships are key and meant to afford the Presidency with avenues to also share its vision with society in general. Stakeholders such as churches and the religious fraternity are key in the programmes of the state to ensure that we deal with the degeneration of the moral fibre of our society. The youth, women, the disabled, the

elderly and the children will continue to form a key component of the stakeholders with whom from time to time Government will converse and strategise to ensure we move closer to the objective of creating a caring society. The ongoing consultations and deliberations between the various Presidential joint working groups and other working groups of business, labour, traditional leaders, civil society, etc will also enhance the policy and delivery of services of Government.

The ANC is fully committed to ensuring a better life for all the people of our country and the Freedom Charter forms part of the historic mandate of the ANC. During this month of June we will also celebrate the 49th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, which was adopted at the Congress of the People in Kliptown in 1955. The vision espoused by the Freedom Charter continues to inspire millions of South Africans in their struggle for a better future. The Charter captures the historic demands of the people of South Africa for a united nonracial, nonsexist democratic society. In its preamble, the Freedom Charter states that: "Only a democratic state based on the will of the people can secure to all their birthright without distinction of race, colour, sex and creed."

The Freedom Charter speaks about the aspirations of all the people of South Africa and was a historic moment in the struggle for freedom and democracy. Key among its clauses is the clause that states that the people shall govern. This important vision is indeed the key part of the governance and Government's vision as espoused by the Presidency. When he spoke some weeks ago in this House on the occasion of the state of the nation address, the hon President Thabo Mbeki articulated the commitments of the ANC-led Government to ensure we realise the key elements of the Freedom Charter. He spoke to the key elements of the clause, the people shall govern, when he said:

> We will strive to unite all our people to implement the Programme of Action we announced on Friday—that day—in favour of a democratic South Africa that truly belongs to all who live in it. We will do this because we are convinced that our unity gives us the possibility to accelerate and advance to a South Africa that is free of poverty and the racial gender and geographic disparities bequeathed to us by our history.

That Programme of Action, as outlined by the President of the Republic, forms the key work that the Presidency must carry out without fail in the days and months ahead. Indeed the entire spheres and levels of Government in our country are about that Programme of Action. This will give meaning to the vote of those who participate and took upon themselves to shape the democracy that South Africa is developing and nurturing in the interests of all our people and prosperity for all.

For its part the Presidency will continue to engage the different communities and ordinary people to ensure that they too are able to hold Government accountable and develop confidence in our systems and procedures. The Presidential Imbizo programme will be further enhanced and developed. This programme is key in that it allows Government much greater contact and interaction with ordinary people and can facilitate different interphases between the Presidency and ordinary people. This speaks to the very clause of the celebrated Freedom Charter: the people shall govern. This programme will also be replicated at different levels of Government, such as the local and provincial government, where our mayors and Premiers and their teams will also be meeting ordinary people and seeking to address their immediate issues, as well as issues which face them daily. This will ensure that ordinary people with whom we interact with during the course of our election campaign continue to dialogue with Government and that they derive joy from those who are honoured and privileged to lead on their behalf.

This is key to the ongoing development of our democracy and democratic process. In these different stakeholders must also be seen and heard in an ongoing transformation process which impacts on their lives. We will only be able to realise the objectives of the Freedom Charter and create a society which is just, democratic and prosperous when all of us get behind the national goals of our country, including all our people in the rural and urban areas, both men and wo-

[illegible] year Government has been able to [illegible] communities [illegible] through [illegible] and some permanent housing [illegible] people have been reached through these [illegible]. We have been able to close the gap [illegible] by the department which [illegible] with the Presidency regarding the issues affecting our people. We can [illegible] say [illegible] with the gaps which remain to [illegible]. As in terms of procedures of Government [illegible] that [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] can be [illegible] and [illegible] properly.

The programme [illegible] of Government's Programme of Action [illegible] by the President [illegible] of the [illegible] address, with [illegible] practical [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] plan for [illegible] [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Madam Speaker, Mr President, colleagues, the task of this Parliament in today's debate is to deal with the balance sheet of our nation's progress. We must acknowledge that which is succeeding and debate vigorously and openly how to change the things that are failing.

I was very struck by the President's ideological depiction of *The World We Are In*, to quote Mr Hutton, this afternoon. I have had sight of that book but I have read very closely the predecessor book, *The State We Are In*. I think that if one looks at what Will Hutton says about Britain, it's very interesting how the Prime Minister of Britain, who sits with the ANC in Socialist International, has actually taken private sector policies and initiatives and applied them to the reform of the public services. That seems exactly the way to go; in other words, to take the best of the private sector and put it into the Public Sector. That seems sensible.

The second thing—here the game was rather given away, I thought, by the hon Minister of Labour, my old friend, who yesterday complained bitterly about underperforming Setas, quite rightly. He said in his budget debate speech that the problem with certain Setas is that they don't fulfil the mandate that they have been given, and we will give them attention.

But, surely, the problem is within the construction of the Seta system itself, as one example, because complaint after complaint from business person after business person is that they pay millions of rands—some of them—for proper bona fide training that they give in their enterprises. Yet, the state sets up a completely parallel training enterprise system without giving recompense for those who are already providing training. That seems, with respect Mr President, where our own reform should begin.

If we take Britain as an example of a private-public partnership, why is it that Britain is currently negotiating in the EU for a withdrawal from the labour law provisions of the EU? In other words, they want an opt-out provision from the onerous labour laws of the rest of the European Union. Even within the most left states of the European Union—as you would describe them—such as Germany, you have Agenda 2010 being driven by a socialist government, the SPD government of Chancellor Schroeder because the employment-stifling laws in Germany are crushing job creation in that country. Therefore, if we are going to adopt *The World We Are In* or *The State We Are In*, as a departure point, we should also look at some of the lessons of reform that are contained in those volumes.

I think it is wrong to try and depict opponents of the ANC as being in favour of some kind of libertarian night-watchman state. In fact, we are not. We believe in a liberal democratic solution and that means, in essence, as much market as possible, and as much state as is necessary. The question which has to be answered, and no doubt you will do it in your reply, Sir, is whether the model of the woolly mammoth state is appropriate in the age of the Internet, indeed the modern and the mouse. [Interjections.] You see, I write my own speeches, Mr Manuel, maybe you should take a tip.

I actually want to draw attention to something the President spoke about when he identified Government as being broadly of the left. I would submit that this Government is somewhat to the left and somewhat to the right. There is a central contradiction that goes through the heart of Government policy which we should perhaps talk about in this debate. There are three specific areas where the contradiction regarding the constitutional ideals to which this whole Chamber—with one or two exceptions who weren't in favour of the Constitution—is committed to an ANC ideology on one hand, and that tends to undermine our goals.

I think we should start with the economy. On the one hand, President Mbeki has often spoken, and quite correctly, about the need

for economic growth and job creation. On the other hand, the ANC is giving off more and more signals of more state intervention, a more top-down approach to black economic empowerment, all of which will have a cumulative effect of discouraging investment.

Then we have the second issue which is at the centre of our public debate at the moment, and that is the issue of race. On the one hand, the Government quite correctly pays homage to the ideal of a nonracial, nonsexist South Africa. On the other hand, the ANC in parts is driving relentlessly a programme of racial transformation, the net effect of which, whatever its original intentions are, is to reracialise our society. [Interjections.]

The third element where these come together is in our foreign policy. On the one hand, the President has formulated a bold new vision of Africa in the world through Nepad, which we hardly subscribe to, and on the other hand the ANC Government is maintaining a failed policy towards failed states such as Zimbabwe, and is supporting countries and individuals around the world who actually stand in stark contradiction to the very human rights culture that the ANC has done so much to popularise in South Africa and the world. [Interjections.]

Let's start with the economy. And, let me do something anyway though it seems the hon Minister in the Presidency doesn't listen with his good ear to it. That is to acknowledge what has gone right in South Africa's macroeconomic policy. Growth has doubled from where it was in the decade leading up to 1994. Inflation is a third of what it was 10 years ago and our foreign reserves are approximately R60 billion as opposed to the R10 billion that the Government inherited from the empty larder bequeathed by the Government's new friend, Mr F W de Klerk.

But, for all that is good, much has gone wrong. Our growth rate of 1,9% per annum remains very low, not by international standards only, but even by the standards of the most successful developing economies in the world: China—9,8%; India—10,4%; and Botswana—6,7%. Our expanded definition rate for unemployment in the economy is now over 40%; twice what it was in the much-maligned United States during the Great Depression. Foreign direct investment remains pitifully low at only 1,5% of our GDP.

Some of these and their answers aren't in your book, Mr Turok, and I am delighted the President reads Mr Hutton and not Prof Turok, because we might get onto the better path. We are convinced that some of these problems are the direct result of the contradictions that lie at the heart of Government policy. For example, four years ago, this Government, when the President took over, promised rapid privatisation. Today it is apparent that there is a u-turn. It was announced last week by the responsible Minister: no privatisation of Transnet; no privatisation of Eskom; no privatisation of Denel. [Applause.] They clap, and all the more they clap the more investment stays away because you don't want investors to come in. [Interjections.] Don't clap against investment in South Africa. [Interjections.]

Then we get to Government's empowerment policy. Now, the essence of this policy is, once again, not what it promises but what it delivers. Government policy says it is to help the many not the few. Let's look at the scoreboard, to use an empowerment indicator. There were R42,2 billion's worth of black economic empowerment deals last year. Sixty percent of these, R25,2 billion, went to companies owned by two men, effectively.

As Mr Moeletsi has pointed out, this is an approach that makes no economic sense. He has suggested that the Government should focus on small business development instead. There is so much that Government could do: establish trusts in the rural areas and poor urban areas to enable those trusts to

become the beneficiaries of empowerment deals; encourage companies to enact employee share-ownership schemes. That is what broad-based empowerment ought to mean. Instead of that, we have the Minerals and Energy Minister taking a hard line against foreign investors and coming down essentially in support of capital divestiture of foreign multinationals. She said in Maputo, two weeks ago, and I quote:

> I know by insisting on black shareholding we are taking a risk of alienating some shareholders. It is a risk worth taking.

But it is the ordinary people who suffer when investors don't come here. Much more recently, only last week, we had the question of property ownership without a White Paper or a consultation process. The Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, hon Thoko Didiza, has announced that foreign property ownership is likely to be restricted. She said and I quote:

> We need a policy framework that will stipulate that no foreigner can own land.

[Interjections.]

No foreigner can own land. So, on the one hand we say come in, and on the other hand we say stay out. [Interjections.] Now, I say this because just across the road from where Parliament is meeting there is a huge redevelopment taking place in the central business district of Cape Town, which I thought was a jolly good thing. But this comes from billions of rands invested by investors who are Irish and that is leading to the refurbishment of this city.

I understand that there is a concern in Government about sky-high property prices. We recently received information from our councillors in Cape Town that the family of the dictator or President of Equatorial Guinea, President Obiang Nguema, is buying property or has bought property in Clifton Beach worth R23,5 million. Now I don't know whether that property is to be used as a safe house for the day his power runs out or if it's just another case of a foreign property speculator on the Atlantic coast. But either way, restrictions on foreign ownership are a red flag for foreign investors. If some president from another country wants to buy expensive property, we should put the welcome mat out to everyone. That, to me, is a contradiction. What signal are we sending out and whose interests are we serving?

We didn't get to the issue of race-based demographics. Fundamentally, Mr President, it must be correct that if you have a nonracial society and a nonracial constitutional order, there is a real problem when transformation negates individual merit and treats people's destiny as though their destinations were written on their skins. That, fundamentally, must be the wrong idea. Surely, individuals should be free to define their own destiny and the people are more than the sum of their demographic parts. In this regard, the debate was not started in this Parliament in this session by the DA, but it was, in fact, started by the Minister of Defence who said in his parliamentary briefing early this month, and I quote:

> When will we cease to be Africans, coloureds, Indians and whites and become merely South Africans?

I notice the ANC doesn't applaud that statement. But to me that simple question goes straight to the heart of the contradiction in Government policy.

The Minister's very reasonable remarks were dismissed by the usual crowd of ideologues. Christine Qunta, for example, wrote that the real culprits in transformation were young white people who she said, and I quote:

> . . . had a persistent pessimism and an aversion to taking steps to correct the imbalances of the past.

We have not heard from the President on this subject. Which side is the Presidency on regarding this issue? Will the racial extrem-

ism of the likes of Christine Qunta prevail or will the nonracialism of Minister Lekota be supported? [Interjections.]

In foreign policy, there is also, to use Mr Moeletsi Mbeki's words, "something of a double vision". The President can boast some very significant successes. It is a credit to the President and his Office that the country has been taken from the Southern tip of Africa to enjoy a presence in the corridors of world power and a seat at the table of the G8. But Government's formal commitments to Nepad, SADC and African Union often stand in stark contrast to the actions and rhetoric of the Government, in practice.

So we have the situation of Monsieur Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti who is now being given hospitality here. [Interjections.] It's not a question of some kind of temporary shelter. There is all the difference in the world between extending a humanitarian gesture and rolling out the red carpet, because that sends another signal about what we are serious about in democracy and international relations.

To me, these contradictions need to be addressed and the President should take the country into his confidence and thereby address them and take this country forward. [Applause.]

Mrs S A SEATON: Madam Speaker, His Excellency the President, hon Deputy President, hon members of this House, the President's Office in a certain sense transcends the rough and tumble of the day-to-day political process, because the Office of the Presidency contains the offices of both the head of state and the head of the national executive.

It is in the interests of all our citizens that the Office of the Presidency functions smoothly and efficiently, and that the interaction between the Presidency and the institution of Parliament is both streamlined and seamless. In this regard, it is gratifying that the budget makes adequate provision for the President and the Deputy President to fulfil their constitutional obligations.

While talking about the interaction between the institution and Parliament, it is said: "The turtle only makes progress when he sticks his neck out." I am going to stick my neck out at this point, Mr President, because it has become expected of me to use every opportunity I can to push for members' benefits, members' resources and, on this particular occasion, the salaries of members of Parliament. Several years back, the then Goldstone Commission recommended that regular salary increases should be automatic as at 1 April of every year. It was suggested at the time that such increases should be 1% below CPI.

There was an undertaking at the time that the annual Goldstone Reports would be tabled before the end of November each year and that the Presidency would ensure that the implementation of such increases would be effective as at 1 April of each year. Despite this undertaking, we are now almost at the end of June and we still have no idea what is happening with salary increases for this year. I appeal to the President, on behalf of the members, to please look at this matter urgently and to see to it that something is done, because this affects all members of this House.

Having duly stuck my neck out as expected, let me return to the matter under discussion. In the year that we are celebrating our first decade of democracy, the Budget Vote for the President's Office affords us an excellent opportunity to appraise the institution of the Presidency itself. One must be generously spirited in acknowledging that the ruling party's success in garnering just short of 70% of the vote in the April elections was also very much a personal achievement for the President himself. This achievement also imbues our President with the grave responsibility of ensuring that the Presidency is alert and sensitive to the essential checks and balances of a democratic and free society.

Paradoxically, I believe the touchstone of the success of the Presidency over the next five years will be the extent to which the President will be willing to relinquish power and devolve decision-making.

There is clear water between the President's and the IFP's vision of society. We believe that decision-making should be taken to the point closest to the community and individual as is practically possible. In our competing vision, we place the individual and the community at the heart of society, not Government. The President and the ruling party's instinct, on the other hand, is to grasp all power at the centre and impose decisions in a top-down manner, effectively tying each mayor to the President.

It is my fervent conviction that if the Presidency is to succeed in fulfilling the noble ambition of turning back the frontiers of poverty and closing the gap between the first and second economies, the President will need to draw upon the contributions of all political parties in this House and on that broad and rich constellation of groups known as civil society.

One of the primary roles of the Presidency is policy co-ordination, which affects the lives of all ordinary South Africans. I hope the President will be able to rise above party politics and have the courage to heed advice from other political parties, for they represent constituencies that did not vote for the ruling party but who are as patriotically South African as those people who did. And, after all, the two largest opposition parties do not participate in the executive. Such constructive engagement can only serve to deepen democracy, promote nonracialism and enrich the process of creating cogent and workable solutions to our nation's challenges and maladies. The Presidency should welcome principled and constructive opposition and not caricature it as a camouflage for racism and the protection of elite interests.

As a moral and constructive opposition party, we would appeal to the President to seek to accommodate the views of all opposition parties in finding common solutions to the problems we as a nation face at home and abroad: the Aids pandemic; the widening inequality gap; endemic poverty which is most acute in the rural areas; the rooting out of corruption; the unabating wave of crime; and the continuing unfolding economic and social crisis in Zimbabwe.

I appeal to the President to use the prestige and authority of the Presidency to work unceasingly to break down notions of them and us between HIV-positive and non-infected people, to raise awareness about the disease and to end the equivocation and malaise which has characterised the Presidency's approach to dealing with HIV/Aids. The Presidency must lead the Government's efforts boldly from the front so as to bridge the gap between policy and the implementation of a comprehensive plan to treat HIV/Aids.

In the fight against poverty, the Presidency has a huge role to play in promoting an economic vision that empowers the poor and marginalised by drawing them into the mainstream of economic opportunity.

The Child's Rights Organisation tells us that many children live in conditions in which their rights are threatened. This is a serious blemish on a civilised society. The promotion and protection of children's rights fall within the ambit of policy co-ordination in the Presidency. Many children have been orphaned by Aids and many are even the sole breadwinners for their families. The Presidency must take the lead in defending the rights of children affected by Aids, particularly the girl-child.

In the formulation and implementation of our public policy, the Presidency must be especially vigilant to ensure that in South Africa we avoid a process of elite transition in which we merely exchange yesterday's bitter politics of racial superiority with the equally cruel politics of the haves and

have-nots. Left unchecked, unfulfilled expectations could have the explosive cauldron effect of ripping apart the seams of national unity and reconciliation that we have all strived to strengthen over the past decade.

Turning to the arena of foreign policy, in view of the Presidency's significant involvement in Nepad, there is much we can contribute with our experience in conflict resolution, I believe, to resolving conflicts in Africa and further away, such as the Middle East.

One of the lessons of the 20th century must be that no country can keep the world out. Our foreign policy must be consistent and ethical. We must always stand up to bullies, irrespective of any past or present bonds of friendship. This Presidency is better placed than other chancery in the world to hold the government of Zimbabwe to account for human rights abuses and for the deterioration and the undermining of the legal and democratic institutions there.

Former US President Harry Truman once famously described the presidency as a "bully pulpit". The IFP hopes that the President will take the opportunity of using the Office of the Presidency to be a force for unity, to take the moral lead, and to provide uncluttered, visionary leadership in our beloved nation and on our continent.

The IFP supports the Presidency Budget Vote.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, hon President of the Republic, hon Minister and Deputy Ministers, hon members, ladies and gentlemen, we are pleased to have this opportunity of sharing with you our activities in line with the Programme of Action outlined by the President in the state of the nation address. Ministers have over the last few weeks indeed outlined in their respective Budget Votes the activities of the various departments aimed at advancing the fight against poverty and expanding access to a better life. These have clearly indicated the commitment of this Government to meeting the needs of the people.

Let me take advantage of this being youth month and begin by saluting our youth and acknowledging their contribution to the struggle for freedom in our country. The youth are our future and youth development continues to be one of our priorities. The Minister in the Presidency, who bears responsibility for youth development, will expand on our activities in this regard.

We see nation-building as continuing to be a key priority in this second decade of freedom. Our people, united in diversity, need to work together in a people's contract to create work and fight poverty.

While working for national unity, we by no means seek to suppress the unique diversity that makes South Africa a world in one country. Members are aware of the establishment of the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities, which is set to begin its work in earnest this year. Let us as religious, cultural and linguistic groups, use this commission to contribute our uniqueness as we build a better life for all.

Another key aspect of nation-building and the encouragement of diversity is the promotion of multilingualism, especially ensuring the greater use of indigenous languages to promote their growth and development.

Somlomo, namalungu ahloniphekile esishayamthhetho sikazwelonke, kuyancomeka ukuthi izilimi eziningi seziyakhulunya ngisho nalapha endlini yesishayamthetho sikazwelonke.

Kuyinjabulo kakhulu ngoba ngesikhathi sobandlulo lezi zilimi zazishaywe indiva, zibukelwa phansi. Kuyakhombisa-ke manje ukuthi umbuso wentando yeningi nenkululeko, sekulethe izinguquko eziningi.

Abuntu sebeyakwazi manje ukusho okusemicabangweni yabo ngokungazenyezi.

Lokhu kuyinto ebaluleke kakhulu ekwakhiweni kwesizwe, nasekubuyiseni isimo sokuzethemba ebantwini bakithi.

Okunye okubalulekile Somlomo, ezinguqukweni ezilethwe yinkululeko, ukubyiswa kwesithunzi samakhosi endabuko sibuyiswa yilo Hulumeni wentando yeningi.

Siyakhumbula sonke ukuthi amakhosi ayephucwe namandla okwenza izinto ezithile ngesikhathi sobandlululo, ephetwe yizimantshi. Lo mthetho omusha oshaywe yilesi sishayamthetho usukubeke kwacaca ukuthi yikliphi iqhaza elizobanjwa amakhosi kulombuso wentando yeningi.

Indlela amakhosi azosebenzisana ngayo noHulumeni isicaciswe kabanzi kulo mthetho. Kuningi esikubona kufanele amakhosi abambe kukho iqhaza, ikakhulukazi emkhankasweni wokubuyisa ubuntu nezimilo emphakathini. Amakhosi angasisiza isizwe ekukhumbuzeni abantu amasiko agcizelela ubunt, ukuze kunciphe ubunswelaboya.

Kanti nasemikhakheni yezolimo, nokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya, kanye nokufakwa kwezingqalasizinda nokunye, kufanele kuqiniswe ubudlelwane nokokusebenzisana phakathi kwamakhosi noHulumenio basemkhaya, njengoba sekwenzeka nje kwezinye izindawo. *(Translation of Zulu paragraphs follows.)*

[Madam Speaker, hon members of the National Assembly, it is appreciated that most of the languages are now being used, even in this House, the National Assembly.

It is really a great pleasure, especially because these languages were rejected and looked down upon during the apartheid era. It is now evident that democracy and freedom have brought about quite a number of changes.

People are now able to say what is on their minds with confidence. This is very important for nation-building and moral regeneration among our people. Another important issue, Madam Speaker, arising from the changes that have been brought about by democracy, was the recognition of the authority of traditional leader which was brought back by this democratic government.

We all know that during the apartheid era traditional leaders were deprived of authority to perform certain administrative acts and were under magisterial authority. This new legislation passed by this National Assembly makes clear provision as to what role the traditional leaders can play in this democratic government. The manner in which the traditional leaders shall work together with the government has been clearly outlined in detail in this legislation.

There are so many ways in which we feel the traditional leaders should play a role in our communities, particularly in the moral regeneration campaign. Traditional leaders can help the nation by reminding the people about cultural codes that place emphasis on ubuntu, so that crime is reduced, as well as in agricultural activities, the development of rural areas, the establishment of infrastructure, and so on. Relations and the spirit of working together should be strengthened between traditional leaders and local governments, as is happening in other places.]

Madam Speaker, we are pleased that the moral regeneration programme has continued to take root in communities. Hon members would be aware of the success of the many campaigns undertaken by Government and communities, encouraging awareness and action against scourges such as domestic violence, child abuse as well as alcohol and drug abuse.

The success of campaigns such as the 16 Days of Activism on No Violence against Women and Children, and others such as Child Protection Week, result from the strong partnership between Government and communities in preventing and fighting criminality.

We thank all members of this House who are

active in their constituencies during such campaigns. Let us do more, especially during this year, which is international year of the family. But let me emphasise that the moral regeneration programme is not only about campaigns against negative behaviour. It is also about promoting positive values such as ubuntu and compassion, and respect for human dignity and human life and all other values enshrined in our Constitution. Therefore, all of us have a role to play in our communities to mobilise and promote these values in various activities.

In this regard, allow me to use this opportunity to pay tribute to one of our foremost nation-builders, the former editor-in-chief of the *Sowetan*, Aggrey Klaaste, who died at the weekend. [Applause.] His contribution to social development and to building a compassionate society will never be forgotten. He was not just a spectator and reporter of events; he was a catalyst for change.

Hon members, as we all know, the then Deputy President Mbeki launched the Partnership against AIDS in 1998, emphasising partnerships in care and support for the infected and affected. In addition to many Government programmes, many resources have been pooled from diverse communities and social groupings to ensure a strong, united and comprehensive response to this epidemic. This partnership is expressed and co-ordinated through the South African National Aids Council.

We will continue to encourage all sectors and spheres of society to be involved as equal partners in developing programmes, and in sharing information and research that will curb the spread of this disease. We must also develop more support networks for those already infected and affected by the disease.

Hon members, the building of a better Africa and a better world has always been a strong mission of our Government. We will continue our interactions on a bilateral and multilateral level with various countries and international institutions to promote our national objectives.

Next week we will host the second meeting of the South Africa China Binational Commission. We will seek to further expand bilateral relations with China in the political, economic, technological, cultural, educational and scientific fields. South Africa is China's largest trading partner in Africa. As China is one of the world's fastest growing economies, we anticipate that the binational commission will assist in further improving trade between our two countries. The bilateral trade volume has already increased from R9,3 billion in 1990 to R23,3 billion in 2003.

We also have binational commissions with Nigeria, Sweden and Germany, and all these provide a focused mechanism for deepening ties and meeting objectives such as expanding trade relations in order to meet the national priority and the creation of jobs. We have binational commissions with other countries as well.

We are also continuing with conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region, including Burundi, where elections need to take place before 1 November 2004, in terms of the Arusha agreement. The Great Lakes region has approved a timetable and we are working closely with the Barundi to ensure adherence to the deadlines. The priorities in the next few weeks include the establishment of an independent electoral commission and the passing of the necessary electoral legislation.

Also in terms of the Arusha agreement, we are assisting the Burundi parties to finalise a post-election power-sharing arrangement, which we call a soft landing option, which would take into account both the aspirations of the majority as well as the fears of the minority.

We spent two days in Burundi last week, and met with 30 political parties and representa-

tives of civil society to discuss post-election power-sharing and the peace process in general. On Monday this week, in Pretoria, we also received a delegation from the All Africa Council of Churches, the World Council of Churches and the Fellowship of Christian Councils in East Africa and the Horn of Africa, to discuss the Burundi peace process.

With regard to preparing for security conditions, hon members will also be aware of the deployment of the United Nations peacekeeping mission from 1 June to replace the African mission in Burundi. As members will recall, when the UN Security Council indicated in 2002 that conditions were not conducive for the deployment of the UN's force, as the cease-fire agreements did not meet all the UN requirements, the AU decided to deploy the African mission to which South Africa, Mozambique and Ethiopia contributed troops. As we welcome the UN deployment, we also commend the African mission in Burundi, the first ever peacekeeping mission deployed by the AU. It was a key innovation on the continent and it is now a good model for future AU peacekeeping missions.

Allow me to thank all hon members who continue to support the key role that our country is playing in peacekeeping and peacemaking on the continent. South Africa is presently listed as the 10th largest troop-contributing country to the United Nations. This is a remarkable achievement, bearing in mind that the country only became directly involved in the UN peacekeeping operations from 2001. This indicates the total commitment of South Africa to peace and stability on the continent and in the world.

Our country continues to provide hope on the continent, especially in the search for peace. We recall that during the two presentations to the United Nations Security Council for the deployment of a peacekeeping mission in Burundi, in 2002 and 2003, council members unanimously emphasised the importance that South Africa is playing in the continent. This view has been expressed in many other forums.

Malunga ahloniphekile esiShayamthetho sikaZwelonke, angigcizelele ukuthi njengoba sithumele amabutho kula mazwe anjengoBurundi noDRC, senziwa ukwazi ukuthi angeke sithuthuke futhi sijabule sodwa ungunaphakade kube kudlange izimpi nokwentula emazweni angomakhelwane bethu. [Ihlombe.] Kuyayisiza iNingizimu Afrika ukusebenzela ukuthula ukuze sandise amazwe esingahwebelana nawo futhi sithuthukise unmotho wezwe lethu kanye nowezwekazi lase-Afrika. Sizimisele ukusebenzela ukuthula e-Afrika kuze kungabi bikho ama-Afrika ayophila ngosizi, ngokweswela nangokwesaba. *(Translation of Zulu paragraph follows.)*

[Hon members of the National Assembly, let me emphasise the fact that we have sent troops to countries like Burundi and the DRC because we know that we will never develop and be happy forever all by ourselves while wars and poverty are prevalent in our neighbouring states. [Applause.] It helps South Africa to work for peace so that we increase the number.of countries we can trade with while developing the economy of our country and of Africa as a whole. We are prepared to work for peace in Africa so that no Africans live in poverty and fear.]

Taking Government to the people through izimbizo and other public participation programmes is set to continue. Accessibility and the capacity to listen and respond to the people will continue to be a key priority of this Government. Last year a number of izimbizo were undertaken. Follow-ups conducted after those visits indicate the success of this programme.

For example, in 2001 we visited the Free State, and in November last year we returned to assess progress. As regards agriculture, a request for the speeding up of land claims had been made in 2001. By the time of the follow-up visit, 18 farms had been allocated

to the previously disadvantaged families through grants obtained from Government. On the question of access to services, the people of Trompsburg and Zastron had, in 2001, complained about having to travel to Bloemfontein to obtain identity and other civic documents. As we speak, multipurpose community centres are under construction in two areas to resolve the problem. [Applause.] The people of Trompsburg had also requested sport and recreation facilities, and these were built by Government at a cost of R4 million.

In Limpopo, following complaints from the people during izimbizo last year, the provincial government set aside over R30 million to demolish and rebuild all school premises built with asbestos in Mafefe village. [Applause.] These are just a few illustrations of how Government responds to issues raised during izimbizo. They indicate the value of izimbizo as a communication, monitoring and evaluation tool.

In this new term of government and new Parliament, as Leader of Government Business, let me acknowledge and welcome the existing co-operation between the executive and Parliament. We'll play our part to contribute to the efficient functioning of Parliament through, among other things, ensuring a smooth flow of legislation. In the previous Parliament, we succeeded in ensuring that a large number of Bills did not have to be fast-tracked and that Parliament had sufficient time to properly consider the Bills before it. Once again, thank you for this opportunity of sharing information on our activities. We hope for a continued positive working relationship between the executive and Parliament for the common good of our country.

In conclusion, let me take this opportunity to thank our President for inculcating in the Presidency and Government the culture of hard work, and indeed for providing effective leadership. [Applause.] I'd also like to thank the Minister in the Presidency who has been a pillar of support to all of us; our Director-General, Rev Frank Chikane and all Presidency staff for their hard work and much-valued support to all of us. Allow me to join the President in extending our heartfelt condolences to Rev Chikane and his family on the passing away of his mother. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr M STEPHENS: Madam Speaker, His Excellency the President, hon Deputy President and hon members, we find ourselves in agreement with the hon Deputy Minister, because we too strive for a strong and prosperous Africa, and South Africa is the economic engine room of Africa. The first step in creating a strong Africa is to make South Africa strong and prosperous.

Since the start of this third Parliament, we have witnessed Government's grand plan taking shape. The hon President has led from the front in order to put in place an overall policy thrust with a great deal of potential. On various fronts strategy, legislation and budgets are taking shape to address economic and social issues, issues that the UDM has also been campaigning for.

It appears to us that Government, under the direct leadership of the hon President, is moving in the right direction. Naturally, we do not agree with every single initiative in its detail, and we have raised our reservations and counterproposals during the various Budget Vote debates. We sincerely trust that the outcomes of the policies that have been put in place will be as positive as the intentions expressed.

Today I would like to raise three issues, which we believe require attention in order to allow Government's overall strategy to succeed in delivering social and economic prosperity for all. The three make-or-break issues are, firstly, the volatility of our currency, secondly, the inflationary environment, and in third place, the impact of HIV/Aids. Many factors contribute to the state of each of these issues. However, we would like to suggest that above and beyond

the various Government strategies already in place, a single additional policy intervention in each case could vastly enhance the success of Government's overall strategy.

Firstly, the volatility of the rand remains a central factor in dampening economic growth and, hence, job creation. The rand's volatility creates uncertainty amongst domestic and foreign investors and encourages short-term rather than long-term investment. Whenever the currency weakens it stimulates exports, but inflationary pressure is applied to various sectors of the economy which, in one fell swoop, increases the price of commodities and imported goods. When the rand strengthens, it inhibits exports, decreases earnings and threatens jobs. This volatility is costing the country dearly, because it keeps the country in a lose-lose situation. Whatever the currency does, we lose.

Perhaps the single biggest factor leading to this currency volatility is the interest rate differential. The fact that the differential in terms of the interest rates of our major trading partners is in the region of 5% to 7% means that our currency will continue to attract so-called "hot money". We make ourselves a target for speculative cash flows.

To benefit from the high interest rate differentials, speculators temporarily "park" money in South Africa awaiting favourable investment opportunities elsewhere. When those opportunities arise, these speculators disinvest and cause huge currency outflows. The single policy intervention that we would urge Government to consider is to reduce this differential by pursuing interest rates down to at least neutral levels.

Secondly, the inflationary environment is a factor that hampers economic growth and threatens to disrupt various job creation initiatives. Again, it is worth noting that Government has committed itself to a number of strategies to combat inflation. The UDM will definitely monitor the success of Government to keep administered prices below inflation levels, to mention only one commendable effort.

One factor that contributes significantly to the inflationary environment is the cost of fuel. Transport expenditure is an important segment of most household budgets. Given the economy's dependence on road freight, the price of fuel inevitably determines the price of all goods that need to be transported between suppliers, wholesalers, manufacturers and the consumer. I have already referred to administered prices and to currency volatility. These all have an impact on the fuel price.

However, we would like to propose that the Government seriously and urgently investigate the viability of entering into one or more crude-oil swap arrangements with friendly supplier countries. Oil swaps are well-known arrangements throughout the world and they serve to fix the price of oil for both the suppliers and the purchasers for an agreed period.

Since the Opec target price for oil is between $23 and $28 per barrel, we should be able to negotiate a swap within that price range. If a substantial portion of our annual oil requirements were fixed in this way, the volatility of our price of fuel would be severely dampened and stabilised. Low-price volatility should be our target at this juncture. This arrangement will buffer the economy against the inflationary impact of fuel price volatility. I believe that there are a number of crude-oil-producing countries that we have friendly diplomatic relationships with. So negotiating a favourable swap arrangement should, in essence, be possible.

Thirdly, HIV/Aids is a disease burden that is doing untold economic and social damage to our country. For instance, it is estimated that currently 18% of a working South African's life is spent sick. That figure will only increase in the next few years as the pandemic spreads. The cost of health care is spiralling, productivity will fall, and the

youth and those in the economically active age group are hardest hit. Social assistance expenditure by Government will increasingly be absorbed by the disease. Poverty will increase as a direct result of HIV/Aids.

Once again we acknowledge that various Government responses are under way to deal with the problem. We would have hoped that some of these could have happened earlier, but the fact is that things are finally beginning to happen. The single additional policy intervention we would like to propose is that Government make HIV/Aids a notifiable disease.

The success of any strategy to deal with the pandemic is directly linked to the surveillance capacity of the Government. Without proper and accurate surveillance, it is impossible to determine whether responses to the disease are appropriate and whether they are succeeding, or when and where strategies need to be amended. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Mrs P DE LILLE: Chairperson, I promise I will not call you Madam Speaker. Mr President, Mr Deputy President, the ID is the only independent voice in this country. [Laughter.] This was confirmed in April of 2004, and we will execute our mandate without fear or favour. We also remain the only political party with a nonracial message of opposition politics, which is protransformation and building a new South Africa.

There are several coalitions in this House. On the one hand there is the coalition here for disappearance after 90 years, and, on the other hand, we have a coalition for change, or is it a coalition for fear? I don't know. [Laughter.] We are interested in finding out what this coalition stands for, because it seems this coalition only comes together when they fear that they have been excluded from positions of power. [Laughter.]

I will only focus only on a few key issues today that I think are integral to the operations of the Presidency. One of them is poverty. While each Government department has its own poverty alleviation budget, these programmes must be aligned more tightly to ensure effectiveness. We welcome the closer monitoring that the President has now announced today, and we also look forward to fulfilling our function of watching it very closely.

We support the latest Human Rights Commission report, which recommends that child support grants be extended from 14 to 18 years. Government is under obligation in terms of section 28 of the Constitution to provide second-generation human rights and socioeconomic rights to children, and we think that this obligation must be fulfilled.

It has also been proven all over the world that when a government finds ways to stimulate the SMME sector, there is a significant reduction in unemployment. Therefore job creation in the informal sector must be a priority.

With regard to our youth, the majority of the unemployed today are the youth of our country, and therefore policy interventions directed at them must be strengthened and linked to broader employment initiatives. The performance to date of the National Youth Commission and the Umsobomvu Youth Fund is disappointing. These programmes stand to benefit the most from efficient and independent monitoring to gauge their effectiveness and justify the increase in their budgets.

Our education system must be designed to deliver the skills required for our economy. There is currently a mismatch that needs to be corrected. There should be a demand-driven approach to skills development between the Sector Education and Training Authorities and the industries for which they have been created.

Regarding HIV/Aids, the current roll-out rate of antiretrovirals will not achieve your 1,4 million ARVs by 2008. There isn't any more time for philosophical and intellectual

debates around HIV/Aids or grandstanding. What is needed is a strong political will to make high-impact and cost-effective interventions. It is the role and responsibility of everyone in this country to stand up and do something about HIV and Aids. For Government to achieve its target by 2008, it is important that it partner with NGOs, the private sector and also civil society as a whole. The fact is that Government can never do it alone.

All pandemics such as polio and smallpox have been contained by vaccine intervention. We must therefore make more resources available for the HIV/Aids vaccine initiative. For this, we should commend the SA Vaccine Initiative. But it is also quite embarrassing, Mr President, that when I attend international Aids conferences we are always confronted by different presentations by South African organisations. We hope this year, when we go to Bangkok, that we will be able for the first time in the history of the Aids conference to present a unified country position.

We also accept that the growth rate in the President's budget of 10,4% over the medium-term is sufficient to cope with your increasing leadership role on the continent and the implementation of domestic policy and service delivery.

The restructuring of the Presidency is critical to ensure proper co-ordination and implementation of policy. We therefore welcome the appointment of the Chief Operations Officer in the Presidency in order to fast-track delivery.

We also heard from inside your camp, Mr President, that you are cracking the whip on your Ministers and not letting them get away with nonperformance. You are correct in this approach, because they must work in order to come back in 2009. The question is, Mr President, how can I help you in this task, because I am sure I can shout louder than you? [Laughter.]

In terms of the restructuring of local government, we agree with the steps that are being implemented, because it is at this level where the face of poverty is most obvious. The equitable share allocation is imperative if the President wants to stand out in the minds of South Africans in years to come for its achievements with regard to poverty elimination.

Instead of just being a bunch of reactionaries—they are not in the House—who continually criticise policy without having credible alternatives, the ID is building a majority that is determined and dedicated to getting South Africa working. [Applause.] I am convinced, Mr President, that when you look back many years from now, you would like to be remembered for the goals that you intend achieving over the next five years. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr G G OLIPHANT: Chairperson, hon President, Deputy President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, hon members of Parliament, comrades, ladies and gentlemen, in this tenth year of freedom, we have collectively made tremendous progress to transform our country from apartheid to democracy. The ANC supports this Budget Vote, and the far-reaching Programme of Action outlined by the Presidency. It is appropriate that this Budget Vote debate takes place during this month of June, which is almost 50 years since the adoption of the Freedom Charter in 1955. It is also the twenty-eighth anniversary of our gallant youth struggles of 1976. This causes us to reflect on the type of society the Freedom Charter envisaged and for which our youth laid down their lives.

We also wish to recognise the contributions and sacrifices made by South African workers under the banner of Cosatu and its former allies in the UDF during the mid-1980s. The working people and the poor need to be seen to be the major beneficiaries of the fruits of liberty for which they fought and died. This needs to be the main yardstick by which we

measure progress. According to the 2003-2004 South African Year Book, significant economic achievements have been recorded since 1994, including macroeconomic stabilisation, a profound restructuring of the real economy and substantive export success. Since 1994, for the first time over two decades, South Africa experienced positive growth. However, what remains is the critical challenge of strengthening the link between economic growth and export success with employment creation, poverty alleviation and a marked reduction in inequality. These are challenges that the ANC took very seriously on 14 April 2004 when it entered into a people's contract with South Africa to create work and fight poverty.

Comrade President, we are further encouraged by your leadership together with other African leaders and heads of states, in the G8 Summit process. During the past weekend you continued to engage the international community about the problems of South Africa, this region and our continent. *Business Day* of Monday, 21 June 2004 reported as follows:

> The International Investment Council, composed of business leaders who manage multinational companies in various industries, has given its vote of confidence on the stability of economic conditions in South Africa. The Council believes that this will help the country to realise real growth for the first time in 10 years. This was also evident in the decision of the International Monitory Council to host this international conference in South Africa, the first it meets in Africa, in 2007.

These are important achievements for our economy, coupled with our celebrated victory to host the Soccer World Cup in 2010.

The next decade of democratic rule in South Africa poses many critical challenges to grow the economy, increase investment in our local economy and to halve unemployment and poverty by 2014. In the discussion document entitled "Towards a Ten-Year Review", the following captures the enormity of the challenges ahead:

> The advances made in the first decade by far supersede the weaknesses. Yet if all indicators were to continue along the same trajectory, especially in respect of the dynamics of economic inclusion and exclusion, we could soon reach a point where the negative starts to overwhelm the positive.

The ANC Government does not have the luxury to state the problems only, but has the responsibility to work tirelessly together with patriotic stakeholders in the economy to find workable solutions.

A critical part of this challenge must be to address the plight of our African youth and rural people. They are the hardest hit by unemployment and poverty. Young people under 30 years faced an unemployment rate of 47% in 2001 and constituted 70% of all unemployed people, as reported by Stats SA in 2002. These problems are obviously easy to state but difficult to resolve. Ours is an integrated and comprehensive strategy to fight poverty and create work. The President, in this Parliament and elsewhere, has clearly stated the long-standing challenge of dualism in our economy, which was entrenched by many decades of colonialism and apartheid. There are no automatic benefits from the first economy to the second economy.

Therefore, Government has mobilised social partners to the creation of jobs and sustainable livelihoods, on a new growth path. We further wish to acknowledge the important role played by Nedlac in facilitating social dialogue on critical issues facing South Africa. Nedlac enriches our participatory democracy on key socioeconomic issues, and has been recognised by the International Labour Organisation as a pioneering institution.

The five sectors that are critical in mobilising resources to contribute to our economic turnaround are: state through fis-

cal policy; parastatals through their investment and restructuring potential; retirement funds and life insurers with the agreement to invest 5% of income in productive projects; the social and co-operative sector; and the private sector. The private sector alone commands the bulk of investable capital and is expected to show more confidence in our domestic economy by investing even more into our people, plant equipment and infrastructure. However, we note with concern the massive disinvestments and delistings from the local economy and off-shore listings and foreign beneficiation of our raw materials by South African companies such as De Beers, Anglo American, Sasol, Old Mutual, SAB Miller and Billiton.

International experience clearly shows that real foreign direct investment follows large-scale domestic investment. Domestic corporations need to demonstrate their commitment to our economy in a meaningful way. We welcome interventions such as the Expanded Public Works Programme, learnerships and other projects that were announced by respective Ministers in their various Budget speeches. Our determination to fight poverty, create jobs and grow the economy is unstoppable. The Presidential Jobs Summit convened by our former President, Comrade Nelson Mandela in 1998 laid a solid foundation to deal with problems of unemployment and poverty. That summit and the Growth and Development Summit are mutually reinforcing agreements.

Our Proudly South African campaign is doing very well and needs to be supported and encouraged at all levels. For instance, South Africa cannot continue to import toilet paper, tinned tomatoes and condoms, which could surely be produced locally and competitively. We also need to ensure that we use South African goods and services as far as humanly possible, in our preparations for 2010 and beyond. We need to host a Proudly South African World Cup.

The Democratic Alliance, in their empty benches, until today have raised one issue and one issue only, namely labour market flexibility to deal with economic growth, poverty and unemployment. What they have essentially been advocating for 10 years now, is to scrap the labour laws and give employers the right to hire and fire at will. That will not happen, Mr Lowe. It will not happen as you said today, Mr Leon. [Interjections.] If it is so, then they should tell us what the other rubbish is. All important stakeholders, except you yourself, agree that ours is a complex problem that needs sustainable solutions. They continuously fail to understand the structural nature of unemployment and the collapsing demand for unskilled workers in our economy. One day you'll learn. [Interjections.] Yes, I still belong here.

Let me end for the benefit of my friends in the DA by reading a quotation from the speech of the President at the Millennium Labour Council in July 2000. He quoted one of the greatest leaders of the 20th century who stated that:

> I see a great nation upon a great continent, blessed with a great wealth of natural resources. Its people are at peace among themselves, they are making their country a good neighbour amongst nations. I see a country, which can demonstrate that under democratic methods of government national wealth can be translated into spreading volumes of human comforts hitherto unknown, and the lowest standard of living can be raised far above the levels of mere subsistence. ..

But here is the challenge to our democracy. In this nation I see tens of millions of citizens, a substantial part of its whole population, who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today can call necessities of life. I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meagre that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day. I see millions whose daily

lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labelled indecent by so-called polite societies, half a century ago.

[Time expired.][Applause.]

Mr C B HERANDIEN: Mr Chairman, hon President, hon Deputy President, members of the Cabinet, ladies and gentlemen, from the outset I want to emphasise that the New National Party will support this budget. But, Mr Chairman, allow me to remind the hon member of the ID just for the record that, in a democracy where nation-building is of the utmost importance, I don't think she—and I can give her a signed letter to that effect—and her party will last 90 years.

Hon President, when you opened Parliament in 2001, there was an outcry from all quarters that you had no vision, that you could not unite the people of South Africa, and specifically they stated and claimed that you said nothing new. Your 43 objectives at that stage placed the emphasis on the economy. But although very few people understood the importance of your speech at the time, the significance became clear three years later, with the elections earlier this year.

In your address after your inauguration in May, you came up with key deliverables, and specific timeframes. Twenty-eight of these were aimed at the first economy. The three most important ones are the undertaking that by the end of this year, no child will be taught under a tree; within five years everybody will have clean drinking water; and especially within eight years, everybody will have electricity. Mr President, that is laudable, and I'm sure that you and your Cabinet are fully geared to reach these targets.

We achieved our freedom from apartheid and now we need to join hands to obtain our economic freedom. We cannot afford the luxury of having a nation of a few super rich, as opposed to the masses of the poor. Poverty has no barriers of colour, religion, race or sex. We are all proud South Africans and must, as a nation, continue to foster the miracle that happened in 1994, a miracle that the world can see is everlasting. You took opposition parties by surprise. They now all agree that you have a very good declaration of intent, but as usual they doubt whether it is attainable. I'm sure that opposition politics will find it extremely difficult in future. If they want to fulfil their role as watchdog over the Government, they should first try to understand the politics of poverty and especially the politics of economic emancipation. [Applause.]

The President kept his word and the people in the community are very glad that already they clamped down on certain drug dealers as he promised in his state of the nation address. Two hundred of them are well known. The people out there applaud you. Seeing that the hon Mr Ellis was making a few snide remarks, as usual his leader could not resist to make a snide remark about the former President F W de Klerk. It is well known that they refused to allow Mr De Klerk to address this Chamber with former President Nelson Mandela. [Interjections.]

But let me remind them as the DA that this friendship between the President and former President F W de Klerk is an open secret—there is nothing to hide. It would help them if they could come here and be transparent by telling us if they still have friendly ties with the infamous Jurgen Harksen. They should tell us what happened behind closed doors when they entered into secret deals with the liquidators of the Harksen estate. If that is transparency, and if that is the way we are going to conduct opposition politics in future, Mr President, then we might as well not have an opposition. I thank you. [Applause.]

Ms M R MORUTOA: Chairperson, hon President, hon Deputy President, hon Ministers, hon Deputy Ministers, hon members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen, my speech is dedicated to those who made a

difference in South Africa, struggling for the emancipation for women. These are the late Feronza Adams, the late Ntombi Shope and the late June Mlangeni. I will be speaking on the vision and programmes of the Office on the Status of Women.

The ANC National Executive Council in 1990 adopted a comprehensive statement on the emancipation of women in South Africa. Our definition of goals towards achieving gender equality are guided by our vision of human rights, which incorporates the acceptance of the equal and inalienable rights of men and women. This is a fundamental tenet of our Bill of Rights and Constitution. This vision of how the ANC had envisaged government to work is elaborated on in the National Gender Policy Framework. The ANC Women's League played a pivotal role by leading the National Women's Coalition in mobilising all women to fight against discrimination against woman.

The new democratic Government put in place a constitutional, legislative and institutional framework towards achieving a democratic, nonracial and nonsexist dispensation. We came up with a Constitution that guarantees equal rights for all South Africans and prohibits discrimination. The vision and mandate of the Office on the Status of Women, the OSW, is located in the office of the President. Its mandate is to support and monitor gender mainstreaming in Government departments. It has a vital role to play as the principle co-ordinating structure of the national machinery on gender equality. It is responsible for developing national gender plans, as well as the implementation of national strategies.

The Office on the Status of Women has compiled a National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality, which outlines an integrated framework for gender mainstreaming. Its vision is as follows: to develop an environment that will guarantee gender equality, hereby empowering women to gain equal access to opportunities and resources that will enhance the quality of the lives of women. The principle mandate of the OSW is to ensure that Government lives up to its constitutional, political and international commitments by translating these into meaningful and measurable programmes, thereby making a nonsexist society a reality.

The key programme areas of the Office on the Status of Women are policy, gender mainstreaming, co-ordinating and planning, advocacy, liaison networking and capacity-building.

In 2003, the following initiatives were embarked upon. Firstly, gender mainstreaming. In collaboration with the Department of Local Government, an initiative was embarked upon to mainstream gender into poverty eradication programmes. In conjunction with the New Economic Partnership and Development secretariat of Nepad, a conference was hosted on "Gender and Nepad" to look into the mainstreaming of gender into Nepad-related initiatives.

In collaboration with the national gender machinery, work has been done to mainstream gender into national priorities such as poverty eradication. Work has gone into implementing the National Co-ordination Framework. Pertaining to capacity-building, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, a training programme was completed in May 2003. A training manual was developed as a result of this process and was disseminated in July 2003. A lecture service programme has been implemented and lectures were held on Nepad and on 10 years of freedom.

The programme of the Office on the Status of Women during 2004 will hopefully also look at and focus on the following national priorities: poverty eradication; ensuring service delivery to women; HIV/Aids; job creation and the economic empowerment of women; skills development; and violence against women.

The budget of the Office on the Status of Women is located in the budget of the Presidency. The main appropriation to the Presidency increases from R149 million in the 2003-04 financial year, to R173 million in the 2004-05 Budget. This constitutes an increase of 15,6% in nominal terms. The Presidency has organised its expenditure into the following five programmes: administration; support services to the President and Deputy President; Cabinet office policy co-ordination; and the National Youth Commission. The budget for the Office on the Status of Women is located within the budget for policy co-ordination. The ANC definitely supports this Budget Vote.

As part of the ongoing project co-ordinated by the Presidency to assess the first 10 years of freedom, the Office on the Status of Women co-ordinated provincial conversations, which culminated in the national gathering in the Limpopo province. Women at these forums assessed the impact of freedom on their lives and planned for the next 10 years. The objectives of the conversations were to acknowledge the strides and measures that have been made to advance women's equality, review the years of freedom and examine what it has meant for women, envision the next 10 years and ensure that future Government plans are informed by women and women's experiences and concerns.

The understanding of many African women scholars, practitioners, decision-makers and activists across the continent is that women struggle to balance formal and substantive equality. Similarly, during the conversations, women agreed that whilst the Constitution embraces the hopes of generations of men and women, and whilst the overall legislative framework in South Africa empowers women, the challenge is to implement these laws and policies to ensure meaningful equality and protection of women's freedoms. For instance, regarding the Maintenance Act it is important that we focus on the appointment of maintenance investigations, and regarding the Domestic Violence Act the focus should fall on the recruitment of SAPS staff.

Women's participation in public life has increased dramatically since the 1994 elections. The ANC adopted a quota for its parliamentary list, and the political climate and active women's movements in 1990s resulted in the substantial increase of women's participation in public positions. The legislative programme and policies of the democratic Government have taken the specific concerns and experiences of women into consideration. Maybe in this Parliament we should come up with a mechanism where we can discuss with other parties how to comply with the quota system and come up with amicable solutions.

One of the core features of the apartheid system was the exclusion of black people from structural ownership of wealth and resources. Therefore, changing the structural ownership and control of the South African economy is one of the critical challenges of democracy. The core approach of the Government is to link the economic indicators to other critical social development and political aspects of South African life. In its economic policy, the ANC-led Government aims to redress poverty while creating a positive economic environment, which invigorates and stabilises economic development.

The Cedaw report of 1995 stated that 46% of South African women, 15 years old and older, were classified as economically active. The rate of the economically active African women who are unemployed has dropped from 47% in 1994 to 38%.

Poverty eradication and "a better life for all" is the overarching concern of the ANC-led Government and the people of South Africa.

The theme of the report focused on infrastructure, legislative or other, which enables effective participation of women in the

economy. During the conversations in Limpopo, women explored advances made by women in this sector and addressed the measures in place and the barriers women continue to encounter in this sector in order to arrive at an enabling framework for women's effective participation in the economy.

Regarding the theme of information, communication and technology, or ICT, and its implications for women's lives, women looked at ICT and how it can be utilised to advance women in the economy. Access to information and communications technology is crucial for women regarding job creation and increasing their knowledge base.

One of the enduring legacies of apartheid is the manner in which violence permeates all levels of society, geography, race and social status. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Rev K R J MESHOE: Chairperson, hon President, on behalf of the ACDP I would like to start by conveying our most sincere condolences to the Director-General in the Office of the President, Rev Frank Chikane, and his family on the loss of their mother. May the Chikane family be comforted by the knowledge that their loved one is not lost, but is alive and well in the presence of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The ACDP is concerned about a potential catastrophic war that is looming in the DRC. Urgent action has to be taken to avert that unwelcome war and avoid the loss of millions of innocent lives. We believe President Mbeki has to lead this effort and build on the foundation Government laid in 2002, when a peace deal was broken in that area and agreements were signed in our country, leading to the withdrawal of Rwandan troops from the DRC. A mechanism must be found to ensure that peace agreements that are signed by warring parties become binding and lasting.

Four years are hardly over, and yet another potential war is looming. The DRC ambassador to South Africa has called on our Government to ask the Rwandan government to stop meddling in their affairs, as he believes that South Africa has a moral authority over Rwanda. It is this moral authority that our Government must guard at all costs, because influence is within this perceived moral authority. The ACDP believes that the keys to retaining this moral authority are objectivity and consistency. Our Government must remain neutral in all these conflicts in order to have the trust and ears of all neighbouring countries.

The first major challenge of our Government is to see to it that no other African leader is drawn into this conflict by taking sides with one country against the other. They must all be reminded that the creditability of the new African Union's commitment to peace and stability is at stake and that their actions will be the determining factor. It was reported in the media that on 2 June President Kabila called for a general mobilisation of his people to fight Rwanda. If this is true, our Government must ask him to withdraw that statement, and to give peace mediation a chance, in spite of the fact that he might have uttered those words because he blames Rwanda for backing the dissident generals of the rally for the Congolese democracy, something that Rwanda denies.

President Mbeki, we still believe, must urge him to give peace a chance. Rwanda claims it has disarmed the dissident officers. If this then is true, they must be held accountable for their actions, and not allow Rwanda to be used as a springboard for attacking and destabilising neighbouring countries. There must be definite commitment from all concerned parties to have talks that will lead to lasting peace in the region. President Kabila must be asked not to be tempted to pursue the dissident officers who have retreated into Rwanda, as indeed Rwanda pursued the Interahamwe in the DRC, sparking the long, bloody war. Everything humanly possible must be done to avert another war in Africa.

The reports about South Africa being a destination country for trafficking persons, while also a source and transit country for women and children who are trafficked to other parts of the world, are disturbing to say the least. This should not be done in a country that claims to believe in women and children's rights. The ACDP calls for urgent measures to be put in place to reverse this trend, and also for this Parliament to introduce the necessary legislation that will outlaw both prostitution and trafficking in women and children.

As the year 2004 have been declared the year of the family in Africa, this Government must be seen to be proactive in promoting the rights of families and family friendly legislation.

Lastly, the ACDP welcomes the fact that the President has acknowledged, after meeting his international advisory council, that more still needs to be done to promote small and medium enterprises. The ACDP believes that this crucial sector in economic development and job creation is not only stifled by laws, as the President indicated. The ACDP calls upon on the President to set up a Cabinet committee to look into how state payments for services rendered by SMMEs and BEE companies can be expedited. Many emerging businesses are ruined by departments' late or nonpayment for services rendered. The President must also look at corruption in the state tender process, especially in provinces. [Time expired.]

Mr G P MNGOMEZULU: Chairperson, hon President, Deputy President, Ministers and Deputy Ministers, comrades and colleagues, in his book entitled *Pedagogy of the Oppressed* Paulo Freire states the following:

> Yet it is, paradoxical though it may seem, precisely in the response of the oppressed to the violence of their oppressors that a gesture of love may be found. Whereas the violence of the oppressors prevents the oppressed from being fully human, the response of the latter to this violence is grounded in the desire to pursue the right to be human. As the oppressors dehumanise others and violate their rights, they themselves become dehumanised. As the oppressed, fighting to be human, take away the oppressor's power to dominate and suppress, they restore to their oppressors the humanity they had lost in the exercise of oppression.

These profound words by Paulo Freire were given expression by our people when, through the TRC process, we witnessed miraculous healing, pain and uncontrollable grief. We witnessed the previously oppressed offered the gesture of love he referred to. But this was also made possible because our people understood that we fought an oppressive and unjust system and not the white people or individuals of the white community.

There are many reasons why the moral renewal of our society is important, but we should be guided by what the President referred to in his opening address to the third democratic Parliament, namely building a sense of unity, united action and a new patriotism. Linked to these are the issues and challenges we face with regard to racial and gender inequalities, proper care for children, the elderly and the disabled.

Apartheid has bred many things through its systematic oppression and dehumanisation of our people. The struggle in which we engaged for so long was the response to this oppression and whilst we have achieved a peaceful political transition and have managed to maintain it for the past 10 years of our democracy, the legacy of apartheid will haunt us for a very long time.

A qualitative review is to be conducted by Government with a particular focus on the impact of socioeconomic transformation and how it relates to issues such as nonracialism, nonsexism, value systems, family structures, identity and moral regeneration. Many people working tirelessly in our communities are unsung heroes, trying to make a

difference in the lives of the youth, the elderly and the disabled.

The overwhelming victory for the ANC in the recent national elections signalled an even greater challenge for us in the next ten years of our democracy. We spent the first ten years learning many things about governing, at the same time building a solid foundation to advance towards a better life for all our people. An element of building this better life for all is the issue of moral regeneration.

The legacy of apartheid is manifesting itself in many ugly ways and the opening up of our society is inviting all forms of sinister and antisocial activities. Primary among these is the problem of drug dealing and the resultant drug abuse. This problem is threatening our youth as the illegal drug business expands its tentacles and its market. This presents a particular challenge to us that starts in the home and spreads to our education system, law enforcement and civil society. Our people, knowledge, vigilance and exposure are the greatest enemies of immoral activities.

The commitment of our people to high moral values was characterised by their gallant struggle against apartheid. The goodwill of our people towards each other in search of common goals is also characterised by the spirit in which we entered negotiations that led to our first democratic elections. In spite of fierce opposition and rhetoric from some quarters that planned to derail this process, including the senseless assassination of Comrade Chris Hani, the advancement towards a peaceful political transition could not be halted.

Our people have shown through their history of struggle, having fought an immoral and unjust system, that they are prepared to struggle against the social ills that have befallen our communities. A major enemy of our people is poverty and unemployment that inevitably leads to crime and other antisocial behaviour. The people of South Africa liberated themselves and we have committed ourselves to the challenge of developing a caring society with a culture of human rights.

It was in this context that the ANC, in liberating the racially oppressed, created the space for our former oppressors to liberate themselves from their racial bigotry. This was and remains our historical duty. When the Moral Regeneration Movement was launched in April 2002, it was envisaged that the campaign would reach the farthest corners of our country and that it would be the responsibility of each and every South African to spread the message of moral renewal.

Government programmes are promoting a caring society through building stronger family structures and encouraging respect for the vulnerable. We need to support the campaigns and initiatives of many organisations of civil society, including sport and religion. If we are to succeed in this regard, we must at a political level display some measure of understanding and maturity of our role in society as politicians.

In the *ANC Today* of 16-22 April, the President of the ANC wrote the following:

> In their struggle against our movement, our political opponents make certain that they underplay our country's achievements. Unashamedly they pretend that these problems that are many centuries old could be solved in a mere 10 years, and that failure to solve them constitutes an unavoidable failure of our movement.

By now it is a well-known fact that the electorate overwhelmingly disagreed with this view.

I want to make it clear to those who are not aware that, whilst millions of our people may be poor and illiterate, this does not mean that they are unable to think and to reason and to make intelligent decisions for themselves—contrary to what a few may believe. The people understand that the problems we have inherited from apartheid

and colonialism are immense and that the ANC-led Government has a mammoth task ahead of it to eradicate unemployment and poverty.

We have an important weapon, comrade Chairperson, which Maria Ramos, the CEO of Transnet, put as follows:

> The resilience of ordinary women, who against all odds raise children, hold families and communities together and generate so much energy, the generosity of our people, and our ability as a nation to overcome the inhumanity and cruelty of apartheid and focus on our common humanity. It is our people, our leaders and our ability to draw on a proud history of struggle that makes us unique.

It is ordinary people through their undying commitment to building a better South Africa for the future who are our biggest weapon in this fight against antisocial activities that pervade our society.

This Government has a responsibility of ensuring that it fulfils its constitutional mandate and in this regard it has implemented many initiatives to fight corruption. In many respects South Africa leads the world in this regard. As the ANC we will always be guided by the Freedom Charter, a document of our people, recently adopted by the New National Party; a document considered subversive by its predecessor the National Party. We invite other parties to consider doing the same.

In conclusion, President Mbeki said in his state of the nation address on 8 February 2002:

> The issue of responsibility that each and all of us should take for our lives, moving from the understanding that, as we were our own liberators in resistance against apartheid, so too should we today act as our own liberators in dealing with its legacy.

We know that many have heeded this call by the President and are making a difference in the lives of many of our people.

Honourable President, this Budget Vote is in your honour, Sir, and enjoys the unqualified and unwavering support of the ANC. I thank you.

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY: Chairperson, President, Deputy President and hon members, since the debate on this Vote last year, a great deal has happened in South Africa. We have been celebrating and continue to celebrate the first decade of democracy and freedom in this land. Those celebrations went ahead with very wide support, barring the odd inappropriate note played in certain political quarters. It was highly pleasing to note the degree to which the citizens of a once-divided country banded together in the splendid way they did to mark a historic milestone in nationhood. This was a demonstration if ever we needed one, in a newly turbulent world, of how nations can settle their differences and concentrate on the things that unite them.

Another major event since we last considered this Vote was the general election. There have been winners and losers, but the real winner was South African democracy, on show again in an impressive exercise in a free and secret ballot—the third of its type since the dawn of democracy here in 1994. That is another thing to celebrate. Then also there was the triumph in Zürich where we were chosen as the host country for the Soccer World Cup in 2010. All South African hearts were beating as one over this—another unifying event, another indication of our attractiveness as a nation of growing international choice. It underscored the realisation that our land is a haven of peace in the world and that we are tackling our problems in ways which make medium-range planning like this for complex massed world events a realistic proposition. The contrast with South Africa's past generations of ostracism and racial tyranny is so great that it does not bear thinking about.

There will not be many reasonable people who would contest the view that our national fortunes are on the rise and that the goals we have set ourselves are steadily being reached. These thoughts have to be tempered by our acute awareness of the strides that still remain to be taken before we can really be comfortable with our national success. That state will come only when the poor are no longer poor, when the hungry are no longer hungry, when the homeless are housed, when the fearful and sick people of our land are secure and well. But no one should for a moment underestimate the urgency with which we face our challenges in line with the commitments made by our President and Government in recent months and years.

We are and must remain a nation with a sense of urgency. It must never be business as usual. It must be urgent business as usual all the way. We owe this not only to the living but to those who have passed on and who worked so hard for a nonracial, nonsexist, economically strong and caring South Africa. We must continue the fight for the human rights of women, the youth, the children and the disabled. It is on them that the most cruel blows of apartheid fell, particularly in rural areas officially designated as dumping grounds for human beings.

The manner in which women were treated in law and in practice under apartheid to this day manifests itself in a variety of ways, including higher levels of poverty—that's asset and income—lower educational levels and overall lower quality of life than the rest of the population. It should be noted that the Government's response to the plight of women, youth, disabled people and children over the past 10 years has been structured around specific principles. The key principles are empowerment, development and the meeting of basic needs; mainstreaming gender, disability and children's issues; partnership between Government and civil society; equality and nondiscrimination; self-representation; recognition of the right to equality in customary, cultural and religious practices; recognition of differences and inequalities among women; and entitlement to the right of integrity and security of the person.

In relation to youth development, nonetheless, the current situation is that the majority of women and persons with disabilities still live within the second economy. They are adversely affected by poverty, unemployment, lack of financial and capital resources and lack of technical and professional skills. Their household incomes are still low on average and their participation in the broader economy contributes a smaller percentage to the GDP of the country. The major challenge is to ensure that the labour market is able satisfactorily to absorb women and people with disabilities into meaningful and gainful employment and that they are thereby better positioned to take advantage of business opportunities as entrepreneurs.

In the past decade South Africa has been able to respond appropriately to international instruments that deal with gender, disability and children's issues—GDC—ratifying the treaties and fashioning the internal policies, legislation and norms and standards on services in accordance with international frameworks. South Africa has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and is currently part of the preparatory process of providing input into the Disability Rights Convention through the UN ad hoc committee. South Africa has been able to undertake exchange visits to create benchmarks to enable it to measure progress and assist in resource allocation. South Africa has also been able to sign a number of bilateral agreements with donor countries for specific projects on GDC issues.

The establishment of the three offices in the Presidency covering GDC, coupled with the projects they pursue, has put them at the cutting edge and placed them on the world

map. A significant response with regard to policy includes the National Gender Policy, the National Integrated Disability Strategy and the National Youth Policy.

South Africa has also played a visible role in the international arena by hosting several conferences, seminars, and workshops which addressed issues affecting targeted groups throughout the world. In fact, other countries have been able to copy the South African model regarding targeted groups on specific projects, policies and regulatory frameworks. South Africa also chairs a number of international protocols relating to UN work in respect of GDC considerations.

There is no denying, however, that we need significantly to improve our participation in binational commissions and bilateral agreements, and to accelerate the work around the international commitments we have made. Moreover there needs to be better co-ordination across Government departments to achieve better comprehensive and coherent coverage by programmes aimed at improving conditions of the target groups. We must measure and measure effectively our service delivery process. Better data is needed not only at the national, but also provincial and local levels.

Improving the performance of the state on GDC issues will be further enhanced through increasing Government's expertise in these areas. Disabled persons, the youth, children and women constitute a significant proportion of the population directly impacted upon by the attitude, behaviour and performance of public servants. The same sense of urgency and preciseness that we adopt over GDC issues must apply to youth development, a major focus of Government effort. We have a range of programmes aimed at young people, but the challenge remains to ensure that young people are aware of this and also to build cohesion among these programmes.

The National Youth Service is ready for roll-out and in the spirit of the President's most recent state of the nation speech, we have clear timeframes for action. We envisage 5 000 young people in accredited youth service programmes by the end of this year. The National Youth Service Unit to co-ordinate and be the administrative nerve centre will be launched during the first half of July 2004. This will include a campaign to bring in prospective young people to participate in the youth service. Around 16 June—Youth Day—there was a weeklong youth camp workshop to assist in registering young graduates to discuss seizing BEE opportunities, to focus on small enterprises and to set up support services for youth through the DTI.

I have already touched on the yearlong celebrations to mark 10 years of freedom and wish to elaborate briefly. A great deal of public participation has been built into the celebrations—business, civil society, trade unions, the Proudly South African campaign, International Marketing Council and so on. The logo is now widely used both domestically and internationally, though I would like to appeal to the media to use it more visibly and regularly. On 27 April we witnessed the hugely successful celebrations at the Union Buildings and the State Theatre with specially composed songs for the 10th anniversary as well as for President Mbeki. The re-elected President of South Africa was inaugurated on that day and it was deeply moving to see the spectacle on the ground and in the air on this occasion. The anniversary was celebrated not only at the Union Buildings, but also in all major capitals of the world.

On Youth Day, it will be recalled, there was a third national orders ceremony where new orders where awarded to honour, among others, epochal fighters against colonialism and apartheid on the continent and further afield. This was a recognition of the importance of the international solidarity, which secured our victory against apartheid. It points to the new responsibility we have as a nation in furthering international solidarity

and internationalism to secure victory for the emancipation of Africa.

What lies ahead of us on the national calendar? Women's month begins on 9 August. There will be a major women-only festival on that day in Mpumalanga. Women's trains will run throughout the month and stop at various stations around the country with an exhibition and support services to the communities on how best to access social security, health services, access to small business, support services and so on. The month will culminate on 31 August with a thanksgiving service at the Union Buildings where the 1956 women's pass protest took place

On 24 September—Heritage Day—there will be major celebrations in Kimberley, with as key focus our national symbols the flag and coat of arms, the anthem and national orders, etc.

On 2 October we shall mark National Children's Day, and on 3 December the International Day of the Disabled and on 16 December we commemorate the Day of Reconciliation. The Decade of Freedom celebrations will culminate in the Western Cape in the opening of Parliament early in February 2005.

Let us by no means forget the different but inter-related commemorative dates that fall within the 16 Days campaign Against Violence Directed at Women and Children, which are: International Day for no Violence Against Women on 25 November; International Day for Those Living with HIV/Aids on 1 December; International Day for People Living with Disability on 3 December; and International Human Rights Day on 10 December.

As we focus on critical matters of human rights, let us look at how we have boosted the numbers of the previously marginalised in our National Assembly. I assume with confidence that we have proportionally more people with disabilities in our Parliament than any other country in the world. [Applause.] In fact, we have 16 members with disabilities. Now, please note the party breakdown is not without interest. I am going to read it very slowly. Out of the 16, the ANC has 14, the IFP 1 and the ID 1. Shame on those who don't even have one!

Now, a closing comment on the status of those who form the majority in most societies, and I think hon members will be particularly interested in the breakdowns I give. Again, I'm going to read them slowly. There were 131, that is 32,75% women in the National Assembly as at May 2004. In 2003 there were 31,3% women and in 1994 the figure was 25,4%. This shows an increase of 7,35%.

When we look at the party-political breakdown in 2004, it has emerged that the ANC has 106 women out of 279 seats, that is 38,4% [Applause.]; the DA 10 out of 56 seats, or 20%; the IFP 8 out of 28, that is 28,6%, the ID 2 out of 7, or 28,5%; the NNP 1 out of 7, that is 14,2%; the ACDP 1 out of 6, or 16,6%; the Freedom Front Plus 0 out of 4, the UCDP 0 out of 3, and the PAC 0 out of 3. Shame! Shame! [Laughter.]

There were 19, that is 35,18%, women in the NCOP as at May 2004. Of the 19 women in the NCOP, 12 are from the ANC, that is 63% of the total women in the NCOP [Applause.]; 1 from the IFP, that is 5,2%; 5 from the DA, that is 26,3% and 1 from the UDM, that is 5,2%. But I think we must take note, Comrade President, that the total percentage of women in the NCOP in 2003, though, was 37,9%. We have gone backward, although the ANC has gone forward.

We have 16 men and 12 women in the Cabinet—that is, 42,85% women membership. We have 11 male Deputy Ministers and 10 female Deputy Ministers—that is, 47,6% women. [Applause.]

Let us now bring into focus the coming local government elections and the need to see gender equity reflected at that level. At

present, the figures show that out of 8 828 councillors, 6 263 are men and only 2 565 are women, a ratio of about 71% to 29%. I think all of us should agree that this is unacceptable. Of 284 mayors, 49—about 17%—are women. About 29% of our Councils' Speakers are women. So, we have a lot of work to do.

In both the spheres of disability and women representation, the ANC, as you can see, is in the forefront, and I should like to appeal to all political parties to follow this example that the ANC has set.

Most of the areas I have mentioned in this address show progress, yes, but they also highlight the challenges that remain. Let us move on, not only in word but also in deed, to meet them.

In conclusion, let me thank and also extend my deepest sympathies to the Rev Chikane. But, I should like to thank the Rev Chikane, all the advisors and the officials who work in the Presidency. As you asked us, Mr President, to do more with less, even though we got an increase in the budget, we still have to do more with less.

Many thanks to the Deputy President for being there whenever we wanted him and for giving leadership, both as Leader of Government Business as well as leader of the ANC in Parliament. But above all, Comrade President, to you for your inspired as well as inspiring leadership. I must repeat what I have said elsewhere that it is under your leadership, Comrade President, that the ANC increased its vote in 1999 compared to 1994, that the ANC increased its vote in 2004 compared to 1999 and that the ANC in 2004, being the ruling party, made the major contribution to us winning the 2010 World Cup Bid. Thank you for your leadership, Mr President. [Applause.]

Dr P W A MULDER: Mr Chairman, if I had had time I would have liked to react to some of those things, but our time is very limited.

The world is busy reorganising itself into bigger and bigger trade blocs. The Asian trade bloc has a GDP per capita of US$13 000; the American trade bloc has a per capita income of $15 000; and the European trade bloc has a per capita income of $18 000. Africa is not part of any of these trade blocs. Where the GDP per capita in the European trade bloc was US$18 000 in 2000, the African GDP per capita for the same year was $300. That is $18 000 versus $300.

Meanwhile, we read about new conflicts in the DRC, new disagreements in Burundi and the crisis in Sudan. In my discussions with international journalists and businesspeople, I find more and more Afro-pessimism. It is important for the President to attend the G8 Conference, but President Mbeki is also right in that Africa will have to work out its own solutions to its problems. Europe or the United States will not solve our problems. Therefore, the FF Plus supports the African Union and the Nepad initiatives. There are no alternatives.

A leader once said: "It is the dreamers that move the world. Practical men are so busy being practical that they cannot see beyond their own lifetime. Dreamers and visionaries have made civilisations. It is trying to do the things that cannot be done that makes life worthwhile. The dream of today becomes the custom of tomorrow".

We may dream, but if we are not severely practical in our solutions, then we shall fail. Afrikaners are dreamers and are practical. South Africa has the best infrastructure in Africa, and Afrikaners played a major role in establishing that. I am proud of that achievement, but I never hear any positive comments on that in this House. For the success of Africa, the first step must be to improve Africa's infrastructure.

South African companies will play a role in the deployment of the East African submarine cable system that will complete the cable loop around the continent. This will make fast modern communication between

African countries possible, fostering trade on a continental basis.

In Europe, there is a well-developed telecommunications network that makes telephone and Internet communication possible. Africa is miles behind. However, today's technology makes it possible to skip some of the phases of this development. Africa is skipping the fixed network phase. We are witnessing the world's fastest cellular market growth in Africa. It is South African companies that opened up Tanzania, Nigeria and the DRC with mobile phones. One statistic is that in the first 100 years of fixed telephone communication in South Africa, four million phones were installed, and in the next 10 years of mobile phones 17 million people received mobile phones.

I think upgrading Africa's road network will stay a dream for many years if you have been in Africa, as I have. But the dream of linking Cape Town and Cairo by rail is practical and within our reach, and we also have the know-how to do it. I am aware of the Greater Inga Integrated Study on energy development, linking the Congo basin to Namibia. This is possible, it is within our reach and it can continue.

When I share these African dreams at a public meeting with an Afrikaans audience, they get excited because they know our fate is linked to Africa's fate. But, then, they share their problems with me. They are not the elite Afrikaans speakers that send the President letters. They are the middle and working class; the voters that helped the FF Plus increase our representation in this House. You dream about Africa they say, but we struggle to keep our schools Afrikaans under pressure from this provincial government.

In Gauteng, for example, 13 Afrikaans schools are now English-medium only, and there are eight in the Free State. Many more are on their way—first becoming parallel medium and then English only. They say you dream of Africa, but Mr Heinrich Augustyn, spokesperson for the Justice department, says the days of Afrikaans in our courts are numbered.

You dream of Africa, but the ANC city council of Pretoria voted R450 000 to change the name of the city which is named after one of our Afrikaner heroes. You dream of Africa, but 31 community radio stations that used to broadcast Afrikaans and Christian programmes are no longer allowed to broadcast.

You dream of Africa, but our children are working in London because they could not get jobs in South Africa. Companies here blatantly told them that they had their letters, but that they should not apply again because they were white. When the Government speaks of Africans in diaspora, they ask me: Does that include our Afrikaner children in London with no other homeland, or is it racially defined and only for black people from Africa? I am not sure how to answer that.

In 1993 and 1996 we were forced to talk to each other about these problems. Now, elections and the style in this House force us to fight as opponents. It makes these problems worse and does not solve any of them. Kofi Annan, the United Nations Secretary-General, said in Durban at the African Union conference in 2002: "In Africa the rulers listen to the ruled and the majority to the minority. Our traditions teach us to respect each other, to give every man his say and every woman hers. Let's resist the temptation of short cuts or solutions imposed by force".

The President spoke about minority rights and how to handle them. Let's hope that what Kofi Annan said will be true in the future for South Africa as well, solving our problems together as Africans. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr D J SITHOLE: Chairperson, his Excellency the President, Deputy President, Ministers and hon members, in the past 10 years

the ANC Government has transformed South Africa from international isolation to a country that has international responsibility and is a good world citizen. In doing so, we have had to demand extraordinary patience and wisdom from our leadership, so as to build a country that will, among other nations, be proud of itself.

In the past 10 years the ANC has had to persuade not only our internal skeptics but also the world about the need to work as a collective in resolving international challenges and problems. Good governance is not only applicable to nations states but also to international governments. Only those who believed that only they had a God-given right to whip the world into order as and when they deemed fit, had reason to resist any attempt to place the United Nations and other multilateral institutions at the centre of decision-making about our collective security.

When we declared the 21st century an African century, we did that because we believed in the ability of Africans to deal with their problems and find solutions to their challenges. We said this cognisant of the need to interact with the world in finding solutions to our complex problems.

It is this belief in us that has made the world respect South Africa. It is the leadership of the ANC Presidency that has steered the ship of South Africa's international relations to calm waters from the rough seas of apartheid. It is this leadership that, despite all forms of skepticism, has stayed focused to contribute to the achievement of peace in the DRC, Burundi and other places. It is this consistent leadership that made the African Union and the Sudan government ask South Africa to assist in resolving problems in Darfur, Sudan.

Our involvement in peace work on the continent is informed by our desire to contribute to the creation of a continent at peace with itself. It is true that Africa may not meet the AU's millennium goals, particularly that of halving poverty by 2015, but we should not despair. We should instead motivate ourselves to achieve what we can and strive to reach our final destination.

The newly created Peace and Security Council has the responsibility of working towards freeing the African continent from wars and conflict and creating conditions for peace and security, as this will enhance our chances of reducing poverty and underdevelopment. Good social and political governance should not constitute a burden to African leaders, but should be something that we create to ensure that our people prosper.

Yesterday, we had the opportunity to meet with the foreign minister of Sudan, who indicated that it was the desire of the Sudan people to move quickly to a resolution of the conflict, so as to contribute to the effort South Africa was making in creating an environment in which all states on the continent would achieve their full potential. It is this commitment to finding solutions to our problems that will assist us in strengthening the continental and regional structures, in particular the African Union and SADC, in order to implement our socio-economic programmes, such as Nepad.

The recent inauguration of the Pan-African Parliament has demonstrated the preparedness of the continent to move forward with its agenda of bringing its entire population together to contribute to its rebirth. It is my hope, Comrade President, that you will do everything in your power and ability to persuade other heads of state and government to ensure South Africa the prestige of having the Pan-African Parliament.

I am aware that the euphoria of that announcement may not be the same as the fifa announcement of hosting the 2010 Soccer World Cup, but it is equally critical that the summit in making its decision, considered the Pan-African Parliament pivotal to consolidate each country to ensure that the spirit of our people are reflected in that

country's delegation in its assembly. However, there are attempts to distort the intention of the protocol on this matter by people who have accused the ANC of centralism, whilst they are the worst powermongers and they do everything to squeeze power. Even if they have to tell stories that border on lies, they are willing to do so.

Another issue of critical importance is the creation of the assembly of the SADC parliamentarians. I am aware that this matter is before Parliament, but it is important that all South Africans find time to contribute to its discussion and arrive at a view that will see South Africa contributing to the building of the region. These discussions will also help parliaments in the region find their role in the implementation of Nepad and related programmes, as articulated by the SADC strategic plan.

It is, therefore, critical that we discuss and clarify for ourselves what we want to create and, at the same time, answer the question as to how this new body will contribute to implementation and to the consolidation of the region. The answers we provide will enhance our decisions. It is my trust that the President will continue to give attention and assistance to Zimbabwe and Swaziland, in particular to find solutions that will be embraced by all role-players in those countries.

Yes, there are those who always seek to push us to act unilaterally, who express frustration and impatience with our policy of collective engagement in dealing with regional and continental issues. They will again and again attempt to demonise this Government and, in some instances, not tell the truth in their endeavours to prove that this black Government in South Africa is no different from any that exists on the continent.

Despite the fact that the history of the last 10 years and the reality on the ground have demonstrated that the ANC has the support of the masses, as confirmed by our election results, they will continue to propagate the idea, lying to win the elections and govern this country. It was with great delight that some of us read that the International Investment Council has expressed confidence in our policies and systems. It is true that we are competing very well with other countries that are at our level of economic development, as far as creating favourable conditions for investment.

This news, communicated correctly, will result in the possibility of increased investment. Therefore it is critical that those who own the instruments of communication help in communicating this message. It is, therefore, important that we intensify the implementation of our policies to fight for the poor and poverty-stricken masses of the continent and the world.

In the not too distant future South Africa will be peer reviewed. The fundamental issue that must be raised is how this Parliament will relate not only to the outcomes of the review, but also to the process. We, as an assembly of our people, therefore need to ask how we can engage our masses in this process and how we are going to address the outcome of the review, with a view to improving where we are weak and consolidating where we are strong. I raise this issue because sometimes we do not inform ourselves sufficiently, not only in this Parliament, but also across the region, on progress and development, as the Nepad secretariat and the implementation committee continue to do their work.

For our country to succeed in its endeavour to build a better Africa and a better world, it is important that we go back to the tools that we used during our fight against apartheid, that of mobilising the world towards a fight that was fought successfully. It is my view that, unless we dig deeper to that knowledge of international mobilisation and solidarity and utilise the skills we gained in mobilising our people, we will not win the battle against underdevelopment and poverty, nor will we succeed in creating a secure international environment.

So long as conditions that breed terrorism exist, the world will remain insecure and this will allow the strong to have their way and the weak will have to succumb to the dictates of the powerful. Our collective security rests with our unity as a people in the world. The challenge is to struggle against the tendency of the powerful to decide which leader is allowed to stay in his country and rule, and which one they will forcefully evict despite the fact that he was elected by his people.

The unity of the developing countries, as demonstrated recently at the WTO, must be strengthened to provide security for each other. If we wait and only come together when we have a crisis, then we will remain weak and we will continually be put under pressure to accept what is dished out by the powerful no matter how poisonous it may be—if we reject our master's voice we will be evicted and vilified for standing up for our rights.

It is critical that we consolidate the South-South and North-South relations to our mutual benefit. The ANC supports this Vote. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr I S MFUNDISI: Chairperson, the President and hon colleagues, the Presidency serves as the engine that drives and co-ordinates Government activities. This office should therefore be equipped with the best human and material resources. It was way back in 1996 that the President, then Deputy President, delivered his now world-renowned speech "I am an African" that reverberated across the length and breadth of the continent.

It is therefore no surprise that he has become synonymous with the New Partnership for Africa's Development. He has succeeded to put his case in terms of Nepad so that, whenever the acronym is used, President Mbeki's image flashes across the inner eye.

President Mbeki, with his unassuming disposition, is always concerned about the poverty of and need for help by people in Africa. World audiences, whether at the UN or the G8 countries, know how passionate he is about the subject. Because of the high calibre of officials in the Presidency, it is not surprising that capacity demands in Nepad and the African Union and a high level of involvement in peace initiatives in Africa have been placed on this office. It is this office that caters for the head and management of the Nepad secretariat.

In his efforts to get his compatriots out of poverty, the President does not end up by calling for hand-outs. He keeps coaxing the nation not to be like dumb driven cattle but urges them to get down to work and to be self-reliant.

To this end he has called for a revision of the labour laws to attract investors and cater for the needs of the workers. He has called for a complete revamp of immigration regulations to ensure that they are compatible with the principal Act and the Constitution.

Over the past weekend, the President convened his own creation, the International Advisory Council, and went on to address the International Council for Small Business in his quest to ensure that economic stability for his country is attained. The President has turned out to be a man for all seasons. Traditional leaders in this country sing praises about him. According to the Chairman of the National House of Traditional Leaders, the President has found no meeting with them to be insignificant. He has made himself accessible to them as much as he can.

There is no doubt that the Presidency looks after the interests of all South Africans. The appointment of the Deputy President to head the committee set up by Government to assist the 2010 World Soccer Bid Committee is clear proof that this office leaves nothing to chance.

The fact that Presidents Kabila and Kagame of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda respectively, whose countries are at

the brink of war, have called on our President to help stop the hostilities is sufficient proof that he is held in high regard by other leaders on the continent. We therefore call on the people of this country to look up to the number one citizen, and do as he does by waking up early and going to bed late. If we lived up to his words in the recent state of the nation address, when he said that his Government had lost patience with penpushers and stamp handlers who tended to make it their business to get to work as late as possible and to knock off as early as they could, we would improve our work ethic.

The role of the Minister in the Presidency cannot be overlooked. He, according to Justice Kriegler, has to be credited with the establishment of the Party Liaison Committee to enable parties to thrash out problems that beset them in the elections. He has tackled his responsibilities in the Office on the Status of Women, the Office on the Status of Disabled Persons and the National Youth Commission with the same vigour that belies his stature. The UCDP supports the Budget Vote. [Applause.]

Ms J E SOSIBO: Chairperson, the hon President, the hon Deputy President, the hon Ministers and Deputy Ministers, hon members, ladies and gentlemen, we gather here today in order to give account of what the ANC-led Government has done and how it plans to discharge its resources to improve the lives of our people.

President Thabo Mbeki once announced 21 development nodes, with 13 for rural development and eight for urban development in terms of our national Urban Renewal and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programmes. The aim of these programmes is to conduct a sustained campaign against rural and urban poverty and underdevelopment, bringing together all the resources of all three spheres of government in a coordinated manner. They further aim to improve living conditions for the urban and rural people through economic growth, development, infrastructure, social and institutional development, and the enhancement of delivery capacity. Moreover, the President in his state of the nation address of February 2002 said:

> The recognition by the peoples of the world of the fact that we have established ourselves as a winning nation, as a people determined to succeed, places an obligation on us in fact to succeed.

It is against this backdrop that the monitoring and evaluation aspects of these programmes are indicative of a strong recognition that Government intends to maximise the impact of its expenditures and investments. The national Urban Renewal Programme is a programme targeted at supporting areas with the largest concentrations of urban poverty and, because of that, eight urban nodes have been identified. The common feature of these nodes is that they are areas of severe social economic infrastructure neglect, where poverty is most endemic, where social capacity is real but where there is potential for growth.

The ANC-led Government has made remarkable progress as far as nodes are concerned. All nodes have reviewed their IDPs; the Planning, Implementation and Management Support centres are in place to support nodes; technical and political champions are in place for all nodes across all three spheres of government; anchor projects are diversifying and creating conducive conditions for local economic development; and sustainable development and communications strategies have been developed for the nodes.

The URP and the ISRDP represent a commitment to the people-driven approach to local economic development already envisaged in the RDP. This approach places poverty alleviation at the centre of development and therefore seeks to respond by bringing development initiatives closer to communities within the nodes. It calls for

development efforts at the area level, in places where people live.

Plans are in place for a vigorous visit to these nodes to perform our oversight responsibilities and contribute to pushing back the frontiers of poverty. The national Urban Renewal and Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programmes are at the cutting edge of promoting effective service delivery and deepening local democracy, and we see this as a major step forward in furthering the goals of our national democratic revolution.

The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme and the URP are comprehensive and developmental programmes that are aimed at addressing the problems of the second economy that include unemployment, poverty and underdevelopment. Without this effort by the ANC-led Government, jobs created in these nodal areas would never have been realised. The Urban Renewal Programme and ISRDP are part of the concrete manifestations of key strategic programmes engineered by the ANC, which are a correct response to South Africa's urban and rural challenges to address the immediate needs of ordinary South Africans.

The local government budget allocations are indicative of the fact that the ANC and the President were correct when they said that depressed economic areas should benefit and reap the fruits of our democracy.

Again, in his state of the nation address, the President mentioned that a central component of rural development was the provision, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure for water and sanitation. Government will, therefore, work to ensure that within the next few years all households in South Africa have easy access to clean running water.

Investment will continue to go into major infrastructure projects to ensure sustained water security. The budget seeks to increase the impact of the ISRDP to those in the far-flung areas of South Africa. While recognising noticeable challenges, considerable interventions have been deployed to counter these administrative and capacity challenges. More work is being done to prevent this by introducing the Intergovernmental Relations Bill in Parliament later in the year to improve co-ordination between the three spheres of government and facilitate greater capacity-building initiatives to improve the quality of spending.

A substantial amount of the equitable share goes to municipalities and significant additional allocations for local government go directly to the municipal infrastructure grant, which is a consolidation of infrastructure grants from other national sector departments. This enables municipalities to address backlogs in basic municipal infrastructure in a sustainable manner, and to promote the creation of jobs through the Expanded Public Works Programme.

While progress has been realised in this regard, the success of the URP and ISRDP depends significantly on integrated governance. In the interests of broadening access to services, the Department of Communications not so long ago hosted provincial summits to discuss issues of local content and the broadcasting needs of the urban and rural areas of our country. At the end, a national summit was convened in which ordinary people of our country highlighted the need for a better reflection of their languages and cultures in the broadcasting system.

In line with Government's intention for a more equitable geographic spread of economic activity and gender participation, the Department of Communication will officially launch the 112 emergency service in partnership with local government. This will be a major breakthrough for the most vulnerable sectors of our population.

A total of 177 anchor projects in rural nodes were in place by March 2004, compared to 115 in March 2003, and the actual investment of national departments was R5,9 billion. Through the national Urban Renewal

Programme, the eight urban nodes are focusing on 98 anchor projects. Since their introduction in July 2001, we have seen the quality of anchor projects steadily improving and have also seen increasing levels of investment from national and provincial government departments.

The fight against poverty has gained momentum over the past few years, with the ANC-led Government making ever-greater strides to improve the lives of the country's poorest. The ANC-led Government should be commended for coming up with such a remarkable strategy whereby the ordinary people of our country benefit in ways that improve their socioeconomic conditions.

This strategy also enables people to sustain their day-to-day lives and helps poor people who are feeling marginalised to benefit and take part in Government programmes. The ANC-led Government will not sit by while people continue suffering, and it will walk side by side with ordinary people to come up with workable ways to lessen the burden of the scourges of poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment.

Finally, the dynamics of our country force us to engage with developments. Therefore this process must be understood within the context of rationalising our new system of local government and giving meaningful effect to the call for a people's contract for a better South Africa and a better world. With these few words the ANC, therefore, supports this Budget Vote. I thank you. [Applause.]

Dr S E M PHEKO: Chairman, Mr President, the PAC supports this Budget Vote. There are five Presidential programmes, which this Budget is to serve. They are administration, support to the President and the Deputy President, the Cabinet Office, policy co-ordination and the National Youth Commission. The purpose of the latter is stated as the transferal of voted funds to enable the National Youth Commission to achieve its goals. It is further stated that the measurable objective for the Youth Commission is to monitor its use of funds in its execution of youth development in our country, as well as on the African continent.

It is important that the fund develops the youth nationally and without consideration of their party politics. A number of youths complain that some officials, who run youth affairs through the National Youth Commission, do not seem to understand that this is a state institution. Participants in the youth developmental activities facilitated through the National Youth Commission are largely satisfied with the training they receive, but some have complained that those who come from afar in the country are not provided with accommodation, food and transport. They have had to cut short their stay at the training centres because they had no funds. It is also very important for information to reach the youth so that they can benefit from this Commission.

The Office on the Status of Women seems to be underfunded. The Pan Africanist Congress wishes to see more policy implementation that ensures that the quality of the status of women is improved. We need to see a decrease in women suffering as a result of HIV/Aids and unemployment. Next year will be 10 years after the Beijing Conference. Will the lives of women be found to have improved?

On programme policy co-ordination, I want to repeat what I have said twice now in this Parliament about the current Government policy on the land question. Land has been the primary contradiction of our liberation struggle, from our wars of national resistance against colonialism. It is our essential heritage. It is worth far more than money. It is a national tragedy that today, while our own people remain dispossessed and poor, we have allowed the sale of land to foreigners. I repeat: we must by law forbid the sale of our land to foreigners. Let them be given renewable 99-year leases instead.

As long as our land, which is the source of our riches, is sold to foreigners before it is

even equitably redistributed, the indigenous majority of this country can forget about the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment. I must add that the Restitution of Land Rights Act, which limited land claims to 31 December 1998, was illogical and unjust. It has excluded thousands of land claimants, let alone section 25 of the Constitution, which confines land claims to the crumbs of the Native Land Act of 1913. The PAC notes that capacity demands have been placed on the Presidency in respect, *inter alia*, of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Nepad, and the high level of involvement of this country in peace initiatives in Africa.

The PAC believes that peace is a necessary ingredient for the development of Africa. The wars that continue to erupt in various parts of the Continent are not ours. These wars are sponsored by the imperialist forces, which are only interested in the riches of this Continent. There has never been a time when Africa needed to speak more with one voice on issues of foreign debts, HIV/Aids and the eradication of poverty than today.

The Pan African space of the African Union and Pan-African Parliament must be a vibrant space which formulates policies in the African context that are driven by the African people themselves. The PAC will continue to persist on the Pan African road. It is the only road for the survival and security of Africa and its assured prosperous future.

Forty-five years ago, two giant Pan Africanists authoritatively stated the need for the African Union. On 24 May 1963 Kwame Nkrumah said:

> The resources are there. It is for us to marshal them in the active service of our people. Unless we establish the African Union now, we who are sitting here today shall tomorrow be the victims and martyrs of neocolonialism.

[Time expired.]

Mr E N MTHETHWA: Chairperson, hon President, Deputy President, members, comrades and distinguished guests, this month, the youth month, also marks the 49th year since the adoption of the Freedom Charter by the Congress of the People in Kliptown. On the economic front, this charter proclaims:

> The People Shall Share in the Country's Wealth!

It continues:

> The national wealth of our country, the heritage of South Africans, shall be restored to the people . . .

Our Government inherited a skewed economy based on race and male domination. In essence, white males elevated themselves to being the captains of South African industries. This was a direct result of boosting the lives of the poor urban Afrikaner and consequently the subsidisation of white farming communities.

Elsewhere around the globe, similar processes were unfolding, characterised by the oppression of one by the other. The creation of the world institutions in 1945 further subjected the nations of the south to poverty and underdevelopment. Among these institutions are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, or IMF. In its evolution, South Africa's apartheid economy, which was structurally flawed, continued to systematically marginalise the indigenous people through, *inter alia*, discriminatory laws, inferior education and a lack of skills development. The end result was the super exploitation of the working masses of our land.

This then witnessed the unionisation of this sector against the same slavery situation. Addressing the 45th Annual Conference of the ANC, the then President Albert Luthuli said:

> The length of the term of slavery depends largely on the oppressed themselves and not the oppressor.

When we say we inherited a horrible legacy, we mean these thorough going systematic projects of marginalisation, which saw its day since the advent of private ownership of the means of production. We mean a state where the developed countries of today use resources and wealth of the Third World countries to thrive. When we today approach the wealthy nations of the north, we are not doing so as beggars, but with the full appreciation of this historical reality. This is why our Government emphasises south-south and north-south co-operation without some dictating terms to others. It implies nations of adults that are sharing these perspectives.

The first nonracial, nonsexist democratic government chose to create the Reconstruction and Development Programme, RDP, as its comprehensive socioeconomic programme, the content of which is in line with what was envisaged in the Freedom Charter 49 years ago. The RDP, the core of all post-1994 policies, has amongst its objectives the building of the economy. We have witnessed continuous economic growth since 1994 and we have created jobs but not enough to keep up with the number of people looking for employment. Our economy has stabilised over the past decade and none is in dispute of the fact that Government policies have freed resources for social expenditure by reducing the interest we have to pay on debts. The budget deficit fell from 9,5% in 1993 to 1% in 2002-03. The public sector debt fell from 60% to 50%.

In the state of the nation address, the President focused on honouring the contract we entered into with the people of South Africa to fight poverty and create jobs. To this extent, he pledged that we need to encourage the growth and development of the first economy, increasing its ability to create jobs, implement our programme to address the challenge of the second economy and building a social security net to meet our objective of poverty alleviation. A unified approach for agencies dealing with the small and medium business sector will yield necessary spin-offs for such a sector. This is even more real given the R120 million pumped into it for growth and development purposes during this calendar year.

Learnership programmes in particular are beginning to be the hope of those who want to participate in the economic development of our country. Many young men and women have benefited through this scheme, which has increased their employability status. We applaud the Government in this regard, especially the President's directive for a register of all graduates so as to link up with the Umsobomvu Youth Fund. Furthermore, we would like this registration eventually to include young aspirant entrepreneurship formations with an objective to structurally co-ordinate them at national level. This is borne out of the experience of the youth heeding the Government's call of Vukuzenzele.

Sihlalo, singumholi wombutho wesizwe futhi nanjengohulumeni olwulayo esifundeni sakwaZulu-Natal, sakhe uhlelo olungunxantathu olunalezi zinhla kuwo: elokuqala ukuhlanganisa izakhiwo zomphakathi, ezamabhizinisi, ezenkolo nezobuholi bendabuko; ukuqhakambisa ukuthula nokuzibophezela kukho manje nangesikhathi esizayo. NgolweSine mhlaka-24 kule nyanga uhulumeni walesi sifundazwe ubize ukhukhulelangoqo womhlanganomkhuleko ezinkundleni zaseKings Park eThekwini. Sizobe sibonga umphakathi wonke ngokhetho olube nokuthula futhi laphathwa ngobulungiswa nangokungachemi. Okunye ukuthi sizobe sibheka ukuhlangana phakathi kwamaqembu amakhulu kulesiya sifundazwe okuyiANC neIFP, ikakhulukazi sigcizelela ebuholini besifundazwe ukuze selekelele ezinhlelweni zobuholi balezi zinhlangano ezingeni likazwelonke.

Yigxalaba Mongameli esifisa lifakwe ezinhlakeni eziseqoqweni lezokuphepha nokuvikela ezweni lonke ikakhulukazi

ezobulungiswa. Amalunga ombutho ka-Khongolose awakhululekile ngokuxhaphaka kwezikhali ezingekho emthethweni esifundazweni. Iningi lazo asiyazi imvelaphi yazo kodwa ukubhadanywa kukamnumzane Philip Powell ngonyaka ka-1999 nentaphane yezikhali ajike angaboshwa kusenza singathakasi ngezokushushisa kwezwe lethu. Muva nje endaweni yaseziNqoleni iqulu lentsha elazibiza ngamalungu e-IFP lathi uKhongolose akambophi umnumzane Powell ngoba engumlungu kodwa nakhu iNkosi uKhawula osewakhotha yena waboshwa. Asivumelani-ke nalo mbono kodwa njengabaholi besifundazwe sinxusa uNgqongqoshe omusha wezoBulungiswa aluphakamele lolu daba. *(Translation of Zulu paragraphs follows.)*

[Chairperson, as the leadership of the organisation of the country and the provincial government of KwaZulu-Natal, we have created a three-way programme with the following aspects: to combine the community, business, religious and traditional leadership structures; to promote peace and to commit ourselves to it now and in the future. On Thursday, the 24th of this month, the provincial government of this province has called for a prayer meeting at the Kings Park stadium in Durban. We will be thanking the whole community for the peaceful elections that were just and fair. The other thing we will look at is the coalition between the majority parties in that province, which is between the ANC and IFP. This will emphasize in particular our willingness to help in the leadership of the province through programmes of leadership within these organisations at the national level.

This is what, Mr President, we wish to be included in the cluster of national safety and security—and in justice in particular. Members of the African National Congress are not comfortable with unlicensed firearms that are found everywhere in the province. We do not know where most of these firearms come from, but the apprehension of Philip Powell in 1999, with lots of firearms in his possession but not being prosecuted, makes us very much unhappy about the judicial system of our country. Recently, in the area of Nqoleni, a youth mob who called themselves IFP members said that the African National Congress did not prosecute Mr Powell because he was white, whereas Chief Khawula, who has since passed away, was prosecuted. We do not agree with this opinion, but as the leadership of the province we appeal to the newly appointed Minister of Justice to take this matter very seriously.]

We want to bury the hatchet in the province of KwaZulu-Natal and not fight with weapons. For if we do the latter, the chances of going back to peace will be abandoned. Our province is on the threshold of everlasting peace, economic growth, development and prosperity. We would further urge the Government to embark on random search-and-seize operations by South African Police Service members. This, we believe, would come in handy especially after this service has successfully combated crime in townships like Esikhawini.

In conclusion, we are upbeat with the prospects of humanity's social progress in the province. There is no need to be pessimistic as we said during the election campaign:

Ikhona indlela eya phambili entuthukweni. [There is a way forward to development.]

Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr P J NEFOLOVHODWE: Chairperson, Comrade President of the Republic of South Africa and the Deputy President—he is no longer here—when things are not going well in the running of any country, we all cast our eyes beyond Parliament and the Ministers to the Presidency. It is therefore not surprising that, from time to time, Azapo does criticise some aspects of the work of the Presidency, and at other times heaps praises onto the Presidency. In all these instances we are

motivated by the desire that our country should continue to succeed and be governed well.

Obviously we do not expect the Presidency to determine all aspects of our people's lives or change the behaviour of every single individual in society. But Azapo is aware of the destructive and reactionary forces in our society. We will always urge the President, in particular, to accelerate the changes that are taking place in our society for the benefit of the poor, so that these reactionary forces should not use the poverty of our people to reverse the gains that we have thus far achieved. [Applause.]

Azapo has noted with appreciation and support the Presidency's involvement in conflict resolution in Africa, particularly in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. We have noted further the work that is being done in the area of the international struggle to make bodies such as the United Nations more democratic. These and similar interventions in Africa and in the world demonstrate the important task that the Presidency has embarked upon on behalf of our country and its people. [Applause.]

The establishment of the Pan-African Parliament is another important milestone in the lives of South Africans and all inhabitants of the African continent. This parliament places a responsibility on our preparedness to move a step further towards integration of states in Africa.

A natural tendency is to hold on to our own constitutional and legal rights and resist any intention of the people of Africa to live as one. The challenges that lie ahead point to one thing: to see to it that the Pan-African Parliament becomes an important platform for political, social and economic integration of the continent.

In preparation for the future, the youth of our country, through the National Youth Service, should be encouraged to take the affairs of Africa seriously. Azapo is concerned that the National Youth Service's activities are not prominent enough to turn the youth our country into responsible future citizens.

Azapo recognises that the youth are an important component of our society and that it is the youth who should be nurtured into the future upholders of the values and norms of our society. It is indeed the youth who are the future leaders of our country and the continent. We should as a country channel the energies of the youth into positive and productive activities. To this end, Azapo believes that in particular the youth must be made to interest themselves in developmental issues, issues of Africa, youth service to communities, including the creation of forums for debate on issues of Africa and the whole world.

Azapo supports the Budget Vote.

Mrs W S NEWHOUDT-DRUCHEN: Chairperson, hon President and hon members, before I start my speech, I would like to inform this House that I am using South African Sign Language. The interpreter, who is voicing for me, is Ronel. I am informing the House because a well-known magazine interviewed a staff member of Parliament who claims that she stands at the podium to voice for me. This misleading information brings down the integrity of Parliament and that is not the reason why we, as members with disabilities, are here in Parliament.

I have lived in the United States of America for six years and I have met many deaf students from developing countries. Many of these deaf students do not want to return home upon graduating because of the lack of access for people with disabilities in their own countries. I came back because I believe that changes will happen in South Africa that many things will become accessible and possible for people with disabilities. I thank the hon President for establishing the Office on the Status of Disabled Persons, or OSDP, first in the Deputy President's office and currently in the Presidency. [Applause.] I am a proud South African and proud of the

achievements made by our Government for people with disabilities. Yes, there are still many things that need to be changed, but we are on course to make many more changes possible.

Since 1994, from the start of democracy in South Africa, the ANC has been making sure that changes were being put in place to make the lives of people with disabilities easier. This is indicated in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, the INDS, and in various laws that have been revised to include people with disabilities, such as the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, the Employment Equity Act and the SA Schools Act. As I have said, the OSDP was in the then Deputy President's office, and then moved to the Presidency. This move has enabled the OSDP to effectively participate in the development of critical legislation, which guides the principles of Government with regard to the inclusion and integration of disability.

In 1994 there was only one disabled member of Parliament, and that increased up to about nine members in 1999; and now in 2004 I have lost track of how many members with disabilities there are and I have stopped counting. [Applause.]

Parliament has established a joint monitoring committee on children, youth and people with disabilities, so that this committee can provide oversight and monitoring over Government departments in these areas. For example, a disability desk has been established in provincial offices and some local offices. Different programmes announced by the President, such as the Expanded Public Works Programme, will include people with disabilities.

These are but a few achievements to mention, because there are so many that I can mention. The OSDP published a document called A 10-Year Review on Mainstreaming of Disability Issues in Government Policies and Programmes. I cannot speak about all it entails, but I will highlight some of the achievements and challenges for people with disabilities.

We are now moving away from a welfare and medical model to a social and human rights one, thereby creating a better life for people with disabilities through meeting all their socioeconomic needs. These are achievements and challenges in the different sectors. In the social sector, the social grants per person with disabilities have increased. However, as such persons with disabilities make up 6% of the population, only 2,1% receive disability grants. We need to work to ensure that more people with disabilities receive or have access to these grants. The challenge facing the OSDP is to train more civil servants in the use of assessment tools and to improve the identification mechanisms and procedures. An example that I can give here is that in a certain province district doctors believe that because deaf people appear physically healthy, they should not receive the grants—but the fact is that deafness prevents them from getting the work.

In the job creation programme of the Department of Public Works provision is made for training in trade and life skills. The challenge here is to make all Government buildings and service points accessible. In the education sector, special schools have been transferred into resource centres and full service schools. The audit of special schools has been completed. However, I am not sure if this report has been tabled in Parliament so that members of the education committee can read it.

The Department of Health has made provision for assistive devices. The Minister of Social Development announced on 1 July 2003 that people with disabilities would be able to access health care services in the public health sector free of charge. One of our members, hon Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu, sits on the South African National Aids Council and she has been involved in mak-

ing available resources for HIV/Aids awareness to people with disabilities. There are also many different challenges still being faced in the health sector by people with disabilities.

In the transport sector, we have already seen some public buses and taxis on our roads that are accessible to our people with disabilities. The challenge will be to implement a subsidy scheme to benefit people with disabilities so that that kind of transport is not expensive for our people. I am happy to know that the housing subsidy system includes people with disabilities and the target of 5% to 6% housing subsidies has been set for people with disabilities.

Communication has become my favourite topic, as it hits to the heart of the needs of people who are deaf. Information is power and we lack access to information, especially via television. The ANC through our resolutions have stated that the SABC must become accessible to people with disabilities. We have passed the Broadcasting Amendment Act, which states that the SABC must cater for the needs of people who are deaf and people who are blind. We are now looking forward to seeing TV programmes becoming accessible to us. There has been progress in this sector, such as ICASA having special workshops for people with disabilities, and the involvement of people with disabilities in production and implementation of community radio programmes.

A total of 0,25% of the total public servants employed are people with disabilities. The challenge is for the Public Service as a whole, and each line department, to achieve the 2% target of employment of people with disabilities by 2005. I hope that when we have achieved that target percentage in 2005, it can then be increased.

We have to make our courts accessible to people with disabilities, such as with the provision of sign language interpreters and the Braille translation of documents. The OSDP states that the equality courts have been a success. The OSDP is also involved in the African Decade, Nepad and the development of the proposed UN Convention on the Equalisation of Opportunities for People with Disabilities. This was done in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs. I have just read an e-mail from a friend in Cameroon. She feels that there is a need for South African assistance in informing the Cameroon government about the needs of people with disabilities.

The OSDP has reported that 70 officials have been trained in the provinces and 70 at national Government level. Nine disability desks have been established. I still need to know about the number of disability desks at district and metro level. There are 24 officials representing the national Government in the OSDP's interdepartmental collaborative committee.

Before I end off, I would like to say something to my hon members on my left. Do not try to get votes from people with disabilities, especially deaf people, just before the elections. I believe that the DA, ACDP, ID and FF Plus have tried to lobby for votes and some of you have given them a false impression that they will get seats in Parliament. But I am disappointed that during your last five years of term you have not been vocal about the needs of people with disabilities. [Applause.] The ANC gained 70% of the votes anyway and people with disabilities know who is really vocal about their needs and who is working to ensure access for them. Chairperson, the ANC supports Budget Vote No 1. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs C-S BOTHA: Chairperson, hon President. I would like to take this opportunity to compliment the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on her very good taste in jackets. [Laughter.]

The President's promotion of so many women to Cabinet has strengthened South Africa's precious legacy of respect for the

status of women, which is so deeply embedded in our Constitution. But, there is one man in South Africa who seems to have the power to undermine this entire edifice. This is a man, Chairperson, who claims that he is untouchable, because he is a personal appointee of the President.

It is therefore necessary that the hon President lays to rest, once and for all, the suspicion that this man—South African ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia, Norman Manuel Mashabane—has the power to hold the women of South Africa, the Office of the Status of Women, the Gender Commission, the Constitution, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency, to ransom.

Let me elaborate. For more than two years the hon Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ms Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, refrained from taking steps, despite the fact that two senior departmental officials recommended not merely that the ambassador be suspended, but that he be dismissed, having been found guilty on 22 counts of sexual harassment.

We all know what courage it takes to bring such demeaning, intimate experiences into the public domain and to speak out against people who hold your livelihood in their hands. That is why we fought so hard to have an Office of the Status of Women in the Presidency and sexual harassment codes in every Government department.

Hoekom het hierdie man so 'n uitsonderlike houvas oor die agb Minister dat sy bereid is om haar feministiese reputasie op te offer om hom te beskerm en in die proses 'n bespotting te maak van ons verbintenis tot die bemagtiging van vroue? [Why does this man have such an exceptional hold on the hon Minister that she is prepared to sacrifice her feminist reputation to protect him, in the process making a laughing stock of our commitment to the empowerment of women?]

This is a man identified in disciplinary reports as an unreliable witness, who states in staff meetings that the thought of sleeping with a white woman disgusts him, who is found guilty on multiple charges of sexual harassment, yet is exonerated—while the women who brought the charges are slandered by totally unsubstantiated generalisations.

I quote the Minister: "Sometimes, when so many people complain about exactly the same thing, it is likely that they have been put up to do it". What is being said is not that this man is obviously a serial sex pest, but that all the women are stupid enough to be bamboozled into making public clowns of themselves!

But, moreover, we stand to be further humiliated by the fact that the ambassador has agreed to be a keynote speaker at an international symposium on gender, nogal, in Djakarta this September; the very place where he allegedly molested his domestic staff and harassed his employees.

We therefore have to implore the hon President to tell this Assembly why Ambassador Mashabane is being allowed to make such fools of all of us. Thank you. [Applause.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Chairperson, the President of the Republic, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, hon members, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our condolences to the families of the South African soldiers who, earlier this month, were killed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. We salute all those who have given their lives to ensure that we achieve the goal of creating peace and friendship. We honour their heroism, conscious of the importance to us and all humanity of peaceful international engagements.

We must achieve stability so that we can concentrate our attention on the problems pertaining to developing our countries. We

have an obligation to expend every effort to banish underdevelopment with all its allied afflictions such as poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and lack of skills. Ours is about honour and dignity.

This coming Saturday we will observe the 49th anniversary of the Freedom Charter. As we celebrate 10 years of freedom, the assertion made by our people in 1955 that the people shall govern has not only been realised, but its progressive deepening is beginning to show in the continued resilience and stability of our democratic process.

The assertion that South Africa belongs to all who live in it guided the drafters of our Constitution to give legal recognition of citizenship rights to all South Africans. It places a responsibility on all of us not only to lay claim to these rights, but also to contribute to the development and progress of this country.

As we move on and develop, we are always confronted with a degree of negativity and backwardness, as some amongst us seem to have assumed the shameful position that, while enjoying all the benefits that have come with the advent of democracy, they will do everything they can to avoid contributing towards development and progress. They argue that their role is to be watchdogs.

In a country where centuries of history were characterised by racial oppression and exploitation, they figure their contribution can only be to play a role as watchdogs. In a country where for centuries women were oppressed, exploited and relegated to the status of minors, they are prepared to contribute towards progress in this regard, but only as watchdogs. For centuries, the majority of our people lived their lives in conditions of slavery, having been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace. For decades, cheap labour policies in employment and segregation concentrated skills in the white section of our community.

In the face of this and many other social, political, economic, moral, cultural and environmental ills, the hands of our watchdogs, as they wish it, will remain clean, never to be dirtied in the practical and broader service of the South African nation. Our history and conditions demand from all South Africans that they should take part in a people's contract to defeat the painful legacy of our past. As part of celebrating the first decade of freedom, we must, all of us, as these people to whom South Africa belongs, for our own sake and that of us all as human beings, embrace and take forward the Letsema volunteer campaign to give effect to the concept and goal of a new patriotism.

The President has made the call for all of us, as South Africans, to work together, to create work and to fight poverty; and we do this as part of our pursuit of the goal of a better life for all the people of our country. One way to ensure that we sustain our democracy is by investing in our youth. The establishment of the National Youth Commission emanated from the very real need to address the challenges confronting our youth. The main objective of this commission is to facilitate, co-ordinate and monitor the development and implementation of integrated policies and related problems, in order to promote youth development in South Africa and on the African continent.

To this end, the National Youth Information Service was established to provide accurate and relevant information regarding sexual, career and academic development. In addition, a National Youth Service was created to provide opportunities for the youth to contribute towards socioeconomic development in the country.

In the fight against poverty, we are faced with numerous challenges. The imbizo campaign brings Government structures face to face with the material aspects of underdevelopment and poverty. Running concurrently with imbizo are the sectoral engagements the President holds with other key stake-

holders in the country. Such campaigns and interactions ensure that the people of our country understand and work effectively with Government. In this regard, we should also expect that key policy issues, such as the issue of land ownership, for instance, will emanate as part of the engagement and public policy debates.

The Ten-Year Review which evaluated Government's performance revealed an increase in adult literacy rates since 1996, and free health care for women and children under the age of six years. The Integrated Nutrition Programme now reaches almost 4,58 million children. Dedicated expenditure on HIV/Aids programmes across national departments has increased from R30 million in 1994 to R342 million in 2001-02. The proportion of households having access to clean water translates into around 9 million citizens. Access to sanitation increased to 63% of households and approximately 70% of households receive electricity.

Despite the gains made, much still needs to be done. We need to ensure that mechanisms focus on outputs; make decisions transparent; link cost and benefits; encourage and support commitment, loyalty and integrity. Our society needs good communicators who are able to motivate people through persuasion and conviction rather than seniority and orders. Public representatives must themselves embrace and promote the values of selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness and honesty. We need people who are dedicated to improving the lives of our people. We need to replace these adverse cultural and practice mechanisms that control rather than liberate.

Some time ago we launched the Batho Pele—the people first—programme. The principles encompassed within this programme emphasised, among others, consultation with the people on the level and quality of public services, equal access to services, and being treated with courtesy and consideration. Our duties extend beyond promoting or demanding high standards of moral behaviour. But, in introducing integrity through public awareness campaigns and targeting our youth through morality in action, our accomplishments as a young democratic nation regarding oversight and accountability have been a beacon in times of rough seas.

We have much to be proud of. We have voted appropriate anti-corruption legislation that criminalises corruption and outlines appropriate punishment. We have codes of conduct, a register of members' interests. We have the Public Finance Management Act which holds Government departments accountable and ensures that they establish internal audit functions, reassessments, training, etc. We have promoted the passage of the freedom of information legislation that allows for access to information. We have electoral legislation that encourages and enforces transparency in the electoral process. We have streamlined and ensured the equity of laws and regulations on government programmes and procedures, taxation, administration of justice, etc.

We can be proud of these mechanisms, but we know we can do much better in ensuring that the maximum use of our constitutional and other legal mechanisms for ensuring oversight of government is utilised effectively. We must execute our roles with compassion and dedication. We have a duty to institute and reinforce oversight. Our committee structure of this Parliament provides a valuable forum for scrutinising Government business and we need to ensure that we make optimum use thereof. Strengthening the powers of—and resources to—committees when analysing Government department budgets and the execution of budgetary plans, is crucial.

The state has made significant progress in recent years in improving policy co-ordination both within and across spheres of Government, but these need to be consolidated through focusing on implementation.

South Africa's role in world affairs is growing. We are faced with the challenges posed by globalisation. We have to be more determined to consolidate democratic institutions and culture through multilateral processes. South Africa's prominent role in Nepad places heavy demands on the Presidency, as has the significant role and involvement of South Africa in peace initiatives.

However, the positive spirit that derives from these efforts is captured in the words of Professor Maria Nzomo, head of the University of Nairobi's institute of diplomacy and international studies, who said: "Africa is coming of age in handling its own affairs. There is a new sense that Africa ought to be refereeing its own disputes."

This observation confirms the correctness of our approach. The critical issues in our next decade of political history include human and institutional development, diversifying structures, raising competitiveness, taking care of natural resources and mobilising resources for development financing. All of these are crucial elements in increasing the capacity of South Africa to accelerate and sustain growth and to fight poverty.

With this immense responsibility and the renewed momentum in the continent's pursuit for peace and prosperity has come the need for more resources. International and continental demands on the Presidency have necessitated an increase in support services and thus an increase in expenditure. In the fight to eradicate conflict on our continent, African efforts need stronger international support—politically as well as in the economic arena—where greater debt relief and market access for more diversified African exports are crucial to ensure better living standards that promote stability.

Within the Presidency is the Policy Co-ordination Unit, which oversees the Offices on the Status of Women, on Disabled Persons and on the Rights of the Child. Each of these have been involved in advisory services on the implementation of the gender policy framework, systems for monitoring the Integrated National Disability Strategy and the advisory service on cross-cutting sectoral policies on children and monitoring implementation respectively.

Worth noting is the fact that the outputs have resulted in the development of a national action plan by the Office on the Status of Women, capacity enhancement in Government by training provincial officials and drafting a local government framework by the Office on the Status of Disabled Persons, and the Office on the Rights of the Child playing a key role in involving stakeholders in developing a comprehensive document on children's rights.

All of us must commit ourselves to play our part in forging the people's contract for a better South Africa, inspired by our commitment to democratic consultation, mass participation and voluntarism, moral regeneration, as well as people-centred and people-driven development. We support the Budget Vote. Thank you. [Applause.]

Debate interrupted.

The House adjourned at 18:13.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXTENDED PUBLIC COMMITTEE—OLD ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Members of the Extended Public Committee met in the Old Assembly Chamber at 10:03.

The Deputy Speaker, as Chairperson, took the Chair and requested members to observe a moment of silence for prayers or meditation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS—see col 2868

APPROPRIATION BILL

Debate on Vote No 14—Arts and Culture:

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Thank you, Madam Deputy Speaker. Hon members, comrades and friends, addressing the nation on the opening of our third democratic Parliament, President Thabo Mbeki committed us to moving "our country forward decisively towards the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment, taking care to enhance the process of social cohesion". He set achieving "further and visible advances with regard to the improvement of the quality of life of all our people, affecting many critical areas of social existence, including . . . moral regeneration, social cohesion" and "opening the doors of culture and education to all . . ." as our immediate strategic goal.

The Department of Arts and Culture is uniquely placed to contribute to the realisation of these goals. Many tend to see this department as the entertainment, song and dance component of Government. I prefer to project it as the custodian of South Africa's diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage. It can also be regarded as the depository of our collective national memory.

We owe the achievements of this department over the past 10 years to the sterling contribution made by Dr Ben Ngubane, my predecessor as Minister, and his three successive Deputy Ministers. I stress "three" because yesterday in the National Council of Provinces someone presumed to correct me on my mathematics, Madam Deputy Speaker. I can still count up to three. [Laughter.]

During the first decade of freedom, arts and culture have made their own unique contribution to strengthening and uniting our nation. The 2003-04 financial year saw further significant developments in this respect.

This is a new department, created after this year's elections by separating the arts and culture functions from those of science and technology. In his brief when he appointed me to this post, President Mbeki specifically tasked us to raise the profile of arts and culture and to lend to these functions the dignity they deserve.

My remarks today will focus in the main on how we hope to achieve this, while addressing the most serious challenges that face our nation—eradicating poverty and creating remunerative work. During 2003 the National Heritage Council was established to improve the management of heritage resources and to oversee the transformation of the sector. Transformation entails our museums and other heritage institutions becoming more reflective of our democratic values, and also correcting the distortions in the country's history and the depiction of its peoples.

Four of the nine pilot legacy projects approved by Cabinet in 1998 were completed by June 2003. They include the Women's Monument and Constitution Hill. The Chief Albert Luthuli legacy project is near completion and will be unveiled in July 2004 at KwaDukuza, in KwaZulu-Natal.

A new portfolio of projects—the Mapu-

ngubwe, eMakhosini Valley, Liliesleaf, Steven Bantu Biko, Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe and Sarah Baartman projects, presently in the pipeline—will go a long way towards correcting past distortions. By early 2005, we plan to have a near-complete inventory of the grave and burial sites of all those who lost their lives during the struggle for liberation. That list will include sites inside and outside South Africa.

Freedom Park is being executed through the Freedom Park Trust. The construction of the first phase, that includes the Garden of Remembrance, was completed in March this year. On 16 December we hope to be able to unveil it. The second phase, scheduled for completion in March 2006, will make Freedom Park fully operational. In September 2004 the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement will hand over its audiovisual archives to South Africa and this will find a place too in our national archives held at Freedom Park.

Last year Cabinet approved the National Language Policy Framework to promote the equitable use of the 11 official languages and to ensure redress for the previously marginalised indigenous languages. One of the National Language Service outputs for 2003 was the development of mathematics terminology in all nine African languages, in collaboration with nine tertiary institutions. In June of this year a mathematics terminology list, containing approximately 10 000 terms, was launched.

One of the many challenges South African publishers have to rise to is the danger of the rich treasury of writings in the indigenous languages, some dating from the mid-19th century, being lost to future generations of South Africans. We will undertake initiatives to encourage the republication of old works in the various African languages while stimulating new writing in these languages by younger writers. It is incumbent upon me to point out that we are not appealing solely to the altruism of South African publishers. It makes perfect business sense for publishers to encourage literacy. After all, literacy is what enables the public to consume their products.

A comprehensive study of the print industry, funded by the Print Industries Cluster Council, established that the industry has an annual turnover of approximately R1,5 billion, pays royalties to 8 309 authors and employs more than 3 000 people. So we are not speaking about a small industry here, but we see possibilities of its expansion by taking up the slack in respect of publication in indigenous languages.

Substantial progress was made with the declared cultural institutions during the 2003-04 financial year. New councils were established for all 13 bodies, and a transformation budget of R7 million was distributed.

The Indigenous Music Project, aimed at protecting, collecting and promoting indigenous music, was launched in September and October 2003 at the Universities of Zululand, Venda and Fort Hare.

In music, we have solid foundations to build on. These include the annual South African Music Week, the in-school education programme run with the Department of Education, and the Music in Public Spaces initiative.

We are debating, hon members and friends, exactly 30 days after we laid to rest the mortal remains of a South African musical icon, the late Brenda Fassie. While Mabrrr did not meet the fate of thousands of other black South African musicians who preceded her, we all know that the tale of the poet who died in the gutter has been recited far too often in South Africa.

We are, therefore, putting in place facilities to assist and protect our artists. Our three-year projection includes a legal aid facility for musicians, setting up a benevolent fund for artists, establishing a music industry ethical council and implementing a levy on black tapes. Significantly, next year we aim to introduce a regulatory framework that will standardise contracts and work permits for musicians. We believe there are unacceptable levels of intellectual property theft

in South Africa and, as the Government, we will be tackling this issue through legislation. [Applause.]

The department is also involved in several important initiatives beyond the borders of South Africa. We participated in drafting the Unesco Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Timbuktu Manuscript Project—the first Nepad cultural project—was launched on 25 May 2003, Africa Day, by the Presidents of Mali and South Africa. Our national archives and paper manufacturing industry are intimately involved in that project.

Cultural Development and International Co-operation, one of the key departmental programmes, is the gateway to economic and other development opportunities for South African arts and culture on a global and national scale. The programme maintains some 37 international agreements. We entered into six new agreements with the People's Republic of China, Mexico, India, Hungary and the Flemish government last year. This past week, on 14 June, I signed a partnership agreement with my Swedish counterpart in Pretoria.

The Flemish partnership seeks to promote in-service and pre-service training for artists and art teachers. The department's input is handled by arts education and training which falls under the Arts Institutional Governance Directorate. Arts education and training has also held accreditation workshops around the country to alert training providers in the formal and informal sectors to the requirements of the SA Qualifications Authority.

The establishment of Create South Africa stands out as arts education and training's most significant achievement. Through Create South Africa learnerships, driven by industry demand, have been awarded in a wide range of areas including music, design, crafts, art management, heritage and the performing arts. Approximately 2 000 learnerships for skills development programmes have been taken up since 2003.

Our Cultural Development and International Co-operation programme is also responsible for the Investing in Culture programme, which focuses on the crafts, music, heritage and cultural tourism sectors. Investing in Culture aims to identify and use existing skills within communities and amongst individuals. It is the single most important intervention this department is making in the second economy.

To date, 12 140 jobs have been created, 22 258 people have been trained and 428 420 training days have been accumulated. The National Treasury has recognised the contribution that the Department of Arts and Culture makes in the fight to eradicate poverty and create work. Slightly over half the budget for Cultural Development and International Co-operation is devoted to Investing in Culture, that is R75 million out of R148 million. An even bigger allocation will enable us to make even a better contribution.

Regarding crafts, we are developing a craft marketing strategy with the Department of Trade and Industry, geared at enhancing export opportunities. South Africa has unique and innovative products with considerable product diversity. The exploitation of crafters is a well-known scandal, which needs to be addressed. We plan to devise new strategies that will result in a price regulatory framework that protects crafters from unscrupulous middle persons. We will also be entering into discussions with crafters to encourage their organisation for mutual support and protection. The department will explore the setting up of a national craft council to empower crafters with business skills. Such a council could also become a marketing arm.

I want to briefly indicate the department's legislative programme. Four Bills will serve before the National Assembly: the South African languages Bill, the language professions council Bill, the legal deposit amendment Bill and the South African geographical names council amendment Bill.

Transfers to heritage institutions and to the arts and culture institutions dominate our budget and are projected to take up an average of 82.9% of the department's expenditure over the medium term. The programme Arts and Culture in Society funds performing arts institutions, orchestras, the National Arts Council and the promotion of arts and culture in South Africa subprogramme.

The department will continue the work it is doing, as well as endeavour to achieve an equitable distribution of funds to ensure the sustainability of playhouses, orchestras and the Moral Regeneration Movement. We will establish and support two large instrumental ensembles during the financial year 2004-05. We will provide grants to programmes in 24 community arts centres where we are active and fund 10 arts festivals. We also plan to increase the participation of the disabled in festivals, and to enhance their access to arts and culture in general.

The sum of R93,2 million has been allocated to performing arts institutions. Orchestras will receive R9 million. Promotion of arts and culture has been allocated R36,2 million. The National Arts Council will get R44,6 million. Arts and Culture in Society takes up something like 19,11% of the department's budget.

Through our promotion of arts and culture in South Africa subprogramme, we hope to contribute directly to social development through programmes directed at out-of-school youth and the rehabilitation of prisoners and to the Moral Regeneration Movement.

A subdirectorate, arts and social development, is responsible for initiating and managing projects and programmes aimed at social cohesion. Its primary focus is the youth, HIV and Aids, crime prevention, human rights and disability. We plan a project: "Arts in Prisons", whose focus will be on using the arts to modify the behaviour of offenders serving time in prison. The "Outstanding Inmate in Arts" and "Dramatists against Crime" projects, undertaken in co-operation with the Department of Correctional Services, will commence in July this year.

Cultural industries have been allocated R16.6 million. Funds will be transferred to support music, crafts, book publishing, film, design and other sectors. Cultural Development and International Co-operation has been allocated 13,05% of our department's budget. Heritage Promotion will be awarded R340,8 million set aside for declared cultural institutions, and some R175,7 million will be set aside for capital works.

The National Heritage Council and transformation will receive R21,6 million. Heritage transformation projects include the oral history project, the results of which we plan to incorporate into the National Register of Oral Sources. The South African Heritage Resources Agency has been allocated R16.5 million. With the participation of communities and the private sector, we hope to declare several new heritage sites this September. A total of R593,6 million, or 52% of the department's budget, has been set aside for Heritage Promotion: This coming year, South Africa will play host to the World Heritage Council of Unesco in Durban.

Arts and culture embraces virtually the totality of socially transmitted behaviour patterns, including the arts, belief systems, institutions, customs, traditions and all the other products of human work and thought. As such, this is a sector of activity closest to the human heart, in a metaphorical sense of that word.

One musician who died far too early once described music as "the great healing force in the universe". But an older musician once wrote, and I quote: "They can play the national anthem, so you want to go to war". Both of these statements are probably true. In transforming this sphere, we are trying to emphasise the healing dimension of arts and culture. But, in order to do that, we are

finding that we have to spend much on what has been created through this other dimension, the destructive dimension of arts and culture. I see it as our mission to employ arts and culture to heal our country and its people and to employ these as additional means to humanise South Africa by building a caring society.

In closing, I want to extend an invitation to the arts and culture community to join us in opening the doors of culture to all, and in promoting social cohesion and nation-building. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs M A A NJOBE: Deputy Speaker, hon Minister and hon members, may I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon Minister, Pallo Jordan, and the hon Deputy Minister, Ntombazana Botha, on their appointments as the Minister and Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture respectively, and to wish them success in the challenges they face in their new portfolios. However, we know that both of them are not new to the responsibilities they have been tasked with. Both have participated previously in similar portfolios.

Their appointment to lead the department is a reflection of the confidence the ANC has in their capabilities to take the department's mandate to greater heights, particularly in its endeavour to realise the people's contract to create work and fight poverty. In the same vein, may I also congratulate the hon Buyelwa Sonjica, the former Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, on her promotion to Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry. Though the time she spent in the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology was short, her contribution left an indelible mark, and we thank her for that.

Interaction between the new Minister and Deputy Minister and the Ad Hoc Committee on Arts and Culture, so far, reveals a political leadership ready to roll up its sleeves and committed to engaging in the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. Last year during the Budget Vote of Arts and Culture, the portfolio committee expressed its happiness that the former Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology had been split into two separate departments, but under one Minister. Now we express our satisfaction at the complete separation of the two departments, as announced by President Thabo Mbeki, as this gives each the status of a fully fledged state department.

The new Department of Arts and Culture is now poised to focus more sharply on the challenges of the second decade of democracy as we move our country forward decisively towards the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment, taking care to enhance the process of social cohesion.

It should be remembered that generally the dispensation inherited a country in conflict and division with itself, its neighbours and the world. It inherited a fragmented, unsustainable economy that was based on debt, an education system that did not meet the needs of the country and poor access to basic services for the majority; indeed a state that served, in all aspects, a rich racial minority. There were no language or cultural heritage rights for the African people. Fundamental issues like African cultural traditions were not even recognised.

We inherited a landscape characterised by a deliberate silencing of indigenous people's voices and experiences. Cultural expressions of the majority were labelled heathen.

Kusithiwa zizinto zobuqaba. [They were described as pagan things.]

Built heritage and street names celebrated and re-enforced colonial and apartheid dominance. Performing and visual arts depicted minority interests only. There were no national museums or significant nationally supported cultural facilities in rural areas. There was poor investment, if any, in cultural heritage development. But, since the dawn of democracy under ANC rule, the tide in the arts and culture sector has turned.

In the past years intervention embarked

upon led to the establishment of a new, dedicated Ministry of Arts and Culture—a first in South Africa—which immediately prioritised the democratisation and development of South African culture and heritage, including the development and promotion of indigenous languages, and also the development of the previously very neglected languages like sign language and the San languages.

The new Ministry created an enabling enrichment by developing a White Paper and ensuring the passing of new legislation. Since then a good number of transformatory statutory bodies and entities have been established, the latest of which was the National Heritage Council, which was launched in February this year, and which is set to bring about increased co-operation and co-ordination in the heritage sector.

As part of its oversight work, the ad hoc committee conducted public budget hearings with the purpose of soliciting the views of arts and culture stakeholders in the current budget, and to assess whether or not public spending on arts and culture is effectively and efficiently utilised. The 16 participants, over a period of two days, included among others statutory bodies that account to the department, such as Sahra, the NFVF, PanSALB, the National Heritage Council, Iziko Museums, the Northern Flagship, Robben Island Museum, Business and Arts SA, BASA, and a number of NGOs and CBOs that receive funds mainly through the National Arts Council, which is mainly responsible for distribution of funds to promote artist practitioners.

Much has been achieved in the past 10 years; therefore there is cause to celebrate. The transformation process to integrate the formally racially segregated cultural and heritage institutions is ongoing, and in some cases visible progress has been made. The transformatory legislation guiding these statutory bodies places them in direct contact with cultural practitioners, located in the second economy. Therefore the challenge to be part of the people's contract in the coming 5-10 years is recognised enthusiastically and accepted by all. Practically, all these bodies have clearly identified their potential, a great potential, to create jobs, both temporal and sustainable, and to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment. They see themselves as participating actively in the Government's Expanded Public Works Programme, which, as the President said at the launch in Limpopo, "has a more immediate impact on people's lives and a potential to create work and training opportunities".

Such cultural industries as crafts, films, music and the publishing sector have been identified as having the potential to create jobs and wealth, offering opportunities for rural and urban job creation. Some of the entities that participated in the budget hearings have their business plans for the implementation of programmes ready to be submitted to the Department of Arts and Culture, particularly the National Film and Video Foundation and the National Heritage Council.

But what is clear about all of them, including the language sector, is that while the challenge remains to execute their relevant legislation, both financial and human resources fall short of the responsibilities. The concern about inadequate funding was a common message throughout the budget hearings. The ad hoc committee would therefore like to recommend to the National Treasury to have a relook at the funding of the Department of Arts and Culture, as already it has great potential to solve some of the country's economic problems. It was also recognised that there is a need to review the funding, for instance . . .

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ms Njobe, can you move towards your rounding up, please?

Mrs M A A NJOBE: Deputy Speaker, it was also recognised that funding by the lottery needs to be reviewed, particularly with cultural activities, with the aim of increasing

it drastically and realistically. We all agreed that there is a lot of money that is located within the lottery, and it must be used. Most of the facilities in the area of arts and culture are activities for a good cause.

Another message that evolved out of the budget hearings was the need to review all legislation passed mainly in the first five years of democracy, in order to remove some of the constraints experienced, such as the overlapping of responsibilities, for example in the case of Sahra and the National Heritage Council and in the case of PanSALB and the National Language Services. Such a review should be aimed at strengthening these organisations.

Exactly a week ago, on June 16, we once again witnessed something which has become a great symbol of transformation in the culture of this country, namely the awarding of National Orders by the President. In congratulating all the recipients of these awards, we wish to mention in particular Comrade Rita Ndzanga, who was awarded the Order of Luthuli. We proudly say: "Malibongwe, Mama!" [In the name of women!] We also congratulate former parliamentarians, Comrade September and Comrade Chibba.

The establishment of a separate Department of Arts and Culture, DAC, has seen a visible growth in its budget, from R399 149 million in the 2001-02 financial year to R1 billion in 2004-05, the current financial year. It is set to grow in the 2005-06 financial year. However, as the Minister has already indicated, by the end of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework it will decrease due to the expected completion of the Freedom Park project.

The growth of the budget has enabled the department to review its programmes so as to be more focused in addressing the legacy of apartheid in this sector, thus the programmes increased from four to six. This is a welcome development. Additional funds of R7,5 million, which the Minister has referred to, to be used to achieve social cohesion and social justice, will ensure that arts and culture continue to play their role in social regeneration, acting as the building block for nation-building and reconciliation. The Investing in Culture programme, which the Minister has also mentioned, and that receives R75 million as an additional allocation, again proves the challenges of the current decade of democracy.

In conclusion, we congratulate the Department of Arts and Culture on its successes so far as a lead department in the commemoration of tenth anniversary celebrations. I think we have done very well. The commemoration of March 8, for example, International Women's Day, and the launch of the Garden of Remembrance were great successes and so were the 10th National Day celebrations. We congratulate the department on these and, lastly, I would like to thank the ad hoc committee for the support that they have given me during this term as we were dealing with the budget hearings, which was a very tight programme. I wish them luck in the next term, and hard work, of course. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD: Madam Deputy Chairperson, there is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that arts and culture in South Africa have reached a point of critical mass. While the very soul of a country is reflected in its nurturing of its arts—here we are celebrating 10 years of democracy showing the world how we have matured and grown, preening ourselves in our myriad successes—our artists are despairing. Indeed, one by one they are throwing in the cultural towel, forced to give up and give away their enormous talents and settle for more prosaic careers just to pay the rent.

So what has led us to this point? Well, every artist in this country knows that the fireworks heralding the advent of the millennium were, in fact, a clarion call for blow after blow set to fall on their unsuspecting heads. There were retrenchments of hun-

deals of them—the Cape Town Philharmonic Orchestra liquidated; the State Theatre shut down; company after company facing bankruptcy not because of lack of talent, but because of the poor and ineffective administration from the Department of Arts and Culture that dealt a near deathblow to our performing arts.

At a pre-election debate I participated in in KwaZulu-Natal, I called for the establishment of a Ministry of Arts and Culture, and I am delighted that such a Ministry has been established and would obviously like to take this opportunity to congratulate both Minister Jordan and the Deputy Minister on their appointments, and to express my satisfaction that there is now a Minister who will work around the clock to attempt to redress the gross iniquities perpetuated upon our most talented over the past few years. To say that there is rather more than a degree of cynicism at grass-roots level when it comes to new brooms in the arts world would, however, be an understatement of the highest order as we are only now emerging from what has been described as probably the worst year for the performing arts in our country since the year 2000.

The National Arts Council: this is a body that is supposed to distribute public funds for arts and culture. The reality is that it, like the single most important source of funding for artists in this country, the Lotto, is utterly inadequate and incapable of rising to what should not, in fact, be a challenge for its staff, but rather their daily work for which they should be adequately trained. These two bodies—the National Arts Council and the Lotto—treat our artists with equal disdain and contempt, reflected time and again in the total mismanagement and chaos that reign over them. The Lotto—well, I've said it before and I'll say it again—it's easier for an artist to win the Lotto than access funding from it.

And the National Arts Council—allow me to cite just one example. This council only called in April for funding for those artists wishing to attend this year's National Arts Festival in Grahamstown and, as a result of this delay, those wanting to participate are only now beginning to hear if their applications have or have not been successful. If they have not been granted funding, they will have to withdraw from the festival and to do so at this late stage results in an automatic three-year blacklisting from this, the most prestigious arts festival in the country. It cannot be possible that a division of the Ministry of Arts and Culture is deliberately setting out to destroy the careers of our artists. So where lies the explanation for this performers' catch-22?

Why were there gaping percentages before the portfolio committee making statements such as that by the chairperson of Pestac, Mr M K Maleifane, who said, "Lack of cooperation and consultation even deliberate frustration and undermining by the Department of Arts and Culture of provincial arts initiatives has not only been felt by Pestac but reported to those of us in civil society, but by other Government departments as well."

Now, over the past 21 years, I have had dealings with hundreds upon hundreds of artists and creatives across the board and they all sing the same song. Nobody is there for them, their work is not valued in this country, and if only they could get some help they could earn a living and have some governmental support. It's as though we are deliberately discouraging our creative people [Interjections.]

Mr N J GOGOTYA: Madam Speaker, on a point of order. With your permission, Madam Chair, is it permissible for the member to deliberately desecrate the House by saying over 21 years ... [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Gogotya, I do not think that's a point of order. Can you allow the member to proceed, please?

Mr D KOHLER-BARNARD: If I can

continue. It's as though we are deliberately driving our most creative people away instead of nurturing them here at home where they should be. Mr Minister, the department you have inherited has a desperately shabby past—and the fact that we still await the hearings in relation to the suspended senior management, specifically that of CEO Doreen Nteta, speaks volumes.

In KwaZulu-Natal the board of the Playhouse Theatre were recorded making disgusting racist remarks about their acting manager, Gita Pather, and they were subsequently fired. Two weeks ago the senior management of the selfsame organisation were escorted from the building—a building that is now simply an empty shell of its former self—left in the hands of an extremely highly paid artistic director who has no artists to direct. Questions are being asked as to how it is that the senior management, who were critical of her appointment, were all suspended by a board on which her husband sits. Inappropriate? Perhaps. But then the new Minister will find that there is much that is inappropriate that is fomenting within his department.

Yesterday DA leader Tony Leon brought the latest annual report of the Windybrow Centre for the Arts to my attention. The auditors have refused to sign off the annual financial statements because, and I quote: "There has been a breakdown in the accounting system. We have been unable to carry out all the auditing procedures or to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary to satisfy ourselves that proper accounting records have been kept." They owe R1,7 million.

There is the fact that the National Arts Council seems to have felt it had the right to withhold funding in an attempt to force an award-winning playwright to rewrite an entire play to include other racial groups. This was a one-woman play focusing on Muslim women post-9/11. That is censorship at its most crude, and the people or persons on the NAC responsible should be dealt with. As Chairperson of Business and Arts SA Mary Slack said before the portfolio committee, "It is undeniable that the arts can and do address social priorities very effectively, but no artist should be obliged to justify his or her existence in those terms."

Organisations that have made enormous multimillion rand losses came before the portfolio committee, and they asked not only that those losses be wiped out, but that an even a greater amount be forwarded to them in the coming year. Now, alarm bells should be ringing and forensic auditors should be called in posthaste. There is the establishment of the SA National Heritage Council. It's a multimillion rand setup, and it seems to portfolio members across the board—all of us were saying—that that job is already done by the SA Heritage Resources Agency—Sahra. Perhaps we should be looking more closely at who exactly is employed by the NHC and why, and what it is they're going to be doing.

As far as language goes, well, here is another example for your consideration. The national public radio broadcaster, SAfm, has quietly changed its manifesto, which now states that it is a news and current affairs station—this, in the face of the SABC's parliamentary mandate to supply a public service station representing each language group. Is the suggestion here that South Africans who speak English as a first language, unlike those amongst us who speak any of our other official languages as a first language, have no culture to reflect? A news and information station is a wonderful thing, but where is the English Ukhozi FM or Radio Sonder Grense?

These are just a few of the issues that will challenge you and your Ministry over the year to come. Globally, it has been discovered that arts and culture are good for business. A 2001 report by Wayne State's Centre for Art and Public Policy states that, for example, the arts account for 6,5% of

Michigan's total economic industry. The construction industry accounts for just 4.9%. Michigan's creative arts industry generates $4,4 billion annually in economic activity and supports over 40 000 jobs, with an annual payroll of over $1 billion. Studies have also shown that 50% of the adult population in the United States attend at least one arts and/or cultural activity per year and that spending on performing arts activities is greater than spending on admissions to movies or even spectator sporting events. Arts and cultural activities are also valued as key elements in programmes to revitalise decaying urban areas.

Here, under section 18A of the Income Tax Act, Act 58 of 1962, public benefit organisations which are involved in ... shall I repeat it for you? That is, in terms of the Income Tax Act, Act 58 of 1962, public benefit organisations which are involved in the advancement, promotion and preservation of arts, culture or tradional customs have been afforded significantly fewer tax advantages than other public benefit organisations. Donors who wish to give money to the arts or culture or heritage are not entitled to deduct their donations from their taxable income. Madam Chairperson, the question here is why.

I was previously reduced to citing economic examples from America, because this country has failed to gather the information relevant to its own arts and culture industry. There is no central database amalgamating information pertinent to the industry in this country, allowing for instant extrapolation of relevant data as there is today in the tourism industry. Indeed, as there is in any industry taken seriously.

In our schools we have seen the attacks made on the so-called soft options. When funds are required in one area, the arts are cut, but the trend globally is at last to recognise that the arts engage all students in education, not only those who are already considered successful, but those also who would otherwise remain disconnected, at risk of not being able to realise their own potential for success. To quote Maslow: "I think that arts are so close to our psychological and biological core, so close to this biological identity, that rather than think of arts courses as sort of whipped cream or luxury, they must become basic experiences in education."

The arts are essential to an understanding of personal, local, national and global cultures, past and present. Our schools must promote cultural literacy and create awareness in our children that learning is a never-ending process. The results of a study of 25 000 American students—no such study has been undertaken in this country yet—revealed that involvement with the arts was linked to higher academic performance, increased standardised test scores and lower dropout rates. A study by the US department of justice has shown that exposure to arts education increased the ability of students to appropriately express anger and communicate, improved self-esteem, and lowered the rate of new court referrals for participating youth more than for nonparticipating students.

A nation that treasures its art, its artists, its culture becomes a country able to grow as each individual, as a part of the whole, is able to grow as a human being. Mr Minister, you have the lives of thousands upon thousands of painters, gallery owners, print makers, sculptors, crafters, activists, educators, actors, singers, dancers, musicians and so many more in the palm of your hand. The DA sincerely hopes that you are the person who will make a difference. To quote Nigerian author Ben Okri: "When a nation does not celebrate its artists, it does not have much to celebrate" and as such the DA will absolutely not support this budget. [Applause.]

Mr C L GOLOLO: Madam Speaker, Minister of Arts and Culture, Deputy Minister, hon members of the ad hoc committee, hon members, distinguished guest in the gallery,

ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply honoured to take this podium and address this third democratically elected Parliament for the first time in my capacity as a member in full support of Budget Vote 14. I would also like to congratulate our distinguished Minister, Dr Pallo Jordan, and Deputy Minister on their appointments and wish them success in their important work.

This budget seeks to interpret the eighth clause of the Freedom Charter, the document of the ANC that was adopted in 1995 at Kliptown, which states that the doors of learning and culture shall be open to all our people. Translated this means that all the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands. For us this Vote comes at a time when the ANC-led Government's vision to create a better life for all and the signing of a people's contract are beginning to bear fruit.

The National Archives, Records, Meta-Information and Heraldic Services sub-programme has still to make substantial progress. This subprogramme will be implementing its objectives of good governance and transformation and meeting the information needs of society at large and, of course, promoting national reconciliation through the transformation of heraldic and other symbols. Archival support for the Nepad projects has also to receive priority.

Despite the limited resources at our disposal, this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, makes provision for all our people from all walks of life. I am referring to people who are engaged in various cultural activities as a nation, not forgetting who we are and what we are composed of. This Government gives all people the privilege of making presentations so as to approve their budgets for diverse cultural activities.

Libraries in our society should not be a privilege, but a right. Libraries are a source of information wherein society develops intellectually, socially, politically, academically, technologically and otherwise. The unavailability of libraries in our rural areas, where most of the previously disadvantaged people live, is a serious concern.

Our libraries need to be actively involved in South Africa's cultural and socioeconomic development. Inadequate funding of our libraries will result in the closing of some of their programmes, which might result in job losses and a closure of services to the public. For example, the National Library of SA, in order to be a world-class library, needs to be seriously involved in empowerment and transformation, and to comply fully with the Act it will require a sound budget to achieve that goal.

The department has given the National Library of SA R1,5 million for transformation. The project of distributing books in rural areas has to run smoothly and should not face budget constraints.

I want to re-emphasise what the President said in his state of the nation address in that "The opening of the doors of learning and culture is critical to the improvement of the quality of life of all our people." This is very true.

It is really disturbing to realise that one cannot find African books, literature or even history written by African authors. One wonders what has happened to books written by Sibusiso Nyembezi, Mpahlele and great writers like Credo Mutwa who wrote the book *Indaba My Children*, to mention but a few that are very hard to access on our library shelves today. [Applause.] Our libraries need to be truly representative of the diverse rainbow nation.

The recent partnership established by the Department of Arts and Culture of South Africa and the Swedish people needs to be applauded. It will help capacitate the up-and-coming cultural groups in our previously disadvantaged communities, especially in our rural areas. The amount of

R51 million that was recently donated will help a great deal in augmenting the overburdened budget of the arts fraternity.

Arts and Culture in our country has to be seen participating and playing a significant role in the Expanded Public Works Programme by involving stakeholders such as crafters and sculptures, to mention but a few, in exporting and showcasing their artefacts to other countries, thereby bringing in foreign currency that will be of great benefit to themselves and their families. A meaningful role would thus be played in the mainstream of the economy.

The National Archives of SA subprogramme provides for the acquisition and proper management of public and nonpublic records with enduring value. It includes the Bureau of Heraldry, which is responsible for registering heraldic representations, names, special names and the uniforms of associations and institutions, and it advises on heraldic matters and provides financial assistance to related initiatives.

The Library services fund determines policy for libraries and institutions to provide information services. We need to begin to encourage our society to read and gain information through our libraries. We need also to develop our sign language. Libraries preserve and promote awareness of national documentary heritage and provide for related matters that include: the National Library, the SA Library for the Blind, and the SA Blind Workers Organisation, also known as Literature for the Visually Handicapped.

In conclusion, I want to take this opportunity to once again request our National Treasury to increase our budget in the Department of Arts and Culture in order to meet the challenges that we face, particularly that of transformation. I also want to applaud the decision by the President to separate the Department of Arts and Culture from that of Science and Technology. That will, for sure, help a great deal to develop a budget that will look specifically at arts and culture, unlike in the past when Science and Technology took up a large chunk of the budget. Lastly, of utmost importance is the 2010 World Soccer Cup, the hosting of which our country has won. I want to thank all the people who dedicated their time, effort and courage in ensuring that this bid indeed was a success. I thank you. [Applause.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before the next speaker takes the floor, can we recognise a group of parliamentarians from China. To them we say welcome to our South African Parliament. [Applause.]

Nk M M MDLALOSE: Mama uSihlalo, ingoma emnandi imnandi ngokuphindwa. Ngibongela oNgqongqoshe bethu, umhlonishwa nomhlonishwakazi bakwa-Arts and Culture. Siyabemukela futhi siyathokoza ukuba nabo. *(Translation of Zulu paragraph follows.)*

[Ms M M MDLALOSE: A lovely song is lovely to sing again. I congratulate our hon Minister and his Deputy Minister of the Department of Arts and Culture. We welcome them and we are glad to be with them.]

In congratulating you on your appointments, I hope that this department will now receive the attention it rightfully deserves when it stands alone without the Department of Science and Technology. I also wish to welcome and congratulate our colleagues from China. [Applause.]

South Africa is culturally a very rich and interesting land made up of many diverse people who all contribute to making it so colourful and unique. You just have to look at the fact that we have 11 official languages to realise how diverse we are. When we became part of the global community 10 years ago, we were introduced to many different influences and cultures from countries all around the world.

We were bombarded with information and influences from foreign countries, which was all very exciting and new, as in the past we could only imagine and dream of such

things. It is only natural that these different influences will affect us over time and, to an extent, influence the way we think and act. We need to ensure that these influences enrich and enhance our own African cultures and do not overshadow or consume them.

A very real situation is developing in terms of which South Africans, especially the youth, are identifying more and more with overseas cultures at the expense of their own. Many cannot even speak their own mother tongue properly as English is seen as the global language and the language in which most businesses communicate. [Applause.] That therefore makes it a threat to other indigenous languages. We are, however, glad that the department, through the National Language Policy Framework and eventually the South African languages Act, is giving this issue the attention it deserves and is trying to preserve all languages spoken in South Africa.

The local film, *Yesterday*, which premiered at the 25th Durban International Film Festival on 14 June and which is scheduled for release nationally at the end of July, is a groundbreaking effort in South African cinema and for our country's indigenous languages. The film is shot entirely in isiZulu with English subtitles, and it is the first ever Zulu-language feature film. All involved in the creation of this film should be applauded for their efforts, as it will go a long way in assisting in the promotion of our local languages.

Kumnandi phela ukuthamunda nokuqamunda ngolwimi lwakini. [It is nice to speak in your own language.]

We, in the IFP, hope that this film reaches as wide an audience as possible and inspires other such films and similar projects.

We appreciate what the Minister said about saving our indigenous intellectual wealth, and we pay respect to all our artists living and departed. The challenge we now face is, once more, to get South Africans to appreciate and realise just how beautiful their respective cultures are. This department will have to lead the way in this regard. Films and other projects similar to *Yesterday* will play a vital part in efforts to promote our local cultures, languages and literature.

Over the past three years the department's budget has grown at an annual average rate of 32,5%, but over the medium term it is lower by 5,2%. This rapid growth between 2000-01 and 2003-04 is owing to transfers to Heritage Promotion, which funded projects like Freedom Park and the upgrading of the National Archives and the National Library. Transfers to heritage institutions and to arts and culture institutions are projected to take up 85% of the department's expenditure in the medium term.

The vision of the National Arts Council is to promote the arts and the free and creative spirit of South African cultures, while its mission is to promote excellence in culture. It's disappointing that the council has been brought into some disrepute. There are serious allegations about the council. We hope that the Minister can solve the problem as soon as possible so that the council can get back on track and do the job that it is meant to do.

The value of community arts centres should not be underestimated as they have an important role to play, not just in the promotion of arts but also socially within the community. Like sport, they are of great social value in that they provide activities for the youth and the unemployed, which will keep them occupied and off the streets.

The portfolio committee visited a number of these community centres, and what concerned me was the lack of attention that they were paid. Many were neglected and, in many of the smaller towns, there were no community arts centres at all. Considering the positive impact that they can have on the community and all the benefits they bring, they should be afforded more attention. May our department have a policy that will ensure

that arts centres are established in the small towns and that a budget incentive be established for that.

The role that the department plays regarding arts and culture as subjects in schools should also be reviewed. They should interact more with the Department of Education so as to ensure that these subjects are not neglected and that they get the recognition they deserve. We are also pleased with the protection from exploitation given to our crafters . . . [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Ms H M MPAKA: Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure for me and the ANC to have this opportunity to debate this Budget Vote on Arts and Culture.

The aim of the Department of Arts and Culture is to develop and preserve South African culture to ensure social cohesion and nation-building. The focus of today's debate will be, firstly, on Heritage Promotion which aims at developing and monitoring the implementation of policy, legislation and strategic direction for identification, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage. Secondly, it will focus on national archives, records, meta-information and heraldic services and museums whose purpose is to guide, sustain and develop the archival heraldic and information resources of the nation, to empower citizens through full and open access to these resources.

It was for these reasons that the ANC in its cultural policy document refers to the approach of the state to monumentalisation as a holistic one, whose concern was not only with the building of statues, but with the cultural environment in its broadest sense. This means that memorials and monuments must have a meaning to people and therefore their character should be left to communities.

The SA Heritage Resources Agency was established as a statutory body in 2000 through the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No 25 of 1999. The Heritage Promotion programme of the Department of Arts and Culture consumes most of the funds of the department as it carries 62% of the total budget because of the imbalances and the intention of transformation, transforming declared cultural institutions as well as heritage institutions.

This growth can be attributed to the increased allocation to Freedom Park and infrastructure projects under the capital works staff programme. The museums are grouped into three flagships, the Iziko Museums in the Western Cape, the Natal Flagship in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Flagship Institution. These museums need a lot of transforming, as they do not carry the history of all South Africans.

The ad hoc committee would like to recommend to the department that there is a need for the department to expedite the process of ensuring that transformation does take place as we all know and understand that the department is faced with the challenge of ageing personnel in the libraries and museums. Curators are becoming a scarce resource and the department needs to ensure that these museums are engaging in outreach programmes to communities. This should not be done by using railway lines or trains to reach rural communities, but rather by utilising a normal mode of transport, for the simple reason that some communities do not reside next to railway stations.

With regard to bursary schemes to attract students into the field, during the public hearings on the Budget Vote there were a number of issues of concern, raised by the institution in as far as lack of funding is concerned. Surprisingly, in as far as the South African Heritage Resources Agency is concerned, they do have the entity's trust fund which has debit balances, and the ECEO indicated that the two legacy projects have a long history and are in debit due to various reasons and that it is not simply a case of overspending the allocation.

The committee is concerned about the state

of these trust funds. They should be administered in strict accordance with the trust or deed agreement and overexpenditure should not be allowed to occur. The entity should come up with a clear explanation on how they are planning to address these issues, as we cannot allow history to continue destroying our heritage sites.

The entity has to come up with a plan detailing how the provincial heritage authorities should be set up and who must take responsibility for and control over these provincial entities.

It is a great concern to the committee that the management of the entity is not prepared to spend on or invest in those provincial authorities, but wishes to have full control.

Having looked at their 2002-03 annual report, particularly with regard to the effectiveness of internal controls within the administration of Sahra, the business report of May 2002 and the internal audit report of February 2003, the audit committee raised the opinion that the effectiveness of the internal controls provide assurance that Sahra's objectives will be achieved within acceptable risk tolerance levels and that any shortcoming is receiving the necessary attention. The question arises what those shortcomings are.

Ngokubhekisele kwi-Freedom Park, eli ziko lasekwa kunyaka-mali ka-2001-02, linesixamali sengeniso yama-R54 ezigidi. Kunyaka-mali ka-2002-03, ingeniso yanyuswa yaya kuthi xhaxhe kuma-R25 ezigidi, yaze imali engachithwanga okanye engasetyenziswanga yali-R14 lezigidi, nto ke leyo ethi kuye kwakho imeko apho izinto zithe azahamba ngokwemimiselo yomthetho i-Public Finance Management Act.

Umsebenzi wophicotho-zincwadi wangaphakathi kwisebe wasekwa ngokwecandelo 51(1) (a)(ii) nangokwecandelo 76(4)(b) no (e) walo Mthetho woLawulo lweeMali zikaRhulumente, ngomhla we-19 kuMatshi 2003.

Ikomiti ingathanda ukwazi ukuba ngaba uphicotho-zincwadi luyenziwa na, kwanokuba ngaba lusebenza ngokomthetho na? Ukuba akunjalo, zithini izicwangciso zexa elizayo ngokubhekisele kwiziko eli? Kwaye iya kuthiwani le meko yokungathotyelwa komthetho wolawulo lweemali zaseburhulumenteni? *(Translation of Xhosa paragraphs follows.)*

[With regard to Freedom Park, this institution was found, in the 2001-02 financial year, to have a profit of R54 million. During the 2002-03 financial year the profit was R25 million, and unspent or unused money amounted to R14 million, which means that there was a situation where things did not go according to the principles of the Public Finance Management Act.

An internal audit of the department was initiated according to section 51(1)(a)(ii) and section 76(4)(b) and (e) of the Public Finance Management Act, on 19 March 2003.

This committee would like to know whether an audit is being conducted and also whether it is being conducted in accordance with this Act. If not, what are the future plans with regard to this institution? And what will be done about this tendency of noncompliance with the Public Finance Management Act?]

Members of the committee felt that the work done by Freedom Park should be published clearly so that every citizen has an idea of what is happening there. In 2003 the Department began to develop the risk management strategy, which is a fraud prevention plan, and a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Budget for the 2003-06 cycle. The question is: How far is the department with this and when can it be implemented by the department? We also wish to know if the department has the required skills to implement the fraud prevention plan; if not, when do you think it will be ready?

Xa ndiqukumbela, Somlomo, ngethuba lotyelelo kumaphondo, ikomiti le inga-

thanda ukuphakamisa le miba ilandelayo, ukuba iqwalaselwe liSebe lezoBugcisa neNkcubeko: Okokuqala, isebe malithi gqolo ukuba liliso elintshontsho kuwo wonke amaziko axhaswa ngezimali ngu-Rhulumente; okwesibini, kwakho isebe eli kunye neSebe lezeMisebenzi yakwa-Rhulumente mawaqwalasele ngokumandla imeko engaginyisi mathe yezakhiwo zikaRhulumente, ngakumbi i-museums namathala eencwadi angajongeki kakuhle; okwesithathu, nangona sincoma sibulela ngemali esetyenziswa kwinkqubo yokukhuthazwa kwezinto zemveli, besicebisa isebe eli ukuba, phakathi kokunye, kukho imfuneko yokusekwa kwemigaqo-nkqubo yamaphondo elawula ukusebenza kweendawo zolondolozo lwemisebenzi ebhaliweyo njengoko iindawo zolondolozo lwemisebenzi ebhaliweyo eMtata zigcina le misebenzi kwi-basement, apho umoya ungabethi kakuhle. Oku kulungiselela ukuba amaphepha abe kwimo elungileyo, kuba nesakhiwo esi siyawa.

Ikho imfuneko yochatha kwizimali ukuqinisekisa ukuba amaziko afana nee-museum, amathala eencwadi neendawo zokulondoloza imisebenzi ebhaliweyo ayakwazi ukuqinisekisa ulondolozo nokhuseleko lwembali exabisekileyo yesizwe sethu. Ngako ke, Somlomo, i-ANC iyaluseka olu lwabiwo-mali. Ndiyabulela. [Kwaqhwatywa.] *(Translation of Xhosa paragraphs follows.)*

[In conclusion, Speaker, flowing from the visits to the provinces, this committee would like to suggest that the following be noted by the Department of Arts and Culture: Firstly, the department should keep a close eye on all the institutions that are funded with Government money. Secondly, this department, together with the Department of Public Works, should also note with concern the dilapidated state of Government buildings, especially museums and libraries. Thirdly, although we commend and are thankful for the money used in programmes for the revival of public interest in cultural activities, we would advise this department that, among other things, there is a need for the establishment of policies that will guide provinces on the administration of archives, as these institutions in Umtata are situated in basements where there is no proper ventilation. This is done to make sure that these works are in the right places, because the buildings themselves are collapsing.

There is a need for an increase in the budget to make sure that institutions such as museums, libraries and archives are able to preserve and protect our valuable history and heritage. Therefore, Speaker, the ANC supports this Budget Vote. Thank you. [Applause.]]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Thank you, Deputy Speaker, hon Minister and hon members.

Professor Njabulo Ndebele once said that the hope for South Africa lies in the one major failure of the apartheid system, with its ultimate failure to suppress the inventive capacity and the resourcefulness of all those who opposed it. Indeed it is this inventive capacity and resourcefulness of our people that ultimately brought about the destruction of apartheid.

A challenge for us today is to exploit that same inventive capacity and resourcefulness of our people to unite all South Africans in a people's contract to build a prosperous nation. That challenge is at the centre of the mandate of the Department of Arts and Culture.

Our department's mission therefore is to realise the full potential of arts, culture and heritage in social and economic development, to nurture creativity and innovation and to promote the diverse heritage of our nation. And to achieve this, our department has put programmes in place that in the main focus on arts, culture, language and society, cultural development, international co-operation, heritage, national archives and national library services.

A number of institutions have also been established to lead the implementation of our programmes. Some of these that have probably been mentioned by the Minister are the National Arts Council, the National Film and Video Foundation, the Pan South African Language Board and the National Heritage Council.

The point I wish to make, however, is that this budget that is being considered today is by no means adequate. However, it does require of us to manage it very skilfully and with prudence for this fiscal year with the hope that there will be a considerable increase next year.

The Ten-Year Review report on the implementation of Government programmes noted that there has been an appreciable resurgence of local self-assertion in the areas of music, the arts, literature, dress, and, to a limited extent, film and video. But, despite the progress made, it further notes that there remains a counterdependency of creating poor imitations of more generic international styles and expressions. These same concerns have been raised in this House by members and also by ordinary people, and some have even called on Government to attend to this with the greatest urgency.

We have only touched the tip of the iceberg. Our greatest challenge is to accelerate the implementation of our programmes in the rural areas and this should be one of our priorities. I want to believe that there is a great deal of work that has already been done in the urban areas and in the metros with regard to the promotion of arts, culture and heritage. Arts and culture are the soul of the nation. It permeates all aspects of society and it is our belief that it is our life because it embraces custom, belief, tradition, religion, language and all other forms of art.

It must therefore play a crucial role in nation-building, reconciliation and the development of a new national identity and ethos which is reflective of our new democracy. Arts and culture have a great potential of making a significant contribution to poverty alleviation, job creation and economic development in the context of a people's contract.

In the past, during the dark days in this country, the culture of our people was distorted and stifled, it was used to discriminate against our people and our communities were denied access to resources and facilities, to exercise and develop their creativity in cultural and artistic expression. Today, as we celebrate ten years of freedom and democracy, we are a proud nation; we are proud to be who we are and proud to be South African. This is an historic opportunity presented to us by freedom and democracy to turn things around in the arts, culture and heritage sector.

Our challenge as the Ministry and Department of Arts and Culture therefore is to ensure that our people have access to adequate resources, in order for them to participate in the arts and in cultural expression and to actually enjoy it. It is to ensure the preservation of our heritage, the deepening of our democracy, and to promote freedom of expression, unity and reconciliation and, most importantly, nation-building through our programmes.

To meet these challenges, our Ministry and department will encourage active partnerships with local and provincial governments as well as the private sector and other social partners to facilitate the implementation of our programmes that the Minister has already alluded to. An appeal to Government departments that we would like to make is that we interact more with one another and that we integrate our work. We could be more effective in our work if, for example, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, the Department of Labour, the Department of Social Development, and the Department of Education could interact more and also integrate the work that we do in our own programmes.

Another matter of importance is our partici-

pation in the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Nepad. This is absolutely crucial if we want to make the concept of an African Renaissance a reality. However, our department has prepared a position paper on arts and culture and heritage that will be presented at a collaborative workshop with the Nepad steering committee in September this year.

Our Ministry of Arts and Culture is a brand-new Ministry, and the Department of Arts and Culture is barely two years old. We've hardly settled in our offices and already some of the members of this House have found reason to block votes. I have not even come to grips with some of the operations of that department. We've been working with the department throughout the six weeks that we have been in office and next month we have a programme to meet with the institutions, stakeholders and other social partners just to get a bigger picture of what has been done in this sector and what still needs to be done.

It's the first time and it's very new. However, having heard some of the speakers today, it is clear that this sector needs urgent attention and urgent transformation in most areas. And we do appeal to our own members of Parliament and the portfolio committee to see that they ensure their oversight role more and focus more on this sector.

In closing, I must say that we are very thankful to our predecessors in the form of the Ministry of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology as well as the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology. And in particular I have to thank the previous Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, Dr Ben Ngubane, who resigned earlier this year as well as the then Deputy Minister Nkhensani who was succeeded by the then Deputy Minister Pallo Jordan and the Minister Dumisile Mlambo-Ngcuka after Minister Ngubane left. We would like to thank them for the work they have done. We acknowledge the sterling work that they have done. They have laid a solid foundation so that the programmes of this department could take off smoothly and we also thank them for their continuous support as we from time to time had to consult with them.

We would also like to thank the Ad Hoc Committee on Arts and Culture, the members, the chairperson, the ad hoc chairperson as well as the committee members for their warm reception and their guidance. If it were not for them and the department, we would not have had an idea of how to start the work that we have been appointed to do.

And I'd further just like to say that although we have had one meeting with the ad hoc portfolio committee, we look forward to working with members of Parliament to be able to carry on the work that had already been started by the previous Ministers and by so doing we would be making certain that the call by the President to accelerate the implementation of our programmes is responded to.

Thank you very much also to members who have enlightened us on most of the areas of work in this very department. Thank you very much.

Ms N D MBOMBO: Madam Speaker, hon members, the Minister and the Deputy Minister, I also congratulate you on your new jobs. I'm going to speak on two subjects, arts and culture in society and community development. The apartheid government did not like arts and culture normally, but when the ANC took over, they really found that it was in line with the Freedom Charter in that the dream of learning and culture would be opened.

Still on culture, with all the African people, the way we express ourselves is in song and in dance in joy and in sorrow. In spite of Steven Biko's "When Africa cries, Africa cries; when Africa pain, all Africa weeps; when Africa sings, all Africa sings; when Africa prays, all Africa prays." [Applause.] We also sympathise and identify with the apartheid struggle

ment through freedom songs and revolutionary songs, which kept us sane. They really kept us sane. Otherwise, we would have gone crazy, very much to their pleasure.

We, as the ANC, have the mandate to push back the frontiers of poverty, and arts and culture have a role to play through our crafters and artists, in line with the Stellenbosch resolution. As we take our journey to 2010, arts and culture must play a leading role by encouraging our people to bring their artifacts to the stadiums, not only for themselves, but to boost the economy as well.

URhulumente makancede, akhusele abantu bangaxhatshazwa. Isizwe esingenamasiko, isizwe esingagcini masiko aso, asisosizwe. Silahlekile. Umbuzo wam ke uthi liyeka nini isiko ukuba lisiko libe yimpatho-gadala, libe ngundalashe libe bubuxhwanguxhwangu? Kanti amanye amasiko ayawuhlanganisa umzi ngoba xa kwenziwa isiko, wonke umntu welo khaya nezizalwane ziyabizwa. Sidle sonke ndawonye, icamagu livume batsho baphile nabaneendawo ezibuhlungu. Sisisizwe esinye kodwa sahluke ngamasiko.

Sifanele ukuhloniphana sibuye sihloniphe amasiko abanye abantu. Ke wena Khongolose, ufanele ukuba uhambe phambili ngokuzisa inguqu kweli ziko lobugcisa namasiko uphele ukuxhatshazwa kwabantu, sibuyiswe isidima sabo. Kufanele sifundise nabantwana bethu nabazukulwana ngokunjalo ngemvelaphi yethu. Phofu nathi safunda eyooCecil John Rhodes. Andazi ukuba abantwana siya kubafundisa ntoni kanjani. Kambe isebe lezemfundo ubusele uqalile ngoba ngenye imini apha kwisikolo iAcacia Park, abantwana babuya befuna ukwazi iziduko zabo. Siyabulela Mnu. Asmal. Thatha apho ke nawe Nkosikazi Pandor. Kufanele ukuba abantwana bethu bazi nangeenkosi zomthonyama—bakwazi komkhulu ukuze bangathi xa bebona amadoda ekhwele amahashe esiya komkhulu bathi baya eTurfontein. [Kwahlekwa.] [Kwaqhwatywa.]

Kwincwadi ebhalwe ngumbhali omkhulu u-A C Jordan, ethi "Ingqumbo yeminya-nya", uyasibonisa ukuba xa nilahle amasiko, umvuzo lusizi nentlungu. Mandingene ke ngoku kumaziko obugcisa namasiko asetyenziswa ngabantu beendawo ngee-ndawo. Abantu abawazi la maziko, ngakumbi ezilalini. Kusafuneka ukuba thina singuKHongolose sifundise abantu ngala maziko. Okunye kufanele ukuba kubekho imali enikezwa la maziko ngoba amanye akwisimo esingancomekiyo ukuze akwazi ukuzisa abakhenkethi bafikele ezindaweni ezisemgangathweni. Abakhenkethi abo singafundisa ngemvelaphi namasiko ethu ngokunjalo nokutya esikutyayo kodwa singabafundisi okuyiyona nqaba yethu. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraphs follows.)*

[The Government should protect people against victimisation. A nation without customs, a nation that does not keep its customs, is no nation. It is lost. My question is: When does a custom no longer exist and become slavery, obsolete and unrecognised? Other customs bring family members together because when a custom is performed all the members of a particular kraal and relatives are summoned to get together. We all have meals together, are blessed and those with illnesses are healed. We are one nation, but we differ when it comes to customs.

We are supposed to respect each other, and apart from that also respect the customs of other people. The ANC is supposed to play a leading role in introducing changes to the Department of Arts and Culture to eliminate the abuse of people and restore their dignity. We are supposed to teach our children and grandchildren about our origins. In any event, we also learned about those of Cecil John Rhodes. I do not know what we are going to teach the children and how. By the way, the Department of Education has already levelled the playing field on a certain day at the Acacia Park School, when learners came back wanting to know their clan names. Thank you, Mr Asmal. You can proceed from there, Mrs Pandor. The learn-

ers are supposed to know about the traditional leaders, those being the chiefs; they must know the great place so that when they see men on horses they should not say they are going to Turffontein. [Laughter.] [Applause.]

In the book by A C Jordan called *Ingqumbo Yeminyanya* [The Wrath of the Ancestors], he illustrates that when customs have been neglected, the outcome will be sorrow and pain. Let me now come to the institution of arts and culture being used by people from different places. The people have no knowledge about these institutions, particularly in the rural areas. There is a task ahead for us in the ANC to educate the people about these institutions. There is also a need for financial assistance for these institutions, because some of them are in an unbearable condition, to enable them to attract tourists with suitable accommodation. The tourists could be educated about our origins and customs as well as our staple food, but we must not educate them about our roots.]

The secret and the sacred. Yes, sacred. These centres must be hives of activity and must be fully equipped with computers, so that our rural children as well can learn how to use a computer . . .

. . . nobunye ubuxhakaxhaka bale mihla. Njengokuba sijonge iminyaka elishumi yochulumanco kufanele ukuba abantu basemakhaya nabo bafumane uhoyo. Ezi ndawo kufanele zibe kufutshane nabantu abazisebenzisayo, abantu abakhuthalele ukuzisebenzisa nabasebenzisa izandla, bathenge bathengiselane, kukhule ingeniso, uluntu luphucuke.

La maziko afanele ukuba alungiselelwe nabanamathambo abhetyebhetye nabahamba ngezihlalo ukuze bakwazi ukufikelela kuyo. USekela-Mphathiswa, uNtombazana Botha, makaququzele kaloku njengentombazana. Isukile! [Uwelewele.] Bona ukuba la maziko anezinto zethu ebesizisebenzisa mandulo njengezingqusho. Amatye okusila, amaselwa, imicephe imizobo, kwanemifanekiso ebukekayo—ingabi ziindonga nje—ukuze zikhangeleke nabakhenkethi bafike babe novuyo. Kaloku nathi sasinabo abantu abakwazi ukufunda ngeenkwenkwezi. [Kwaqhwatywa.] *(Translation of Xhosa paragraphs follows.)*

[. . . the other complicated issue these days. As we are celebrating 10 years of freedom, we are supposed to be nearer to the people who are working in those areas, to people who are showing an interest in using them and those doing handicrafts should buy and sell to increase their income for the betterment of the community.

These institutions are supposed to be improved for the disabled as well as for those using wheelchairs so that they could be accessible to them. The Deputy Minister, Miss Ntombazana Botha, should get busy and show her true colours as a hard worker. [Interjections.] See to it that these institutions do have the traditional equipment that was used in the old days for grinding and milling, and making calabashes, big spoons, drawings and beautiful pictures. There must be no walls without paintings as they must be attractive to tourists, and joyful. We also had people who studied astrology who were known as astrologists. [Applause.]]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mama, sakhuluma enkulumeni-mpikiswano yakho yakuqala ukuthi uyabaqala abantu. Uma sebephendula bese uthi ucela ukuvikelwa. [Uhleko.] Inkulumo yakho ibe mnandi kakhulu ngokujwayelekile vele abantu bazophendula ngalokho. [We said after your last debate that you provoké people. When they react, you call for protection. [Laughter.] Your speech was very good and naturally people will react to that.]

Mr L W GREYLING: Madam Chair, the ID warmly congratulates Minister Pallo Jordan on his new appointment. We are exited about the creation of a separate Ministry for Arts and Culture, with the hon Minister at the helm. As President Mbeki said in his state of the nation address, the arts and culture sector

has been sadly neglected. The ID feels confident that the new Minister will be able to rectify this situation. Hon Deputy Minister, you can also rest assured that the ID will take up your appeal to provide oversight of this important portfolio. We will do this in the spirit of co-operation in which it was obviously given.

During the budget hearings, a constant refrain was heard from all stakeholders. There is a lack of funds for all aspects of our arts and culture sector. It is clear that the arts are underfunded in South Africa, and we have to find ways of increasing these funds so that our artists and heritage foundations can truly express the unique diversity and perspectives of our great nation.

This burden, however, should not only fall on the state, as we have to find ways of leveraging funds from other entities, such as the private sector. The ID believes that, as in sport, tax incentives should be introduced for individuals and companies who wish to sponsor the arts. We would also argue that we need to do far more to bring together leading managers and producers in the arts with art practitioners, organisations and business leaders.

While many parts of the sector are unlikely ever to be financially self-sufficient, it is clear that we need to integrate business practice and the capacity to make arts and culture financially viable, without compromising the integrity of the artist's creativity. In short, we need to create "art-preneurs" in this country, who will export our wonderful, unique and creative talents to the rest of the world.

The ID also believes, fundamentally, that the people appointed to the various funding boards for arts and culture must be qualified, able and representative of the sector, and must enjoy the confidence of those who are the potential beneficiaries. Sadly, this has not always been the case in the past.

Finally, the ID wants to see the establishment, or development from an existing institution, of a Pan-African museum that celebrates the diversity and rich history of this continent. As somebody who has travelled through 26 African countries, I believe that such a museum would encourage more South African and foreign tourists to explore the richness of our beautiful continent.

Parliament has already started on this exercise with its African mapping exhibition, and I believe that a joint project with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism could lead to this museum becoming a gateway to the continent. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr M R SONTO: Madam Deputy Speaker, hon Minister, Deputy Minister, hon members, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, it is an honour and privilege for me to address this institution on a matter that impacts so much on the lives of South Africans. Let me use this opportunity to congratulate the Minister and the Deputy Minister on their appointments. I am sure everyone will agree with me when I say this department is in safe and able hands.

Ndiyakrokra ukuba uMongameli ebenesizathu ngokukuxakathisa olu xanduva. Ndinengqiniseko yokuba ebekhumbuza isizwe ngomnye wababhali ababalaseleyo besiXhosa nowabhala incwadi esihloko sayo sithi *Ingqumbo Yeminyanya,* nongasenakuyifumana kumathala eencwadi aseMzantsi Afrika. Lowo nguNjing A C Jordan. Loo nto ithetha ukuba wena Mphathiswa, njengesiqhamo salo mlibo, uya kuwuphatha lo msebenzi ngenkuthalo nangenkathalo kuba usegazini kuwe.

Ukwahlulwa kwelicandelo lobuGqi nobuChule ukuze libe lisebe elizimeleyo kuya kwenza ukuba iyeza liye ngqo ekufeni. Kwowu! ayaphina amaXhosa ekuxhelwe xhukwana kuwo xa ingxoxo ingesiXhosa, umxholo lowo? Akumnandi ukuthetha isiZulu ngesiZulu, akumnandi ukuthetha isSuthu ngesiSuthu. Bayaphina abantwana beGazi abamsebenzi wabo ikukulolonga

nokukhusela iilwimi zesiNtu. Bonke bancedwa nkoni ziilwimi zabo. Umnqa wakwaNtu, salahleka isizwe. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraphs follows.)*

[I suspect that the President had a reason for giving you this responsibility. I am sure that he was reminding the nation about one of the famous Xhosa authors, who wrote a book entitled *Ingqumbo Yemingoyama* [The Wrath of the Ancestors], which you no longer find in South African libraries. That book was written by Professor A C Jordan. That means you, hon Minister, as the product of that generation, will handle this task with care and dedication, because it is in your blood.

Making the Department of Arts and Culture a separate department will cause it to deal directly with its challenges. Wow! What happened to the Xhosas, who would be happy when the content of the discussion was in isiXhosa? It is so nice, when speaking isiZulu, to speak authentic isiZulu. It is so nice, when speaking Sesotho, to speak authentic Sesotho. What happened to royal families, whose duty was to preserve and protect cultural languages? All of them are shy of their languages. Shame the culture, the nation is lost.]

This budget debate is aimed at developing and preserving South African culture in a manner that will ensure social cohesion and nation-building. That has been and still is the core function of the African National Congress and the basic principle on which it was founded in 1912. In his state of the nation address, the President called on all of us as South Africans to operationalise this principle. This would be done by implementing Government's programmes to address the challenges of the second economy and building a social security net to afford protection to the most vulnerable.

As we heed the call of the President, we should be reminded of what the first treasurer-general of the African National Congress, Pixley ka Isaka Seme, once said:

> The demon of racialism must be buried and forgotten; it has shed among us sufficient blood! We are one people. The divisions, these jealousies, are the cause of all our woes and of all our backwardness and ignorance today.

That statement was further confirmed at Kliptown when the people of South Africa converged and resolved that:

> South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people.

[Applause.]

Contrary to what members on the other side are saying, we are one nation. Characterising that will was this resounding mandate given to the ANC by the people of South Africa in the recent elections to champion progress of transforming South Africa into a better country. This Government therefore is seized with that. The legacy has it that it was in 1975 when indigenous languages were, by legislation, tendered as useless, barbaric, uncultured and uncivilised by the apartheid government. [Interjections.] The then Minister of Bantu Education was M C Botha and at that moment, learners were supposed to do Maths in Afrikaans, Science in Afrikaans, History was taught as "Geskiedenis", Agriculture as "Landbou" and many other words were used to suppress the indigenous languages. Unfortunately, unfortunately this Government recognises Afrikaans as a South African language and it will also be affirmed. [Interjections.]

Such policies by the apartheid government made our people ignore and forget their history. It made them lose their pride and dignity, as they could not freely practise their culture and their languages were not of benefit in the economic arena. For those who are not aware, it was a ruthless approach that created two nations in one country. But immediately after 1994 the ANC Government, in redressing these ills and others, had

to establish, through legislation, institutions that would change the imbalances by introducing a positive cultural context. It is within that context that this Budget Vote on Arts and Culture is tabled in this House today.

In order to restore the dignity of the much-eroded indigenous languages, and bring them back into the books, it had to be back to basics for the African National Congress. The Pan South African Language Board had to be established through legislation by means of Act No 59 of 1995—and I must say that to date this institution has been able to set up 13 language bodies nationally. The processes of developing these indigenous languages, including Khoi, Nama, San and South African sign language, are taking shape. Progress is also registered in developing isiZulu, isiXhosa, Sesotho and Xitsonga. Where such progress has not been registered, it would help us if provincial language bodies were encouraged and assisted. We need an even process of developing these languages.

I must also say that what has not been good news in this budget allocation is that the National Language Services, which is Programme 3 of the department, has received the smallest share of the total budget—which is 6,8%; a slight growth of 2% as compared to the 6,6% for 2003-2004. This suggests that there was 21,8% growth, which is much appreciated. But, Minister, if you weigh that growth against the mammoth task this programme is facing, it is a drop in the ocean. PanSALB can do better. Our National Language Services can do better with at least a bigger budget allocation.

I must raise a few observations that are mind-boggling in the whole process. As Government, we have established these institutions so that they can craft our destiny as a nation. The thin line separating their roles makes it very difficult for us and for them to avoid duplication, yet we want to emphasise that these are interdependent and for them to be effective their programmes need to talk to each other. Perhaps we must review the legislation, if that is the case.

Another misgiving is that our approach towards developing these previously marginalised languages is still subservient and apologetic. I do not know why. Legislators in this House and language practitioners are very, very casual . . . I support this Budget Vote. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Rre B E PULE: Motlotlegi Motlatsa Modulasetilo, a le nna mo boemong jwa UCDP ke akgole Tona le Motlatsa Tona mo go tlhatlhosediweng mo maemong a ba leng mo go ona. Lefapha la Botaki le Setso ke lefapha le le dirang ka motho. Ke lona le le supang gore o mang ka ntlha ya puo le setso sa gago.

Setshaba se ka nyelediwa ke go latlha puo le setso sa yona. Ke ka moo di tshwanetseng ke go tlhokomelwa thata. Fa motho o lebelela tekanyetsokabo e ya monongwaga, o a nametshega go bona go na le maikaelelo a go nna le dibukantswe tsa diteme tsotlhe, le fa e kete diteme tse dingwe di saletse kwa morago kwa ntle fela le ya Sethosa, e ke boneng maloba go ntshiwa dikhopi tsa yona, ke raya bogolo mo dipuong ts bana ba thari e ntsho.

A e nne gore di tla thusa fa bana ba go simolola ka mophato wa ntlha go fitlha ka borataro (Grade 1-6) ba rutwa ka segabona. E kete tekanyetsokabo ya lenaneo le la dipuo, e ka bo e okeditswe go lepalepana le tlhokego ya go godisa dipuo tsa merafe yotlhe ka go lekana.

Ntlha e nngwe, le fa tekanyetsokabo e ka okediwa, ke ya nnadi a a fiwang ditheo tse dingwe tsa lefapha jaaka "Windybrow" le "Northern Flagship". Pegelo ya Morumi-Kakaretso e supa fa tsa matlotlo di sa tsamaye sentle. Nte ke nopole Morumi-Kakaretso;

The financial statements do not fairly

present in all material respects the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2003.

E bonwa mo tsebeng ya ntlha ya "Windybrow Centre for the Arts". Mo tsebeng 51 ya "Northern Flagship", Moruni-Kakaretso o bua jaana:

Fruitless expenditure has occurred mainly in respect of the use of consultants, staff settlement and expenses in HR department.

Dintlha tse di a swabisa, di supa go tlhoka tsamaiso e e lolameng. Dintlha tse dingwe ke tsa ditheo go tlhoka rejisetara ya dithoto tsa puso, ke go re, *asset register.* Tota pegelo yotlhe ya Moruni-Kakaretso ya setheo "Northern Flagship" e tlhabisa ditlhong. [Nako e fedile.] [Legofi.] *(Translation of Tswana speech follows.)*

[Mr B E PULE: Hon Deputy Chairperson, on behalf of the UCDP I would like to congratulate the Minister and the Deputy Minister on their promotion. The Department of Arts and Culture is the department that deals with human beings. It is the department that indicates who you are through your language and culture.

The nation could disappear by throwing away its language and culture. This is the reason why they must be taken care of. When you look at this year's budget, it is encouraging to learn that there are plans for dictionaries in all languages, even though other languages, except Xhosa, are still lagging behind; indigenous languages in particular, as I saw yesterday when copies were produced.

Let us assume they will help learners from Grade 1 to Grade 6, when will they be taught in their mother language? It seems as if the budget for this language programme should be increased to meet the need to develop all national languages equally.

Another factor, although there is a need for increasing of budget, is the money given to institutions such as Windybrow and Northern Flagship by the department. The report of the Auditor-General indicates a poor financial state. Let me quote the Auditor-General as follows:

The financial statements do not fairly present in all material respects the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2003.

It is found on the first page of the Windybrow Centre for the Arts. On page 51 of Northern Flagship the Auditor-General says:

Fruitless expenditure has occurred mainly in respect of the use of consultants, staff settlement and expenses in HR department.

These facts are disappointing as they indicate a lack of proper administration. Other factors relate to the lack of a register of public assets in institutions, or an asset register. In fact, the Auditor-General's overall report on Northern Flagship is a shame. [Time expired.] [Applause.]]

Mdi S D MOTUBATSE-HOUNKPATIN: Malebo Motlatša-Speakara. Ke tamiša Tona le Mothusi le magoši ka moka ao a lego mo. Re le baANC, re thekga ditekanyetšo-kabo tša lenyaga.

Bekeng ya go feta re be re keteka letšatši le botlhokwa, e lego la segopotšo sa 16 June. Ge ke gopola, ngwageng woo ke be ke sa le yo monana, eupša ke be ke na le mengwaga ye lesome-seswai. Go la Soweto go ile gwa hlongwa setlhopha seo se bego se bitšwa Medupi. Ka moka re a tseba gore medupi ke pula yeo e rego ge e na, go pale go tsoga, motho a nyake go robala. Eupša, pula yeo ge e na e tloga e tsenelela mo mobung. Morago ga yona, re bona dinoka di elela; re bona dienywa di thoma go tsoga-leswa; re bona le diphoofolo di thabile ka gore di tseba gore meetse ke bophelo.

Mešomo ya setlhopha se sa Medupi ka Soweto ga ke e lebale, ka baka la tšeo di

ilego tša direga mo bophelong bja ka. Ge re be re le fao, re be re lebeletše dingwalwa tšeo di ngwadilwego ke Maafrikaborwa—dipuku. Re be re lebeletše direto.

Ke nyaka go tsopola gannyane seretong seo ke sa se lebalego, seo se ngwadilwego ke monna yo a bego a bitswa Mapetla Mohapi. Monna yo o ile a bolaelwa kgolegong; a bolawa ke apartheid. Sereto se sa gagwe ka seisimane se re: "*Think of me sometimes.*" Ge a tšwela pele ka sona morwá Mohapi o feleletša ka gore: "Think of me sometimes when you have your glass full of wine while mine is empty."

Gona fao re ile ra bala le dipuku tse dingwe. Go be go le sengwalwa sa monna yo a kilego a ba moemedi wa ANC go la Cuba, elego Alex La Guma. Puku ya gagwe ke yeo e bitšwago "*A Walk in the Night*". Nna ke goletše Soweto, gomme ke tseba Soweto. Eupša, ka puku ye ke ile ka kwešiša tšeo di diregilego ka District Six. Ke ile ka kwešiša mathata le motlhako wa Maafrikaborwa ka District Six.

Puku ye nngwe yeo e kilego ya nthintha gannyane ke yeo e ngwadilwego ke Scott Fitzgerald. Bontši bja rena re e badile. Yona e bitšwa "*The Great Gatsby.*" *The Great Gatsby* ge a bolela o re: "Whenever you feel like criticising anyone, just remember that all the people in the world haven't had the advantages that you've had." [Legofsi.] O kwešiše mathata a ba bangwe, mo ba tšwago ntshe.

Tše ka moka ke di bolela ka gore ge o lebelela dipuku tše, di itia letswalong la motho. Ke dipuku tšeo di agago motho tsa mo dira yo kaone. Eupša lehono dipuku tše re ka di hwetsa mabenkeleng a rena? Aowa, ke seo re se llelago, re le thari ye ntsho!

Kuranta ye nngwe mafelelong a beke e be e swere ditaba tšeo di nkgahilego ka kudu. Go na le kgarebe yeo e bitšwago Tandile Mandela. Ge a bolela go yona, o re toro ya gagwe ke go bona go na le orchestra ya bathobaso; orchestra yeo e tlago letša diletšo tšela tša rena—e letše dipela, e letse magapa gomme ka moka re hlakele re kweng bose. Tše ke tšeo re di llelago ka moka ga rena, gore toro ya kgarebe ye e phethagatšwe. Ga re nyake setšo sa gaborena se timelela. Re nyaka gore ditlogolo le ditlogolwana di tsebe mo re tšwago ntshe le mo re yago ntshe.

ANC e ikemišeditše go tšwetša botho, botaki le tsebo ya batho ba gaborena pele. Re nyaka gore le dikgoba tša mešomo di bulege, batho ba gaborena ba kgone gore tsebo ye ya bona e tliše bogobe ka gae.

Ke realo Tona, ka gore mosomo wa di-SITA tša lefapha le ke o nyakile, eupša ga ke o hwetše. Ke itše ka katana ke šikinya ke re ke lebelela gore ke tema ye kaakang yeo re e kgathilego go di-learning areas tšeo re sepešego go tšona, ya fo ba tshoo. Aowa, e fo timelela, ga e hwetšagale! Re thuše o re fahlose mo tabeng ye ka gore tsebo ye e ka fetoga lehumo bathong ba gaborena. Ke seo re se llelago. A go kwale! A go kwale!

Ntumelele ke rete basadi bao ba epago letsopa ba bopa meeta ra apea mabjalwa ra hlakela. Gona bjale ke nako ya dikoma kua gaborena. Go se go ye kae, di tla be di aloga. Go tla be go opelwa megobo, basadi ba apea ba dira dilo tše ka moka. Eupša gare ga basadi ba, re a tseba gore ba bangwe ba thomile ka go belega bana ka mekokotlong, ba dira mešongwana ye ya diatla. Mesongwana ye lehono, ka Mmušo wo wa ANC, e fetogile tsela ya go iphediša. Re nyaka gore re tšweleng pele ka go ba thekga. [Legofsi.] Basadi ba a ba thekgwe gore mabotse a a se ke a dula ka kua mafuri, eupša a tšwelele nyanyeng, mang le mang a a tsebe.

Ke nyaka go leboga Eddie Mbalo yo a šomelago mokgatlo wa go bitšwa National Film and Video Foundation. Mmogo le Motlatšatona, re leboga bothakga bjo re bo bonego kua Cannes gore mešomo ya rena ya Afrika-Borwa e tšwelele nyanyeng, e tsebje ke mašabašaba. Ke leboga gape polelo ya gago, mohlomphegi Tona, gobane re a tseba

gore ge batho ba ba gaborena ba tšwela kua ntle, go na le baradia gohle. Ba fela ba ba biletša ka thoko, ba ba radia, ba tšea mešongwana ye ya bona, gomme ge re sa re ke tšona, re e bona e šetše e tšwelela mo dikhomphuthareng, go thwe e etšwa Jeremane, e tšwa Holane, e tšwa Potokisi. Bjale re re nke re tiišeng marapo ka moo, dipatente tše di ngwalwe gore batho ba gaborena ba tle ba šireletšege gore ba fele ba topa šeleng ka tsebo ye ya bona.

Gape ke leboga polelo ya gago Tona, go kwa ka ga tšhomišano yeo mafapha a nago le yona go kgonthišiša gore tšeo di dirwago mo Afrika-Borwa di tla ya mafelong a mangwe, gobane re be re šetše re lemogile gore gona bjale re le mo Afrika-Borwa, ga re kgone gore re fane, re fapanyetšane—tšeo di dirwago ka KwaZulu-Natal di tle ka Limpopo gore le rena re kgone go di reka; tšeo di dirwago ka Limpopo di tloge di ye Kapa-Botlhabela gore ba Kapa-Botlhabela le bona ba kgone go di reka. Aowa, re a leboga!

Mathomong a polelo ya ka Tona, ke ile ka hlaloša gannyane ka ga dingwalwa tšeo ke bego ke šetše ke di badile ke sa le yo monnyane. Eupša, lehono ge ke lebelela dingwalwa tse, di dira mošomo wo re kgathilego tema go wona—wa Moral Regeneration. Ka moka re a nyaka moka gore re agege-boswa; re nyaka gore bana ba rena e be bana bao ba kwešišago gore botho ke eng. Re ka se lahle botho ge re nyaka go ba setšhaba seo se tšwetšego pele. Gape ke a tshepa gore ge re ka reka dipuku tša mohuta wo re ka kgona gore re di bale le bana ba rena ka gae ka gore re a tseba gore setšhaba seo se balago ke setšhaba seo se rutegago; setšhaba seo se rutegago ke setšhaba seo se tšwelago pele. Ntle le gore re lebelelane le dipuku, ga go tšwelopele yeo e tlago ba gona.

A ke bowe gape ke lebelele dikoša tšeo re di opelago. Rena re nyaka dikoša tšeo e lego gore ge ke e e opela, e nkage, ge ke e theeditše, e nkage, gape e be koša yeo e nkago e opela ntle le letšhogo, ntle le gore ke kwa ke mang. Ke ka fao re swanetšego go fela re bitša diopedi tša rena re sebasebe natšo. Re swanetše gore re no sebaseba natšo gore le tšona di lebelele tsela yeo re lekago go e kgatha. [Legofsi.]

Ke a lemoga gore nako ya ka e šetše e kitimile ka kudu. Ke leboga tšhomišano yeo e lego gona mafapheng a rena a Mmušo. Ke lemogile gore Tona ya Thuto o tloge a tšeetše šedi dipolelo tša rena tša Afrika-Borwa. Ke leboga gape le Lefapha la Ditirelo tša Tshokollo ge le lemogile ntle le gore bao ba hlahletšwego ba gopotswe gore ke bomang, ba tšwa kae ka mediro ya setšo, ba ka se tsebe mo ba yago gona. Ke taba yeo ba re šitelago ka gona. [Nako e fedile.] [Legofsi.]
(Translation of Pedi speech follows.)

[Ms S D MOTUBATSE-HOUNKPATIN: Thank you, Deputy Speaker. I greet the Minister and Deputy Minister and all the chiefs who are here. We, as the ANC, support this year's budget.

Last week we were celebrating a very important day, the day of remembrance of June 16. I remember that year. I was still young. I was 18 years old. A group called Medupi was formed in Soweto. We all know that medupi [showers] is a kind of rain, and when it rains it is difficult to wake up; you want to sleep. When this rain falls it penetrates deeply into the soil. After it we see rivers running; we see fruits starting to flourish; we see happy animals, because they know that water is life.

I cannot forget the work of this group, the Medupi, in Soweto, because of what happened in my life. When we were there, we read manuscripts—books—that had been written by South Africans. We read poems.

I would like to quote a bit from a poem that I will never forget that was written by a man called Mapetla Mohapi. This man was killed in jail; he was killed by apartheid. This poem of his is an English one, and it is called *Think of me sometimes*. It goes: "Think of me

sometimes when you have your glass full of wine while mine is empty."

Still there, we read some other books as well. There was a manuscript of a man who was an ANC delegate in Cuba, Alex La Guma. His book is called *A walk in the Night*. I grew up in Soweto, and know Soweto. But, with this book I understood what happened with District Six. I understood the problems and sufferings of South Africans in District Six.

Another book that touched me was the one written by Scott Fitzgerald. Most of us have read it. It is called *The Great Gatsby*. When *The Great Gatsby* speaks, he says: "Whenever you feel like criticising anyone, just remember that all the people in the world have not had the advantages that you've had." [Applause.] Understand the problems of others, where they came from.

I am a saying all this because when one looks at these books, they touch one's conscience. They are the kinds of books that build people and make them better. But today, can we get these books in our shops? No, that is what we are crying for as a black people.

One newspaper had news that pleased me very much over the weekend. There is a lady who is called Thandile Mandela. In the report she says her dream is to see an orchestra for black people; an orchestra that will play our instruments—that would play xylophones and calabashes and all of us would rejoice and feel happy. This is what we are all crying for—for this lady's dream to come true. We do not want our culture to disappear. We would like our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren to know where we come from and where we are going.

The ANC intends upholding the humanity, arts and knowledge of our people. We want job opportunities to open up; our people should be able to bring home food through their knowledge.

I say so, Minister, because I looked for SITA's functions in its category, but I cannot find it. I struggled, trying to check how progressive we are in the areas that we have touched, but there was nothing. No, it has just vanished. It cannot be found. Help us and enlighten us on this issue, as this knowledge may turn into wealth amongst our people. That is what we are crying for. Let us hear that! Let us hear that!

Allow me to praise the women who dig for the clay and make the clay pots we use for cooking African beer, and then ululate. This is the time for initiation schools in our villages. It is not long before the initiates will be coming back home. The songs of praise will be sung, women will be cooking and doing all sorts of things, but we are aware that some amongst these women started the work carrying babies on their backs, and did these light tasks with their hands. With this ANC-led Government such tasks turned into a way of life. We want to continue supporting them. [Applause.] Let these women be supported, for these beauties may not be hidden, but should be displayed in public for each and every one to know.

I want to thank Eddie Mbalo, who works for an organisation called the National Film and Video Foundation. The Deputy Minister and we thank him for the tidiness that we saw at Cannes, so that our South African jobs could go public and get to be known by multitudes. I also thank you for your speech, hon Minister, because we are fully aware that when our people go out, there are deceivers all over, who are always calling them aside, deceiving them, taking their little jobs, in which case we would see them appearing on computers, saying that they are from Germany, from Holland, or from Portugal. Now we are saying: Let us put strength into getting these patents registered for our people so that they could be protected, so that they could always make money through their knowledge.

Again, I thank you for your speech, Minister, hearing about the co-operation of departments that must take place to make sure that

what is done in South Africa will go to other countries, because we have realised that now as we are in South Africa, we are unable to exchange—what is produced in KwaZulu-Natal is to be taken to Limpopo so that it can be bought there; what is produced in Limpopo is to go to the Eastern Cape so that the people in the Eastern Cape will also be able to buy it. Well, Thank you!

At the beginning of my speech, Minister, I explained a little bit about the books that I read while I was still young. But, today, when I look at these books, they do the work that we took part in, that of moral regeneration. We all want to be built afresh; we want our children to understand what humanity is. We will never discard humanity if we want to be a progressive nation. I also believe that if we can buy books of this kind we will be able to read them with our children at home because we know that a nation that reads is a nation that gets educated; a nation that is getting educated is a progressive nation. Without concentrating on books, there will never be any progress.

Let me come back again and look at songs that we sing. We want the kinds of songs that build us up when we sing them; when I listen to it, it must build me and, again, it must be a song that I can sing without fear about who is listening to me. That is why we must always call our artists and talk to them in private so that they could acknowledge the part that we are trying to play. [Applause.]

I realise that I have run out of time. I say thank you for the co-operation that there is in our Government departments. I realise that the Minister of Education has taken our discussions about South Africa into consideration. I then again thank the Department of Correctional Services for reminding those who are in prison of who they are and where they come from with regard to cultural activities; they will not know where they are going. That is the issue we are concerned about. [Time expired.] [Applause.]]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: Madam Speaker, I want to thank all the hon members for participating in the debate. We have taken note of their remarks, suggestions and criticisms. While I will not be responding to each and every contribution that has been made, there are a couple of points that I think it is necessary to respond to today.

I want to pick up on a couple of points relating especially to the issue of indigenous languages. I think it is quite notable how many people today actually spoke in the indigenous languages to express themselves. This is an indication, I think, of the rehabilitation of indigenous languages, which is occurring under democracy. There was a time when you literally had to press people to speak in an African language in this House, and I think it is high time too that our Parliament begins adapting to the fact that indigenous languages have as much of a place in our institutions as English and Afrikaans. [Applause.]

Just this morning I was engaged in a telephone interview with one of our radio stations, and one of the issues that was raised was whether it was not perhaps smarter to teach people English, which is, after all, the international language of commerce. It is absolutely true. One is not saying that English should be suppressed, repressed or not taught, but in South Africa we have made a constitutional commitment. It is not something that I am pushing, or that the ANC is pushing; it is the Constitution that requires that all our languages are treated equitably. As such, we see no reason why, because someone is taught in English or taught English, they should lose their indigenous language. We see no reason why someone who speaks Sesotho, Setswana, Tshivenda or Xitsonga at home should be required to forget that language in preference for English. In the same way, although English is the international language of commerce, no one will ever suggest that a German child should therefore stop speaking German and no one will ever suggest that a Swedish child

should stop speaking Swedish. In any case, our Constitution requires it.

I also want to pick up on some of the remarks made with respect to our museums, and it is absolutely true that up to now our museums have not been reflective of the history of this country, and there are sometimes ridiculous distortions that happen in our museums. By accident, last week, I was in KwaDukuza to inspect a project that is under way there, and by mistake I was taken to the city museum in Stanger. There was a very beautiful pictorial there about the history of Stanger. In the middle of the scene there was a picture, and the label on it said: "King Shaka". I looked at it and I said to the curator: "You have got it wrong", and she said: "Really?" It was actually King Dingane.

Some of the distortions that are happening in our museums are as ridiculous as that. She was quite surprised, because she had been taking school kids through there for generations, and they have been seeing that picture and have been told it was King Shaka, and actually it was King Dingane. But, I mean, there are ridiculous distortions such as those. That is just, I suppose, a silly one, but you can imagine, if someone makes a mistake like that, what other terrible mistakes have been made. So, we need to address those things and I agree. I also think the point is well taken that these facilities should be made accessible to those people with disabilities, and it is one of the things we are paying attention to. Also important is the whole issue that was raised about customs, traditions and amasiko.

Ndifuna ukulungisa nje indawo encinane malunga neNgqumbo yeMinyanya. Kucacile ukuba laa ncwadi nangani abantu abaninzi beyifundile beyithanda, zikhona iindawana abaziphosayo kuyo. U-AC Jordan kulaa ncwadi yakhe, uthi, "Amaxesha ngamanye". Loo nto ke ithetha ukuba le nto kuthiwa lisiko asinto yanaphakade. Njengokuba lihamba nje ixesha, namasiko ayatshintsha. Ukukhula kwethu nokungena kwethu esuthwini, andizange ndayiva into yokuba kukho amakhwenkwe afele esuthwini okanye abaphelelwe bubudoda esuthwini. Namhlanje yenzeka umhla nezolo loo nto kuba kaloku obuya buchule babukho ngokuya, abusekho ngoku buphelile. Loo nto ke ithetha ukuba nangani singazi kulilahla eli siko lokwalusa amakhwenkwe, kufuneka phaya esuthwini silungisile kuba zikho izinto ezingaqondakaliyo eziqhubekayo. De isiko sikwazi ukuligcina, masingalihlazi. Kaloku ukuba ubudoda buza kuphelela phaya esuthwini, abantu baza kubona ukuba akunyanzelekanga ukuba baye litsho liphele ke ngaloo ndlela kuba kaloku asifuni kutshintsha. Ngoko ke laa ndawo ithi amaxesha ngamanye kuyafuneka siyiqaphele ngelinye ixesha. Bendifuna ukulungisa nje loo ndawo. *(Translation of Xhosa paragraph follows.)*

[I have a point of correction concerning *The Wrath of the Ancestors* or *Ingqumbo Yeminyanya*. It is clear that although the book was read and preferred by so many readers, there are some parts in it which they do not follow. In this book, AC Jordan states as follows: "Times are changing". This means that a custom is not there forever. As time goes on so customs change. When we were growing up and when I went to circumcision school I had never heard of boys who had died whilst at a circumcision school or lost their manhood. These days that occurs each and every day because the expertise that existed then is no longer in existence; it has been lost. That means that although we are not going to neglect this custom of circumcision, we must evaluate our practice and make corrections where appropriate. In trying to retain our customs, we must not degrade them. If we only consider the physical sense of the practice and do not take it beyond that, some people will cease to realise and acknowledge its significance and thus not participate at all. When we say times have changed, we must really think about whether things are still

relevant and whether we need to make some alterations to them. I just wanted to clarify that point.]

But the really upsetting contribution, which I think one needs to address, is that by the hon member from the DA. I am sure that many of the complaints she has raised, originating from various artists and from various institutions and about various institutions, might have some justification. But she reminds me of a joke that my late father-in-law told me. He said there was a character called Danny Silvers who was an agnostic—he did not believe in God.

One day, in the middle of the night, suddenly there was a blinding light in the room which woke him up. And there was this vision that said to him: "Danny, Danny". Danny looked up and he saw the vision and it said: "Yes, Danny, you have not been giving me what is my due", and Danny said: "Why should I? What have you ever done for me?" The vision said: "Well, like what?" Danny said: "Like the Irish sweepstake, for instance, I have never won the Irish sweepstake!" The vision disappeared and Danny said: "That fixed it", and he went back to sleep.

Some weeks or months later, the vision came back. Danny woke up again and the vision said to Danny: "Danny, you spoke about the Irish sweepstake last time. Won't you meet me halfway? Please buy a ticket." [Laughter.]

You see, what our hon member does is she recites a litany of complaints about artists not getting money or funds. What is her solution? Not voting for the budget! So, where am I going to get the money to fund the artists? [Laughter.] [Applause.]

There is a sort of backward thinking there! Let me just set a couple of things straight. People say, for example, that South African arts are going down the tubes, but 26 000 people, in one short season, have gone to see *Sarafina*. When the EU celebrated the 10 years of democracy in South Africa, they staged a South African, opera *uShaka*, which played to packed houses. That is what South African arts are doing, not only at home, but also abroad. So, I do not buy into the story that our arts are going down the tubes. I do not think it is true.

Perhaps the problem is that some of us, such as the hon member of the opposition, travel through culture in different trains, or is it through different cultures in the same train? Just this Sunday, in the *Sunday Times*, there was a story about a young opera singer from Khayelitsha being hailed as one of the most exciting new sopranos of the decade. Dr Neil Mackey, head of vocal studies at the Royal College of Music in London, says he believes that the school has identified a super talent of the future. He described Phumeza Matshikiza, 25, as "possibly the most promising soprano to come our way in the last 10 years"—a South African kid here from Khayelisha! Going down the tubes? No!

An HON MEMBER: She is not from Sandton.

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE: No, it is not going down the tubes. Whatever the problem is, it's not going down the tubes! [Applause.] [Interjections.]

On the issue of the SA Heritage Resources Agency and the National Heritage Council, perhaps some of the confusion arises from the fact that we use similar names for different things, but these two organisations have two very different briefs, and the hon member would do herself a service by just looking at the terms of reference. Sahra is responsible for the management of heritage sites and the National Heritage Council is responsible for the co-ordination work of our museums, of Sahra itself, our archives, heraldry and our national libraries. It is a much bigger brief. They are not doing the same work. They are doing very different types of work.

In conclusion, I have to express my appreciation and thanks to the director-general of

PROCEEDINGS OF EXTENDED PUBLIC COMMITTEE—COMMITTEE ROOM E249

Members of the Extended Public Committee met in Committee Room E249 at 10:08.

The Chairperson of Committees, as Chairperson, took the Chair and requested members to observe a moment of silence for prayers or meditation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS—see col 2868.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Debate on Vote No 8—National Treasury (Intelligence):

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE: Chairperson, hon members, the President, in his state of the nation address, in this 10th year of our young democracy, drove home his marching orders to Government services for us to focus on performance, delivery and accountability.

It is the duty of all in the Intelligence Services to place the President's exhortations at the heart of their work, from Minister and managers to cryptographers and couriers, from those involved in the collection of information to those who analyse and evaluate it, from trainers and technicians to those who run the risks in the shadows. If we are to succeed, then each of us must clearly answer such questions as: What are we here for? What are our priorities? How best to make do with limited resources?

Let us emphasise that this must mean concentrating on our core business, the holy trinity of our existence—with apologies to the Roman Catholics, but that's my turf. The holy trinity refers to: one, the collection of quality information; two, its evaluation and analysis; and three, timely presentation to the decision-makers. Parliament and the public, through the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence, JSCI for short, the Auditor-General and Inspector-General for Intelligence over there, must judge us for the unique contribution we are meant to make.

In our increasingly complex world, where the enemy, the battlefields and threats are not always clear-cut, we must utilise the most modern technologies, but without downgrading the gathering of information by human beings, what the Americans have called human int., for intelligence. To those who think it is all about the hi-tech world of James Bond, let us never cease learning from the wisdom of the ages. That master sage, Sun Tzu, wrote over 2 500 years ago on the quality of intelligence, as follows:

> What is called 'foreknowledge' cannot be elicited from spirits, nor from gods, nor by analogy with past events, nor from calculation. It must be obtained from men and women who know the enemy situation.

These words remain applicable to this day. Let us not ignore our own history. That military genius, Shaka, knew very well the importance of spying on the enemy. He formed a specialised unit, the Khangela amaNkengane, whose duty it was to "khangela" — observe the comings and goings of the British, from the heights above Thekwini—Durban harbour—where to this day there is a place known as Khangela, which is often mispronounced by the English as Congella.

Those "amakhangela"—the look-outs—were members of the community who loved their country and are early examples of South Africa's dedicated spies. They were "abakhuseli besizwe", protectors of the nation. Our people were eager to collect information on the British and Dutch colonisers and were very curious about what went on back in Britain and Holland.

That universal need for domestic security,

and what was brewing beyond one's river, mountains and across the seas, led to the development of both internal and external intelligence services in most countries in the world and gave rise to what is regarded as the world's second oldest profession. No prizes to the members who guess which was the first. [Laughter.]

In referring to our heritage, we have reference not only to the wars of resistance against foreign colonial conquest, which included the Anglo-Boer War, but notably to the experience of the 20th Century struggle for national liberation and democracy, which gave rise to intelligence services on either side of the barricades.

After 1994, the successful amalgamation of those structures established our new transformed services, and we need to particularly recall the role of former Minister Joe Nhlanhla and others who are sitting here with us, from both sides in those days. We continue building on the heritage of our own community of amakhangela and from the best of international experience.

The security threats of the new century are very different from those of the old. They pose new challenges, for which a new approach is required. The polarised world order of the Cold War era has given way to more uncertainty and unpredictability.

The globalisation of the world economy, communications and technology, places us in an ever-shrinking world village. At the same time there is relentless pressure on resources such as energy, water, minerals, fertile land and food, leading to increased competition and potential for conflict. This trend may be exacerbated by deepening ethnic, religious and ideological differences, intolerance and a different kind of polarisation.

This is not a passing phase. It affects everyone, especially a new and diverse nation such as ours, with a range of domestic challenges and international responsibilities, including our obligations within our region and our commitment to the African Renaissance, to the African Union and Nepad.

A consequence of the struggle for limited resources, such as oil, for example, has been a century of instability in the Middle East and a cycle of intervention and resistance of the people, of which the present upheaval in Iraq is just another tragic chapter. Already attempts to destabilise West Africa are evident in the scramble by foreign interests for newly discovered oil reserves.

With global long-term shortages imminent, scientists are investigating the hydrogen fuel cell as an energy source. President Bush talks of the future hydrogen economy. Platinum is being advanced as a possible catalyst to convert hydrogen into this new form of energy. If successful, then we in South Africa are sitting on 86% of the new energy source of the world. Where then are our friends and our foes?

Whatever the developments, it is important that we take the necessary security steps to ensure stability and solidarity in our region and continent, and protect our resources for the benefit of our people. And I am very delighted to see so many foreign guests from Africa and further afield with us.

Globalisation can bring benefits: sharing of technology and improvements in telecommunications, ease of travel, greater scope for concerted international action to deal with poverty, natural disasters, diseases and environmental changes. But it also opens the way to terrorism, organised crime, trafficking in people and drugs, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction technology, money laundering, and so on—the new global threats.

Criminals and terrorists have access to the same new technology as governments, and are often better and faster at putting it to use. They are able to switch their bases of operations, benefiting from soft jurisdictions, where laws are lax or ignored, where corruption is rife, where they can operate in

secret. We must not fall behind in surveillance capacity, information technology or operational skills.

We cannot allow states to fail, economies to collapse and conflict to occur unchecked. This is not just because we have a moral responsibility to help others, but also because these are a breeding ground for threats to the wider world, including South Africa and Africa.

In recent years the dominant theme in intelligence circles has been the failure of intelligence with reference to the 9/11 catastrophe and terrorist outrages from East Africa to Bali, from Moscow to Madrid, from Turkey to Morocco; controversy surrounding Iraq's missing weapons of mass destruction; the Kelly saga in Britain; the blowing up of the Chechen leader under the very noses of his Russian backers; allegations of manipulation of terrorism alert levels for political purposes—all these reflect negatively on the intelligence community worldwide.

The latest revelation from the United States, which came just this week, concerns what happened to the 50 precision-guided air strikes against the top Iraqi leadership at the very start of the war last year. It has now been revealed that every one of them was unsuccessful—of course, civilians were killed—in hitting the target owing to the lack of reliable information on the ground. In fact, the *New York Times* gives the score as 0 out of 50. So there is no pass rate there.

And it is being revealed that all were unsuccessful owing to the lack of reliable information. There is no doubt that if Sun Tzu were alive today, he would remind us never to neglect the agents on the ground at the expense of the latest technology.

I just heard a little story from friends who run a game lodge in one of the rural parts of the country. Guests began to find their precious belongings going missing. So they called in one these private investigators, according to the Director-General of NIA there, who came with a polygraph instrument. He tested the staff and everybody was squeaky clean. But they knew and felt that definitely a member of staff was involved. So they called in a sangoma. [Laughter.] Well, you might laugh, but it took the sangoma two hours to find the culprit. [Laughter.] And I kid you not. I believe he charges R5 000 per hour and so his total charge was R10 000. I said to the Director-General of NIA that his services were cheaper than those polygraph instruments. [Laughter.]

Our country has demonstrated a good record in containing terrorist threats in recent years, and we are not immune from danger. We need to develop our intelligence and security capability to foresee the imminent threats so we can deal with them more effectively. Good intelligence saves money. It has been said that one good agent is worth a division of soldiers on the battlefield, by no less a figure than Joseph Stalin, by the way. [Laughter.] In the end, when he got information from Victor Soga—his agent in Japan—that Germany would attack on 21 June 1940, he decided to ignore the information, to his great cost.

We need to develop our intelligence and security capability to foresee the imminent threats so that we can deal with them more effectively. Good intelligence, as I have said, saves money. Reliable agents must provide the link in the intelligence cycle with technology. Like never before, "Scienta est potentia", as the Romans say. "Knowledge is power", or, as we say in this country: "Ulwazi ngamandla".

Good intelligence and security crucially depend on co-ordination and partnership at home, to use the resources we have effectively, and international partnerships in which we work with friends and neighbours. In a country such as ours, where we urgently need better housing, health, schools, clean

water and electricity, we must ensure maximum value for our money through well-run services.

We can achieve so much more by maximising partnerships between our agencies. This applies especially to central databases, communication systems, development of new technologies and fostering a spirit of co-operation. We must ensure that a sustained co-ordination of databases within government is achieved, that is involving the financial, legal, security, defence and intelligence clusters.

Effective security and intelligence operations rely on secrecy, otherwise they would be operating with one hand tied behind their back. But secrecy must not be an end in itself, or a cover for abuses. Our services operate in the name of our democratic Government and people. They must, therefore, be accountable regarding how they do things, and they must gain the trust of our people.

Their spending and actions must be subject to scrutiny. We know only too painfully what happens when the secret services operate without proper control and oversight, and become a law unto themselves, as happened under apartheid. The JSCI and the Inspector-General have a crucial responsibility, and we accept that the restriction over operational information requires utmost integrity from us all.

The best guarantee of responsible, cost-effective and successful operations is the quality of our own amakhangela, to whom we entrust these vital functions. We must ensure that they receive the best possible training and skills development, and that they occupy appropriate posts. We must insist on the highest moral and professional standards from the most junior levels all the way up to the top. We must hold them to account if they should fail, but also ensure that they have our full material and moral support.

Quality, not quantity, is what we need. Some of the best services in the world are among the smallest, and have attained excellence with relatively meagre resources. We need to avoid a proliferation of unnecessary structures and posts in which more persons do less work.

Having outlined our views towards meeting the key challenges we face in the twenty-first century, let us briefly look at the forces and means at our disposal and how best to utilise our resources. The National Intelligence Agency, NIA, is the biggest of our services and is responsible for domestic and counter-intelligence. It has undergone a major transformation, including refocusing its mandate to better deal with a wide range of intelligence and security functions.

The NIA has had to strengthen its capacity in the provinces; contend with enormous vetting demands, which it still has to get to grips with—to the director-general there, maybe the sangomas can help; conduct security investigations and auditing; technical surveillance countermeasures and successfully deal with espionage and terrorist threats.

The NIA's professionalism is exemplified by the efficient way it has dealt with the security demands for many international events hosted by our country, as well as the smooth-running of the national elections and the President's inauguration.

The mandate of the SA Secret Service, Sass, is the collection of information on the situation outside our borders by means that cannot simply be obtained through diplomatic channels and open sources. This does not mean that the Sass's members regard the foreign environment as necessarily hostile. They collaborate and form partnerships with their counterparts wherever feasible. The past few years have seen the expansion of their presence abroad, particularly in Africa, where they and our specialised support unit serving the Presidency and the Minister here, continue to play a critical role in

conflict-resolution in such areas as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the whole Great Lakes area, Burundi, Rwanda and elsewhere.

The National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee, Nicoc, co-ordinates and enhances the information and analytical products supplied by our domestic and foreign intelligence services, including the identification of possible threats. It provides intelligence estimates to Cabinet and other Government clients, and is seeking to attain higher levels of excellence in identifying strategic intelligence tasks in priority areas and in predicting outcomes. Nicoc is reconceptualising our National Early Warning Centre to link with a SADC regional centre in Gaborone.

The National Communications Centre, NCC, is a state-of-the-art communications monitoring section that is vital to our country's security. It is staffed by extremely dedicated and highly skilled personnel. It is involved in establishing the office of interceptions centre and operates in strict compliance with the law under a judge's authorisation. So if anybody is worried about their phones being tapped, there has to be a good cause and the judge has to give permission. The NCC must ensure investment and training in information technology and is helping establish the electronic communications security company, Comsec, which will cater for Government's needs.

The South African National Academy of Intelligence, which was established near Mafikeng last year after the initial academy in Pretoria was closed down and moved, is tasked with developing training and skills of our amakhangela, as well as engaging in research and curricula development. Its mandate extends to training personnel from fraternal African states. The academy has been recording steady progress.

The Intelligence Services Council was established only last year as an independent oversight structure to attend to human resource issues and service conditions. It has filled an important vacuum in attending to members' needs and interests, and has swiftly proved its worth. Sadly, the passing away, just last week, of their Deputy Chairperson, Mr Richard Knollys, has robbed us of an outstanding official who made a great contribution to the transformation and unity of our services. We were at his funeral yesterday, and on behalf of the service I presented most sincere condolences to his wife, family and colleagues.

Let us now consider the financial means at our disposal. In this financial year, the amount allocated to the civilian intelligence services budget is just over R1,978 billion. This is 0,53% of the total Government Budget and represents a R316 million increase on last year's budget. The allocation has more than doubled over the past four years.

Whilst this shows Government's recognition of the role of the services, we must see the increase relative to the 1995-2001 period, because it scarcely rose in that period. The allocation for 1995 was R818 million and by 2000 it had only grown by another R22 million, and that increase failed to keep pace with the inflation rate. . .

This meant that until 2001, the Intelligence Services budget was virtually static, yet considerable funds were required for retirement and severance packages brought about by the amalgamation process. The dramatic increase from 2001 was necessitated by the increased placement of Sass members abroad, which was very necessary; new construction projects; capital equipment for our National Communication Centre's expanding role; the transfer of the academy to Mafikeng; the establishment of the ISC and Office of the Inspector-General; growth of the Ministry and increases in the overall staff complement of all the services.

One result is that the salary bill increased to well over 57% of the budget. NIA's personnel expenditure is higher than that. This could not but negatively affect spending

patterns to the long-term detriment of operational and capital equipment requirements, and this troubles all of us. Serious adjustments will have to be made in favour of direct operational activity in the rock-face of business, and the need to ensure that the capital equipment and facilities being consumed on an annual basis are systematically renewed so that they are available in the long-term. We dare not leave a future Minister with the legacy of obsolete equipment and insufficient operational and capital renewal funds.

I have taken immediate steps to curtail certain construction plans which I regard as non-essential and will reduce, as we are doing, the size and budget of my Ministry. Our fundamental challenge is to bring about a sustainable, balanced ratio between personnel, operational and capital allocation. That is not going to be quick or easy to achieve, but it is imperative if our services are to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

We must ensure that we give value for money. We must ensure that the funds entrusted to us are spent correctly, and that we avoid wasteful expenditure. At the end of each year we must be accountable and ask: How well did we perform? What did we deliver? What difference did we make?

Regarding the way forward, I acknowledge the notable efforts of my predecessor Minister Lindiwe Sisulu, to promote partnerships with civil society, including the media, academia, business and non-governmental organisations, private intelligence and security industries. I also acknowledge her efforts to place intelligence at the centre of Government, and will build partnerships with service delivery departments to overcome obstacles such as the delivery of water that may threaten our country's progress.

As part of the way forward, with a focus on improving our capabilities over the next five years, I am instructing the service chiefs to provide me with business plans concerning the following 10 priorities, and this is for immediate action: One, the optimum utilisation of resources, ensuring sufficient funds are allocated to core business, and the necessary adjustment in personnel, operational and capital expenditure; two, the targeted recruitment, training and strategic placement of members; three, improved operational capacity in the provinces and abroad; four, deepening synergy with regard to intelligence sharing and co-ordination between all services, including crime, defence, legal and finance; five, enhancement of Nicoc's strategic analytical skills, national intelligence estimates and the national early warning centre; six, developing intelligence co-operation in Africa and with our international partners, with the focus on conflict-prone areas of our continent; seven, strengthening security at our ports of entry; eight, fully implementing the minimum information security standards within all Government departments; nine, the projected development and costing of the Intelligence Academy, its syllabus, training commitments and future; and ten, comprehensive improvements in our vetting capacity.

Business plans for these priorities and other tasks that I have referred to must be presented to me within three months. Those are the instructions to the directors-general and the heads of those entities. The performance contracts and annual evaluation of management and staff will be related to these objectives. We are not talking about quick-fix solutions, but building and sustaining quality performance for the twenty-first century. We are realistic and aware that a nation's ability to fashion an elaborate intelligence networks is limited by the development of skills, which can take decades.

Our services have been proving their worth, and we mean to create a culture of excellence. Implementing these 10 priorities in the short term will build on the achievements

of 10 years of democracy and help us take qualitative strides forward over the next five years. And if necessary, with the chiefs, we will be considering the merits of a full-scale Intelligence Services Review.

I want to come to our pledge, which is: Effective, vigilant, professional and accountable intelligence and security services. We must foster teamwork at home, and partnership with those who share our interests abroad. We need a well-informed and secure South Africa, with a Government better able to carry out its programme of development, to provide a better life and opportunities for all our people and able to play an effective and responsible role in Africa and the wider world. I therefore pledge myself, and the women and men who work in our intelligence and security agencies, to work for these goals.

My appreciation to the Directors-General, Messrs Mavimbela of NIA, Dennis of Sass, Maqetuka of Nicoc, Mbete of Sanai, Sigxashe of the ISC, and all their dedicated management and staff members. My acknowledgement to the Inspector-General, Mr Ngcakani, and to the Chairperson of the JSCI, Dr Cwele, and the newly sworn-in members of the committee. And I wonder whether they would have preferred vetting by the sangomas rather than undergoing the polygraph ordeal that we recently introduced. They can tell me afterwards. Many thanks to the head of Ministerial Services, Mr Thokozani Nkosi ka Dlomo, and my personal staff who work extremely long hours in providing the support I need.

Our services and country owe a deep debt of gratitude to the first Minister for Intelligence in a democratic South Africa, Mr Joe Nhlanhla—Comrade Joe. We congratulate him on being awarded the Order of Luthuli by President Mbeki and wish him improved health. And in the spirit of this speech, I want to announce that we will be introducing annual awards in his name for the best cost-effective innovations per service, per province and in terms of individual innovation. [Applause.] Thank you very much.

In closing, I cannot resist this quote from a wise man, who said, "The ideal intelligence report can be read by the light of a match on a restive horse on a windy night." This is attributed to General William Clad. Don't ask me who he is, but I think it is a great quote. [Laughter.]

Before concluding, I would like to acknowledge the presence here, with the Director-General of Sass, in the box over here, of Directors-General of the following services of our continent, who are visiting us and they are from Congo-Brazzaville, Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Uganda and the Sudan, as well as the Director-General of Sass. Clearly, the presence here of these directors-general shows the extent to which our services have an outreach of building partnerships, and whether it's the internal security and intelligence services or our external arm, we are committed to this renaissance and the development of our beloved continent. [Applause.]

On a final note—I will say Chairperson here and Chairperson there—I want to invite everyone to join us for refreshments afterwards and receive a special secret weapon of our services. It is going to empower everybody. It doesn't come from a sangoma or the man with the lie detector either, but I want to tell you all that you will find the latest hi-tech object here, which will really give you strength. On that note, I want to say: Enkosi; siyabonga kakhulu; ke a leboga; baie dankie; as-sa-laa-mu-alaykŭm; shalom; thank you. [Applause.]

Dkt S C CWELE: Sihlalo, okwami ukuthi ngisukume nokuxhasa isabiwomali salo Mnyango wezobuNhloli kanye nokubongela uNgqongqoshe wethu, uNgqongqoshe Kasrils, ngokuqokelwa kwakhe lesi sikhundla, bese ngibonga futhi nenkulumo yakhe enohlonze ayethulile namhlanje.

Kuhle futhi ukuthi ngibonge abanye

(Translation of Zulu paragraphs follows.)

Mr S C CWELE: Chairperson, I stand up to support the Budget for the Department of Intelligence, as well as to congratulate our Minister, Mr Kasrils, on his appointment to this portfolio and to thank him for the remarkable speech he has delivered today.

It is important also to thank the former Ministers who played a leadership role in this department. I would mention people like our late Comrade Dullah Omar, Joe Nhlanhla and Madam Lindiwe Sisulu. May I also take this opportunity to congratulate new members of the committee and thank them for starting their work now.]

I am informed that the first Intelligence debate in this Parliament was in March 1911. A hon H A Wyndham said the following: "There should be provision made for an intelligence department, because if intelligence is important in war, it is more important in peace."

Our hon Minister has made reference to some of our heroes who practised intelligence like Inkosi Shaka Senzangakhona. This demonstrates that spying is an old profession and some claim it is only second to prostitution. It dates back to Biblical times or the times of Moses and Joshua. While Moses started spying on Canaan, it was Joshua who used intelligence professionally to successfully invade Canaan.

What constitutes intelligence to a nation or its people is determined by their view of what is a threat to them. For Moses and Joshua, it was safe arrival in the land of milk and honey. For Ngqika, Moshoeshoe and Cetshwayo it was successful resistance against dispossession and colonisation.

I would like our intelligence college to conduct research into the traditional methods of intelligence collection, as you have mentioned. I would particularly like to know how a medicine like isiHlulekezi made those who were spying for Inkosi Shaka invisible and able to infiltrate their enemies and get all the information they wanted. [Laughter.]

In the late 1800's the Boers identified as a threat their defeat by the advanced and well-equipped British forces. Ingenious work was done by an attorney from Krugersdorp, Danie Theron, who, prior to the outbreak of the Boer War, developed the idea of using bicycles for the dispatch and reconnaissance work of the military. He developed what was called Wielrijders Rapportgangers Korps or the Bicycle Battalion.

During the apartheid days in South Africa, intelligence gathering focused almost exclusively on acting against those who opposed the state, namely the oppressed. The ushering in of democracy 10 years ago marked a fundamental shift in the conduct of intelligence, from state security to human security as the central focus. The threats are now defined as threats against the security and the wellbeing of all citizens and the poor in particular. The key objectives moved beyond the attainment of peace to encompass the pursuit of democracy, sustainable development and social justice.

As early as 1955 we said: "There shall be peace and friendship." There can be no prospect of a better life for all without the safety and security of all our citizens. Peace is a crucial instrument in fighting poverty both in our country and on the continent. The poor are the first victims in any conflict situation. The African approach to social progress and development is based on the novel principle of humanity or ubuntu. Ubuntu is not driven by greed or the

unscrupulous accumulation of resources. It is driven by human solidarity.

This means that our intelligence services have to constantly look at threats to our democracy such as terrorism, the destabilisation of our neighbours and all forms of extremism. The pursuit of sustainable development focused our intelligence services on issues such as economy or human capital, threats to our environment, and the prudent utilisation of our resources.

The pursuit of social development meant focusing on the threat to the effective delivery of services and the effective participation of South Africans in taking charge of their lives for the better. The attainment of these objectives meant the development of a new intelligence officer or intelligence cadre and a transformed intelligence service. It is against this backdrop that we can judge the effectiveness of our intelligence services such as the NIA, the Sass, Nicoc and all their supporting structures.

Today, there is no more political violence in KwaZulu-Natal. There is no more rampant taxi violence in South Africa. We have almost forgotten the existence of Pagad or the Boeremag's attempts to terrorise South African society. We are on top of international crime syndicates and smugglers. We are contributing to the peace and stability in the region, Africa and the world, as the Minister has said. We have achieved the confidence of the world to host successful world events including the 2010 Soccer World Cup. All this was not going to be possible without the foreknowledge or intelligence provided by the NIA and Sass co-ordination and other supporting structures.

As we enter the next decade of freedom, the key objectives remain the same. However, South Africa society has identified the lack of jobs and poverty as the biggest threats to our human progress and prosperity. For this reason, we agree with the Minister that in the next five years, we must focus on building the human, financial, structural and other capacities of our intelligence services.

While an adequate budget may be a crucial component of this capacity, the efficient utilisation and direction of our resources towards the core business of intelligence need to be prioritised. We agree with the Minister that globalisation and development in the information communications sector require us to keep pace with technological progress, but we should not undermine the importance of human intelligence collection.

Capacity-building also means forging partnerships. Firstly, we must build partnerships with the broader community in general and the poor in particular, with the focus on achieving peace and stability, development, and social progress. Key to this will be effective communication of the role of intelligence in achieving a better life for all. The failure to do this by all of us would be like "winking in the dark, where you know you are doing it, but no one else does". Secondly, we have to build partnerships with our friends in the region and the world. In this regard, we also support the development of a regional early warning centre.

Intelligence oversight is relatively new in the world. Our committee and the Office of the Inspector-General participate in the international oversight conference, a body that meets every two years to share information and strengthen oversight. This October the United States of America will be hosting the conference, whilst South Africa will be the first country in Africa to host such a conference in 2006. The oversight of intelligence has been brought into the spotlight even more by the invasion of Iraq. This conference will, among other things, be reviewing the role of intelligence in this war, the role of the media, academia and civil society in the oversight of intelligence.

Our intelligence structures operate under stringent conditions of law and oversight. However, private security and private intelligence organisations do not seem to face the

same conditions. The proliferation of private intelligence companies is a major ongoing concern. It does not auger well to privatise state security by some Government departments while we, at the same time, strangle the capacity of our services to deliver the same functions.

We welcome the project team in the Ministry that is engaging this industry with the aim of ensuring effective governance and democratic oversight. We also welcome the 10-point priorities outlined by our Minister. Minister, you said those 10-points would be the performance indicators for our directors-general. As the oversight committee, these will be the performance indicators by you in terms of accounting to the public. These 10 points will help us to monitor the progress that our services are making in our quest for a better life for all.

We wish our Minster well, and we pledge our co-operation. We must also take this time to congratulate those who are leading our intelligence services, our directors-general and their teams on work well done. We pledge our support in mobilising our communities for intelligence support, ensuring that we build the optimal capacity of the intelligence services to deliver. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr M J BHENGU: Chairperson, allow me to join Dr Cwele in congratulating the Minister on his new role in the new department.

NgesiZulu siye sithi-ke umshanelo emusha ushanela kahle. Sikholwa ukuthi-ke uNgqongqoshe uzokwazi ukuthi ashanele kahle. [In isiZulu we say a new broom sweeps clean. We hope that the Minister will be able to sweep clean.]

Again I wish to congratulate Dr Cwele on his reappointment as chairperson of the committee because he did very well in the last term, and hopefully he will also do very well in this term.

I was very pleased by the Minister's comments on the intelligence history, particularly the proud role by his majesty King Shaka, for clearly he could not have conquered so many of his enemies, and of course, he could not have united the Zulu Kingdom if he didn't have such an intelligence acumen. And again I am pleased that the Minister also touched upon the vetting system or process. I must say that it is a process which is extremely important in this business and it has to be done. But I must say that I wish to appeal to the Minister to reconsider the use of the polygraphy test. Besides the fact that I really detested it, I found it did not work properly at all. But I didn't know that the use of a sangoma is actually much better than this procedure. [Laughter.] If that is true, then African science is the way to go.

Like in any country in the world, it is of paramount importance that the security of our country, South Africa, is always checked and kept tight. It is this major principle that drives our oversight functions and responsibilities as the JSCI. Therefore, as a result of that, the committee paid a visit to all our border posts to ensure that there is co-ordination of functions and activities amongst all security departments and players at the ports of entry and other hot spots in the country. While the co-ordination seemed to be working, particularly amongst the principals, we discovered that it actually didn't filter down to the ground.

There are common problems in all ports of entry throughout our provinces. These problems revolve around corrupt officials, misinterpretation of the legislation, poor working conditions and departmental systems which are not working in synergy. Corruption is rife at all airports and all departments. There is human trafficking, which is very rife. There is also a lack of legal and representative systems to regulate private security.

In some instances we find that aircraft from other countries just land and take off without being checked. What we found most disturbing was that some illegal immigrants who

ated near the border posts obtain or apply for South African documents and apply for social grants, though some of them might even be working in their countries. Some trains entering and leaving the country are not actually checked properly. The problems are too many to mention here, but the JSCI has made many recommendations, which I think the department has to look into quite seriously.

One of those recommendations is that there have to be systems at all ports of entry which should be linked to one another and to their head office. Each port of entry should have one person who is accountable for the whole station or post. All border posts must be properly staffed and resourced by all relevant role-players. All departments have to be involved with border control and they should find a way of checking or dealing with the trains passing through those control points. Therefore these are some of the crucial problems, which I think the Minister, as the "new broom", would be able to deal with so as to make sure the security of our country is in place.

It is important that some of these recommendations are attended to immediately, otherwise the security of the country could soon be at stake. I would therefore urge our Minister to make this one of his priorities and to attend to these problems as a matter of urgency, before it is too late. The IFP supports the budget. Thanks. [Applause.]

Mr S ABRAM: Chairperson, at the outset I want to congratulate the hon Minister on his appointment and Dr Cwele on his reappointment as chairperson of this very important oversight committee. Dr Cwele was able in his last term to bind this committee together and to keep it focused on its core function and that is to see that it carries out its mandate of oversight.

The hon Minister has referred to the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee and I wish to elaborate on a discussion with regard to intelligence co-ordination and Nicoc, as we call it in general. Perhaps the most fundamental problem illustrated by the findings of the United States' joint inquiry staff in connection with the intelligence failures leading up to September 11 relates to the problem of persuading US intelligence community agencies to share information efficiently and effectively.

The joint enquiry has highlighted fundamental problems with information sharing within the intelligence community, depriving analysts of the information access they need in order to draw the links, make inferences and develop the conclusions necessary to inform decision-making. The failure of the US intelligence community to connect all the dots before 11 September 2001 illustrated the need to wholly rethink the intelligence community's approach to these issues.

This problem is inextricably bound, tied up, with the long-standing problem of ensuring quality intelligence analysis within the community, for without access to a broad range of overt and covert information upon which to draw links and base conclusions, even the best individual analysts necessarily find themselves gravely handicapped. One of the findings of the joint enquiry was that US intelligence agencies remained subjected to a stovepipes mentality, resulting in self-contained avenues of information of the kind that allowed warnings before 9/11 by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Phoenix and Minneapolis about terrorists training at US flight academies to go unheeded.

The US intelligence community's methods of information sharing before 11 September suffered from profound flaws, and in most respects still do. In order to overcome bureaucratic information hoarding and empower analysts to do the work national security requires them to do, it is expected that the final report by the commission to be released during July 2004 will probably recommend decisive steps to re-examine the fundamental intellectual assumptions that have guided the US approach to managing

national security information. The commission indicated that they would produce a package of recommendations that would be revolutionary, especially when it comes to the way the Government gathers intelligence and shares it.

The National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee, or Nicoc, is one of a few institutions in the world specifically created to enable Government to pull together strategic intelligence from all of our domestic and foreign intelligence structures. Nicoc thus provides an integrating centre in the Government for all intelligence, both foreign and domestic, to come together.

The White Paper on Intelligence places Nicoc in a central location within the intelligence community. It is at the centre of the community's relationship with the client. Strategic intelligence production for the national client is centred within Nicoc structures. Nicoc is placed in a key position in terms of intelligence support to policy processes and decision-making. It is at the centre of intelligence as an activity, ensuring proper co-ordination to ensure that there is no duplication or unnecessary competition between the respective intelligence agencies.

In terms of the National Strategic Intelligence Act, Nicoc has as its primary function the responsibility to co-ordinate the intelligence supplied by the members of the national intelligence structures to Nicoc and to interpret such intelligence for use by the State and the Cabinet for the purposes of the detection and identification of any threat or potential threat to the national security of the Republic and the protection and promotion of the national interests of the Republic.

Therefore the lesson of 11 September should not simply be that we need to reform the intelligence community to be able to address new threats to national security, but also that we need an intelligence committee agile enough to evolve as threats evolve on a continuing basis.

Regarding the national early warning centre, the SADC heads of state summit decided in 2003 that within the SADC region and in relation to the African Union early warning system, early warning systems should be decentralised to member states. Member states should establish national early warning centres and a regional early warning centre at SADC Secretariat headquarters in Gaborone, into which the individual national early warning centres will feed.

Within the framework of the African Union and SADC protocols, this would allow essential and structured interaction on early warning amongst intelligence and security services on the continent, specifically the exchange of intelligence, pooling of resources and development of joint capacity in dealing with continental security threats of a military and nonmilitary nature.

The SADC regional early warning centre would facilitate the harmonisation, integration and co-ordination of SADC member inputs on matters of intelligence and security with a view to feeding into the continental early warning system. In order to consolidate continental intelligence capacity, the development of national early warning centres would be part of a developing continental security and early warning system. The information gathered through the early warning system would be used to timeously advise the AU Peace and Security Council on potential conflicts and threats to peace and security in Africa, and would recommend the best course of action.

The reconceptualisation of Nicoc's National Early Warning Centre with a view to align it with the African Union and SADC early warning system framework gained momentum during the latter half of 2003. The National Early Warning Centre will be responsible for co-ordination and analysis, using an appropriate model of early warning

indicators. The National Early Warning Centre will be directly linked, using IT systems appropriate to the SADC regional early warning centre and the African Union situation room.

The Nicoc National Early Warning Centre is in the process of developing an early warning model based on clearly defined and accepted political, economic, social, military and humanitarian indicators, which shall be used to analyse developments on the continent and to recommend the best course of action.

Intelligence sharing is an important tool that can enable members of the intelligence community and other Government departments to be more effective partners. It is the aim of Nicoc that the sharing of intelligence and information must be expanded. Nicoc has to date included intelligence and information from the NIA, the South African Secret Service, Police Crime Intelligence and the Department of Foreign Affairs in its integrated estimative products.

The creation in recent years of the Financial Intelligence Centre and Directorate of Special Operations in the National Prosecution Authority as well as the importance of issues pertaining to the Departments of Minerals and Energy, and Science and Technology have necessitated a revisiting of the range of actors inputting into estimative intelligence products.

Nicoc has embarked on a process to establish relations with, and source strategic intelligence inputs from the FIC, the DSO, and Minerals and Energy, and Science and Technology to enrich the estimates and ensure presentation of a comprehensive strategic picture. A second layer of strategic partnership is therefore being created with these stakeholders. Structured interaction with NGOs and civil society would further enhance the strengthening of partnerships.

Nicoc is statutorily responsible for interpretation of intelligence, particularly for the formulation of actionable policy recommendations for the client. Therefore Nicoc must shift away from the secondment of staff to departments to the establishment of a permanent strategic analysis capacity.

The first phase in this process would be the filling of all essential analysis posts. Analysts must of necessity have experienced all facets of intelligence and information gathering themselves. To ensure quality intelligence products, Nicoc must set as one of its primary strategic objectives the improvement and enhancement of strategic analytical capabilities. This must be achieved by assuring the proper skilling of analysts, coupled with sufficient access to the necessary information and resources. Regular analysis training programmes will assist in the maintenance of excellence and creativity in the analytical skills of Nicoc staff. A specific need is empowering analysts in the early warning environment, as this requires specific monitoring and evaluation skills.

Nicoc has to enhance the depth and quality of analysis through the use of existing information technology as well as to fully utilise new and future technologies to improve and expand the use of cutting-edge analytical tools. Closely linked to this is the development of an early warning technology capability to facilitate the timely and complete sharing of relevant intelligence information, both within the intelligence community and with the continental and regional early warning system.

In conclusion, there are certain challenges that are facing Nicoc. These are, firstly, the reconceptualisation of the National Intelligence estimate to ensure that it addresses the needs of the President and the Cabinet, with a focus on the intelligence tasks in priority areas; secondly, the full operationalisation of the National Early Warning Centre to meet client needs; thirdly, the conceptualisation of the regional early warning centre by the SADC team of experts; fourthly, the strengthening of interaction . . . [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Ms L JACOBUS: Thank you, Chairperson. Hon Minister, heads of our services and their teams who are here today, esteemed foreign guests who have joined us today and hon members, it is indeed a privilege and an honour to rise to participate in this debate on the Intelligence Vote, focusing on the budget for the South African Secret Services.

We as the African National Congress committed ourselves in our 2004-election manifesto, under the broad theme of a people's contract to create work and fight poverty, to create a safe and secure environment for all South Africans. As we are all aware, there can be no development and prosperity under an insecure political and economic environment, both internally and externally.

The broad theme is equally applicable to the area of intelligence as it is to any one of the social challenges faced by us, the SADC region, the continent and indeed the world. One just has to look at the troubled conflict-ridden regions on the continent. The conflict in many instances is about resources and the control thereof. I must also hasten to say that these conflicts are not always domestically propagated or instigated, but foreign hands in many instances also have their fingers in the pie. It is sad and unfortunate that those at the forefront of these conflicts are frequently the poor and the unemployed in an effort to eke out an existence and put food on the table. It is therefore appropriate for me to quote from the latest *ANC Today* of 18-24 June where it states that:

> The national vision of building a united, nonracial, nonsexist and prosperous society is also relevant to our vision for Africa. Coupled with this is the understanding that socioeconomic development cannot take place without political peace and stability. South Africa's efforts are therefore directed at creating an environment in which all states on the continent will achieve their full potential.

I therefore want to re-emphasise the importance of the role of South Africa in the promotion of peace, stability and democracy in Africa and the world.

The ANC, at its 51st Conference in Stellenbosch in 2002, recognised our vision from the 1955 Freedom Charter, which claimed, "there shall be peace and friendship". Having recognised and noted this, we went on to resolve: firstly, to promote awareness of the role of intelligence so as to elicit maximum co-operation and support from communities, both domestically and abroad; and secondly, to commit to the building of a well-resourced intelligence capacity.

With regard to the core business and primary objectives, the core business of the Sass is to collect, evaluate and analyse foreign intelligence in order to identify any danger or potential danger to the security of the Republic or its people; to provide Nicoc with any intelligence of such threat, institute counterintelligence measures to ensure that the Sass is not penetrated by agents of other intelligence structures, and in consultation with the National Intelligence Agency to ensure the security of our assets such as embassies and personnel abroad; and, upon the request of any Government-related body, to gather information and after evaluation and assessment, forward it to the requesting party and to Nicoc.

Following on this, are the following primary objectives: to achieve alignment with the Department of Foreign Affairs representation abroad by means of a memorandum of understanding with the DFA, to increase the number of members placed beyond our borders for collection of information, to improve timeousness, accuracy and relevance on intelligence information and lastly, to build more effective support systems.

All of these would not be achievable without the involvement of not just the formal Government structures, but also of communities and people of the various countries. Therefore, of utmost importance is the build-

ing of private-public partnerships or relationships and both the Minister and the chairperson alluded to the importance of building of relationships.

Intelligence gathering at the end of the day is not necessarily about fancy listening devices and James Bond type gadgets, but it is about keeping your ear to the ground. An ordinary conversation with a citizen of say Timbuktu could easily alert our services to a potential political or economic threat not just to that country but to ourselves as South Africans, the region, the continent or the world for that matter. Cosatu coined the phrase, "an injury to one is an injury to all". It cannot be truer today than 20 years ago. Therefore, a threat beyond our borders is a threat to ourselves and our democracy which many of us fought very hard to achieve. It is therefore important that we embrace the concept of partnerships, especially with our communities and communities in the broad sense of the word in order to guard our democracy, our people and national security as a whole.

The Sass is now significantly the most well-represented intelligence service in the African continent, having expanded its presence abroad and continuing to do so. Their increased representation is in line with our commitment to a stable, secure and prosperous Africa, the development of an effective African Union, the vehicle through which we will drive Nepad and other objectives.

As I mentioned earlier on, the Sass is striving to achieve alignment with the Department of Foreign Affairs, that has 105 missions abroad and to do so we need additional resources, both human and financial. There is a slight increase in the amount allocated for the Sass for this financial year, One hopes that this increase will take into account some of our AU commitments like the establishment of an early warning centre—which was alluded to by previous speakers—that could assist in the prediction of famine, natural disasters, signs of genocide and instability.

I briefly want to touch on two areas that I see as challenges: the one is human resources and the other is information technology. Because Intelligence remains at the centre of Government and governance, human resource development and capacity-building should also be counted as one of its priorities. If at the end of the day we want to produce a quality product that can adequately empower our leadership to take decisions that will guide us in the right direction, we need to equip our services in the Sass in particular with the necessary human resource capacity to do so. We need to invest financially in building up that pool of people to adequately do so. Our budget therefore needs to make provision for building that capacity, especially with the ever-increasing demands of the AU, UN and other multilateral bodies.

Even though we must avoid an overreliance on technology as the Minister has also indicated, we must not underestimate the need to employ the best technology and the need to keep abreast of technological developments worldwide so that the quality of service always remains at the cutting edge.

In conclusion, I would like to firstly congratulate the Minister on his appointment in his new portfolio and wish him well on the very difficult and often unappreciated road ahead. Having known him in various positions and capacities, I know he will rise to the challenge and do us proud as a country and indeed as a continent.

To our previous Minister, Minister Sisulu, congratulations on a job well done, and we hope that you will take the same zest, zeal, vigour and style that you portrayed as Minister of Intelligence Services to your new portfolio. Again you are at the centre of delivering a better life for our people and we also have confidence that you will rise to the occasion and deliver shelter to the thousands of people whose livelihoods depend on you.

A word of thanks and appreciation should also go to the heads of our intelligence

considerations when dealing with personnel appointments—not much has been said about that so far—since this is a constitutional obligation; two, the need for modernised equipment to gather and distribute information; three, the need for modernised training and training facilities; and lastly, the need to know your personnel and what they are doing.

Another matter that requires attention is guarding against the duplication of functions and, therefore, unnecessary state expenditure. According to the Department of Safety and Security's Vote debate, crime intelligence remains one of the fastest-growing programmes in their budget, in the face of an increased demand for effective crime intelligence by the police, and takes up 2,8% of their budget.

However, the Department of Safety and Security asked the following very important question, in its presentation to that ad hoc committee, for consideration, and I quote:

> How are the various intelligence functions co-ordinated, ie between the police, the Scorpions and the National Intelligence Agency to reduce duplication and share information?

Nonetheless, there is a legal obligation on the part of the department to provide for the co-ordination of all intelligence services. The hon Minister is, naturally, aware of this.

In conclusion, and on a lighter note, we as the ID look forward to a new era under your leadership where there are no secret funds and no dirty tricks, but greater security and prosperity, with positive accountability. I thank you. [Interjections.]

Mnr D V BLOEM: Voorsitter, Minister, hierdie storie van die sangomas . . . [Gelag.] Dit is 'n baie ernstige storie, baie ernstig. Ek wil net sê dat ek my eie sangoma het. [Gelag.] Maar dit is 'n Khoisan een. [Gelag.] En hierdie sangoma is 'n oumatjie van Kuruman. Vanoggend het ek haar gebel en gevra hoe ons dinge vandag hier gaan verloop. [Gelag.] Ek het ook vanoggend met die direkteur-generaal oor hierdie storie gepraat, maar die sangoma was reg. Laat ek dit bewys. Ek het die sangoma gevra hoe dinge gaan verloop, en sy het gesê dat dit baie goed gaan verloop. Sy het gesê die DA sal nie hier wees nie. [Gelag.] [Applous.] Dit is bewys. Hier is niemand van die DA nie. [Gelag.]

Tweedens, het ek die direkteur-generaal vanoggend, nadat ek met haar gepraat het, gevra: "Direkteur-generaal, hoe gaan dit vandag verloop?" Hy het gesê: "Bloem, hoa shewa moo." [Things are bad.] Dit gaan brand daarso. Die DA gaan julle aanvat." [Gelag.] Dis wat die direkteur-generaal gesê het. [Gelag.] Ek stem heeltemal saam, Minister, dat ons liewer sangomas moet gebruik. [Gelag.] Ek kan myne afstaan vir jou. [Gelag.] Daar's net een Adjunkminister wat hierdie sangoma van my ken, en dit is die Adjunkminister van Verdediging, Mluleki George. [Gelag.] Hy gebruik haar ook—nou en dan. [Gelag.]

Voorsitter, laat my toe om die Minister geluk te wens met sy aanstelling in hierdie belangrike pos. Ek weet die Minister is nie 'n nuweling in hierdie veld nie. Laat my ook toe om die vorige Minister, minister Sisulu, te bedank vir die uitstekende werk wat sy oor die jare gedoen het. Ons wens haar geluk. Ek twyfel nie dat sy sukses sal behaal waar sy nou is nie.

Dit is ook my plig om dankie te sê vir die manne en vroue wat hier is vandag. Dit lyk my die direkteur-generaal het 'n fout gemaak om daar te gaan sit. Dit is daarom dat die DA nie hier is nie. Hulle sit altyd daar. Hulle is bang. Hulle beweeg altyd ondergronds. Die DA wil nie hê dat hierdie mense hulle moet sien en ken nie. [Gelag.] Maar laat ek dankie sê vir die manne en vroue wat hierdie werk onselfsugtig doen. Hierdie manne en vroue staan nie op die kerkdakke en skreeu, en slaan nie op die bors en sê "Ons het dit of dat gedoen" nie. Niemand sien wat hulle doen nie, maar ons

wil aan hierdie manne en vroue sê, "Baie dankie vir wat julle vir ons doen." [Applous.] Hierdie manne en vroue sorg dat ons rustig slaap. Daar is nie meer rondhardlopery en "gewapen en gevaarlik" en so aan nie. [Gelag.] *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)*

[Mr D V BLOEM: Chairperson, Minister, this story of the sangomas . . . [Laughter.] It is a very serious story, very serious. I just want to say that I have my own sangoma. [Laughter.] But it is a Khoisan one. [Laughter.] This sangoma is a little grandmother from Kuruman. I phoned her this morning to ask how things were going to progress here today. [Laughter.] I also spoke with the director-general about this story this morning, but the sangoma was right. Let me prove it. I asked the sangoma how things were going to progress and she said that they were going to progress very well. She said that the DA was not going to be here. [Laughter.] [Applause.] It is been proved. No one from the DA is here. [Laughter.]

Secondly, I asked the director-general this morning, after I had spoken to her: "Director-General, how will things progress today?" He said: "Bloem, hoa shewa moo." [Things are bad.] Things are going to be hot there. The DA will take you on." [Laughter.] That is what the director-general said. [Laughter.] Minister, I wholeheartedly agree that we must rather use sangomas. [Laughter.] I can give you mine. [Laughter.] There is only one Deputy Minister who knows this sangoma of mine, and that is the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mluleki George. [Laughter.] He also makes use of her services—every now and then. [Laughter.]

Chairperson, allow me to congratulate the Minister on his appointment to this important position. I know the Minister is not new in this field. Also allow me to thank the previous Minister, Minister Sisulu, for the outstanding work she has done over the years. We congratulate her. I have no doubt that she will be successful where she is now. It is also my duty to thank the men and women present here today. It seems to me that the director-general has made a mistake in sitting there. That is why the DA is not present. They always sit there. They are afraid. They always move underground. The DA does not want these people to see and know them. [Laughter.] But let me say thank you to the men and women who are doing this work unselfishly. These men and women do not stand on the rooftops and shout, and beat their breasts and say, " We did this or that". Nobody sees what they do, but we want to say to these men and women, "Thank you very much for what you are doing for us." [Applause.] These men and women make sure that we sleep peacefully. There is no more running around and "armed and dangerous" and so forth. [Laughter.]]

Security is two-fold. On the one hand it must provide people with adequate housing, health care, education and jobs, as well as deliver clean water and electricity for all. Then, on the other hand, social security must be underpinned by physical security, the security that can only be provided by a police service and a defence force. Social security and physical security are two sides of the same coin.

Without a well-resourced security community a country risks losing it all: houses, resources, lives and freedom. The question is: How much should we spend on Intelligence? I want to answer the question by saying that a country that does not invest in its Intelligence can forget about a future. There's no future without a well-resourced Department of Intelligence. [Applause.]

Let me address some of the concerns that I have on crime intelligence. Crime intelligence is one of the 11 divisions within the SA Police Service. Its mandate is to generate intelligence that will give both a tactical and a strategic perspective to the operational arms of the police service. But it is also required to feed into the strategic mandate of

both the National Intelligence Agency and the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee. When we talk of crime intelligence, we talk about one of the intelligence gathering outfits of Government. This implies the same intelligence gathering techniques as used by the rest of the services.

Crime intelligence operates in the most hostile of environments. Unlike others, we find that they are required, for example, to advertise their vacancies in terms of Public Service regulations, thereby not only disclosing their classified methodology to aspirant candidates who will not necessarily qualify for the job, but also disclosing their remuneration structure to some of the most notorious crime syndicates that they are supposed to work against.

Unlike others, they are obliged to allow their employees to source representation by any person of the employee's choice, vetted or not vetted, during disciplinary tribunals. This person need not necessarily be a fellow employee of the service. Over and above this, unions representing members are allowed to post notices around covert premises. These premises are acquired to conceal the identities and relationships with the agency in the first place. I think this situation clearly needs urgent attention.

Let me end by saying that we can look back with pride at the advances made in creating a safer and more peaceful country and continent. I thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr L T LANDERS: Chairperson, I wish to add my own congratulations to the Minister on his appointment and I have no doubt that he will succeed in this new portfolio. He certainly made a very good beginning, a very good start.

In the ANC's contract with the people to ensure that we have a safe and secure environment in which our people can develop and in which the economy can thrive in a stable environment, intelligence plays a crucial and strategic role. The role of intelligence is to protect our Government's delivery programme, as set out in our President's state of the nation address to the National Assembly on 21 May 2004.

The role of intelligence is, therefore, firstly, to provide policy-makers with timeous, critical and sometimes unique information to warn them of potential risks and dangers. This allows policy-makers to face the unknown and best reduce their uncertainty when critical decisions have to be made.

Secondly, its role is to assist good governance, through the provision of honest, critical intelligence that highlights the weaknesses and errors of Government. As the guardians of peace, democracy and our constitutional democracy, intelligence services should always tell Government what they ought to know and not what they want to know. Intelligence should be at the centre, therefore, of Government's policy formulation through the collection and analysis of accurate information.

In practice, therefore, the National Intelligence Agency, NIA, understands domestic intelligence to be proactive and predictive intelligence which aims to alert and support policy-makers and law-enforcement agencies on risks, threats and opportunities on any issues that may affect our national security and stability, that may affect the democratic order and the well-being of the people of South Africa. To give effect to this mandate, the NIA has developed the following areas of interest that serve to focus the work of the organisation, namely political intelligence, economic intelligence, counter-intelligence, organised crime, corruption, border intelligence, terrorism and special events.

Over the past year the NIA conducted at least 15 major national operations which included, amongst others, ensuring that the 2004 general elections and the presidential inauguration took place in a secure and stable environment. The fact that both these events occurred without any incident of note

attests to the quality of the work done by the NIA. These national operations are over and above the routine intelligence gathering by the agency. In addition to the 15 major national operations I have referred to, the agency also contributed to the security of at least 15 other major special events. And, the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence has already referred to the 2010 Soccer World Cup which is looming on the horizon.

There are several challenges facing our intelligence community in general and the NIA in particular. Some of these challenges include continuing efforts to strengthen the integrity of government processes through the improvement of security in Government at all levels, the maintenance of stability and security during the local government elections in 2005, the improvement of security at all our ports of entry, as well as ensuring the integrity of South Africa's borders, and the strengthening of efforts to prevent South Africa from becoming a target of domestic and international terrorism.

At the level of human resources, it remains imperative for the intelligence community to remain at the cutting edge of skills development and acquisition in order to meet the challenges posed by criminal, extremist and terrorist elements head-on.

In the provinces and at grassroots level, the NIA's operational capacity has to be strengthened. For some time now the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence has expressed its concern as to whether the NIA is actually able to maximally carry out its core business. We have been concerned that the proliferation of what they call "spending centres"—that is a very strange term to use—may be negatively impacting on the NIA's operational capability by taking away crucial funding. Perhaps, we should call them "support structures" rather than "spending centres", because I envisage a place that money is thrown at, and it can just be spent. [Laughter.]

Currently, the NIA's accounting officer, the director-general, is responsible for the funding of the Ministry, the Office of the Inspector-General, the SA National Academy for Intelligence—Sanai, the Intelligence Services Council, the National Intelligence Coordinating Council—Nicoc, the National Communication Centre and Comsec.

How much of the budgets of some of these organisations, we ask, is justified and necessary? Can some of their budgets not be shifted to the NIA for its core operational business? A case in point—and I use this merely as an example—is the Intelligence Services Council which has 23 members. In my personal view and considered opinion, this council has too many members for the task it must carry out and we need to give serious attention to this, hon Minister.

Year after year during this debate members of the JSCI have expressed concerns about the proliferation of private intelligence organisations—and my hon chairperson has alluded to this in his speech. We reiterate our view that these private intelligence organisations constitute a threat to South Africa's stability and, in our considered view, exist in contravention of section 209(1) of our Constitution which provides that:

> Any intelligence service, other than any intelligence division of the defence force or police service, may be established only by the President, as head of the national executive, and only in terms of national legislation.

Private intelligence organisations operate outside the legal constraints placed upon our state intelligence structures. Is it not time, once and for all, for the Ministry to develop a clear policy on these organisations that will eventually become Government policy such that legal clarity can be obtained? There is a school of thought, for example, that contends that our own intelligence services can operate in partnership with these private intelligence organisations. Be that as it may, can the Minister please give us an indication

of his approach on this matter and, whether his project team will soon be able to present a report and recommendations on this matter?

We welcome the hon Minister's Ten Priorities for Action and I am sure the JSCI will play a supporting role in monitoring their successful implementation.

In conclusion, we share in the sentiments expressed to the wife and family of the late Mr Knollys. I first met Mr Knollys when the subcouncil on intelligence of the Transitional Executive Council was sent to Bophuthatswana to close down that particular organisation and there I found Mr Knollys. So, I am going to miss him particularly.

We also share in the tributes paid to the hon Minister's predecessor and now Minister of Housing, Dr Lindiwe Sisulu, for her excellent contribution. We wish her well in her new duties. We certainly share in the hon Minister's applause for the awarding of the Order of Luthuli to former Minister Joe Nhlanhla. We welcome the Minister's announcement about an annual award in Joe Nhlanhla's name. Joe Nhlanhla's contribution to this country's peace and stability has still to be written in the annals of our history. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE: Chairperson, I want to immediately say a very big thank you to all who have participated in this debate and to thank them for their very positive approach. I also wish to thank them for their extremely warm words of congratulation, not only to myself but also to my predecessor, Lindiwe Sisulu, and the remarks about Joe Nhlanhla with which hon Landers has ended his input. Certainly, all these kind words will be transmitted to both Minister Sisulu at Housing and Comrade Nhlanhla.

It has been quite a lively contribution and I think that, at the risk of the media projecting an approach in which we say that we are going to move away from science to another realm, I am inclined to immediately respond to some of it with all the levity with which they have been made by a number of speakers—including the hon Bloem. Underneath this levity there is something in fact very serious and we mustn't jest at ancient wisdom and crafts.

The example I gave of that sangoma is very clear and easy to explain. There we have a very skilled psychologist—and that is what the sangomas are—who understands human beings and human nature. In fact they are the people that any intelligence service would best do with. If you examine intelligence services, and especially if you go back to the past in this country, one sees the way in which the SADF utilised—exploited rather—the Khoisan, who are the most brilliant and invisible hunters and stalkers and trackers imaginable.

When uShaka in his majesty—and I think it was the hon Cwele who made the point here when he read from the literature—asked a sangoma to make his spies invisible, what were they playing at in terms of those words? Did they really believe that the person was invisible or was that psychologist not implanting in the warrior or the tracker's mind that with their craft and with their camouflage they could indeed be invisible in the bush?

You can read the Bible—and the chairperson is a great expert on it, as we heard about Moses and Joshua. And the Bible and religion written so many centuries ago obviously writes in terms of metaphors, in terms of the investment of mythology but based really on tremendous experience and mythological recording of people's history. Let us not laugh at the need which I think I did put in my speech, that we need to look at history and what Sun Tzu had to say about the skills of men and women.

We should not get carried away by the James Bond imagery and hi-tech machinery with which certain great powers in this world had

been led into monumental mistakes. They believed that with their technology described by Mr Rumsfeld, the Defence Secretary of the USA, during one of his first press conferences, as the real technology with instant real time, with precision bombs and instruments, they could take anybody. We know that they have the means to fire a missile, as the Israelis do from Tel Aviv into Gaza with people sitting and monitoring it on screens. This can be done from across oceans now.

Of course technology is awesome. But what we see in Iraq and what we saw in Vietnam prove that in fact with all the technology in the world, one can still be defeated. The Vietnamese people proved back in that monumental and epic resistance against invasion from we know where, that it could be defeated. Therefore, we talk here in the way we have—and I would say that hon Bloem's points, with all his jocularity, are actually something that needs to be truly looked at.

I see the principal of the academy, and the term that I have used here, amakhangela, occurred to me when I was there. We were having discussions and I have met an old friend of mine, Jabu Sithole when he was one of the instructors and I discovered that he is focusing on this very area of development of the traditional skills and how to use them. You see and I say the following to hon Bloem.

Hy moet oppas. Die DA is nie hier nie, sê hy. Is ons seker? Is ons seker dat hulle nie hier is nie. Is hulle nie dalk onsigbaar nie? [Gelag.] *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.)*

[He must take care. The DA is not here, he says. Are we certain about that? Are we certain that they are not here? Are they not perhaps invisible? Laughter.]]

Maybe they have a sangoma that turned them invisible. [Applause.] In fairness to the hon Swart from the DA, who is a member of the joint standing committee, he came to me after the swearing in. He had been through that test with the polygraph device of the DG and he survived it like all of you have. He was very apologetic because there is some by-election where he comes from and he was needed there. That does not excuse other members of that party for not being here.

In actual fact, we have talked about it and the chairperson of the committee spoke very importantly about the fact that we must have scrutiny, that we must have oversight. This is what the committee is about and this is what Parliament is about. It is true, as Mr Burgess pointed out, that we have to have a tremendous integrity here, because certain aspects of these women and gentlemen present here, their activities and defence of our country, has to be carried out in secrecy. But we cannot abuse that and merely leave it to a Minister. Don't leave it to the members of the services.

If we don't have a committee and don't have the inspector-general, if we don't have the auditors doing their work, we are human beings and if you are not there—and I can say this with integrity—it is very easy to rationalise in one's mind, that it is important for the national good, so, okay guys, let's carry on. You are needed and that is why the political party here is invisible, maybe they are really invisible as much as they think that they have made gains. They should have been here and I am disappointed. I accept that their member could not be here.

The hon Bhengu actually said to us that he questions the efficacy of the vetting process in as far as the use of the polygraph and this is something that must be looked at. I know when I was Deputy Minister of Defence, what I was concerned about—I believe with the NIA it is different—in those early days was that the way in which polygraph testing was being used was not as objective as was claimed. You see that machine only tells you so much. It can tell if your heartbeat is rising;

if there is sweat coming out of your pores; and it judges this against what you normally behave like and how you would react to particular questions.

There is a problem in terms of how it is being handled. Therefore, the operator has to be very, very good indeed. At the same time, even if it is an outstanding operator, we have to look further into the practice. It is not so much the polygraph itself—and we are open to hearing your complaints—the main thing that has been stressed here, is that the NIA and the services and this Ministry are committed to ensuring that we improve with the vetting process. There is a tremendous backlog and as you have seen in the 10-point programme we will focus on that. I will discuss that point with the practitioners.

There were many other important points made and actually hon Bhengu's point on border security and the critique of that, and what this committee had found is something that we really should be looking at. Obviously it is reflected in those ten points. As regards the other inputs let me just end by saying that I have taken careful notice of all the important inputs, the priorities, the recommendations, and we will be looking into that. I cannot resist just saying that as regards the little gift that I put up on the hon Chairs' desk I have received a note from him and he says: "I hope this is not a bugging device but I will get my sangoma to check it anyway." Thank you. [Laughter.] [Applause.] [Time expired.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF COMMITTEES: I must also thank the hon Minister and someone by the name of Thembi Majola, who took note that the coat of arms above this seat is not the new coat of arms. So it took Intelligence to come and sort that out.

Debate concluded.

The Committee rose at 12:01

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces:

1. **Classification of Bills by Joint Tagging Mechanism**

(1) The Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) on 23 June 2004 in terms of Joint Rule 160(3), classified the following Bill as a money Bill:

(i) ***Taxation Laws Amendment Bill*** [B 8—2004] (National Assembly—sec 77)

National Assembly:

1. **Establishment of Committees**

(1) I have, with the concurrence of the Rules Committee at its meeting on 23 June 2004, established the following **Portfolio Committees:**

(a) **Agriculture and Land Affairs;**

(b) **Arts and Culture;**

(c) **Correctional Services;**

(d) **Communications;**

(e) **Defence;**

(f) **Education;**

(g) **Environmental Affairs and Tourism;**

(h) **Finance;**

(i) **Foreign Affairs;**

(j) **Health;**

(k) **Home Affairs;**

(l) **Housing;**

(m) **Justice and Constitution Development;**

(n) **Labour;**

(o) **Minerals and Energy;**

(p) **Provincial and Local Government;**

(q) **Public Enterprises;**

(r) **Public Service and Administration;**

(s) **Public Works;**

(t) **Safety and Security;**

(u) **Science and Technology;**

(v) **Social Development;**

(w) **Sport and Recreation;**

(x) **Trade and Industry;**

(y) **Transport**; and

(z) **Water Affairs and Forestry**.

Each committee, except the **Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs**, consists of 17 members, composed as follows: African National Congress 10; Democratic Alliance 2; Inkatha Freedom Party 1; other parties 4.

As agreed to by the Rules Committee, in terms of Rule 122, the **Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs** comprises of two subcommittees namely, a **Subcommittee on International Affairs** and a **Subcommittee on African Union and related matters**, each subcommittee to consist of 17 members, composed as follows: African National Congress 10; Democratic Alliance 2; Inkatha Freedom Party 1; other parties 4.

2. **Membership of Committees**

(1) The following members have been appointed to serve on the Portfolio Committees mentioned, viz:

Agriculture and Land Affairs:

African National Congress

Blose, Ms H M
Dlali, Mr D M
Holomisa, Adv S P
Kotwal, Mr Z
Masithela, Mr N H
Ngaleka, Ms E
Ntuli, Mrs B M
Radebe, Mr B A
Ramphele, Mr T D H
Schoeman, Dr E AKati, Mr Z J (Alt)
Mathebe, Mr P M (Alt)
Ngwenya, Mrs M L (Alt)
Nzimande, Mr L P M (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Nel, Mr A H
Van Niekerk, Dr A I

Inkatha Freedom Party

Ngema, Mr M V

United Democratic Movement

Bici, Mr J

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W (Alt)

African Christian Democratic Party

Durr, Mr K D S (Alt)

United Christian Democratic Party

Ditshetelo, Mr P H K

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Pheko, Dr S E M

Azanian People's Organisation

Nefolovhodwe, Mr P J

Arts and Culture:

African National Congress

Gololo, Mr C L
Khumalo, Mr K K
Maluleka, Mr H P
Matlala, Mr M H
Mbombo, Mrs N D
Motubatse-Hounkpatin, Ms S D
Sonto, Mr M R
Tsenoli, Mr S L
Zita, Mr L
Zulu, Mr B Z
Moonsamy, Mr K (Alt)
Nogumla, Mr R Z (Alt)
Nwamitwa-Shilubana, Mrs T L P (Alt)
Siboza, Mr S (Alt)
Xolo, Mr E T (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Kohler-Barnard, Ms D
Van der Walt, Mrs D

Inkatha Freedom Party

Biyela, Chief B P

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W

Freedom Front Plus

Mulder, Dr C P

United Christian Democratic Party

Pule, Mr B E

Minority Front

Bhoola, Mr R B

Communications:

African National Congress

Kholwane, Mr S E
Lekgoro, Mr M K
Magazi, Mrs M N
Maziya, Ms A M
Mohlaloga, Mr M R
Mokoto, Ms N R
Nkuna, Ms C
Oliphant, Mr G G
Pieterse, Mr R D
Yengeni, Mrs L E
Khumalo, Mr K M (Alt)
Masithela, Mr N H (Alt)
Morutoa, Ms M R (Alt)
Nonkonyana, Chief M (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Haasbroek, Mr S F
Smuts, Ms M

Inkatha Freedom Party

Vos, Ms S C

Independent Democrats

Gore, Mr V C

African Christian Democratic Party

Khumalo, Rev M S

Freedom Front Plus

Mulder, Dr P W A

Correctional Services:

African National Congress

Bloem, Mr D V
Chikunga, Mrs L S
Fihla, Mr N B
Makgate, Ms M W
Mngomezulu, Mr G P
Moatshe, Mr M S
Molefe, Mr C T
Mthethwa, Mr E N
Phala, Mr M J
Rwexana, Ms S P
Magau, Ms K R (Alt)
Mahote, Mr S (Alt)
Ramgobin, Mr M (Alt)
Sosibo, Ms J E (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Morkel, Mr C M
Selfe, Mr J

Inkatha Freedom Party

Seaton, Mrs S A

Independent Democrats

Burgess, Mr C W

African Christian Democratic Party

Swart, Mr S N

United Christian Democratic Party

Mfundisi, Mr I S (Alt)

Defence:

African National Congress

Asmal, Prof A K
Booi, Mr M S
Diale, Mr L N
Dodovu, Mr T S
Koornhof, Dr G W
Makasi, Mrs X C
Mngomezulu, Mr G P
Monareng, Mr O E
Ntuli, Mr S B
Phungula, Mr J P
Dlali, Mr D M (Alt)
Fihla, Mr N B (Alt)
Huang, Mr S (Alt)
Moatshe, Mr M S (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Sayedali-Shah,
Moulana M R
Schmidt, Adv H C

Inkatha Freedom Party

Mncwango, Mr M A

United Democratic Movement

Madikiza, Mr G T (Alt)

Independent Democrats

Burgess, Mr C V

New National Party

Johnson, Ms C B

African Christian Democratic Party

Madasa, Adv Z L (Alt)

Freedom Front Plus

Groenewald, Mr P J

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Likotsi, Mr M T

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S (Alt)

Education:

African National Congress

Maake, Mr J J
Mashangoane, Ms P R
Mayatula, Prof S M
Mentor, Ms M P
Mosala, Mr B G
Mthembu, Mr B
Ngele, Ms N J
Nhlengethwa, Mrs D G
Vadi, Mr I
Van den Heever, Mr R P Z
Baloyi, Mr M R (Alt)
Maloney, Mrs L (Alt)
Mnandi, Ms P N (Alt)
Njobe, Mrs M A A (Alt)
Sikakane, Mr M R (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Boinamo, Mr G G
Zille, Ms H

Inkatha Freedom Party

Mpontshane, Mr A M

United Democratic Movement

Sigcau, Ms S N (Alt)

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W

New National Party

Gaum, Adv A H (Alt)

African Christian Democratic Party

Dudley, Mrs C (Alt)

Freedom Front Plus

Spies, Mr W D (Alt)

United Christian Democratic Party

Mfundisi, Mr I S

Minority Front

Bhoola, Mr R B

Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

African National Congress

Arendse, Mr J D
Chalmers, Mrs J
Combrinck, Mr J J
Kalako, Mr M U
Mokoena, Mr A D
Moss, Mr M I
Ndzanga, Mrs R A
Ntuli, Ms M M
Olifant, Mr D A A
Thabethe, Ms E
Gerber, Mr P A (Alt)
Khunou, Ms N P (Alt)
Maja, Mr S J (Alt)
Rasmeni, Mr S M (Alt)
Sefularo, Dr M (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Ellis, Mr M J
Morgan, Mr G R

Inkatha Freedom Party

Zulu, Prince N E

United Democratic Movement

Mdaka, Ms N M

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W

New National Party

Johnson, Ms C B

African Christian Democratic Party

Durr, Mr K D S

Finance:

African National Congress

Asiya, Mr S E
Bhamjee, Mr Y S
Fubbs, Ms J L
Gabela, Mr L S
Hogan, Ms B A
Joemat, Mrs R R
Johnson, Mr M
Mnguni, Mr B A
Moloto, Mr K A
Nene, Mr N M
Koornhof, Dr G W (Alt)
Ramodibe, Ms D M (Alt)
Saloojee, Mr E (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Rabie, Dr P J
Taljaard, Ms R

Inkatha Freedom Party

Vezi, Mr T E

United Democratic Movement

Stephens, Mr M

Independent Democrats

Wang, Mr Y

African Christian Democratic Party

Durr, Mr K D S

Minority Front

Bhoola, Mr R B

Azanian People's Organisation

Nefolovhodwe, Mr P J (Alt)

Foreign Affairs:

Subcommittee on International Affairs:

African National Congress

Hajaig, Ms F
Bapela, Mr K O
Huang, Mr S
Jacobus, Ms L
Magau, Ms K R
Mpaka, Ms H M
Maunye, Mrs M M
Mohlaloga, Mr M R
Ramgobin, Mr M
Sithole, Mr D J
Gxowa, Mrs N B (Alt)
Nkuna, Ms C (Alt)
Sibande, Mr M P (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Gibson, Mr D H M
Labuschagne, Mr L B

Inkatha Freedom Party

Joubert, Mr L K

United Democratic Movement

Holomisa, Mr B H

Independent Democrats

De Lille, Mrs P

African Christian Democratic Party

Madasa, Adv Z L (Alt)

Freedom Front Plus

Mulder, Dr P W A

United Christian Democratic Party

Ditshetelo, Mr P H K

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Pheko, Dr S E M (Alt)

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S (Alt)

Subcommittee on African Union and Related Matters:

African National Congress

Bapela, Mr K O
Hajaig, Ms F
Motubatse-Hounkpatin, Ms S D
Njobe, Mrs M A A
September, Ms C C
Sithole, Mr D J
Turok, Prof B

Democratic Alliance

Haasbroek, Mr S F
Seremane, Mr W J

Inkatha Freedom Party

Skosana, Mr M B

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W (Alt)

African Christian Democratic Party

Madasa, Adv Z L

United Christian Democratic Party

Ditshetelo, Mr P H K (Alt)

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Pheko, Dr S E M

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S

Azanian People's Organisation

Nefolovhodwe, Mr P J

Health:

African National Congress

Cachalia, Mr I M
Luthuli, Dr A N
Madumise, Mrs M M
Manana, Ms M N S
Mashigo, Ms R J
Ngcobo, Ms B T
Ngculu, Mr L V J
Njikelana, Mr S J
Nxumalo, Mr S N
Tshwete, Ms P
Direko, Ms I W (Alt)
Njobe, Mrs M A A (Alt)
Nzimande, Mr L P M (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Coetzee, Mr R
Waters, Mr M

Inkatha Freedom Party

Rabinowitz, Dr R

United Democratic Movement

Nkabinde, Ms N C

Independent Democrats

Batyi, Ms F
Wang, Mr Y (Alt)

African Christian Democratic Party

Dudley, Mrs C

United Christian Democratic Party

Pule, Mr B E (Alt)

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S

Home Affairs:

African National Congress

Chauke, Mr H P
Gxowa, Mrs N B
Ludwabe, Mrs C I
Mashile, Mr B L
Maunye, Mrs M M
Morwamoche, Mr K W
Sibande, Mr M P
Skhosana, Mr W M
Van Wyk, Ms A
Vundisa, Mr S S
Gogotya, Mr N J (Alt)
Mabuyakhulu, Mr D V (Alt)
Mathibela, Ms N F (Alt)
Phala, Mr M J (Alt)
Vadi, Mr I (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Kalyan, Mrs S V
Swart, Mr M

Inkatha Freedom Party

Mdlalose, Ms M M

United Democratic Movement

Nkabinde, Ms N C (Alt)

Independent Democrats

Wang, Mr Y

African Christian Democratic Party

Swart, Mr S N

Freedom Front Plus

Mulder, Dr C P

United Christian Democratic Party

Mfundisi, Mr I S

Housing:

African National Congress

Abram, Mr S
Dambuza, Ms B N
Dodovu, Mr T S
Kota, Ms Z A
Mabena, Mr D C
Mkhize, Mr Z S
Mngumezulu, Mr G P
Ntombela, Ms S H
Ramakaba-Lesiea, Ms M M
Schneemann, Mr G D
Khumalo, Mr K K (Alt)
Masala, Mr M M (Alt)
Ngele, Ms N J (Alt)
Sonto, Mr M R (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Masango, Mr S J
Steyn, Mr A C

Inkatha Freedom Party

Dhlamini, Mr B W

United Democratic Movement

Sigcau, Ms S N

Independent Democrats

Batyi, Ms F (Alt)

African Christian Democratic Party

Khumalo, Rev M S (Alt)

United Christian Democratic Party

Pule, Mr B E

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Likotsi, Mr M T

Minority Front

Bhoola, Mr R B

Justice and Constitutional Development:

African National Congress

Chohan-Khota, Ms F I
Jeffery, Mr J H
Landers, Mr L T
Magwanishe, Mr G B
Mahlawe, Ms N M
Malahlela, Mr M J
Maloyi, Mr P D N
Meruti, Ms M V
Sibanyoni, Mr J B
Solomon, Mr G
Ramathlodi, Mr N A (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Camerer, Mrs S M
Delport, Dr J T

Inkatha Freedom Party

Van der Merwe, Mr J H

United Democratic Movement

Bici, Mr J

Independent Democrats

Burgess, Mr C V

New National Party

Gaum, Adv A H

African Christian Democratic Party

Swart, Mr S N

Labour:

African National Congress

Anthony, Mr T G
Kasienyane, Ms O R
Lishivha, Ms T E
Maduma, Mr L D
Moss, Ms L N
Mzondeki, Mr M J G
Ngcengwane, Ms N D
Olifant, Mr D A A

Oliphant, Mr G G
Rasmeni, Mr S M
Mkhize, Mr Z S (Alt)
Mogale, Mr O M (Alt)
Ntombela, Ms S H (Alt)
Tinto, Mrs B (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Henderson, Mr R K
Lowe, Mr C M

Inkatha Freedom Party

Zulu, Prince N E

Independent Democrats

Gore, Mr V C (Alt)

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Godi, Mr N T

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S

Minerals and Energy:

African National Congress

Goniwe, Mr M T
Kekana, Mr C D
Louw, Mr S K
Mathibela, Ms N F
Mofokeng, Mr T R
Ngaleka, Ms E
Ngcobo, Mr E N N
Mohamed, Prof I J
Molefe, Mr C T
Tinto, Mrs B
Blose, Ms H M (Alt)
Combrinck, Mr J J (Alt)
Matlala, Mr M H (Alt)
Mosala, Mr G (Alt)
Vundisa, Mr S S (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Morkel, Mr C M
Schmidt, Adv H C

Inkatha Freedom Party

Lucas, Mr E J

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W (Alt)
Harding, Mr A

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Pheko, Dr S E M (Alt)

Provincial and Local Government:

African National Congress

Bhengu, Mr F
Gumede, Mrs M M
Lekgoro, Mr M M S
Modisenyane, Mr L J
Mogase, Mr I D
Mshudulu, Mr S A
Nonkonyana, Chief M
Ntshulana-Bhengu, Ms N R
Phadagi, Mr M G
Solo, Mr B M
Holomisa, Adv S P (Alt)
Kekana, Mr C D (Alt)
Mashiane, Ms L M (Alt)
Nwamitwa-Shilubana, Mrs T L P (Alt)
Vundisa, Mr S S (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Doman, Mr W P
Swathe, Mr M M

Inkatha Freedom Party

Smith, Mr P F

United Democratic Movement

Diko, Mr M

Independent Democrats

Batyi, Ms F (Alt)

African Christian Democratic Party

Khumalo, Rev M S (Alt)

United Christian Democratic Party

Mfundisi, Mr I S

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Likotsi, Mr M T

Minority Front

Bhoola, Mr R B (Alt)

Public Enterprises:

African National Congress

Gololo, Mr C L
Kholwane, Mr S E
Louw, Mr T J
Martins, Mr B A D
Mnandi, Ms P N
Mokoto, Ms N R
Mpaka, Ms H M
Ngcengwane, Ms N D
Nogumla, Mr R Z
Nonkonyana, Chief M
Pieterse, Mr R D (Alt)
Yengeni, Mrs L E (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Davidson, Mr I O
Minnie, Mr K J

Inkatha Freedom Party

Bekker, Mr H J

United Democratic Movement

Diko, Mr M (Alt)

Independent Democrats

Harding, Mr A

African Christian Democratic Party

Madasa, Adv Z L

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Likotsi, Mr M T (Alt)

Public Service and Administration:

African National Congress

Baloyi, Mr M R
Gcwabaza, Ms N E
Gomomo, Mr P J
Luthuli, Dr A N
Maloney, Mrs L
Mgabadeli, Ms H C
Modisenyane, Mr L J
Mthembu, Mr B
Saloojee, Mr E
Sikakane, Mr M R
Mashangoane, Ms P R (Alt)
Mzondeki, Mr M J G (Alt)
Newhoudt-Druchen, Mrs W S (Alt)
Skhosana, Mr W M (Alt)
Van den Heever, Mr R P Z (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Minnie, Mr K J
Ntuli, Mr R S

Inkatha Freedom Party

Roopnarain, Dr U

United Democratic Movement

Madikiza, Mr G T (Alt)

New National Party

Simmons, Mr S

United Christian Democratic Party

Mfundisi, Mr I S

Public Works:

African National Congress

Bhengu, Mr F
Gogotya, Mr N J
Maduma, L D
Magubane, Mr N E
Moonsamy, Mr K
Ntuli, Ms M M
Nwamitwa-Shilubana, Mrs T L P
Ramotsamai, Ms C M P
Sekgobela, Ms P S
Siboza, Mr S
Anthony, Mr T G (Alt)
Kotwal, Mr Z (Alt)
Mashile, Mr L B C (Alt)
Maluleka, Mr H P (Alt)
Nxumalo, Mr S N (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Blanché, Mr J P I
Opperman, Mr S E

Inkatha Freedom Party

Zondi, Rev K M

United Democratic Movement

Mdaka, Ms N M

Independent Democrats

Gore, Mr V C

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Likotsi, Mr M T (Alt)

Safety and Security:

African National Congress

Booi, Mr M S
Mahote, Mr S
Maserumule, Mr F T
Maziya, Ms A M
Monareng, Mr O E
Ntuli, Mr S B
Sosibo, Ms J E
Sotyu, Ms M M
Van Wyk, Ms A
Xolo, Mr E T
Bloem, Mr D V (Alt)
Diale, Mr L N (Alt)
Nhlengethwa, Mrs D G (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Jankielsohn, Mr R
King, Mr R J

Inkatha Freedom Party

Ndlovu, Mr V B

United Democratic Movement

Madikiza, Mr G T (Alt)

Independent Democrats

Burgess, Mr C V

New National Party

Gaum, Adv A H

African Christian Democratic Party

Meshoe, Rev K R J

Freedom Front Plus

Groenewald, Mr P J

United Christian Democratic Party

Ditshetelo, Mr P H K (Alt)

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S (Alt)

Science and Technology:

African National Congress

Ainslie, Mr A R
Cachalia, Mr I M
Khumalo, Mr K M
Mahomed, Mrs F
Mlangeni, Mr A

Mohamed, Prof I J
Ngcobo, Mr E N N
Ngcobo, Ms B T
Nxumalo, Mr S N
Van den Heever, Mr R P Z
Lekgoro, Mr M M S (Alt)
Madumise, Mrs M M (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Blanché, Mr J P I
Mnyandu, Mr B J

Inkatha Freedom Party

Chang, Ms E S

Independent Democrats

Gore, Mr V C

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Godi, Mr N T

Azanian People's Organisation

Nefolovhodwe, Mr P J

Social Development:

African National Congress

Bogopane-Zulu, Mrs H I
Dikgwacwi, Mr D N
Direko, Ms I W
Magazi, Mrs M N
Makasi, Ms X C
Makgate, Ms M W
Masutha, Mr M T
Nzimande, Mr L P M
Solo, Mr B
Tshivase, Mrs T J
Chalmers, Mrs J (Alt)
Ludwabe, Mrs I (Alt)
Morwamoche, Mr K W (Alt)
Tshwete, Ms P (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Botha, Mrs C-S
Weber, Ms H

Inkatha Freedom Party

Mars, Mrs I

United Democratic Movement

Diko, Mr M

Independent Democrats

Batyi, Ms F

African Christian Democratic Party

Dudley, Mrs C

United Christian Democratic Party

Pule, Mr B E (Alt)

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Godi, Mr N T (Alt)

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S

Sport and Recreation:

African National Congress

Bogopane-Zulu, Mrs H I
Carrim, Mr Y I
Dikgacwi, Mr M M
Frolick, Mr C T
Louw, Mr T J
Mlangeni, Mr A
Morobi, Mrs D M
Mtshali, Mr E
Ramakaba-Lesiea, Ms M M
Reid, Mr L R R
Louw, Mr S K (Alt)
Mngomezulu, Mr G P (Alt)

Schoeman, Dr E A (Alt)
Zulu, Prince Z B (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Lee, Mr T D
Masango, Mr S J

Inkatha Freedom Party

Zikalala, Ms C N Z

United Democratic Movement

Holomisa, Mr B H

Independent Democrats

Gore, Mr V C

New National Party

Herandien, Mr C B

African Christian Democratic Party

Khumalo, Rev M S

Minority Front

Bhoola, Mr R B (Alt)

Trade and Industry:

African National Congress

Khunou, Ms N P
Maake, Mr J
Mahomed, Mrs F
Maja, Mr S J
Ramodibe, Ms D
Rasmeni, Mr S M
Sefularo, Dr M
September, Ms C C
Turok, Prof B
Zita, Mr L
Bapela, Mr K O (Alt)
Moss, Mr M I (Alt)
Njikelane, Mr S J (Alt)
Ntuli, Mrs B M (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Labuschagne, Mr L B
Nkem-Abonta, Dr E

Inkatha Freedom Party

Bhengu, Mr M J

United Democratic Movement

Stephens, Mr M (Alt)

Independent Democrats

Harding, Mr A

African Christian Democratic Party

Durr, Mr K D S (Alt)

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Godi, Mr N T

Minority Front

Rajbally, Ms S (Alt)

Azanian People's Organisation

Nefolovhodwe, Mr P J

Transport:

African National Congress

Ainslie, Mr A R
Cronin, Mr J P
Mabuyakhulu, Mr D V
Mashile, Mr L B C
Mogale, Mr O M
Mbombo, Mrs N D
Montsitsi, Mr S D
Ntombela, Ms S H
Nxumalo, Ms M D
Thomson, Ms B
Morobi, Mrs D M (Alt)
Moss, Ms L N (Alt)
Schneemann, Mr
D G (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Farrow, Mr S B
Waters, Mr M

Inkatha Freedom Party

Ngiba, Mr B C

United Democratic Movement

Nkabinde, Ms N C

Independent Democrats

Gore, Mr V C

New National Party

Herandien, Mr C B

African Christian Democratic Party

Green, Mr L M (Alt)

United Christian Democratic Party

Pule, Mr B E

Azanian People's Organisation

Nefolovhodwe, Mr P J (Alt)

Water Affairs and Forestry:

African National Congress

Arendse, Mr J D
Kati, Mr Z J
Komphela, Mr B M
Maine, Ms S
Manana, Ms M S
Masala, Mr M M
Mathebe, Mr P M
Ndzanga, Mrs R A
Ngwenya, Mrs M L
Ramphele, Mr T D H
Bhengu, Ms P (Alt)
Gumede, Mrs M M (Alt)
Mogase, Mr I D (Alt)
Reid, Mr L R R (Alt)

Democratic Alliance

Maluleke, Mr D K
Van der Walt, Mrs D

Inkatha Freedom Party

Sibuyana, Mr M W

United Democratic Movement

Sigcau, Ms S N

Independent Democrats

Greyling, Mr L W (Alt)

New National Party

Simmons, Mr S

African Christian Democratic Party

Durr, Mr K D S (Alt)

United Christian Democratic Party

Ditshetelo, Mr P H K

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Pheko, Dr S E M (Alt)

3. **Referrals to committees of papers tabled**

The following papers have been tabled and are now referred to the relevant committees as mentioned below:

(1) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Public Works**:

(a) Strategic Plan of the Department of Public Works for 2004-2007.

(b) Status Report of the South African Construction Industry for 2004.

(c) Memorandum by the Minister of Public Works setting out particulars of the Building Programme for 2004-2005 [RP 70-2004].

(2) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology**:

Strategic Plan of the Department of Science and Technology for 2004-2007.

(3) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Water Affairs and Forestry** and to the **Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of Quality of Life and Status of Women:**

Strategic Plan of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for 2004-2007.

(4) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Home Affairs**:

Strategic Plan of the Department of Home Affairs for 2004-2007.

(5) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Public Enterprises.** The Report of the Independent Auditors on the Financial Statements is referred to the **Standing Committee on Public Accounts** for consideration:

Report and Financial Statements of Eskom for the year ended 31 December 2003, including the Report of the Independent Auditors on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2003.

(6) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Public Enterprises:**

Strategic Plan of the Department of Public Enterprises for 2004-2007.

(7) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Public Service and Administration** for consideration and report:

(a) United Nations Convention against Corruption, tabled in terms of section 231(2) of the Constitution, 1996.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

(8) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Public Service and Administration:**

(a) Strategic Plan of the Public Service Commission for 2004-2007.

(b) Strategic Plan of the Department of Public Service and Administration for 2004-2007.

(c) Strategic Plan of South African Management Development Institute (SAMDI) for 2004-2007.

(9) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Minerals and Energy:**

Strategic Plan of the Department of Minerals and Energy for 2004-2007.

(10) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Sport and Recreation:**

Strategic Plan of Sport and Recreation South Africa for 2004-2007.

(11) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development:**

(a) First and Final Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Spying Against the National Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr B T Ngcuka.

(b) Strategic Plan of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for 2004-2007.

(c) Background and Introduction to the Strategic Framework of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

(12) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development** and to the **Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of Quality of Life and Status of Women:**

(a) Report of the South African Law Commission on Traditional Courts and the Judicial Function of Traditional Leaders [RP 209-2003].

(b) Report of the South African Law Commission on Islamic Marriages and Related Matters [RP 210-2003].

(13) The following paper is referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism:**

Strategic Plan of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for 2004-2007.

(14) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Labour:**

(a) Preliminary Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 2003-2004 [RP 63-2004].

(b) Strategic Plan of the Department of Labour for 2004-2007 [RP 81-2004].

(15) The following papers are referred to the **Ad Hoc Committee on Arts and Culture.** The Reports of the Auditor-General and the Independent Auditors on the Financial Statements are referred to the **Standing Committee on Public Accounts** for consideration:

(a) Strategic Plan of the Department of Arts and Culture for 2004-2007.

(b) Report and Financial Statements of the Windybrow Centre for the Arts for 2002-2003, including the Report of the Independent Auditors on the Financial Statements for 2002-2003.

(c) Report and Financial Statements of the National Library of South Africa for 2002-2003, including the Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements for 2002-2003.

(d) Report and Financial Statements of The Market Theatre for 2002-2003, including the Report of the Independent Auditors on the Financial Statements for 2002-2003.

(e) Report and Financial Statements of the Northern Flagship Institution for 2001-2002, including the Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements for 2001-2002 [RP 231-2002].

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

National Assembly:

1. Report of the **Ad Hoc Committee on Finance** on the ***Taxation Laws Amendment Bill*** [B 8—2004] (National Assembly—sec 77), dated 18 June 2004:

The Ad Hoc Committee on Finance, having considered the subject of the ***Taxation Laws Amendment Bill*** [B 8—2004] (National Assembly—sec 77), referred to it and classified by the Joint Tagging Mechanism as a Money Bill, reports that it has agreed to the Bill.

2. **Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Special Report of Public Protector, dated 23 June 2004:**

The Ad Hoc Committee on Special Report of Public Protector reports as follows:

1. Introduction

On 28 May 2004 the Public Protector submitted a report to Parliament in terms of section 182(1)(b) of the Constitution, and section 8(2)(b) of the Public Protector Act, 1994. The Committee was appointed by resolution of the House on 3 June 2004 in terms of NA Rule 214.

2. Terms of reference

To **consider and report** on the Special Report of the Public Protector on an investigation of a complaint by Deputy President, Mr Jacob Zuma against the National Director of Public Prosecutions and the Prosecuting Authority, and to report to the House by 25 June 2004.

3. Approach

(a) In considering the Report, the Committee strove to ensure that the integrity of Parliament is upheld;

(b) The Committee agreed on the importance of upholding the integrity of the two constitutional institutions, that of the Public Protector and the Prosecuting Authority;

(c) The Report was discussed as presented, and no additional evidence outside the report was considered.

4. Findings

After considering the key findings contained in the Report (listed below) the Committee's position is as follows:

24.1 *The Prosecuting Authority is accountable to Parliament in respect of the exercising of its powers and the performance of its functions and duties;*

Finding accepted.

24.2 *The Prosecuting Authority is also accountable to Parliament for its decisions regarding the institution of prosecutions;*

Finding accepted.

24.3 *The Minister and the National Director were constitutionally obliged to cooperate with the Public Protector in the investigation of the complaints of the Deputy President;*

Finding accepted.

24.4 *The reluctance and failure by the Minister and the National Director to cooperate with the Public Protector in the investigation was improper and unconstitutional. It resulted in the Public Protector having to conclude the investigation without the benefit of proper responses by those implicated by the complaints of the Deputy President;*

Finding noted.

24.5 *The press statement made by the National Director on 23 August 2003 that there is a prima facie case of corruption against the Deputy President but that he would not be prosecuted, unjustifiably infringed upon Mr*

Zuma's constitutional right to human dignity and caused him to be improperly prejudiced;

Finding accepted.

(The DA, IFP and UDM do not agree with the Committee's acceptance of this finding.)

24.6 *The press statement (referred to in finding 24.5 above) was unfair and improper;*

Finding accepted.

(The DA, IFP and ID do not agree with the Committee's acceptance of this finding.)

24.7 *The Deputy President had probably not been informed by the Minister and the National Director of the criminal investigation against him shortly after it commenced, as was publicly claimed by the National Director;*

Finding noted.

24.8 *As the Minister was replaced in the Cabinet after the 2004 elections, it would serve no purpose to make any recommendations to Parliament in regard to his improper failure to cooperate with the Public Protector.*

Finding noted.

24.9 *The provisions of section 31 of the NPA Act that established a Ministerial Coordinating Committee have not been implemented.*

Finding accepted.

24.10 *The steps taken by the President to attend to the remarks made by the Hefer Commission in regard to the leaking of confidential information by the Prosecuting Authority should be commended. The recommendations made by the investigators and the instructions given by the President in this regard, are supported.*

Finding accepted.

5. Public Protector's Recommendations

"In terms of the provisions of section 182(1)(c) of the Constitution and section 6(4)(c)(ii) of the Public Protector Act, it is recommended that Parliament take urgent steps to:

25.1 Ensure that the National Director and the Prosecuting Authority are held accountable, by virtue of the provisions of sections 41(1) and 181(3) of the Constitution and section 35 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998, for:

25.1.1 Failing to cooperate with the Public Protector in the investigation of the complaint of the Deputy President;

25.1.2 Infringing upon the Deputy President's constitutional right to human dignity and thereby causing him to be improperly prejudiced; and

25.1.3 Acting in an unfair and improper manner in regard to the Deputy President.

25.2 Ensure that the Ministerial Coordinating Committee contemplated by section 31 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998:

25.2.1 Convenes as a matter of urgency; and

25.2.2 Determines policy guidelines in respect of the functioning of the Directorate of Special Operations that would prevent a recurrence of the improprieties referred to in this report."

6. Recommendations

After due consideration of the Public Protector's recommendations, the Committee recommends that the House:

(a) Calls on all organs of state to recommit themselves to uphold and promote the principles of co-operative government as well as the rights enshrined in the Bill of Rights;

(b) Expresses its disapproval of the public statement made by the National Director of Public Prosecutions on 23 August 2003 which infringed the Deputy President's constitutional right to human dignity, thereby causing him to be prejudiced (the DA and IFP do not agree with this recommendation);

(c) Calls on the Prosecuting Authority to observe the Prosecution Policy, comply with the Code of Conduct for Members of the National Prosecuting Authority, and adhere to the United Nations Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, in compliance with sections 21 and 22 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998;

(d) Calls on the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development to ensure that the provisions of section 31 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998, providing for the establishment of a Ministerial Coordinating Committee, are implemented without delay, and to report to the National Assembly within 60 days of this resolution;

(e) Calls on the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development to convene a meeting between the National Director of Public Prosecutions and the Public Protector to resolve any differences that might exist between them, and to ensure the development of effective measures which enhance co-operative relations between the Prosecuting Authority and the Public Protector, and report to the National Assembly within 60 days of this resolution;

(f) Calls upon the Minister of Provincial and Local Government to introduce, without delay, the legislation referred to in section 41(2) of the Constitution to establish or provide for structures and institutions to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations and provide for appropriate mechanisms to

facilitate settlement of intergovernmental disputes, and to report to the National Assembly;

(g) Calls on the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development to take immediate steps aimed at establishing an effective system of information security within the Prosecuting Authority, and to report to the National Assembly within 60 days of this resolution; and

(h) Recommits itself to exercise effective and pro-active oversight over organs of state that are accountable to it.

Report to be considered.

INDEX TO SPEECHES

Abbreviations: (A) = Amendment; AhC = Ad hoc Committee; HC = House Committee; JRC = Joint Rules Committee; NA = National Assembly; NCOP = National Council of Provinces; (R) = Reading; SC = Select Committee

ABRAM, Mr S:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — National Treasury (Intelligence), 2843
Member's Statement:
Joint venture between Business Against Crime and National Intelligence Agency, 3984

AINSLIE, Mr A R:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Transport, 1741

ANTHONY, Mr T G:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Labour, 2535

ARENDSE, Mr J D:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2029
Consideration of Report of PC on Water Affairs and Forestry — Public hearings on National Water Resource Strategy, 5375
Member's Statement:
Tourism month, 3874

ASIYA, Mr S E:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — National Treasury (including SA Revenue Services, 1089; Statistics SA, 1089

ASMAL, Prof A K:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Foreign Affairs, 528, 2917

BALFOUR, Mr B M N:
[Minister of Correctional Services]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Correctional Services, 1385, 1447

Consideration of Report on PC on Correctional Services — visit to Brandvlei Youth Centre and Drakenstein Juvenile Detention Centre, 4544
Minister's Responses:
Artworks in foyer of Parliament, 4504
Government stance on dealing with crime, 4923

BALOYI, Mr M R:
Consideration of Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Special Report of Public Protector, 3103
Subject for Discussion:
The introduction of a single national Public Service without compromising the advantages of proximity to the community and flexibility of local government in service delivery, 4326, 4350

BAPELA, Mr K O:
Debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 291
Subject for Discussion:
The restructuring of the UN and its agencies to serve and protect the poor of the world, who constitute the majority of humanity, 4960, 4976

BATYI, Ms F:
Bills:
Appropriation,
Votes — Health, 1617; Provincial and Local Government, 2064; Social Development, 616
Traditional Health Practitioners, (2R), 3916
Debate:
Pillars of the African Renaissance celebrating the achievements of African women taking responsibility for their own destiny, 5325
Declaration of vote, (Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Bill), 3351
Member's Statement:
Dismay over deaths in prison, 4737
Subjects for Discussion:
The funding of Social Services given the major challenges and obstacles facing delivery of services with particular reference to the enormous burden on nongovernmental organisations in the welfare sector to do statutory work without the budget to do so, 4761
Voice of African women: What should be the role and place of the Pan-African women's organisation, 3645

BEKKER, Mr H J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Public Enterprises, 1189
Draft Resolution:
Condolences on the death of Dr Beyers Naudé, 3726
Subject for Discussion:
The role of parliaments in preserving biodiversity, 3802

BENJAMIN, Dr J:
[Deputy Minister of Social Development]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Social Development, 622
Subject for Discussion:
The impact and challenges of Government policies on poverty reduction as we celebrate Social Development Month, 4707

BEUKMAN, Mr F:
Consideration of first Report of SC on Public Accounts — Council for Medical Schemes, 4549
Consideration of second Report of SC on Public Accounts — Registrar for Medical Schemes, 4549
Consideration of third Report of SC on Public Accounts — Film and Publication Board, 4549
Consideration of fourth Report of SC on Public Accounts — Bala Farms, 4549
Consideration of fifth Report of SC on Public Accounts — Bank Seta, 4549
Consideration of sixth Report of SC on Public Accounts — Cheta, 4691
Consideration of seventh Report of SC on Public Accounts — Ceta, 4691
Consideration of eight Report of SC on Public Accounts — Didteta, 4691
Consideration of ninth Report of SC on Public Accounts — Eseta, 4691
Consideration of tenth Report of SC on Public Accounts — ETDP- seta, 4691
Consideration of eleventh to fifteenth Report of SC on Public Accounts, 4804
Subject for Discussion:
Celebrating our living heritage in our tenth year of democracy, 4172

BHAMJEE, Mr Y S:
Bills:
Financial Services Ombud Schemes, (2R), 5050
Public Investment Corporation, (2R), 4133

BHENGU, Mr F:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Public Works, 834, 2923
Member's Statement:
Pending suspension of pension grants in Eastern Cape, 5402
Resumption of debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 465

BHENGU, Mr M J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — National Treasury (Intelligence), 2841
Member's Statement:
Fronting in black economic empowerment companies, 5401
Subject for Discussion:
The impact and challenges of Government policies on poverty reduction as we celebrate Social Development Month, 4701

[Cols 1-1520 in Vol 71; Cols 1521-2906 in Vol 72; Cols 2907-4298 in Vol 73 and Cols 4299-5712 in Vol 74.]

BHENGU, Ms P:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Sport and Recreation SA, 2949
Member's Statement:
Renewed confidence in South Africa, 5033

BHOOLA, Mr R B:
Resumption of debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 411

BICI, Mr J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Agriculture, 753; Justice and Constitutional Development, 2327; Land Affairs, 753
Member's Statement:
Nigerian woman sentenced to death by stoning, 4306
Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr B G Molewa,* 4928
Subject for Discussion:
Sixteen Days of Activism: Unite against Woman and Child Abuse, 5428

BLANCHÉ, Mr J P I:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Public Works, 874; Science and Technology, 1687

BLOEM, Mr D V:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — National Treasury (Intelligence), 2855
Consideration of Report on PC on Correctional Services — visit to Brandvlei Youth Centre and Drakenstein Juvenile Detention Centre, 4521
Member's Statement:
Artworks in foyer of Parliament, 4502

BOGOPANE-ZULU, Mrs H I:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Social Development, 639
Subject for Discussion:
The funding of Social Services given the major challenges and obstacles facing delivery of services with particular reference to the enormous burden on nongovernmental organisations in the welfare sector to do statutory work without the budget to do so, 4762

BOINAMO, Mr G G:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Education, 5221
Appropriation,
Vote — Education, 1860

BOOI, Mr M S:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Defence, 670, 2956

BOTHA, Mrs C-S:
[House Chairperson]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Social Development, 604; The Presidency, 2752
Debate:
Pillars of the African Renaissance celebrating the achievements of African women taking responsibility for their own destiny, 5318
Subjects for Discussion:
Women celebrating the decade of freedom on the path to total emancipation, 3237
Voice of African women: What should be the role and place of the Pan-African women's organisation, 3627

BOTHA, Ms N G W:
[Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Arts and Culture, 2792
Statement:
Heritage Month, 3751

BURGESS, Mr C V:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Defence, 686; Independent Complaints Directorate, 2461; Justice and Constitutional Development, 2332, National Treasury (Intelligence), 2853; Safety and Security, 2461

BUTHELEZI, Dr M G:
Debate:
Pillars of the African Renaissance celebrating the achievements of African women taking responsibility for their own destiny, 5322
Debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 268
Subject for Discussion:
Women celebrating the decade of freedom on the path to total emancipation, 3168

[Cols 1-1520 in Vol 71; Cols 1521-2906 in Vol 72; Cols 2907–4298 in Vol 73 and Cols 4299-5712 in Vol 74.]

CACHALIA, Dr I M:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Health, 1604
Member's Statement:
World Osteoporosis Day, 4492

CAMERER, Mrs S M:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Votes — Independent Complaints Directorate, 5232; Justice and Constitutional Development, 5232
Appropriation,
Vote — Justice and Constitutional Development, 2313, 2958
Consideration of Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Special Report of Public Protector, 3087
Declaration of vote, (Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa), 5691
Member's Statements:
Draft preferential procurement excludes white women, 5636
Protection of judicial officials, 3988
Schabir Shaik court case, 4313
Subject for Discussion:
Beijing+10: An evaluation from a parliamentary perspective, 3945

CARRIM, Mr Y I:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Provincial and Local Government, 2945, 2922
Subject for Discussion:
Broad-based black economic empowerment as a tool to bring greater numbers of South Africans into the mainstream economy, 4018

CHALMERS, Mrs J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 1993; Social Development, 646
Subject for Discussion:
The role of parliaments in preserving biodiversity, 3794

CHANG, Ms E S:
Bills:
Appropriation,
Votes — Science and Technology, 1665; Trade and Industry, 1128
Companies, (A), (2R), 3473
National Small Business, (A), (2R), 5654

CHAUKE, Mr H P:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Votes — Foreign Affairs, 5215, Home Affairs, 5215; Parliament, 5215, The Presidency, 5215
Appropriation,
Vote — Home Affairs, 982, 2919
Electoral Commission, (A), (2R), 1343
Declaration of vote, (Electoral Commissioners), 3995

CHIKUNGA, Mrs L S:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Correctional Services, 1420
Consideration of Report on PC on Correctional Services — visit to Brandvlei Youth Centre and Drakenstein Juvenile Detention Centre, 4541

CHOHAN-KHOTA, Ms F I:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Votes — Independent Complaints Directorate, 5233; Justice and Constitutional Development, 5233
Appropriation,
Vote — Justice and Constitutional Development, 2305, 2960
Consideration of Report of PC on Justice and Constitutional Development and Request for Approval in terms of section 231(2) of the Constitution (Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa), 5687
Consideration of Request for Approval by Parliament of Protocol of the Court of Justice of the AU, 4883
Consideration of Request for Approval by Parliament of PC on Justice and Constitutional Development — Protocol of the Court of Justic of the AU, 4883
Consideration of Request for Approval by Parliament of Notice for Designation of the United Kingdom in terms of section 2(4) of Cross-Border Insolvency Act, 4883
Consideration of Request for Approval by Parliament of Treaty between the Government of the RSA and the government of the Republic of India on Extradition, 4883
Consideration of Request for Approval by Parliament of Treaty between the Government of RSA and the government of India on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, 4883

COETZEE, Mr R:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Health, 5223
Appropriation,
Votes — Government Communications and Information System, 1889, 2924; Health, 1591, 2935
Traditional Health Practitioners, (2R), 3892
Declaration of vote, (Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Bill), 3346, 5483
Member's Statements:
Compulsory community service for nurses, 3460

Convention between the Government of the RSA and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, 3960

DE LANGE, Adv J H:
[Deputy Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Justice and Constitutional Development, 2346
Minister's Response:
Security of judicial officers, 3990

DE LILLE, Mrs P:
Announcement:
Installation of the new Mace, 3969
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Foreign Affairs, 547; The Presidency, 2697
Congratulations to the President-elect, 13
Consideration of Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Special Report of Public Protector, 3092
Debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 287
Declarations of vote:
Allegations of nondisclosure by Members of Parliament, 5678
Invitation of Mr F W De Klerk to address a Joint Sitting of Parliament, 236
Draft Resolution:
Retirement of Secretary to Parliament, 210
Member's Statement:
Government's failure to reach its antiretroviral target, 5026
Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr Abdullah (Dullah) Omar*, 199
Subjects for Discussion:
Beijing+10: An evaluation from a parliamentary perspective, 3951
The importance of constituency work in a participatory democratic society, 5463
The restructuring of the UN and its agencies to serve and protect the poor of the world, who constitute the majority of humanity, 4969

DELPORT, Dr J T:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Justice and Constitutional Development, 2338
Member's Statement:
Taxpayer's money should not be used to fund Deputy President's legal bills, 4591

DHLAMINI, Mr B W:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Votes — Housing, 5238; Provincial and Local Government, 5217
Appropriation,
Votes — Public Works, 912; Sport and Recreation SA, 1474

[Cols 1-1520 in Vol 71; Cols 1521-2906 in Vol 72; Cols 2907-4298 in Vol 73 and Cols 4299-5712 in Vol 74.]

DIPICO, Mr E M:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — The Presidency, 2669
Debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 246

DIRECO, Ms I W:
Member's Statement:
Women appointed as commanders of platoons, 3336
Subject for Discussion:
The funding of social services given the major challenges and obstacles facing delivery of services with particular reference to the enormous burden on nongovernmental organisations in the welfare sector to do statutory work without the budget to do so, 4752

DITSHETELO, Mr P H K:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Agriculture, 767; Foreign Affairs, 566; Land Affairs, 767; Water Affairs and Forestry, 1557
Congratulations to the President-elect, 18
Debate:
Pan-African Parliament, 4042
Debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 318
Draft Resolution:
Condolences on the death of Dr Beyers Naudé, 3728
Member's Statements:
Reinstitution of the Mamusa municipality, 3461
The situation in the Sudan, 3333
Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr Abdullah (Dullah) Omar*, 204
Subjects for Discussion:
The importance of constituency work in a participatory democratic society, 5473
The role of parliaments in strengthening multilateral regimes for nonproliferation of weapons and for disarmament in the light of new security challenges, 3862

DLALI, Mr D M:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Agriculture, 780; Land Affairs, 780
Consideration of Report of PC on Agriculture and Land Affairs (Study visit to KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo), 5083
Member's Statement:
City ombudsperson for Cape Town, 3737

DLAMINI-ZUMA, Dr N C:
[Minister of Foreign Affairs]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Foreign Affairs, 511, 584

[Cols 1-1520 in Vol 71; Cols 1521-2906 in Vol 72; Cols 2907-4298 in Vol 73 and Cols 4299-5712 in Vol 74.]

DODOVU, Mr T S:
Subject for Discussion:
The role of parliaments in strengthening multilateral regimes for nonproliferation of weapons and for disarmament in the light of new security challenges, 3858

DOIDGE, Mr G Q M:
[House Chairperson]
Announcement:
Motion on Order Paper, 3978

DOMAN, Mr W P:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Provincial and Local Government, 2050, 2920
Draft Resolution:
Congratulations to Springbok rugby team, 3137
Member's Statements:
Centralisation of municipalities, 5028
Kannaland Municipality, 3875
Resumption of debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 447

DUDLEY, Mrs C:
Announcement:
Installation of the new Mace, 3967
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Health, 5224
Appropriation,
Votes — Education, 1850, 2933; Health, 1618, 2936; Housing, 924, 2965; Social Development, 628, 2946; Sport and Recreation SA, 1502, 2948
Immigration, (A), (2R), 3378
Traditional Health Practitioners, (2R), 3927
Declarations of vote:
Allegations of nondisclosure by Members of Parliament, 5678
Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Bill, 3347, 5486
Draft Resolutions:
Motion of Condolence for Ray Alexander-Simons, 3975
Retirement of Secretary to Parliament, 212
Member's Statements:
Government's abortion campaign, 4495
Stifling of debates on important issues, 5632
Notices of Motion, 1793, 2907, 3345, 4061, 4674
Subjects for Discussion:
Beijing+10: An evaluation from a parliamentary perspective, 3952
The effectiveness of Sector Education and Training Authorities (Setas) in improving the skills of both the employed and unemployed in South Africa, 4615

The funding of social services given the major challenges and obstacles facing delivery of services with particular reference to the enormous burden on nongovernmental organisations in the welfare sector to do statutory work without the budget to do so, 4748, 4776
The impact and challenges of Government policies on poverty reduction as we celebrate Social Development Month, 4706
The introduction of a single national Public Service without compromising the advantages of proximity to the community and flexibility of local government in service delivery, 4348
Women celebrating the decade of freedom on the path to total emancipation, 3190
Voice of African women: What should be the role and place of the Pan-African Women's Organisation, 3646

DURR, Mr K D S:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation, (1R), 5209
Votes — Agriculture, 5235; Communications, 5235; Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 5235
Appropriation,
Votes — Agriculture, 761; Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2020; Land Affairs, 761; Trade and Industry, 1138
Financial Services Ombud Schemes, (2R), 5049
National Environmental Management: Air Quality, (2R), 3783
National Small Business, (A), (2R), 5660
Revenue Laws, (A), (1R), 5354
Securities Services, (2R), 4516
Water Services, (A), (2R), 4684
Consideration of Report of PC on Water Affairs and Forestry — Public hearings on National Water Resource Strategy, 5373
Draft Resolutions:
Biodiversity Protocol, 3665
Birthday wishes to the President, 1792
Member's Statements:
Call for establishment of chair of African medicine, 4108
Middle East Peace Process, 3879
Notices of Motion, 4731, 4882, 4901
Statement:
Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement, (2R), 5185
Subjects for Discussion:
The human rights tragedies in Darfur in Sudan and the massacre of Congolese Tutsi refugees in Burundi, 4071
The role of parliaments in preserving biodiversity, 3806
Travel voucher saga, 3430

DU TOIT, Adv D C:
[Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Agriculture, 756; Land Affairs, 756

[Cols 1-1520 in Vol 71; Cols 1521-2906 in Vol 72; Cols 2907-4298 in Vol 73 and Cols 4299-5712 in Vol 74.]

ELLIS, Mr M J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 1984
Draft Resolutions:
Best wishes to Springboks against Wales, 4905
Congratulations to South African sportspeople, 5021
Motion of Condolence for Ray Alexander-Simons, 3972
Member's Statement:
Adoption of NCOP motion, 4734
Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr Wilton Mkwayi*, 3317
Notice of Motion, 3345

ERWIN, Mr A:
[Minister for Public Enterprises]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Public Enterprises, 1161, 1221
Debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 325

FARROW, Mr S B:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Transport, 5242
Appropriation,
Vote — Transport, 1716, 2968
Member's Statements:
Allegations of corruption in RAF management, 3465
Serious problems regarding Metrorail, 3882
Motion of Condolence: The late *Mr Abdullah (Dullah) Omar*, 196

FIHLA, Mr N B:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Correctional Services, 1423
Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr Wilton Mkwayi*, 3323

FRASER-MOLEKETI, Mrs G J:
[Minister for the Public Service and Administration]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Public Service and Administration, 2167, 2218; Public Service Commission, 2167, 2218; SAMDI, 2167, 2218
Minister's Response:
Retention of health professionals by South African health sector, 3993

Subject for Discussion:
The introduction of a single national Public Service without compromising the advantages of proximity to the community and flexibility of local government in service delivery, 4330

FROLICK, Mr C T:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Public Enterprises, 1214; Sport and Recreation SA, 1511
Member's Statement:
The Olympic spirit, 3140

FUBBS, Ms J L:
Bills:
National Payment System, (A), (2R), 4144
Revenue Laws, (A), (1R), 5355
Member's Statement:
Best wishes to Kelebogile Maseko, 4490
Statement:
Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement, (2R), 5179

GABELA, Mr L S:
Subject for Discussion:
Sixteen Days of Activism: Unite against Woman and Child Abuse, 5431

GAUM, Adv A H:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Education, 1837; Independent Complaints Directorate, 2472; Safety and Security, 2472
Member's Statement:
Old and new Springbok rugby heroes, 4593
Subject for Discussion:
The importance of constituency work in a participatory democratic society, 5470

GCWABAZA, Ms N E:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Education, 1856

GEORGE, Mr M E:
[Deputy Minister of Defence]
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Votes — Correctional Services, 5231, 5232; Defence, 5231, 5232
Appropriation,
Vote — Defence, 687
Subject for Discussion:
The human rights tragedies in Darfur in Sudan and the massacre of Congolese Tutsi refugees in Burundi, 4065

GIBSON, Mr D H M:
[Chief Whip of the Opposition]
Announcement:
Installation of the new Mace, 3966
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Foreign Affairs, 536, 2916; Parliament, 2234; The Presidency, 2754
Declarations of vote:
Draft Resolution, 3840
Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Bill, 5493
Invitation of Mr F W De Klerk to address a Joint Sitting of Parliament, 233
Draft Resolutions:
Best wishes to the Springboks, 1793
Condolences to the Bopape family, 4904
President's Mbeki's congratulations to the people of Botswana and the United States of America, 4903
Remembrance Day, 5389
Retirement of Keith Goskar and Eric Valentyn, 3051
Retirement of Secretary to Parliament, 208
Farewell speech, 5693
Member's Statements:
Allegations of bribery and extortion, 5391
Darfur crisis, 4497
Delays in dealing with travel voucher scandal, 4596
Travel voucher scandal, 3142
Urgent application to stop publication of *Mail & Guardian*, 3744
Notices of Motion, 3135, 4729
Point of Order, 246
Resumption of debate on the state of the nation address by the President of the Republic of SA, 473
Subject of Discussion:
Travel voucher saga, 3411

GIGABA, Mr K M N:
[Deputy Minister of Home Affairs]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Home Affairs, 998
Subject for Discussion:
Young people celebrating a decade of freedom and seizing the opportunities of democracy, 1344

GILLWALD, Ms C E:
[Deputy Minister of Correctional Services]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Correctional Services, 1414
Subject for Discussion:
Sixteen Days of Activism: Unite against Woman and Child Abuse, 5488

GODI, Mr N T:
Announcement:
Installation of the new Mace, 3970
Bills:
Appropriation,
Votes — Labour, 2542; Parliament, 2272; Science and Technology, 1679; Social Development, 636
Traditional Health Practitioners, (2R), 3929
Consideration of Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Special Report of Public Protector, 3099
Declaration of vote, (Draft Resolution), 3842
Draft Resolutions:
Condolences on the death of Dr Beyers Naudé, 3734
Motion of Condolence for Ray Alexander-Simons, 3973
Retirement of Secretary to Parliament, 214
Election of members of Pan-African Parliament, 3078
Member's Statement:
Allegations by interim Prime Minister of Haiti, 4311
Motions of Condolence:
The late *Mr Abdullah (Dullah) Omar*, 205
The late *Mr B G Molewa,* 4929
The late *Mr Wilton Mkwayi*, 3321
Subjects for Discussion:
Broad-based black economic empowerment as a tool to bring greater numbers of South Africans into the mainstream economy, 4017
The funding of social services given the major challenges and obstacles facing delivery of services with particular reference to the enormous burden on nongovernmental organisations in the welfare sector to do statutory work without the budget to do so, 4767
The impact and challenges of government policies on poverty reduction as we celebrate Social Development Month, 4715
The importance of constituency work in a participatory democratic society, 5474

GOGOTYA, Mr N J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Public Works, 861

GOLOLO, Mr C L:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Arts and Culture, 2780
Member's Statement:
Teacher Elizabeth Nekhwevha wins Lifetime Achievement Award, 4596

GOMOMO, Mr P J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Public Service and Administration, 2181; Public Service Commission, 2181; SAMDI, 2181

Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr B G Molewa*, 4926
Notice of Motion, 3663

GONIWE, Mr M T:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Minerals and Energy, 2369

GORE, Mr V C:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Labour, 5225
Appropriation,
Votes — Communications, 2141; Government Communication and Information System, 1901; Labour, 2533; Public Works, 865; Science and Technology, 1667; Sport and Recreation SA, 1485; Transport, 1736
Consideration of Report of PC on Communications — Hearings on Advertising and Marketing Industry, 5667
Draft Resolution:
Condolences on the death of Dr Beyers Naudé, 3731
Member's Statements:
Government's reaction to public sector unions' strike action, 4107
Telkom's monopoly, 3457
Subjects for Discussion:
Retrenchment of Telkom workers, 4791
The effectiveness of Sector Education and Training Authorities (Setas) in improving the skills of both the employed and unemployed in South Africa, 4614

GREEN, Mr L M:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Provincial and Local Government, 5217
Appropriation,
Votes — Communications, 2142, 2963; Parliament, 2255; Transport, 1746, 2970
Declarations of vote:
Draft Resolution, 3841
Invitation of Mr F W De Klerk to address a Joint Sitting of Parliament, 237
Draft Resolution:
Condolences on the death of Dr Beyers Naudé, 3730
Election of members of Pan-African Parliament, 3077
Member's Statements:
Concern about youth's rampant abuse of drugs, 5027
Drug abuse among schoolchildren, 3141
Motions of Condolence:
The late *Mr Abdullah (Dullah) Omar*, 201
The late *Mr B G Molewa*, 4928
The late *Mr Wilton Mkwayi*, 3320
Notice of Motion, 4101

Subjects for Discussion:
Celebrating our living heritage in our tenth year of democracy, 4157
The importance of constituency work in a participatory democratic society, 5471

GREYLING, Mr C H F:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Parliament, 2259
Draft Resolution:
Retirement of Secretary to Parliament, 210
Farewell speech, 5701
Motion of Condolence:
The late *Mr B G Molewa*, 4928

GREYLING, Mr L W:
Announcement:
Installation of the new Mace, 3966
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Trade and Industry, 5241
Appropriation,
Votes — Agriculture, 755; Arts and Culture, 2800; Education, 1839; Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2009; Land Affairs, 755
National Environmental Management: Air Quality, (2R), 3777
Consideration of Report of PC on Water Affairs and Forestry — Public hearings on National Water Resource Strategy, 5369
Debates:
Pan-African Parliament, 4036
Debate on Report of the South African members of the Pan-African Parliament on the second ordinary session of the Pan-African Parliament, 4949
Draft Resolution:
Motion of Condolence for Ray Alexander-Simons, 3973
Member's Statement:
Proposed toll road a threat to dune mining in Pondoland, 4494
Subjects for Discussion:
Celebrating our living heritage in our tenth year of democracy, 4170
Sixteen Days of Activism: Unite against Woman and Child Abuse, 5429
The impact and challenges of government policies on poverty reduction as we celebrate Social Development Month, 4704
The role of parliaments in preserving biodiversity, 3803
Women celebrating the decade of freedom on the path to total emancipation, 3182
Young people celebrating a decade of freedom and seizing the opportunities of democracy, 1360

GROENEWALD, Mr P J:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Defence, 700, 2954; Independent Complaints Directorate, 2478; Provincial and Local Government, 2073; Safety and Security, 2478

Consideration of Report of PC on Agriculture and Land Affairs (Study visit to Kwazulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo), 5076
Consideration of Report on PC on Correctional Services — visit to Brandvlei Youth Centre and Drakenstein Juvenile Detention Centre, 4537
Member's Statements:
Diplomatic immunity for rape suspect, 4594
Political changes in South Africa, 3330
Subjects for Discussion:
Retrenchment of Telkom workers, 4802
Travel voucher saga, 3439

GUMEDE, Mr D M:
Member's Statement:
The late MEC Dumisani Makhaye, 4915

GUMEDE, Mrs M M:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Provincial and Local Government, 2084
Declaration of vote, (Allegations of nondisclosure by Members of Parliament), 5679
Member's Statement:
Irregular payment of social development grants in KwaZulu-Natal, 3877

GXOWA, Mrs N B:
Member's Statement:
Celebrating Women's month, 3138
Subject for Discussion:
Voice of African women: What should be the role and place of the Pan-African Women's Organisation, 3624

HAASBROEK, Mr S F:
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Government Communications and Information System, 1910; Foreign Affairs, 577
Debate:
Debate on Report of the South African members of the Pan-African Parliament on the second ordinary session of the Pan-African Parliament, 4947
Member's Statement:
Problems experienced by municipalities, 5398
Subject for Discussion:
The human rights tragedies in Darfur in Sudan and the massacre of Congolese Tutsi refugees in Burundi, 4082

HAJAIG, Ms F:
Subject for Discussion:
The role of parliaments in strengthening multilateral regimes for nonproliferation of weapons and for disarmament in the light of new security challenges, 3846

HANEKOM, Mr D A:
[Deputy Minister of Science and Technology]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Votes — Government Communication and Information System, 1910; Science and Technology, 1671
Subject for Discussion:
Voice of African women: What should be the role and place of the Pan-African women's organisation, 3657

HANGANA, Ms N E:
[Deputy Minister for Provincial and Local Government]
Bill:
Appropriation,
Vote — Provincial and Local Government, 2067

HARDING, Mr A:
Bills:
Adjustments Appropriation,
Vote — Provincial and Local Government, 5218
Appropriation,
Votes — Minerals and Energy, 2396; Parliament, 2253; Public Enterprises, 1198; Trade and Industry, 1150
Companies, (A), (2R), 3478
National Energy Regulator, (2R), 3613
National Small Business, (A), (2R), 5659
Petroleum Products, (A), (2R), 4322
Declaration of vote, (Draft Resolution), 3841
Draft Resolution:
Birthday wishes to the President, 1792
Election of members of Pan-African Parliament, 3079
Farewell speech, 5701
Member's Statement:
Cooling-off period for senior public servants, 5631
Subjects for Discussion:
Broad-based black economic empowerment as a tool to bring greater numbers of South Africans into the mainstream economy, 4011
The human rights tragedies in Darfur in Sudan and the massacre of Congolese Tutsi refugees in Burundi, 4070
The introduction of a single national Public Service without compromising the advantages of proximity to the community and flexibility of local government in service delivery, 4347
The role of parliaments in strengthening multilateral regimes for nonproliferation of weapons and for disarmament, in the light of new security challenges, 3856
Travel voucher saga, 3428