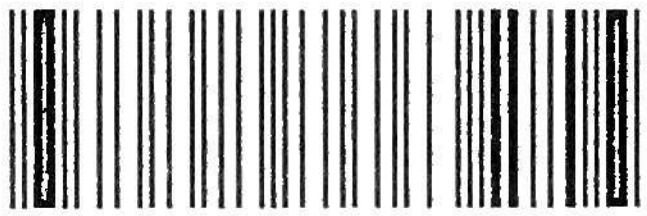
PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION CENTRE



20061449

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES

THIRD SESSION – THIRD PARLIAMENT

Monday, 3 April to Friday, 30 June 2006

(VOL 89)

ISBN 0 621-36246-8 (Vol 89)
ISBN 0 621-36259-X (Set)

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRD SESSION — THIRD PARLIAMENT

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Getal kapings per maand in Pretoria

96. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit:

Of daar ongeveer 200 kapings per maand in Pretoria voorkom; so nie, (a) hoeveel kapings daar in Pretoria teenoor die res van Suid-Afrika voorkom, (b) wat die ongevallesyfer in dié verband is en (c) hoeveel voertuie teruggevind word; so ja, (i) wat die ongevallesyfer in dié verband is en (ii) hoeveel voertuie teruggevind word? N103A

(Translation follows):

[Number of hijackings taking place in Pretoria per month

96. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether nearly 200 hijackings take place in Pretoria per month; if not, (a) how many hijackings take place in Pretoria in relation to the rest of South Africa, (b) what is the number of casualties in this regard and (c) how many vehicles are recovered; if so, (i) what is the number of casualties in this regard and (ii) how many vehicles are recovered? N103E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) During the 2004-05 financial year (1 April 2004-31 March 2005), 865 vehicle hijackings (both carjacking and truckjacking) occurred in the Pretoria police area (one of 43 police areas in the RSA). In the Pretoria Central (CBD) station precinct, 54 cases of vehicle hijackings were reported. This means that on average 72 and 4,5 cases

of vehicle hijacking occurred per month in the Area Pretoria and Pretoria Central police station precinct respectively. The situation in both the Pretoria Police Area and Pretoria Central station precinct *vis-à-vis* the rest of South Africa during 2004/2005 is indicated in the attached tables. *(Tables bound in Questions Annexures — See QA12/2006.)*

(b) and (c) The police is dealing with questions that require the sort of detail this question seeks, must deploy a big number of police officials to look for the relevant information. A project such as that also requires long hours to complete. In the circumstances, the effort entails a lengthy and expensive process involving all the 28 police stations in the Pretoria area.

To get the required information the police have to be withdrawn from normal policing — which is our mandate — and additional material resources availed to complete the task.

We believe that the resources we have — human and material — must be used for crime prevention and combating and that, even where we need to answer questions as part of our accounting procedures, weight must be given, nonetheless, to our programme of creating conditions of safety and security for our people.

We will continue to answer all questions that are directed to us but, if we have to choose in our deployment of resources between spending time and money in the search to answer questions that seek a lot of detail and fighting crime we will always opt for the latter.

Asgisa: accelerated growth in clothing and textile industry in light of the massive job losses

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

In light of the President's state of the nation address on 3 February 2006 in which he mentioned that the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (Asgisa) has identified particular sectors of our economy for accelerated growth, including clothing and textiles, how will accelerated growth occur in the clothing and textile industry in light of the massive job losses? N115E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The clothing and textile sector has been identified within the accelerated and shared growth initiative due to its significance in terms of the current employment levels, namely 127 000 jobs which comprises 11% of total manufacturing employment. It is recognised that the sector has come under severe competitive pressures in recent years and has lost market share both domestically and internationally. The industry needs to be turned around through a focus on design, innovation, niche markets and a value added strategy. By inducing the sector to become internationally competitive, the sector will be stabilised and will also have the foundation for growth. The sector has the potential to grow by 10% per annum over the next five years, which translates into at least 10 000 additional direct jobs each year. As such this will ensure a firm foundation for other sectors to contribute to overall growth of the economy.

Names of consultants doing technical work: cost involved

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

(1) With reference to his reply to Question 1769 on 28 November 2005, (a) who were the consultants doing technical work and (b) how much did it cost;

(2) whether any reports were produced; if so, what were the (a) findings and (b) recommendations of the reports;

(3) whether he will produce copies of the reports; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N117E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The consultants appointed by the dti were B & M Analysts. B & M Analysts were appointed by the dti to undertake research work on the textiles and clothing industries. As far as costs are concerned, it would not be appropriate to reveal a business transaction, which should rather be the prerogative of the company that carried out the work.

(2) The consultant produced a report, which highlighted various issues such as the average age of capital equipment based on firm level benchmarking in the Western Cape. The report stated that the average age of "spinning" equipment amongst the surveyed textiles firms is 17,3 years, followed by "weaving", "knitting" and "finishing" equipment, which have average ages of 13 years, 12,8 years and 11,4 years respectively. In the Western Cape clothing industry 41% of firms have capital equipment with an average age of more than 10 years. The report indicated that the average age of capital equipment and continued low levels of capital investment in the clothing and textiles industries is a major constraint to their short-term stabilisation and future success. It recommended that capital upgrading should be encouraged in the clothing and textiles industries in order for them to become industries that can compete in the current global environment.

(3) The report is the intellectual property of the dti and provides the basis for the draft sector strategy document that has been developed by the dti in conjunction with stakeholders. The sector strategy will become publicly available once the Executive Board of the dti has approved it.

AG's report on department's expenses

159. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(1) Whether, with reference to the Auditor-General's General Report on Audit Outcomes for the 2004-05 financial year in which it was reported that her department had expended R32 000 in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting such expenditure can be regarded as fraudulent; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any legal action has been taken against the person responsible; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what are the relevant details of the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting the value of the R32 000 cited by the Auditor-General;

(4) Whether any of the omissions, failures and irregularities involved improper procurement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the names of the companies involved in or benefiting from such omissions, failures and irregularities;

(5) whether her department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the description of the nature of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report and (b) measures have been put in place to prevent similar irregularities from happening in the future? N170E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

(1) No, investigations conducted have provided the department with reasonable

assurance that no fraudulent transactions were carried out in this regard.

The cases can be classified into three categories:

- R18 000 in respect of bookings for venues and accommodations which couldn't be honoured.
- R7 000 relates to interest charged on overdue accounts.
- R7 000 relates to irregular expenditure incurred when an advert for tenders was placed in the newspapers in contravention with departmental policies.

(2) The cases do not warrant legal action to be taken as they only involve internal staff members. Internal investigations were conducted with the result that some of the amounts would be recovered from the employees while some would be written off as decided by the accounting officer in line with provisions of the PFMA.

(3) Details of the cases making up the R32 000 are as follows:

- R18 000 in respect of bookings for venues and accommodations which couldn't be honoured.
- R7 000 relates to interest charged on overdue accounts.
- R7 000 relates to irregular expenditure incurred when an advert for tenders was placed in the newspapers in contravention with departmental policies.

(4) There was no case of improper procurement except for the placing of an advertisement without complying with the approval process within the department.

(5) The annual report of the department was finalised and tabled on 29/09/2005 after being audited and signed off by the Auditor-General. This was well within the deadlines set by the PFMA read with circulars (practice notes) issued by the National Treasury.

(a) The cases were disclosed in line with the templates on financial statements issued by the National Treasury.

(b) Measures put in place to prevent similar events happening include:

- Centralising the receipting of invoices and implementation of an invoice register to prevent delays in the processing thereof.
- Centralising the bookings for venues and accommodation in order to eliminate cases of "No shows".
- Recovery of expenditure incurred from the responsible officials when found to have been guilty of wasteful expenditure as defined in the PFMA.

AG's report on department's expenses

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

(1) Whether, with reference to the Auditor-General's General Report on Audit Outcomes for the 2004-05 financial year in which it was reported that his department had expended R20 613 000 in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting such expenditure can be regarded as fraudulent; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any legal action has been taken against the person responsible; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what are the relevant details of the omissions, failures and irregularities

constituting the value of the R20 613 000 cited by the Auditor-General?

(4) whether any of the omissions, failures and irregularities involved improper procurement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the names of the companies involved in or benefiting from such omissions, failures and irregularities;

(5) whether his department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the description of the nature of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report and (b) measures have been put in place to prevent similar irregularities from happening in the future?
N177E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) None of the expenditure reflected in the annual report was fraudulent and the following serves as explanations for the reasons giving rise to such expenditure and the actions taken thereon.

(a) Irregular expenditure: R20,538 million

During the 2004-05 financial year, 55 transactions amounting to R20,538 million were identified as potential irregular expenditure, ie procurement that was not in accordance with, or in contravention of the PFMA, Treasury regulations or departmental policies. The 55 cases relate to payment transactions where departmental procurement policy provisions were not followed, and where the delegated powers for the approval of expenditure were exceeded. These transactions relate to expenditure incurred by the Marketing division.

The expenditure controls within Finance identified these cases, which were reported to the previous Director-General as well as the Deputy Director-General of Marketing. All 55 cases were investigated as per requirements of the PFMA, and disciplinary actions were initiated against relevant officials for the financial misconduct associated with irregular expenditure. On the reporting date, ie 31 March 2005, all 55 cases were still pending the outcome of the investigations, and were reported as irregular expenditure. The outcome of the investigations resulted in the necessary disciplinary actions being taken against the defaulting officials. It should also be noted that some officials resigned prior to the finalisation of the investigation.

Since value was received in all 55 cases, and based on the corrective measures that were taken, the Director-General condoned the irregular expenditure, as per provisions of the PFMA.

(b) Fruitless and wasteful expenditure: R75 000

The amount of R75 000 comprises three cases totalling R72 000 whereby the dti had to pay interest on outstanding accounts, and two cases where cancellation fees were payable following "no-shows" of staff. Details of these cases, such as the relevant suppliers, the respective amounts and the nature of the fruitless expenditure are reflected in Paragraph 8.1 of the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements, ie on Page 86 of the annual report of the dti.

All the cases were investigated as per provisions of the PFMA, whilst disciplinary actions were also taken against relevant staff. However, note that no fraudulent activities apply to any of the five cases.

Based on the corrective measures that were taken, the Director-General condoned the fruitless and wasteful expenditure, as per provisions of the PFMA.

(2) No legal action was necessary. However, where relevant, disciplinary actions were instituted against the defaulting officials.

(3) Irregular expenditure: R20,538 million.

During the 2004-05 financial years, 55 transactions amounting to R20,538 million were identified as potential irregular expenditure, ie payments that are not in accordance with, or in contravention of the PFMA, Treasury regulations or departmental policies. The 55 cases relate to payment transactions where departmental procurement policy provisions were not followed, and where the delegated powers for the approval of expenditure were exceeded. These transactions relate to expenditure incurred by the Marketing division.

(4) The irregularities in these instances were that the procurement was not in accordance with, or in contravention of the PFMA, Treasury regulations or departmental policies and this was no fault of the companies concerned but that of the officials of the dti. As there were a number of companies, it would be too many to list in this response. The names of the companies can be found on page 91 of the annual report.

(5) The department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report.

(a) The irregular expenditure of R75 000 comprises three cases totalling R72 000 whereby the dti had to pay interest on outstanding accounts, and two cases where cancellation fees were payable following "no-shows" of staff. Details of these cases, such as the relevant suppliers, the respective amounts and the nature of the fruitless expenditure are reflected in Paragraph 8.1 of the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements, ie on page 86 of the annual report of the dti.

(b) Monthly reports are produced of all orders for which payments are outstanding and these are circulated to the line divisions to have them populated as to the status of the delivery of the goods/services on each of the orders and when the invoices can be expected for payment. It is hoped that with this measure invoices are received timeously for payment. Once invoices are received at the Finance business unit, payment is made at an average within seven days of receipt thereof, with a maximum of fourteen days.

Progress policies to address drop in manufacturing sector

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

Whether, in light of the fact that the manufacturing sector dropped below the 50-point level in January 2006, progress policies are in place to address the situation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N118E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The performance of the manufacturing sector has been cyclical over the past few years, largely driven by the changes in world trade. Purchasing Managers Index and other indicators fluctuate from time to time and data for one particular month is not a very good

indicator of long-term performance or outlook of the sector.

The dti still regards the development of a strong and sustainable manufacturing sector as critical for the South African economy. There are a number of priority sectors, within the manufacturing sector, that have been identified to enable government to meet its economic goals (of increasing and accelerating economic growth; halving unemployment and poverty by 2014), and we as the dti are in the process of finalising a number of Customised Sector Programmes to unlock constraints to the industrial growth and development of the manufacturing sector. There is also a process to take a National Industrial Policy Strategy to Cabinet by July 2006.

This will provide a comprehensive framework of our interventions around the manufacturing and related sectors.

ACSA intending to lengthen runway at PE Airport to accommodate international flights ahead of the Soccer World Cup

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

> Whether the Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) intends lengthening the runway at the Port Elizabeth Airport to accommodate international flights ahead of the Soccer World Cup; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will construction on this project commence, (b) when will it be completed and (c) what is the estimated cost? N200E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Under the current capital expenditure programme which underpins the "Permission to levy tariffs" issued by the Regulating Committee in 2003, provision has not been made for any runway extension at Port Elizabeth.

Plans to extend the runway have, however, been drafted. These plans highlighted two key issues:

- There is, at this stage, no justification for any extension of the runway based on current demand.
- Should demand change, and the airline community require an extension of the runway, ACSA would follow normal and approved capital expenditure programme procedures, so that the expenditure is appropriately accommodated for, in ACSA's regulated tariffs and capital expenditure programme. This includes any additional requirements the airlines would have regarding infrastructure requirements for 2010.
- The Nelson Mandela Metro plans to build a new 49 500-seater stadium. Depending on the number of games to be allocated, approximately 70% of the tickets will be sold to incoming spectators, thus increasing demand on the airport and air services into the City. According to the Local Organising Committee, the exact number of games per venue will only be known around May 2007.
- Should anticipated capacity to accommodate the 2010 Soccer World Cup require an additional capital expenditure in the form of an extension of runway 08/26, this request will have to be made urgently to accommodate all approval processes, and also to allow for a 12-month implementation programme, provided that major earthworks (the removal of more than 2 million m^3 of sand and rock) west of the airport have been completed to facilitate any extension. In reality, the airlines have not required the extension at this stage.

ACSA is required in terms of the tariff regime to clear all major capital projects with the Airlines and the Regulating Committee. During this year, ACSA is preparing the new permission for the next five years. Noting the industry consultation process it is envisaged that ACSA would put this matter before the airlines.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

AG's report on department's expenses

160. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether, with reference to the Auditor-General's General Report on Audit Outcomes for the 2004-05 financial year in which it was reported that her department had expended R7 516 000 in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting such expenditure can be regarded as fraudulent; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any legal action has been taken against the person responsible; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what are the relevant details of the omission, failures and irregularities constituting the value of the R7 516 000 cited by the Auditor-General;

(4) whether any of the omissions, failures and irregularities involved improper procurement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the names of the companies involved in or benefiting from such omissions, failures and irregularities;

(5) whether her department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the description of the nature of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report and (b) measures have been put in place to prevent similar irregularities from happening in the future? N171E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) The department had expended R7 514 000 in irregular expenditure for the 2004-05 financial year. The irregular expenditure resulted from inadequate adherence to procurement procedures and policies and not as a result of fraudulent activities. For example: In one instance the irregular expenditure arose as a result of the project manager not timeously requesting extension of an existing contract. Subsequently the extension was approved by procurement and would have ordinarily not have been approved.

(2) No legal action was taken against anyone. As indicated above the irregular expenditure is as a result of not following proper procurement procedures by various officials and no fraudulent transactions are involved.

(3) The details consist of a number of entries, major ones being:

Description	*Supplier*	*Amount*
3.1) Consultants for SNO	Clifford Chance	R1 290 000
3.2) Hosting PIAC meeting	Tirisano Travel	R1 203 000
3.3) Media advertising	Human Comms	R 680 000
3.4) IT Technical support	AST	R 327 000
3.5) Restructuring process	Focused Approach	R1 246 000
3.6) JHB World summit	WSSD	R 103 000
3.7) Repair of Aircons	Pueblo Aircons	R 135 000
3.8) Tswane University of Technology	ICT Terminology project	R 140 000

The above items accounts for R5 million which constitutes 70% of the total irregular expenditure as reported in the annual report, the reasons of which are:

Item 3.1 was timeously tabled to the tender committee for approval.

However, given the urgency and sensitive nature of the transaction not all information could be provided to the tender committee to enable them to approve before the consultants were commissioned.

Item 3.2 was not timeously submitted to the tender committee for approval due to delays in the confirmation of dates of the PIAC and limitations of the type of facilities required to host an event of this nature.

Item 3.3 relates to a contract with an advertising agency prior to Tender Committee approval.

Item 3.4 relates to an ongoing 112 contracts that could not have been terminated as it would have brought the services to a standstill and was subsequently ratified by the Tender Committee.

Item 3.5 relates to the services provided for the restructuring of the department which became much more extensive than initially anticipated and the consultants could not be changed midway. The Tender Committee subsequently condoned this item.

Item 3.6 relates to an exhibition stand for the Johannesburg World Summit (Jowsco). Due to time constraints an agreement was signed with Jowsco to settle the bill for the exhibition before obtaining approval from the tender committee.

Item 3.7 relates to a contract that lapsed and that was unfortunately not renewed in time. The renewed contract provided that the department engages the supplier in the maintenance of air conditions in accordance with the approval obtained from the tender committee.

Item 3.8 relates to the translation of ICT terminology. A MOU was signed prior permission being granted by the tender committee. The tender committee subsequently condoned this item.

The balance of R2,4 million is made up of items below R100 000 which do not ordinarily require tender committee approval. None of these items could be attributable to fraudulent activities.

(4) Same as (1) and (3) above.

(5) Yes, (a) Yes (b) Training is constantly offered and the procurement policies and procedures are constantly updated. Human resources management was requested to include the procurement policies and procedures in the induction program.

Value of assets/products seized by law enforcement agencies from poachers of seafood products

248. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) What was the value of (a) assets and (b) products seized by all law enforcement agencies from poachers of seafood products in respect of each year in the preceding two financial years;

(2) whether all assets seized are sold to convert into cash; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which fund are such proceeds held and (b) who (i) controls and (ii) audits this fund;

(3) whether the proceeds of such income are used in any way; if not, why not; if so, (a) how, (b) where and (c) for what purpose? N270E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) The value of assets seized and forfeited or kept by the department for both the 2003-04 and 2004-05 financial years is approximately R500 000.

(b) The value of the product (abalone) seized by the department during the two preceding financial years is as follows:

2003-04: R58 895 605,74 (Gross)
R51 248 809,18 (Net)

2004-05: R57 661 099,73 (Gross)
R42 198 716,42 (Net)

(2) Some assets are converted to cash but others are not. Those that are not converted e g vessels are used for management of marine resources.

(a) If assets are sold, such monies are held in the Marine Living Resources Fund (MLRF).

(b) (i) Marine and Coastal Management: Chief Financial Officer

(ii) Auditor-General.

(3) The income derived from the proceeds of confiscations is used to fund management of marine resources which includes research and law enforcement.

PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Number of passenger ships docking at PE harbour

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

(1) (a) How many passenger ships docked at the Port Elizabeth harbour in (i) 2003, (ii) 2004, (iii) 2005 and (iv) 2006 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how many passengers were aboard these ships and (c) how long did each ship remain in the harbour;

(2) whether the disembarkment facilities at the harbour compares favourably to international standards; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether Portnet has any plans to improve these facilities; if not, why not; if so, what are the (a) relevant details and (b) timeframes? N201E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) (a) Passenger ships (vessels) docked at the Port Elizabeth harbour in 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06 respectively are:

Year: 2003-04

Quantity	*Name of ship (vessel)*	*Number of passengers on board*	*Time in port (in hours)*
1	Bremen	1 250	12,4
2	Adonia	2 500	10,2
3	Kapitan Khlebnikov	N/A	101,3
4	Caronia	550	8,0
5	Seven Seas Mariner	500	9,4
Total:		4 800	141,3 (5 days and 8 hours)

Year: 2004-05

Quantity	*Name of ship (vessel)*	*Number of passengers on board*	*Time in port (in hours)*
1	Maxim Gorkiy	687	9,2
2	Royal Star	272	11,2
3	Royal Star	325	9,8
4	Albatros	880	7,5
5	Delphin Renaissanse	930	12,3
6	The World	365	59,9
7	Astor	550	11,3
8	Minerva 2	841	22,4
9	The World	365	37,8
Total:		5 215	181,4 (7 days and 5 hours)

Year: 2005-06

Quantity	*Name of ship (vessels)*	*Number of passengers on board*	*Time in port (in hours)*
1	Maxim Gorkiy	321	9,2
2	Saga Rose	150	16,1
3	Pacific Princess	200	13,6
4	Hanseatic	180	34,1
5	Silwerwind	238	7,5
6	Island Sky	98	12,1
7	Island Sky	96	10,7
8	Europa	600	34,2
9	Hebridean Spirit	70	12,3
10	Deutschland	700	15,2
11	Hebridean Spirit	70	45,9
12	Royal Star	184	11,5
13	Deutschland	700	14,3
14	Astoria	600	14,0
15	Royal Star	184	10,1
16	Deutschland	700	6,4
17	Hebridean Spirit	70	11,9
18	Hebridean Spirit	70	11,4
19	Prinsendam	600	13,2
20	Hebridean Spirit	70	12,0
21	Vistamar	286	29,6
22	Gotheborg	80	232,0
Total:		6 267	1 232,4 (51 days and 3 hours)

(2) The disembarkment facilities of the port of Port Elizabeth cannot be compared favorably to conditions in most other South African ports and possibly to other international ports.

The port of Port Elizabeth doesn't have a dedicated passenger terminal (ie solely dedicated for handling passenger vessels), as is the case in the ports of Durban and Cape Town. The difficulty at port of Port Elizabeth is that in the past it used the car terminal (Berth 100) for the berthing of passenger vessels calling at the port. The car terminal is a port operational area (port facility) and therefore poses great difficulties in its own, with regards to safety of the passengers being taken into account.

As result of increasing passenger traffic to South Africa, particularly Port Elizabeth, the National Port Authority (NPA) is currently planning to convert a berth

next to Shed 12 as a dedicated passenger terminal, where the facilities would be suitable for passenger vessels and can be strictly controlled.

Amount spent on implementing department's drug master plan

271. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) What amount was (a) spent on implementing his department's drug master plan and (b) budgeted for this purpose during the (i) 2003-04, (ii) 2004-05 and (iii) 2005-06 financial years;

(2) whether any additional amount was spent on the fight against drugs other than that spent on his department's drug master plan; if so, (a) what amount and (b) on what was it spent;

(3) whether any amount has been budgeted for his department's drug master plan in the 2006-07 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what amount? N293E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No separate amount was budgeted or spent in these financial years because the department does not have a separate drug master plan, but a draft substance abuse policy which seeks to identify employees who have drug/substance abuse problems which could impact on their job performance. The draft policy motivates for these employees to receive education and assistance to resolve the substance abuse/drug problem experienced. An employee wellness program (EWP), residing under the transformation budget, is in place within the department, and interventions that educate and rehabilitate employees on drug and substance abuse issues are being implemented.

The department will also be investigating the development of a drug master plan (inclusive of the substance abuse draft policy) during the current financial year (2006-07) as part of our employee wellness program and the budget thereof will be factored in the next financial year. We will however also continue to implement interventions on drug/substance abuse as part of our employee wellness program in the interim.

(2) Yes.

(a) R2 094

(b) This was incurred as expenditure on transformation and special projects within which the employee wellness program resides. The cases that were handled related to mandrax, cocaine, morphine and "tik".

(3) No. No amount has specifically been budgeted for the drug master plan in 2006-07 as this will be addressed as soon as a drug master plan is adopted. R2 183 has been budgeted for the 2006-07 financial year to finance ongoing drug/substance-related interventions.

Renewal of contracts of members of anti-poaching units of Overstrand Municipality

282. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether negotiations between Marine and Coastal Management (MCM) and the Marines Unit run by the Overstrand Municipality are under way to renew the contracts of members of the Unit in order to prevent poaching; if not, (a) why not and (b) why was the matter allowed to become a labour dispute before negotiations commenced; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the Marines Unit has been successful in its operations to date; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the value of the assets and products confiscated in the past two financial years and (b) why were Unit members never offered full-time employment;

(3) whether it is the intention to offer them full-time employment; if not, what alternative arrangements will be made to curb poaching in the Overstrand area;

(4) whether the MCM will provide the necessary financial and logistical support to provide an effective 24-hour service if the employment of the Unit is to be continued; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N307E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No.

(a) There is no contract between the Marines and the department — the Marines are in the employ of the Overstrand Municipality.

(b) This question should be addressed to the Overstrand Municipality.

(2) Their performance has been satisfactory.

(a) It is not possible to attribute any amount exclusively to the Marines as they work in conjunction with the officials of the department.

(b) This question should be addressed to the Overstrand Municipality.

(3) The department is exploring ways of increasing its capacity as well as new partnerships.

(4) No. A unit in the department provides this service.

Comments by Zim Minister *re* removal of illegal settlers from Gonarezhou National Park

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

(1) Whether, with reference to comments made by a certain Zimbabwean Minister (details furnished) on 8 March 2006 that the Zimbabwean government would not remove illegal settlers from the Gonarezhou National Park, he or officials of his department have contacted the Zimbabwean authorities to seek clarity on this statement; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether he will try to persuade the said Minister to remove the illegal settlers from the park; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether the presence of illegal settlers in Gonarezhou is in the best interest of the park; if not, how did he reach this conclusion; if so, (a) why and (b) when will he make a public statement on the matter;

(4) whether the link corridor between the Kruger National Park and Gonarezhou National Park is likely to be completed by the end of 2006; if not, when will it be completed;

(5) whether he has faith in the abilities of his Zimbabwean counterpart to manage the Gonarezhou portion of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park; if not, what steps does he intend taking to rectify the situation; if so, how did he reach this conclusion? N332E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No. Officials of our department, who are members of the Joint Management Board (JMB) of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP), met with

their Mozambican and Zimbabwean counterparts at a JMB meeting held in Maputo, Mozambique on 20 March 2006. During that meeting representatives of the Zimbabwean government, through the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA), did not present any information contrary to our understanding of Minister Francis Nhema's (Minister of Environment and Tourism, Zimbabwe) undertaking, at our ministerial committee meeting held on 10 June 2005, that the settlements in the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe are being addressed by the Zimbabwean government through the current ongoing policy on land reform and removal of illegal settlers.

(2) No. The GLTP Ministerial Committee always collectively considers, at its meetings, all aspects of the status reports of the respective national parks in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe which constitute the GLTP, in order to provide appropriate guidance.

(3) No. This is why the Zimbabwean government has formulated a policy to address this issue. Article 5 of the GLTP Treaty establishes the principle that the sovereign rights of each party shall be respected, and no party shall impose decisions on another.

(4) No. No date has yet been set.

(5) Yes, because the management of the Gonarezhou portion of the GLTP conforms with the provisions of the GLTP Treaty.

Department intending to take over the enforcement of Act 71 of 1962 from DoA

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

(1) Whether his department intends to take over the enforcement of the Animals Protection Act, Act 71 of 1962, from the Department of Agriculture; if so,

(2) whether he intends to submit amendments to this Act to Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when? N333E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Status of regulations governing the approval, manufacture and sale of medical devices

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

(a) What is the current status of regulations to govern the approval, manufacture and sale of (i) medical devices and (ii) alternative and traditional medicines and (b) when is it expected that these regulations will be implemented? N126E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) (a) The regulations on medical devices are at an advanced stage of completion.

(b) July/August 2006.

(2) (a) The Medicines and Related Substances Control Act makes provision for regulation of medicines. Draft amendment regulations were proposed and published for comment.

(b) The regulations will be implemented after the review has been finalised and accepted.

Government's intention to reconsider the willing buyer, willing seller approach to settling land restitution claims

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

(1) In light of the Government's announcement in February 2006 of its intention to reconsider the willing buyer, willing seller approach to settling land restitution claims, (a) how many farms in each province are subject to land restitution claims and (b) how many hectares does each specified farm consist of;

(2) whether all these farms have been valued by state-appointed and independent land valuators; if not, why not in each case; if so, (a) how many valuations were obtained for each farm, (b) what was the valuation given by each (i) state-appointed and (ii) independent land valuator and (c) what price is being offered by the State for each specified farm;

(3) whether a price was agreed on between the State and the land-owner in respect of any farms claimed; if so, (a) what was the price agreed on in each case, (b) when was each agreement reached and (c) on what date was the land-owner paid the agreed amount;

(4) whether the State and the land-owner have been unable to agree on a sale price in respect of any farms claimed; if so, in respect of how many farms (a) have the negotiations regarding the price continued for more than (i) two and (ii) three years and (b) has the State offered a price below the lowest valuation given by a (i) state-appointed and (ii) independent land valuator;

(5) in respect of all farms earmarked for expropriation in terms of the Government's recently announced policy in this regard, (a) when did negotiations regarding a price first begin with the land-owner and (b) what is the difference in the price being offered by the State and the value estimated by the land valuator in each case? N132E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) The information requested can only be made available once the property descriptions have

been established and valuations have been conducted.

(2) No, not in all cases, as valuations of the property can only be conducted once the property descriptions have been established.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) We are unable to provide the information in the manner in which it is being requested as it would divulge personal information regarding the land price and amounts paid to the individual which in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000, would require the consent of each individual concerned.

(4) Yes.

(a) (i) and (ii) As the process is ongoing and work being undertaken by the commission is still underway, it is not possible to give definitive information at this stage.

(b), (i) and (ii) The prices agreed on are a matter of negotiation between the landowner and the State. Valuations serve as guidelines during the negotiations process.

(5) (a) Negotiations process with some landowners started as far back as 2001.

(b) In our terms, the value of the land will guide the commission irrespective of the difference between the landowner and the State.

MCC investigation into the activities of Dr Matthias Rath

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

Whether the Medicines Control Council's investigation into the activities of Dr Matthias Rath has been completed; if not, what is the cause of the delay; if so, (a) when will the report be made public and (b) what action has been or is going to be taken on the basis of the report? N152E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

In view of the pending court action on this matter, I am not in a position to respond to the question as the matter is *sub-judice*.

Threats to Government's 2014 land reform target

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

Whether the Government's 2014 land reform target is threatened by the willing buyer, willing seller principle and foreign ownership of land; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how? N167E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes. The government's land reform target for redistribution of farmland is definitely threatened by the willing buyer, willing seller principle.

With regard to foreign ownership of land, a panel of experts was appointed to investigate the validity of the perception that land reform is adversely affected by foreign buyers. The outcome of the investigation cannot be preempted and conclusion thereon can only be reached upon finalisation of the investigation.

It is however quite surprising that the hon Mr Nel has posed this question, as the response to Question 118 of 2006 (which he also posed), as well as the Director-General's briefing at the portfolio committee meeting on 15 May 2005 (which the hon Mr Nel attended), clearly articulated matters related to the review of the willing buyer willing seller approach, and the investigation by the

panel of experts into foreign ownership of land.

Land claims on private land/state owned land in Free State

172. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether there are any land claims on private land or state owned land in the Free State; if so, in each case, (a) who are the claimants, (b) where is the land situated, (c) how many hectares is claimed and (d) who owns the property;

(2) whether each claim has been resolved; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N183E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) There are more than 128 claimants claiming State land and privately-owned land. In terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000, we are required to obtain the consent of each individual claimant to release personal details and therefore we cannot disclose the names of the claimants.

(b) The land is situated in the districts/municipalities of Motheo, Thabo Mofutsanyana, Lejweleputswa, Xhariep, and Northern Free State.

(c) The extent of land claimed can only be quantified once the property descriptions have been clarified and the land valuations have been done.

(d) The claimed land is owned by the State (Machaleng Local Municipality, Dihlabeng, Local Municipality, Letsement Local Municipality, Masilonyane Local Municipality, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, and SA National Parks) and by private owners.

(2) No, these claims are in the different stages of the restitution settlement phases, such as research, gazetting, negotiations, and section 42D approval. Seven of these claims are in the final phase, namely the section 42D approval.

Solving of problems at Koeberg causing the power failures throughout the Western Cape to be resolved before winter

175. Mr E J LUCAS (IFP) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether the problems at Koeberg that are causing the power failures throughout the Western Cape will be resolved before the winter months; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the cause of the power failures has been established; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what (a) role will the regional electricity distributor (RED) play in solving this problem and (b) are the estimated costs of restoring the electricity supply to normal? N186E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) Koeberg Unit 1 is currently being repaired and is expected to be returned to service by the middle of May 2006. Unit 2, however, has to shut down before the end of May for refuelling and routine maintenance. The intention is that Koeberg Unit 1 will be available during the winter period.

Eskom is focusing on ensuring that the maintenance, repair and cleaning of equipment is expedited prior to the winter months to ensure system reli-

ability. Furthermore through demand-side management (DSM) initiatives, plans are being put in place to reduce the demand for power during peak hours. The challenges facing the Cape need to be addressed with the input of all stakeholders.

(2) The causes of all the power outages have been investigated. The damage caused to the Koeberg unit 1 generator and the time needed to repair the unit has been the main contributor to the Cape supply interruptions. As a result of this unscheduled outage the electricity system has been more vulnerable to any disturbances that occur.

Another major contributing factor has been the fog, fires and pollution that affected major transmission lines. Fires result in conductive particles from the combustion of fynbos being retained in suspension in the atmosphere. When this is combined with the fog and deposited on insulators, it causes instantaneous flashovers. The impact was worsened by long dry summer months and strong winds. Steps to mitigate this problem have been taken, including the cleaning of insulators and the replacement of glass insulators with silicone composite insulators.

(3) Addressing the power supply situation in the Cape requires the involvement of all stakeholders. The City of Cape Town, the Cape RED and Eskom have therefore been working together in an effort to address the issue. In addition, customers have also been requested to assist by conserving electricity. The costs are not available at this stage.

Vacant posts within Eskom because of a lack of suitably qualified/skilled applicants

181. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

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

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

(3) whether the length of time for which each post has been vacant has had any negative effect on service delivery by Eskom; if not, what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what negative effects have been experienced? N192E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) Vacancies are reviewed at each budget-cycle and they are either scrapped or re-registered. Most of the vacancies are new although some longer-term vacancies could exist with regard to specialised skills. The challenges facing Eskom in terms of skills shortages are no different to what is being experienced throughout the global energy industry.

Since the middle of 2005, there has been a targeted recruitment exercise to staff Eskom's Capital Expansion department to ensure that Eskom is appropriately positioned for the build programme.

From the 472 vacancies that existed during 2005 within the Enterprises Division (the division responsible for the build programme), only 47 positions have not been filled. For the period 2006-07, 200 new positions will need to be filled and these positions

have been created and approved during February 2006.

Skills categories/resources requirements are in the following disciplines:

- Procurement/commercial
- Contracts management
- Project management
- Engineering (hydro/coal/gas)
  - — mechanical
  - — electrical
  - — instrumentation
  - — civil
  - — chemical

(2) Eskom's staff resourcing strategies are based on a mix of external hiring of experienced and potential (pipeline) employees as well as internal promotions catalysed by development and training of employees. A special effort is being made to strengthen the internal and external pipeline to ensure a continuous flow of skills.

Eskom's strategy to deal with the increased demand for technical skills has been to utilise a variety of resourcing options, including contracting of specialist skills.

In addition, Eskom allocates bursaries and learnerships aligned with its business requirements, on an annual basis. The number of learners in 2005-06 as per the Workplace Skills Plan was as follows:

	2005-06
Full-time learners	570
University bursars	532
Learnerships	795
Learners in skills programmes	80
Apprenticeships	58
Learners	2 035

These initiatives assist in assuring a pipeline of technical skills. Eskom plans to increase the number of learners to 4 000 in 2006-07 of which 822 will be bursars. Eskom's investment in staff development and training increased from approximately R400 m (in 2000) to approximately R500 m per annum.

(3) Depending on the nature and level of work required a vacant position affects the organisation differently.

However, a special effort is made to recruit suitable candidates and short-term solutions are also explored to address the need while a suitable permanent candidate is being found. Strategies are therefore in place to mitigate the potential adverse effects. The need to enhance our skills-development program is seen as an opportunity and not a constraint.

Eskom using helicopters to clean insulators

184. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether Eskom has ever made use of helicopters in the cleaning of insulators; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) during what period and (b) how many Eskom employees were (i) trained in this technique and (ii) utilised for this purpose in each specified year that this system was in use;

(2) whether Eskom currently makes use of helicopters in the cleaning of insulators; if not, (a) when did this cleaning techniques cease to be used, (b) who took the decision to stop using this technique, (c) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision and (d) what technique is currently used to clean

the insulators; if so, how many employees are (i) currently trained and (ii) utilised for this insulator cleaning technique;

(3) how many (a) Eskom employees based in each specified province are currently tasked with cleaning insulators and (b) months or years of experience does each specified employee have in performing this task;

(4) whether Eskom is taking any steps to re-employ ex-employees who have experience in cleaning insulators in an effort to ensure that insulators are properly maintained in order to avoid triggering power failures; if not, why not; if so, how many ex-employees have been approached with offers to return to Eskom? N195E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) Yes, Eskom did make use of helicopters in the cleaning (spray washing) of insulators. Spray washing using helicopters was carried out during 1986 to 1996 and four to six Eskom employees, including pilots were trained and authorised to perform this work. In addition, external companies were also contracted to do spray washing where required.

(2) Helicopters are not currently used to spray wash insulators.

Insulators are removed and washed at ground level, which means that damaged insulator discs can be replaced at the same time. In addition, Eskom is replacing the glass disc insulators on polluted lines with composite (rubber) insulators. These insulators contain silica gel which encapsulate pollution particles thereby reducing flash-overs, removing the need for spray washing. Both of the above are more effective and safer techniques than helicopter spray washing. The only advantage of helicopter spray washing over ground level washing was that it could be done quicker.

(3) As mentioned above, the practice with regard to the cleaning of insulators has changed. The Eskom transmission live-line unit, that has the responsibility for this work consists of a total of 40 employees. We do not comment on the individual profiles of employees but are confident that the necessary skills exist.

(4) Eskom has projects to replace the glass discs on transmission lines with composite insulators. Eskom is also evaluating all options to ensure maximum reliability of the transmission network, especially to the Cape. To the extent that helicopter spray washing is a viable option on the main Cape transmission lines, it will be considered. Certain ex-employees have expressed an interest in providing these services to Eskom.

Budget allocated to Frere Hospital

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

(1) (a) What budget was allocated to Frere Hospital in each of the three most recent financial years for which information is available, (b) what amount did the hospital actually spend in each of these years and (c) by what date, if applicable, had the hospital spent its budget for the year in each case;

(2) whether the hospital did not pay any suppliers of medical equipment, medicines, services or other medical supplies for a period of 90 days or longer during any of these years; if so, (a) which suppliers, (b) after what time period was each of these suppliers eventually paid and (c) what was the cause of the delayed payment;

(3) whether the availability of any medical equipment, medicines, services or other medical supplies was af-

fected by delayed payments; if so, (a) what was affected and (b) what action was taken to resolve these problems? N220E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The budget is allocated to East London Hospital Complex cost centres, which are Clinical Governance, Facilities Management and Corporate services Institutions that forms part of East London Hospital Complex which constitutes Frere and Cecilia Makhiwane Hospital.

(a) and (b)

2003-04		*2004-05*		*2005-06*	
Description	*Infor-*	*Expenses*	*Budget*	*Expenses*	*Budget*
Compensation of employees	*mation*	384 450 297,33	334 500 110,00	387 345 063,86	363 703 546,00
Goods and services	*not yet*	146 393 082,41	139 171 993,00	202 300 595,29	207 167 360,00
Transfers and subsidies	*avail-*	3 153 383,80	750,00	9 758 158,11	9 846 796,00
Payments for capital assets	*able*	2 781 432,60	3 802 688,00	2 799 244,40	3 706 777,00
Total expenditure		536 778 196,20	477 483 549,00	602 703 961,66	584 424 479,00

(c) Compensation of employees budget was used up after 11 months in the 2005-06 financial year, and after 10 months in the 2004-05 financial year. For goods and services, there is no over expenditure overall in the 2005-06 year. In the 2004-05 year funding ran out after 11 months.

(2) Initially in the 2005-06 year, some suppliers were paid in excess of 90 days. This was due to the fact that the budget was loaded late and the complex, including most of the province, had last paid suppliers in January due to cash flow problems. The suppliers most affected, due to large sums of money owed to them, included NHLS, SANBS and the Buffalo City Municipality. They were finally paid, the trend is that they are now being paid within 30 days of receipt of invoices. This trend will however fall short for the month of March.

(3) There is no threatening medical supply crisis within the complex. The complex and three suppliers were involved in a reconciliation process ie analysis of account statements. However, this process in no way impacts on the delivery of any supplies. Lastly I wish to reiterate that the complex is committed to changing the face of healthcare not only in the province but in the country.

Steps taken towards procuring supplies of oseltamivir

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

(1) Whether any steps have been taken towards procuring supplies of oseltamivir; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it expected that this medicine will become available in South Africa;

(2) (a) how many doses of oseltamivir will be bought, (b) to whom will the medicine be made available in the event of a bird flu outbreak, (c) where will the drug be stored after purchase, (d) what price has been set for the purchase of this drug and (e) how will the private healthcare system be included in the distribution and use of the drug? N221E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) Yes.

(a) An agreement has been entered into with the supplier Roche Products.

(b) The lead-time is 12 months. Contingency stocks can however be mobilised immediately through the World Health Organisation (WHO) stockpile, should there be an outbreak.

(2) (a) 300 000 packs of ten.

(b) The medicine will be available to the infected people, their contacts, health and veterinary personnel, the military etc. that are in contact with the infected birds and/or people.

(c) The drug will be stored at normal public sector storage facilities.

(d) The pandemic price is R92,00 per treatment pack. This is, however, subject to negotiation as the process unfolds.

(e) The public health system will be used for distribution.

Loss of qualified personnel at Eskom: effect on Eskom's ability to clean isolators on the electricity transmission grid system

227. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether the ability of Eskom to clean isolators on the electricity transmission grid system, in particular in the Western Cape, has been negatively affected by the loss of qualified and experienced personnel; if so, (a) what are the causes of such loss of capacity and (b) what are the results thereof? N247E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The pollution problems have not arisen because of a loss of skills. The transmission lines in the Western Cape were affected by the heavy mist conditions and pollution due to the veld fires that burned for days prior to the faults occurring on the lines. The number of fires experienced this season is abnormally high compared to previous years.

Spare capacity-generating units for the Koeberg nuclear generating plants held in storage by Eskom

228. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether, in 1994, Eskom held in storage two spare capacity-generating units for the two Koeberg nuclear generating plants; if so,

(2) whether such units have been disposed of; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) to whom were they disposed of and (d) at what cost;

(3) whether any alternative planning arrangements were made in the event of problems being experienced; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N248E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) to (3) Eskom has never had spare generator units in storage for Koeberg Power Station. Certain spares, such as stator bars were available and are being used for the repairs to Unit 1.

Construction of the new Pretoria Academic Hospital: dates

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

(1) (a) When did construction of the new Pretoria Academic Hospital commence and (b) what deadline was set at the time that construction began for completion of construction;

(2) whether this deadline has been met;

if not, (a) what problems have prevented this deadline from being met, (b) when is it expected that the complex will be completed and (c) what must be done before this deadline is met? N260E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The construction of the hospital was commenced in 1984 and planned in a phased way. It was designed and redesigned due to capacity and changes in bed requirements and stopped at various stages due to policy revisions. The hospital was constructed in six stages and each stage had set time-frames and deadlines. The construction was as follows:

Contract	*Commencement*	*Completion*
Earthworks	1984	1988
Contract A (concrete structure)	1989	1992
Contract B (exterior cladding and pipework)	1993	1996
Contract D1 (completion of floors 0-3)	1988	2001
Contract D2 (completion of floors 4-10)	2001	2004
Contract D3 (changes due to functional disparities and technology changes)	2005	2006

The revised deadlines taking into account of policy and other changes have been met and no extension to contracts was approved.

The relocation from the old to the new hospital was undertaken from mid-February 2006 and the total relocation of the hospital to the new premises was completed at the end of March 2006.

Introduction of community service for nurses

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

(1) Whether she intends introducing community service for nurses in 2007; if not, why not; if so, what steps have been taken in this regard;

(2) whether student nurses who will graduate in 2006 have been (a) informed of this intention and (b) requested to choose their preferred locations; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it envisaged that this will happen; if so, on what dates in each case;

(3) how many (a) nurses will be eligible for community service in 2006 and (b) posts have been created? N265E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) Yes. When the Nursing Act has been proclaimed by the President.

(2) Student nurses in nursing science departments in universities, technikons and nursing colleges were informed through road shows held in 2004 that community service for nurses would be implemented. Attached, as annexure B is a list of dates and provinces visited to inform the students.

(3) They have not been requested to choose their preferred locations because the enabling legislation is not yet in place.

(4) (a) 2000.

(b) Provinces are working on the information, which will be made available at a later stage.

Government/Eskom considering compensating households/small businesses for losses suffered due to the recent shortage of electricity supply to WC

270. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether the Government and/or Eskom is currently considering or has considered compensating (a) households and (b)

small businesses for losses suffered due to the recent shortage of electricity supply to the Western Cape that resulted in power failures and/or load shedding; if not, why not; if so, (i) under what circumstances will such compensation be considered and (ii) what procedure is to be followed for instituting such plans? N292E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The losses experienced as a result of the outages in the Western Cape are indeed tragic and regrettable and we trust that the insurance industry will provide compensation where appropriate. The Premier of the Western Cape is co-ordinating a task team of stakeholders to manage the situation around Koeberg. All feasible ideas for support can be directed to the task team for consideration.

Amount spent on implementing her departments' drug master plans

272. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) What amount was (a) spent on implementing her departments' drug master plans and (b) budgeted for this purpose during the (i) 2003-04, (ii) 2004-05 and (iii) 2005-06 financial years;

(2) whether any additional amounts were spent on the fight against drugs other than that spent on her departments' drug master plans; if so, (a) what amounts and (b) on what were they spent;

(3) whether any amounts have been budgeted for her departments' drug master plans in the 2006-07 financial years; if not, why not; if so, what amount? N294E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R270 000. This money was drawn from budgets from different directorates in the department

(b) (i) R50 000.

(ii) R70 000.

(iii) R150 000.

(2) (a) Yes the cost incurred for the fight against drug substance abuse is R50 000.

(b) Yes, amounts were spent on awareness campaigns on substance abuse and rehabilitation programmes.

(3) R200 000.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Steps to eliminate theft of items from the luggage of passengers at SA airports

249. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether any steps are being taken by (a) his department and (b) the Airports Company of South Africa to eliminate the serious ongoing theft of items from the luggage of passengers at South African airports; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether any investigations have been undertaken by his department to ascertain the adverse effect of these thefts on tourism to South Africa in light of the negative publicity given to the matter in the overseas media; if not, why not; if so, what are the outcomes of such investigations;

(3) whether any statistics are available on the incidence of these thefts; if not, why not; if so, what are the figures in respect of the past three financial years? N271E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) The steps taken are not specific to the theft of baggage, but to the overall safety and security of the passengers. These include capacitating the Chief Aviation Security portfolio, which is responsible for managing and monitoring the civil aviation security plans for the airlines. Crimes, such as theft, at airports will be inherently covered in these security plans. The majority of the airline industry has provided these plans to the Chief Aviation Security in the SA Civil Aviation Association.

(b) The Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) has introduced over time various methods and arrangements to eliminate the opportunities at its airports for pilferage and theft from baggage at the South African airports under its control. ACSA is primarily responsible for the provision of infrastructure support for baggage transfers on its premises. Other key institutional players are the baggage handlers appointed by the airlines to manage the baggage handling, as well as the airlines themselves. The use of CCTV equipment, to monitor and report any untoward action during the baggage movements, has also resulted in various arrests being done at our airports.

(2) No investigations have been undertaken as yet on the impact of the theft to the tourism industry, as some of these problems are anticipated to reduce with the full implementation of the civil aviation policy and the intensification of the implementation of the civil aviation security plans.

(3) ACSA does not maintain statistics in this regard. The SA Police Service and the different airlines would have this information and this information will be secured from the Industry and be provided to the hon member.

Statistics on road fatalities as a result of tyre failure or worn tyres

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

Whether he has any statistics on road fatalities as a result of tyre failure or worn tyres; if not, why not; if so, what are the statistics in respect of (a) 2000, (b) 2001, (c) 2002, (d) 2003, (e) 2004 and (f) 2005? N287E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a) and (b) The SA Police Services (SAPS)

did not report contributory factors to road crashes on the formal accident report (AR) form prior to 2002. It was only at the end of 2001, when the National Fatal Accident Information Centre (NFAIC) was established, that the SAPS was requested to provide information in this regard on the so-called quick response form that is used to report summarised information on fatal crashes to the centre.

(c), (d), (e) and (f) Statistics on the number of fatalities resulting from fatal crashes in which damaged and/or smooth tyres were a contributory factor are not available. However, the information available for the percentage of fatal crashes that could be contributed to tyre related crashes, as well as the average fatality rate per crash, was utilised to make an estimate of the number of fatalities resulting from these types of crashes. The estimated number of road fatalities resulting from crashes in which tyre bursts and/or smooth tyres were identified as possible contributory factors for the years from 2002 to 2005 are provided in the table below:

Estimated annual fatalities contributed to by burst and/or smooth tyres				
Province	*(c) 2002*	*(d) 2003*	*(e) 2004*	*(f) 2005*
Gauteng	69	49	46	39
KwaZulu-Natal	83	49	47	29
Western Cape	65	40	46	42
Eastern Cape	77	43	57	53
Free State	86	69	39	43
Mpumalanga	83	51	65	57
North West	44	41	37	36
Limpopo	50	39	44	90
Northern Cape	23	33	23	34
Total	580	414	404	423

It should be noted that it is very seldom that a crash happens because of one factor only. There are usually two or three and sometimes even more factors present. It is therefore possible that some of the above figures could also include other factors, such as speed too high for the circumstances.

Reconsideration of method of calculating the annual licence fees for motor vehicles

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

(1) Whether he intends reconsidering the method of calculating the annual licence fees for motor vehicles which is currently based on unladened weight and which creates a differential of 77 to 1 between cars and a large bus or coach; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he intends standardising the discrepancies between provincial licence fees, which vary by as much as R8 000 for a 56-seat commuter bus between the North West and the Western Cape and R13 000 in the case of tourism coaches between Gauteng and the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether he has considered calculating these licence fees on the bases of international norms which are based on vehicle gross weight, with separate licensing bands for various vehicle classes; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N288E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes. The Department of Transport is since 2003 in consultation with the industry via a technical committee led by the Inspectorate of Manufacturers, importers and builders of motor vehicles to investigate the calculation of licence fees based on the gross vehicle

mass (GVM) of a motor vehicle. According to the department, the ratio for the same class of motor vehicle and in the same province is at the most 6:7 in all provinces, except in the Free State where the ratio is 10:13.

(2) Yes. Since 1990, with the implementation of the Road Traffic Act, Act 29 of 1989, which replaced the erstwhile various Provincial Road Traffic Ordinances, the department has been trying to bring and keep the licence fees applicable in the different provinces as closely to each other as possible. However, in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, Act 93 of 1996, the responsibility for the determination of all fees has been assigned to the MECs of the nine provinces. The department has been arranging meetings at which licence fees are discussed at least twice per year for the last 10 years with the provinces. The fees charged by the respective provinces are made available to all the provinces in an effort to keep them informed of the fees charged by the other provinces. When a province considers an increase in its licence fees, it should take note of the fees charged in the other provinces.

I trust that with the recent establishment of the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC), vehicle licence fees will be more uniform throughout the Republic in the near future.

(3) Yes. As mentioned before, the department has been in consultation with the industry via a technical committee led by the Inspectorate of Manufacturers, importers and builders of motor vehicles since 2003 to investigate the calculation of licence fees based on the gross vehicle mass (GVM) of a motor vehicle. There are already separate licensing bands for various vehicle classes based on the tare or unladened mass.

Increasing number of deaths on our roads: amendment of regulation 212 of the National Road Traffic Act, Act 93 of 1996

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

(1) Whether, in light of the increasing number of deaths on our roads, he has considered amending regulation 212 of the National Road Traffic Act, Act 93 of 1996, to include vehicles owned by schools that do not need operators' licences at present; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the regulations only require vehicles that were purchased after 1 January 2006 to comply with the compulsory fitting of safety tyre bands; if so, how many of the current registered minibuses, midibuses and buses with operators' licences will be excluded from these regulations due to a lack of clarity? N289E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Tyre safety bands play a critical role in reducing the number of fatalities that occur as a result of motor vehicles overturning. The fitment of tyre safety bands should be made a requirement in all motor vehicles. The Department of Transport looked at the most critical area within the public transport sector that contributes to a great extend to the number of those fatalities.

The first phase of implementing the requirement was to deal with motor vehicles conveying persons for reward or those that fall within the Taxi Recapitalisation Project and to further make it a requirement in all buses.

Furthermore, the next phase is to extend the application of the requirements to all motor vehicles falling within the categories of a minibus, midibus and

bus, which are excluded from motor vehicles requiring an operator licence in terms of the National Land Transport Transition Act, 2000 (Act No 22 of 2000). This will include minibus, midibus and buses that are owned and operated by persons not required to obtain an operating licence, but transporting more than ten passengers. In case of a minibus for private use the requirement will be optional, but limited to the number of persons being transported.

(2) The regulations are applicable to all new motor vehicles first registered on or after 1 January 2006. The problem faced by the department in having the current fleet of minibuses retrospectively fitting tyre safety bands, whilst the Recapitalisation Project was underway, is the cost implication on the operators to fit the safety bands on a motor vehicle that will be scrapped.

The fitting of the tyre safety bands on the current fleet would delay recapping motor vehicles that do not comply with the safety requirements incorporated in the National Road Traffic Act, Act 93 of 1996. Note should be taken that the objective of the Taxi Recapitalisation Project is to do away with current minibuses in which no such safety features were incorporated.

Furthermore, it is the intention of the department to require not only the incorporation of tyre safety bands into motor vehicles used for public transport, but any other innovations that will ensure that passengers arrive safely at their destinations.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Estimated backlog in research technology, equipment and infrastructure at each university

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

(1) With regard to each university, what (a) was the estimated backlog in research technology, equipment and infrastructure as identified by the National Research and Technology Audit of 1998 and (b) amount was budgeted between the 1997-98 financial year and the most recent financial year for which information is available for research technology, equipment and infrastructure towards fulfilment of the National Key Research and Technology Infrastructure Strategy;

(2) whether this expenditure is adequate to ensure that South Africa develops state-of-the-art research infrastructure and equipment; if not, what is the position in the regard; if so, what factors were taken into account in reaching this conclusion? N157E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) The erstwhile Department of Arts, Culture, Science, and Technology conducted the National Research and Technology audit in 1998. The audit provided government with an overview of the state of research infrastructure for the national system of innovation, which includes universities, science councils, and research laboratories in the private sector. The audit did not itemise the equipment and infrastructure backlogs for each university.

(b) The Department of Education allocates funds to institutions through its funding formula, 12,8% of the block-grant component of which (currently around R1 billion) is calculated on the basis of research outputs. Institutions currently use these funds for a range of activities including research equipment.

In this year's budget the Minister of Finance announced that an additional R2 billion (R353 558 in 2006, R652 278 in 2007, and R1 006 469) would be available over the current MTEF for higher education. This is part of government's broad commitment to boost the funding of universities. In the current financial year 2006-07 the higher education budget is R11,8 billion. Total government funding of the higher education system has more than doubled since 1996. Over this period there has been an average annual increase (in nominal Rands) of 8,5% in block grants and 8,1% in all earmarked funds.

The National Key Research and Technology Infrastructure Strategy is not a Department of Education strategy but a Department of Science and Technology strategy that was part of its budget submission to Treasury in August 2005.

(2) Yes, the issues raised by the 1998 Audit are being addressed proactively by the Department of Education and the Department of Science and Technology.

The Department of Science and Technology's National Key Research and Technology Infrastructure Strategy identifies three different categories of research equipment, namely, "well-

founded" laboratories, world-class multi-user equipment, and large expensive facilities, each of which requires an investment of R200 million per annum in order to rebuild the core infrastructure at speed.

Currently the science councils are spending about R100 million on research equipment each year, the current funding instruments (innovation fund, biotech, nanotechnology) are spending around R70-100 million, and the universities and donations are spending (conservatively) R50 million from their own funds. Altogether, this new money means that we will be able to reduce the average age of research equipment to six to eight years by 2012 and halve this again over the next five years.

A-G's General Report on Audit Outcomes *re* department's irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

(1) Whether with reference to the Auditor-General's General Report on Audit Outcomes for the 2004-05 financial year in which it was reported that the department had expended R498 000 in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting such expenditure can be regarded as fraudulent; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any legal action has been taken against the person responsible; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what are the relevant details of the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting the value of R498 000 cited by the Auditor-General;

(4) whether any of the omissions, failures and irregularities involved improper procurement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the names of the companies involved in or benefiting from such omissions, failures and irregularities;

(5) whether his department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the description of the nature of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report and (b) measures have been put in place to prevent similar irregularities from happening in the future? N173E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) to (4) The irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure reported in the 2004-05 DOD annual report consists of twelve different cases. Questions (1) to (4) are answered per individual case in the following enclosures:

Enclosure 2 — Irregular expenditure (five cases)

Enclosure 3 — Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (seven cases)

(5) It is confirmed that the DOD annual report (RP159/2005) was available at the time that the Auditor-General compiled the General Report. The irregular expenditure is listed in the DOD annual report, chapter 15, page 217, par 25.1 whilst the fruitless and wasteful expenditure is listed in chapter 15, page 211, par 8.1. The detail surrounding each case is discussed in enclosures 2 and 3 attached.

• Enclosure 2

Irregular expenditure reported in 2004-05 financial year: R468 011,49.

1. Information concerning the five cases reported on is as follows:

Case No	*Brief subject title*	*Value*
1	DOD ETD Conference hosting, Colet	R 74 920,00
2	Procurement of Plato Licenses by Fleet Human Resources	R333 353,00
3	Production of SAAF Ladies Video, SAAF Corporate Staff Services	R 28 800,00
4	Over Supply of Gold Lace, SA Navy	R 20 934,99
5	Hiring of containers: Naval Base Simon's Town	R 10 003,50

Case 1: Hosting the DOD ETD conference — R74 920

1. Circumstances that surround the case:

   a. SANDF Colet, a unit of the Joint Training Formation, was tasked to schedule and manage the DOD ETD conference on behalf of Chief Joint Training. This included the securing of a venue for the occasion and managing the outcomes of the event.

   b. The unit approached various venues for quotations and prices ranged from R42 160 to R159 200. Based on the requirements posed for the venue, Bentley's Country Lodge was the lowest acceptable venue at a price of R74 920 and was informed by the staff of Colet that their price quotation was accepted. The following two lower price quotations were received, but were deemed unacceptable:

      i. SAMHS Training formation at R42 160.

      ii. Pretoria Show Grounds at R57 051,90.

   c. The conference was self-financed in that conference fees paid by delegates covered the costs of the venue and a number of guest speakers. This was achieved by having all monies paid into the Unit Regimental Account, and all expenses paid out of this account. DOD delegates attending this conference obtained their respective fees by means of S & T fund or via direct payment from the relevant serial number into the Unit Regimental account. There is a cheque account audit trail of all transactions.

   d. With the above taken into consideration the following deviations from prescripts occurred:

      i. The unit mixed public and nonpublic funds by having public funds deposited into a unit cheque account.

      ii. The unit also does not have procurement powers to execute procurement actions.

      iii. The unit did not apply the procurement point system as prescribed by the preferential procurement regulations for procurement in excess of R30 000.

      iv. The price quotations were not submitted to an approving authority for consideration.

      v. No Government Order was placed with the supplier.

2. The Commandant SANDF Colet at the time of the incident, Brig Gen C. Bless, should be responsible for the actions that gave rise to the improper expenditure. However, it was established that Cdr B. Weller gave the verbal contract to Bentley's Country Lodge to proceed

with the activities as quoted for at the amount of R74 920.

3. No action was taken as Brig Gen C. Bless retired 7 September 2004 from the SANDF. This was before the application for *post facto* approval of the acquisition process was turned down. Cdr Weller was advised that his non-compliance was unacceptable and was removed from the unit. He has been appointed elsewhere. This appointment will not enhance his promotion prospects, which is deemed to be to his disadvantage.

4. The State did not suffer any loss as the conference was considered to have been extremely successful by all participants. It was considered to have been good value for the funds spent as more members and employees participated in the two-day event than quoted for.

5. Details of corrective steps: The DOD ETD conference has been included in the Joint Training Sub-Division SBP. Funds have been allocated for the activity to ensure that all prescripts in terms of holding a DOD ETD conference will be adhered to. Procurement processes will be controlled by the budget holder, with the support of the budget manager, to ensure compliance. This will ensure that there is not a repeat of any of the above anomalies.

Case 2: Procurement of plato licences by fleet human resources

Circumstances that surround the case:

1. Director Fleet Human Resources (DFHR) was instructed to seek innovative ways of addressing the bridging of skill gaps that were impeding training initiatives aimed at rectifying the SA Navy's endeavours with regards to representivity. It was decided to use the Plato System for this purpose, due to the system's proven track record within the SA Navy, as well as the fact that it is the only system that addresses subjects such as English, mathematical and science requirements of the SA Navy, required for successful bridging training purposes.

2. A quotation for this System was received to the value of R343 083. This quotation was accepted by DFHR, and subsequent payments were made against this quotation.

3. No prior authority was obtained to authorise the expenditure.

4. No prior approval was obtained to approach a sole supplier.

5. No Government order was raised.

   i. Documentation show that Captain (SA Navy) C.H. Merts is responsible in this case.

   ii. A letter of caution was addressed to the member concerned with an indication that if found guilty of such action again, appropriate disciplinary action would be taken.

   iii. The State did not suffer a loss as the required product was delivered as required for the DOD tasking.

   iv. The incident was considered an isolated case that did not require additional steps.

Case 3: Production of SAAF ladies video: SAAF corporate staff services

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. During June 2004 a requirement was identified to have a high quality video produced depicting the woman in the SAAF. The aim was to present this video at the Generals and Admirals Club at its function during August 2004.

2. During August 2004 three quotations were invited, ranging in value from R28 800 to R40 817,70. The price quotations were all dated 10 August 2004.

3. It became known that one of the contractors namely "The Producers of the Performing Arts" was tasked two months prior to the invitation of price quotations.

4. The above actions were in contravention with the DOD procurement policy and prescripts, entailing the following:

   - Lt Col Smith invited and evaluated price quotations from possible suppliers without being delegated to do so.
   - Lt Col Smith did not apply the procurement policies and procedures correctly as he was not au fait with these policies and delegations.
   - Lt Col Smith performed sub-contract work in his private capacity directly related to the production of the video. In this regard he did not apply for approval to perform remunerative work in accordance with DODI/PERS/4/99.

5. Details of the person or persons. The SAAF indicated that Lt Col Smith was identified as the person specifically responsible for the actions that gave rise to the improper expenditure.

6. The SAAF convened a Board of Inquiry (BOI) to investigate the matter and to determine responsibility. The BOI indicated that Lt Col Smith contravened several procurement prescripts. The Chief of the Air Force has since terminated the proceedings of the BOI and requested the Military Police Agency to investigate possible fraud and financial misconduct against Lt Col Smith. The MPA criminal investigation is still underway.

7. The State did not suffer any losses.

8. The Chief of the Air Force instructed DCSS to rectify the managerial shortcomings (lack of internal controls) in his directorate that gave rise to the financial misconduct case.

Case 4: Over-supply of gold lace to the SA Navy

Circumstances that surround the case:

1. During 2002, the SA Navy had a requirement for 500 m of Gold Lace used as part of the uniform.

2. The normal procurement method was followed to procure the gold lace, and a Government order was placed on the successful supplier namely Kerano Trading.

3. The supplier made six separate deliveries against the Government order totaling 554,6 m of Gold Lace.

4. Given the ordered quantity of 500 m this constituted an over supply of 54,6 m of lace (11%) against the order. This being well within the allowed 20% margin on over supply as prescribed in the procurement regulations.

   It was discovered that during the acceptance of a consignment, the receiving depot wrongfully generated a receipt voucher for 2,25 m but in actual fact 250 m were delivered, creating the over supply.

5. No specific person is responsible. The fault during the receiving process is deemed as a bona fide mistake, and not deliberate.

6. No steps were taken.

7. The State did not suffer any loss, as the lace is constantly used, and a further procurement action would have followed to purchase more lace, presumably at a higher cost to the State.

Case 5: Hiring of containers: Naval base Simon's Town

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. During the latter part of 2002, Dept of Public Works initiated the upgrading of buildings in Simon's Town. Most of the

buildings that needed upgrading were used to store naval equipment and stores. In order for the upgrading to take place, the equipment and stores had to be stored in temporary facilities. For this purpose a contract was negotiated through the procurement process to hire containers for this purpose and duration as indicated by the Department of Public Works.

2. The intended upgrading project lasted longer than anticipated, and the contract period for hiring of containers expired prior to the completion of the upgrading project.

3. Three weeks after the expiry date of the contract, attempts were made to extend the financial authority, but not to have the contract extended. This resulted in an additional expenditure for the hiring of eight containers untill 18 September 2003. The value of the additional hiring contracted was R10 003,50.

4. The above actions were in contravention of the DOD procurement policy and prescripts.

5. The Unit was specifically requested to provide names of the responsible persons. However, the Unit, in all correspondence, indicated that based on the facts no disciplinary steps were contemplated against any person.

6. No specific, formal, disciplinary or other actions were taken against persons involved.

7. The State did not suffer any loss, as the containers were needed for an additional time awaiting the completion of the building-upgrading contract.

8. Flag Officer Commanding Naval Base Simon's Town issued a directive with procurement guidelines to the sections concerned to prevent any repetition.

• Enclosure 3

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure reported in 2004-05 financial year: R29 796,62

1. Information concerning the nine cases reported on is as follows:

Case No	*Brief subject title*	*Value*
1	Servicing of a vehicle at a supplier other than the approved supplier	R 474,00
2	Refreshments procured on credit whilst members received S&T for this purpose	R 2 337,00
3	Replacement of Acer 730 Notebook keyboard	R 1 588,81
4	Penalties with regards to late payment	R 2 698,90
5	Overcharged hotel account	R11 252,45
6	Nonattendance of members	R 339,00
7	Deviations from State contract	R11 106,46

Case 1: Servicing of a vehicle at a supplier other than the approved supplier

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. A DOD member sent a vehicle for servicing to the wrong supplier.

2. The member specifically responsible for the actions that gave rise to the improper expenditure was identified and instructed to pay in the difference between the contract price and the price charged by the incorrect supplier.

3. A board of inquiry was convened where the member was found guilty, reprimanded and instructed to pay in the difference between the contract price and the price charged by the incorrect supplier.

4. The State did not suffer any losses as the member paid back the difference to the DOD.

5. This is considered a once-off case and no additional control measure or policy/instructions are needed.

Case 2: Refreshments procured on credit whilst members received S&T for this purpose

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. Refreshments were procured for the Batho Pele Theatre Group whilst the members also received S&T advances for the same period.

2. Details of the person or persons specifically responsible for the actions that gave rise to the improper expenditure. The Batho Pele Theatre Group members were identified as the members who received the advances.

3. A Board of Inquiry was convened to investigate the matter. The outcome of the BOI is awaited and no liability has been determined yet.

4. The State did suffer a loss as the members received advances to cover their expenditure whilst they then also procured refreshments covering the same period.

5. This is considered a once-off case and no additional control measure or policy/instructions are needed.

Case 3: Replacement of Acer 730 Notebook keyboard

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. A DOD member replaced a computer keyboard at State cost due to water damage.

2. The member specifically responsible was identified and the matter was investigated.

3. The investigation revealed that the damage to the keyboard was an accident and not due to negligence. The amount was submitted to be written off.

4. The State did suffer a loss as the amount was spent to replace a keyboard.

5. This is considered a once-off case and no additional control measure or policy/instructions are needed.

Case 4: Penalties with regards to late payment

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. The late payment of vehicle license fees consists of the following four cases:

R291,20. The case was investigated and it was found that no member of the DOD could be held liable for the penalties paid. The penalties were raised due to a misunderstanding between representatives of the DOD and the Tshwane Metropolitan Council's Traffic Department. The case was submitted to be written off.

R2 145,20. The investigation revealed that Sgt M.S. Mphela drew an amount of R4 680 for the purchase of licenses for the Defence Intelligence vehicles stationed in the Western Cape. He handed the money to WO1 D.C. Fillies who had to deposit the money into the bank account of one of the DOD members stationed in Cape Town. The deposit was never made and the licenses were not acquired in time, hence the penalty amounting to R2 145,20. This case was handed over to the Military Police who are still investigating the case.

R182,50. The investigation revealed that this amount does not represent a fruitless and wasteful expenditure and was consequently accepted as an expenditure against the Vote.

R80,00. This amount was recovered from the responsible member.

2. The member was identified and the cases were investigated/are still being investigated.

3. See the explanations provided above for specific, formal disciplinary or other actions that were taken against the persons involved.

4. The State did suffer losses in the first two cases.

5. The outcome of the police investigation will determine whether corrective steps will be needed.

Case 5: Overcharged hotel account

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. A hotel in Kinshasa overcharged a DOD member when he stayed there.

2. The hotel management was identified as being responsible for the fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

3. The amount was recovered from the hotel.

4. The State did not suffer a loss as the amount was recovered.

5. This is considered a once-off case where no additional control measure or policy/instructions are needed.

Case 6: Nonattendance of members

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. Catering expenses were incurred for members who did not attend conferences/meetings.

2. The matter was investigated and it was found that due to circumstances it is not possible to hold any member of the DOD responsible for the costs.

3. No specific, formal disciplinary or other actions were taken against the persons involved.

4. The State did suffer a loss as the amount was written off.

5. This is considered a once-off case where no additional control measure or policy/instructions are needed.

Case 7: Deviations from state contract

Circumstances surrounding the case:

1. Lt Col J.G. Steyn from the Army Support Base Ladysmith deviated from the State contract when rations were procured. The financial authority already approved, was insufficient to procure all the wet rations needed for that specific period. An additional financial authority was requested, but it was only approved after the additional rations were delivered. The additional rations were ordered telephonically without an FA or government order being printed and approved. The rations were also ordered from Kwa Mnthani instead of Zululand Baconry, who had the State contract. The reason for this being that a Mr Koertsen, who was the contact person at Zululand Baconry for orders to be placed, has resigned and joined Kwa Mnthani without the knowledge of Lt Col Steyn.

2. Lt Col Steyn at the Army Support Base Ladysmith is the person specifically responsible for the actions that gave rise to the improper expenditure.

3. No formal disciplinary steps were taken against the member as he was newly appointed (Infantry Officer) and not properly informed or trained regarding the ST36, ST37 and PFMA prescripts.

4. The State did not suffer a loss as the rations were procured at the same price as that of the State contract.

5. The procurement posts at the unit have since been staffed with knowledgeable members to prevent a re-occurrence.

Arms deal: submarine undergoing trials in Germany

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

(1) Whether the submarine purchased in terms of the strategic arms acquisi-

tion deal for the SA Navy that is undergoing test trials in Germany had to return to harbour as it experienced a problem at sea; if so, what was the (a) cause and (b) nature of the problem;

(2) whether water entered the submarine and any damage occurred; if so, (a) what damage occurred, (b) what does the cost of damage amount to and (c) who is responsible for the repair costs;

(3) whether the problem was a result of (a) design or (b) human error;

(4) whether any disciplinary action is to be instituted in the case of human error; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether a delay in the delivery of any of the submarines is expected; if so, (a) what is the expected cause of such delay, (b) what cost will be involved and (c) who will be responsible for the costs? N312E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, the S-101 experienced a technical problem that required it to return to harbour to effect repairs.

(a) The subsequent technical investigation discovered two separate electronic sensors in two separate mechanical-electrical systems malfunctioned.

(b) The malfunctioning of the said sensors made it impossible for the submarine to maintain depth whilst snorting. It was, therefore, decided to stop snorting. Linked to this, the snort mast, which is designed to lower automatically, failed to do so. The prudent action of the Officer Commanding was to return to harbour and rectify.

(2) The only water that entered the submarine was the water that entered via the Snort Mast into the drains tank. This is part of the normal and designed operation of the Snort Mast system.

(a) The only damage that occurred is an indentation of the light-plate fixed tube of the Snort Mast.

(b) All costs were covered by the German Submarine Consortium and have no financial impact to the DOD.

(c) The German Submarine Consortium accepted responsibility for all repair work, including the cost.

(3) Neither, the problem was the result of the highly unusual simultaneous malfunction of two electrical sensors.

(4) The board of enquiry into the incident found no human error.

(5) Only the arrival of the S101 is delayed. The submarine's arrival in Simon's Town was delayed by fifteen days from 23 March 2006 to 7 April 2006. The cost of the delay is carried as follows:

(a) The German Submarine Consortium carried the repair costs.

(b) and (c) Berthing and wharfage fees which the German Submarine Consortium covered. Subsistence allowance and accommodation for the submarine crew, which will be carried by the project. This is expected to amount about €40,320 (± R302 400). The costs to the project was minimised by delaying the departure of the submarine from Kiel, Germany by only three days and by sailing the submarine directly from the Skaggerak to the Rota Naval Base on completion of her safety workup after the repairs had been completed. This eliminated the requirement to return to Kiel and thus reduced the costs incurred by the project.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Date for the payment of compensation to the people of Moutse for their forced removal

179. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether a date has been set for the payment of compensation to the people of Moutse for their forced removal in 1986; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will such a date be determined; if so, what is that date;

(2) whether any allowance will be made for those who were forcibly removed but were unaware of the cut off date to apply for compensation or did not understand that they could request compensation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N190E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) An amount of R4,1 million was approved for financial compensation for the Moutse (Elandskraal) restitution claimants who were verified. The amount paid to date is R3,649 million, the balance of which will be paid to the remaining claimants, upon submission of identity documents. Payments were made during 2003 and 2004.

(2) No allowance can be made as the Restitution of Land Rights Act, Act No. 22 of 1994, as amended, clearly states that 31 December 1998 was the cut-off date for the lodgement of claims by persons who lost land as a result of racially discriminatory laws or practices. However, persons who wish to become land reform beneficiaries may be assisted in other land reform programmes, namely Redistribution and Tenure Reform.

SABC owning property known as Rocklands Villas in Sea Point, Cape Town

299. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether the SA Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) owns a property known as Rocklands Villas in Sea Point in Cape Town; if so,

(2) whether the SABC has allowed the property to become dilapidated; if not, what is the current state of the property; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(3) whether the SA Heritage Resources Agency has expressed the view in the media (*The Argus* 16 Feb 2006) that it would oppose demolition; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether heritage laws require that the façade of old properties should be appropriately maintained; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what does the SABC plan to do with this property? N324E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Group Chief Executive Officer of SABC informed me as follows:

(1) The SABC owns a property known as Rocklands Villas in Sea Point.

(2) The SABC did not allow the property to become dilapidated. The property was in a dilapidated state when it was originally acquired by the SABC with a view to demolish the building and erect a new one to use for television requirements.

Accordingly, the SABC applied for permission to demolish the building but this was denied by the Cape City Council. The SABC has currently tasked a consultant to review all of the SABC's properties.

(3) The report in *The Argus* of 16 February 2006 states that the SA Heritage Resources Agency "would not support" the demolition.

(4) SABC understands that under the heritage laws it is required that the façade be appropriately maintained.

The decision on the SABC's future plans for the property will be guided by the results of the consultant's survey as well as on future operational needs. In its actions, the SABC will take into account the heritage laws.

GCIS request to SABC to provide slots for *Azishe Ke — Opportunity Knocks*

300. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) has requested the SA Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) to continue providing the slots which the SABC offered at the end of 2005 and in early 2006 for *Azishe Ke — Opportunity Knocks*, showing people who had benefited from the Government's economic opportunity programmes; if so, when;

(2) whether the SABC is acceding to the request; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

(3) whether the slots are to be provided free of charge; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the estimated value of these slots;

(4) whether the SABC will ensure editorial independence in making these programmes; if not, why not, if so, how will this be ensured;

(5) whether the viewing time to be made available for this programming is justified in light of the estimated 317 000 viewers that this programme attracted in 2005 and 2006; if so, (a) who took the decision in this regard and (b) what factors were taken into account in reaching this decision?

N325E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Group Chief Executive Officer of SABC informed me as follows:

(1) GCIS requested the SABC to re-broadcast the programme *Azishe Ke — Opportunity Knocks* and the request was made in December 2005.

(2) The SABC has acceded to the request as it was going to re-broadcast the programme, any way, as part of its repeat broadcast strategy. This series ties in with one of SABC education's mandate, ie to encourage South Africans to stand up and improve their lives.

(3) The broadcast slots were offered free of charge. GCIS paid the production cost of R624 000. The value of the slots reserved for classical advertising was R54 600. The airtime for grants and non-commercial sponsors is often made available at no cost.

(4) The GCIS supplied a booklet with the government's economic opportunity programmes. This booklet was used as a base on which the scripts were written. The scriptwriter was sub-contracted by an independent production company. As with all educational programmes, the scripts and production were done with SABC's editorial control. Accordingly, the SABC has a final say on what goes on air based on its editorial policies and this is contractually guaranteed.

(5) SABC believes that the viewing time

made available for this programme is justified. The channel took the decision based on SABC2's scheduling time available for this type of programme, which amongst others, is shaped by the various demands placed on it to offer programming for School TV, children, news in three language groups, Current Affairs, local drama and documentaries. *Opportunity Knocks* was scheduled in the regular SABC2 slots allocated for adult/public educations on Saturday mornings.

Compliance with court order granted as a result of judgment handed down by a certain judge

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

(1) Whether he has complied with the court order granted as a result of the judgment handed down by a certain judge (name furnished) in respect of the matter between him and a certain company (details furnished); if not, what are the reasons for his failure to hand over the copies of, and/or make available to the plaintiff, the relevant documents; if so, when;

(2) whether he has appealed the judgment; if so, on what date had he fulfilled and complied with all the relevant court rules and procedures in order to have the matter heard on appeal; if not;

(3) whether in failing to comply with the court order, he is in contempt of court; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N347E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeal has been noted.

(2) Yes. The filing of the application was done on 28 March 2006.

(3) No. Once a party to litigation has indicated its intention to appeal or noted an appeal, the judgment is automatically suspended pending the finalisation of the matter by the Supreme Court of Appeal.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Budget allocation for capital expenditure *re* each specified university

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

Whether any funds were set aside in the budget allocation for capital expenditure in respect of each specified university for each of the three most recent specified financial years for which information is available; if not, (a) why not and (b) what plans does the Government have to sustain and develop the infrastructure of the country's universities; if so, (a) what total amount was set aside and (b) towards what main projects are these funds dedicated? N156E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Generally, any support for capital expenditure is included in the normal state subsidy to institutions as part of their block grants. The institutions then decide how to utilise these allocations.

In addition, an integral element of the higher education restructuring currently in progress is the provision of financial support. This support has to date included the allocations to:

- The University of KwaZulu-Natal: R150 million for relocation and consolidation of academic and administrative faculties and departments across to the Howard College and Westville Campuses.
- The Universities of Fort Hare: R30 million allocated for refurbishment and maintenance of buildings including residences.
- North West University: R30 million allocated for refurbishment and maintenance of buildings including residences.
- Tshwane University of Technology: R36 million for refurbishment and maintenance of buildings including residences.
- North West University: R24,5 million for additional facilities at the Vaal Triangle Campus.
- Cape Peninsula University of Technology: R18 million for library integration and consolidation project.

The Ministry has also supported restructuring institutions by funding merger related information and communication technology expenditure. To date, the Ministry has approved budgets of R280 million for such ICT expenditure, a significant element of which is for capital. This amount has included support for expenditure on data and voice communications, renewal and replacement of ICT network infrastructure, and computer systems for running administrative functions. In many instances this has resulted in an upgrade to the overall ICT functionality of institutions.

Amount allocated per student to each university

208. Ms S J LOE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

In each of the five most recent financial years for which information is available, what amount (a) was allocated per student to each university and (b) was allocated per student to each university for library services and information technology infrastructure? N223E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) The Department of Education does not allocate the state subsidy to universities per student. During the 2004-05 financial period, the department introduced a goal-oriented and performance-related distributive funding framework that explicitly links the allocation of funds to academic activity and output, and in particular to the delivery of teaching-related and research-related services that contribute to the social and economic development of the country.

The block grant amounts allocated to institutions are primarily a mix of teaching input funds based on student enrolment, teaching output funds based on graduates produced, and research output based on research masters, doctoral graduates and research publications. In addition, funds are allocated on the basis of the enrolment size of the institution and the proportion of disadvantaged students.

(b) In line with (a), the Department of Education does not specifically allocate resources for library services and information technology infrastructure. The council of each university makes a determination on the utilisation of its state subsidy and other allocation.

Discrepancy in salaries applicable to staff at various universities

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

(1) Whether there has ever been any discrepancy in salaries applicable to Unisa staff, staff from the former Technikon SA and staff from the former Vista University Distance Education Campus (VUDEC); if so, what salary grade and/or grades applied at each salary band for each specified institution;

(2) whether, in any category of employee, salary scales have been amalgamated; if so, (a) in which categories, (b) when (c) what timetable applies to the amalgamation of the remaining salary bands and (d) on what basis was the order of the prioritisation for the amalgamation of salary bands decided? N224E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Technikon SA, Unisa and Vudec came into the merger/incorporation with different conditions of service (including salaries). These differences varied between institutions and grades.

(2) In June 2004 the process of harmonising salaries began and in September 2004 the Human Resources Committee of the Council of Unisa approved a new set of conditions of service (including salaries) for the new institution. The process of implementing these new conditions started in October 2004.

(a) and (b) Salaries for executive management and directors were harmonised in October 2005.

(c) Harmonisation for the remaining staff categories, which fall into the bargaining unit of the institution, was originally scheduled for January 2006. However, this depended upon the finalisation of a single bargaining forum, which was delayed due to protracted negotiations with the unions in this regard. Harmonisation is now expected during the course of 2006.

(d) Categories of staff who did not fall into the bargaining unit of the institution were harmonised first as this did not require protracted negotiations with representative organisations.

Unisa intending to contract out non-core functions

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

(1) Whether Unisa is intending to contract out any non-core functions; if so, (a) which specific functions are to be contracted out, (b) at what stage is this process, (c) when is it anticipated that this process will be completed and (d) how many posts at Unisa will be lost as a result;

(2) whether provision has been made for the inclusion of Unisa employees, who currently perform these functions, into outsourced contracts; if not, (a) why not and (b) what alter-

native provision has been made for these staff members; if so, how are these staff members to be included;

(3) whether Unisa at any stage discussed these outsourcing plans with the staff members who will be affected; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what was the nature and format of these discussions, (c) what response did they receive from staff and (d) what action did they take on the basis of this response;

(4) whether any staff members are to be retrenched as a result of this outsourcing; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how many;

(5) whether the staff members who are to be retrenched have been notified; if not, why not; if so, when? N225E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes;

(a) The university council has taken a formal decision only in regard to the catering services linked to the "old" Unisa (ie, the University of South Africa before the merger); the contracting out of other non-core services is contemplated;

(b) a service provider has been identified through a public tender process, which involved active participation by the recognised labour unions, to take over the said catering services, and the university is in the process of finalising the required agreement;

(c) depending on the finalisation of the agreement, 1 May 2006 is envisaged as the date of transfer;

(d) all 41 positions will be transferred to the new service provider.

(2) As the transaction is handled according to section 197 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, all 41 employees and their posts will be transferred to the new service provider.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) Various information sessions with staff took place during 2005; scheduled meetings with the unions, after the identification of the new service provider took place on 12 September 2005, 19 September 2005, 27 October 2005, 4 November 2005, 30 January 2006, 14 February 2006 and 15 February 2006;

(b) the information sessions with staff dealt with the envisaged outsourcing and the procedure to be adopted; after the appointment of the new service provider, the formal meetings with the unions revolved around the section 197 procedure;

(c) the unions were not in favour of outsourcing;

(d) Unisa will proceed with the transfer of the catering services to the new service provider strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, the details of which are incorporated into the contract to be concluded with the new service provided.

(4) This question, and question (5), have already been answered in my response to questions (1) and (2).

Nie-diskriminering teen leerlinge wie se ouers wat nie skoolfooie kan betaal nie

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

(1) Of dit haar departement se beleid is dat openbare skole nie teen leerlinge mag diskrimineer as hul ouers nie skoolfooie kan betaal nie; so ja, wat

sodanige "nie-diskriminering" behels;

(2) of haar departement ingelig is dat (a) sekere ouers van leerders met agterstallige skoolfooie aanmaningsbriewe van sekere skole ontvang het en (b) sodanige leerders (i) se rapporte weerhou word, (ii) nie toegelaat word om op skooluitstappies te gaan nie, (iii) skooldrag moet aantrek wanneer ander leerders op ander dae private drag mag dra en (iv) op verskeie ander maniere voor hulle maats verneder word; so ja, watter stappe haar departement (aa) in dié verband gedoen het en (bb) teen onderskeidelik skoolhoofde, bestuursrade of skole kan instel wat hulle aan sulke onregmatige optrede skuldig maak? N244A

(Translation follows):

[Non-discrimination against pupils if their parents cannot pay school fees

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

(1) Whether it is her department's policy that public schools may not discriminate against pupils if their parents cannot pay school fees; if so, what does such "non-discrimination" entail;

(2) whether her department has been informed that (a) certain parents of learners have received letters of demand from certain schools and (b) regarding such pupils, (i) that their reports are being withheld, (ii) that they are not allowed to go on school outings, (iii) that they have to wear their school uniform when other pupils are allowed to wear private clothes on certain days and (iv) that they are humiliated in front of their fellow pupils in various other ways; if so, what steps (aa) has her department taken in this regard and (bb) can it institute against headmasters, governing bodies or schools respectively who are guilty of such wrongful actions? N244E]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) It is the official policy of the department that public schools may not discriminate against learners if their parents cannot pay school fees. This is contained in the Admission Policy drafted in terms of the National Education Policy Act, Act 27 of 1996. Paragraph 10 of the said policy provides as follows:

"A learner is admitted to the total school programme and may not be suspended from classes, denied access to cultural, sporting or social activities of the school, denied a school report or transfer certificates, or otherwise victimised on the grounds that his or her parent —

(a) is unable to pay or has not paid the required school fees;

(b) does not subscribe to the mission statement and code of conduct of the school; or

(c) has refused to enter into a contract in terms of which the parent waives any claim for damages arising out of the education of the learner."

The department has, however, gone further and drafted legislation to regulate this issue. Section 41(7) of the Education Laws Amendment Act 24 of 2005, recently assented to by the President, states the following in regard to non-discrimination:

"(7) A learner may not be deprived of his or her right to participate in all aspects of the programme of a public school despite the non-payment of school fees by his or her parent and may not be victimised in any manner, in-

cluding but not limited to the following conduct:

(a) Suspension from classes;

(b) verbal or nonverbal abuse;

(c) denial of access to —

(i) cultural, sporting or social activities of the school; or

(ii) the nutrition programme of the school for those learners who qualify in terms of the applicable policy; or

(d) denial of a school report or transfer certificate."

(2) (a) There are 26 599 ordinary public and independent schools in South Africa and it is unclear to me from the question which parents of which schools have received letters of demand.

Nonetheless, a distinction must be drawn between public and independent schools. Independent schools operate in terms of a contract between the parent and the school. Both parties are expected to perform in terms of the contract, and the aggrieved party has the right to send a letter of demand to the other party.

In the case of public schools, school governing bodies may recover unpaid school fees by legal process that begins with a letter of demand. However, in terms of section 41(4) of the Education Laws Amendment Act 24 of 2005, a school (rather than its governing body) may only proceed against a parent after it has ascertained that a parent does not qualify for a partial or full exemption from payment of school fees. The onus is on the school and not the parent.

(b) (i) Managers at public schools should be aware that it is unlawful to withhold school reports from learners due to non-payment of school fees.

(ii) Section 41(7)(c) makes it unlawful to deny a learner access to cultural, sporting or social activities of the school.

(iii) In an attempt to raise funds for the school, certain schools ask learners to make a donation of, say R2, to wear casual clothes on certain days. This practice is, however, not compulsory. Learners whose parents have not paid school fees, but are able to make such a donation, will be allowed to wear their private clothes on those particular days.

(iv) (aa) The department has taken steps by recommending the amendment to the School Act. Section 41(7) provides that a learner may not be victimised in any manner, including verbal and non-verbal abuse and therefore it is unlawful to humiliate any learner in front of other learners.

(bb) Yes. In respect of headmasters, disciplinary action can be taken in terms of section 18 of the Employment of Educators, Act 76 of 1998, while in the case of governing bodies disciplinary action can be taken in terms of section 18A of the Schools Act.

Future method of funding IDZs

234. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any decision has been taken to change the method of funding Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) in the future;

if not, what is the position in this regard; if so (a) why and (b) how will IDZs be funded in future? N241E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The dti has previously funded infrastructure for the IDZs through the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) grants. As per the guidelines of the CIP, dti provided only 30% of the total costs of infrastructure that qualify under the scheme. The balance (70%) of the funding for infrastructure as well as operational costs of the IDZs has been sourced from the provinces.

This current method of funding has been found to be unsuitable for a variety of reasons among which are the following: It imposes duplicate reporting responsibilities on the IDZs and creates uncertainty as to whether provincial or national government is the accountable executive authority for the IDZs. It has also led to under-spending on the CIP budget as CIP funds were only accessible to the IDZs on the basis of the IDZs being able to secure a matching 70% from the provinces. This had an unintended consequence that a reduction of financial support to the IDZ by provinces due to unanticipated reasons would trigger a further reduction from the dti thereby worsening an already difficult situation for the IDZs.

As from the 2006-07 financial year the IDZs will no longer be funded from the CIP budget. Each IDZ has been budgeted for in a separate budget in line with the dti budget vote and funds will be disbursed to the IDZs as conditional provincial grants. The dti is currently consulting with the provinces to ensure that the new arrangements work smoothly.

Steps to introduce stricter rules on the invigilation of matric examinations

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

Whether, in light of the Mpedibapedi High School principal and his staff who allegedly assisted matric candidates with answers in Accounting and Afrikaans during examinations in 2005, her department is taking any steps to introduce stricter rules on the invigilation of matric examinations; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N263E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Mpedibapedi High School is an independent school that writes the examination of the Limpopo education department. The alleged assistance offered to matric candidates was investigated. Based on the outcome of the investigation, the registration of the centre has been withdrawn and the results of candidates in Afrikaans and Accounting have been declared null and void.

The Department of Education administers an efficient examination system, which compares with the best systems internationally. The system has appropriate mechanisms to identify irregularities and to deal with them effectively. As a department we are continuously reviewing our existing systems and processes to enhance the credibility of the examinations. New regulations covering the management of alleged irregularities were published in 2005, and a national investigation committee established.

The following are the procedures in place to deal with the conduct of examinations in independent schools:

(a) All independent schools participating in the provincial examination sign a contract that outlines the rules to be strictly adhered by all schools in the writing of the examinations. .

(b) All independent schools are thoroughly audited to ensure that the proper facilities, procedures and processes are in place to administer the examination. Where these conditions are not complied with, examination centre status will not be granted.

(c) Teachers who have been implicated in

previous examination irregularities will not be allowed to invigilate in the examinations.

(d) The provincial department of education appoints independent monitors, based at all schools where examination irregularities were identified in previous years, to ensure that the examination regulations are strictly complied with.

(e) The national Department of Education, on an annual basis, steps up the monitoring of examination centres where irregularities have been identified.

Mechanism to ensure that information about the NSFAS reaches matric learners in remote rural areas

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

Whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure that the information about the National Student Financial Aid Scheme reaches matric learners in remote rural areas; if not, why not; if so, what mechanism? N286E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Yes. The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) employs a variety of mechanisms to reach all school leavers around the country. These include:

- The mailing of a number of brochures and pamphlets to every high school in the country and to a number of other organisations that are in contact with school-leavers.
- The inclusion of messages about NSFAS with matriculation results.
- Advertisement and/or articles in a number of mass-distributed publications, including *Jumpstart* which is distributed to every matriculant around the country, the Umsobomvu Youth Fund's *SAY* magazine (distributed across the country as a supplement to a number of major newspapers), the widely distributed GCIS publication, *Vuk'unzenzele*, and other magazines.
- The use of NGO partnerships to reach students in remote areas with particular focus in the last year in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.
- The participation in interviews and talk show programmes on a number of national and community radio stations.
- The participation in schools and careers exhibitions held in different parts of the country.

In addition promotional material is provided to all public higher education institutions to give to prospective students seeking assistance.

Applications for exemption in terms of Act 65 of 1988

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

With reference to his reply to Question 27 on 22 February 2006, (a) how many (i) applications for exemption in terms of the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, Act 65 of 1988, were received in (aa) 2000, (bb) 2001, (cc) 2002, (dd) 2003, (ee), 2004 and (ff) 2005 and (ii) exemptions were (aa) granted and (bb) refused in each of these years, (b) what were the nature of the exemptions requested and (c) how many persons and/or bodies applied for exemption? N302E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

During the period 2000 to 2005 and according to records, seven applications, for exemption from the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Housing Schemes for Retired Persons Act, Act 65 of 1988 and from Regulations 6 to 14 of R1351 were received. The Minister is empowered in terms of section 10 of the Housing Development Scheme for Retired Persons Act, Act 65 of

1988 to exempt any person, including any company or other juristic person or class of persons with conditions and for such period from the operation of any or all provisions of the Act.

The Minister of Trade and Industry has granted five applications, and two, which were received during 2005, are still under consideration.

Tabling of legislation on policy *re* import parity pricing

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

When will legislation be tabled on policy regarding import parity pricing, in the light of the fact that a certain company (name furnished) is accused by some South African gold producers of giving a variety of discounts and rebates and entering into special deals with various customers? N305E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

At this stage, Government is not considering the formulation of specific legislation to deal with import parity pricing (IPP). Based on the announcement from the dti budget speech on the 29 March 2006, there are a number of policy measures we will be implementing to eradicate this pricing system, which include amendments to existing legislation which are necessary in their own right. The policy measures, approved by Cabinet, include:

- A review of our tariff structures to ensure that trade protection is removed, particularly on strategic inputs that are priced at IPP levels. We have already announced the removal of customs duties on certain primary carbon and stainless steel products.

- Amendments to the trade policy to ensure that trade remedies such as anti-dumping and countervailing duties are not used to inhibit import competition in import-parity priced products.

- Strengthening of the Competition Act to:
  * Introduce a price and cost monitoring function which will allow the Minister (of trade and industry) to designate industries and firms to provide audited information of their costs and pricing on an ongoing basis.
  * Strengthen existing provisions by publishing guidelines.
  * Introduce proactive investigations into anti-competitive outcomes and make appropriate orders.

- Utilising IDC and PIC shareholding in firms to promote the phasing-out of IPP.

- Imposing conditions on future fiscal support by Government or public entities.

- The development of a pricing and procurement framework for state-owned-enterprises, linking their pricing and procurement practices to the market behaviour of industries engaging in IPP.

Farms given to the communities in Limpopo as part of the land restitution process taken back by the Government

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

(1) (a) How many farms, which were given to the communities in Limpopo under the Settlement Land Acquisition Grant as part of the land restitution process, have been taken back by the Government since 1 January 2000 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what are the reasons why each specified farm was taken back, (c) what is the size in hectares of each specified farm, (d) where is each farm located and (e) what is the type of farming that has been carried out on each specified farm (i) at the

time the farm was given to the community and (ii) when it was taken back by the Government;

(2) whether any compensation or any other payment was made to the community occupying the farm when it was taken back; if so, (a) what compensation in each case, (b) how was this compensation calculated and (c) when was it paid out in each case;

(3) whether each community has been or is being given any alternative (a) land and/or (b) housing for resettlement after leaving the farm; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what is the relevant value of any (i) land and/or (ii) housing given to each specified community;

(4) what is to be done with each specified farm once the community has been moved? N348E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) None.

(b), (c), (d), (e), (i), (ii); (2)(a), (b), (c); (3)(a), (b), (i), (ii) and (4) Fall away.

I however wish to point out, that SLAG falls under the redistribution component of land reform and not restitution. As such, the provincial department of agriculture in Limpopo recently launched deregistration process for beneficiaries who want to exit SLAG projects.

The provincial department of agriculture together with the provincial Land Reform Office in Limpopo, are to revisit these projects and identify those who have failed but are however still willing to try and be supported. Those who do not wish to continue farming, will be requested to deregister from the Communal Property Association and as such, when the deregistration is completed, the remaining beneficiaries will receive support from the Department of Agriculture through CASP.

Farms given to the communities in Mpumalanga as part of the land restitution process taken back by the Government

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

(1) (a) How many farms, which were given to the communities in Mpumalanga under the Settlement Land Acquisition Grant as part of the land restitution process, have been taken back by the Government since 1 January 2000 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what are the reasons why each specified farm was taken back, (c) what is the size in hectares of each specified farm, (d) where is each farm located and (e) what is the type of farming that has been carried out on each specified farm (i) at the time the farm was given to the community and (ii) when it was taken back by the Government;

(2) whether any compensation or any other payment was made to the community occupying the farm when it was taken back; if so, (a) what compensation in each case, (b) how was this compensation calculated and (c) when was it paid out in each case;

(3) whether each community has been or is being given any alternative (a) land and/or (b) housing for resettlement after leaving the farm; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what is the relevant value of any (i) land and/or (ii) housing given to each specified community;

(4) what is to be done with each specified farm once the community has been moved? N348E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) None.

(b), (c), (d), (e), (i), (ii); (2)(a), (b), (c); (3)(a), (b), (i), (ii) and (4) Fall away.

We have already outlined in question 321 posed by Mrs D van der Walt (DA) on the same subject matter that the SLAG falls under the redistribution component of land reform and not restitution. As a result, we cannot furnish any relevant details to the hon member pertaining to Mpumalanga situation.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Professionele ingenieurs/tegniese personeel/nie-tegniese personeel uit diens by Koeberg sedert 1994

197. Mnr W D SPIES (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Minerale en Energie:

(a) Hoeveel persone wat as (i) professionele ingenieurs, (ii) tegniese personeel en (iii) nie-tegniese personeel by Koeberg werksaam was sedert 1994 onderskeidelik (aa) bedank het, (bb) afgedank is, (cc) pakkette ontvang het of (dd) afgetree het, (b) hoeveel van dié poste gevul is deur (i) persone met gelykwaardige kwalifikasies en ondervinding en (ii) die ontwikkeling van junior personeel soos in die media (besonderhede verstrek) berig is en (c) hoe gereeld die Nasionale Kernregueleerder ondersoek by Koeberg doen om toe te sien dat die personeel wat by Koeberg werksaam is oor die nodige vermoëns, kwalifikasies en ondervinding beskik om die werk te kan doen? N208A

(Translation follows):

[Professional engineers/technical personnel/non-technical people leaving Koeberg since 1994

197. Mr W D SPIES (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(a) How many people employed at Koeberg as (i) professional engineers, (ii) technical personnel and (iii) non-technical personnel since 1994 have respectively (aa) resigned, (bb) been dismissed, (cc) received packages or (dd) retired, (b) how many of these posts were filled (i) by people with equivalent qualifications and experience and (ii) by the development of junior personnel as was reported in the media (details furnished) and (c) how often does the National Nuclear Regulator make inquiries at Koeberg to ensure that the personnel employed at Koeberg have the necessary capabilities, qualifications and experience to be able to do the work? N208E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) Eskom has lost approximately 15% of professional staff for the period 1994 to 2006 primarily due to resignations. Eskom strives to maintain a staff attrition rate of less than 10%, but recognises that this is difficult due to the high demand for scarce skills.

(b) It is imperative that Eskom maintains a high level of competent staff. Vacancies have therefore been filled expeditiously. Below are the appointments for the period 1994 to 2006.

Year	*Prof engineer*	*Technical*	*Non-technical*	*Total*
1994	12	40	7	47
1995	23	11	24	35
1996	10	13	12	25
1997	4	25	26	51
1998	4	45	6	51
1999	10	38	2	40
2000	16	71	15	86
2001	11	45	11	56
2002	13	36	8	44
2003	15	35	12	47
2004	7	27	3	30
2005	12	55	20	75
2006	9	39	8	47

(c) The National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) audits Koeberg's processes and also evaluates skills in each area being audited as part of its normal audit. There is also a continuous focus on operators as they are licensed by the

NNR. In particular, operators are assessed by the NNR annually and Eskom evaluates operators every six weeks. The Institute of Nuclear Operations (INPO) accredits the Koeberg training programme for operators.

Eskom supplying electricity to African countries during power outages in Western Cape

286. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether Eskom continued to supply electricity to (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Namibia, (c) Botswana and (d) other African countries during the period 1 to 28 February 2006 while the Western Cape was experiencing power outages because of the problems experienced at the Koeberg power station; if so, (i) to which countries was electricity supplied and (ii) what amount of power was supplied;

(2) whether the extent of power supply to those countries was reduced; if so, to what extent;

(3) whether discussions with the utilities or the governments of these countries were undertaken to reduce the amount of electricity supplied; if so, (a) when were these discussions undertaken and (b) what were the results thereof? N311E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) Eskom continued to supply electricity to African countries, namely Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe during the period 1 to 28 February 2006. The total electricity supplied to these countries was 1 038 395,82 MWh (approximately 6,2% of the electricity sold to South African customers during the same period). On average, this equates to approximately 1 500 MW.

(2) Power supply was reduced to Namibia and Zimbabwe in accordance with the relevant contractual provisions.

(3) As already stated, the reduction of power supply to the particular countries was in accordance with the relevant contractual provisions. Eskom had discussions in this regard with the National electricity utilities of Namibia and Zimbabwe, NamPower and ZESA, (who are Eskom's customers). Eskom also had discussions with utilities in the SADC region at a Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) general meeting during February 2006.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Enforcement of CAA ruling *re* grounding of helicopters operated by certain companies

158. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the office of the Commissioner of the SA Police Service in the Western Cape has received any request from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to enforce a CAA ruling grounding the helicopters operated by certain companies (names furnished) in the Cape Town metropolitan area; if not, in respect of what date is this information given; if so, on what date was the request received;

(2) whether the police have taken any action to enforce the CAA ruling; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to respond to the CAA request; if so, (i) on what date and (ii) what specified action;

(3) whether any persons were arrested for contravening the CAA ruling; if not, why not; if so, what (a) are the names of the persons arrested, (b) charges were laid against these persons and (c) is the current status of the case? N169E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes. During the year 2004 complaints were received from the CAA upon which action was taken by the SA Police Service, but in this respect the Director of Public Prosecutions decided not to continue with prosecution. On 15 December 2005 the SA Police Service received a request from the CAA to take action again.

(2) The SA Police Service opened and investigated three case dockets. Two cases have already been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his decision whether prosecution must be instituted. The third case docket is also finalised and will be handed to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his decision.

(3) No arrests were made as the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Senior State Prosecutor of Cape Town Magistrates' Court were not prepared to issue any warrant of arrests for any officials of the aforementioned companies.

Completion of the investigation into the accident involving the vehicle of the Deputy Minister

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

(1) Whether the investigation into the accident involving the vehicle of the Deputy Minister of Safety and Security has been completed; if not, when will it be completed; if so,

(2) whether anyone will be prosecuted; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N182E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes.

The investigation is completed.

(2) The matter is now before the courts and has been remanded to 25 May 2006.

Skorsing van sekere SAP-lid voor afhandeling van saak

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

(1) Of 'n sekere lid van die SA Polisiediens (naam verstrek) uit die SAPD geskors is voor sy strafsaak

(besonderhede verstrek) afgehandel is; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(2) of die SAPD die genoemde lid verplig het om sy woning te ontruim voor sy saak afgehandel is; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N205A

(Translation follows):

[Suspension of member before completion of case

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

(1) Whether a certain member of the SA Police Service (name furnished) was suspended before the completion of his criminal case (particulars furnished); if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the SAPS forced the said member to vacate his home before the case had been disposed of; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N205E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, in terms of Disciplinary Regulation 15 of the South African Police Service of 1996, a member of SAPS can be suspended before the completion of his criminal cases.

(2) Yes, the member was dismissed during a disciplinary hearing, and that resulted in him forfeiting all benefits from the SA Police Service, including housing.

(3) No.

Number of crime syndicates active in the Cullinan, Bronkhorstspruit and Pretoria areas

216. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) How many crime syndicates that are active in the Cullinan, Bronkhorstspruit and Pretoria areas have been identified by the police;

(2) whether the police in these areas have sufficient officers to track down and arrest syndicate members against whom they have evidence of involvement in crimes; if not, what is (a) the estimated shortage of officers in this regard and (b) being done to increase the number of officers needed to arrest these syndicate members; if so, in what percentage of syndicate-related crimes committed since 1 June 2005 have arrests been made;

(3) whether it is the policy of the police not to respond to a call for assistance at a crime scene in less than one hour after they received the call; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, (a) why and (b) who took the decision in this regard;

(4) whether any police officers have expressed fear of getting to a crime scene too quickly due to the possibility that the suspects will still be on the scene; if not, what steps have been taken to ensure that police officers do not delay their response to call-outs for fear of having to confront violent suspects; if so, what action has been taken as a result? N231E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) There are active crime syndicates that have been identified in the

Cullinan, Bronkhorstspruit and Pretoria areas. Their numbers cannot be divulged, as this will impact negatively on the ongoing investigation.

(2) (a) Yes, there are sufficient officers to track down and arrest identified and confirmed syndicate members.

(b) A recruitment drive is being conducted on a regular basis. Five members were recruited for drug-related investigations and three for vehicle-related investigations. Arrests have been made in 60% of identified syndicate-related crimes, committed since 1 June 2005.

(3) (a) No, that is not the policy of SAPS. Policy is that calls for assistance at a crime scene must be responded to as soon as possible. Crimes are categorised in terms of seriousness, and serious crimes are given priority.

(b) Not applicable.

(4) No, there are no members who have expressed such fear. The other purpose of getting to a crime scene quickly, is to find the suspects there and apprehend them. All police officers are being trained in tactical policing which comes in handy when attending scenes of crime with a possibility of violent suspects. All police officers attending complaints are issued with bullet proof vests, to ensure their safety.

Warning given to De Deur SAPS *re* violence that could erupt in the informal settlement of Thulamntwana at the introduction of the ANCs candidate for the municipal elections

229. Mr S J NJIKELANA (ANC) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the Station Commissioner and other police officers at the De Deur police station were warned that violence could erupt in the informal settlement of Thulamntwana at the introduction of the ANC's candidate for the municipal elections during the meeting on 5 January 2006; if so,

(2) whether the police at this police station took any steps to avert and/or stabilise the situation; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N249E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The SA Police Service, Area Vaal Rand or the Station Commissioner of De Deur police station were never warned that violence could erupt in the informal settlement of Thulamntwana at the introduction of the ANC's candidate for the municipal elections during the meeting on 5 January 2006.

(2) As soon as the Area Vaal Rand Management became aware of the situation at De Deur, effective deployment of police members was done to stabilise the situation, until a solution was reached by political intervention.

Protection of complainant in certain rape trial

236. Mr M DIKO (UIF) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the State will continue to protect the complainant, her family and other witnesses in the rape trial of a certain person (details furnished) after the six-week period in which the complainant has been entitled to 24-hour police protection had expired; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

(2) (a) what implications will this have on the complainant, her family and witnesses who have testified or will testify for the State in this and other sensitive or high-profile cases and (b) what arrangements are in place to

ensure that witnesses and complainants are not harassed after trials?
N258E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) and (2) The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development is responsible for the administration of the Witness Protection Act, and a Special Director of Public Prosecution is in charge of the Witness Protection Act.

The matter has been discussed with the National Head: Special Director: Witness Protection Unit, who undertook to deal with the witness in consultation with her, in terms of the Witness Protection Programme, once the case is finalised. The Head of the Witness Protection Programme informed me that:

"The (Witness Protection) Unit in consultation with its partners in the Criminal Justice System makes every effort and takes the necessary precautions on discharge and resettlement. This is to ensure that witnesses and related persons are not threatened, harmed or assassinated resulting from evidence in any judicial proceedings. The nature of the precautions are classified secret as are all the functions and duties of the Act to ensure the continued safety of witnesses and related persons."

Since 2001-02 the Witness Protection Unit undertook a major transformation and developed an "after-care" strategy guided by section 13(b) of the Witness Protection Act, which has been very successful.

In the case at hand, the steps that will be taken will be guided by a proper threat assessment and dealt with in the same manner as in other cases. To speculate or provide details of any planning or steps taken in respect of any particular witness will be *contra* the purpose of and spirit of the Act, and neither the SA Police Service nor the Witness Protection Unit is at liberty to deal with the matter in a public debate.

Department acknowledging the service benefit of free medical care for serving/ pensioned members of his department

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

(1) Whether his department still acknowledges the service benefit of free medical care for (a) serving and (b) pensioned members of his department; if so, what is the motivation for the reduction or abolishment of this service benefit;

(2) whether his department consulted serving and/or pensioned members of his department with regard to such reductions or abolishment; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what amount of money has been received from (a) serving and (b) non-serving members for medical aid for each year since 1 January 2000;

(4) whether he will constitute a forum of pensioned members to discuss issues relating to their conditions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?
N280E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) and (b) and (2)

Until 1999, members of the service received certain medical benefits from the service. This did not constitute free medical care as members were required to make co-payments to service providers who provided them with medical care. Limitations also applied in respect of different benefits.

The Medical Schemes Act, Act 131 of 1998, expressly provided that Polmed automatically becomes a medical scheme in terms of the Act. The effect of the coming into operation of the Act

was that Polmed, by operation of law, became an independent corporate body that had to function in accordance with the Act and the Regulations promulgated in terms thereof.

Organised labour and voluntary organisations representing pensioners of the service were informed of this development. After lengthy consultations, an agreement was reached with organised labour in accordance with which Polmed was registered as a medical scheme with the Council of Medical Schemes, a principal officer and Board of Trustees was appointed to manage the affairs of the scheme in line with the Act and Regulations, what the rules of the scheme would be and the amounts that the service would annually contribute towards the scheme.

(3) (a) and (b) This question should be addressed to the principal officer or chairperson of the Board of Trustees of Polmed.

(4) In accordance with the rules of the scheme, two members of the Board of Trustees are pensioners of the service, elected by the members of the scheme. They play an active role in the management of the affairs of the scheme. One of them is the chairperson of the Benefit Design Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Investigation *re* alleged misuse of travelling allowances by senior SAPS members

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

Whether an (a) audit or (b) investigation has been done regarding the alleged misuse of travelling allowances by senior members of the SA Police Service; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N282E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) Auditing of this environment takes place quite regularly. The most recent audits by Internal Audit and the Auditor-General took place in February 2005 and October 2005 respectively.

(b) Yes. Investigations are being done on an ongoing basis in terms of the provisions of National Instruction 3/2004 and other internal prescriptive documents.

Handling of stolen goods at Polokwane police station

261. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether (a) the police station in Polokwane has a facility to store stolen goods and (b) these goods are catalogued; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details in each case;

(2) whether any process is in place whereby the rightful owners of these goods are able to identify and obtain their goods; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether a dedicated police official is authorised to administer the items; if not, why not; if so, (a) who and (b) what are the further relevant details? N283E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) Polokwane Police Station has a facility to store stolen goods.

(b) The goods are catalogued. See attached information for easy reference.

(2) The station is following Standing Order General 333 to ensure that the rightful owners identify and obtain their goods accordingly.

(3) (a) and (b) Yes, we do have a dedicated police official who is authorised to administer the items or properties. Inspector Mosena PE, No 0513303-3.

SAP 13	*CAS*	*SAP 13*	*CAS*	*SAP 13*	*CAS*
250/2006	910/02/2006	252/2006	912/02/2006	267/2006	934/02/2006
270/2006	38730	271/2006	971/02/2006	273/2006	1017/02/2006
275/2006	1009 /02/2006	276/2006	38800	278/2006	38802
290/2006	115/03/2006	291/2006	129/03/2006	292/2006	137/03/2006
293/2006	138/03/2006	294/2006	137/03/2006	300/2006	150/03/2006
305/2006	323/03/2006	306/2006	332/03/2006	308/2006	335/03/2006
309/2006	333/03/2006	310/2006	38790	311/2006	360/03/2006
312/2006	370/03/2006	313/2006	381/03/2006	314/2006	379/03/2006
315/2006	378/03/2006	334/2006	255/03/2006	337/2006	560/03/2006
341/2006	615/03/2006	1732/2005	713/11/2005	1734/2005	38683
1736/2005	726/11/2005	1737/2005	731/11/2005	1744/2005	729/11/2005
1746/2005	730/11/2005	1749/2005	472/11/2005	1750/2005	461/11/2005
1751/2005	38672	1757/2005	890/11/2005	1765/2005	925/11/2005
1770/2005	975/11/2005	1773/2005	1003/11/2005	1781/2005	1019/11/2005
1785/2005	464/10/2005	1797/2005	170/12/2005	1802/2005	220/12/2005
1805/2005	826/11/2005	1817/2005	434/12/2005	1838/2005	617/12/2005
1841/2005	628/12/2005	1859/2005	747/12/2005	1875/2005	832/12/2005
1875/2005	888/12/2005	1892/2005	1017/12/2005	1893/2005	1022/12/2005
1896/2005	386 90	1912/2005	1104/12/2005	880/2004	480/08/2004
883/2004	487/08/2004	215/2004	823/03/2004	1917/2005	380/10/2005
30/2006	252/01/2006	34/2006	298/01/2006	36/2006	309/01/2006
56/2006	427/01/2006	58/2006	436/01/2006	67/2006	505/01/2006
83/2006	630/01/2006	84/2006	657/01/2006	98/2006	708/01/2006
102/2006	717/01/2006	110/2006	672/01/2006	119/2006	38739
120/2006	38736	123/2006	803/01/2006	139/2006	871/01/2006
141/2006	873/01/2006	148/2006	38752	1536/2004	62/12/2004
1618/2004	372/12/2004	1624/2004	862/12/2004	1625/2004	38346

Percentage of electricity transmitted via national grid to Western Cape

269. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether electricity transmission via the national electricity grid to the Western Cape is determined at a fixed percentage of the electricity generating capacity of the Koeberg nuclear power station; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) in terms of which regulations, legislation and/or policies is it determined and (b) what (i) percentage of the electricity generating capacity of the Koeberg nuclear power station is required, (ii) is the current maximum capacity (aa) as a percentage and (bb) in terms of megawatt

electricity which can be transmitted via the national electricity grid to the Western Cape at any given point in time and (iii) are the reasons for any failure to comply with the requirements in respect of electricity transmission to the Western Cape as a required minimum of the generating capacity of the Koeberg nuclear power station? N291E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The transmission of electricity through the national electricity grid to the Western Cape is not based on a fixed percentage of the operating capacity of Koeberg Power Station. It is determined by the capacity of the transmission lines (based on the thermal limit of the lines and/or the stability limit of the network).

With one Koeberg unit offline the transmission capacity to the Western Cape is limited to 2 400 MW. The transmission grid capacity is planned on the basis of the Network Code of the South African Grid Code. The Network Code prescribes technical and economic criteria to be applied in determining the network. The current network has been designed on the basis of an N-1 contingency in line with grid code (this means that the system can withstand one major fault). This was considered reasonable.

Response to a letter written to him by certain members of the Estate Agents Board

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

Whether any action has been taken in response to a letter written to him by certain members of the Estate Agents Board regarding alleged irregularities in the previous 18 calendar months; if not, why not; if so, what action? N303E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Yes, I have fully considered the implications of the Forensic Report into the Activities of the Board of Directors of the Estate Agency Affairs Board, as well as the proposals from the board members as to how I should approach the recommendations flowing from the report.

I was concerned about the implications in the report that held the full board to have been negligent in its duties in terms of the Public Finance Management Act. In that aspect, I could not but hold the full board responsible for the state of the Estate Agency Affairs board and the fact that after two and a half years, the board had still failed to ensure that policies were in place in the organisation. The irregularities that occurred were facilitated by the lack of controls and policies in the organisation.

Consequently I believed that the only appropriate action would be for the remaining board members to resign or alternatively for me to relieve these members of their duties. On 30 January 2006 I accepted the resignation of five board members and sent letters to the remaining seven members requesting them to resign or alternatively be relieved of their board responsibilities from 1 February 2006.

I also took the decision to appoint an interim board from 9 February 2006 until a new board has been appointed. I have requested the interim board members to follow up on the recommendations contained in the "Forensic Investigation into the Activities of the Board of Directors of the Estate Agency Affairs Board".

A call for nominations for members to serve on the board was published in national newspapers on 5 February 2006. Nominations were received and my department is in the process of reviewing these nominations. They will shortly be submitting recommendations to me for consideration to appoint a new board.

Case of suspected fraudulent and fronting activity *re* purchase of equipment for police vehicles

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

(1) Whether any progress has been made as at 20 March 2006 in the case of suspected fraudulent and fronting activity with the purchase of equipment for police vehicles, as reported to his office in a letter dated June 2005; if not, why not; if so, what progress;

(2) whether he has been informed that this alleged irregularity in the tender procedure will cause South Africans to lose their jobs because the equipment will be imported; if so, what action has he taken to ensure that (a) the necessary steps have been taken to prevent this loss of jobs and (b) his department will support the Proudly South African campaign by buying South African manufactured products? N309E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The entire contract has been suspended pending further investigation.

(2) (a) and (b) The SA Police Service ensures that its requirements on quotation basis are met by the available pool of suppliers. It should be noted that some suppliers are importing their items from overseas and have other items manufactured locally. We support, of course, the Proudly South African campaign.

Relocation of SAPS offices in Southern Cape

289. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether the (a) offices and/or (b) divisions of the headquarters of the SA Police Service in the Southern Cape area will be relocated; if so, (i) when will this relocation take place, (ii) where will they relocate to, (iii) what is the estimated cost of such a relocation to the (aa) SAPS and (bb) SAPS members and (iv) how many SAPS members will be affected by such relocation;

(2) whether any assistance will be given to SAPS members who are forced to relocate; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N314E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(i) to (iv) Not applicable.

(2) Not applicable.

Allegations that SAPS members instigated animal cruelty at a cleansing ceremony at Nyanga police station

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

(1) Whether an investigation is taking place into allegations that SA Police Service members instigated animal cruelty at a cleansing ceremony at Nyanga police station; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the SAPS sponsored the ritual in which animals were allegedly abused; if not, who paid for this ritual; if so, who gave such instruction;

(3) whether this person is being investigated; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the cost to the SAPS and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(4) (a) whether SAPS members were forced to (i) observe or (ii) participate in the proceedings; if so, what are the relevant details and (b) how

many other such incidents have taken place at police stations over the past year? N316E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, an investigation is taking place into the allegations that SA Police Service members instigated animal cruelty at a cleansing ceremony at the "Group 40 building" in Nyanga. The investigation is not completed and it is thus premature to give further details.

(2) The abovementioned investigation includes the investigation into the finance of the occasion.

(3) (a) and (b) The alleged incident is under investigation. The outcome of the investigation will indicate whether a specific individual had committed any offence or transgressed any rules of the department.

(4) (a) Until the compilation of this report no complaint or any indication was received from any member to indicate that a member of the SA Police Service was forced to —

(i) observe or

(ii) participate in the proceedings under investigation.

(b) We have no knowledge of any such incidents that have taken place at other police stations during the last year.

Complaints *re* low-flying private helicopters over residential areas/ beaches in the Blaauwberg area

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

(1) Whether the Civil Aviation Authority has received any complaints in the past five years regarding low-flying private helicopters over residential areas and beaches in the Blaauwberg municipal area of the City of Cape Town; if not, who are such complaints usually referred to; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the relevant details of the complaints and (c) what action has been taken;

(2) whether any companies operating such helicopters have been penalised for such low-flying; if not, why not; if so, (a) which companies and (b) what penalties were imposed;

(3) what are the height and other specified restrictions governing helicopters flying over residential areas? N326E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) The airspace area, in which the beaches of Blaauwberg fall, is not controlled by any air traffic control service as it falls within the realm of "uncontrolled airspace" as would have been defined by the Commissioner for Civil Aviation from the training process. Therefore, there exists no documentation regarding the movement of aircraft in the Blaauwberg area. The reports of low-flying aircraft are limited to reports from the public in general.

Recently the CAA, by means of active surveillance, determined that the extent of transgressions relating to low flying helicopters over the Blaauwberg area was limited to one operator. Other occasional transgressions were investigated, but confirmed as being non-recurrent.

(a) The complaints total approximately 30 complaints.

(b) The complaints are mainly against one operator, The Hucy Extreme Club, who operates an ex-military helicopter, on tourist sightseeing flights in the Blaauwberg area. Other occasional low flights have

been noted and observed, and these turned out to be student pilots on a once-off low-level flight over the beach area. One recent transgressor was a flight by a helicopter flown by Canadian pilots who were unfamiliar with the area and flew low in the Blaauwberg area due to bad weather. The matter was raised with the operator and a satisfactory explanation by the pilots was accepted.

Besides the occasional transgressors, the relevant details of the complaints were against the one operator who refuses to comply with the Regulations.

(c) The action against the occasional transgressor would be to send the pilot a letter of rebuke and in most cases there is an amicable solution by a commitment from the pilot not to repeat the violation. Actions taken against The Huey Extreme Club have ranged from letters of rebuke to legal action in the local Courts, the Supreme Court, the Appeal Court and The Constitutional Court. The end result was a Judgment delivered against the operator, The Huey Extreme Club, not to operate the unserviceable helicopter any further. The operator has not heeded the Judgment and continues to operate at low levels and in transgression of the Regulations.

(2) Answered in (1)(b) above.

(a) The complaints essentially revolve around The Huey Extreme Club.

(b) When dealing with pilots who transgress the law during low-flying operations without malice or intent, temporary suspension of their flying licence and a note on the pilot's files with the CAA are effected. In the case of The Huey Extreme Club, the low-flying is carried out with malice and forethought due to the financial nature of the operation and the defiant attitude of the operator, and has necessitated severe action by the Civil Aviation Authority. The penalties imposed vary with the seriousness of the transgression. There is an element of criminality of The Huey Extreme Club, which has been referred to the relevant authorities for action.

(3) The height restrictions over built up areas are clearly defined in the Civil Aviation Regulations, 91. 06.32, and the regulations furthermore clearly state that the flight must be conducted "without hazard or nuisance to persons or property on the ground or water". The Huey Extreme Club derives its income, mainly, from extremely low-flying and thus by choice does not conform to the regulations and continues to conduct low-level flights. The designation of airspace has been done in such a manner as to provide for low-level flying in designated areas and therefore the only reason for a pilot to flaunt the Regulations would be by intent.

The Civil Aviation Regulations, 91. 06. 32, state that the minimum height over a built up area is 1 000 feet above the highest obstacle. When flown elsewhere, such as over the beach, the minimum height is 500 feet over the ground or water.

Feasibility of establishing a direct rail link between Durban and Mthatha

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

Whether, as a result of the anticipated increase in the volume of goods that will

be transported on the N2 between KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape, the feasibility of establishing a direct rail link between Durban and Mthatha, which will add further value to the proposed re-opening of the Mthatha–East London railway line, has been discussed; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N346E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Various options for rail network expansion are being considered under a range of processes that are occurring within the Department of Transport (DoT). Individual expansion decisions will be informed by an overall re-alignment of the structure and performance of the rail sector in the country. In this regard the DoT is developing a rail strategy and rail plan for the country. The first phase of the passenger rail plan has been approved by Cabinet. When these have been completed, a final and appropriate response can be developed to the specific cargo needs of various areas and the optimal mix of rail and other transport to service such needs.

Various expansion and/or optimisation decisions are under discussion, however, their finalisation is linked to the broader rail plan and strategy. The specific regional needs are being analysed across the country and these analyses will then be integrated into a national transport master plan that will articulate the responses of the DoT, other government departments and public entities, in the context of the national frameworks.

The DoT has in the interim decided to prioritise the rail infrastructure and operational interventions, while finalising the institutional framework and industry structure determinations. We have prioritised interventions where traffic would inappropriately move to road due to a failure of rail services or rail infrastructure to respond to the demands of the cargo owners. In these cases, our interventions are to upgrade infrastructure and or services to the level that they adequately address the needs of cargo owners and influence modal shifts to optimise infrastructure utilisation. The DoT has also prioritised increasing the traffic on under-utilised infrastructure where possible, as these have a lower capital expenditure requirement for greater social and economic benefit than would be the case with network expansions at this stage. The low traffic levels on some of the railway lines due to capital expenditure backlogs or low service provision needs to be resolved first, as large components of the infrastructure stock are not being used at appropriate levels. The level of traffic saturation on the rail system is very low, and only Orex and Coal Link are operating at close to saturation.

The DoT shall inform Parliament as to the status of these processes in due course.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Amalgamation of certain education bodies

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

Whether she intends taking any steps to amalgamate the (a) SA Qualifications Authority, (b) Council for Higher Education, (c) Labour Relations Council and (d) SA Council for Educators as they draw funds from her department directly or indirectly, thereby putting financial strain on the education budget; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N284E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

No. Each of these public entities performs a very different role, as defined by the relevant statutes, and there are no plans to amalgamate them. The SA Qualifications Authority (SAQA) is a regulatory authority responsible for standards and qualifications in education and training, the Council on Higher Education (CHE) is an advisory body on higher education, the Education Labour Relations Council (ELRC) is a bargaining council for employees in the sector, and the Council for Educators (SACE) is a professional registration body for teachers, responsible for ensuring teachers comply with a professional code of ethics.

These bodies are provided for in terms of the normal operational budget of the Department of Education. Therefore, it is not correct to suggest that they put "financial strain on the education budget".

It should be noted that the SA Council for Educators (SACE) does not receive any funding from government, either directly or indirectly.

Gauteng Provincial Commissioner not accepting the recommendations *re* payment to a certain informer

288. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) What are the reasons for the Gauteng Provincial Commissioner not accepting the recommendations of the committee regarding payment to a certain informer (details furnished);

(2) whether there are any measures in place to ensure that (a) payments to informers are audited and (b) the correct amounts are paid out; if not, why not; if so, (a) what measures and (b) what are the further relevant details? N313E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY *(Bound in Questions Annexures — See QA11/2006.)*

Universities with ISIs

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

(1) Whether any universities currently have an Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) ranking in any fields; if so, with regard to each institution, (a) what ranking was obtained, (b) in which field and (c) what was the overall ranking of the universities in respect of ISI rankings;

(2) whether any plans are in place to improve the standing of universities in respect of ISI rankings; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what targets and timeframes have been set? N318E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) does not rank institutions. However, it provides data on internationally recognised, high-impact journals. The

Department of Education recognises the following indices on the ISI's web of science:

- The Sciences Citation Index
- The Social Sciences Citation Index
- The Arts and Humanities Citation Index

In this regard, articles published in journals listed in these indices are recognised by the Department of Education for purposes of subsidy.

(2) Our funding policy for higher education recognises research productivity for purposes of subsidy. We encourage publication in international journals to improve South Africa's standing in the international research arena. Arrangements are in place to facilitate South Africa's access in international indices of the ISI as well as the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), which is the additional index recognised by the Department of Education in the new *Policy and Procedures for the Measurements of Research Output of Public Higher Education Institutions (2004)* implemented with effect from 2005.

Amount owed by universities in KZN and surplus preceding the merger of these institutions

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

(1) What was the (a) amount owed by the (i) University of Durban-Westville and (ii) University of KwaZulu-Natal and (b) surplus of these universities in each of the three most recent financial years preceding the January 2004 merger of these two institutions and (c) what was the debt and/or surplus of the University of KwaZulu-Natal in each financial year since the merger of the two institutions took place;

(2) whether the debt position of these two institutions was taken into consideration when the merger was planned; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what impact did this consideration have on the decision;

(3) whether any measures have been instituted to eliminate the debt owed by the University of KwaZulu-Natal; if so, (a) what measures, (b) what progress has been made with the implementation thereof and (c) what date is it expected that this debt will be eliminated? N319E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) The amounts owed by the Universities of Durban-Westville and Natal in each of the three most recent financial years preceding the January 2004 merger of the two institutions were as follows:

Amounts owed in R'000

Universities	*2003*	*2002*	*2001*
Durban-Westville	573	1 918	801
Natal	9 171	55 412	62 269

These amounts include long-term loans, short-term debts/loans, overdrawn amounts, and liabilities in respect of finance leases.

(b) The operating surpluses/deficits of the Universities of Durban-Westville and Natal in each of the three most recent financial years preceding the January 2004 merger of the two institutions were as follows:

Operating surplus/deficit in R'000

Universities	*2003*	*2002*	*2001*
Durban-Westville	(33 034)	(39 130)	(51 933)
Natal	28 171	21 003	35 852

[The amounts in brackets indicate operating deficits.]

(c) In the financial year ended 31 December 2004, the University of KZN's debt was R42,3 million and its deficit was R 167,1 million. The deficit of R167,1 million arises primarily from an increase in provision for future liabilities associated with personnel conditions of service, such as leave pay and post-retirement medical aid. These liabilities have been computed in accordance with accepted accounting policies and practices. Financial information for the year ending 31 December 2005 will only be available on the 30 June 2006.

(2) Yes, the Ministry considered the debt of both merging institutions and found that both were adequately capitalised, in that the assets of the two institutions more than covered their liabilities, including their debt. Accordingly, the merged entity did not qualify for recapitalisation support.

(3) The Ministry requires all merged institutions to submit an institutional operating plan that shows what strategies are being considered to secure financial viability. The University of KZN submitted its institutional operating plan at the end of last year. Officials are currently in discussions with the university in regard to the sustainability of these strategies. It should be noted that we have already allocated R173 million to the University of KZN to support direct merger costs, including costs associated with their proposed restructuring of academic and administrative faculties and departments.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Clause making provision for deviation from standard procurement procedures by SAWS

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

(1) Whether, with reference to the supply chain management policy of the SA Weather Service (SAWS), a clause exists which makes provision for deviation from standard procurement procedures; if so, (a) under what conditions can this clause be invoked and (b) what are the relevant details of each case in which the deviation clause was invoked in procurement procedures since 1 January 2004;

(2) in respect of a tender for innovation and research strategy services in mid-2005 that was ultimately awarded to a certain entity (name furnished), (a) why was an open competitive tender process not used and (b) on what date did the Bid Adjudication Committee approve the deviation from procedures for this particular bid;

(3) (a) what were the names of the entities that were invited to submit tenders in this particular case, (b) on what date was each of these entities invited to tender, (c) what were the names of the entities that ultimately submitted quotations and (d) on what dates were these quotations received;

(4) whether any representative of the SAWS met with the abovementioned successful bidder prior to the invitation for quotations to discuss issues surrounding the bid; if so, (a) how does this meet with the requirements of the supply chain management policy of the SAWS and (b) what are the details of this meeting;

(5) whether the successful bidder began working on the contract before an order number had been issued by the SAWS; if so, (a) why and (b) what factors led to the decision to approve work on the contract to commence before an order number was issued?

N331E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) Yes. The supply chain management policy of the SAWS caters for deviation that is in line with the regulations in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, Act No. 1 of 1999 and the Framework for Supply Chain Management as published in *Gazette* No. 25767 dated 5 December 2003, section 6.4. This clause can be invoked when it is impractical to invite competitive bids such as single source suppliers, emergencies, or for the appointment of individuals with expert knowledge.

(b) The SA Weather Service, since January 2004 used the clause predominately related to single source suppliers due to the specialised nature of the role and mandate of the Weather Service. The relevant details of each case are as follows:

Date	*Description of service*	*Reason for deviation*
September 2004	Procurement of weather balloons	Sole agent.
October 2004	Automatic weather station for the SA Agulhas	Foreign single supplier
January 2005	Lightning detection system	Foreign single supplier.
February 2005	Purchase of various plastic and metal moulds for the building of automatic weather stations	Sole manufacturer of the moulds. The designs of the moulds are the property of the company.
February 2005	Procurement of 79 CR10XM measurement & control modules	Sole agent and supplier in South Africa.
March 2005	Human Resources Information Management system	Closed bid to three companies.
June 2005	Disaster recovery plan	Closed bid to four companies. Reason for the closed bid was the urgency of the matter and expert knowledge in the field.
June 2005	Executive search for the position of a CFO	Closed bid to five companies. Proven track record.
June 2005	Request for quotes for the Innovation & Research Strategy Development and SETI review	Three companies were invited to quote. Reason was the urgency of the matter and expert knowledge.
June 2005	Procurement of 265 tipping bucket rain gauges	Sole supplier.
June 2005	Procurement of two hydrogen generators	Foreign single supplier.
August 2005	Procurement of R.M. Young wind monitors	Sole agent and importer.
December 2005	Appointment of regulatory advisors for the SAWS	Single source — continuation of a project.
January 2006	Implementation of the rewards and remuneration strategy	Single source — continuation of a project.
January 2006	Procurement of weather radar parts	Sole certified agent in South Africa.
January 2006	Assessment of the Board of SAWS	Closed bid. Urgency of the project
March 2006	Purchasing of Ozonesondes	Foreign single supplier
March 2006	RS92 GPS Radiosondes	Foreign single supplier
March 2006	Procurement of forecasting workstation software	Foreign single supplier
March 2006	Procurement of microwave power meter, sensor, spectrum analyser, tracking generator, oscilloscope and signal generator	Sole distributor and importer of the equipment.

(2) (a) At the time circumstances related to urgency and the need for expert knowledge prevailed that made it impractical to invite competitive bids. To ensure expert knowledge different comparable institutions were consulted to obtain references from them of specialised suppliers who did similar studies and exercises needed by the Weather Service. This investigation showed only one company to have the necessary and comprehensive experience to deliver fully on the stated terms of reference.

(b) The bid adjudication committee did not have to approve the process as the South African Weather Service Supply Chain Management Policy as well as the regulations in terms of the Public Finance Management Act state that approval must be obtained from the accounting officer. This was duly done and signed by the accounting officer on 8 June 2005.

(3) (a) Research was done by consulting different comparable institutions to obtain references for specialised suppliers who have carried out similar studies and exercises. The Agricultural Research Council recommended, amongst others, the specialists from the firm Innovation Systems Strategy and Solutions that had successfully completed a similar exercise for them. In addition the supply chain management of the Weather Services invited quotations from James Forson Consultants cc. and PMA Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

(b) Invitations for the bids were issued on 9 June 2005.

(c) Only Innovation Systems Strategies and Solutions responded to the invitation.

(d) An undated quotation was received in writing.

(4) (a) Yes, a representative of the SAWS met with the prospective company as well as with the following companies: Face Languta, CSIR, PMA Consulting, and James Forson Consultants.

(b) The meetings were needed as part of the investigation and prior research to ensure expert knowledge of the prospective companies.

(5) (a) Yes, the prospective company started working at own risk.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Partnership called the Khuluma Radio Project with the Department of Communications

12. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether his department entered into a project partnership called the Khuluma Radio Project with the Department of Communications in collaboration with the SA Local Government Association (Salga), the Government Communication and Information Systems (GCIS) and the National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (Nemisa); if so, what results has the project produced in respect of (i) creating a heightened awareness of how local government works, including its service delivery mechanism and (ii) highlighting the responsibility of (aa) citizens to influence the developmental agenda aimed at uplifting their communities and (bb) community media to engender the proactive participation of ordinary people in local government planning and developmental practices and (b) how were these results measured;

(2) whether the protests against inadequate service delivery that took place in several municipalities in 2004 and 2005 can be ascribed or credited to increased awareness of the obligations of local government towards citizens as a result of this project; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any changes have been made to the content of the messages communicated by the project as a result of protests against inadequate service delivery; if not, why not; if so, what changes? N12E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) Yes, the Department of Provincial and Local Government is a partner in a project known as the Khuluma Radio Project. The project is managed by the Department of Communications.

(a) (i) The project has achieved its objective of making communities aware of the way in which government work through, *inter alia,* the drama series which was broadcast on community radio stations.

(ii) (aa) The project has made communities aware of the manner in which they can participate in developmental local government, for example, through the IDP process and ward committees.

(bb) One of the objectives of Khuluma Radio Project was to educate radio stations and communities about the structure and functioning of local government so as to encourage the radio stations to create a platform for the participation of ordinary people. Certain community radio stations have, subsequent to the project, created platforms for ordinary people to discuss and communicate with their local municipalities.

(b) The results were measured

through focus groups and questionnaires.

(2) The department and the Ministry are not in possession of any information on the basis of which such an assessment can be made.

(3) In view of the answer given to question (2), this question automatically falls away.

Community development workers employed by each local and district council

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

(1) With regard to each local and district council in South Africa, (a) how many community development workers are employed by each such council and (b) what is the total annual salary bill for these workers;

(2) what safeguards are currently in place to ensure that community development workers are employed on the basis of their competence rather that their political allegiance? N55E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) Community development workers are employed by the provincial governments and not by municipalities.

(b) The relevant provincial governments can be approached directly regarding this matter.

(2) Community development workers are employed in line with the Code of Conduct for the Public Service as well as other requirements, which are consistent with the provisions of the Public Service Act.

Completion of water pipeline between Ficksburg and Marquard

126. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether the water pipeline between Ficksburg and Marquard will be completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the reason for the delay in completing this project, (b) when is it envisaged that this project will be completed and (c) what is the total cost of this project? N139E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Yes.

(a) According to the Setsoto Municipality, the initial Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme (CMIP) funding was not sufficient to continue with the raising of the Meulspruit Dam wall in Ficksburg by two metres, and the completion of the pipeline from Clocolan to Marquard.

(b) It is envisaged that the Meulspruit Dam wall will be completed during the 2006-07 financial year, and the pipeline during the 2007-08 financial year. The projects are part of the planned Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) projects for these financial years.

(c) The total project cost up to the end of the 2007/08 financial year is R51 804 160. An amount of R29 674 524 had been spent on the project as at 28 February 2006.

Uitreiking van beleidsdokument van KGT-kommissie se beskouing van gemeenskapsregte

190. Mnr W D SPIES (VF Plus) vra die Minister vir Provinsiale en Plaaslike Regering:

(1) Of die Kommissie vir die Bevordering en Beskerming van die Regte van Kulturele-, Godsdiens- en

Taalgemeenskappe sedert sy ontstaan op 1 Januarie 2004 'n beleidsdokument uitgereik het waarin die kommissie se beskouing van gemeenskapsregte vervat is; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, of 'n afskrif van die beleidsdokument ter tafel gelê sal word;

(2) of die kommissie vasgestel het wat volgens internasionale standaarde as gemeenskapsregte beskou word; so nie, waarom nie; so ja,

(3) of die kommissie sedert sy ontstaan aan enige internasionale funksie deelgeneem het wat met gemeenskapsregte verband hou; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(4) of die kommissie oor strukture beskik wat internasionale ontwikkelings met betrekking tot gemeenskapsregte moniteer; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat dié strukture behels;

(5) of die kommissie of 'n beampte van die kommissie uitgenooi was om deel te neem aan 'n debat oor die verhouding tussen die staat en die kerk; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, (a) wie aan die debat deelgeneem het en (b) of 'n afskrif van die verslag van die debat ter tafel gelê sal word? N203A

(Translation follows):

[Release of a policy document outlining CRL commission's approach to community rights

190. Mr W D SPIES (FF Plus) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether, since its inception on 1 January 2004, the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities has released a policy document outlining the commission's approach to community rights; if not, why not; if so, whether a copy of the policy document will be tabled;

(2) whether the commission has established what can be regarded as community rights according to international standards; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether, since its inception, the commission has participated in any international functions pertaining to community rights; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the commission has structures at its disposal which monitor international developments in respect of community rights; if not, why not; if so, what do these structures comprise;

(5) whether the commission or an official of the commission was at any time invited to participate in a debate on the relationship between the state and the church; if not, why not; if so, (a) who participated in the debate and (b) whether a copy of the report on the debate will be tabled? N203E]

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities (CRL Commission), has been engaged in a community and public consultation process through mini-conferences, CRL dialogue programmes, seminars and National Consultative Conferences, to solicit information on the various communities which make up the South African Nation. This process has enabled the CRL Commission to identify some of the key aspects of culture, religion and language that may be used as case studies in policy development. Once the final draft policy has been developed it will be subjected to

extensive community and public participation before its final adoption by the CRL Commission. It has not been released yet. The policy document will focus solely on those matters the commission is legally and constitutionally empowered to deal with.

(2) The CRL Commission does not have a mandate "to establish what can be regarded as community rights according to international standards", nor is it able to do so. The mandate of CRL Commission is to promote and protect the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities within the mandate set out in the Constitution and legislation.

(3) One commissioner is a permanent member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

(4) The CRL Commission has established several committees which operate in accordance with approved terms of reference. It has not establish any committee or structure to monitor international developments as it has not deemed it necessary to do so yet.

(5) Recently the CRL Commission was invited to attend a "Church and State Conference" hosted by the University of Stellenbosch, and a CRL Commissioner, Dr Landman, did attend this conference. The commission is awaiting a report from the conference organisers. It is the policy and practice of the CRL Commission that its members report on all their CRL Commission-related engagements.

Premier of the Eastern Cape travelling to Japan

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

Whether the Premier of the Eastern Cape has travelled to Japan in the past twelve months; if so, (a) what was the purpose of the trip, (b) what are the names and designations of each of the persons who accompanied her, (c) what was the total cost in respect of (i) travel, (ii) accommodation and (iii) subsistence allowances and (d) what was the outcome of the trip? N242E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Neither the Minister nor the department are responsible for authorising international trips undertaken by Premiers. Consequently, this question cannot be responded to as it falls outside the scope of authority of the Ministry and the department.

Salary increase for newly elected municipal council: provision to extend increase to traditional leaders

237. Mr M DIKO (UIF) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether, in his proposal to effect a salary increase for the newly elected municipal council, there is any provision that such increase will be extended to traditional leaders as well; if not, why not; if so, how much will that increment be for both the elected councillors and traditional leaders;

(2) whether the Government has finalised its consultation process to determine the proper role the traditional leaders will play in the development of their subjects at local government level; if not, why not; if so, what powers will the institution of traditional leadership have in the development of local government? N259E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The Minister for Provincial and Local Government does not initiate the reviewal of the remuneration of local government councillors and traditional leaders. This is done on a yearly basis by the Independent Commission estab-

lished in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act No. 20 of 1998, as read with section 219 of the Constitution.

Increases in remuneration are determined by the President after consultation with, and after taking into consideration any recommendations in this regard by, the Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers. The commission has submitted proposals regarding possible increases for all public office-bearers, including traditional leaders, for the 2006-07 financial year.

(2) The role of traditional leaders in local government has been clarified in the White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Governance, 2003, as well as in the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, Act 41 of 2003. The role of traditional leaders in development is set out in Act 41 of 2003.

Testing done to establish the presence of cryptosporidium in water

244. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether regular testing is done to establish the presence of cryptosporidium in water throughout the country; if not, why not; if so, (a) who does the testing, (b) where was the testing done and (c) what were the results? N266E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, due to the large expense and difficulty of the analysis does not do regular monitoring for cryptosporidium.

Cryptosporidium is commonly found in the faecal matter of animals and specifically cattle and goats in particular, although dogs and cats can also host it. Consequently, cryptosporidium cysts are commonly present in surface water resources where they have come into contact with animal excreta. As crypstosporidium is not destroyed by chlorination of water, removal from raw water being treated for drinking purposes relies on effective removal of suspended matter, through flocculation and proper filtration of the water being treated. Where breakthough of suspended solids occurs in a drinking water supply as a consequence of treatment failures, the water can be rendered safe for use through heating of the water to boiling point for a few minutes as an emergency measure.

(a) Two laboratories in South Africa, namely envirotek at the CSIR and Randwater, are accredited to do testing for cryptosporidium. However, Umgeni Water does analysis on a regular basis as well.

(b) The CSIR does regular analysis on samples sent in by institutions, smaller treatment works, agricultural facilities and bottled water companies. These samples are taken by the facilities and companies themselves and are done on an *ad hoc* basis, on request, by the CSIR. Sites, where samples have been taken from, include Balkfontein, Klerksdorp, Johannesburg, Magalies Water and Randwater. Where samples were sent in from treatment works analysis is typically done on both the raw water and the final treated water. Randwater and Umgeni Water carry out regular analyis on the raw and final water of their treatment works.

(c) The CSIR was involved in a countrywide survey for cryptosporidium where the study found that 16% of the raw water sources contained cryptosporidium.

Bedoeling van lewensvatbaarheidstatus van sommige provinsies

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

(1) In die lig van die regerende party se

beoogde beleidsvergadering in Desember 2006 rakende die status van die nege provinsies, wat met die lewensvatbaarheid van sommige provinsies bedoel word;

(2) of sommige provinsies se swak finansiële en algemene administratiewe bestuur en lae kapasiteitsdienslewering die bestaansreg van nege afsonderlike provinsies in gedrang bring; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja,

(3) of die konsolidering van provinsies nie dieselfde probleme sal meebring nie; so nie, waarom nie;

(4) of die swak prestasie van 136 van die 284 munisipaliteite aan swak toesighoudende bestuur toegeskryf kan word; so nie, wat die motivering vir die heroorweging van die bestaansreg van nege afsonderlike provinsies is; so ja, wat sy departement ten opsigte van tweedevlakregering voorsien? N277A

(Translation follows):

[Meaning of viability status of some provinces

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

(1) In the light of the ruling party's envisaged policy conference in December 2006 regarding the status of the nine provinces, what is meant by the viability of some provinces;

(2) whether the poor financial and general administrative management and low capacity service delivery of some provinces has prejudiced the right of existence of nine separate provinces; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

(3) whether the consolidation of provinces will not bring on the same problems; if not, why not;

(4) whether the poor performance of 136 of the 284 municipalities can be attributed to poor supervisory management; if not, what is the motivation for the reconsideration of the right of existence of nine separate provinces; if so, what does his department envisage in respect of second-tier government? N277E]

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The question should be addressed to the African National Congress whose contact details are as follows:

Chief Albert Luthuli House

54 Sauer Street

Johannesburg

Or

PO Box 61884

Marshalltown

2107

Tel. 011 376 1000

Fax. 011 376 1134

(2), (3) and (4) fall away.

Steps to ensure that local governments stop pavement trading, and trading and begging at traffic intersections

257. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) Whether he intends taking any steps to ensure that local governments end pavement trading, and trading and begging at traffic intersections; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether he will take the matter to Cabinet if the solution to the problem requires input and action from other spheres of government as well as

from other government departments; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N279E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) Steps have been taken to ensure that local governments address poverty and economic development in their areas. Most municipalities have established urban renewal programmes, formulated indigent policies and adopted measures to assist street traders.

Through Project Consolidate and the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) hearings held in 2005, a number of actions were identified with municipalities and these will strengthen local economic development, land use management systems and the implementation of by-laws.

(2) This matter will not be taken to Cabinet as it has already been identified as a key action in Government's Programme of Action (PoA) for the Economic Cluster. A more comprehensive technical and infrastructure support programme for street traders will be development in 2006.

Local election boycott by Merafong voters: problems experienced in establishing a legitimate local government in the area

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

(1) Whether, in light of the local election boycott by Merafong voters, any problems have been experienced in establishing a legitimate local government in the area; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) how will they be resolved;

(2) whether there is any intention to hold further elections in this municipality in order to constitute a more representative council; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the election boycott will have any negative impact on service delivery; if so, (a) how will these challenges be overcome and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(4) whether the Government intends revisiting the decision to incorporate Merafong municipality into North West; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N320E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) has certified and declared the election results for the Merafong Local Municipality. The municipal council met on 16 March 2006 and the Speaker, executive mayor and chief whip were duly elected.

(2) No. As indicated in the reply to question (1), the IEC has certified and declared the election results.

(3) No.

(4) No. The incorporation of Merafong Local Municipality into North West is in accordance with the realignment of provincial boundaries in terms of the Constitution Twelfth Amendment Act, 2005, as enacted by Parliament.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Amount billed to students for fees at each university in South Africa

207. Ms S J LOE (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) With regard to each university in South Africa, (a) what amount was billed to students for fees and (b) what amount was outstanding in unpaid student fees at the end of each of the five most recent financial years for which information is available;

(2) In each of the abovementioned years, what amount did each institution receive from (a) government subsidies and (b) donations, grants, bequests and other private sources? N222E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The attached Tables 1.1 and 1.2 indicate (a) amounts billed to students for fees and (b) amounts outstanding in unpaid fees as at 31 December of each year.

(2) The attached Tables 2.1 and 2.2 indicate amounts received by each institution from (a) government subsidies and (b) donations, grants, bequests and other private sources as at 31 December of each year. The government subsidies include block grants, interest and redemption of government loans, and foundation programmes.

Transfer of duties of Bushbuckridge Water Board to another entity

317. Mrs D VAN DER WALT (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether, in light of the fact that the Bushbuckridge Water Board is still not in a financially viable position, and will remain as such in the foreseeable future, she will consider transferring the duties of this board to another entity; if not, what steps does she intend taking in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N344E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Despite Buchbuckridge Water's financial challenges, there are no viable alternatives to which the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry can transfer the duties of the Water Board in the short term. There are, however, other processes (section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, and the institutional reform process), which will, in the longer term, inform the service delivery arrangements in that region. Should those processes recommend the transfer of Bushbuckridge Water's duties to other institutions, then the department will support the implementation of those recommendations.

The Bushbuckridge Water Board is a bulk water supplier and supplies water to Ehlanzeni District and Mbombela Local Municipalities, who in turn supply retail water to the end users. Bushbuckridge Water's financial viability is, therefore, dependent on those municipalities paying for the water provided by the board. The municipalities are in turn dependent on their ability to recoup the costs from the end consumers and their ability to allocate the relevant components of the equitable share funding for water services provision. The municipalities are grappling with service delivery within their own areas and the incorporation of the water board's functions would only serve to stretch the existing resources — to no benefit of their constituents.

Cost recovery in these areas is very low and any institutions undertaking the water board's functions are likely to encounter the same financial problems.

The department will continue to provide technical and financial support to Bushbuckridge Water in the short term to assist it

achieve viability and, in addition, the department will support the board in discussions with the water services authorities and the National Treasury to enable it to access the relevant component of the equitable share funding.

As a parallel process, the department has initiated the Institutional Reform Process based on initial assessments and the Bushbuckridge area has been identified as one of the priority areas for this process. This process is still in its infancy and will be informed by the outcomes of the section 78 assessments. The institutional reform process intends rationalising service delivery arrangements.

Coega IDZ: research into the water requirements of the Nelson Mandela metro

318. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

> Whether, in light of the accelerated growth that has taken place and will continue to take place in the Nelson Mandela Metro as a result of the development of the Coega industrial development zone and adjacent harbour, (a) her department and/or (b) any relevant entity or institution has conducted any investigations or research into the water requirements of the metro in the (i) short, (ii) medium and (iii) long term; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N345E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(a) and (b) Yes, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has undertaken a detailed study into the water requirements associated with the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), in support of this valuable initiative that is already bringing major socioeconomic benefits to the Eastern Cape province.

A prefeasibility study, the Algoa Prefeasibility Study, was commissioned in 1998 for the Algoa Region, with the aim of investigating all water resources options that were feasible to support the projected needs of the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (the Metro). Two growth scenarios were investigated. One assumed that the IDZ would not materialise in the near future, while the other assumed a steady growth of the IDZ from the year 2000.

This study was undertaken by my department with representatives on the steering committee from all stakeholders, including the Metro.

(i) and (ii) The study confirmed that the metro's proposal to supply most of the IDZ's industrial water requirements from treated effluent was a viable option. It was also concluded that substantial volumes of water could be made available in the short to medium term by implementing a comprehensive water demand management programme and removing certain bottlenecks in the local infrastructure.

(iii) It was further concluded that in the longer term the most viable augmentation scheme was to increase the transfers from the Orange River Project. This scheme imports water from the Orange River through a series of canals, tunnels and storage dams through an interbasin transfer to the Sundays River system.

More recent studies by the department into the surpluses available in the Orange River for transfer to the Eastern Cape has indicated that these could be substantially less than previously indicated, unless further dams are constructed, mainly as a result of a substantial increase in the ecological reserve

requirements. This may mean that in the long-term the Metro may be best served by developing further local sources such as the Guernakop Dam on the Kouga River which was also investigated in the Algoa Prefeasibility Study and found to be closely competitive with the Orange River augmentation scheme. The department is about to commence a further study to investigate this issue, as well as other issues arising from the Algoa Prefeasibility Study.

Despite the study's recommendations that the Metro make funds available to implement the various water demand management measures identified in the study, the metro has notified my department that it is finding it difficult to source the necessary financial and human resources for these measures, as well as for the effluent treatment works to supply the IDZ. As an interim measure the metro has proposed to increase the pumping and treatment capacity of its Nooitgedacht Water Treatment Works, which transfer Orange River water from the Sundays River. This is a cost effective option because the pipeline to the metro from the Nooitgedacht Works has substantial spare capacity. This will buy the metro more time to access sufficient funds to implement the water demand management measures and to construct the effluent treatment works.

As the responsible water services authority, the metro has carried out investigations into the IDZ water requirements to ensure they can render the services as required. A strategic plan has been developed by the metro, which addresses the infrastructure requirements to the area, as well as the water treatment and distribution needs. Part of this plan includes increasing the capacity of the Nooitgedacht Works and the associated pump station.

The investigations by my department in collaboration with the metro are intended to ensure that we are in a position to support the success of the IDZ intiative in terms of our respective mandates.

PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Plea-bargaining granted to Swiss national for sodomy

56. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

(1) Why was a plea-bargaining granted to a certain Swiss national (name furnished) for the serious offence of sodomising the then 14-year-old boy (details furnished) during the person's visit to Cape Town;

(2) whether the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) will further study the judgment with a view to appealing the sentence of a R10 000 fine?

N75E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The accused was not charged with the crime of sodomy for two reasons. Firstly, there was no evidence to support the suggestion that an act of sodomy was committed. I am not aware where the hon member obtained this information from. Secondly, the crime of sodomy has been found by the Constitutional Court to be unconstitutional.

The accused was charged with one count of indecent assault, the facts are set out below. The process followed was the one provided for in section 105A of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977.

The accused pleaded guilty to the common law offence of indecent assault in that he had manually masturbated a naked juvenile in his hotel room after providing him with new clothing and cash.

The accused was fined R10 000 (ten thousand rand) or 12 months' imprisonment plus a further one year imprisonment which imprisonment is suspended for a period of five years on condition that the accused is not again convicted of indecent assault, or of contravening sections 14 or 15 of the Sexual Offences Act, Act No 23 of 1957, committed during the period of suspension.

At the critical time, and after spending some six weeks in custody, the accused was prepared to tender a plea of guilty to the charge of indecent assault. As we had no evidence to contradict the facts to which he was prepared to plead guilty, we had no option but to accept the plea bargain. Against this backdrop the Regional Magistrate was satisfied with the mitigating and aggravating factors put forward in the plea agreement and with the proposed sentence, being a R10 000 fine. In the event that the Regional Magistrate was not so satisfied and was of the opinion that the sentence was not just, he was by law empowered to reject the plea agreement.

(2) The NPA will not be studying the judgment with a view to appealing the sentence.

Review of Chapter 9 institutions

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

Whether a review of Chapter 9 institutions is under way; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is conducting the review, (b) what are the terms of reference of the review and (c) when is it likely to be completed?

N273E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, a review of Chapter 9 Institutions is being undertaken.

(a) The Minister for the Public Service and Administration.

(b) On 2 March 2005, Cabinet noted that there were disparities in relation to the stature, mandate and remuneration of Chapter 9 institutions and requested that the Minister for the Public Service and Administration conduct an overall review of Chapter 9 institutions dealing with, amongst others:

(i) the current and intended mandates suitable for the South African environment; and

(ii) the possible rationalisation of remuneration scales.

(c) The Department of Public Service and Administration responsible for facilitating the overall review of the Chapter 9 institutions is in the process of finalising the project document and time-frames for the review.

Department to re-employ a certain person as Chief Master

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

What arrangements has been made in view of the fact that her department was ordered in 2005 to re-employ a certain person (name furnished) as Chief Master whilst someone else (name also furnished) has now been appointed as Chief Master? N274E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The said person has left the Public Service. At the time of his employment in the department he was never appointed to the position of the Chief Master, but the Deputy Director General: Masters Business Unit.

The person referred to by the hon member as someone else has been appointed as the first Chief Master, responsible for the Masters Offices countrywide.

Government implementing UN Palermo convention *re* organised crime

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

Whether the Government has implemented the UN Palermo convention regarding organised crime; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N281E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes, the Government has ratified and implemented the UN Palermo Convention.

Relevant details:

The implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime that was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is measured in terms of Article 34 of that resolution.

The offences established in terms of articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of the convention are criminalised in terms of our domestic law as follows:

- Article 5 — chapter 4 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998
- Article 6 — chapter 3 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998
- Article 8 — the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004
- Article 23 — common law of defeating the ends of justice and the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004.

The police conduct their work in accordance with domestic laws as stipulated above.

With regard to the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as well as the protocol against the smuggling of mi-

grants by land, sea and air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, the police are making use of the following laws in compliance with these protocols:

- The Sexual Offences Act, Act 23 of 1957.
- The Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998.
- The South African Police Service Act, Act 68 of 1995.
- The Intimidation Act, Act 72 of 1982.
- The Child Care Act, Act 14 of 1983.
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004.
- The Films and Publications Act, Act of 1996.
- The International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Act, Act 75 of 1996.
- The Witness Protection Act, Act 112 of 1998.
- The Extradition Act, Act 67 of 1962.
- The Immigration Act, Act 13 of 2002.
- The Children's Act 2005.

The Government continues to review the existing laws in order to comply with all the legislation requitement of the protocol in particular trafficking in persons.

All the information, referred to above, is contained in the book, UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME AND THE PROTOCOLS THERETO, printed by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention Centre for International Crime Prevention, Vienna.

- More information regarding this convention is also available at *www.unodc.org*

Upgrading of Vodacom Park/Seisa Ramabodu sports stadiums in Free State

290. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether the (a) Vodacom Park and (b) Seisa Ramabodu sports stadiums in the Free State will be upgraded or extended before 2010; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the upgrades or extensions in respect of each facility, (b) what amount of money will be required for each facility, (c) (i) who will bear the costs of such upgrades or extensions and (ii) in what ratios in each case and (d) when will work (i) begin and (ii) be completed on each facility? N315E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(a) and (b) Yes. Vodacom Park is one of the official match venues for the 2010 Fifa World Cup Finals Tournament, and will have to comply with the Stadiums Agreement entered into with Fifa. A second tier of seating on the Western pavillion will increase the capacity to 40 000 saleable seats, excluding VIP seats and the media facility. There will be improved match coverage facilities for print and electronic media as well as a higher capacity communication platform for transmission of match details to all media outlets locally and globally. A Media centre to be constructed behind the Western pavilion will be converted to a multi-purpose indoor facility for indoor facility for local use after the 2010 Fifa World Cup, as part of the legacy programme. Flood lighting will be upgraded to the required 1500 Lux capacity. Further upgrades relate to security perimeter fencing and 16 CCTV cameras and a venue security operating centre. The public address the system; the turnstiles, the drainage and the pitch will also be improved.

Seisa Ramabodu Sport Stadium will be upgraded to comply with Fifa World Cup training venue status. This will include pitch and drainage, dressing rooms and administration rooms, security perimeters and CCTV cameras. Floodlights and access control com-

plaint with Fifa and 2010 Local Organising Committee (LOC).

(b) Current estimates indicate that Vodacom Park and Seisa Ramabodu upgrades will cost R80 million and R30 million, respectively. A more accurate estimate will be available once the design for each facility has been selected.

(c) (i) All three tiers of government, national, provincial and local are committed to funding the upgrades.

(ii) No decision can be taken on the breakdown of this funding until the host city, in this case, Mangaung Municipality, has completed a design and presented a business case to national government. Such consultant is projected to take place by June 2006.

(d) (i) The tender process for appointment of consultant has started.

The appointment will be made by the end of April 2006. The design is to be completed by October 2006, which will allow construction to begin immediately.

(ii) The stipulated Fifa deadline for completion of the match venues is December 2008. The projected completion date for the two Free State facilities in question is February 2008.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Filling of vacant posts at national level in his department

63. Mr I S MFUNDISI (UCDP) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

Whether any progress has been made to fill vacant posts at national level in his department; if not, which posts are yet to be filled; if so, (a) how many posts have been filled and (b) which senior posts have been filled since October 2005? N82E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Yes, progress has been made. The department has activated an aggressive recruitment strategy to fill all vacant posts as from 1 April 2005 until 31 March 2006.

The departments financed establishment increased on 1 April 2005 from 36 118 to 39 070.

This is mainly due to the creation of custodian and support posts for the phasing in of the seven-day establishment.

(a) A total of 3 057 posts (custodian and support posts) have been filled as part of the phasing in of the seven-day establishment. These appointments were made from March 2005 up until September 2005. Furthermore, the department is on the verge of completing another recruitment drive to appoint 2 064 new officials in the vacant posts that exist for the custodian and support personnel.

In respect of the closed occupational classes and promotion posts the department has appointed 380 new officials.

(b) The following senior posts have been filled since October 2005:

— Director: Legal Services: Head Office

— Deputy Regional Commissioner: Free State/Northern Cape

— Director: Area Coordinator: Corrections: Pretoria Management Area

— Director: Area Coordinator: Finance and Supply Chain Management: Pretoria Management Area

— Regional Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal

— Regional Commissioner: Eastern Cape

— CDC Corrections Director: Management Secretariat: Head Office

Getal gevangenes wat tussen 1984 en 1994 uit aanhouding ontsnap het

189. Mnr W D SPIES (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Korrektiewe Dienste:

Of die getalle beskikbaar is vir die aantal gevangenes wat (a) tussen 1984 en 1993 en (b) sedert 1994 tot op die jongste vermelde datum waarvoor inligting beskikbaar is uit aanhouding ontsnap het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die getalle in elke geval is? N202A

(Translation follows):

[Prisoners escaping from custody 1984 to 1994

189. Mr W D SPIES (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

Whether any figures are available of the number of prisoners that escaped from custody (a) between 1984 and 1993 and (b) since 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if not, why not; if so, what are the figures in each case? N202E]

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Yes.

(a) 01/04/1984 TO 31/03/1993

1984-85 — 1 027
1985-86 — 1 007
1986-87 — 963
1987-88 — 702
1988-89 — 575
1989-90 — 663
1990-91 — 746
1991-92 — 1 126
1992-93 — 1 171

(b) 01/01/1994 TO 16/03/2006

1994 — 1 233
1995 — 1 177
1996 — 1 244
1997 — 989
1998 — 498
1999 — 459
2000 — 250
2001 — 205
2002 — 325
2003 — 178
2004 — 176
2005 — 120
2006 — 30

Advocate receiving payments *re* work done for her department

215. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

Whether a certain advocate (name furnished) has received any payments from her department in respect of work done for her department since 1 June 1994; if so, (a) in respect of how many matters was he paid in each specified year up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what total amount was paid to him in each such year? N230E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

No, according to the department's financial system (BAS) the advocate in question did not receive any payments from the Department of Minerals and Energy since 1 June 1994 until December 2005. (It should, however, be noted that the current financial system (BAS) was only implemented in the department in 1995).

The advocate in question was previously briefed by the State Attorney on or about 2000 and 2001 to assist the Department of Minerals and Energy and the Presidency in respect of litigation which involved the former Lebowa Minerals Trust. The Minister of Minerals and Energy was at the time designated as the Trustee of the Lebowa Minerals Trust. No payments were made by the DME to the advocate for this work; the account for which was settled by the Department of Justice, the latter being reimbursed by this department, through the standard payment procedures.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Sita entering into agreements *re* purchase of asset management software

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

(1) Whether the State Information Technology Agency entered into any agreement with any South African company to purchase asset management software in the past five years; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the total cost involved;

(2) whether the said company has been paid in full; if not, (a) why not, (b) what amount remains outstanding and (c) who took the decision not to pay; if so, on what date was the final amount paid;

(3) whether the failure to pay for this software has created any risk that sensitive government information could be published on the internet for anyone to access; if not, what factors did she take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what steps have been taken to resolve this situation? N179E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Background

Within Government it is a requirement of the PFMA that all assets should be recorded and managed appropriately.

This is also true of information technology goods and services.

Sita entered into agreements with two companies for the supply of asset management software eg:

Business Connection: Fast-track (asset management system)

Osiricom (DTA-Desk-Top Auditor)

(1) Yes. Sita entered into an agreement with Business Connection to conduct a fixed assets assessment, barcoding and take-on exercise and acquired the FastTrack asset management system from MR Public Sector (then MR Systems) as part of the project deliverables.

(a) During 2000-01

(b) The cost of the software involved totaled R385 434 (VAT incl.)

(2) Yes.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Nil.

(c) The final amount was paid on 27 October 2000.

(3) Not applicable.

Answers to questions: Osiricom

(1) Yes. Sita entered into an agreement with Osiricom for a proof of concept for the E-IGIS as part of the MSP in a box concept. Sita and Osiricom signed an agreement. This agreement indicated that a certain number of licenses would be used as part of the proof of concept. The number indicated was never exhausted but as it was an agreement Sita nevertheless paid for the full license cost and the subsequent license maintenance.

(a) 2004.

(b) The total cost of the project payable to Osiricom (and subsequently Ha re bueng which is the new name of the company) was R1 335 998 which included licensing fees for 60 000 seats of latitude desktop auditor 2.0 at

R13,50 per seat = R810 000 and implementation support by two full-time senior developers = R83 200.

(2) Yes.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The final amount was paid at the end of the financial year namely end March 2004.

(3) Not applicable.

Regular maintenance done to elevators in the Marks Building

202. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether the elevators in the Marks Building are maintained regularly; if not, why not;

(2) whether the airconditioning system in the Marks Building will be repaired and fully maintained; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether her department can guarantee the workmanship of the present contractors maintaining the Marks Building; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N217E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. Plans to renovate and upgrade the airconditioning systems in the Marks Building have been scheduled for execution during the 2007-08 financial year.

(3) Yes. The elevators are maintained by the original manufacturers and installers under a maintenance contract. The airconditioning and refrigeration systems are maintained by a reputable airconditioning contractor.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Amount budgeted for window burglar-guard installation at parliamentary villages

66. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) What amount was budgeted for the window burglar-guard installation at the three parliamentary villages;

(2) in light of the fact that the burglar guards prevented the windows from being opened more than 3 cm, (a) what has been the total cost for redoing the installation and (b) who is liable for this cost;

(3) whether an architect designed the original burglar-guard installation plan; if not, who was responsible for determining the style of burglar guard which would be installed; if so, (a) what is the name of this architect and (b) by whom is the architect employed? N22E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) R7 384 615 for four contracts.

(2) (a) Required adjustments were done by the contractor.

(b) The contractor.

(3) An architect was appointed to design the burglar bar.

(a) Messrs Bam Zöllner Architects was only appointed on the initial contract at Acacia Park.

(b) National Department of Public Works.

Airconditioning units installed in Parliament buildings

94. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) When were the airconditioning units installed in (i) the main Parliament buildings and (ii) Marks building, (b) on how many occasions in 2005 were (i) the units in each building (aa) repaired and (bb) serviced and/or (iii) other maintenance work done to these units and (c) for how many days was the airconditioning switched off to these buildings in (i) 2005 and (ii) during the period 1 January 2006 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether the performance of these units is considered to be the standard performance level for airconditioning in public buildings; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what is being done to reduce the downtime of the airconditioning systems in (a) the main Parliament buildings and (b) Marks building;

(3) (a) what is the name of the company that has the service contract for the airconditioning system in the buildings within the parliamentary complex, (b) what is the value of the contract per annum and (c) when is the contract up for renewal? N101E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) (i) 1975.

(ii) 1984.

(b) (i) (aa) A single contract covering maintenance and repairs to 1 058 airconditioning units is in place for the Parliament Precinct. A total of 2 117 airconditioning and refrigeration related calls were logged for the 2005 calendar year resulting in repairs where required.

(bb) Servicing and maintenance to the various air-

conditioning systems at the Parliament Precinct are done on a monthly or quarterly basis according to a preset scheduled program.

(iii) No other maintenance was required to the various airconditioning systems at the Parliament Precinct.

(c) (i) Various major equipment such as pumps, servicing of central airconditioning systems are duplicated to permit ongoing servicing without the necessity of switching systems off.

Other equipment, such as electrical switchgear and central plants, were, where possible, individually switched off early in mornings or late afternoons for approximately an hour per month to permit scheduled servicing/maintenance. No major shutdowns, besides power failures, occurred during 2005.

(ii) Various major equipment such as pumps, servicing of central airconditioning systems are duplicated to permit ongoing servicing without the necessity of switching systems off.

Other equipment, such as electrical switch gear and central plants, were, where possible, switched off early in mornings or late afternoons for approximately an hour per month to permit scheduled servicing/ maintenance.

One major shut down, besides power cuts, occurred for an approximately one and a half week days on the 27th and 30th January 2006 at Marks Building.

(2) The airconditioning systems are considered to be the standard performance level for airconditioning in public buildings.

(a) The airconditioning serving the National Assembly Chamber has recently been upgraded. Plans to systematically upgrade the National Assembly, NCOP and "old Parliament Buildings", because of age and additional load have been scheduled for the 2007-08 program.

(b) Plans to renovate and upgrade the airconditioning and electrical reticulation in Marks Building due to age and additional load, have been scheduled for the 2007-08 program.

(3) (a) Messrs Supremeair (Pty) Ltd were contracted to the Department to repair and service the airconditioning and refrigeration systems at the Parliament Precinct.

(b) The annual contract value, as at February 2006, was R3 835 383, inclusive of escalation.

(c) Airconditioning repairs and maintenance, with effect from 1 March 2006, form part of the new Facilities Management project.

Accommodation leased by Government from private sector

232. Dr S-B HUANG (ANC) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) What (i) type and (ii) quantity of accommodation (office space, land and official quarters) is the Government leasing from the private sector and (b) how much has it cost her department annually since 2004;

(2) (a) what (i) type and (ii) quantity of accommodation (office space and land) is the private sector leasing

from her department and (b) how much has this generated annually since 2004? N252E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) (i) The National Department of Public Works (NDPW) is leasing office space (including parking), land and official quarters.

(ii) In terms of quantity, the portfolio consists of 4 412 leases, comprising approximately 3 229 577 m^2.

(b) NDPW paid an amount of R1 183 917 433 for the 2004-05 financial year and R1 356 087 000 for 2005-06 financial year to the private sector. The total cost to the Department from 2004-05 to 2005-06 financial year is R2 540 004 433.

(2) (a) (i) The Department mainly lets out vacant land, commercial and residential properties to private sector.

(ii) The properties let out consist of 2 002 tenants/contracts and comprise approximately 87 217 m^2.

(b) The Department generated R9 207 442,60 during 2004-05 financial year and R10 543 858,89 during 2005-06 financial year. The total revenue generated by the Department from 2004-05 to 2005-06 financial year is R19 751 301,49.

Department spending budget allocated to it during 2004-05 financial year

233. Dr S-B HUANG (ANC) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether her department has spent the budget allocated to it during the 2004-05 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) (a) which projects (i) will be affected by the end of and (ii) have been completed in the current financial year and (b) how many jobs were (i) affected and (ii) created by these projects? N253E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) During the 2004-05 financial year a total amount of R5 514 billion was allocated to the Department of Public Works of which an amount of R5 305 billion was spent.

The underexpenditure of R209 million was incurred as a result of an additional amount of R599 million that was allocated to Municipal Rates and Services in the Adjustment Estimate, to pay arrear accounts as identified by the Department of Provincial and Local Government. This amount was based on an estimate which still required verification prior to payment. Verification process could not be completed during the 2004-05 financial year.

(2) (a) (i) During the 2005-06 financial year 983 projects were at the construction stage.

(ii) From April 2005 up to 31 March 2006, 458 contracts were completed and first delivery taken. The balance of the contracts (525) will be completed during 2006-07 financial year or beyond depending on the specified contract periods.

It should be noted that most projects are multi-year contracts with up to three-year contract periods. During this current financial year new contracts will be generated with construction executed during the financial year 2006-07 and beyond.

(b) During 2005-06 financial year R2,94 billion was spent on construction projects including new capital and maintenance contracts, creating approximately 41 000 jobs.

Departement gelde aan agterstallige dienstegeld/eiendomsbelasting op staatsgeboue aan munisipaliteite landswyd verskuldig

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

(1) Of haar departement R100 miljoen aan agterstallige dienstegeld en eiendomsbelasting op staatsgeboue aan munisipaliteite landswyd skuld; so ja, (a) waarom die agterstand ontstaan het, (b) watter stappe haar departement beoog om die saak reg te stel en (c) teen watter datum die agterstand na verwagting uitgewis sal wees;

(2) of die begroting vir die boekjaar 2006-07 voldoende is om soortgelyke probleme te voorkom; so nie, wat haar departement in dié verband voorsien? N275A

(Translation follows):

[Department owing money in overdue service fees/property tax on government buildings to municipalities nationwide

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

(1) Whether her department owes R100 million in overdue service fees and property tax on government buildings to municipalities nationwide; if so, (a) why did this deficit occur, (b) what steps does her department envisage to rectify the matter and (c) by which date can the deficit be expected to be eradicated;

(2) whether the budget for the 2006-07 financial year is sufficient to prevent similar problems; if not, what does her department foresee in this regard? N275E]

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) It can be stated that there are claims from municipalities for an amount of around R100 million for property rates on government (National and Provincial) buildings. This amount claimed is not backed up by verifiable information in certain instances which, in the past has made it difficult for DPW to honour the payments.

(a) The deficit occurred due to the following reasons:

- Claims were not for DPW account, eg claims for municipal services for provincial properties which are for the provincial government's account.
- Claims included current amounts, which are being paid from DPW's current rates and services budget.
- Municipalities were not able to produce basic substantiating documentation (ie a statement and an invoice).
- Claims from municipalities cover properties that are not registered by the Deeds office and thus not being rateable.
- Claims also cover properties that are not owned by Public Works.

(b) To rectify the matter, DPW met with the department of Provincial and Local Government, affected municipalities and National Treasury in 2004-05 financial year and an amount of R598 634 million was allocated to the Department of Public Works during the 2004-05 financial year for the payment of the arrears for rates and services. An amount of R326 986 million was spent in the same year and an

amount of R125 362 million was spent as at 22 March 2006, the total amount spent for arrears rates and services in 2004-05 and 2005-06 financial years is R452 349 million. Some of the claimed amounts could not be paid because of 1(a) above.

Furthermore, to curb the problems highlighted in (a) above, DPW Regional offices in the various provinces hold regular forums with local municipalities and provincial governments (where necessary) to discuss the issues of claims and have a common understanding of what DPW expect in order to process payments and which invoices should be referred to provincial governments.

(c) Initially, it was planned that the arrears/deficit will be eradicated during this financial year (2005-06), however due to insufficient information from municipalities required before effecting payments, it is now anticipated that arrears will be settled during 2006-07 financial year.

(2) The budget for the 2006-07 financial yera has been devolved from DPW to functional departments and will be sufficient for the payment of municipal rates and services. The regular forums, as indicated in (1)(b) above, amongst DPW and the two tiers of government will help to alleviate the deficit/arrears from accumulating.

Houses/flats in parliamentary villages occupied/vacant

315. Mr C M LOWE (DA) asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) How many (a) houses and (b) flats in each specified parliamentary village were (i) occupied and (ii) vacant as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any occupants of the abovementioned units are not Members of Parliament or sessional government officials; if not, on what date or dates was the last audit of occupants done in respect of each parliamentary village; if so, (a) what is the name of each such occupant, (b) by whom is he or she employed, (c) why was he or she permitted to rent a unit in the parliamentary village and (d) who gave the necessary authorisation in this regard? N342E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1)(i) (a) Acacia Park: 317 occupied houses
Laboria Park: 63 occupied houses
Pelican Park: 98 occupied houses

(b) Acacia Park flats: 147 occupied

(ii) Acacia Park: 19 vacant houses
Acacia Park Flats: 46 vacant flats
Laboria Park: 2 vacant houses

(2) Only eight non-MPs and nonsessional officials are accommodated at Acacia Park, two at Laboria Park and one at Pelican Park. The last audit for the three Parliamentary Villages was conducted during 2005.

(a) Acacia Park: Mr E Mohlaisi, Ms B Buthelezi, Ms S van Niekerk, Mr R Sidumo, Ms L Kotsie, Ms S Zulu, Mr L Khumalo and Mr P Zulu.

Laboria Park: Ms P Moni and Mr P Camphor

Pelican Park: Mr A Peter

(b) All the officials are employed by the Department of Public Works except for Mr Khumalo and Mr Zulu who are employed by ANC caucus.

(c) Mr E Mohlaisi, Ms B Buthelezi, Ms S van Niekerk, Mr L Khumalo

and Mr P Zulu were provided interim accommodation in the parliamentary villages as they were relocated from other parts of the country to the Western Cape whilst they were seeking alternative accommodation. The Department is in the process of issuing notice to all the officials to vacate on or before end of May 2006.

Mr Sidumo, Ms Kotsie, Ms Zulu, Ms Moni, Mr Camphor and Mr Peter have been accommodated in the parliamentary villages on the basis that they perform standby duties after hours as part of their duties.

(d) Authorisation for all officials employed by NDPW to reside in the parliamentary villages was given by the Department of Public Works. The accommodation for ANC officials was approved by the Minister of DPW as requested by the party concerned.

Increase in leopard tags granted by Cites

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

(1) Whether a population and habitat viability assessment for the leopard population has been completed to ascertain whether the increase in leopard tags from 75 to 150 as granted by Cites in 2004 can be justified; if not, when will it be completed; if so, when was it completed;

(2) how many leopard tags are currently being utilised in South Africa per annum? N402E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes. Completed in April 2005.

(2) 91 tags were allocated for 2006.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Details of the First-Time Home Buyers' Interest Subsidy Scheme

151. Mr A C STEYN (DA) asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) (a) What are the details of the First-Time Home Buyers' Interest Subsidy Scheme, (b)(i) what amount was spent on this scheme and (ii) how many individuals were beneficiaries of it in each of the three most recent specified years for which information is available;

(2) whether this scheme is currently being phased out; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why?

N162E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) (a) The First-Time Home Buyers Interest Subsidy Scheme (the scheme) was implemented on 1 June 1983 to promote home ownership to South African citizens who were acquiring property for the first time and were earning a maximum monthly income of R3 500. Furthermore, it was intended to stimulate access to credit for the purchase of a house and/or the building of new dwellings which had to be registered at the Deeds Office, in the name of the applicant or his/her spouse, and served as security with a registered financial institution.

The scheme was aimed at subsidising the interest payable on mortgage loans over the first seven years of the loan period. Subsidies payable in terms of the scheme were reduced on an annual basis and were eventually phased out on completion of the seven-year period.

The scheme was applicable to a property with a building cost of up to R45 000, and a maximum total cost [including the cost in respect of the stand, dwelling, administration, financing, freehold rights and consultant fees] of up to a maximum of R65 000.

Applications for the scheme were closed on 5 June 1995, when the Individual Subsidy Programme of the Housing Subsidy Scheme was introduced.

The scheme was completely phased out in June 2005, when the Government's obligation towards approved participating beneficiaries was concluded.

(b) (i) The following amounts were spent on the scheme in each of the following three recent years:

2003-04	—	R1 576 000
2004-05	—	R 355 000
2005-06	—	R1 479 000

(ii) The following number of individuals were beneficiaries of the scheme in each of the following three recent years:

2003-04	—	7 493
2004-05	—	2 070
2005-06	—	41

(2) Yes. The scheme was completely phased out in June 2005, when the Government's obligation towards approved participating beneficiaries was concluded.

Sita agreement to purchase asset management software

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

(1) Whether the State Information Technology Agency entered into any agreement with any South African company to purchase asset management software in the past five years; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the total cost involved;

(2) whether the said company has been paid in full; if not, (a) why not, (b) what amount remains outstanding and (c) who took the decision not to pay; if so, on what date was the final amount paid;

(3) whether the failure to pay for this software has created any risk that sensitive government information could be published on the internet for anyone to access; if not, what factors did she take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what steps have been taken to resolve this situation? N179E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Yes, Sita has entered into agreements with two companies to purchase asset management software in the past five years.

Sita entered into an agreement with Business Connection to conduct a fixed assets assessment, bar-coding and take-on exercise and acquired the FastTrack asset management system from MR Public Sector (then MR Systems) as part of the project deliverables during 2000-01. The cost of the software involved totalled R385 434 (VAT incl.).

The company was paid in full and the final amount was paid on 27 October 2000.

Sita entered into an agreement with Osiricom for a proof of concept for the E-IGIS as part of the MSP in a box concept. Sita and Osiricom signed an agreement. This agreement indicated that a certain number of licences would be used as part of the proof of concept. The number indicated was never exhausted but as it was an agreement Sita nevertheless paid for the full licence cost and the subsequent licence maintenance. This was in 2004.

The total cost of the project payable to Osiricom (and subsequently Ha re bueng, which is the new name of the company) was R1 335 998 which included licensing fees for 60 000 seats of latitude desktop auditor 2,0 @ R13,50 per seat = R810 000 and implementation support by 2 × full-time senior developers = R83 200.

The company was paid in full. The final amount was paid at the end of the financial year namely end March 2004.

Quality of units built at the N2 Gateway

247. Mr S J MASANGO (DA) asked Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether the units built at the N2 Gateway are of a good quality; if not, why not;

(2) whether any completed units are defective; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the units have warranty; if not, why not; if so, (a) for how long and (b) what are the further relevant details? N269E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) No, in fact they are of exceptional quality to comply with our new approach. The member is invited to come and see them.

(2) No units are known to be defective. The member can test this himself and see if he detects any defects.

(3) The buildings and engineering services on the Joe Slovo rental site are covered by the standard building and construction industry maintenance periods, plus a 15-year warranty against latent defects.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Steps to ensure that Denel becomes financially self-reliant

268. Adv H J SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

In light of the decision to allocate R2 billion to financially assist Denel, what (a) steps and measures will be introduced by Denel's Board of Directors and/or the Government to ensure that Denel becomes and remains financially self-reliant and sustainable, (b) time-period is required for introducing these measures and (c) long-term measures will be introduced for the continued viability of Denel?

N290E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) A thorough due diligence was conducted on Denel's operations. Denel no longer has sufficient scale in the domestic market to be a major independent systems developer. Based on global and defence industry trends, Denel developed a new business strategy in 2005, which will consolidate its business and increase market share. The strategy is based on Denel being a defence systems integrator (and not a systems developer) in the domestic market and supplying niche sub-systems and components to local and exports markets. The following steps and measures have been identified to implement its strategy and return Denel to profitability and long-term viability:

Denel will consolidate its business units in order to reduce overhead costs and to focus on supplying niche capabilities. This process includes the assessment of the viability of each business unit and a decision to either fix or exit the particular business. The assessment of the businesses has largely been completed. Denel will consolidate and reduce the number of its product lines. In addition, Denel is in the process of disposing of its non-core business units and assets.

The identification of global alliance partners and the conclusion of business partnerships at business unit level is a central measure of the strategy. This will be achieved through selective equity partnerships and alliances with global prime contractors. The alliance partnerships will result in Denel achieving greater market access, global supply chain integration and world-class capabilities and productivity.

In terms of the domestic market, it is essential that Denel and the domestic defence industry secures increased access to local defence spend. Interdepartmental task teams have been established to ensure further alignment of defence acquisition policy with the objective of further developing the local industry.

It will be necessary for Denel to raise capabilities and productivity to global standards. Where required, the alliance partners will inject new technology, processes and skills into Denel, resulting in a leading technological edge and improved efficiencies.

The successful implementation of the business strategy would enable the group to become viable and profitable by 2008-09:

The implementation of measure one, above, is underway and Denel has made significant progress in the disposal of its non-core assets.

Progress has been made with respect to the implementation of measure two above. Potential partners have been

identified and, in some instances, MOUs have been entered into. It is expected that the first agreement with an international alliance partner should take place before the end of the 2006-07 financial year.

The implementation of measure three, above, is currently underway and we expect that significant progress will be made during the 2006-07 financial year.

The implementation of measure four, above, will be rolled out over the next three years.

(c) The revised strategy will enable Denel to raise capabilities and productivity to global standards. It is expected that the alliance partners will inject new technology, processes and skills into Denel, thus enabling Denel to acquire a leading technological edge and improved efficiencies. The equity partners, with strong global reach, will enable Denel to access markets, which the group would otherwise not easily access.

Steps to resolve differences between the National Film and Video Foundation/his department

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

Whether he has taken any steps to resolve the continuous differences between the National Film and Video Foundation and his department; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N343E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

(1) I would like to remind the hon member that the NFVF is a statutory body funded by government through the Department of Arts and Culture. As an agency of my department, the NFVF has a government mandate stipulated by the DAC. It stands to reason in the process of accounting and implementation the DAC and the NFVF must engage in frank discourse. Sadly these "healthy" practices can be negatively exploited by specific persons and organisations in furtherance of their personal agendas.

(2) The issue of funding the NFVF, like any other institution, will remain a challenge in a world of scarce resources and other priorities of social development and reconstruction in our country. My department and the NFVF have continuous discussion of innovative approaches to increasing resources for the film sector. These will include government funding, co-production treaties with other governments and film agencies, generation of other resources by the NFVF as part of their mandate, and synergy with other government departments and agencies such as the Departments of Trade and Industry and of Communications, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation as well as the participation by the private sector. The current success stories of South African films are a direct result of the support the industry has received from the Department of Arts and Culture and the partners mentioned above.

(3) The NFVF acts as an agent for the DAC on a number of initiatives *inter alia*, the African Film Summit, participation in International Film Festivals, implementation of co-production treaties, feasibility study on the establishment of the National Film School, etc.

(4) From my point of view there is no need to "resolve issues" between the NFVF and the Department of Arts and Culture.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Punitive measures/sanctions to be meted out to public servants who have contravened Act 103 of 1994

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

With reference to the findings of the Auditor-General, what punitive measures and/or sanctions will be meted out to those public servants who have contravened the Public Service Act, Act 103 of 1994, and did not disclose their financial interests? N353E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

In terms of Chapter 3, Section H of the Public Service Regulations, any designated employee who fails to disclose an interest or when disclosing an interest wilfully provides incorrect or misleading details, is guilty of misconduct.

A letter has been forwarded to the Auditor-General by the Public Service Commission requesting the exception reports with respect to designated employees who failed to disclose their financial interests. Once this has been obtained, Executing Authorities will be informed of the individuals involved and be advised that consideration be given to charge them with misconduct for failing to comply with the Public Service Regulations Chapter 3 in terms of the Disciplinary Code and Procedures as contained in the SMS Handbook.

It is not possible to say what exact sanction would be emanating from the disciplinary process as it would depend on a number of factors, including previous disciplinary records of the persons involved. Sanctions on disciplinary matters are not regulated but are recommended by presiding officers based on the merits of each disciplinary case.

Unannounced inspections at KNP facilities to monitor the standard of service

371. Ms H WEBER (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether his department ever carries out unannounced inspections at the Kruger National Park facilities to monitor the standard of service; if not, (a) why not and (b) how are service standards monitored; if so, (i) when was the last such inspection carried out and (ii) what were the findings;

(2) whether any recommended improvements to service and facilities are indeed implemented; if not, why not; if so, what means does he use to check such implementation;

(3) whether any code of conduct or service standards are (a) prescribed and (b) enforced in respect of any restaurants and shops which are leased to private operators; if not, why not; if so, how are they enforced;

(4) whether any incidents have been reported of foreign visitors being overcharged, sometimes up to 100%, by any restaurants or shops at the Kruger National Park; if not, what systems does his department have in place to get feedback from foreign tourists; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what action is taken in this regard;

(5) whether any spot checks are done on the cleanliness of the park; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings? N400E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Not as yet.

(a) The department monitors the performance of SANParks, responsible for the Kruger National Park, through structured engagements and regulating prescripts. Regular meetings also take place between the Minister and SANParks as well as between the Department and SANParks, at which issues of management and service levels are discussed.

(b) By SANParks' Board and its management structures

(i) Not applicable (see (b)).

(ii) Not applicable (see (b)).

(2) Yes. Through scheduled engagements with SANParks and formal reports as per regulating prescripts.

(3) Yes.

(a) SANParks manages its public-private partnerships through comprehensive and formal agreements comprising a signed contract as well as operational procedures manual; and

(b) Through penalty clauses and termination of agreements.

(4) No. The department has no system in place. However, SANParks operates a Customer Care desk where feedback is monitored. Another mechanism available to guests is the SANParks website, www.Sanparks.org offering a forum facility where guests are able to discuss issues of concern. Further, regular meetings are held between SANParks and tour operators, who bring in the majority of foreign guests. Guest Questionnaires are also available to guests overnighting in the Park.

(a) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(5) No. That is being done by SANParks and within acceptable standards.

Number of animals killed by poachers in SANParks

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

(a) What is the total number of animals documented by SANParks as having been killed by poachers in the Kruger National Park in the 2005-06 financial year and (b) what is the breakdown according to species? N401E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(a) 79.

(b) Breakdown of species:

• Impala	52
• Buffalo	4
• Kudu	3
• Warthog	5
• White Rhino	12
• Zebra	1
• Waterbuck	1
• Hippo	1

Department to become the lead department of the NSSD

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

(1) Whether his department will become the lead department of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD); if not, which department or office will lead this strategy; if so,

(2) whether it is intended that his department will work closely with the Deputy President to ensure that the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (Asgisa) takes into account the priority recommendations of the NSSD; if not, why not; if so, how will this be ensured? N403E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) were jointly mandated by Cabinet to manage the process of the development of the South Africa's National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD).

(2) Yes, the Presidency has been part of the process of developing the NSSD. It is envisaged that this will continue and with all other relevant sector departments that Cabinet will consider in it's determination of the modalities for implementing the NSSD.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Post-traumatic counselling for sexually assaulted youth

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

Whether his department has put any measures in place to ensure that sexually assaulted youth receive the post-traumatic counselling they require; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the duration of such treatment and (b) who will cover the treatment costs? N76E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the Department of Social Development has measures in place to ensure that sexually assaulted youth receive the post-traumatic counselling they require.

In terms of the White Paper for Social Welfare, youth and young adults fall between the ages 16 and 30 years of age. The boy referred to in this question was 14 years old and in terms of the Child Care Act any person under the age of 18 years is described as a child. The Department of Social Development in partnership with NGOs and CBOs takes responsibility for the provision of psycho-social services to all victims of crime and violence to help them cope with the negative consequences/impact of victimisation. On provincial level, these services include:

- Trauma counselling rendered by departmental social workers, social workers employed by NGOs and trained volunteers;
- Victim support service centres that operate on a multi-disciplinary approach;
- Community-based victim support services;
- Referral to other departments and services, such as the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and psychologists.

(a) The duration of the treatment is determined by the nature of the crime, the effect it has on the victim and the needs of the victim.

(b) The treatment costs are covered by different departments, such as the Department of Social Development, Department of Health and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development who employ personnel or fund NGOs to render the services.

Vacancies in department

64. Mr I S MFUNDISI (UCDP) asked the Minister of Social Development:

(1) (a) How many vacancies were there in his department as at 30 September 2005, (b) what was the size of the total establishment then and (c) what was the nature of each vacancy;

(2) whether he or his department has taken or intends taking any steps to fill these vacancies; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) how many departmental officials (a) in total have been suspended since 2000, (b) at which job level in each case and (c) were suspended in each year since 2000, and are currently suspended in each case and (d) for what contraventions were they suspended in each case;

(4) (a) how many officials in his department (i) are suspects in the child grant scam and (ii) have been charged in this regard and (b) what progress has been made in each case? N83E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) On 30 September 2005 this de-

partment had a total of 119 vacancies,

(b) The total establishment of the department consisted of 625 posts taking into account filled posts: 425; vacant funded posts: 119, contract posts: 15 and 66 unfunded posts;

(c) The nature of the vacancies are indicated on the attached schedule.

(2) Yes, the 119 vacancies formed part of a list of 151 vacancies that were prioritised for filling during the 2004-05 financial year. An action plan was drafted to facilitate the filling of the 151 vacancies during the course of the financial year. Factors that were taken into account in the filling of the posts are the strategic need to fill a post immediately, the availability of funding, the period that the advertisement is placed in the media, the period of notice that candidates must work, etc. In some cases, where the nature of the vacant post is critical or of a strategic nature, such as Senior Management posts, there may be a negative impact on service delivery. Every effort is, however, made to ensure that measures are implemented to maintain optimal service delivery, e g persons are appointed to act in the position until it is filled, staff is appointed additional to the establishment to assist with the workload or staff members may be seconded to assist.

(3) No departmental officials were suspended since 2000.

(4) (i) 274 Officials are being investigated for receiving child support grants unlawfully. (ii) The Special Investigation Unit is busy with investigations and as soon as that process is finalised officials will be charged. (iii) The department has suspended payments for all those cases.

[Note: Read reply to Question 115, National Assembly for more clarification on social security fraud and convictions.]

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

CSGs paid out to permanent residents who originate from neighbouring countries

34. Dr M S VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

(a) What amount in respect of child support grants is paid out to permanent residents, who in their capacity as primary care givers on behalf of minor children, originate from neighbouring countries to gain permanent resident status in South Africa, (b)(i) in respect of how many children was money paid out in this regard in 2005 and (ii) what amount was paid out to each child and (c) what steps will his department take in order to prevent any further such payments to existing and new applicants? N40A

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) In February 2006 an amount of R2 141 900 was paid to permanent residents in respect of child support grants. To qualify for a child support grant, the applicant has to be in possession of a valid South African identity document to prove that he or she is a South African citizen or a permanent resident. Unfortunately the Department does not have information on the country of origin since the applicant is not required to disclose that information. The figure quoted represents the total number of permanent representatives, irrespective of their country of origin.

(b) (i) Approximately 5 600 children received this grant in 2005.

(ii) From January to March 2005 an amount of R170 was paid out to each child and from 1 April 2006 the amount increased to R180.

(c) Currently there are no plans to prevent permanent residents from accessing the child support grant, as this is a requirement of the law.

Vacancies for social workers in each province

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

(1) How many vacancies are there for social workers in each province;

(2) whether a formal strategy document has been drawn up to address high vacancy rates in positions for social workers; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was this policy adopted, (b) what are the key components of the strategy, (c) what targets and timeframes have been laid out in this strategy and (d) what progress has been made in meeting these targets? N51E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The following vacancies are there for social workers in each province

Name of province	*Number of vacancies for social workers*
Gauteng	254
North West	391
Northern Cape	128
Limpopo	49
Eastern Cape	295
Western Cape	49
Mpumalanga	65
KwaZulu-Natal	759
Free State	170
Total	2 204

(2) Yes, a formal strategy document has been drawn up to address high vacancy rates in positions for social workers.

(a) The strategy is still in its draft form and has not yet been adopted.

(b) The following are key components of the strategy:

- Increase of human resources through recruitment and retention strategy of social workers.
- Promotion of education, training and development of social workers.
- Improvement of the quality of social work services.
- Strengthening the governance structures within the social service profession.
- Promotion of occupational safety standards within the work place.
- Improvement of service conditions for social workers.
- Marketing and promotion of social work services and programmes.

(c) The targets and timeframe will be stipulated in the action plan, upon the finalisation of the strategy. However, the following urgent targets currently are being met:

- Capacity building for social workers.
- Recruitment of social workers.
- Improvement of quality of social work services.
- Improvement of conditions of service.

(d) The following progress has been made in meeting these targets:

- Social worker's posts were regraded and their salaries were reviewed.
- Social workers at national and provincial level were paid in accordance with the re-graded posts.
- The first phase of the capacity building programme for social service professionals commenced in all provinces. 1 869 social service professionals from both government and NGO sector were trained.
- 544 social workers were trained in the right of refugee children.
- Scholarships were awarded to 142 social work students for the financial year 2006-07.
- Social workers participated in the referendum towards a possible establishment of a unified profession association for social workers.

Salary scale applicable to social workers/community development practioners

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

(a) What salary scale was applicable to (i) social workers and (ii) community development practitioners in each of the five most recent financial years for which information is available and (b) what percentage increase did they receive in each of these years?

N52E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) The following salary scales are/were applicable for social workers in the following most recent financial years starting in 2001-02 to 2005-06:

2001-02

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
8	Chief Social Worker	88 800 – 98 484
9	Assistant Director	106 032 – 121 794
10	Assistant Director	132 345 – 143 745
11	Deputy Director	154 398 – 175 947
12	Deputy Director	185 826 – 206 775

2002-03

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
8	Chief Social Worker	96 792 – 107 349
9	Assistant Director	115 575 – 124 164
10	Assistant Director	144 255 – 156 681
11	Deputy Director	168 294 – 191 781
12	Deputy Director	202 551 – 225 384

2003-04

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
8	Chief Social Worker	105 018 – 121 923
9	Assistant Director	125 400 – 145 584
10	Assistant Director	156 516 – 181 710
11	Deputy Director	182 598 – 211 995
12	Deputy Director	219 768 – 255 147

2004-05

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
8	Chief Social Worker	111 528 – 129 483
9	Principal SW Specialist	133 176 – 154 611
10	Assistant SW Manager	166 221 – 192 975
11	SW Advanced Specialist	193 920 – 225 138
12	SW Manager	233 394 – 270 966

2005-06

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
8	Chief Social Worker	116 658 – 117 828
9	Principal SW Specialist	139 302 – 140 688
10	Assistant SW Manager	173 868 – 192 057
11	SW Advanced Specialist	271 797 – 315 573
12	SW Manager	322 722 – 374 694

(ii) The following salary scales are/were applicable for community development practitioners in the following most recent financial years starting in 2001-02 to 2005-06:

2001-02

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
*4	Community Dev. Worker	51 492 – 59 778
*5	Community Dev. Worker	60 915 – 71 430
8	Chief Community Liaison Officer	88 800 – 98 484
9	Assistant Director	106 032 – 121 794
10	Assistant Director	132 345 – 143 745
11	Deputy Director	154 398 – 175 947
12	Deputy Director	185 826 – 206 775

2002-03

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
*4	Community Dev. Worker	51 492 – 59 778
*5	Community Dev. Worker	60 915 – 71 430
8	Chief Community Liaison Officer	96 792 – 107 349
9	Assistant Director	115 575 – 124 164
10	Assistant Director	144 255 – 156 681
11	Deputy Director	168 294 – 191 781
12	Deputy Director	202 551 – 225 384

2003-04

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
*4	Community Dev. Worker	51 492 – 59 778
*5	Community Dev. Worker	60 915 – 71 430
8	Chief Community Liaison Officer	105 018 – 121 923
9	Assistant Director	125 400 – 145 584
10	Assistant Director	156 516 – 181 710
11	Deputy Director	182 598 – 211 995
12	Deputy Director	219 768 – 255 147

2004-05

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
*4	Community Dev. Worker	51 492 – 59 778
*5	Community Dev. Worker	60 915 – 71 430
8	Chief Community Liaison Officer	111 528 – 129 483
9	Assistant Director	133 176 – 154 611
10	Assistant Director	166 221 – 192 975
11	Deputy Director	193 920 – 225 138
12	Deputy Director	233 394 – 270 966

2005-06

Salary level	*Rank*	*Notches*
*4	Community Dev. Worker	51 492 – 59 778
*5	Community Dev. Worker	60 915 – 71 430
8	Chief Community Liaison Officer	93 936 – 135 438
9	Assistant Director	116 658 – 168 279
10	Assistant Director	173 868 – 201 852
11	Deputy Director	271 797 – 315 573
12	Deputy Director	322 722 – 374 694

* Levels 4 and 5 are applicable to Northern Cape province only.

(b) Both social workers and community development practitioners received the following salary increases in each of these years:

Financial year	*Percentage increase for social workers and community development practitioners*
2001-02	8,9
2002-03	8,5
2003-04	6
2004-05	5
*2005-06	6

* Over and above the cost of living salary increase for 2004-05, the salaries for social workers were reviewed in terms of a job evaluation re-grading process.

Minister accompanying Deputy President on visit to the UAE

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

(1) Whether he accompanied the Deputy President on a visit to the United Arab Emirates in December 2005; if so, (a) what was the purpose of the visit, (b) what was the cost to the taxpayers of his visit and (c) who accompanied him;

(2) whether he made use of the SA Air Force aircraft; if so, what are the relevant details? N95E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

No, I never left the Republic of South Africa during December 2005 since I was also appointed as acting president in the same period.

(1) No;

(a), (b) and (c) fall away;

(2) No.

Public servants charged with fraud *re* social security grants

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

(1) How many public servants had been

(a) arrested, (b) charged and (c) convicted for fraud in relation to social security grants as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any of the public servants involved have been (a) suspended and/or (b) fired; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how many in each case;

(3) whether any of the public servants involved have repaid any of the money fraudulently obtained; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) how many public servants, (b) what total amount have they promised to repay, (c) over what period will this money be repaid and (d) what total amount has been repaid;

(4) whether (a) municipal workers and (b) public representatives will be included in the investigation into fraudulent grants; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N128E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Since the appointment of the Special Investigation Unit in April 2005

(a) and (b) 1 243 public servants have been arrested, charged and

(c) 372 have been convicted for fraud in relation to social security as at end of April 2006.

(2) Since the anti-fraud campaign commenced late in 2004

(a) 25 public servants involved in fraudulent activities have been suspended and

(b) 100 public servants have been fired. Additional structures are being put in place to expedite processes to finalise outstanding disciplinary cases.

(3) Yes, some public servants involved have repaid money fraudulently obtained, 1 728 public servants have signed acknowledgements of debts, and they are paying back the money on a monthly basis.

(b) In terms of the acknowledgement of debt, public servants have signed an agreement to repay total amount of R7 371 277,31.

(c) The money will be re-paid over a period of 60 months.

(d) R489 737,22 has been received as re-payment.

(4) Yes, both (a) municipality workers and (b) public representative's data will be integrated to identify beneficiaries receiving grants illegally. From April 2006, cases identified will be investigated.

Amount spent on implementing department's Drug Master Plan

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

(1) What amount was (a) spent on implementing his department's drug master plan and (b) budgeted for this purpose during the (i) 2003-04, (ii) 2004-05 and (iii) 2005-06 financial years;

(2) whether any additional money was spent on the fight against drugs other than that spent on his department's drug master plan; if so, (a) what amount and (b) on what was it spent;

(3) whether any amount has been budgeted for the drug master plan for the 2006-07 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what amount? N130E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) An amount of R1 351 000 was spent on implementing the Na-

tional Drug Master Plan (NDMP) for the three years.

(b) (i) Budgeted for the year 2003-04: R330 000.

Expenditure: R130 000 on promotion material to create awareness on the dangers of substance abuse.

R200 871 was spent on CDA meetings, including allowances, venues, catering, accommodation and travelling.

(ii) Budgeted for the year 2004-05: R327 426.

Expenditure: R20 000 was spent on printing of the CDA Annual Reports.

R60 000 was spent on a workshop to develop a policy for the prevention of substance abuse for youth at tertiary institutions.

R20 000 was spent on CDA newsletter to provide the public with information on the dangers of substance abuse.

R227 426 was spent on six CDA meetings, which included accommodation, allowances, catering and transport.

(iii) Budgeted for the year 2005-06: R621 000

Expenditure: R166 000 for advertisement of CDA board vacancies in 11 newspapers, which are distributed in all nine provinces.

R25 000 for CDA Annual Report's technical and language editing.

R180 000 for six CDA meetings.

R150 000 for short listing and interviews of eligible CDA members.

R100 000 was budgeted for the National Drug Master Plan of which R2 398 was spent on editing and the remainder will be used for the printing of the NDMP.

(2) Yes, the National Department of Social Development engaged in other activities to prevent substance abuse in the country.

(a) In the 2005-06 financial year, an amount of R1 048 865,47 was spent to fight drugs at a national level.

(b) R798 865 was spent on broadcasting the "Ke Moja" messages on the radio, from 19 February 2005 to 31 March 2005.

R250 000 was spent on awareness campaigns during the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 2005.

(3) Yes, R600 000 has been made available based on activity-based budgeting considering the CDA Strategic Plan and the availability of resources within the department.

Advocate acting on behalf of his department in legal matters

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

Whether a certain advocate (name furnished) has acted on behalf of his department in any legal matters since 1 June 1994; if so, (a) in respect of how many matters in each specified year and (b) what was the nature of each matter and (c)

what total amount was paid in fees to the said advocate in each such year? N218E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, Advocate Neo Moerane did act on behalf of the department during the period in question.

(a) He represented the department in two High Court matters during 2003 and 2005.

(b) In 2003 he acted on behalf of the department in the *Khoza/Mahlaule and others vs The Minister of Social Development, the Director-General and the MEC for Health and Welfare in the Northern Province*. In this matter, the applicants sought an order declaring section 3(c) of the Social Assistance Act, Act No 59 of 1992, which fails to include permanent residents, inconsistent with the Constitution and therefore invalid; and

In 2005 he acted on behalf of the department in *IT Lynx vs Sita and the Minister of Social Development*. In this matter the cause of action emanates from a tender allocation issued by Sita for the design and development of a grant administration system for the Department of Social Development.

(c) In the Khoza matter only one payment of R242 060 was made in 2003 and in the IT Lynx matter no payment has been made yet.

Vacancies for social workers in each province

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

(1) How many vacancies are there for social workers in each province;

(2) whether a formal strategy document has been drawn up to address high vacancy rates in positions for social workers; if so, (a) when was this policy adopted, (b) what are the key components of the strategy, (c) what (i) targets and (ii) timeframes have been laid out in this strategy and (d) what progress have been made in meeting these targets? N321E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The following vacancies exists for social workers in each province as of 1 March 2006

Provinces	*Number of vacancies (Permanent)*	*Number of vacancies (Contract)*
Eastern Cape	239	0
Limpopo	28	0
Gauteng (unconfirmed)	155	45
North West	104	0
Mpumalanga	197	0
Western Cape	148	0
Free State	163	0
Northern Cape	97	0
KwaZulu-Natal	222	0
Total (all provinces)	1 353	45

(2) Yes, the department has developed a recruitment and retention strategy document to attract, retain and address shortage of social workers.

(a) The strategy has not been adopted, since it is still in its draft form.

(b) The following are key components of the strategy:

- Increase of human resources through recruitment and retention of social workers.
- Promotion of education, training and development of social workers.

- Improvement of the quality of social work services.
- Strengthening the governance structures within the social service professions.
- Promotion of occupational safety standards within the work place.
- Improvement of service conditions for social workers.
- Marketing and promotion of social work services and programmes.

(c) There are (i) no targets and (ii) no timeframes that have been laid in the strategy yet, since the implementation plan of the strategy has not yet been developed.

(d) The targets and the timeframes will be clearly spelt out in the implementation plan.

Although the implementation plan has not yet been developed, there is progress in meeting the following urgent targets:

- Social workers' posts were regraded and their salaries were reviewed. Social workers at national and provincial level are paid in accordance with the regraded posts.
- The first phase of the capacity-building programme for social service professionals commenced in all provinces. 1 869 social service professionals from both government and NGO sector were trained.
- 544 social workers were trained in the rights of refugee children.
- Scholarships were awarded at national level to 142 social work students for the financial year 2006-07.
- Social workers participated in the referendum towards a possible establishment of a unified professional association for social workers.

Social grant fraud

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

(1) Whether, in light of the social grant fraud taking place, the beneficiaries of the Social Security Pension System (Socpen) has been compared to the population register, Persal, employment records of municipalities and any other specified database (a) in 2004, (b) in 2005 and (c) during the period 1 January 2006 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if not, why not; if so, (i) on which dates, (ii) which databases were looked at and (iii) what was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether any further comparisons will be carried out in 2006; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) against which databases? N323E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, beneficiaries of the Social Security Pension System (Socpen) have been compared with the Population Register, Persal, employment records of some municipalities and the Government Employees Pension Fund.

(a) and (b) Yes, these comparisons were done for both 2004 and 2005.

(c) For the period starting 1 January 2006, initiatives are underway to do comparisons such as with the SARS. The delay is to ensure that the costs of doing comparisons coincide with the new funding allocation.

(i) and (ii) Comparisons are currently being initiated and will

cover the databases of Persal, the Population Register, the Government Employees Pension Fund, some municipalities and SARS.

(iii) The preliminary exception report from the SARS database indicates that there are 10 700 people receiving social grants. Further investigation is now underway to determine the eligibility of the beneficiaries.

(2) Yes, comparisons will be carried out in 2006; in (a) April 2006, and (b) in these cases with other government agencies as and when they provide access to their databases.

Construction/refurbishment of stadia for use in the 2010 soccer World Cup tournament

365. Mr T D LEE asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

(a) What total amount will be spent by the Government on the construction and/or refurbishment of stadia for use in the 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament and (b) how many stadia will be built or refurbished with this money, (c) how much has been allocated to each specified stadium and (d) where is each of these stadia to be allocated? N391E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(a) The Government has allocated a total amount of R146,5 million for the planning and design concept for both categories of stadia; those to be constructed and those to be refurbished for use match venues for the 2010 Fifa World Cup tournament. In addition R95 million will be used as initial capital investment on construction works. The national budget allocation for 2010 Fifa World Cup stadia upgrade and construction is R3 billion to be rolled out over the next two years. Calculating the exact costs will be possible only after the detailed design and scope of work has been completed by the various stadia authorities assisted by the South African 2010 Fifa World Cup Local Organisation Committee's Technical Committee.

(b) A total of ten stadia will be used as match venues for the 2010 Fifa World Cup Local Organising Tournament. Five will be green field projects and the other five will be upgrades to meet Fifa required standard specifications.

(c) Expenditure on each of the venues will be determined on the basis of the work required and the match category as determined by Fifa.

(d) The location of venues for the 2010 Fifa World Cup Tournament have been designated by Fifa as follows: Mbombela Municipality, Nelspruit, in Mpumalanga; eThekwini Municipality, Durban, in KwaZulu-Natal; Nelson Mandela Municipality, eBayi, in the Eastern Cape; Peter Mokaba Stadium in Polokwane, Limpopo and Green Point, Cape Town, in the Western Cape. Ellis Park and FNB Stadium, in Johannesburg, and Loftus Versfeld in Tshwane are three venues to be upgraded in Gauteng; the Royal Bafokeng Sports Palace, Rustenburg, in the North West; and Vodacom Stadium, Bloemfontein, in the Mangaung Municipality, Free State.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Right to medical treatment of retired members of department

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his predecessor's reply to Question 435 for oral reply on 22 May 2002, his department still acknowledges the right of retired members of his department to medical treatment for themselves and their dependants on the same conditions as prior to their retirement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

(2) whether this right to medical treatment is applicable to all members who retired to date; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will this policy be fully implemented; if so, why is this policy not fully applied in practice by his department and the Medcor Board of Trustees;

(3) whether the service and retirement contracts between his department and the retired members were disregarded by his department; if so, on what grounds;

(4) whether such infringements on the vested right of retired members were negotiated with the retired members in question; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(5) whether his department is considering policy changes to curtail the vested rights of all members who have retired to date to medical treatment on the same conditions as prior to their retirement; if so, (a) what are the proposed policy changes and (b)(i) where and (ii) when will the proposed changes be negotiated with the retired members? N350E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) The department still acknowledges the right of retired members and their dependants to medical aid treatment on the same conditions as prior to their retirement.

(2) The right to medical treatment is applicable to all members who retired to date and the policy is fully applied in practice.

(3) The department did not disregard the services and retirement contracts between the department and the retired members.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Yes.

(a) The implementation of ⅔ employer and ⅓ membership contribution that applies to members who retired after 4 February 1999.

(b) (i) and (ii) The department has, after legal consultation regarding medical aid continuation membership for retired members and dependants decided to implement the policy changes. The department is in the process of informing the affected members accordingly and changes are to be implemented before the end of 2006.

Completion of investigation into escape of prisoner at the Universitas Hospital

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

(1) Whether the internal investigation into the escape from custody at the Universitas Hospital of a certain prisoner (name furnished) in or about

March 2006 has been completed; if not, (a) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, (b) who is in charge of the investigation and (c) what are the terms of reference of the investigation; if so, what are the findings;

(2) whether any action is being taken against any departmental personnel as a result of this escape; if not, why not; if so, (a) against whom and (b) what action;

(3) whether the prisoner has been re-arrested since the escape; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the further relevant details? N362E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

As a point of departure it needs to be mentioned that the escape took place on 27 March 2006 and the inmate involved is M G F M Dundee (Registration number 99354425). At the time of escape the inmate was in the custody of the Grootvlei Medium A Correctional Centre.

(1) No.

(a) The investigation will be finalised at 26 May 2006.

(b) The Acting Regional Co-ordinator Security: Free State and Northern Cape Region, Mr Kgaswana is in charge of the investigation.

(c) The general terms of reference were to investigate the circumstances that led to the escape, obtain sworn statements as well as documentary proof as to how the inmate was removed/taken from the correctional centre. Although the investigation is not finalised yet, the preliminary findings are as follows:

Non-compliance with policies and procedures

- The inmate was not signed for in the movement register and no specific security instructions were issued.
- Instead of two officials escorting the inmate, the inmate was left alone with a student official at one stage and then later with only one official.
- The official was not armed with a firearm.
- Inmate Dundee was allowed to make a telephone call and receive a visit at the hospital which is against the prescribed procedures.

Gross negligence took place

- Inmate Dundee was not properly identified as a high-risk inmate.
- He had previously escaped and was on a further charge.
- Officials who were supposed to guard the offender were not properly identified to guard high risk inmates.
- The route undertaken to ferry the offenders to Pelonomi Mediclinic and Universitas hospital was not the most effective route to be taken.
- Internal security arrangements were breached ie:
  * The inmate was not searched.
  * The offender was taken out of the centre without him being signed for.
  * The Head of the Correctional Centre or his delegate did not address the inmate and his escort before they left the centre.

Possible and probable aiding of an escape

- It is alleged by the inmate that a professional nurse, Sister Linda who was instrumental in making arrangements for his scheduled operation for 28 March 2006 had assisted him in his preparation for his escape.
- He alleges that the sister is well-known to him, they had a secret affair, she has bought a ring of R600 from him, she has previously called his friend Petrus Papier and that she was promised an amount of R8 000.

(2) Yes.

(a) Mr Mosiea (the guard)

Mr Marais (Head: Correctional Centre)

Mr Venter (Divisional Head: Security)

Mr Van Heerden (Centre Co-ordinator: Corrections)

Mr Sojane (Internal Security)

Mr Collins (Section Head: Disposal)

Ms Mlangeni (Official working at Disposal)

Mr Mosiea (Supervisor: Hospital Escort)

Sister Linda (Senior Professional Nurse)

(b) Criminal charges have been instituted against the following officials and they have been suspended:

Mr Mosiea (the guard/Supervisor: Hospital Escort)

Sister Linda (Senior Professional Nurse)

Internal Disciplinary action has been contemplated against:

Mr Marais (Head: Correctional Centre)

Mr Venter (Divisional Head: Security)

Mr Van Heerden (Centre Co-ordinator: Corrections)

Mr Sojane (Internal Security)

Mr Collins (Section Head: Disposal)

Ms Mlangeni (Official working at Disposal)

Mr Mosiea (the guard/Supervisor: Hospital Escort)

Sister Linda (Senior Professional Nurse).

(3) Yes.

(a) 8 April 2006.

(b) He was re-arrested by the SAPS after he hijacked a car.

Reduction in number of employees in the public service

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

(1) Whether, since 1 January 2000, the number of employees in the public service has been reduced; if not, why not; if so, (a) by how many employees and (b) over what period did this reduction take place;

(2) whether, since the above date, the number of employees in the public service has increased; if so, (a) by how many employees, (b) over what period and (c) why;

(3) how many employees took retrenchment or early retirement packages during the period 1 January 2000 up

to the latest specified date for which information is available? N399E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

(1) and (2) The size of the Public Service is determined by the service delivery imperatives and priorities of government, in order to fulfill the constitutional requirements of a developmental public service. The number of employees is currently larger than on 1 January 2000. The details of the changes in the numbers of employees is provided in the table below.

Total number of employees

Dec 2000	*Dec 2001*	*Dec 2002*	*Dec 2003*	*Dec 2004*	*Dec 2005*
1 041 574	1 030 717	1 039 644	1 037 655	1 043 697	1 077 929
	Reduced by 10 857	Increased by 8 927	Reduced by 1 989	Increased by 6 042	Increased by 34 232

(3) Since 1 January 2000 no employer-initiated severance packages were granted to employees in the public service. A total of 9 295 employees, however, opted for employee-initiated severance packages as reflected in the table below. A total of 68 121 employees retired from the public service during this period (see table below). This number includes employees who took early retirement.

Total number of employees voluntary/severance package

2000-01	*2001-02*	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*	*2005-06*
2 405	1 189	2 550	2 044	1 081	26

Grand Total: 9 295

Total number of employees who left the service due to retirement

2000-01	*2001-02*	*2002-03*	*2003-04*	*2004-05*	*2005-06*
10 029	10 558	13 746	11 741	10 873	11 174

Grand Total: 68 121

Money allocated for construction/ upgrading/maintenance of critical infrastructure *re* 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament

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

Whether, apart from the funds that have been allocated for the construction of stadiums and the Gautrain in preparation for the 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament, any funds (a) have been or (b) will be allocated from the national budget for the (i) construction, (ii) upgrading and (iii) maintenance of critical infrastructure; if so, (aa) what amounts (i) have been and (ii) will still be allocated, (bb) for which projects have funds been allocated and (cc) what procedures must be followed to access such allocated funds? N409E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Yes, besides funds for the Gautrain and stadium construction, other funds for infrastructure have been allocated for the 2006-07 financial year, in the Na-

tional Budget. These funds will be prioritised by departments and entities for (i) construction, (ii) upgrading and (iii) maintenance, of critical infrastructure. The allocated amounts are detailed below and departments are responsible for deciding how best to apply these funds to the three areas (construction, upgrading, and maintenance) in keeping with government's growth and development objectives.

(b) Yes, besides funds for the Gautrain and stadium construction, other funds for infrastructure will be allocated for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 years, in the National Budget. These funds will also be prioritised by departments and entities for (i) construction, (ii) upgrading and (iii) maintenance, of critical infrastructure. To be clear, indicative allocations are already on the books of departments as part of the forward baseline budgets. However, appropriation of the funds follows annually after the tabling of the budget in the Legislature.

(aa) (i) For the 2006-07 year, a total of R8,75 billion has been allocated over the baseline for infrastructure in the National Budget. Excluding the Gautrain and the World Cup stadia, the total amount for this year is R5,11 billion.

(ii) For the 2007-08 and 2008-09 years, totals of R10,33 billion and R15,52 billion respectively have been committed over the baseline for infrastructure within the National Budget. Excluding the Gautrain and the World Cup stadia, the totals for these years are R7,18 billion and R12,19 billion, respectively.

(bb) The 2006 National Budget thus (in total) sets aside R34,6 billion in additional funds over the baseline for infrastructure/capital over the MTEF. This includes R10,1 billion for the Gautrain and World Cup 2010 stadia. Table 1 outlines the vertical division of the infrastructure/capital additions between the different spheres of government, and the discussion that follows explains the infrastructure projects and programmes being funded.

Table 1: Vertical Division of Infrastructure/Capital Allocations R thousand	**Medium-term expenditure estimate** **2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**Total MTEF**
National to local				
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	100 000	200 000	500 000	**800 000**
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant	50 000	950 000	1 500 000	**2 500 000**
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems	519 000	624 000	1 790 000	**2 933 000**
Electrification programme	80 000	70 000	130 000	**280 000**
Total (Local)	**749 000**	**1 844 000**	**3 920 000**	**6 513 000**
National to provincial				
Hospital Revitalisation Programme	100 000	300 000	500 000	**900 000**
Gautrain	3 241 000	2 151 000	1 736 000	**7 128 000**
Informal settlement upgrading	310 000	620 000	800 000	**1 730 000**
Forensic Pathology (Capital upgrading and improvements)	198 725	177 661	66 158	**442 544**
Total (Provincial)	**3 849 725**	**3 248 661**	**3 102 158**	**10 200 544**
National Infrastructure				
Foreign Affairs	118 000	225 000	171 000	**514 000**
Public Works	330 000	508 000	685 000	**1 523 000**
Arts and Culture	20 000	10 000	204 000	**234 000**

Table 1: Vertical Division of Infrastructure/Capital Allocations	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Total MTEF
R thousand	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
National Infrastructure				
Correctional Services	0	40 000	70 000	**110 000**
Defence	50 000	140 000	430 000	**620 000**
Justice and Constitutional Development	0	100 000	400 000	**500 000**
Safety and Security	100 000	290 400	750 000	**1 140 400**
Communications	95 000	60 000	50 000	**205 000**
Environmental Affairs and Tourism	50 000	230 000	300 000	**580 000**
Science and Technology	953 000	400 000	600 000	**1 953 000**
Public Enterprises	580 000	0	0	**580 000**
Trade and Industry	300 000	500 000	700 000	**1 500 000**
Transport	856 000	1 536 000	1 870 000	**4 262 000**
Water Affairs and Forestry	300 000	200 000	670 000	**1 170 000**
Soccer World Cup (Unallocated)	400 000	1 000 000	1 600 000	**3 000 000**
Total (National)	**4 152 000**	**5 239 400**	**8 500 000**	**17 891 400**
Grand total Infrastructure/Capital	**8 750 725**	**10 332 061**	**15 522 158**	**34 604 944**

Below, a more detailed account of infrastructure projects and programmes funded is presented by department.

- Foreign Affairs and Public Works

The R514 million allocated for Foreign Affairs over the MTEF is for the acquisition of properties abroad for new missions and the Head office building, which is currently under PPP evaluation. Additional allocation of R1,5 billion over the MTEF was made to the Department of Public Works for the Tshwane Inner City Project and Border Control Improvement Programme (BCIP) ports of entry projects. Also included in the amount, is R843 million over the MTEF for the maintenance of government buildings.

- Arts and Culture and Health

Arts and Culture was allocated R234 million over the MTEF for the National Archives, Freedom Park project and capital requirements for June 16 Commemorations. R1,3 billion over the MTEF was added to the Department of Health's existing programmes such as Hospital Revitalisation Programme and Forensic Pathology labs and equipment. The step-up is driven by additional hospitals that need to undergo revitalisation and upgrading/improvement.

- Defence, Justice, SAPS, and Correctional Services

An allocation of about R620 million over the MTEF was made available to the Department of Defence for ICT and upgrading of existing infrastructure projects. The additional allocation for infrastructure projects include the extension of existing infrastructure and maintenance programmes.

As way of improving court access across the country, allocation of about R500 million over the MTEF was made to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for the construction of new magistrates and branch courts and provision of additional accommodation. R1,1 billion over the MTEF was added for Safety and Security infrastructure projects. The addition will mainly be

focused on constructing new police stations and upgrade various police stations across the country including additional accommodation for members. Correctional Services was allocated R110 million over the MTEF for information communication technology (ICT).

- Communications, DEAT, Housing, DST, DTI, DoT & DWAF

The Department of Communications was allocated R205 million over the MTEF for Sentech mainly for upgrading of transmitters for signal distribution. Environmental Affairs and Tourism was allocated R580 million over the MTEF for infrastructure projects in the Kruger National Park for the upgrade and extension of existing infrastructure and infrastructure development within SANParks. These also include infrastructure development in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park.

In the New Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements, the Department of Housing was allocated R1,7 billion over the MTEF for informal settlement upgrading. Science and Technology was allocated R1,4 billion over the MTEF for Research and Development (R&D) infrastructure. This includes the establishment of a Centre for High Performance Computing, Nanotechnology Centre, Space and Astronomy infrastructure and R133 million in 2006-07 for the construction and outright purchase of the new DST building within the CSIR complex.

The allocation for Trade and Industry amounts to R1,5 billion over the MTEF for the Coega IDZ, and R580 million to the DPE vote for infrastructure relating to the pebble bed modular reactor (PBMR).

Total allocation for transport infrastructure (excluding Gautrain) amounts to R4,3 billion over the 2006 MTEF. The allocations include amounts for road infrastructure, passenger rail, public transport infrastructure and systems and regional indicative strategic development. The focus is on roads and improvements to passenger rail, including stations, signalling systems and coach refurbishment.

Water Affairs and Forestry was allocated about R1,2 billion over the 2006 MTEF for refurbishment of water schemes, dam rehabilitation and the construction of De Hoop Dam (Phase 1).

Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant

This grant will be administered by the Treasury, and is aimed at the restructuring of dormitory townships, to enable commercial and recreational investment by the private sector. Municipalities are expected to apply for funding to build the necessary infrastructure that will enable the private sector investments. R2,5 billion is allocated over the MTEF for this programme.

(cc) In general, there is no special 'procedure' for departments and entities to 'access' allocated funds, as they receive these directly. The normal procedure is that departments receive budget allocations following their engagement with the Medium Term Expenditure Committee and final approval by

Cabinet. Thereafter, once Parliament has appropriated the funds, departments can draw down on their approved budgets through Government's accounting system. Only in the case of the following conditional grants would there be a different path to obtain infrastructure funds:

- In the case of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) municipalities apply through the Department of Provincial and Local Government. The bulk of the funds are distributed via a formula based approach.
- In the case of the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDP), procedures have been developed by the National Treasury, and municipalities have begun to apply for funds via the Treasury.
- In the case of the Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant, procedures were developed jointly by the Department of Transport and the National Treasury, and municipalities have already been applying for funds via the Department of Transport.

Verlaging van belasting op petrol

381. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies:

(1) Of belasting van 116c op petrol verminder sal word om petrolverbruikerspryse laag te hou; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wanneer dit na verwagting verlaag gaan word;

(2) of sy departement, in die lig van die pertrolprys soos op 2 Mei 2006, intussen subsidies oorweeg vir laer brandstofpryse; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(3) of hoër petrolpryse tot hoër (a) verbruikerspryse, (b) produksiepryse en (c) inflasie lei omdat alle goedere op 'n gegewe stadium teen hoër kostes vervoer word; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(4) of sy departement dit as belangrik beskou om stygings in ingevoerde oliepryse te kompenseer met laer belasting op petrol om inflasie laag te hou en 'n rentekoersverhoging te voorkom wat ekonomiese groei sal inperk en werkloosheid sal laat toeneem; so nie, waarom nie?

N410A

(Translation follows):

[Reduction in taxation on petrol

381. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether the 116c taxation on petrol will be reduced in order to keep consumer petrol prices low; if not, why not; if so, when is it expected to be reduced;

(2) whether his department, in the light of the petrol price as at 2 May 2006, is considering subsidies for lower fuel prices in the interim; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether higher petrol prices lead to higher (a) consumer prices, (b) production prices and (c) inflation because at any given moment all goods are being transported at higher costs; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether his department deems it important to compensate for increases in imported oil prices with lower taxation on petrol in order to keep inflation down and prevent an interest rate hike which would re-

strict economic growth and increase unemployment; if not, why not?
N410E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) I make tax announcements during the budget, thus I refer the hon member to the 2006 Budget proposals. Since no announcements were made to reduce the fuel levy in the 2006 Budget, it follows that the answer to your question is that there are no plans to reduce the 116c general fuel levy on petrol.

It is important to note that the general fuel levy on petrol and diesel was kept unchanged, from last year's levels, in the 2006 Budget. This was a deliberate decision taking into account the upward pressures from the current high fuel prices.

It is possible to respond to why we make any policy or rate changes, but not possible to respond beyond the obvious why we have not changed policy or a tax rate. One reason for not lowering the rate is that most taxes are there to raise revenue, and in the case of the fuel levy, also to make users of fossil fuel pay for associated external costs caused by pollution, and to promote alternatives like biodiesel.

It should also be noted that the fuel tax burden, fuel taxes expressed as a percentage of the pump prices, has declined from around 35% in 2004 to around 26% in 2006.

(2) No. Any subsidy of liquid fuels derived from fossil fuels may undermine other objectives like the development of alternative fuels, such as fuels derived from biomass (eg biodiesel and bioethanol) that seems to be commercially viable at the current higher crude oil prices.

(3) The members questions on (3) and (4) are of a general nature, and therefore I will respond generally. Yes, higher fuel prices could potentially impact negatively on consumer prices, production prices and inflation. However, given the more stable external value of the rand in recent times the current high levels of US$ crude oil prices has had only a limited impact on domestic inflation.

No, for the reasons outlined above.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

A-G's report on department's expenses

161. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether, with reference to the Auditor-General's General Report on Audit Outcomes for the 2004-05 financial year in which it was reported that her department had expended R1 093 000 in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting such expenditure can be regarded as fraudulent; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any legal action has been taken against the person responsible; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what are the relevant details of the omissions, failures and irregularities constituting the value of the R1 093 000 cited by the Auditor-General;

(4) whether any of the omissions, failures and irregularities involved improper procurement; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the names of the companies involved in or benefiting from such omissions, failures and irregularities;

(5) whether her department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the description of the nature of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report and (b) measures have been put in place to prevent similar irregularities from happening in the future? N172E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The irregular expenditure was reported as required by the PFMA. The irregular expenditure is not a result of fraudulent transactions. The main reason for the recorded irregular expenditure is because the full procurement process was not followed. The details are as follows:

Incident	*Amount R'000*
Purchase furniture	113
Replace detector assembly	39
SADC Health Ministers meeting: 2 to 3 August 2004	23
Women's Day Celebration: 27 August 2004	23
Women's Day Function: 8 August 2004	32
Tender was awarded for the implementation and evaluation of a pilot project for violence prevention in schools, but certain specifications were not met	602
Video material — Race Against Malaria Rally	53
Printing of 200 copies of the report on the "Behavioural Survey 2003"	8
Writing services — Freelancers Writing Services to produce the text for a booklet on the achievements in the Hospital Services of the Public Sector	56
Repair medical equipment	38
Comprehensive Plan meeting	43
Total	1 030

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure occurred where the department had to make payment to honour contractual obligations. The details are as follows:

Incident	*Amount R*	*Amount R'000*
Cancellation of a Health Minmec meeting: 2 April 2004	26 410,00	
Cancellation of visit to Geneva: June 2004	1 071,78	
Cancellation of accommodation to attend a workshop	1 388,75	
Late registration fee for attending a course	500,00	
	29 370,53	
Total rounded to		29

The department is busy investigating the circumstances leading to the irregular expenditure. The amount of R29 370,53 in respect of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure was written off.

Please refer to details provided in the answer to Question 1.

As mentioned in the answer to Question 1, the irregular stems from the full procurement procedures not followed, for example: The process required three quotations and only one or two was obtained. The introduction of an induction course as well as continuous efforts of the internal control team has reduced incidences where the full procurement process was not followed.

The department's annual report was issued before the end of September 2005. It is our understanding that the Auditor-General's General Report on Audit Outcomes for the financial year 2004-05 was issued during November 2005. Based on the information available, the compliance to the full procurement process did not lead to any improper procurement.

Airlines blacklisted by EU still operating from SA airports

279. Mr L B LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether any airline blacklisted by the European Union since 25 March 2006 still operates from South African airports; if so, which airlines? N304E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The majority of airlines appearing on the European Union (EU) list of banned air carriers are engaged in the provision of non-scheduled (charter) air services. None of these non-scheduled operators have operated services to South Africa since 25 March 2006.

Airlink Swaziland Ltd appears on the EU list and currently operates scheduled air services between Matsapa International Airport and Johannesburg International Airport. Airlink (Pty) Ltd (South Africa) has a 40% stake in this Airline whilst the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland owns 60%. All services are conducted with South African registered aircraft with South African pilots and cabin crew. In addition, safety oversight is conducted jointly by the South African and Swazi Civil Aviation Authorities. It is assumed that the EU included this Airline based solely on the perceived lack of oversight capability of the Swazi Civil Aviation Authority. The Airline has subsequently approached the EU to clarify the issue.

Hewa Bora Airways SPRL currently operates scheduled air services between Kinshasa/Lubumbashi and Johannesburg International Airport. This airline, although not listed by name, is part of the general EU-blacklisting of all airlines certified by the authorities responsible for regulatory oversight of the Democratic Republic of Congo. This airline is subjected to regular ramp checks by the South African Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), as is the case with other airlines visiting South African airports. A check was done on 12 April 2006 and the most recent check was scheduled for the weekend of 19 May 2006. Should serious deficiencies be found, the CAA would ensure that the Airline will only

operate once such deficiencies have been rectified.

African International Airways (AIA), a non-scheduled cargo operator, has established itself as separate legal entities in both Swaziland and South Africa. In the case of the South African operation, the company is duly incorporated in South Africa, holds a valid South African International Air Services Licence, operates South African registered aircraft and is therefore not affected by the EU ban. The Swaziland based company, utilising Swazi registered aircraft, appears on the EU-list. It has, however, not been operating to South Africa since February 2004.

Cash and goods heist at Johannesburg International Airport

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

(1) Whether, in light of the recent and previous cash and goods heist at Johannesburg International Airport, he has taken any action to prevent security breaches of this nature occurring again; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(2) whether this action complied with international airport security agreements; if not, why not;

(3) whether he intends holding the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA) accountable for these security breaches; if not, why not; if so, how? N371E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) From an institutional perspective, the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) was created to control, regulate and promote civil aviation safety and security. This is in full requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). This framework has been enhanced through the appointment of the Chief: Civil Aviation Security and the approval of the National Aviation Safety Plan (NASP). Since then all designated airports, including Johannesburg International Airport, have developed specific airport safety plans. Responsibility of the implementation of those plans rests with different state institutions, including the Airports Company of South Africa Limited (ACSA) and the South African Police Services (SAPS).

(2) Yes. As the hon member is aware, aviation, and airport safety and security, operate in a dynamic context. Whilst our current systems are compliant with international requirements, we have implemented certain actions that go beyond these minimum standards, which for obvious reasons I am not prepared to discuss in a public forum. I invite the hon member to discuss these issues with me in private if he still has concerns.

(3) As I have indicated earlier, the implementation of particular safety and security measures is the responsibility of different agencies. It is premature, pending the final report of the investigation by SAPS, ACSA and the Chief: Civil Aviation Security, for me to place responsibility on any one agency. I would like to stress, however, that our Government's approach to these matters is to stress improvements into systems rather than to identify punitive measures against agencies. Obviously, if any dereliction of responsibility is identified by any responsible authority, steps will be taken to deal with the matter.

Traffic officers deployed during Easter weekend

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

(1) (a) How many traffic officers per province were deployed on our national roads during the Easter week-

end Arrive Alive Campaign and (b) on which routes were they deployed;

(2) whether the support of the SA Police Service and the SA National Defence Force were used on any of these routes to complement the role of such traffic officers; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) SAPS and (b) SANDF personnel were used;

(3) how many (a) calls were logged at the Arrive Alive call-centre over the Easter weekend reporting reckless driving or unroadworthy vehicles used by the public and (b) of these calls resulted in apprehension or fines issued? N372E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) The following number of traffic officers was deployed over the 2006 Easter weekend:

Gauteng	—	540
Mpumalanga	—	220
Limpopo	—	234
North West	—	185
KwaZulu-Natal	—	420
Free State	—	210
Eastern Cape	—	190
Western Cape	—	378
Northern Cape	—	105
Total:	—	2 482

(This figure does not include metropolitan police and/or local authority traffic departments.)

(b) Based on records for past Easter long weekends, the following 18 high crash-prone routes were selected for more extensive targeting by traffic and emergency services, without neglecting any routes:

- The N1 and the R101 between Gauteng and Polokwane in Limpopo;
- the N1 from Louis Trichardt to Polokwane;
- the R71 from Polokwane via Moria to Tzaneen;
- the N1 from Gauteng via Bloemfontein, Colesberg and Beaufort West to Cape Town;
- the whole of the N2 coastal route from Cape Town via George, Port Elizabeth, Umtata, Durban and Empangeni to Ermelo in Mpumalanga;
- the N3 from Gauteng to Durban;
- the N4 from Rustenburg via Pretoria to Nelspruit in Mpumalanga. Particular attention should be given to stretches from Rustenburg to Brits and between Middelburg and Machadodorp;
- the N5 from Winburg via Bethlehem to Harrismith in the Free State;
- the N6 from Bloemfontein via Smithfield, Aliwal North and Queenstown to East London (Buffalo City);
- the N7 from Cape Town to Vanrhynsdorp;
- the N8 from Bloemfontein to Thaba'Nchu;
- the N9 from Colesberg via Graaff-Reinet and Aberdeen to George;
- the N10 between Port Elizabeth and Middelburg;
- the N11 from Ladysmith via Ermelo and Middelburg to Potgietersrus;

- the N12 from Kimberley via Warrenton, Klerksdorp and Johannesburg to Witbank;
- the N17 from Johannesburg to Ermelo;
- the R24 between Johannesburg and Rustenburg; and
- the R26 from Villiers via Bethlehem, Ficksburg and Ladybrand to Rouxville.

(2) No SA National Defence Force (SANDF) personnel were used. SA Police Service (SAPS) members were used at K78 multi-disciplinary roadblocks throughout the country.

(a) The approximate number of officers utilised is:

Gauteng	—	250
Mpumalanga	—	60
Limpopo	—	210
North West	—	65
KwaZulu-Natal	—	280
Free State	—	110
Eastern Cape	—	150
Western Cape	—	140
Northern Cape	—	55
Total:	—	1 320

(b) Falls away.

(3) (a) A total of 82 calls were logged at the Arrive Alive Call Centre over the five-day Easter weekend from Thursday, 13 April, to Monday, 17 April 2006. On average, in the order of two observed offences were reported per call. The number of calls per province and per type of vehicle is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of reports submitted per province and type of vehicle

Vehicle type	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
Sedan	24	2	7	0	2	4	0	2	2	43
Minibus	10	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	13
Bus	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LDV	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Truck	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Total	49	3	12	1	4	6	1	3	3	82
Average offences/report	2,04	2,00	2,17	1,00	2,75	1,83	1,00	3,00	1,67	2,07

A total of 170 alleged offences were reported during this period. The number of offences per province and type of offence is given in table 2 below.

Table 2: Number of offences reported per province and type of offence

Vehicle type	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
Speeding	13	1	6	0	2	2	1	2	1	28
Illegal and unsafe overtaking	12	0	5	0	1	4	0	1	2	25
Not using indicators	8	1	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	17
Following distance too close	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	11
Intimidating/aggressive behaviour	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	12
Failing to stop at red robot	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Failure to stop/yield	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Turn in front of coming traffic	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Turn from a wrong lane	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Illegal/unsafe stopping	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal u-turn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Failure to switch on lights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poor visibility of vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle in poor condition	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vehicle overloaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Failure to wear seatbelt	12	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	18
Other	12	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	21
Total	100	6	26	1	11	11	1	9	5	170

Other = Use of non-hands free cellphone, missing vehicle licence plates, causing an obstruction, nearly caused a crash, alcohol or fatigue suspected, etc.

(b) The call-centre has no powers to legally pursue any of the reported cases; therefore none of these calls resulted in apprehension or fines issued. However, letters were drafted and sent to the owners of the reported vehicles, informing them that they were spotted by a voluntary traffic observer, allegedly committing an offence or offences. They are also reminded of the location, date, time and nature of the offence(s) and requested to participate in the promotion of road safety and obey traffic rules. Serious offences are reported to a local authority for law enforcement action.

Publication of passenger charters to ensure the safety and wellbeing of commuters

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

(1) Whether his department has considered the publishing of passenger charters to ensure the safety and wellbeing of commuters utilising the services of taxis, buses and trains; if so, when does he intend publishing these charters; if not,

(2) whether he has, as an interim measure, considered the mandatory publishing of a call-centre number on board all taxis, buses and trains to

enable commuters to report matters of safety to his department for follow-up and action; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?
N373E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes.

The Department of Transport has developed a draft passenger charter, with the intention to improve and promote public transport. The charter covers the rights and responsibilities of Government, passengers, operators and drivers. The draft document is finalised and is awaiting approval from Minmec before it can be gazetted.

Through the developmental process of the charter there has been extensive consultation with provinces, taxi associations, bus associations, passenger forums, commuter organisations and Metrorail. Advanced research on international passenger charters was also carried out. The process of consultation was carried out twice in all provinces, once before the charter was developed with the purpose of gathering information and the second time was to inform all stakeholders of the content of the charter and to request feedback.

The charter is a strategic one, which is intended to be generic and will assist provinces in the development of their own operational charters, which will include the uniqueness of each of the different provinces.

(2) The success of the charter will be dependent on the commitment from all stakeholders. The implementation phase of this project will include the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan, which will cover the issue of reporting for the purposes of effective monitoring and evaluation. Consideration is being given to whether customer call centres would be effective at a national level or should they be located at provincial level. The implementation of the charter at provincial levels will cover issues such as call centres, investigation of complaints, report back to passengers, operator and driver support and involvement and a rating system for operators' performance based on passenger feedback and complaints.

Amount to be spent by national government on the construction/ refurbishment of stadia for use in the 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament

365. Mr T D LEE asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

(a) What total amount will be spent by national government on the construction and/or refurbishment of stadia for use in the 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament and (b) how many stadia will be built or refurbished with this money; (c) how much has been allocated to each specified stadium and (d) where is each of these stadia to be allocated? N391E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(a) National government has allocated a total amount of R146,5 million for the planning and design concept for both categories of stadia; those to be constructed and those to be refurbished for use as match venues for the 2010 Fifa World Cup Tournament. In addition R95 million will be used as initial capital investment on construction works. The national budget allocation for 2010 Fifa World Cup stadia upgrade and construction is R3 billion to be rolled out over the next two years. Calculating the exact costs will be possible only after the detailed design and scope of work has been completed by the various stadia authorities assisted by the South African 2010 Fifa World Cup Local Organisation Committee's Technical Committee.

(b) A total of ten stadia will be used as match venues for the 2010 Fifa World Cup Local Organising Tournament. Five will be green field projects and other five will be upgrades to meet Fifa required standard specifications.

(c) Expenditure on each of the venues will be determined on the basis of the work required and the match category as determined by Fifa.

(d) The location of venues for the 2010 FIFA World Cup Tournament have been designated by Fifa as follows: Mbombela Municipality, Nelspruit in Mpumalanga; eThekwini Municipality, Durban in KwaZulu-Natal; Nelson Mandela Municipality eBayi in the Eastern Cape; Peter Mokaba Stadium, in Polokwane, Limpopo and Green Point, Cape Town in the Western Cape. Ellis Park and FNB Stadium, in Johannesburg and Loftus Versfeld in Tshwane are three venues to be upgraded in Gauteng; the Royal Bafokeng Sports Palace, Rustenburg in the North West, and Vodacom Stadium, Bloemfontein in the Mangaung Municipality, Free State.

Operators with permits in the railway transport sector: revoking of permits in case of non-compliance

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

(1) Whether, in light of the fact that there are over 500 operators with permits in the railway transport sector, he will consider revoking permits in the case of non-compliance with the conditions of the permits; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) what action will be taken by him or his department following the ruling by the Constitutional Court in favour of commuter safety on the point at issue that Metrorail was still operating trains with open doors while the trains were in motion? N394E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes.

Revocation is a last resort as the National Railway Safety Regulator Act, Act No 16 of 2002, makes provision for other interventions prior to considering revoking a safety permit, including a "Letter of Non-compliance", an "Improvement directive" and a "Prohibition directive". Failure to respond to such directives will ultimately result in the safety permit being revoked.

(2) The Railway Safety Regulator (RSR) plans to audit the door upgrading programme and any contingency plans of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC)/Metrorail and to recommend additional steps to ensure operations comply with standard safety measures. Shortly after the formation of the merged entities, on commuter rail, I met with the Board to get them to respond to the concerns of the Constitutional Court ruling.

Metrorail informs me, however, that it has already taken a number of actions, which include:

Short-term plans

- Public communication and awareness of the hazard of open doors through all available media.
- Internally focus on the procedures that ensure trains depart with doors closed.
- Curb unruly behaviour through rapidly bringing perpetrators to book.

Medium-term plans

- Compile a new station working procedure to ensure vigilance of train door operations in a station.

- Install improved door systems that ensure doors are closed prior to departure of the train.

Long-term plans

- Acquire new rolling stock with improved door closing and locking systems.
- Augment the current fleet to meet the demand for commuter rail travel.

These measures are being incorporated into a comprehensive safety plan, which still needs to be approved by the RSR. Part of the motivation to consolidate rail entities, was to remove different centres of responsibility, to allow clear accountability channels. After the interaction with the board, I trust that they are fully aware of their responsibilities.

Accidents on railway lines: safety and security measures to ensure that people are safe and protected

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

Whether, in light of the high rate of deaths due to railway accidents on various railway lines and railway stations across the country, he or his department has put any safety and security measures in place to ensure that the lives of people are safe and protected; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N395E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The public entities responsible for rail safety and operations have informed me that the following measures are in place or planned to address safety and security matters:

- Metrorail and the South African Police Services (SAPS) have finalised a Memorandum of Understanding on the roles and responsibilities of the parties with respect to crime prevention and protection of people. The deployment of SAPS is being rolled out. A National Steering Committee and Provincial Steering Committees, consisting of Metrorail, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC), SAPS and other stakeholders, co-ordinate the roll out. Contact points have been identified in all regions and are in the process of being constructed.
- Also, the SAPS and the Railway Safety Regulator (RSR) are currently developing a Memorandum of Understanding on ways to co-operate, in particular in the areas of information sharing, technical aspects of train operations, which impact on security, and vice versa, and occurrence investigation findings.
- A project has been launched by the RSR to address the human tragedy arising from occurrences related to level-crossings, trespassing on railway lines, informal settlements within and alongside railway property and security.
- Metrorail has revised their security risk assessment format and security plans, engaged the Police Commissioner responsible for Government Sector Security and requested an independent assessment of the efficacy of the security plans, and if those are properly aligned with the SAPS plans. The first assessment in the Western Cape has just been completed. The report will be studied by Metrorail and SAPS, and plans amended as part of a process of continuous improvement. Metrorail has increased the number of security guards in all the regions according to their risk assessments and availability of funds.
- As part of the improvement programme, internal security officials have been trained as peace officers. These officials have since been appointed as peace officers in all their regions by the various Commissioners of police.
- A programme was implemented where Metrorail makes use of dedicated prosecutors to deal with railway related crime

cases, which led to an improvement in convictions.

- Metrorail has compiled a railway safety plan to deal with railway safety as required by the National Railway Safety Regulator Act, Act No 16 of 2002, and operates the network, trains and stations accordingly.

- There is also a process to implement various recommendations made by boards of inquiry appointed to investigate railway accidents. Some of the recommendations, such as automatic train protection to stop trains in case of human error and changes to sophisticated electronic or technical equipment, will require substantial investment into new rolling stock and new signalling systems and requires further research. These efforts are being monitored by the Railway Safety Regulator to ensure compliance.

- An integrated National Information and Monitoring System is under development to record occurrences and trends, and to monitor implementation of corrective measures.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Difference in funding of universities for infrastructure

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

> Whether, in terms of university funding by the Government, (a) the historically (i) rich and (ii) poor universities are funded differently and (b) universities are given funds for infrastructure; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details in each case? N310E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) Government funding of universities is based on a goal-oriented and performance-related distributive funding framework. The framework does not distinguish between historically rich and poor universities. However, a component of funding is based on the size of the institution and the proportion of disadvantaged students enrolled.

(b) Government funding is intended to cover all aspects of expenditure, including infrastructure.

There is also additional funding for higher education mergers. This funding has to date included the allocation of R150 million to University of KwaZulu-Natal for their relocation of academic and administrative faculties and departments, R30 million each to the Universities of Fort Hare and North West University, and R36 million to Tshwane University of Technology for the refurbishment and maintenance of buildings including residences. In addition, R24,5 million was allocated to North West University for additional facilities at their Vaal Triangle Campus, R18 million to Cape Peninsula University of Technology for their library integration and consolidation project, and R14,7 to University of Venda to address infrastructural backlog.

The Department of Education has also funded merger-related information and communication technology expenditure. To date the department has approved budgets of R280 million for such expenditure, a significant element of which is for capital equipment. This amount has included expenditure on data and voice communications, renewal and replacement of ICT network infrastructure, and computer systems for running merged administrative functions. In many instances this has resulted in an upgrade to the overall ICT functionality of institutions.

Investigation into incident of theft of goods from vehicle involved in an accident near Kroonstad

325. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether an investigation has been conducted into an incident of theft in which goods were removed from a vehicle that was involved in an accident near Kroonstad in 2005; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any SA Police Service members were involved in the theft; if so, (a) which SAPS members and (b) what goods were removed from the vehicle;

(3) whether the goods have been retrieved; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether any action has been taken against these persons; if not, why not; if so, what action? N341E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes,

An investigation has been conducted into the incident — Kroonstad CAS 191/3/2005 — Theft refers.

(2) Yes.

(a)

Data Typist	A Botha
AC III	R Tsokolibane
Cleaner II	J M Maletswane

(b) Allegedly the following goods were removed from the vehicle:

Data typist, A Botha: Five BC repair kit sealed bottles, three BC repair sealed bottles and one BC moisture bottle;

AC III, R Tsokolibane: One Motorola T191 cellphone battery, one Ericson P800/900/910i cellphone battery and one Nokia S210/8210 cellphone battery;

Cleaner II, J M Maletswane: One Siemens A35 cell phone battery and one Prec screw driver set with six small screw drivers.

(3) Yes.

Five BC repair kit sealed bottles

Three BC repair sealed bottles

One BC Moisture bottle;

One Motorola T191 cellphone battery

One Ericson P800/900/910i cellphone battery

One Nokia S210/8210 cellphone battery

One Siemens A35 cell phone battery and

One Prec screw driver set with

Six small screw drivers

(4) Yes. The matter was referred to the Director of Public Prosecution for decision and he instituted prosecution against the above personnel. They were charged with theft and the matter is still on the court roll and postponed until 24 July 2006.

Conclusion of investigation into death of certain person

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 275 on 1 April 2005, the investigation into the death of a certain person (name furnished) has been concluded; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that this investigation will be concluded; if so, (i) when was the investigation concluded, (ii) what were the findings, (iii) on what (aa) date were the parents informed of these findings and (bb) basis did the investigating officer determine which of the learners or other persons could give concrete and essential evidence regarding the death of this child and (iv) on how many occasions since 19 January 2005 has the investigating officer spoken to the parents of this child as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any criminal charges are being investigated against any persons in connection with the death of this child; if so, what are the relevant details? N378E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes.

(i) The investigation was concluded on 20 April 2006.

(ii) The magistrate will only make a finding during the inquest.

(iii) (aa) The parents will be informed of the date of the inquest by the magistrate.

(bb) Various children, teachers and the school nurse were interviewed and five statements were obtained.

(iv) The parents have been spoken to on three occasions — 19 April 2006 is the latest specified date.

(2) No criminal charges are being investigated. It will be decided upon during the inquest by the Magistrate.

Post-mortem report made available to parents

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 1165 on 26 August 2005, a copy of the post-mortem report carried out on a certain child (name furnished) was made available to this child's parents; if not, why not; if so, on what date;

(2) whether the post-mortem report gave an estimate of the time that death occurred; if not, why not; if so, (a) within what timeframe is it estimated that this child died and (b) what factors, established during the course of the post-mortem, led the doctor who carried out the post-mortem to reach this conclusion;

(3) whether this timeframe corresponds with the evidence given by witnesses regarding when the child died; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether, in light of the fact that it was estimated in his reply to Question 544 on 6 May 2005 that the toxicology report would be received after June 2005, the toxicology report has now been concluded; if not, (a) why not, (b) what are the causes of the delay in finalising this report and (c) when is it anticipated that this report will be available; if so, (i) when was the toxicology report finalised, (ii) what were the findings, (iii) when were the parents informed of these findings and (iv) when is it anticipated that the magistrate will make a finding on the death of the said child? N379E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) No. The parents did not request it.

(2) (a) Yes — 19 January 2005 at 12:00.

(b) The hospital treatment report mentioned the time of death as 12:00 on 19 January 2005 on the way to Witbank Hospital.

(3) Yes — the child died on her way to Witbank Hospital.

(4) Received by the investigating officer on 10 April 2006.

(i) The report was finalised on 10 April 2006.

(ii) Metformin was detected.

(iii) The parents have not been informed.

(iv) The inquest was referred to the magistrate on 20 April 2006. The docket was received back on 8 May 2006 with enquiries. It will be finalised on 12 June 2006 when the docket will be referred back.

Specialised officer visiting certain murder scene

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

Whether, with reference to a certain murder case (details furnished), any specialised officer has visited the murder scene; if not, (a) why not, (b) on what date was the murder reported to police and (c)

when is it anticipated that a specialised officer will visit the murder scene; if so, (i) who visited the murder scene, (ii) on what date or dates, (iii) what specialised training had each officer received and (iv) on what date was the murder reported? N380E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) The crime scene was visited by a detective of SAPS Booysens Detective Service.

(b) The possible assault/child abuse on the deceased was reported to the police on 19 January 2006.

(c) A specialised investigation officer visited the crime scene.

(i) The crime scene was visited by Detective Inspector M du Preez of Booysens Detective Service and Inspector J M Kruger of the Johannesburg Local Criminal Record Centre.

(ii) Inspector M du Preez visited the crime scene on 27 January 2006 and 9 February 2006, and Insp. J M Kruger on 9 February 2006.

(iii) Inspector Du Preez is an experienced detective and has completed a detective course. Insp. Kruger is a trained official SAPS photographer, video-operator and draughtsman.

(iv) The possible assault/child abuse was reported on 19 January 2006 and a case docket was registered on the same day. The deceased died on 21 January 2006 and the SAPS were informed of the child's death on the same day and the charge on the case docket was only then changed to one of murder.

Investigation into the ANC hoax e-mail saga

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

Whether any charges have been laid as a result of the investigation into the ANC hoax e-mail saga; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will charges be laid; if so, (i) who has been charged in this regard and (ii) what are the charges? N404E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes, another State institution has reported a case with relation to hoax e-mails to the South African Police Service which is currently under investigation.

Planning *re* safety of visitors to 2010 Soccer World Cup event

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

Whether the SA Police Service has done any planning relating to the safety and security of visitors during the 2010 Soccer World Cup event; if not, why not; if so, what are the implications in respect of the (a) SAPS budgets, (b) recruitment of personnel and (c) additional efforts to apprehend criminals in the next four years in each case? N405E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes.

(a) The event has been catered for in the SAPS MTEF baselines allocations and will be refined as circumstances unfold.

(b) Force levels required for the event have already been determined. No additional recruits over and above the numbers already planned for will be required.

(c) Crime prevention and combating strategies which are already in place and which have led to the reduction in crime over the past few years, will be continued.

Coega Development Corporation acquiring land from Nelson Mandela Metro Council

379. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether the Coega Development Corporation (CDC) has (a) acquired or (b) intends acquiring any land from the Nelson Mandela Metro Council; if so, (i) what is the (aa) extent and (bb) location of the land and (ii) what compensation (aa) has been or (bb) will be paid to the said council and (cc) by whom;

(2) whether all the relevant requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, have been complied with; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N408E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) Yes. The CDC has purchased land within the Coega IDZ previously owned by the Nelson Mandela Metro Council.

(i) (aa) The area of the land is 1716,3589 hectares.

(bb) The location is all within the IDZ.

(ii) (aa) The price of the land, based on an independent valuation, was R6 900 000.

(cc) This amount has been paid by the CDC.

(b) Yes. The CDC intends to acquire land from the Metro for the Construction Village.

(i) (aa) The area of the land is approximately 64,8 hectares.

(bb) The land is situated just outside the IDZ.

(ii) (bb) The agreed price is R5 per square metre, payable once the land has been surveyed and the final extent established.

(cc) This amount will be paid by the CDC.

(2) The first sale was concluded before the provisions of the MFMA were in force but the Metro did comply with the requirements of the relevant municipal legislation. The second transaction has yet to proceed.

Taakspan *re* vervaardiging van biobrandstof

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

(1) Of daar, in die lig van die rabat wat toegewys is vir die bevordering van die ontwikkeling van biobrandstof en die Minister van Minerale en Energie se aankondiging dat 'n taakspan aangestel is om 'n strategie vir die vervaardiging van biobrandstof voor te lê, belastingtoegewings op sekere inset- en uitsetproduksiefaktore in die vervaardiging van biobrandstof beoog word; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat sodanige belastingtoegewings sal behels;

(2) of subsidies vir die vervaardiging van biobrandstof beoog word om dit ekonomies haalbaar te maak; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat sodanige subsidies sal behels;

(3) of laer invoertariewe op ingevoerde mielies beoog word indien die plaaslike prys bo R950 per ton sou styg, wat biobrandstof dan nie meer mededingend met petrol sal maak nie; so nie, waarom nie? N412A

(Translation follows):

[Task team *re* manufacturing of biofuel

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

(1) Whether, in light of the rebate allo-

cated to promoting the development of biofuel and the Minister of Minerals and Energy's announcement that a task team has been appointed to submit a strategy for the manufacturing of biofuel, tax concessions on certain input and output factors of production in manufacturing biofuel are envisaged; if not, why not; if so, what will such tax concessions entail;

(2) whether subsidies for the manufacturing of biofuel are envisaged to make it economically feasible; if not, why not; if so, what will such subsidies entail;

(3) whether lower import tariffs on imported maize are envisaged if the local price should rise above R950 per ton, which will make biofuel no longer competitive with petrol; if not, why not? N412E]

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Work is being done by a technical task-team led by DME. Information will be made accessible as soon as the work has been completed and the National Biofuels Strategy is finalised.

Steps to encourage business development and investment in SA

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

Whether, in light of the publication of the SA Institute of Race Relations setting out the procedures for starting a business, any legislation is planned to simplify the current regulatory regime for the sake of encouraging business development and investment in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N437E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Government is considering regulatory reform for small business. This will be based on the results of a regulatory review project being undertaken by a team comprising many departments in government. The team is due to complete its work in December 2006.

It must be noted that much of the relevant legislation and regulation does not fall within the ambit of the dti, but is resident with various government departments at national, provincial and local levels.

Details on the findings and recommendations of the team will be made known as soon as the team has completed its work.

Energy efficiency labelling for appliances

471. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

Whether her department intends introducing (a) compulsory or (b) voluntary energy efficiency labelling for appliances; if not, why not; if so, (i) in terms of which Act will guidelines be drawn up, (ii) which authority will monitor the compliance and (iii) when will the labelling guidelines become effective? N553E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

(a) The Department of Minerals and Energy in co-operation with the SA Bureau of Standards (SABS), intends introducing compulsory energy efficiency labelling for appliances. The process to make the labels mandatory for household refrigerators commenced by the drafting of a mandatory standard by the SABS. The DME is in the process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the SABS until such time as legislation is passed to enforce the mandatory standard.

(b) Since 2003 the labelling for refrigerators was voluntary.

(i) The labelling of appliances will be done under the Energy Act which is to be tabled in Cabinet for approval prior to release for public comment.

(ii) The SABS is the relevant authority to monitor compliance of standards.

(iii) For household refrigerators the standard will become effective on the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between DME and SABS. The MOU has already been drafted and agreed to. It is in the process of being finalised and signed. The labelling programme will over time be rolled out to more domestic appliances.

Labels for vehicles indicating the fuel consumption and emissions of carbon dioxide will coincide with the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism legislation on vehicle emissions coming into force on 1 January 2008.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Decision to attend Water Summit in Mexico

304. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(1) On what date did she decide to (a) attend the Water Summit in Mexico and (b) postpone Water Week in South Africa;

(2) whether her attendance at an international conference takes priority over a South African event which occurs at the same time; if not, why was Water Week postponed; if so, why;

(3) whether there were any costs involved in postponing the South African Water Week; if not, why not; if so, (a) what were these costs and (b) how were they incurred;

(4) whether any events planned for the South African Water Week had to be cancelled due to this postponement; if not, why not; if so, (a) what events, (b) where were they due to take place and (c) what were the costs involved in cancelling these events? N330E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

As in introduction to my reply, as well as in reply to parts (1) and (2) of the question, I wish to provide some background and general comment to provide for an informed and objective opinion on the matter.

(1) and (2) The dates for important events, nationally and internationally, are determined well in advance to allow everyone to take cognisance of the dates and to undertake the necessary planning and to make the arrangements for a successful event. The fact that important dates overlap is not a new occurrence and the ones dealt with in this question by the hon member will certainly not be the last. What is important is to make a sound judgement call on the importance of attending or postponing an event in favour of another, at a time when a final decision needs to be taken on the matter.

Water Week is an important national event in South Africa that is normally celebrated around the same time in March of every year — this year it was from 20 to 26 March. National Water Week serves as a powerful mechanism to popularise the importance of water to the general public and to the general water stakeholder group. It creates a platform for the department and other relevant stakeholders to communicate important water messages to the public. National Water Week is a standing event and everyone actively involved in Water Week therefore plans accordingly for it every year. It does not necessarily mean though that all celebrations for Water Week must take place during that particular week and it has happened that local events took place before and after that specific week, for instance, the Johannesburg Water Festival which is a typical event that could justifiably have taken place during Water Week, only took place on 21 April this year.

The 4th World Water Forum, also referred to as the Water Summit at times, that took place in Mexico from 16 to 22 March 2006 is an international event of particular importance to exchange information and to popularise the importance of water to the world as a whole and to the general water stakeholder group. It is an internationally recognised platform for countries and stakeholders to communicate important water messages to the world at large.

For developing countries like ours, this event that takes place every third year, is an important one. Furthermore, I was invited to the event and represented the Government and people of South Africa, I also actively participated in the activities of the forum. The importance of the 4th World Water Forum is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the organisers have posted on their website regarding the event and which clearly justifies South Africa's high level attendance and participation. The facts are: There were 140 countries with 78 Ministers present and about 20 000 people participated. These are significant figures emphasising the importance of the World Water Forum.

Both these events logically coincide with World Water Day — 22 March — and as these events are, as I have just mentioned, important ones, I was obliged to take a decision on the basis of what is best under the circumstances where there is a clash of dates. After carefully weighing the importance and the cost implications, I decided at the end of February to postpone the National Water Week celebrations by a week in order to allow a well represented South African delegation to attend and participate in the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico. As National Water Week in South Africa is celebrated by numerous bodies and institutions in varying forms and events, the postponement was more of an extension than a postponement, as other bodies and institutions, including some events hosted and managed by my very own department, went ahead during the week of 20 March 2006.

(3) I am not aware of any other costs that were incurred as a result of the postponed/extended celebrations, except for in the one case where my department had to have a limited number of stickers with the new date printed that could be pasted over posters which had to be printed well in advance.

(4) To my knowledge no event was cancelled and clear instructions were given at the time of the announcement of the postponement that if events cannot be rescheduled, to proceed with it within the original timeframe.

I believe that the decision I took to postpone the South African Water Week celebrations was a sound and practical decision that was to the benefit of everyone, particularly if one bears the following in mind:

The 4th World Water Forum was structured around four important issues, *viz*:

- Capacity-building for effective water management and basic sanitation at the local level.
- Water and the environment.
- Financing local water and sanitation intiatives.
- Development and strengthening of national water monitoring mechanisms and targeting.

These four issues are important for us here in South Africa where we are still battling in reducing the backlog that exists in water services, particularly where the poor and the previously disadvantaged are suffering, with so many competing demands on the Exchequer to combat poverty and improving service delivery, health conditions, etc. As Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry I considered it my duty to attend and participate in the forum to not only learn from others, but also to inform others of our achievements within a short decade of freedom.

At the forum in Mexico there was also an opportunity where children representatives could present their statement, in which they called, *inter lia*, for:

Fulfilling human rights and provisions on access to water and sanitation; supporting children's activities; ensuring children participation in decision-making, including through the establishment of a Children's Parliament; law enforcement, including the "polluter pays" principle; investments to ensure children's access to water; and education in support of a water culture.

By participating in the 4th World Water Forum I believe we in South Africa are now better equipped to face the challenges that lie ahead of us in the field of water supply and sanitation and all the ramifications that go with it, if we are to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as well as the ideals of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Critical skills shortage: recruitment and employment of Cuban nationals

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

(1) Whether, in addressing the critical skills shortage, any studies or investigations have been made into the recruitment and employment of Cuban nationals who worked in the health sector; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether Cuban nationals made an impact on service delivery; if not, why not; if so, what were the outcomes;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to end our dependency on foreign nationals; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N351E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

(1) The issue of addressing the shortage of skills within the Public Service in particular and the labour market in general is a critical focus area of the government. For the appropriate level of service delivery as well as for accelerated growth the single greatest impediment is the shortage of skills — including professional skills such as engineers and scientists, health professionals, managers such as financial, personnel and project managers and skilled technical employees such as artisans and IT technicians. The shortfall is due to the policies of the apartheid era and the slowness of our education and skills development institutions to catch up with the current acceleration of economic growth.

The Department of Public Service and Administration has recently completed a policy on the employment of foreign nationals in the Public Service. The work done was part of a strategy to address the scarce skills situation in the Public Service and included a scoping of the processes followed in employing *inter alia* Cuban nationals in the Public Service.

The Cuban programme also resulted in the Department of Health in drafting guidelines to manage Government to Government agreements. The recruitment-drive *per se* supported the Department of Health's primary initiative to augment numbers and upgrade health service delivery in the underserved areas of the country. Lessons learned were good for the administrative and management process of current initiatives. New recruits will be on Treaty permits in terms of the Immigration Act and employed on three-year nonrenewable contracts, to avoid an expectation of permanent residence.

(2) South Africa has benefited a lot from this relationship as services have been extended where shortages of health professionals would have impacted negatively. As a result of this programme,

- There is easy accessible health service in underserved and rural areas.
- Adequate health facilities and services have been developed.
- More local medical doctors are being trained and encouraged to work in these areas.
- There is annual consultation under the joint bi-national commission to review progress.
- Their diligence was reflected by their availability for 24 hours.

(3) As indicated above addressing the skills shortage is a critical focus area of Government's programme of action. Recognising that the single greatest impediment is the shortage of skills government has taken a number of key measures to address the skills challenge.

In the educational sphere these include:

- The QUIDS UP programme aimed at achieving high levels of literacy and numeracy in the lowest grades;
- the Maths and Science (Dinaledi) programme for 529 high schools to double maths and science high school graduates to 50 000 by 2008;
- an upgraded career guidance programme; and
- a huge upgrading of the Further Education and Training colleges. In addition, the Adult Basic and Education Training programme is to be ramped up, based on a model developed in Cuba and New Zealand.

Other key interventions in the skills sphere include the development of an Employment Services System (to close the gap between potential employers and employees), and Phase 2 of the National Skills Development Strategy. A short-term project is the development of a scarce skills database based directly on the expected needs of over 100 individual projects included in Asgisa.

In order to address specific areas relating to the Public Service, SAMDI, the SA Management Development Institute, which falls within my portfolio, offers a broad range of training programmes to enhance the skills and capabilities of public servants.

Other key skills projects include the deployment of experienced professionals and managers to local governments to improve project development implementation and maintenance capabilities. The project managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa will deploy an estimated total of 150 expert staff. The project will also include skills transfer to new graduates. The DBSA is compiling a database of "retired experts" for this and further possible deployments. A similar initiative within the Public Service is being developed by the South African Management Development Institute.

The Umsobomvu Youth Trust is driving a number of initiatives, many of which entail youth volunteers, to support a range of skills development programmes.

A new institution is the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA). This is a structure led by a committee of key ministers, business leaders, trade unionists and education and training providers or experts. Its job will be to identify urgent skills needs and quick and effective solutions. Solutions may include special training programmes, bringing back retirees or South Africans and Africans working out of Africa, and drawing in new immigrants where necessary. It may also include mentoring and overseas placement of trainees to fast-track their development.

JIPSA will have an initial timetable of 18 months, starting in March 2006, after which its future will be reviewed.

Specifically with regard to this co-operation with Cuba, Cuba has extended the collaboration by offering 60 scholarships per academic year to South African students to study medicine in Cuba. Since the inception of the extended collaboration in 1997-98 academic year, currently there are about 330 South African medical students and 30 Electro-Medical Engineering students who are currently studying in Cuba. These students come from rural areas and will come back to address the skills shortage especially in the underserved areas. Currently there are eight doctors trained in Cuba who are working in the provinces, 18 doctors trained in Cuba doing community Service, 16 interns and 50 students are currently doing their final year in South African universities. The number will increase after July 2006 by 62 students who have done their fifth year in Cuba, are due to undergo a six-month orientation programme in South African universities and to complete the course in 2007 academic year.

Indian foreign nationals used to address skills gap in public service

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

In addressing the public service skills gap through the utilisation of Indian foreign nationals, (a) how will her department ensure that South African citizens are given preference in light of the high unemployment rate in our country and (b) how will the utilisation of foreign nationals justify the replacement of South African labour? N352E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

(a) Government has a constitutional obligation to deliver services to all citizens. Furthermore, in order to achieve the level of economic growth that will significantly reduce poverty in our country, government has identified the need for an adequately and appropriately skilled workforce as the critical factor to promote economic growth, ensure adequate delivery of services and to reduce unemployment. To ensure that, in addressing the deficits of the past, government is able to fulfil its obligations, we have embarked on a broad range of initiatives to ensure that the state has the capacity to deliver these services and that the labour market has the necessary alignment with the needs of the economy. I have given more detail of these in my response to Question 327, asked by the same hon member.

The current initiative whereby Indian nationals are assisting our public service is not meant to appoint Indian nationals to the detriment of the South African labour market. The recruitment of foreign nationals will only be considered as a last resort after the market has been tested and found has been properly tested and no South African nationals or residents are found with the requisite qualifications. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) article 3 states that the co-operation between the two governments will be implemented by exchange programmes, secondments, mentorship, skills transfer by one country to the other country and joint training programmes between the two countries for senior management.

Furthermore the Immigration Regulations, 2005 issued by the Minister of Home Affairs contain strict requirements with which prospective RSA employers (including Public Service departments) must comply. These re-

quirements determine — amongst other provisions — that employers must submit tangible proof of attempts made to recruit RSA citizens before the issuing of a work permit to a foreign national will be considered. The oversight role played in this respect by the Department of Home Affairs constitutes a strong basis for protecting the interests of South African citizens.

(b) In a case of a critical occupation, should foreign nationals be appointed and an adequate supply of suitable (skilled) South African citizens become available at a later date, the employment of foreign nationals will have to be phased out in the critical occupations concerned in terms of the provisions of their employment contracts. It is thus not a matter of substituting South African labour with foreign nationals, but utilising such nationals in instances where the recruitment of our own citizens is not possible.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

National Commissioner registering interest in certain company

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

(1) Whether the National Commissioner of his department, Linda Mti, registered his interest in Lianorah Investment Consultancy with his department; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what did Commissioner Mti state was the purpose of his company; if not, what action is he taking in regard to this matter;

(2) whether, at the time of registering his interest in this company with the department, Commissioner Mti disclosed details of the registered secretary, Tony Perry, and auditors and/or accountants, Bester Viljoen Inc, for this company; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, why not;

(3) whether, at any stage when his department was appointing service providers in respect of the tenders which were awarded to companies with links to Mr Perry and Bester Viljoen Inc in 2005 and 2006 respectively, Commissioner Mti disclosed his business links with persons linked to these companies; if not, why not; if so, on what dates in each case;

(4) whether his department intends investigation if Commissioner Mti (a) was involved in any decisions relating to the award of those contracts or (b) spoke to any of the persons involved in awarding the contracts about these tenderers prior to the decision being made on a successful tenderer; if not (i) why not and (ii) when will this investigation take place; if so, (aa) on what date or dates will the investigation be carried out, (bb) who will be in charge for conducting the investigation, (cc) what are the names of, and positions held by the persons who will be interviewed in connection with this investigation and, (dd) when is it anticipated that the findings of the investigation will be made known;

(5) whether any action will be taken against (a) Commissioner Mti and (b) Sondolo IT and Phezulu Fencing respectively in light of the conflict of interest between the parties; if not, why not; if so, (i) what action and (ii) when? N357E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) Commissioner Mti declared his interest in Lianorah Investment Consultancy on 18 April 2006 for the year ending March 2006, and indicated that it is a dormant company. His 2004-05 financial disclosure form which was signed by the commissioner on 21 February 2005 and signed off by myself on 25 February 2005, was signed at a time at which Mr Mti had not yet been informed by the public officer of Lianorah Investment Consultancy, Mr T A Perry, that the registration of the company had indeed been completed. The financial disclosure form does not request the person to indicate the purpose of the company. Mr Mti indicated the name of the company (Lianorah Investment Consultancy (Pty) Ltd), the type of business (consultancy) and that the company was dormant.

(2) The financial disclosure form does not require such details and so this detail was not disclosed.

(3) In terms of the PFMA, the commissioner has delegated the authority of procurement to a bid evaluation com-

mittee constituted for each tender, and a bid adjudication committee of the department which takes the final decision on all awarding of tenders. Once a tender has been published, the Supply Chain Management Chief Directorate requests the commissioner to approve the establishment and composition of a bid evaluation committee. This process does not involve the commissioner seeing any of the bid documentation that may include details of directors or officers of any companies. The bid evaluation committee recommendation goes directly to the bid adjudication committee in sealed "For Your Eyes Only" envelopes where the final decision of the awarding of the tender is taken. This is then reported to the commissioner for his information only. There is therefore no point in the procurement process at which the commissioner should become aware of any director or officer of a tendering company that he may know or have an association with. Furthermore, in this instance, the commissioner does not have business links with the companies involved, but only an independent relationship with a chartered accountant in his private capacity who functions as a consultant to BEE companies who the commissioner had approached in 2004 to register a company for the commissioner's private use. It should also be noted that the company registered on 14 March 2005 is dormant.

(4) The procurement process explained in answering the previous question indicates quite clearly that Commissioner Mti is not involved in the awarding of contracts and there is therefore no basis for me or the department to institute any investigation in relation to the Commissioner's role in relation to these tenders.

Moreover, the Public Service Commission has requested information related to these matters from me, and I have provided such information to the Public Service Commission. As such it would be inappropriate for me to take additional steps while the appropriate statutory body to investigate such matters is occupied with the issue. It is not for me to determine when the Public Service Commission will complete this investigation.

(5) There is no evidence to substantiate a conflict of interests between Commissioner Mti and these two companies and there will therefore be no action taken on this allegation.

Office contributing to Asgisa/NSSD

411. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Deputy President:

(1) Whether, as head of the Government's Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (Asgisa), she or her Office has made a contribution to South Africa's National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD); if not, why not; if so, what contributions were made;

(2) whether Asgisa will take into account the priority recommendations of the NSSD; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether her Office will become the co-ordinating body for the NSSD across all government departments; if not, why not; if so, how will this be achieved? N454E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

(1) Yes, the Presidency has made a contribution via the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services (PCAS). The Constitution obliges us all to "secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development". Government is therefore committed to operating within a

sustainable development paradigm by ensuring that economic growth and social development are in balance with environmental priorities. Within this context the Presidency through the PCAS participated in the process of developing the draft NSSD. This included providing inputs on the broad social and economic policy context. Similarly DEAT along with other departments have contributed to Asgisa.

(2) Currently the draft NSSD is being prepared for public comment. The purpose is to generate debate and discussions about our sustainable development aspirations as a nation. When the draft NSSD comes before Cabinet all the key issues and modalities for implementing the NSSD will be considered including the implications for Asgisa and other initiaves.

(3) In the matter of whether the Deputy President's Office will be the co-ordinating body for the NSSD, this will be a matter for deliberation and decision by Cabinet as to which department would be most appropriate to lead on the NSSD.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Schools operating without sheltered infrastructure

331. Prince N E ZULU (IFP) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether there are still schools operating where no sheltered infrastructure exists; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether such a situation is due to financial constraints; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N355E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Provincial education departments have reported that all schools identified in September 2004 as having "no sheltered infrastructure" (or "learners under trees") have been addressed. The Department of Education is not aware of any new incidents of "learners under trees" during this year.

It should however be appreciated that infrastructure needs are in constant flux, due to the migration of pupils across provinces, and movement between schools. Adverse weather and climate can also affect schools, especially those that have been poorly constructed, often through community efforts. The recent floods in North West have affected schools and wind and rain continue to damage schools in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

The Department of Education monitors the provision of infrastructure on a monthly basis through submissions from provinces. These reports provide a basis for continuous reprioritisation and action. Strengthened relations between the departments of Education and Public Works, as well as the support of Treasury, have significantly improved the delivery of infrastructure in most provinces.

(2) Not applicable.

Teachers prohibited from becoming councillors

334. Mr A M MPONTSHANE (IFP) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether there is a prohibition through an Act or regulation against teachers becoming municipal councillors whilst in the employ of her department; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the practice by the KwaZulu-Natal department of education whereby teachers must seek permission before they can stand as candidates is a standard practice throughout the country; if so,

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N359E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) No. Teachers are not excluded from standing for any elected position in national, provincial or local government. However, if teachers are elected to full-time positions, they are required to resign from their school employment. If teachers are elected to a part-time position, they are required to ensure that their work as elected representatives does not interfere with their teaching obligations. This includes ensuring that meetings are held and constituency work conducted outside of school hours.

(2) Teachers do not require permission to stand as candidates in an election. However, according to the Public Service Act, "... every government employee shall place the whole of his or

her time at the disposal of the State. No officer or employee shall perform or engage himself or herself to perform remunerative work outside his or her employment in the public service, without permission granted by the relevant executing authority or an officer authorized by the said authority" (Regulations: 7.1.1 The Public Service Act, chapter VII, sections 30 to 31). Consequently, if a teacher-councillor receives remuneration for council work, then permission must be sought from the provincial education department. If the department finds that the work as a municipal representative conflicts with his or her teaching duties, such permission may be withheld or withdrawn, and the teacher would then have to decide whether to resign from teaching or from the council.

(3) No. This position has been publicly stated on many occasions, and there is no need for a further statement at this stage.

State employees found to have directorships/memberships in companies/close corporations

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

(1) Whether, in light of the findings by the Auditor-General in the report on the declarations of interest by ministers, deputy ministers and government employees, any steps have been taken to follow up on the 8 705 employees who were found to have directorships or memberships in companies or close corporations; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether any action is being taken against any of these employees; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) why have employees of the education sector proved to be so vulnerable to such contraventions;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to minimise these problems and prevent such contraventions in the future; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N365E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Provincial education departments function autonomously and are responsible for managing declarations of interest. I have, however, corresponded with all the education MECs to inform them of the seriousness of the matter and requested them to ensure that the process around the declarations of interest of the senior management service members working in the provinces are managed as prescribed.

(2) No action has been taken against any official in my department. However, the Auditor-General queried the directorships or memberships of four officials in my department. In two cases the query concerned directorships that no longer existed, but were not cancelled in the office of the Registrar of Companies. In the other two cases the information provided on the forms was not fully completed and needed amendment. The two officials concerned were reprimanded. The Auditor-General was informed about this and he was satisfied with the corrective measures taken. This year the declarations of interest of all the senior management members of my department were submitted to the Public Services Commission on time.

(3) I have warned officials of my department of the seriousness of the matter by sending letters to each senior management member on the matter.

Criteria to evaluate success of merged tertiary education institutions

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

(1) Whether any criteria have been developed to evaluate the success of

the merger of tertiary education institutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what criteria and (b) how does each tertiary education institution perform against these criteria;

(2) whether the debt situation of each of the merging institutions was taken into consideration in evaluating the viability of a proposed merger; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what weighting was given to this factor and (b) what have the financial ramifications of all mergers thus far been in respect of debt?

N366E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) During the initial period of the higher education restructuring process the department's main priority has been to ensure that the new merged institutions were able to function as single, co-ordinated entities.

Merger success is measured by progress in the development of a uniform set of administrative systems, policies and procedures, the establishment of new governance and management structures, the harmonisation of staff conditions of service, and the integration of academic and student support services. Although institutions have made significant progress, there are some variations in the extent of this progress depending on the timing of the merger and the scale and/or complexity of the activities required.

My department is currently in the process of developing a set of key performance indicators to assist with the overall monitoring and evaluation. The focus will be on the goals and objectives as identified in the National Plan for Higher Education. These relate to issues such as student participation rates and enrolment trends, graduate outputs, access and equity, research capacity and productivity, and institutional efficiency and effectiveness. The extent to which merged institutions are contributing to realising the overall transformation and reconstruction imperatives for our higher education sector will be monitored on an annual basis and will be reported accordingly.

(2) My department has been mindful of the need to ensure that existing debt burden of institutions are not transferred to new institutions. This was factored into the financial support provided to merged institutions. A total of R3,018 billion was set aside for the restructuring and transformation of the higher education system. Included in this total is a sum for the re-capitalisation of institutions. Re-capitalisation payments to date totaling R456,8 million have been paid to the University of Fort Hare (R100,3m), University of the Western Cape (R170,4m), the Durban Institute of Technology (R162,5m) and University of Free State (R23,6m). This support has enabled the institutions to stabilise their finances and to begin addressing areas that have been neglected owing to financial constraints, such as deferred maintenance.

My department is in discussions with other institutions that are eligible for re-capitalisation and in this regard a further R160,2 million is likely to be released in the coming months to re-capitalise Tshwane University of Technology (R87,2 million), the University of Zululand (R46,2 million) and the University of Venda (R26,8 million). Other institutions that will also qualify for re-capitalisation are the Walter Sisulu University, University of Limpopo and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

Department engaging with tertiary institution about the financial position of the institution concerned

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

Whether her department has at any stage during the most recent specified three-

year-period for which information is available engaged with the management or council of any tertiary institution as a result of concern about the financial position of the institution concerned; if so, in each case, (a) which tertiary education institution was involved, (b) when did the engagement with the institution commence, (c) what were the grounds for concern about the financial position of the institution, (d) what reasons were identified for the institution's financial problems and (e)(i) what strategy was adopted to address these concerns and (ii) with what results? N367E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The Department of Education has engaged with a number of university councils and executive managements as a result of concern about the financial position of higher education institutions.

The following institutions for which information is available were required in terms of the Higher Education Act to obtain Ministerial approval for overdraft applications in the last three years.

(a) Fort Hare

(b) The engagement with Fort Hare revolved around the university's application for an overdraft facility of R50 million for the period to 31 March 2004, approved on 10 October 2003.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on overdraft facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, weak management, and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) A project to build institutional capacity (launched during November 2003) was successfully undertaken with sponsorship through the South Africa-Norway Tertiary Education Development Programme (Santed). In addition, the University was provided with R100 million re-capitalisation funding in order to bring the institution to a level of funding adequate for its operations by, among other things, addressing its debt. This funding was released pursuant to the department's consideration of its institutional operating plan that has enabled the department to assess, among other issues, that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

(ii) The institution is now well managed and no further overdraft applications have been received.

(a) The University of the Western Cape

(b) The engagement with the University of the Western Cape revolved around the university's application for an overdraft facility that fluctuated between R50 million and R110 million in accordance with operational requirements for the period 1 September 2003 to 31 December 2004, approved on 16 October 2003.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on overdraft facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs and earlier financial difficulties.

(e) (i) The university tackled its financial difficulties through the implementation, annual review, and adjustment of their five-year plan adopted by council in early 2001. In addition, the university was provided with R170 million re-capitalisation funding in order to bring the institution to a level of funding adequate for its opera-

tions, by amongst other things, addressing its debt. This funding was released pursuant to the department's consideration of its institutional operating plan. This will enable the department to assess that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

(ii) The institution is now well managed and no further overdraft applications have been received.

(a) The University of Zululand

(b) The engagement with the University of Zululand revolved around the university's application for an overdraft facility of R50 million until the end of March 2004 and thereafter R25 million until the end of December 2004, approved on 23 October 2003.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on overdraft facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, weak management and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) A project to build institutional capacity (launched mid 2003) was successfully undertaken with sponsorship through the South Africa-Norway Tertiary Education Development Programme (Santed). In addition, the university is eligible for re-capitalisation funding once its institutional operating plan has been approved in order to bring the institution to a level of funding adequate for its operations by, among other things, addressing its debt. It is expected that the plan will be finalised during the course of the year. This will enable the department to assess, among other issues, that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

(ii) The institution is now well managed and no further overdraft applications have been received.

(a) Durban University of Technology

(b) The engagement with the Durban University of Technology revolved around the university's application for a bridging loan facility of R20 million until the end of March 2004, approved on 3 March 2004.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on borrowing facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, and weak management and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) The Durban University of Technology developed and implemented a business plan to transform it into a financially viable and sustainable institution within an appropriate time period. In addition the university was provided with R163 million in re-capitalisation funding to bring the institution to a level of funding adequate for its operations, by among other things, addressing its debt on the strength of its business plan.

(ii) The steps taken have enabled the university to fund its ongoing operational expenditure without the need to approach the department for the approval of further overdraft facilities.

(a) Venda University for Science and Technology

(b) The engagement with Venda University

revolved around the university's application to extend its overdraft facility by R5 million until the end of March 2004, approved on 26 March 2004.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on borrowing facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, weak management and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) The council was requested to indicate particular steps they intended to take in order to bring the financial risk into line with accepted higher education financial management. In addition, the university is eligible for re-capitalisation funding once its institutional operating plan has been approved. This will enable the department to assess, among other issues, that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

(ii) The steps taken have enabled the university to fund its ongoing operational expenditure without the need to approach the department for the approval of further overdraft.

(a) Walter Sisulu University of Technology and Science, Eastern Cape (including the former University of the Transkei).

(b) The engagement with Walter Sisulu University revolved around an application from the former University of the Transkei (now merged with Eastern Cape Technikon and Border Technikon to form Walter Sisulu University) for an overdraft facility of R84 million to the end of March 2005, approved on 20 July 2004. The 2004 application followed the approval of an overdraft of R84 million for the 2003 financial year.

A further application was received from Walter Sisulu University for an overdraft of R85 million for the period to end March 2006 approved on 3 December 2005.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on borrowing facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, weak management and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) Given the historic nature of the overdraft requirements, the institution was advised of the need for urgent action in terms of the new institution's future plans to ensure medium-to-long-term sustainability. In addition the university is eligible for re-capitalisation funding once its institutional operating plan has been approved in order to bring the institution to a level of funding adequate for its operations, by among other things, addressing its debt. This plan will further enable the department to assess, among other issues, that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

(ii) Whilst the university is still dependant upon overdraft facilities, the department is monitoring progress and providing technical support and guidance to the institution.

(a) The University of Limpopo (including the former University of the North)

(b) The engagement with the University of Limpopo revolved around an application from the former University of the North (now merged with the Medical University of South Africa to form the

University of Limpopo) for an overdraft facility of R36 million at the end of December 2004 rising to R67 million at the end of March 2005 approved on 7 December 2004.

A further overdraft request was received from the University of Limpopo to raise facilities in the amounts of R83 million at the end of December 2005 rising to R141 million in March 2006, approved on the 12 December 2005 and 8 February 2006 respectively.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's reliance on borrowing facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, weak management and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) The university is currently implementing plans to address the financial situation in the form of a 'turn around' strategy. This activity is being closely monitored by the department.

(ii) Whilst the university is still dependant upon overdraft facilities, the department is monitoring progress and providing technical support. In addition the university is eligible for re-capitalisation funding once its institutional operating plan has been approved in order to bring the institution to a level of funding adequate for its operations, by amongst other things, addressing its debt. This plan will further enable the department to, assess, among other issues, that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

(a) Tshwane University of Technology

(b) The engagement with the Tshwane University of Technology revolved around the university's application for the approval of fluctuating short-term bank facilities in the form of call loans to the maximum of R160 million to bridge a cash-flow shortage from 25 February to 31 March 2006, approved on 6 March 2006.

(c) The department's grounds for concern related to the institution's necessity for short-term bank facilities.

(d) The reasons identified for the institution's financial problems included historical backlogs, weak management and oversight in the past.

(e) (i) The department is monitoring the financial position of the university to ensure that the financial resources of the university are being utilised in line with approved budgets.

(ii) The department will continue to monitor the university's progress and provide technical support and guidance to the institution in order to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to secure financial sustainability and to avoid the need for overdraft/short-term loan facilities. In addition the university is eligible for re-capitalisation funding once its institutional operating plan has been approved. It is expected that the plan will be finalised during the course of the year. This will enable the department to assess, among other issues, that the changes envisaged for the university will result in academically and financially viable and sustainable outcomes.

Final decision taken to close/remove railway line between Penrich and Mkondeni station in vicinity of PMB, KZN

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

(1) Whether a final decision has been taken to close and remove the railway line

between Penrich and Mkondeni station in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal; if so, on what basis was this decision taken;

(2) whether a full integrated environmental management process (IEM) was followed to determine the possible alternative use of the line for (a) tourism, (b) heritage sites and (c) commuter rail; if so, (i) who was consulted and (ii) what were the findings? N449E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) The rail material from the railway line between Penrich and Mkondeni is earmarked for use at the proposed Wagon Maintenance Depot at Richards Bay. This new depot forms part of a major coalline-upgrading project.

(2) Spoornet had initiated the consultation process with the KwaZulu-Natal regulatory authorities and was advised that a Heritage Impact Assessment will need to be conducted and a permit issued before the line can be removed. Therefore no final decision with regard to the line in question has been taken. Spoornet is currently exploring alternative sources of the rail material required at Richards Bay. Should there be a need in future to close and remove any railway line, Spoornet will conduct the necessary impact assessment studies to inform the process.

QUESTIONS

For oral reply:

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY NOT REPLIED TO IN THE HOUSE — RULE 115(3)

**30. Mr M M DIKGACWI (ANC) — Sport and Recreation. [Question standing over.]

Department giving assistance to PHP

*31. Ms Z A KOTA (ANC) asked the Minister of Housing:

> Whether her department has given any assistance to the People's Housing Process (PHP); if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N570E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

Yes. My department provides ongoing assistance for the People's Housing Process (PHP). Beneficiaries in the PHP are given organisational, technical and administrative support throughout the process which enables them to be capacitated and to develop their various skills. In terms of the New Comprehensive Plan, it is Government's intention to make increased use of the PHP housing delivery mechanism and therefore redefine the nature, focus and content of the PHP in order to build greater consensus and understanding between all stakeholders of the focus and intention of the PHP.

To this effect, enhanced implementation guidelines that meet all legislative requirements, known as the 'core' PHP Guidelines, were finalised and presented to, and approved by, Minmec on 26-27 September 2005. These PHP guidelines were circulated to provinces for implementation with effect from 26 September 2005.

A parallel process of redefining the People's Housing Process is also underway under the auspices of the People's Housing Partnership Trust (PHPT). The 'Breaking New Ground' strategy released in 2004 also addressed certain shortcomings and called for three areas of focus to redefine the People's Housing Process in South Africa. These three areas of focus were: a new definition for the People's Housing Process: a new funding mechanism for PHP, and a new framework for the development of institutional support for the PHP.

In August 2005, a PHPT Interim Working Group (IWG) was established by the PHPT Board to address these issues. Its mandate was to engage with PHP stakeholders and to put forward a set of recommendations regarding the future of PHP in South Africa, the viability of the re-constitution of the PHP, the institutional support required for the sector, a possible strategy, business plan and way forward for the new, re-constituted institution and the criteria and resources required to enable PHP to deliver "at scale". These latter processes are still unfolding.

In addition, some 65 Cuban architects and engineers are assisting provincial housing departments to implement housing projects through the PHP method. Such assistance includes the transfer of skills to beneficiaries as well as to municipal and provincial officials.

*46. Mrs S V KALYAN (DA) — Home Affairs. [Question standing over.]

Problems in implementing certain sections of the Education Laws Amendment Act, 2002

*56. Mr A M MPONTSHANE (IFP) asked the Minister of Education:

> Whether provincial departments of education are experiencing any problems in implementing certain sections of the Education Laws Amendment Act, Act 50 of 2002, which requires her department to deploy teachers to areas where their services are needed the most; if so, what problems? N599E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

I am not aware of any problems being experienced by any of the provincial education departments in implementing the sections of the Education Laws Amendment Act dealing with the appointment and deployment of teachers. I must however point out that the relevant provision in the Act (Act 50 of 2002) *allows* the department to deploy teachers to areas of need, but does not *require* them to do so.

My department has assisted provinces in implementing all legislation and collective agreements, and any uncertainties that may arise are addressed through relevant forums of the ELRC and Hedcom.

Illiterate children in high school

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

(1) Whether there are children in high schools who cannot read or write; if so, (a) how did such children get into high school in the first place, (b) how serious is the problem nationwide, (c) which province has the highest number of high school students who cannot read or write and (d) what is her department doing to remedy this situation;

(2) whether teachers are compelled to promote children who cannot read or write because of their age or the need to have a higher pass rate; if not,

(3) whether any action will be taken against the culprits for such undeserved and unwarranted promotions; if not, why not; if so, what action?

N576E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) No. Research indicates that there are, indeed, learners who do not read and write at the *appropriate* level in terms of the prescribed outcomes of the National Curriculum Statement, but we do not have the evidence to say that there are high school students who cannot read or write.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) not applicable.

The department has initiated intervention strategies at both the further and general education levels. A learner attainment strategy has focused attention on those schools which and learners who are under-performing with a view to improving their matric results. At the primary school level, we recently launched a national reading programme that included the delivery of 100 books to over 5 000 poor schools.

The systemic evaluations, which are being conducted on a regular basis at grade 3 and grade 6 levels, are also providing us with valuable information about the location and possible causes of poor performance. The department is also using strategies developed in a number of NGO-initiated pilot projects, which have been shown to dramatically improve learner performance.

I have also placed a lot more responsibility on district managers and school governing bodies, requiring them to be better informed and to take more responsibility for the quality of education in schools under their control.

(2) No teacher will ever be compelled to promote children who have not met the minimum outcomes. As a matter of preference, children should progress with their age cohort, since evidence suggests that continued repetition of grades seldom results in improved learning, and often has the opposite effect. However, we have made allowance for a child to repeat one year per phase, where this is beneficial to and in the interests of the child.

(3) At the grade 12 level, external quality assurance processes ensure that no child is awarded a matric without meeting the required standards.

A teacher who incorrectly applies the requirements for promotion will be acted against, and the hon member is urged to report such instances, if any, to the relevant provincial education department.

Herindiensneming van onderwysers

*34. Mnr W D SPIES (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Onderwys:

Of haar departement dit oorweeg om van die nagegenoeg 5 000 onderwysers wat in 1996 in die Wes-Kaap pakkette gegee is weer in diens te neem voordat onderwysers uit die buiteland na Suid-Afrika gebring word om die tekort aan onderwyspersoneel aan te vul; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, watter reëlings tot dusver gemaak is om die wetlike beperkings op die herindiensneming van staatsamptenare te verwyder? N575A

(Translation follows):

[Re-employment of teachers

*34. Mr W D SPIES (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether her department is considering re-employing the nearly 5 000 teachers who were given packages in 1996 in the Western Cape rather than bringing in teachers from overseas to South Africa to replenish the shortage in teaching staff; if not, why not; if so, what measures have been made so far to remove the legal limitations on the re-employment of public servants? N575E]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

No, we are not considering the re-employment of teachers who took packages in the Western Cape. The provincial departments employ teachers.

Teachers who were given packages in 1996 can currently be employed in a temporary capacity. The re-employment of teachers who were given packages in 1996 in a permanent capacity is a transverse matter that affects employees in all sectors of the Public Service and therefore, any decision in regard to their permanent employment falls under the authority of the Minister of Public Service and Administration.

I am, however, aware that the matter of removing legal limitations on their re-employment is under consideration by the Minister of Public Service and Administration.

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

Policy review including review of the current school curriculum

*55. Mr A M MPONTSHANE (IFP) asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether the aim of the policy review includes the review of the current school curriculum; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether there are any aspects in the current curriculum which are not implementable; if so, which aspects;

(3) (a) which policies need to be reviewed and (b) why? N598E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) There is no "policy review" as referred to in the question. By contrast, the Ministry has asserted the need for policy stability and predictability, and emphasised the need to consolidate our work rather than initiate new policies. This is most applicable in respect of the curriculum: having recently finalised the National Curriculum Statement, and with it still being phased into schools, there is no intention to review the current school curriculum.

(2) There are no aspects of the National Curriculum Statement which are unimplementable, although there are some parts which do require particular facilities and equipment. In some cases

schools do not have such facilities and equipment, and have to adopt innovative approaches to curriculum delivery until we are able to ensure that they are fully provided for. We must appreciate the efforts of such schools and teachers.

It could be noted that in Grades 10, 11 and 12, the curriculum involves subject choices, and schools have been guided to ensure that they have the requisite resources (including teachers) for the subjects they offer.

(3) All policies are continuously monitored and reviewed where necessary. However, no particular policies are under review at this stage.

Financial ability of each 2010 host city to provide infrastructure while still meeting its service delivery obligations to its residents

*41. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether his department has taken any steps to establish the financial ability of each city which will host 2010 Soccer World Cup matches to provide the necessary infrastructure while still meeting its service delivery obligations to its residents; if not, (a) why not and (b) what contingency plans are in place to rescue cities which might fall into serious financial difficulties; if so, what were the findings? N584E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) The municipalities which will host the 2010 Soccer World Cup are in the process of finalising their financial modelling which will help them determine the resources required for the construction of new facilities and the rehabilitation of the facilities that will be used for training. This exercise will be finalised soon. This means that the financial implications can only be determined after the modelling processes have been finalised. The results of this exercise will also enable government to engage in discussion on the financing of any shortfalls. The three spheres of government will work together to ensure that service delivery is not compromised.

(b) The results of the financial modelling exercises are not yet available and, consequently, no decisions can be taken regarding contingency planning.

Ontwikkeling/bewaring van Suid-Afrikaanse kultuur

*43. Mev D VAN DER WALT (DA) vra die Minister van Kuns en Kultuur:

(1) Of opmerkings van 'n sekere persoon (besonderhede verstrek) help om die visie van sy departement te bereik, naamlik om die Suid-Afrikaanse kultuur te ontwikkel en te bewaar ten einde maatskaplike samehang en nasiebou te verseker; so ja, hoe; so nie,

(2) of hy voornemens is om enige stappe in dié verband te doen; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, watter stappe;

(3) of dié menings van die vermelde persoon sy departement se standpunt weerspieël betreffende intellektueles wat die Regering kritiseer; so nie, wat sy departement se posisie is met betrekking tot die regte van die intellektueles en kunstenaars om menings te lug wat krities teenoor die Regering staan? N586A

(Translation follows):

[Development/preservation of South African culture

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

(1) Whether the remarks by a certain person (details furnished) assist in achieving the vision of his depart-

ment to develop and preserve South African culture to ensure social cohesion and nation building; if so, how; if not,

(2) whether he intents taking any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(3) whether these views of the said person reflect his department's position with regard to intellectuals who criticise the Government; if not, what is his department's position with regard to the rights of intellectuals and artists to express views which are critical of the Government? N586E]

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

(1) The remarks by the said person are, in this particular instance, his personal views and his alone. In fact, they have absolutely nothing to do with the vision of the department and we distance ourselves from them.

The department takes full cognisance of a very clear line of distinction that exists between (i) the said person's private views as a citizen with rights to freedom of opinion and expression and (ii) his views as the spokesperson of the department.

We all have to see the clear line of distinction that separates the two. This will help us all avoid unnecessary blurring of lines.

We wish to state it categorically that we uphold and promote clauses enshrined in our very progressive Constitution.

Clause 15(1) in the Bill of Rights entrenches the right to "Freedom of religion, belief and opinion."

15.(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.

Clause 16(1) entrenches the right to Freedom of Expression.

(a) freedom of the press and other media

(b) freedom to receive or impart information or ideas

(c) freedom of artistic creativity; and

(d) academic fredom and freedom of scientific research.

However, one has to observe Limitations of Rights in Clause 36(1) which states:

The rights in the Bill of Rights may be limited on in terms of law of general application to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including —

(a) the nature of the right;

(b) the importance of the purpose of the limitation;

(c) the nature and extent of the limitation;

(d) the nature between the limitation and its purpose; and

(e) less restrictive means to achieve the purpose.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1) or in any other provision of the Constitution, no law may limit any right entrenched in the Bill of Rights.

(2) In view of what was said, the Minister has no intention of taking any action against the said person.

(3) Every article published categorically states that it is the personal views of the author which are expressed. This cannot be misconstrued as reflecting the views of the department. It is impera-

tive that they have to be recognised and accepted as distinct from the official position of the department.

As stated earlier, everyone has the right to engage in debate on issues that enhance the spirit of democracy in the country.

Yes, just like the said person, we uphold intellectuals and artists' rights to (15.1.) "freedom of conscience . . . belief and opinion," (16.1.(b) "freedom to receive and impart information or ideas" and (c) "freedom of artistic cretivity."

Measures in place to identify and include out of school disabled children/ orphaned street children

*37. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Education:

Whether her department has put any measures in place to identify and include (a) out of school disabled children, (b) orphaned street children and (c) the youth in education programmes; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N578E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) Yes, the Department of Education conducted a study in 2002 on special education provision in South Africa, which included determining the numbers of disabled children of school going age who are not accounted for by the system and the reasons why they cannot access schools. The findings indicated that an estimated 300 000 disabled children of school going age, mostly in poor urban and rural communities, were not at school.

The department has run a campaign to inform out-of-school disabled youth and their families about their rights in terms of the Constitution and the South African Schools Act. Schools are encouraged to ensure that all learners with disabilities in the feeder area of the school are identified and enrolled into school. The challenge is to break through attitudinal barriers of society to people with disability. This can only be done by raising the visibility of disabled children in society in general, including getting them to school and creating examples of good practice of inclusive education in all parts of the country. Partners in Social Development and Health have also been involved in this advocacy campaign.

At the same time the department recognises that schools need to be supported with the necessary skills and professional advice to support disabled learners, once they are in school. The current system of support services is not accessible to most children and benefits mostly children in urban centres.

The department is now introducing, in a phased and systematic way, an integrated and more cost-effective support system, which will make support available in a range of sites. Specialised professionals, such as therapists, psychologists, social workers and learning support teachers who were previously mostly appointed at special schools, will now work as part of district-based support teams. Their focus will be on building the capacity of schools and teachers to accommodate disabled and other learners who need support. They will also ensure that schools are equipped with the necessary specialised equipment needed by learners with disabilities. Thirty full-service schools in the nodal areas are also currently being upgraded to be compliant with specifications for universal access.

(b) The department's approach to date has been to identify and strengthen various provincial initiatives that provide educational support to orphaned children as well as street children including the private sector partnership programme

to develop schools as nodes of care in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape.

Furthermore, the policy on inclusive education makes provision for these learners through its initiative on an integrated, community-based support service driven by district-based support teams. The programme is starting to establish and train institution-level support teams at each school who will ensure ongoing support to learners in schools. An additional amount of R48 million per annum over three years has also been made available for the creation of posts for social support and counseling in schools in poor communities. One of the functions of these officials will be to identify out-of-school vulnerable youth and ensure that they are included in schools and receive support. These posts will be advertised in all provinces shortly.

(c) Yes, the department has taken a number of measures to include youth in education programmes. The department has established a youth development directorate, whose role is to mobilise young people back into education. In this regard, they work closely with FET colleges and their activities include:

- The targeting of youth as part of the expansion in student enrolments in the recapitalisation of FET colleges,
- supporting the establishment of student support services at each of the FET Colleges,
- partnering with Umsobomvu Youth Fund to —
  * Establish Youth Advisory Centres (YAC) at FET colleges. At December 2005, there were 17 YAC points located at FET colleges. In each case, the Fund supports a YAC to the amount of R190 000 per college.
  * These funds are used to employ youth at FET colleges to provide advisory services on opportunities available to youth. The work of the YAC complements the function of a student support service.
  * Support (through funding) young people to access skills training programmes at selected FET colleges.
- The inclusion of a means test in the funding formula for colleges, and
- An advocacy campaign aimed at establishing FET colleges as institutions of first choice. The campaign also includes the development of brochures and flyers on courses, programmes, career opportunities and contact details of the various FET colleges.

*33. Dr C P MULDER (FF Plus) — Home Affairs. [Question standing over.]

*44. Mrs S V KALYAN (DA) — Home Affairs. [Question standing over.]

Department consulted about the closing down of the SAPS FCS units

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

(1) Whether his department was consulted about the closing down of the SA Police Service's Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences (FCS) units; if not, why not; if so, what was the response from his department;

(2) whether the closing of the FCS units will impact negatively on the services provided by his department to abused children; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, what are the relevant details? N588E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, the department was not consulted about the closing down of the Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences (FCS) units. The planning and re-structuring of services within another department is regarded as an internal matter.

(2) No, the FCS unit is not closing down. The SA Police Service is in the planning process of decentralising its FCS units to police station level with the aim of ensuring better quality of services to children and women victims. The FSC unit is a role-player within the National Child Protection Committee (NCPC) (in which National Social Development is the lead department) and is an active key role-player in the protection of children in vulnerable situations. The accessibility of services with trained and skilled police officials are one of the strategic objectives in the National Policy Framework and Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Management of Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation. The decentralisation will be communicated through the relevant provincial structures to ensure that victims received the best quality of services needed. The Department supports the media statement of the SA Police Service, released on 22 May 2006 in this regard.

(See attached Annexure A).

Annexure A

"Media statement from the Office of the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service Commissioner Jackie Selebi

Pretoria: 2006-05-22

(Redeployment of Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units in the SAPS)

The SA Police Service has embarked on a process which will culminate in ensuring that our country's police stations have the necessary capacity and authority to deliver effective services to the communities.

The redeployment of members of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units to station level has recently become a matter of public and political debate — undoubtedly at the instigation of ill-advised and uninformed individuals.

The abuse and violation of women and children takes place in a policing precinct. The first place where a sexual offence against a child (for example) is reported is at a police station. Currently, FCS Units are not based at police stations, but at separate offices — a distance apart — with a single unit often serving a total of 28 police stations. The police officials at these units are sometimes not readily available after hours and over weekends which can result in a child-victim and his or her parents waiting up to two or three days for expert assistance from the police. This can cause a vital delay in medical intervention, the loss of evidence and the disappearance of a perpetrator.

The long-term objective of the redeployment of FCS Units is to ultimately ensure that every member at every police station has the necessary skills and expertise to professionally assist and advise child victims and their guardians and to expedite the investigative procedures.

This process will take place in phases over a period of time, carefully planned and coordinated by the national head of Detective Services in consultation with Provincial Commissioners.

The first phase will entail reorganising the FCS Units so that each Unit serves a *cluster* of police stations. This will mean that instead of the members of the FCS Unit serving about 28 police stations, they will serve a cluster of five or six police stations.

They will then — whilst performing their functions as FCS detectives — train police officials at each police station to render a skilled service to victims of family violence and sexual offences. More police officials will be trained at the stations as the process advances.

"The intention — and indeed the end result — is to ensure that these services are available 24 hours a day where they are most needed, at the local police station, close to the homes of the victims — easily accessible, readily available, by skilled and trained personnel. There is the utmost commitment from management to ensure that skills are not lost, but are in fact enhanced and transferred", said National Commissioner Jackie Selebi.

"Police officials and police units cannot operate in cocoons of expertise, only sharing their skills when available and time permits — this results in a tardy service to the community. The restructuring process will ensure better organisation, the sharing of expertise and skills and the availability of essential policing services where they are needed most, within all communities", he added.

Way forward

The NCPC meeting will take place during June 2006, where this issue will be discussed as an agenda point. Members will be requested to communicate the correct information to its members in the provinces. One communication pillar is the provincial, regional and local child protection committees, consisting of intersectoral members, civil society and community members, which will be informed on the new structuring of the SAPS.

Source of information

Media statement was compiled by Director Sally de Beer, SA Police Service — cell number — 082 779 8658.

Estimated cost of doing regular monitoring for cryptosporidium

*47. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

With reference to her reply to Question 244 on 3 May 2006, what (a) is the estimated cost of doing regular monitoring for cryptosporidium, (b) items are included in this calculation, (c) factors did she take into consideration in deciding that such costs outweigh the health concerns of at-risk communities and (d) are the defining characteristics of communities most at risk of infection through using the 16% raw water sources which contain cryptosporidium? N590E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(a) The rough estimated cost of *Cryptosporidium* presence monitoring is in the order of R3 000 per sample. To determine the viability of the organism, will add an additional R1 000 per sample and may bring the total to R4 000. According to the *Cryptosporidium* specialists in South Africa if one would do regular national monitoring one would require at least regular monthly sampling at sites where the raw water is used directly for drinking water purposes. This brings the cost of *Cryptosporidium* analysis to an amount of R48 000 per annum per single site. The moment that positive results are found the sampling frequency will need to be increased to weekly monitoring, which will increase the costs to R208 000 per annum per site. If a sampling program would have been considered for South Africa and two sampling sites per WMA is allowed, the costs of the total monitoring program will be in the order of R8 million per annum.

(b) The items included in this calculation are: (i) the sampling costs and (ii) analysis costs. Sampling costs include

the transport to and from sampling sites, sampling equipment, and the hourly costs of sampling personnel. These sites will most probably be in rural sites that are not easily accessible and long distances need to be travelled. Analysis costs include the import of expensive *Cryptosporidium*-antibodies that are required during the analysis procedure; the hourly costs of expert personnel and the other expenses of the laboratory during analysis.

(c) No decision was made regarding the fact that these costs outweigh the health of at-risk communities. But the fact that safe drinking water provision is one of the main objectives and activities of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry does make the costs for *Cryptosporidium* analysis an unnecessarily high additional expense. If, however, people are really at risk, the department would consider to investigate the viability of developing a monitoring program for *Cryptosporidium*.

(d) HIV positive members of communities are most at risk, as there does not seem to be a cure when they do get infected by *Cryptosporidium*.

*36. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister of Home Affairs. [Question standing over.]

*32. Dr C P MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Home Affairs. [Question standing over.]

*48. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Health. [Question standing over.]

Provision for public amenities at post office pension pay-points

*49. Mr L K JOUBERT (DA) asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether any provision is made in respect of public amenities for the thousands of pensioners that stand in long queues at post offices to collect their pensions every month; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N592E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

There is no provision made in respect of public amenities for pensioners receiving their grant via the post office. Beneficiaries are informed that grants can be collected from the post office at any convenient day on or after the first payment.

Due to the convenience provided by this arrangement it is not contemplated that beneficiaries would still stand in long queues.

We have since considered the possibility of temporary public amenities but a constraint is the location of post offices and applicable by laws. The situation is compounded by the fact that if such amenities were to be provided at post offices, such similar provision would also have to be extended to banks at which beneficiaries receive their grants. This may be untenable.

Supplementary information

The post office is used in three provinces (Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga and a total of 542 334 beneficiaries are paid. The percentages per province are Limpopo (8%), Mpumalanga (35%) and North West (57%).

As a national public company the post office operates as a financial services institution and by its nature it is not subject to the national norms and standards (a set of minimum standards that services need to correspond to). The national norms and standards are only applied to cash pay points where the department is able to do relieve the pressure on the post office, provinces have embarked on beneficiary education initiatives and they also stagger payment dates over more than one day.

Bad state of public works in Amersfoort delivered by the Pixley Ka Seme Municipality

*50. Mr L K JOUBERT (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether he has been informed of the shocking state of the public works in Amersfoort delivered by the Pixley Ka Seme Municipality; if so, what steps have been taken to rectify the situation? N593E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The department has not received any report or information covering what the hon member refers to as "the shocking state of the public works in Amersfoort delivered by the Pixley Ka Seme Municipality". If the hon member was genuinely concerned about the situation he portrayed, one would expect him to provide specific details regarding the matter but he failed to do so. However, the Ministry approached the municipality with a view to establishing whether there were any serious challenges which they were encountering at present regarding the provision of services, or the maintenance of infrastructure. They indicated that their main challenges currently relate to sanitation, water and roads.

The following information relating to these matters was provided by the municipality:

The Amersfoort town is more than 100 years old, and has been using suction tanks for its sewer system. These tanks were not properly constructed and are very old. The Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality is currently installing a proper sewer reticulation system throughout the town. This will address the problem of suction tanks which are overflowing. Funds were obtained from the European Union and the Gert Sibande District Municipality for this.

The water main lines from the waterworks often burst, but are constantly being maintained by the municipality.

During December 2005 excessive rain caused a lot of damage to roads and areas where construction was being undertaken by different contractors. Action has already been taken in most of the areas to rectify the situation.

The Majuba Power Station is situated south of the town of Amersfoort. Approximately 750 trucks pass through the town to deliver coal to the Majuba Power Station on a daily basis. The roads through the town are being maintained by the municipality, but due to the large number of trucks and the fact that some of these roads were not constructed to carry these heavy trucks, it is not possible to keep the roads in a good condition at all times. The municipality has already received funds from the Gert Sibande District Municipality to assist with the maintenance of these roads.

The construction of a railway line will start soon. It is expected that the railway line will reduce the number of trucks on the roads and reduce the burden on the municipality in respect of operation and maintenance. It is expected that the railway line will be completed before the end of 2009.

The N11, a national road carrying traffic through Amersfoort from Ermelo to the Majuba Power Station, and to Volksrust, is under constant maintenance by the provincial roads department. The road from Volksrust to Amersfoort is currently being reconstructed by the national Department of Transport.

*38. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) — Health. [Question standing over.]

Income tax deducted from emoluments of mayors for the private use of official motor vehicles

*51. Mr L K JOUBERT (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether income tax is deducted from the emoluments of mayors for the private use of

official motor vehicles, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N594E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

This information is not available within the Department of Provincial and Local Government.

However, I wish to inform the hon member that, in terms of section 7 of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No 20 of 1998), the Minister for Provincial and Local Government must determine the upper limits of the salaries and allowances of all councillors, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, and the actual salary and allowances of a councillor are thereafter determined by a Municipal Council in consultation with the Member of the Executive Council responsible for local government in the province concerned.

Municipalities must therefore implement the above framework when remunerating councillors, taking into account the relevant provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, and guidelines developed by the SA Revenue Service relating to taxation for private use of official motor vehicles.

Vergelykings tussen salarisse/voordele van amptenare van verskeie rade

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

Hoe die salarisskaal en voordele van 'n staatsamptenaar verbonde aan 'n nasionale staatsdepartement in die rang van (a) direkteur en (b) hoof-direkteur vergelyk met dié van 'n (i) munisipale raadslid van 'n groot metroraad soos die Tshwane-metroraad, (ii) lid van 'n provinsiale wetgewer soos Limpopo en (iii) lid van die Parlement van Suid-Afrika? N595A

(Translation follows):

[Comparisons between salaries/benefits of public servants of different councils

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

How do the salary scale and benefits of a public servant attached to a national state department with the rank of (a) director and (b) chief director compare with those of a (i) municipal councillor of a large metro council such as the Tshwane Metro Council, (ii) member of a provincial legislature such as Limpopo and (iii) Member of the Parliament of South Africa? N595E]

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION *(Reply bound in Questions Annexures — see QA26/2006.)*

Public servants in full-time employment receiving a social grant after qualifying *re* means test

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

(1) Whether any public servants in full-time employment who are receiving a social grant are entitled to do so because they qualify in terms of the means test; if so, (a) how many such public servants are receiving grants and (b) what public service grading level are they on;

(2) (a) what is the maximum amount a person can earn and still be entitled to receive a social grant and (b) how was this amount arrived at? N596E

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, the data matching exercise done between the SOCPEN system and PERSAL revealed that there are public servants who are either in full-time or part time employment in the public service and are receiving a social grant of one type or another because they

qualify in terms of the means test. (a) Currently there are 31 318 public servants who are receiving social grants. (b) Most of them are public servants at the level of clerks, messengers, cleaning personnel, drivers and catering staff.

(2) (a) The maximum amount a person can earn depends of the grant type and these are determined by the Regulations either at fixed levels such as for the child support grants or in terms of a formula for old age, disability, war veterans, the foster care and the care dependency grants. I will provide the details in the table.

Additional Information on determination of maximum amounts for each grant type

Grant type	*Maximum annual income (1 April 2006)*	*Asset threshhold maximum (1 April 2006)*
Old age and disability grant — single person	R20 232	R295 200
Old age and disability grants — married person	R37 512	R590 400
Child support grant	R9 600 for urban areas R13 200 Rural/informal dwelling	None
Care dependency grant	R48 000 for income of parent Child's income if twice annual income of grant, R19 680	None
Foster child grant	No means test for parent, but if child's income is twice annual amount of the foster grant, that is R14 160	None
Care dependent foster child	No means test for parent, only if child's income is twice annual amount of grant, R14 160	None

NB: Please note that the amounts are adjusted on an annual basis.

For written reply:

Ambient monitors purchased/installed

378. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 721 on 24 June 2005, ambient monitors have been (a) purchased and (b) installed; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the SA Port Operations has responded positively to his instruction to re-initiate the monitoring of manganese ore dust; if so, (a) how often have the results of monitoring been reported and (b) to whom were they reported;

(3) whether the levels reported at any time posed any threat to the (a) health or (b) have had any negative effect on the living environment of the adjacent residential areas; if so, what are the relevant details? N407E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) Yes. (b) Yes. Three (3) Air Matrix Mini Vol continuous ambient air quality dust and PM 10 samplers (from the US) have been installed. These samplers are operated and maintained by an

independent and an approved inspection authority (Safe Tech, Certificate No CI 0490H).

(2) Yes. The site is inspected on a regular basis by Nelson Mandela Metro (on behalf of the department) to ascertain compliance and evaluate mitigation measures. The most recent was conducted on 10 May 2006.

(a) The monitoring results are compiled and reported on a monthly basis.

(b) Results are reported on a monthly basis to both the Nelson Mandela Metro (Air Pollution Control) and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Air Quality Management).

(3) (a) No. The results indicate that there is no threat. The manganese content in the dust samplers are analysed by an independent laboratory (Protech Nik Labs — a division of Armscor Business) and results are compared to national and international benchmarks (USEPA).

(b) The current monitoring system indicates that there are no negative effects.

Steps to ensure safety of tourists

388. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: .

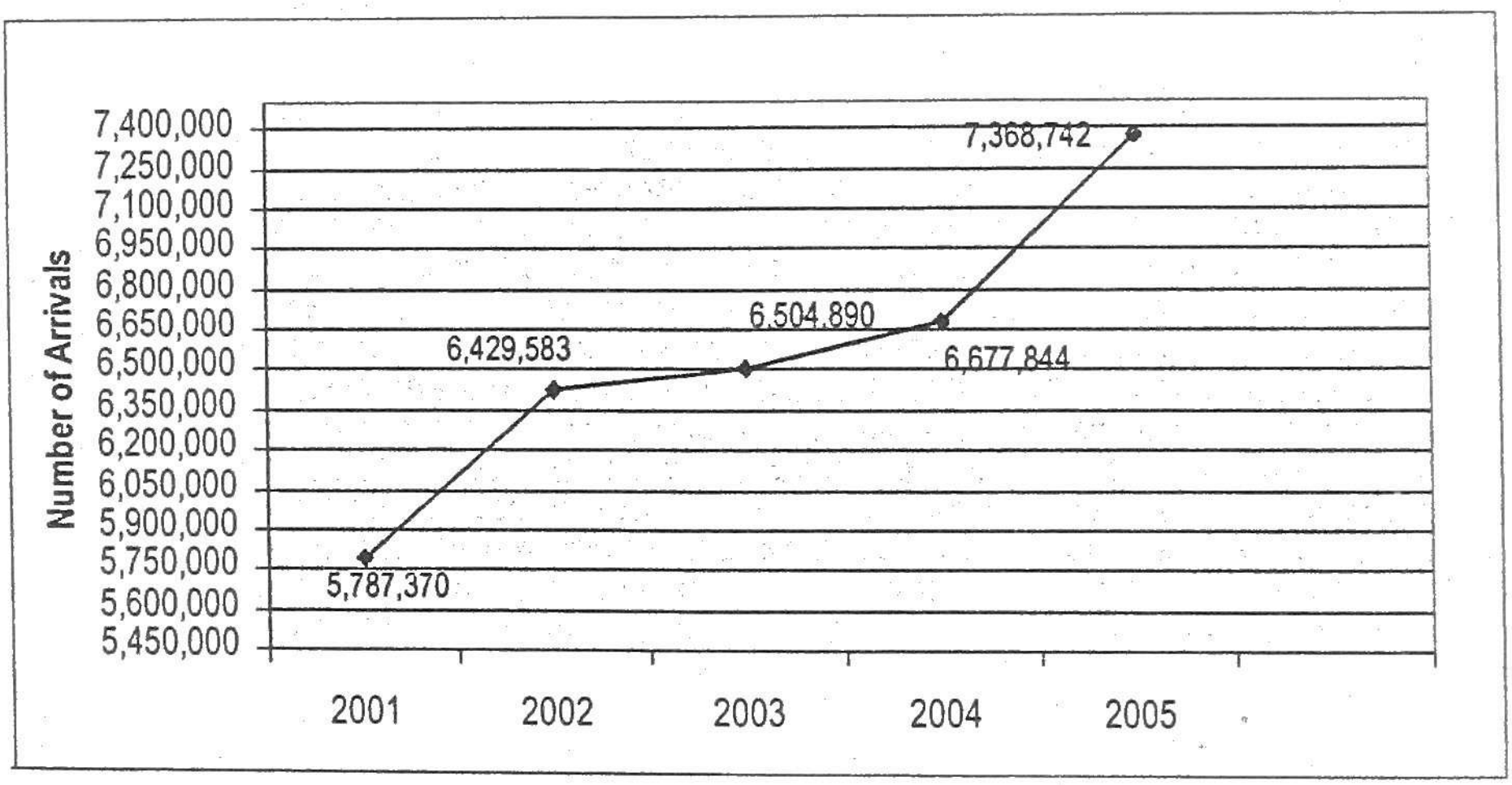
(1) What are the statistics in respect of tourists from 2001-05;

(2) whether there has been a joint venture with the Department of Safety and Security to ensure the safety of tourists; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N425E

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1)

Foreign tourist arrivals to South Africa, 2001-05



Year	*Annual arrivals*	*% Difference*
2001	5 787 370	–1,4%
2002	6 429 583	11,1%
2003	6 504 890	1,2%
2004	6 677 844	2,7%
2005	7 368 742	10,3%

The number of foreign tourists visiting South Africa during 2005 increased by 10,3% indicating an additional 690 898 tourists compared to the same period in 2003. This was the fourth continuous year of growth between 2001 and 2005. The compound average growth rate between 2001 and 2005 was 6,2%.

(2) Yes, there is a joint venture with the Department of Safety and Security to ensure the safety of tourists. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) had various meetings with the Office of the National Commissioner and officials responsible for crime prevention in the SAPS to initiate a process of developing tourism, a focused safety and security plan.

As a lead department in safety and security, SAPS is currently in the process of developing a Draft National Safety and Security Framework for 2010 that will be discussed with provinces at a workshop to be held in June 2006. The Provincial Commissioners have been requested by the Minister of Safety and Security to take a lead in this process. At the provincial and local levels, safety and security structures constituted by various stakeholders and led by SAPS have been established in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, Gauteng and Eastern Cape provinces to ensure the safety of tourists. The process is ongoing to complete work in the remaining four provinces.

National back-up systems are being devised to prevent power cuts

435. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

Whether any national back-up systems are being devised to sustain power cuts, such as have recently been experienced in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N427E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

Power cuts occur when the system of power delivery fails, either at generation, transmission or distribution level. The underlying reasons for failure are numerous, but in the context of forced outages (unplanned interruptions) in the Western Cape, the transmission systems in particular are designed to allow for some redundancy in their operation, i e with a back-up line in case of failure of the other line.

The problem occurs when both lines fail for whatever reason; this contingency is never designed for, as its probability of occurrence should be low and catering for it would result in unnecessary over-investment.

In the case of generation, Koeberg Power Station has a dual redundant system, meaning that one generator is available to supply power (as a back-up) when the other is not running; again, the problem occurs when both units become unavailable due to a forced outage; this contingency is never designed for.

Apart from the two units at Koeberg, the Western Cape has further back-up in the way that the transmission lines linking the Mpumalanga power stations to the Western Cape also provide additional, though limited, back-up to the Western Cape power supply.

Refusal of an application for prospecting rights on various farms in district of Hay

453. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(1) Whether her department will reconsider its refusal on 14 September 2005 of an application submitted by

a certain company (name furnished) for prospecting rights on various farms in the district of Hay; if not, why not;

(2) whether she will give more comprehensive reasons for the refusal to grant the permit; if not, why not; if so, what are these reasons? N530E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

(1) Section 96(1) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002, the MPRDA, states that "any person whose rights or legitimate expectations have been materially and adversely affected or who is aggrieved by any administrative decision in terms of the Act may appeal in the prescribed manner to —

(a) the Director-General, if it is an administrative decision by a regional manager or an officer; or

(b) the Minister, if it is an administrative decision by the Director-General or the designated agency.

In addition to the provisions of the MPRDA, in particular both sections 96 and 103, the other administrative laws of the Republic of South Africa provide mechanisms for those aggrieved by decisions of public entities/public officers to approach the courts for relief.

We request the hon member to advise the company in question to appeal in the prescribed manner."

(2) Section 6(2) also of the MPRDA requires that decisions taken in terms of the provisions of the Act be accompanied by written reasons for such decisions. Hence the registered letter dated 14 September 2005 addressed to the applicant.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Municipalities not receiving their portion of the equitable share timeously due to late/non-submission of financial statements

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

Whether any municipalities did not receive their portion of the equitable share timeously due to the late or non-submission of their financial statements; if so, (a) which municipalities, (b) what was the reason for the late or non-submission and (c) what was the total amount withheld? N558E

The Minister of Finance:

(a) The hon member's question is a bit vague as it does not specify a reference period. One therefore has to assume that he is referring to the equitable share instalments for the 2005-06 financial year.

To date, no municipality's equitable share has been delayed or withheld.

May I draw the hon member's attention to the fact the local government equitable share is administered by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (dplg). Therefore that department is best placed to answer questions in this regard.

In light of the above response (b) and (c) fall away.

Introduction of taxes to replace RSC levy as a mechanism to assist in the financing of local government

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

(1) Whether the Government intends introducing replacement taxes to replace the Regional Services Council (RSC) levy as a mechanism to assist in the financing of local government; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

(2) whether this will be achieved by an increase in the unconditional equitable share and conditional grants; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N559E

The Minister of Finance:

(1) I quote from the 2006 Budget review, page 64: "*The 2006 Budget takes into account the elimination of RSC levies, which will be abolished on 30 June 2006. This decision effectively grants substantial tax relief for business, reduces their administrative burden and directly reduces the cost of employment. A consultative process has been initiated with a discussion paper exploring possible options for replacing the levies.*"

A discussion document was released in December 2005 which elaborates in detail the various options that could be explored. To date comments on this document were received from about six institutions. We would welcome any additional comments before the debate is taken forward. No announcement on any possible replacement options are envisaged before the 2007 Budget, and we have already instituted interim measures to compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue.

(2) Again I quote from the 2006 Budget Review, page 74: "*By eliminating the RSC levies from 30 June 2006, the 2006 Budget provides significant direct tax relief to business, amounting to R7 billion for 2006-07 and totalling R24 billion over the MTEF period.*" And on page 241 (Annexure E): "*To ensure a smooth transition from the old to the new system, allocations in the short- to medium-term will be based on histori-*

cal RSC levy income collected. Actual RSC levies collected as obtained from audited financial statements for the 2004-05 financial year were used (and where not available, unaudited ones were used) and converted to a base for the 2005-06 financial year using actual growth rates in RSC levies income for the last three years. Growth rates were adjusted to 5% in instances where lower growth rates were realised. A correction was made to the base amounts of metropolitan municipalities to take into account the zero-rating of property tax that will be implemented from 1 July 2006. The base amount (2005-06) was then allocated in terms of available funding for the 2006 Budget (R7 billion in 2006-07, R8 billion in 2007-08 and R9 billion in 2008-09)."

It is therefore clear that the 2006 Budget provides for on-budget funding, to compensate for the loss in revenues due to the abolishment of the RSC levies, for municipalities for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 which will take the form of an increase in the unconditional equitable shares to category A (metropolitan) and category C (district) municipalities. It should be noted that in addition, municipal property rates will be zero-rated for VAT purposes as from 1 July 2006. This will mean that municipalities will, after 1 July 2006, be able to claim more input VAT credits. This will provide additional cash flow benefits to category A and B (local) municipalities.

National Treasury receiving provincial tax proposals to review in terms of Act 53 of 2001

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

Whether the National Treasury has received any provincial tax proposals to review in terms of the Provincial Tax Regulation Process Act, Act 53 of 2001, if so, (a) from which provinces and (b) what is the nature of the proposals? N560E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Yes, to date the National Treasury has received one tax proposal in terms of the Provincial Tax Regulation Process Act, Act 53 of 2001, from the Western Cape provincial government.

(b) The province proposes the introduction of a provincial fuel levy on diesel and petrol. This proposal is now subject to the process outlined in the Act, before any final decision can be made.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Current shareholding status of ACSA

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

(1) What is the current shareholding status of the Airports Company South Africa (ACSA);

(2) whether he has any plans to sell any further shares held by the State to the private sector or employees of ACSA; if not, why not; if so, what percentage of such shares would he consider disposing of? N393E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) The current shareholding status of the Airports Company South Africa Limited (ACSA) is as follows:

Department of Transport	372 994 884
Public Investment Commission (PIC), registered as ADR International Airports SA (Pty) Ltd	100 000 000
Airports Management Share Company (Pty) Ltd	4 083 333
Lexshell 324 Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd	1 879 119
G10 Investments (Pty) Ltd	6 042 664
African Harvest Strategic Investments (Pty) Ltd	7 000 000
Pybus Thirty Four Investments	2 000 000
Telle Investments (Pty) Ltd	4 000 000
Upfront Investments 64 (Pty) Ltd	2 000 000

(2) The Department of Transport is currently developing a model for the optimal shareholding structure of ACSA. As soon as the model is completed, Parliament will be informed.

Lugvaartingenieurs by Langebaan-sentrale vliegskool wat bedank het

385. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

(1) Of enige lugvaartingenieurs by die sentrale vliegskool by Langebaan (a) in 2004, (b) in 2005 en (c) gedurende die tydperk 1 Januarie 2006 tot op die jongste vermelde datum waarvoor inligting beskikbaar is, bedank het; so ja, (i) hoeveel in elke jaar, (ii) wat die rassesamestelling is van dié persone wat bedank het en (iii) wat die redes vir die bedankings was;

(2) (a) hoeveel lugvaartingenieurs (i) daar tans in diens van die vliegskool is, (ii) Suid-Afrikaanse burgers is en (iii) van ander nasionaliteite is en (b) van watter nasionaliteite hulle afkomstig is;

(3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N418A

(Translation follows):

[Aeronautical engineers from Central Flying School at Langebaan resigning

385. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any aeronautical engineers from the Central Flying School at Langebaan resigned (a) in 2004, (b) in 2005 and (c) during the period 1 January 2006 up to the latest specified period for which information is available; if so (i) how many each year, (ii) what is the racial composition of those persons who resigned and (iii) what were the reasons for the resignations;

(2) (a) how many aeronautical engineers (i) are there currently in the flying school, (ii) are South African citizens

and (iii) are different nationalities and (b) what nationalities are they;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N418E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No aeronautical engineers resigned from service at the Central Flying School Langebaanweg.

(2) No aeronautical engineers are in service at the Central Flying School Langebaanweg.

(3) No.

Vlieginstrukteurs by Langebaan-sentrale vliegskool wat bedank het

386. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

(1) Of enige vlieginstrukteurs by die sentrale vliegskool by Langebaan (a) in 2004, (b) in 2005 en (c) gedurende die tydperk 1 Januarie 2006 tot op die jongste vermelde datum waarvoor inligting beskikbaar is, bedank het; so ja, (i) hoeveel in elke jaar, (ii) wat die rassesamestelling is van dié persone wat bedank het en (iii) wat die redes vir die bedankings was;

(2) (a) hoeveel vlieginstrukteurs (i) daar tans in diens van die vliegskool is, (ii) Suid-Afrikaanse burgers is en (iii) van ander nasionaliteite is en (b) van watter nasionaliteite hulle afkomstig is;

(3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N419A

(Translation follows):

[Flight instructors from Central Flying School at Langebaan resigning

386. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any flight instructors at the Central Flying School at Langebaan resigned (a) in 2004, (b) in 2005 and (c) during the period 1 January 2006 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) how many in each year, (ii) what is the racial composition of those persons who resigned and (iii) what were the reasons for the resignations;

(2) (a) how many flight instructors (i) are currently in the service of the flying school, (ii) are South African citizens and (iii) are of other nationalities and (b) of what nationalities are they;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N419E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Yes. In 2004 six flight instructors at the Central Flying School in Langebaan resigned. Of the six of them three are Africans, two Whites and one Asian.

(b) Yes. In 2005 three flight instructors resigned at the Central Flying School in Langebaan. Those who resigned were all white.

(c) Yes. During the period 1 January 2006 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, four flight instructors at the Central Flying School in Langebaan resigned. Those who resigned were all white.

In most instances, the individuals concerned indicated that they were leaving the SA Air Force for better opportunities. However, it is difficult to ascertain if this is accurate.

(2) (a) (i) 36 instructors are currently in the service of the flying school.

(ii) 30 instructors are South Africans and

(iii) six instructors are Zimbabwean.

(3) No.

Work on Geldenhuys interchange in Gauteng to increase traffic capacity/ reduce the incidence of accidents

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

(1) Whether his department has carried out or intends carrying out any work on the Geldenhuys interchange in Gauteng to increase traffic capacity and/or reduce the incidence of accidents since 2000; if not, why not; if so, what (a) plans have been approved, (b) work has been (i) commenced and (ii) completed, (c) are the time-frames for the completion of all work and (d) is the planned effect of each project as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) since 2000, (a) what assessments and/or investigations of this interchange have been undertaken by his department or any agency of his department as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) who carried out the assessments or investigations in each case and (c) what were the conclusions reached;

(3) in each year since 2000, (a) how many (i) accidents involving pedestrians occurred at this interchange and (ii) of these accidents were fatal, (b) what was the cost to the taxpayers of pedestrian fatalities as a result of these accidents, (c) how many (i) motor vehicles were involved in accidents and (ii) of these accidents were fatal, (d) what was the cost to the taxpayers as a result of these motor vehicle fatalities, (e) how many (i) trucks/heavy vehicles were involved in accidents and (ii) of these accidents were fatal and (f) what was the cost to the taxpayers as a result of these trucks/heavy vehicle fatalities? N448E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a), (b)(i) and (ii), (c) and (d).

(2) (a), (b) and (c) The Geldenhuys Interchange is situated at the intersection of two major freeways, namely the N3 and M2. As a result, high traffic volumes need to move through the interchange to reach different destinations such as the Johannesburg Central Business District (CBD), Germiston CBD and other more long distance destinations such as Durban and Pretoria.

The other two interchanges that influence the flow of traffic are the Elands and Gillooly's Interchanges. Thus the three Interchanges, ie Geldenhuys, Elands and Gillooly's act as a unit and all three have reached saturation levels.

Due to the linkages between these three interchanges, these interchanges cannot be considered in isolation.

The primary cause of the congestion here is as a result of traffic from the N3 and the N12 south of the Elands Interchange merging and weaving to get to the M2. Studies on the capacity of the section of the N3 between Geldenhuys and Elands were carried out, jointly by the SA National Road Agency Limited (Sanral) and the Blue IQ unit of the Province of Gauteng, between 1998 and 2003.

In order to eliminate the weaving movement a "switch-ramp" was proposed. According to this proposal, a link (bridge structure) needed to be constructed from the N3 just south of the Elands Interchange, across the N12, linking the N3 traffic to the left hand lane of the N3 from which it leads into the Geldenhuys/M2 off-ramp. As part of the solution, it was proposed to construct additional lanes on the N3 northbound between the Elands (N12) and Geldenhuys Interchange, as well as between the Geldenhuys and Van Buuren Interchange. Sanral committed funds towards the construction of these

additional lanes. Unfortunately, after the project went out on tender in 2003, it transpired that the project was not part of the budgeted projects of Blue IQ at that time. Therefore, the project was postponed since a partial construction of the scheme would not suffice.

Since similar problems are experienced on other parts of the road network in Gauteng, Sanral in collaboration with all spheres of government in the province is in the process of developing an integrated freeway-upgrading scheme for the province.

The scheme is known as the Gauteng Network and comprises approximately 350 km of roads. The network under study is a blend of, *inter alia*, the construction of new freeways, upgrades and other improvements with an emphasis on road infrastructure for public transport.

(3) (a) (i) According to information obtained from the traffic department of Germiston, over the six-year period from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2005, there was only one accident involving a pedestrian.

(ii) and (b) One pedestrian was killed in the accident.

(c) (i) The number of vehicles, per type of vehicle that were involved in accidents at this Interchange, totalling 730 over the six-year period, is summarised in the table below:

Vehicles involved in accidents	
Type of vehicle	*No of vehicles*
Motorcars	278
Minibuses	10
Buses	4
Motorcycles	1
LDVs — bakkies	78
Trucks	19
Articulated trucks	50
Other and unknown	290
Total	730

(ii) The number of accidents per accident category over the six-year period, totalling 399 resulting in 811 casualties, including seven fatalities, is shown in the table below:

Number of accidents and casualties		
Accident category	*No of accidents*	*No of casualties*
Fatal	6	7
Major — serious injury	6	18
Minor — slight injury	58	106
Damage only	329	680
Total	399	811

(d) The detailed estimated cost of the accidents, amounting to R49,7 million over the six-year period, is given in the table below:

Estimated cost of vehicles involved in accidents			
Type of vehicle	*No of vehicles*	*Unit cost (Rand)*	*Estimated total cost (R)*
Motorcars	278	27 182	7 556 596
Minibuses	10	27 103	271 030
Buses	4	71 419	285 676
Motorcycles	1	26 190	26 190
LDVs — bakkies	78	28 208	2 200 224
Trucks	19	35 528	675 032
Articulated trucks	50	203 739	10 186 950

Estimated cost of vehicles involved in accidents			
Type of vehicle	*No of vehicles*	*Unit cost (Rand)*	*Estimated total cost (R)*
Other and unknown	290	26 923	7 807 670
Total	730		29 009 368
Estimated human casualty costs			
Accident category	*No of casualties*	*Unit cost (Rand)*	*Estimated total cost (R)*
Fatal	7	624 405	4 370 835
Major — serious injury	18	236 121	4 250 178
Minor — slight injury	106	113 859	12 069 054
Damage only	680	0	0
Total	811		20 690 067
Estimated total cost over the six-year period			49 699 435

(e) (i) As shown in the table under (c)(i) above, the number of trucks that were involved in accidents over the six-year period were 19 rigid trucks and 50 articulated or multiple articulated trucks, totaling 69.

(ii) Reports from the system at the Germiston traffic authority do not provide for a link between the types of vehicles involved in accidents and the various categories of accidents.

(f) Due to the inability of the Information System to link the type of vehicle with the category of the accident and the number of casualties, it is not possible to make an estimate of the total cost of accidents involving trucks at this Interchange.

Incidents of sexual exploitation/sexual violence involving SANDF troops deployed in peace-keeping operations in Africa

410. Mrs S M CAMERER (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any incidents of sexual exploitation and/or sexual violence involving troops of the SA National Defence Force deployed in peace-keeping operations in Africa have occurred during the past ten years; if so, (a) how many incidents, (b)(i) where and (ii) when did it occur, (c) who were involved and (d) where were these incidents reported in each case;

(2) whether there were any consequences, legal or otherwise, for those involved in each case; if not, why not; if so, what consequences?

N453E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. There are cases of sexual exploitation and/or sexual violence reported against some members of the SA National Defence Force deployed on peace-keeping operations in Africa.

(a) There are 18 reported cases.

(b) (i) 17 are from the DRC and one from Burundi.

(ii) Period 2003 till 2005.

(c) and (d) The following members were reported through the laid-down command channels via the national contingent commanders in the respective missions:

(c)	*(d)*
1. Col V. White	Goma, DRC
2. Lt Col van Breda	Goma, DRC
3. Capt M A Nqikashe	Kinshasa, DRC
4. S Sgt B H Williams	Birere, Ituri, DRC

(c)	*(d)*
5. Sgt V B Mpungose	Lubero, DRC
6. Sgt Jansen van Rensburg	Kinshasa, DRC
7. Sgt P J Venter	Bujumbura, Burundi
8. Cpl Gebedja Emest	Goma, DRC
9. Cpl P Sapepe	Bunia, Ituri, DRC
10. Cpl Tindane	Beni, DRC
11. Cpl N F Msani	Kinshasa, DRC
12. L Cpl T D Luthuli	Goma, DRC
13. L Cpl D G Bishop	Kindu, DRC
14. L Cpl T M Nthangeni	Kinshasa, DRC
15. L Cpl S Taole	Beni, DRC
16. Rfn T Ndolondolozi	Goma, DRC
17. Vuvumuzi Magolego	Beni, DRC
18. Swaedi Petrus	Beni, DRC

(2) The following table reflects the legal status regarding each case:

Case	*Status*
1. Col V. White	Preliminary Investigation (PI) to be convened on 11 Jun 06
2. Lt Col van Breda	Trial will commence de novo on 1 Dec 06
3. Capt M A Nqikashe	Awaiting investigation from the mission area
4. S Sgt B H Williams	Awaiting investigation from the mission area
5. Sgt V B Mpungose	Charges to be preferred against the member, subject to availability of local witnesses. Requested sub-office Kindu to trace witnesses; still awaiting feedback
6. Sgt Jansen van Rensburg	Awaiting investigation from the mission area
7. Sgt P J Venter	Partly heard matter — accused charged with rape, murder and breaking of curfew
8. Cpl Gebedja Emest	Charges to be preferred against the member, subject to availability of local witnesses. Requested sub-office Kindu to trace witnesses; still awaiting feedback
9. Cpl P Sapepe	There is evidence that indicates that the accused assaulted the lady; however, there is no evidence that he had a sexual relationship with the lady
10. Cpl Tindane	Awaiting investigation from the mission area
11. Cpl N F Msani	Trial proceeded on 5 Apr 06 and the matter is still partly heard
12. L Cpl T D Luthuli	Awaiting investigation from the mission area to assess evidence and the possibility of charges to be framed against the member
13. L Cpl D G Bishop	Charges to be preferred against the member, subject to availability of local witnesses. Requested sub-office Kindu to trace witnesses; still awaiting feedback
14. L Cpl T M Nthangeni	Awaiting investigation from the mission area
15. L Cpl S Taole	UN investigation received. BOI with Lt Col Kleyn for assessment of evidence. Assessment not finalised yet
16. Rfn T Ndolondolozi	Charges to be preferred against the member, subject to availability of local witnesses. Requested sub-office Kindu to trace witnesses; still awaiting feedback
17. Vuvumuzi Magolego	Awaiting investigation from the mission area
18. Swaedi Petrus	UN investigation received. BOI with Lt Col Kleyn for assessment of evidence. Assessment not finalised yet

Certain person asked to resign from SA Navy

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

Whether a certain person (name furnished), doing service in the submarine command structure, (a) was retrenched or (b) resigned or (c) was asked by the SA Navy to resign from the SA National Defence Force; if so, (i) for what reasons and (ii) on what date is his retrenchment due to take place? N467E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

The member has been transferred within the SA Navy structure. This is normal practice within military structures. The succession-planning meeting, which is held annually, will consider this member, along with other captains, for rotation within the SA Navy.

Appointment of Deputy Minister for defence armament production

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

Whether a Deputy Minister for defence armament production will be appointed to co-ordinate defence manufacturing, procurement and export; if so, what are the relevant details? N468E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No. The Minister of Public Service and Administration would have to motivate to create such a post, which would then have to be approved by Cabinet. It would then be up to the President to make such an appointment.

Defence production at this point in time falls under the Department of Public Enterprises. In the opinion of the Government the SA defence industry is not big enough to warrant a separate department and a separate Ministry. At a later stage, should the industry grow, it may warrant extra government support on the form of another department and Ministry.

Aims of Project Vistula

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

Whether Project Vistula has as its aim requirements of Vision 2020 for an economical general purpose vehicle to be exported into Africa in light of the requirement of compatibility of defence systems in Africa in terms of *inter alia* the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad); if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N469E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The aim of Project Vistula is to supply the operational support vehicles for the SA National Defence Force (SANDF). The requirements of the SANDF and alignment with the SA Army Vision 2020 must guide the project. The project is part of the modernisation strategy of the SANDF and mainly consists of an off-the-shelf product that will be supplied by industry. Nepad, like all other government policies, guides the planning in the Department of Defence.

Verantwoordelikheid vir verblyfsonkostes van voormalige president van Haïti, mnr Jean-Bertrand Aristide

478. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Buitelandse Sake:

(1) Of Suid-Afrika steeds vir die verblyf en meegaande kostes verbonde aan die huisvesting van die voormalige president van Haïti, mnr Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as 'n presidensiële gas in die land betaal; so ja, (a) tot wanneer Suid-Afrika vir dié kostes

gaan betaal en (b) wat die totale koste met betrekking tot die Aristide-gesin en sy gevolg tot op hede beloop;

(2) of sy en/of haar departement (a) by amptelike gesprekke betrokke is of (b) as bemiddelaar optree tussen die uitgesette mnr Aristide en die nuut verkose president van Haïti, mnr René Préval, en die nuwe Haïtiese regering om mnr Aristide se terugkeer na Haïti te verseker; so nie, wie vir sodanige onderhandelinge verantwoordelik is; so ja,

(3) of 'n datum vir mnr Aristide se terugkeer na Haïti bepaal is; so nie, watter probleem of probleme mnr Aristide se terugkeer na Haïti verhinder; so ja, watter datum? N562A

(Translation follows):

[Responsibility for subsistence and associated costs *re* accommodation of the former president of Haiti, Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide

478. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether South Africa is still paying for the subsistence and associated costs related to the accommodation of the former president of Haiti, Mr Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as a presidential guest in the country; if so, (a) until when will South Africa be paying for these costs and (b) what do the total costs in respect of the Aristide family and his entourage amount to up to now;

(2) whether she and/or her department is (a) involved in official discussions or (b) acting as mediator (s) between the banished Mr Aristide and the newly elected president of Haiti, Mr Renè Prèval, and the new government of Haiti in order to ensure Mr Aristide's return to Haiti; if not, who is responsible for such negotiations; if so,

(3) whether a date for Mr Aristide's return to Haiti has been fixed; if not, what difficulties are preventing Mr Aristide's return to Haiti; if so, what date? N562E]

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes. The SA Government continues to accord President Jean-Bertrand Aristide the status of a former Head of State and will treat him as a guest of the SA Government for as long as is necessary. Neither the SA Government nor President Aristide believes he is here on a permanent basis.

(b) Yes. The SA Government also continues to cover the costs of the stay of President Aristide, his family, staff and entourage in South Africa, in compliance with the original request received from Caricom via the Africa Union. The monthly costs of his accommodation, transport, office support staff and security are similar to the cost normally incurred for a South African Cabinet Minister.

(2) (a) and (b) No. The SA Government, however, maintains diplomatic relations with the new government of Haiti and continues to interact with it.

(3) No. The conditions that must be in place for President Aristide to return to Haiti are *inter alia* stability and the assurance of his safety. The SA Government continues to support Haiti's endeavours towards nationbuilding, reconciliation, peace, justice and stability in consultation with Caricom, the AU and other stakeholders.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Person appointed to position of Head of the Misconduct and Labour Relations Division of her department

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

(1) (a) When was a certain person (name furnished) appointed to the position of Head of the Misconduct and Labour Relations Division of her department and (b) what was the said person's previous position;

(2) whether the said person was dismissed from that previous position; if so, (a) when and (b) on what grounds;

(3) whether the said person's previous employment history was disclosed to her department; if not, why not; if so, what steps will be taken in this regard;

(4) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N87E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The person referred to above was appointed as Deputy Director: Employee Relations by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on 7 April 2005 and assumed duty on 18 April 2005.

(b) He served the Department of Labour as an Assistant Manager: Legal Services.

(2) (a) I am advised that the said employee was dismissed in absentia from the Department of Labour for desertion in August 2005.

(b) On account of misconduct.

(3) At the time he was interviewed for the post he failed to disclose that he was facing a disciplinary enquiry at the Department of Labour. It was only after he was employed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development that the department became aware about this matter. This case indicates a weakness in our employment procedures. We are correcting this systemic weakness and the person under discussion will face disciplinary action.

(4) Yes, at an appropriate time I will make a statement on the matter.

Gauteng municipal employees declared excess employees

129. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) How many local government employees employed at each local municipality and district municipality in Gauteng as at 1 February 2006 (a) have been declared excess employees for which no positions are currently available and (b) are (i) employed temporarily and (ii) serving in acting positions but have not yet been appointed in those positions;

(2) what are the reasons for such employees not being employed on full-time basis? N142E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) and (2) The information provided in the table below has been received from the local and district municipalities in Gauteng:

Name of municipality	*(1)(a) Excess*	*(b)(i) Temporary*	*(ii) Acting*	*(2)*
Emfuleni Local Municipality	6	72	79	The six employees have been offered full-time employment, and 263 posts were advertised during February 2006
Lesedi Local Municipality	0	3	1	Council resolved on 13 March 2006 to advertise the post of the Municipal Manager, and the other three temporary employees cannot be absorbed because of lack of suitable posts
Merafong Local Municipality	0	5	0	The five employees are relieving permanent officials who are not available to perform their normal duties
Mogale City	0	86	56	The municipality is currently in the process of absorbing all the affected employees
Sedibeng District Municipality	0	20	56	The 20 temporary employees were employed to clear the outstanding regional services levies debtors, and the council is in the process of filling 89 vacant posts

The above response relates only to five municipalities as the rest of the municipalities do not have excess, temporary or acting employees.

Retention of skilled engineers in local government

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

(1) Whether his department has a plan to retain skilled engineers in local government; if not, (a) why not and (b) how will his department ensure that there are sufficient skilled engineers in municipalities; if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) how will the effectiveness of this plan be measured;

(2) whether his department has a plan to attract newly qualified engineers; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) how many newly-qualified engineers have been employed at local government level since this plan was adopted;

(3) whether he has held any discussions with the Minister of Education to ensure that the education system is producing suitably qualified engineers to meet the country's needs; if not, how is this matter being addressed; if so, (a) when, (b) what was discussed and (c) what agreement was reached;

(4) whether his department has any internship and bursary schemes in place to train young engineers; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action does he intend taking in this regard; if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) what amount is allocated for bursaries in terms of these schemes?

N143E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) Yes, the department does have a plan to deploy senior engineers, to work with newly-qualified engineers and engineering students, to

municipalities which have a lack of engineering skills.

(b) (i) As a short-term intervention, engineers, graduates and students have been deployed to 29 municipalities, which include low capacity, former cross boundary and project consolidate municipalities, as well as those located within urban and rural nodes. The aim is to capacitate municipalities by providing mentorship to graduates and to provide students with experiential training. The long-term plan includes the deployment of a technical task force deployed under the "Siyenza Manje" initiative managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

(ii) The dplg in collaboration with the South African Association of Civil Engineers (SAACE), the DBSA, the South African Black Technical Allied Careers Organisation (SABTACO) and the South African Institute for Civil Engineers (SAICE), are monitoring the deployment of engineers at a municipal level. Key priority areas were identified before the deployment of engineers. The performance of engineers will be measured against the predetermined key priority areas. The transfer of skills to graduates and students will also be measured.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. A total number of 20 newly-qualified engineers have been deployed to municipalities in addition to the 41 senior engineers and 97 students. The recruitment of newly-qualified engineers will be continued through the "Siena Mange" initiative to be implemented by the DBSA.

(3) Yes.

(a) During the January 2006 Cabinet Lekgotla.

(b) Items discussed include the priority actions to be taken in order to improve basic service delivery and infrastructure investment.

(c) The agreements reached are as follows:

(i) discussions will be held with the Department of Education focusing on tertiary institutions in the engineering, project management and financial field and on the development of a curriculum which will meet the technical capacity needs of municipalities.

(ii) the development of a workplace programme, which captures critical phases of training to be undergone by the young graduates during the mentoring period.

(4) (a) No. The dplg does not have a sufficient budget to cater for bursaries for engineering students.

(b) The Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (Seta) provides bursaries to train engineers in municipalities to further their studies up to B Tech level. For the 2006-07 financial year, 21 candidates in municipalities have been awarded bursaries to study for a B Tech. The Local Government Seta also sponsors 100 students per year to undergo experiential training so that they will be able to graduate. The Construction Seta also provides bursaries for students. Municipalities also have bursaries for undergraduates to pursue studies in the engineering field.

As part of government interventions to scale up service delivery, the dplg will also be exploring ways of strengthening the existing programmes relating to municipal engineering skills.

System in place to monitor whether judgments by High Court judges are outstanding for longer than 30 days

196. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE (IFP) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

(1) Whether a system is in place to monitor whether judgments by High Court judges are outstanding for longer than 30 days; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many judgments are outstanding for longer than 30 days, (b) by which judges and (c) for what periods are they outstanding;

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N206E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. There is no system in place specifically to monitor whether judgments by High Court judges are outstanding for longer than 30 days or for any period for that matter. I am informed that the practice is that the respective Judge-President of each High Court division monitors outstanding judgments in conjunction with the respective judges of the division. These judges submit a list of outstanding judgments (if any) by the end of each term to the relevant Judge-President. The monitoring of outstanding judgments is part of the case flow management responsibility of the judiciary. This function does not involve the department as it constitutes a judicial function.

However, I am also informed that the Cape High Court has such a register, and, at 10 April 2006, there were 81 judgments outstanding and according to such a report the oldest judgment has been outstanding since 9 December 2005 and the latest from 3 April 2006. It is in the public interest that judges are seen to be dispensing justice fairly and speedily, accordingly the judiciary should be transparent in this regard.

(2) At an appropriate time I will make a statement on the matter.

Quotes received for training individuals in Dihlabeng local municipality in Free State

222. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

(1) In view of the fact that quotes were received by the Speaker of the Dihlabeng local municipality in the Free State, Mr Motsoeneng, to supply training to individuals in the municipality in 2004, (a) what was the nature of the training, (b) who were the proposed beneficiaries of the training, (c) what amount was budgeted for the training, (d) from whom were the quotes received, (e) what amounts were quoted by each company and (f) why was the Speaker involved in the tender process;

(2) whether the companies that submitted quotes existed; if not, what is the position in this regard;

(3) whether the municipality has investigated this matter; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N238E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

According to the Acting Municipal Manager of the Dihlabeng Municipality:

(1) (a) the training was for the capacitation of ward committees;

(b) the beneficiaries were ward com-

mittee members and ward councillors who are chairpersons of ward committees;

(c) the amount budgeted for this training was R200 000;

(d) quotes were received from the following companies:

(i) AST Africa Trading 528;

(ii) Batho Pele Consultants; and

(iii) Black Consultants;

(e) the amounts quoted by the above companies are not available as the records are with the firm of auditors, PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC);

(f) the Speaker was not involved in the tender process;

(2) the companies that submitted quotes still exist; and

(3) the municipality has not conducted any investigation as it was satisfied that all legal procedures were followed.

Assets of certain person seized by State after conviction of fraud

281. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

(1) Whether the assets of a certain person (name furnished) were seized by the State after her conviction on fraud charges in 2004; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any of these assets were used to reimburse victims of the fraud for losses suffered; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many victims were involved and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(3) whether contact was made with the victims to communicate any progress with them; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N306E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, on 24 February 2006, the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) of the National Prosecuting Authority obtained a confiscation order for R6 million against the person referred to by the hon member following a conviction. On 22 November 2005 a realisation order was obtained to allow all the property of the said person to be sold to satisfy the confiscation order.

(2) It is intended that the full value of the assets will be used to reimburse the victims of her crimes after the deduction of the fees and expenses of the *curator bonis* appointed by the court to look after the assets.

(a) According to the investigating officer there are 75 victims who reported cases to the SAPS.

(b) All assets of the said person have been sold for a total amount of about R529 000, made up as follows:

— Immovable property that has been sold for a sum of R465 000;

— a Mercedes-Benz motor vehicle sold for a sum of R37 000;

— miscellaneous household contents that have been sold for R27 000.

The full amount from the sale of the assets will be used to compensate the victims after the deduction of the fees and expenses of the *curator bonis* appointed by the court to look after the assets.

In addition, the said person has already repaid R2,5 million directly to the victims.

(3) I am advised that the SAPS investigat-

ing officer is in contact with the individual victims and keeps them informed of progress. In addition, a number of the victims attended the asset forfeiture proceedings and they were informed about the process and that they will be compensated from the seized assets.

Employees in Dihlabeng municipality in the FS currently under suspension with pay

292. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister for Provincial and Local Government:

Whether any employees are currently under suspension with pay in the Dihlabeng municipality in the Free State; if so, (a) who are these individuals, (b) what positions did they hold at their suspension, (c) what has the total cost been to the municipality in terms of (i) salaries and (ii) legal fees, (d) for how long have these individuals been suspended and (e) when will their situations be finalised? N317E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) The following four employees of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality are currently on suspension with pay:

Mr L J Nienaber;

Mr D T Rammile;

Mr K D Mofokeng; and

Mr K E Mokoena.

(b) Their job designations at the time of the suspension were as follows:

Manager: Housing;

Chief Financial Officer; and

Two Youth Commissioners, respectively.

(c) The total costs to the municipality from the dates of their suspension up to 31 March 2006, are as follows:

(i) salaries: R1 625 303,67;

(ii) legal costs: the municipality will provide this information later. They are, presently, separating these costs from the globular amount paid by the municipality for legal costs in general.

(d) The period of their suspension is as follows:

Mr L J Nienaber 20 months

Mr D T Rammile 13 months

Mr K D Mofokeng 16 months

Mr K E Mokoena three months.

(e) According to the Dihlabeng Municipal Manager, the internal disciplinary processes are in place, and he also confirmed that the processes should be finalised before the end of the current financial year.

Salary scale applicable to traditional leaders/headmen

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

(1) (a) What salary scale is currently applicable to (i) traditional leaders and (ii) headmen and (b) what allowances are they entitled to claim;

(2) (a) how many (i) traditional leaders and (ii) headmen in each province receive salaries from the State, (b) what amount was paid to (i) traditional leaders and (ii) headmen in each province (aa) at each level on the salary scale and (bb) in allowances in the most recent financial years for which information is available and (c) to how many (i) traditional leaders and (ii) headmen were these allowances paid;

(3) (a) what are the key performance

indicators for (i) traditional leaders and (ii) headmen and (b) how are these indicators monitored in each case? N339E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The remuneration of traditional leaders is determined in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office-Bearers Act, 20 of 1998, as read with section 29 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 41 of 2003. Increases in remuneration are determined by the President after consultation with, and after taking into consideration any, recommendations in this regard by the Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office-Bearers.

(1) (a) (i) King: R479 469 per annum.

Senior traditional leader: R115 085 per annum.

(ii) There is no uniform salary scale for headmen at this stage.

(b) Only those relating to subsistence and travelling when undertaking official duties.

(2) (a) (i) King: 11.

Senior traditional leaders: 771.

(ii) Headmen: 3 029.

(b) and (c) These figures are not available.

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) The functions to be performed are prescribed in legislation.

(b) The responsibility with respect to the monitoring of these functions lies with the respective provinces.

Nationally consolidated report drawn up on integrated development planning hearings involving provinces/ municipalities

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

(1) Whether a nationally consolidated report has been drawn up on the integrated development planning hearings held in 2005 involving all provinces, metropolitan and district municipalities; if not, when will such a report be published; if so,

(2) whether the report is available to the public; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N387E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) Yes, a nationally consolidated report was drawn up. It was submitted to Cabinet in July 2005.

(2) The report is not available to the public. It is an internal document which will guide the improvement of planning processes across Government.

Klagtes *re* vertragings in uitbetalings uit Staatsdienspensioenfonds

430. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies: *(Interdepartementele oorplasing op 19 Mei 2006)*

(1) In die lig van klagtes in die media dat amptenare maande lank moet wag vir pensioenuitbetalings uit die Staatsdienspensioenfonds, watter prosedure gevolg word vandat 'n staatsamptenaar bedank of aftree totdat die pensioen aan die betrokke persoon uitbetaal word;

(2) of sodanige pensioenuitbetalings wel maande lank vertraag word; so nie, wat die voorgeskrewe tydperk vir uitbetaling is; so ja, (a) waarom en (b) watter stappe haar departement in dié verband gaan doen? N474A

(Translation follows):

[Complaints *re* delays in payouts from Public Service pension fund

430. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance: *(Interdepartmental*

transfer from Minister for the Public Service and Administration on 19 May 2006)

(1) In the light of complaints in the media that officials have to wait for months for pension payments from the Public Service pension fund, what procedure is followed from the time when a public servant resigns or retires until the pension is paid out to the person concerned;

(2) whether such pension payments are indeed delayed for months; if not, what is the prescribed period for payment; if so, (a) why and (b) what steps will her department take in this regard? N474E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The process of exit from service and payment of pension benefits for an employee leaving the employment of the public service is initiated by the employer department upon resignation or retirement from service or upon the death of an employee.

The employer in the first instance terminates the employment of the exiting employee on the transversal systems of Government (Persal/Persol). This is followed by an exit notification in the prescribed format (a Z102 document). The exit notification which includes the necessary supporting documentation, the request for processing and payment of the employees pension benefit(s) and the reason for the exit, is forwarded to the Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF).

Upon receipt of an exit notification the GEPF:

- Registers the application for payment of benefit(s);
- validates the application for correctness and completeness against the exiting member's (employee's) member record. Should the application be incomplete an error is generated and the application is referred back to the employer department with a request to submit either a revised exit notification or the necessary supporting documentation to enable processing of the application; and
- processes the application for payment. This process consists of the following:
  - * Calculation of the benefit;
  - * obtaining of a tax directive from the South African Revenue Services (SARS);
  - * payment of the benefit to the bank account of the member or beneficiary.

(2) (a) Yes, there is a delay in payment. The current prescribed period for payment is 60 days.

Different factors may contribute to delaying the payment of a benefit.

The GEPF is dependent on the submission of a duly completed exit notification from the employer department to initiate the exit of a member. Delays in timeous submission of exit notification are the result of, but are not limited to:

- Geographical distribution. Employers are located nationally and spread over 164 national and provincial departments, and other entities;
- the total public service is spread across 142 000 employer pay points (personnel offices);
- documents not submitted on time;

- incomplete, erroneous and incorrectly completed documents.

Other factors that hampers processing include:

- Adjudication on the allocation of benefits payable to dependants upon the death of a member;
- difficulties experienced in obtaining tax directives. Tax directives can be declined for various reasons such as the member not being registered for income tax purposes or due to outstanding income tax returns, etc;
- closed or frozen bank accounts, which in turn result in processed payment(s) being returned; and
- GEPF does not have sufficient capacity/capability to process claims.

(b) The National Treasury has noted the delays and has requested that an action plan be drafted to address the problem. In addition, National Treasury has seconded an employee to assist with the design of the plan. The plan addresses the improvement of business processes/procedures, creating organisational capacity, eradicating current backlogs and improving the relationship between the GEPF and employer departments.

Projects to give our domestic products preference in our markets

436. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether there are any projects to give our domestic products preference in our markets; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N428E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The Department of Trade and Industry has, through its customised sector programmes (CSPs), identified a number of initiatives geared at the sustainable promotion and growth of local industries. These initiatives cut across nine prioritised sectors of the economy as identified in the Micro-economic Reform Strategy of 2002. Examples of such initiatives can be found in the metals and engineering and clothing and textile sectors.

Metals and engineering sector:

Government, through public corporations such as Eskom and Transnet, has embarked on a R134 billion Capital Expenditure Programme (Capex) to improve the infrastructure of the economy in line with the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (Asgisa). Besides the availability of critical skills, the success of the programme will largely depend on the ability of local industry to accommodate, in a competitive manner, increased levels of demand.

Therefore, to increase local content and decrease the import leakage of the Capex programme, a joint task team has been established. The task team consists of Government (led by the Department of Public Enterprise) and business (comprise the Civil Engineers Association, the Structural Steel Association, etc).

Amongst other things, the task team will embark on an awareness campaign to inform the local business community of the opportunities that exist in terms of the Capex programme.

Moreover, efforts are being made to tweak the procurement guidelines of the Capex programme to ensure a high local content.

The clothing and textile sector:

Country of Origin labelling has been legislated for the textile and clothing sector. The intention is to allow consumers to differentiate between products made in South Africa versus those made in other countries.

The strategy for the clothing and textiles sector (that is currently being finalised with

stakeholders) includes a drive to encourage increased local sourcing by retailers and to develop an extensive consumer awareness campaign. At the same time, Government is ensuring that through the national tendering process, sourcing locally-produced clothing and textiles is a prerequisite, where possible.

Details *re* NEAF meetings

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

(1) What have been the (a) dates, (b) venues and (c) subjects of discussion at each meeting of the National Environmental Advisory Forum (NEAF) since 1 August 2005;

(2) whether there have been any changes to the members of the NEAF since it was first instituted; if so, what changes;

(3) what (a)(i) was the total expenditure of the NEAF for the 2005-06 financial year and (ii) is the breakdown of this figure, (b) is the NEAF's budget for the 2006-07 financial year and (c) how is this budget made up? N478E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Presented below are the (a) dates, (b) venues and (c) subjects of discussion at each meeting of the National Environmental Advisory Forum (NEAF) since 1 August 2005.

Meeting	*Dates*	*Venue*	*Discussions*
4th main meeting	31 March 2006	CSIR Building (Pretoria)	• NEAF constitution • NEAF operational guidelines • NEAF workplan • NEAF annual report • NEAF role in macro-development programme (Asgisa) • NEAF strategic planning workshop report • NEAF webpage • NEAF alternate members • Secretariat support to NEAF and its subcommittees • Public access to NEAF meetings • Attendance of NEAF meetings by the DG and DEAT officials • Remuneration for extraordinary time spent on subcommittee activities
NEAF subcommittee meeting	18 February 2006	Sugar bird Manner (Cape Town)	Marine and coastal management workplan
NEAF subcommittee meeting	5 February 2006	Leriba Lodge (Centurion)	Biodiversity and bio-safety workplan
NEAF subcommittee meeting	23 January 2006	Irene Country Lodge (Centurion)	Pollution and waste management workplan
NEAF subcommittee meeting	23 January 2006	Irene Country Lodge (Centurion)	Energy and climate change workplan

(2) There has not been any specific change regarding the NEAF membership since it was instituted.

(3) NEAF total budget and expenditure for 2005-06 financial year.

Total budget	*Total expenditure*
R400 000	R271 429

The NEAF budget structure is made up of the following annual expenditures:

- Logistical support for meetings (including venue, flights, shuttle, etc) R140 419
- Remuneration of NEAF members R91 010
- Further research and support that the NEAF may require (consultants)
- Communication costs expenses (telephone conferencing, courier, etc) R40 000.

NEAF BUDGET TABLE 2006-07

Total NEAF budget projections for all expenditures inclusive for 2006-07 financial year is R656 708. This is based on the following:

Activities	*Budget*
Flights for all	R 68 300
Shuttle for all	R 10 000
Venue	R 20 000
Accommodation	R 12 000
Remuneration for all	R 72 808
Actual meeting	R186 800
Subcommittee meetings	R186 800
Consultants hire	R100 000
Total	R656 708

Companies provided financial assistance for the purchase of its own shares

473. Mr LABUSCHAGNE (DA) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether he has been informed of instances where companies have provided financial assistance for the purchase of its own shares in contravention of section 38 of the Companies Act, Act 61 of 1973; if so, what action has been taken in this regard? N557E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The dti views any contravention of the law in a serious light. That said, the Minister has not been informed of any instances in which section 38 of the Companies Act has been breached in the manner stated.

Majority of existing captive predator breeding facilities to close down

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

(1) Whether, with reference to the implementation of the Threatened and Protected Species Regulations in July 2006, the majority of existing captive predator breeding facilities will close down; if not, why not; if so, how did he reach this conclusion;

(2) what was the estimated number of predators according to species living in captive breeding projects in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(3) whether, with regard to those captive breeding facilities that do not comply with the regulations, his department is planning to (a) translocate predators to (i) alternative conservation areas, (ii) animal welfare organisations or (iii) state-run rehabilitation centres or (b) euthanase these animals; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N554E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes and no. The proposed transitional

measures require the existing captive breeding operations to apply for registration within three months of the commencement of the regulations. If such an application is refused the applicant will be afforded an opportunity to comply and if not, a decision will be taken on the future of the facility.

(2) The estimated number of captive bred lions currently held in captive breeding projects is 3 000. No estimated numbers of other predators are known to my department to date.

(3) As set out in (1) above, if existing captive breeding facilities do not comply with the regulations, they will be afforded another opportunity to comply, if not, a strategy on the future of the animals will be developed by the relevant authorities together with the owners of the facilities.

New date set for amalgamation of the Qwaqwa nature reserve with SANParks

518. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether, in view of the fact that the previous date set for the amalgamation of the Qwaqwa nature reserve with SANParks has expired, a new date has been determined; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether he has engaged his counterpart in the Free State regarding the (a) current state of disrepair of the Qwaqwa nature reserve, (b) poaching of game in the reserve and (c) fate of persons living in the reserve; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N631E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes. The task team is finalising its work and the target date for the amalgamation is dependent on the provincial cluster agreement to amalgamation.

(2) (a) and (b) No. However, officials of my department met with the Free State department of tourism, environment and economic affairs, where the concerns were raised and the mentioned department undertook to attend to the issues.

(c) Yes. The task team is already interacting with the Department of Land Affairs on the matter.

Deviation in the supply chain management policy at SA Weather Service

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 305 on 2 May 2006, the deviation in the supply chain management policy in June 2005 in respect of quotes for the *Innovation and Research Strategy Development* was ultimately approved by the Bid Adjudication Committee; if not, why not; if so, on what date;

(2) whether any research was done that justifies the abovementioned deviation; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) on what date was it completed and (c) what were the findings;

(3) whether the reason given for the deviation can indeed be regarded as an emergency; if not, why not; if so, how is an emergency determined according to the supply chain management policy of the SA Weather Service;

(4) whether the work of the prospective company was completed before the procurement process was requested; if so, how can this be explained? N633E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No. The bid adjudication committee did not have to approve the process as the SA Weather Service Supply Chain Management Policy as well as the Regulations in terms of the Public Finance Management Act state that approval must be obtained from the accounting officer. This was duly done and signed by the accounting officer on 8 June 2005.

(2) (a) No, research was not done.

(b) Research to justify a closed bid or a single-source selection is not a prerequisite in the procurement policy and regulations.

(3) Yes. The reasons for a rapid selection and the motivation to use this particular company, due to its experience, was accepted by the accounting officer who approved this single-source selection or closed bid.

(4) No. The work was not completed before the procurement process was requested.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Gesprek met Zimbabwiese eweknie oor 'n lening aan Zimbabwe

532. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Finansies:

(1) Of hy in gesprek met sy Zimbabwiese eweknie is oor 'n lening aan Zimbabwe; so ja,

(2) of die Zimbabwiese regering Suid-Afrika om 'n lening gevra het; so ja, (a) watter bedrag ter sprake is, (b) watter voorwaardes aan die lening gekopppel sal word en (c) oor watter periode sodanige lening aan Suid-Afrika terugbetaal sal word; so nie,

(3) of hy en die President van die SA Reserwebank in gesprek met die Zimbabwiese regering is oor die toestaan van 'n lening aan Zimbabwe; so ja,

(4) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N649A

(Translation follows):

[Talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart *re* loan to Zimbabwe

532. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether he is engaged in talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart regarding a loan to Zimbabwe; if so,

(2) whether the government of Zimbabwe has asked South Africa for a loan; if so, (a) what amount is under discussion, (b) what conditions will be linked to the loan and (c) over what period will such loan be repaid to South Africa; if not,

(3) whether he and the Governor of the SA Reserve Bank are engaged in talks with the government of Zimbabwe regarding the granting of a loan to Zimbabwe; if so,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N649E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No, I am not currently engaged in any talks with my Zimbabwean counterpart regarding a loan to Zimbabwe, and neither has the South African Government made any loan to Zimbabwe.

(2) See answer above.

(3) See answer in (1).

(4) No.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Projects jointly held with Department of Education where learnerships are exposed to international science developments

437. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Science and Technology:

Whether there are any projects jointly held with the Department of Education whereby our learnerships are exposed to international science developments; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N429E

The MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) Yes.

1.1 The Department of Science and Technology signed a collaboration agreement with the Department of Education in July 2004. Areas of collaboration covered in the agreement include identifying and nurturing talent and potential in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (Stem). To achieve this objective, the Department of Science and Technology recently approved the National Plan for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (Stem) olympiads, competitions and camps.

1.2 Through the Interprovincial Mathematics, Science and Technology (MST) task team meeting, the Departments of Science and Technology, and Education discussed ways and means of implementing this plan.

1.3 The National Plan for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (Stem) olympiads, competitions and camps is aimed at improving the participation and performance of learners in olympiads, competitions and camps at a national, continental and international level. The plan also stresses the development of educators so that they are in a position to ensure optimal and informed participation of our learners in Stem olympiads, competitions and camps.

1.4 It is envisaged that through the implementation of this plan, both departments will be able to increase the participation and performance of learners in Stem olympiads, competitions and camps which are internationally-recognised as excellent levers to identify and nurture talents and potential in Stem.

1.5 The collaboration agreement signed with the Department of Education will be used as the framework to underpin the implementation of the national plan. This framework is currently being revamped by the two departments to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each department with respect to learner and educator development in Stem.

1.6 The Departments of Science and Technology, and Education have already commenced with the implementation of the national plan. For example, in April 2006 a mathematics educator from Limpopo was identified in collaboration with the Department of Education and financially supported by the Department of Science and Technology to attend the 5th Symposium on Training and Research on Pan African Maths Olympiads. The Symposium offered mathematics practitioners the opportunity to engage in problem solving activities.

1.7 Furthermore, the Department of Science and Technology currently supports the Eskom Expo for Young Scientists which is a national event conducted annually under the auspices of a Section 21 nonprofit organisation, called the Expo for Young Scientists. The Expo for Young Scientists is supported by funds raised from different sectors of the economy.

1.8 The Expo is conducted in a manner which contributes to the development of critical skills to meet the needs of the economy by creating interest and stimulating participation in science and technology among South Africa's youth.

1.9 The department's financial support for Expo for Young Scientists is used to facilitate the participation of winners at the National finals in continental and international events such as the Namibia Science Fair and the Sweden and Taiwan Science Fairs.

1.10 With respect to learnerships, neither the Department of Science and Technology nor the Department of Education offers learnerships. The Department of Labour may be contacted for further information on this matter.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Donen Commission mandate expanded to include an investigation into the possible unjust enrichment of political parties from the UN's Iraqi Oil-For-Food Programme

441. Mr W D SPIES (FF Plus) asked the President of the Republic:

(1) Whether, in noting the testimony heard in the Donen Commission and that which came to the fore in the High Court application to date, he will give consideration to expanding the Donen Commission's mandate to also include an investigation into the possible unjust enrichment of political parties from the United Nations' Iraqi Oil-For-Food Programme; if not, why not; if so, what will the mandate entail;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N491E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

Some of the persons and entities summoned to testify before the Donen Commission of Inquiry have brought an application before our courts, challenging aspects of the regulations of the Commission. The President will await the outcome of such court proceedings before considering any further action in respect of the commission's work.

Use of rail vs road to transport freight

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

(1) (a) What percentage of freight is transported by (i) rail and (ii) road in South Africa and (b) what factors encourage the use of road freight over rail freight;

(2) whether any steps have been taken to make it more (a) cost-effective and (b) efficient to use the rail option to transport freight; if not, why not; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) how effective have these steps been in encouraging clients to switch to rail? N526E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) The latest numbers for rail/road share of the freight (2004 calendar year) are as follows:

Using the tonnages moved:

(i) Rail — between 7,69% and 16,74%.

(ii) Road — between 83,26% and 92,31%.

Using the ton/kilometres:

(i) Rail — between 15,33% and 36,67%.

(ii) Road — between 63,33% and 84,67%.

The type of freight that is moved explains the difference in these numbers. The higher figures are mainly influenced by mining freight, coal and orex particularly.

(b) The main reason road has taken so much traffic from rail is related to factors that have occurred within rail services themselves, ie the level of efficiency, unpredictability of the service, reductions in rail capacity, time taken (transit, handling and train delivery), inflexibility of service design, among others. These are mainly due to the historical under-investment in rail services. The failure to build more railway lines that follow our industrial settlement patterns further exacerbates this challenge.

(2) (i) and (ii) Various options for rail

network expansion are being considered under a range of processes that are occurring within the Department of Transport (DoT). Individual expansion decisions will be informed by an overall re-alignment of the structure and performance of the rail sector in the country. In this regard the DoT is developing a rail strategy and rail plan for the country. The first phase of the passenger rail plan has been approved by Cabinet. When these have been completed, a final and appropriate response can be developed to the specific cargo needs of various areas and the optimal mix of rail and other transport to service such needs.

The DoT is also working on a range of institutional reform and implementation processes arising out of the National Freight Logistics Strategy. The current phase of the DoT engagements is concentrating on the Gauteng—Durban Corridor and attempts to optimise the integration between the rail, road and port modes along this corridor. With regard to the secondary rail network, the DoT is concentrating on rail traffic that is threatening to leave the rail system. These attempts are targeted at stabilising the rail to road shift, before the benefits of the interim and final rail strategies are completed. Spoornet is currently developing its strategy, which we would then integrate or modify as appropriate.

Parliament will be informed of any specific progress as it occurs.

Toereikendheid van spoornetwerk diens vir die landbou

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

Of, in die lig van die kwynende spoornetwerkdiens vir die landbou (besonderhede verstrek), die hele spoornetwerk binnekort onder sy departement gaan ressorteer, met Spoornet dan slegs die operasionele arm; so ja, (a) wat sodanige konsolidasie sal behels, (b) wat voorsien word om die vervoer van landbouprodukte vanaf die padvervoerstelsel na meer spoorvervoer oor te skakel en (c) watter maatreëls ingestel is om te verseker dat die plattelandse spoordiens nie verder kwyn nie? N535A

(Translation follows):

[Adequacy of rail network service for agriculture

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

Whether, in the light of the declining rail network service for agriculture (details furnished), the entire rail network will soon come under his department, with Spoornet then merely the operational arm; if so, (a) what will such consolidation involve, (b) what is envisaged regarding switching the transportation of agricultural goods from the road transport system to more rail transportation and (c) what measures have been introduced to ensure that the rural rail service does not decline any further? N535E]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The National Freight Logistics Strategy gives the Department of Transport (DoT) the mandate to restructure the rail industry. One of the ways through which we believe rail service levels will be improved is to introduce competition in the rail network by bringing in more operators. It is the DoT's intention to have rail infrastructure separated from rail operations. Currently, processes are going ahead in the department to establish an Economic Railway Regulator to regulate access and other economic rail matters.

(a) The DoT is currently engaged with Spoornet on the possible transfer of the rail branch line network to the department. Once that is done, the department

would then seek operators who will operate on the branch line network.

(b) The department, along with Spoornet and other industries, is engaged in attempts to find solutions for the movement of their goods by rail. The movement of appropriate cargo to rail is an imperative, but we want to ensure that rail capacity actually exists to take up whatever shifts are needed.

(c) In trying to ensure that rural rail services does not decline any further, the department has embarked on a programme of reviving some of the branch line networks. The department is currently working on the revival of the following branch lines:

- The Nkwalini line between eMpangeni and eNkwalini in Northern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN);
- through the revival of this line, we will save about 500 000 tons of sugarcane from going on to our road network;
- the Belmont-Douglas line in the Northern Cape;
- with the revival of this line we will again save about 500 000 tons of grain from going on to our road network; and
- the Kei Rail Project in the Eastern Cape.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

ARC's capacity to meet challenges of second economy

443. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(a) What measures have been put in place to enable the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) to respond adequately to the (i) challenges of the first and second economy, and (ii) acceleration of land reform, and (b) what is the situation regarding the ARC's capacity to meet these challenges? N498E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) The ARC, in partnership with commercial agriculture industries and farmers through their representative organisations and also through ARC driven advisory panels, receives demands for research projects from these structures. This is done as part of the role that the ARC plays in support of the Strategic Plan for SA Agriculture (2001).

The MTEF Parliamentary Grant allocation has been used to support programmatic responses in the areas of:

(i) Risk management in agricultural production,

(ii) enhanced nutrition and food safety,

(iii) sustainable natural resource utilisation, and

(iv) enhancing the competitiveness of the SA agricultural sector.

In support for the programme to increase access to and the participation in appropriate scientific agriculture by historically disadvantaged individuals in the sector, especially on the mandate aspect of technology transfer, the ARC has changed its operations in the following manner:

There is a dedicated business division that specifically deal with the challenges arising from resource poor farmers (RPFs). This division gathers intelligence about the needs of the resource poor farmers and engages the research divisions to find appropriate solutions to these needs. The total investment in the last three years amounted to a cumulative R100 million.

The ARC has taken a strategic decision that 25% of the annual budgets of the research divisions are committed towards research specifically geared to providing technological solutions to the challenges of the RPFs.

(ii) Land reform is not a direct mandate of the ARC. However, the ARC contributes and supports the land reform programme of the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs (DoA) through the following:

(a) A powerful vehicle for bringing ARC expertise to land reform is the redesigned Agricultural Geo-Spatial Information System (AGIS) which was funded by the shareholder. This houses various decision-support systems for land use planning and natural resource atlases. This information is vital for knowing the agricultural potential of any land.

(b) A focused technology transfer strategy. This process includes joint projects with the provincial departments of agriculture

(PDAs) aimed at improving sustainability by means of post-settlement programmes. All efforts are being coordinated to provide pre-settlement support such as feasibility studies, soil analysis, mapping and zoning.

(c) Provision of training and capacity building in the agricultural fields of horticulture, livestock, grains and industrial crops, plant protection, mechanisation, infrastructure development (dams and irrigation) and information services regarding soil, climate and water.

(d) Funding continue to remain a challenge to retain scientists and attract new blood in the agricultural research field. The interventions by the ARC in the last two years include the following:

(i) ARC has committed funds of R42 million on a Capacity Development Program to enable historically disadvantaged groups to study full time in agricultural research. 62 candidates are currently enrolled in this programme.

(ii) In the last two years the ARC invested R85 million towards replacement of critical equipment and Information Technology Infrastructure to enable the ARC scientists to remain competitive.

In the last two years significant improvements have been made with regard to remuneration scales of scientist in the ARC. The impact is that the ARC can now compete with other institutions for skills. The DoA continues to work with the ARC to ensure that skills trained by the ARC and skills attracted from elsewhere are retained in.

Projects under auspices of Public/ Private Partnerships Unit

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

(1) (a) How many projects does the Public/Private Partnerships Unit currently have under its auspices, (b) what (i) is the total value of such projects, (ii) are the projects in which it is involved and (iii) is value of private sector participation in each of the said projects, (c) (i) what is the total value of the support the unit currently gives to municipalities in the delivery of services, (ii) to which municipalities is such support given and (iii) what is the (aa) nature and (bb) value of such support and (d) what is the private sector participation in such support;

(2) whether further support is currently being planned by the unit; if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) value of the support in each case? N627E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) There are currently 48 PPP projects registered with the PPP Unit as being in either feasibility study or procurement stage. In addition to this, twelve PPPs have been implemented to date under the auspices of the PPP Unit.

Further projects procured prior to the inception of the PPP Unit in May 2000, are the three National Toll roads PPPs procured by the South African National Roads Agency and the two prison PPPs procured by the Departments of Correctional Services and Public Works.

(b) (i) The capital value of projects implemented to date is R6,546 billion. The projected capital value of PPP projects projected over the MTEF period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is R13,818 billion in nominal terms. These figures are derived for those projects for which the National Treasury has approved the feasibility study and are thus in procurement.

(ii)

National departments	*Project*
Dept Communication	Emergency 112 Call Centre
Dept Communication	Regional language television services
Dept Correctional Services	Working Environment Service Delivery
Dept Correctional Services	Feasibility of four new prisons
Dept Defence South African Military Health Service	Purchase of Clinical Services in seven districts
Dept Defence SA Navy	Sea Safety Training Centre for the SA Navy
Dept Education	Working Environment Service Delivery
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Replacement of SA Agulhas
Dept Foreign Affairs	Working Environment Service Delivery
Dept Justice	Management of Monies and Trust (MMT)
Dept Labour	Communication Technology
Dept Land Affairs	Working Environment Service Delivery
Dept Minerals and Energy	Independent power producer new generation — Peaking Plant
Dept Transport	Fleet Management for National Departments
Dept Water Affairs and Forestry	Working for Water: secondary industries
Department of Arts and Culture	National Archives Electronic Content Management Solution for Electronic Archives.
Government Printing Works	Working environment Service Delivery
Provincial departments	*Project*
Eastern Cape dept health	Revitalisation of Pharmaceutical Supply Chain
Eastern Cape dept health	Grahamstown and Port Alfred Co-location
Eastern Cape dept health	Lusikisiki Nurses Accommodation
Eastern Cape Mayibuye Transport Corporation	Bus company restructuring
Free State dept education	Schools Programme
Free State dept health	New build hospitals in Trompsburg and Ladybrand
Free State dept of public works, roads and transport	Office Accommodation

Provincial departments	*Project*
Gauteng dept of health	Chris Hani Baragwanath hospital for reconstruction, revitalisation and upgrading
Gauteng dept public transport, roads and works in conjunction with Gauteng dept of finance and economic affairs	Gauteng Kopanong Precinct Working Environment Service Delivery
Gauteng dept public transport, roads and works	Gautrain Rapid Rail Link
KwaZulu-Natal dept of social development	Four secured centres for Juveniles
KwaZulu-Natal dept transport	Vukuzakhe Plant Park Depot
Limpopo dept of health and social development	Polokwane hospital Renal Dialysis.
Limpopo dept of health and social development	Ellisras, Phalaborwa and Duiwelskloof Co-location
Limpopo dept of health and social development	Provincial Linen Management Services
Limpopo dept of health and social development	Completion of Thohoyandou Hospital
Limpopo dept of health and social development	Penge Hospital Revitalisation
Mpumalanga dept of roads and transport	Fleet Management
North West dept of transport	Fleet Management
Western Cape dept health	Hermanus hospital co-location project
Western Cape dept health	Swellendam hospital co-location project
Western Cape dept health	Western Cape Rehabilitation Centre
Public entities	*Project*
Greater St Lucia Wetlands Park Authority	Eco-tourism: 14 business sites
Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board	Eco-tourism: 20 nature reserves
National Housing Finance Corporation	Rental Housing
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Whale Trail
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	De Hoop Nature Reserve
South African Revenue Services	IT-Container scanner inspection
Municipalities	*Project*
City of Tshwane	Client Centred Services Delivery Precinct and Munitoria Project
Madibeng Municipality	Water Services 78(3) investigation.
Hibiscus Coast Municipality	Property development.

(iii) The private sector investment in these projects is the capital value given in answer to question (1) (b) (i) above. The capital grants from the state for Gautrain to the amount of R7 128 over the MTEF period have been excluded from these figures.

(c) (i) The PPP Unit has held responsibility for the projects previously undertaken by the

Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU) in addition to the projects registered with the National Treasury in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act. In so doing the PPP Unit has assumed funding responsibility for technical assistance grants in the amount of R1 950 000. In addition to this the PPP Unit has recruited staff from the MIIU and provides technical assistance in kind to Municipalities on PPPs.

(ii) The technical assistance grant has been provided to the Municipalities of Madibeng and KwaDukuza and the City of Cape Town. Technical assistance in kind is being provided to the City of Tshwane and the Municipalities of Potchefstroom, Hibiscus Coast and Maluti-a-Phofung.

(iii) (aa) The PPP Unit is responsible for the provision of technical assistance to local authorities in developing, procuring and implementing value-for-money PPPs. The support takes the form of both technical assistance grants and technical assistance in kind provided by members of the PPP Unit. This includes direct assistance to municipalities and in the development of guidelines for use by local authorities in the procurement of PPPs.

(bb) The value of technical assistance grants currently committed is R1 959 000. The technical assistance in kind is provided by five persons employed in or contracted by the PPP Unit of the National Treasury.

(d) The private sector participation in such support is through the provision of advisory services to local authorities paid for in full or in part by the technical assistance grants.

(2) (a) In April 2006 the National Treasury extended the scope of its technical assistance grants through its Project Development Facility (PDF) so as to provide assistance to local authorities for the procurement of PPPs in accordance with Section 120 of the MFMA.

The National Treasury is also examining, in conjunction with the Department of Provincial and Local Government, means by which the legislative and regulatory requirements for local authorities entering into PPP agreements can be streamlined.

Comprehensive sector specific guidelines, similar to those available for provincial and national departments, will be prepared for local authorities by October 2006.

(b) The rollout of this grant funding by the National Treasury PDF will include committing funding of up to R12 million in the current financial year. This is expected to increase over the MTEF period.

Number of white rhinos killed by poachers in KNP: suspected poachers captured

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

(1) (a) In 2005 and (b) from 1 January

2006 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, what was the number of (i) white rhinos killed by poachers in the Kruger National Park, (ii) suspected poachers captured by park authorities in or around the Kruger National Park and (iii) persons successfully prosecuted for poaching activities in the Kruger National Park;

(2) what is the (a) optimal number of anti-poaching personnel in the Kruger National Park and (b) current number of vacancies for anti-poaching personnel in the park? N634E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) (i) Ten white rhino were killed.

(ii) Five suspected poachers were captured.

(iii) One person was successfully prosecuted. Other cases are still pending.

(b) (i) Three white rhino were killed.

(ii) Two suspected poachers were captured.

(iii) No persons were successfully prosecuted. Cases still pending.

(2) (a) 305 personnel.

(b) 20 vacancies.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Sanral to assume responsibility for R72 between Nananga and East London

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

(1) Whether a request has been received from the Eastern Cape provincial government for the SA National Road Agency to assume responsibility for the R72 between Nanaga and East London; if so, when will such responsibility be assumed;

(2) whether this road will be (a) rehabilitated and/or (b) upgraded; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any decision has been taken regarding the future status of the N2 between Nanaga and King William's Town; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N533E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) No, the Eastern Cape provincial government has not submitted an official request for the transfer of the R72 between Nanaga and East London to my department or the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral). The Eastern Cape province has, however, requested that a debate be opened on the possible transfer of this road and that the requisite investigations be conducted to determine the feasibility of such a transfer.

(2) According to information received from the Eastern Cape provincial government:

(a) Rehabilitation of this road may only be necessary in the medium term, as the road is currently being upgraded.

(b) The current upgrading of this road includes two reseal contracts, totaling R57,7 million for the section between East London and Fonteinskloof. The design for the remaining section from Fonteinskloof to Nanaga is being finalised and a tender for R42 million will go out later this year.

(3) The N2 between Nanaga and King William's Town was incorporated into the national road system in the 1999-2000 financial year and will remain part of the national road network.

Height averages applicable to domestic and international SAA passengers

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

(1) Whether, in view of the fact that the average height of South African men is above the international average, any surveys were commissioned by the SAA in order to establish averages applicable to SAA passengers, both domestic and international; if not,

(2) whether the SAA formally or informally sought advise from any local or international authorities, institutions or consultants before laying down the seating measurements for the SAA's (a) domestic and (b) international aircraft; if not; why not; if so, (i) who was consulted and (ii) what were their recommendations;

(3) what are the cut-off points between levels of management in the SAA regarding their qualification for travelling first, business or economy class on domestic and international official business? N541E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) and (2) SA Airways uses data from the

Demographic and Health Survey of the Department of Health to determine the seating measurements of planes used by them.

Furthermore, SAA is an affiliated member of International Air Transport Association (IATA) and also conforms to the Airline Standard of Measurement.

The aircraft industry developed in the USA and therefore aircraft are measured in inches. The space offered in the seat is expressed in terms of "pitch" and "recline". Pitch is measured from a fixed point on a seat either behind or in front of the seat. Pitch is equal to X inches; 1 inch = 2,54 cm. Industry standard (SAA) is 31 to 32 pitch in economy class, in both international and domestic flights. (For detailed information go to: www.airlinequality.com, which is a definitive benchmarking website for IATA Airlines across the world.)

(3) Level 3 managers travelling for business purposes may travel in economy class on the domestic flights and in business class on the international flights. Level 2 managers travelling for business purposes may travel in business class on both the domestic and international flights. The Board of Directors, CEO/President of SAA, general managers (manager level 1) travelling on business trips may travel in business class on the domestic flights and in first class on the international flights where offered, and on a seat available basis.

Vergoedingspakkette van persone op sekere vlakke van middelbestuur

485. Dr C P MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister vir die Staatsdiens en Administrasie:

Wat die totale vergoedingspakkette is van persone wat op (a) middelbestuursvlak (salarisskaal vlak 11), (b) middelbestuursvlak (salarisskaal vlak 12), (c) direkteur (salarisskaal vlak 13), (d) hoofdirekteur (salarisskaal vlak 14), (e) adjunk-direkteur-generaal (salarisskaal vlak 15) en (f) direkteur-generaal (salarisskaal vlak 16) aangestel is? N564A

(Translation follows):

[Remuneration packages for persons appointed at certain levels of middle management

485. Dr C P MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

What are the total remuneration packages for persons who have been appointed at the levels of (a) middle management (salary scale level 11), (b) middle management (salary scale level 12), (c) director (salary scale level 13), (d) chief director (salary scale level 14), (e) deputy director-general (salary scale level 15) and (f) director-general (salary scale level 16)? N564E]

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: *[Bound in Questions Annexures — See QA17/2006]*

Success of roll-out of Taxi Recapitalisation Project

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

(1) Whether the Taxi Recapitalisation Project has been successful in implementing the envisaged roll-out since its inception over five years ago; if so, how many taxi owners or operators in each province have (a) (i) applied for and (ii) benefited from the scrapping allowance and (b) purchased any of the new taxi vehicles since the roll-out was announced;

(2) whether he has considered any alternative plans to remove unroadworthy taxis from our roads whilst at the same time providing affordable yet safe taxis to the commuting

public in the short to medium term; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N608E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) The hon member would recall that the original conception of the Taxi Recapitalisation Project (TRP) for the introduction of the new taxi vehicles (NTVs) in the form of 18 and 35 seaters and the Electronic Management System (EMS), as approved by Cabinet in 1997, was through a tender process. To this end Government issued two separate tenders. The evaluation of the proposals/bids submitted by interested parties highlighted the fact that the TRP was not going to be affordable to both the commuters and the taxi industry. As a result of this, the Department of Transport (DoT) approached Cabinet to consider a revised approach for the implementation of the TRP.

The central point of the revised implementation of the TRP is the introduction of compulsory safety requirements through the amendment of Regulation 233 of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No 29 of 1989). Furthermore, participation in the TRP requires that operators must convert their permits to Operating Licenses as required by the National Land Transport Transition Act, 2000 (NLTTA) (Act No 22 of 2000).

Since the approval of the revised approach for the implementation of the TRP, the DoT has published compulsory safety requirements in September 2005 through the amendment of Regulation 233 of Act No 29 of 1989. The publication of the compulsory safety requirements has seen vehicle manufacturers introducing new taxi vehicles that support the TRP.

The department has also finalised the evaluation of the tender for the establishment, setting up ad management of the TRP scrapping administration agency (SAA). An announcement of the preferred bidder would be made soon. Once the permit conversion process has been finalised, qualifying operators would be advised to hand in their old taxi vehicles (OTVs) to the scrapping agency for scrapping purposes.

The applications for the scrapping of OTVs by members of the taxi industry, including the necessary verification and authentication processes and the actual number of applications thereto, would only come through once the scrapping administration agency had been established, a process which the department is currently finalising. However, 5 580 operators have in the last four months submitted their applications through the operating licensing boards to voluntarily exit the taxi industry upon receiving the R50 000 scrapping incentive.

(a) (i) and (ii) and (b) Fall away.

(2) The introduction of the TRP has never meant the suspension of the law-enforcement initiatives, either for the taxi industry or for other modes of land transport. Several law enforcement initiatives to address unroadworthy vehicles, irrespective of whether these are taxis or not, had been taken by the department and these will continue to be enforced.

The taxi operators who have not submitted their applications to convert permits into operating licenses have been given a window of opportunity to submit their reasons for not applying on time to their respective operating licensing boards, who would then consider such applications on merit. However, operators who had submitted their applications, but are not in possession of operating licenses through a fault not of their making would not be penalised. However, operators who op-

erate unroadworthy vehicles would be exposed to the law enforcement initiative.

Results of department's work on the Gillooly's Interchange on the N3 in Gauteng

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

(1) Whether his department has carried out or intends carrying-out any work on the Gillooly's Interchange on the N3 in Gauteng to increase its capacity and/or reduce the incidence of accidents since 2000; if not, why not; if so, (a) what plans have been approved, (b) what work has been (i) commenced and (ii) completed, (c) what are the time-frames for the completion of all work and (d) what is the planned effect of each project;

(2) (a) what assessments and/or investigations have been undertaken by his department or any agency of his department in respect of this interchange since 2000 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) who carried out the assessments or investigations in each case and (c) what conclusions were reached;

(3) in each year since 2000, (a) how many accidents involving pedestrians occurred on this interchange, (b) how many of these pedestrian accidents were fatal, (c) what was the cost to the taxpayers of these pedestrian fatalities, (d) how many motor vehicles were involved in the accidents, (e) how many of these motor vehicle accidents were fatal, (f) what was the cost to the taxpayers of these motor vehicle fatalities, (g) what was the number of trucks/heavy vehicles that were involved in accidents, (h) how many of these trucks/heavy vehicle accidents were fatal and (i) what was the cost to the taxpayers of these trucks/heavy vehicle fatalities? N622E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) The South African National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) investigated various alternative solutions in the past to upgrade the Gillooly's Interchange. Upgrading of this Interchange can, however, not be done in isolation since much of the congestion experienced at the Interchange is as a result of capacity problems on the adjacent freeway sections which the Interchange serves.

The Gillooly's Interchange is the busiest interchange in the province and feeds the section of the N12 between the N3 and R24 with approximately 180 000 vehicles travelling on this section on a daily basis.

(a), (b) (i) and (ii), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) Sanral conducted studies in 2004 for the design for the upgrading of the N12 between Gillooly's Interchange and the Rietfontein (R21) Interchange. Various upgrading options were investigated and modelled in order to determine a longer term solution for congestion at the Interchange. The investigations showed that it is not feasible to add lanes to the N12 section between Gillooly's and the R24. This section already has 10 lanes and there is no adequate space available to add further lanes. As part of this study, Sanral is also investigating the construction of a directional ramp to directly take traffic from the N12 (traveling westbound), onto the N3 northbound. This would serve as an interim measure at the Southern collector/distributor road, but will not improve the overall flow of traffic on the N3.

The solution for the congestion at the Gillooly's Interchange lies therefore in a network upgrading approach. As part

of such an approach, Sanral, in collaboration with all spheres of government in the Gauteng Province, is in the process of developing an integrated freeway upgrading scheme for the Province. Furthermore, certain sections of the N3 will be upgraded with lane additions, which will further enhance the benefits created as a result of the proposed directional ramp at Gillooly's.

The scheme is known as the Gauteng Network and comprises of approximately 350 km of roads. The Network under study is a blend of, *inter alia*, the construction of new freeways, upgrades and other improvements with an emphasis on road infrastructure for public transport.

(3) (a) According to available information furnished by the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC), there was only one pedestrian related accident that happened at the Gillooly's Interchange over the requested six-year period. This was a minor accident that happened in 2001.

(b) There were no pedestrian fatalities recorded at this Interchange over the six-year period. The minor accident mentioned under (3)(a) above resulted in one slight pedestrian injury.

(c) There was no cost related to pedestrian fatalities. The human related cost for the minor accident mentioned above, is estimated to be in the order of about R113 859. (Due to the unavailability of information on the type of vehicle that was involved in this accident, it is not possible to provide the vehicle related cost of this particular accident.)

(d) Over the six-year period the number of vehicles involved in accidents per annum at this Interchange is summarised as follows:

2000: 61

2001: 136

2002: 222

2003: 231

2004: 251

2005: 218.

Detail in this regard per type of vehicle per annum is provided in table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of vehicles involved in accidents per annum

Type of Vehicle	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Motorcars	48	93	142	140	118	123
Minibuses	1	2	9	5	4	10
Buses	0	0	1	0	0	0
Motorcycles	0	0	2	1	0	1
LDVs-bakkies	8	27	35	37	22	29
Rigid trucks	1	5	8	9	1	15
Articulated trucks	3	9	18	16	9	14
Other and unknown	0	0	7	23	97	26
Total	61	136	222	231	251	218

(e) From 2000 to 2005 there were four fatal accidents at this interchange, i e three in 2002 and one in 2004. More detail in this regard per accident and casualty categories is given in tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2: Number of accidents per category

Accident category	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Fatal	0	0	3	0	1	0
Major	0	1	3	2	1	3
Minor	4	9	15	9	18	14
Damage only	32	64	98	108	112	93
Total	36	74	119	119	132	110

Table 3: Number of casualties per category

Casualty category	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Killed	0	0	4	0	1	0
Serious injury	0	1	8	3	1	12
Slight injury	5	24	43	10	20	25
No injuries	64	138	204	223	238	210
Total	69	163	259	236	260	247

(f) Based on the average unit cost per accident in terms of the types of vehicles involved and the human related costs per type of casualty given in tables 4 and 5 below, the estimated annual cost of accidents at this interchange over the six year period were as follows:

2000: R 2,77 million

2001: R 8,32 million

2002: R18,64 million

2003: R11,06 million

2004: R11,55 million

2005: R14,22 million.

Table 4: Unit cost: Vehicle type (Rand)

Type of vehicle	*Unit cost (Rand)*
Motorcars	27 182

Table 4: Unit cost: Vehicle type (Rand)

Type of vehicle	*Unit cost (Rand)*
Minibuses	27 103
Buses	71 419
Motorcycles	26 190
LDVs-Bakkies	28 208
Rigid Trucks	35 528
Articulated trucks	203 739
Other and unknown	26 923

Table 5: Unit cost: Human casualties (Rand)

Accident category	*Unit cost (Rand)*
Fatal	624 405
Major — serious injury	236 121
Minor — slight injury	113 859

More detail of estimated costs per type of vehicle involved and category of casualties per annum is given in table 6 below. The total estimated cost over the six year period is in the order of about R66,57 million.

Table 6-A : Estimated cost of vehicles involved in accidents (Rand)

Type of vehicle	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Motorcars	1 304 736	2 527 926	3 859 844	3 805 480	3 207 476	3 343 386
Minibuses	27 103	54 206	243 927	135 515	108 412	271 030
Buses	0	0	71 419	0	0	0
Motorcycles	0	0	52 380	26 190	0	26 190
LDVs-Bakkies	225 664	761 616	987 280	1 043 696	620 576	818 032
Rigid trucks	35 528	177 640	284 224	319 752	35 528	532 920
Articulated trucks	611 217	1 833 651	3 667 302	3 259 824	1 833 651	2 852 346
Other and unknown	0	0	188 461	619 229	2 611 531	699 998
Total	2 204 248	5 355 039	9 354 837	9 209 686	8 417 174	8 543 902

Table 6-B: Estimated human casualty costs (Rand)

Casualty category	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Fatal	0	0	2 497 620	0	624 405	0
Major — serious injury	0	236 121	1 888 968	708 363	236 121	2 833 452
Minor — slight injury	569 295	2 732 616	4 895 937	1 138 590	2 277 180	2 846 475
Damage only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	569 295	2 968 737	9 282 525	1 846 953	3 137 706	5 679 927
Estimated total cost	2 773 543	8 323 776	18 637 362	11 056 639	11 554 880	14 223 829

(g) The number of trucks involved in accidents per annum over the six year period was as follows:

2000: 4; 2001: 14; 2002: 26; 2003: 25; 2004: 10; and 2005: 29. More detail per type of truck is given in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Number of trucks involved in accidents per annum

Type of truck	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Rigid Trucks	1	5	8	9	1	15
Articulated Trucks	3	9	18	16	9	14
Total No. of trucks	4	14	26	25	10	29

(h) and (i) With the exception of the estimated vehicle related costs of trucks given in table 6-A above, it is not possible to provide the human related casualty costs because of the inability of the information system to link the categories of casualties with the types of vehicles involved in accidents at this Interchange. The vehicle related costs with regard to truck involvement, as well as the percentages in terms of total vehicle cost and total accident cost, is summarised in table 8 below.

Table 8: Estimated cost of trucks involved in accidents per annum (Rand)

Type of truck	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Rigid trucks	35 528	177 640	284 224	319 752	35 528	532 920
Articulated trucks	611 217	1 833 651	3 667 302	3 259 824	1 833 651	2 852 346
Total truck cost	646 745	2 011 291	3 951 526	3 579 576	1 869 179	3 385 266
As % of total vehicle cost	29,34	37,56	42,24	38,87	22,21	39,62
As % of total accident cost	23,32	24,16	21,20	32,37	16,18	23,80

Agterstallige geld aan Eskom verskuldig deur kliëntediensbestuurder vir die Klerksdorp/Vryburg-gebiede

530. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister vir Openbare Ondernemings:

(1) Of die kliëntediensbestuurder vir die Klerksdorp/Vryburg-gebiede (naam verstrek) enige agterstallige geld aan Eskom skuld; so ja, (a) watter bedrag uitstaande is, (b) hoe lank dié bedrag uitstaande is en (c) watter stappe gedoen gaan word om die geld in te vorder;

(2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N646A

(Translation follows):

[Outstanding money owed to Eskom by client services manager of Klerksdorp/ Vryburg areas

530. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether the client services manager of the Klerksdorp/Vryburg areas owes Eskom any outstanding money; if so, (a) what amount is outstanding, (b) how long has this amount been outstanding and (c) what steps will be taken to recover the money; whether he will make a statement on the matter? N646E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

This matter relates to the private information of an individual and it is therefore not appropriate to disclose this information to the public. The hon member is invited to contact me if he requires further information.

Production of programme on President Mbeki

560. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether a programme on President Mbeki was planned or produced by the SA Broadcasting Corporation for screening as a documentary in the series Unauthorized, if so,

(2) whether any member of the management of the SABC, the management as a whole or any member of the SABC Board stopped production or screening; if so, why? N693E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

I have been advised by the Chief Executive Officer SABC, Mr Mpofu that:

(1) They had commissioned such a programme from independent producers.

(2) On receipt of the programme the legal advice received from a lawyer and senior counsel was that some of the material will lead to legal action against SABC. The management responsible withdrew the programme. The CEO was advised later and he confirmed the decision as he could not act against legal advice received. No member of the Board stopped the production.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Decision to centralise decision-making powers in the regional offices for the processing of immigration applications

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

With reference to her or her department's decision in or about 2003 to centralise decision-making powers in the regional offices for the processing of immigration applications, (a) how many officials were stationed at each specified regional office as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how many posts are approved for each specified regional office, (c) how many of the officials at each specified office have been trained with reference to (i) the new Immigration Act, Act 13 of 2002, (ii) the regulations and/or (iii) departmental circulars and (d) what total number of applications have been received at each specified regional office since the decision was implemented to centralise decision-making on such matters? N72E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS *(Reply bound in Annexures of House — QA18/2006.)*

Decision to centralise decision-making powers in the regional offices for the processing of name changes

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

(1) Whether she or her department has taken any decision to expedite decision-making, with regard to applications for the change of names and surnames and changes to dates of birth, to a central office; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, when;

(2) whether any applications received were outstanding for longer than (a) six months, (b) one year and (c) longer than one year; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the reason for the delay in each case;

(3) whether any measures have been put in place to speed up the processing of these applications; if not, why not; if so, (a) what measures and (b) what is the time-frame for processing and completing such applications? N94E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, my department had taken a decision to expedite decision-making with regard to applications for the change of names and surnames and changes to dates of birth as part of their process. I have launched the Lokisa Ditomane campaign calling on members of the public to come forward to make the necessary corrections with regard to their documents.

(2) Yes. As per the table below.

(i) (a), (b) and (c)

Personal amendments

	(a) *1 September 2005 until 15 February 2006* *(older than six months)*	*(b)* *1 March 2005 until 30 August 2005* *(one year)*	*(c)* *Older than 28 February 2005* *(older than one year)*	*Total*
Surname rectifications	2 178	6 040	788	9 006
Surname amendments (majors)	3 289	4 863	1 445	9 597

	(a) *1 September 2005 until 15 February 2006 (older than six months)*	*(b)* *1 March 2005 until 30 August 2005 (one year)*	*(c)* *Older than 28 February 2005 (older than one year)*	*Total*
Surname amendments (minors)	2 804	2 451	257	5 512
First names (majors)	1 179	800	0	1 979
First names (minors)	1 602	784	0	2 386
Total	11 052	14 938	2 490	28 480

Rectifications (Dates of birth)

No applications are outstanding for more than six months or outstanding for one year and no applications are outstanding for longer than one year.

(2) (ii) The reason for the delay was due to acute staff shortages and technical problems with the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) and a delay in the submission of applications from the district — and regional offices to the Department's Head office in Pretoria.

(3) Yes, there are measures put in place to expedite the processing of outstanding applications.

(a) Measures are an overtime project to clear the backlog and adding capacity within the unit by recruiting new personnel in order to address the problem. Re-engineering the business processes in order to improve and expedite the process.

(b) As different administrative processes are followed in the consideration of and finalisation of applications in respect of personal amendments/rectifications for minors and majors and depending on the backlog prevailing at each of the different processes, the ideal turnaround time to finalise an application is set for twelve weeks.

Distribution of IDs outside polling stations

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

(1) Whether any identity documents that were distributed outside polling stations on 1 March 2006 were distributed in accordance with her department's policies and with proper authorisation; if not, (a) why not, (b) who approved the waiving of departmental policy on this occasion, (c) who authorised the distribution of ID books outside polling stations and (d) what action will be taken in this regard; if so, (i) what are the details of such policy and (ii) what steps were taken to ensure that the details of the policy were adhered to;

(2) whether any party-political officials or representatives were involved in distributing ID documents on 1 March 2006; if not, what steps did her department take to ensure that such party officials or representatives did not handle these documents; if so, (a) which party-political officials or representatives, (b) why, (c) who authorised this and (d) what was the role played by these officials? N215E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) No identity documents or temporary identification certificates were distributed on 1 March 2006 outside polling stations.

(2) No party-political officials were involved at any stage in the distribution of identity documents or temporary identification certificates.

Outstanding land claims in Simon's Town

333. Ms B A HOGAN (ANC) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(a) How many land claims in Simon's Town (i) are still outstanding and (ii) have been settled and (b) what is the nature of the issues that are frustrating settlement in this regard? N358E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 74.

(ii) 186.

(b) Of the 74 outstanding land claims, 16 claims deal with claimants who have opted for restoration of the land they had lost. The difficulty is that it is not feasible to restore the original land lost. Therefore, alternative land has to be found, but the municipality and the South African National Defence Force who have land that could be utilised for this purpose are reluctant to release land for restitution purposes. The municipality wants to sell their land to foreign buyers at very high market prices which are far higher than the historical value of the land.

Immigration officials not processing disembarking passengers on any international flights arriving at the Johannesburg International Airport during January 2006 because there were no such officials on duty

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

(1) Whether disembarking passengers on any international flights arriving at the Johannesburg International Airport during January 2006 were not processed by immigration officials because there were no such officials on duty at the time; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) how many flights were affected, (c) what was each flight's country of origin, (d) how many non-South African citizens who disembarked from these flights were not processed and (e) why were these officials not on duty at these times, in each case;

(2) whether her department has traced these passengers in order to determine the status of their visit to the country; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any investigation has been done into the reasons why these immigration officials were not on duty; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether any measures have been put in place to avoid a recurrence of the situation; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N388E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, disembarking passengers were not processed by immigration officials on (a) 15 December 2005 when the incident occurred, (b) only one flight was affected, namely SAA061, (c) country of origin — Nigeria (Lagos), (d) 73 non-South African citizens disembarked without being processed by immigration officials and (e) the immigration officials were not available due to an incorrect duty roster drawn up by the supervisor on duty.

(2) The department made a formal pronouncement through the media in which it requested all the non-South African citizens who disembarked from this specific flight [without being processed by the immigration component at the Johannesburg International Air-

port (JIA)], to please report back at the said component or any other immigration office of the department for that matter, to enable the department to clear the specific passengers and to lawfully admit them into the RSA on valid temporary residence permits. The department cannot state with certainty at this stage, unfortunately, how many of these passengers did indeed report to immigration offices. The passengers who failed to report to any of the immigration offices for clearance (to be issued valid temporary residence permits) cannot apply for the renewal of their residential status in the RSA, as they are at this moment in time, viewed and deemed to be illegal foreigners in the RSA and will be dealt with accordingly, if and when they come to the attention of the department.

(3) Yes, an investigation has taken place. The supervisor responsible for the specific shift was found to be negligent in performing her duties when the duty roster had been compiled. A formal disciplinary enquiry had been held against the said official, had been found guilty of misconduct and has accordingly been dismissed from the department.

(4) Due to inadequacy of staff members at the JIA, two additional managers have been appointed along with 47 new trainee immigration officers to prevent a recurrence of this incident/future incidents.

Totale vergoedingspakkette van persone op sekere bestuursvlakke aangestel

458. Dr C P MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister vir die Staatsdiens en Administrasie:

Wat die totale vergoedingspakkette is van persone wat op (a) middelbestuursvlak (salarisskaal vlak 11), (b) middelbestuursvlak (salarisskaal vlak 12), (c) direkteur (salarisskaal vlak 13), (d) hoofdirekteur (salarisskaal vlak 14), (e) adjunkdirekteur-generaal (salarisskaal vlak 15) en (f) direkteur-generaal (salarisskaal vlak 16) aangestel is? N564A

(Translation follows:)

[Total remuneration packages for persons appointed at certain levels of management

485. Dr C P MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

What are the total remuneration packages for persons who have been appointed at the levels of (a) middle management (salary scale level 11), (b) middle management (salary scale level 12), (c) director (salary scale level 13), (d) chief director (salary scale level 14), (e) deputy director-general (salary scale level 15) and (f) director-general (salary scale level 16)? N564E]

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION *(Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA19/2006.)*

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

IDs distributed to persons on 1/3/2006 from mobile/non-established offices of department

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

(1) Whether any identity documents were distributed to persons on 1 March 2006 from mobile or non-established offices of her department; if so, (a) what are the addresses of each specified location that were used, (b) how many ID documents were (i) delivered to each specified address and (ii) actually distributed to an individual, (c) how many ID documents remained undelivered by 19:00 on 1 March 2006, (d) what is the (i) name, (ii) position and (iii) period of employment in her department of each individual who was put in charge of distributing ID documents at each specified address, (e) what specified security measures were put in place to ensure that the recipients of the ID documents were the persons who have applied for such ID documents and (f) what are the names of the persons to whom such IDs were distributed;

(2) whether any person other than an employee of her department or the correct claimant handled any of these ID documents; if so, (a) in how many cases, (b) who were the persons who were given access to these documents, (c) why were they given access to these documents and (d) at which specified addresses were non-Home Affairs personnel allowed to handle these documents;

(3) whether her department is in possession of proof of receipt from the recipients of each ID document distributed from the above addresses on 1 March 2006; if not, (a) why not and (b) what proof does her department have that these documents were given to the correct applicant in each case; if so, how many proof of receipts does her department have?

N187E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS *(Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA20/2006.)*

Mobile offices issuing IDs on 1 March 2006

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

(a) How many mobile offices issued ID documents on 1 March 2006, (b) what specified locations did these mobile units stop at to issue documents, (c) how was it decided where these units would stop on 1 March 2006, (d) what is the (i) name and (ii) position held by the official or officials who took the decisions on where these vehicles would stop to distribute ID documents, (e) how many (i) completed and (ii) temporary ID documents were distributed at each specified stopping point on the above date and (f) what was the average time taken to prepare and issue temporary identity certificates on that date in respect of each specified mobile unit?

N188E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS *(Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA21/2006.)*

Number of established offices open on 1/3/2006

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

How many (a) established offices of her department were open on 1 March 2006, (b) temporary identity certificates did

each such office issue on that date and (c) what is the average time taken by each specified office to issue a temporary identity certificate? N189E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS *(Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA22/2006.)*

Onvoltooide IDs wat potensiële kiesers van stembusse weghou

254. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Binnelandse Sake:

Of, in die lig daarvan dat haar departement net 50% van die 12 000 maandelikse nuwe aansoeke om identiteitsdokumente kan verwerk, 72 000 potensiële kiesers in die jaar wat die verkiesing van 1 Maart 2006 voorafgegaan het nie ID's ontvang het nie en gevolglik nie op 1 Maart 2006 kon stem nie; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, (a) wat haar departement vir die algemene verkiesing in 2009 in dié verband beplan en (b) watter maatreëls ingestel gaan word om te verseker dat alle nuwe aansoeke om ID's verwerk sal word? N276A

(Translation follows):

[Unprocessed IDs preventing voters from voting

254. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether, in light thereof that her department is only able to process 50% of the 12 000 new applications for identity documents per month, 72 000 potential voters in the year preceding the 1 March 2006 election did not receive IDs and subsequently were not able to vote; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what is her department planning in this regard for the 2009 general election and (b) what measures will be introduced to ensure that all new applications for IDs will be processed? N276E]

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Between 1 March 2005 and 28 February 2006, the department issued 1 613 488 identity documents to applicants. This is an average of 134 000 identity documents per month. All eligible voters that applied for their identity documents on time were able to vote during the March 2006 Local Government Elections. In cases where applicants could not receive their identity documents due to late submission of applications, temporary identity certificates (TICs) were issued free of charge and those applicants were able to cast their votes. The statement by the hon member is therefore, not factually correct.

Number of immigration officers required to man the passport control points at Cape Town International Airport

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

(a) What is the optimal number of immigration officers required to man the passport control points during peak time at the Cape Town International Airport, (b) what is the actual number of immigration officers available at these times and (c) how many of these posts were vacant as at 28 February 2006? N389E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) The optimal number of immigration officers is 63 to man passport control points.

(b) Ten to twelve immigration officers per shift at peak times.

(c) 35 posts were vacant as at 28 February 2006 — as per the table below.

Designation	*Number approved*	*Filled*	*Vacant*
Area Immigration Head	1	0	1
Control Immigration Officer	3	1	2
Chief Immigration Officer	9	6	3

Designation	*Number approved*	*Filled*	*Vacant*
Senior/Immigration Officer	46	19	27
Chief Administration Clerk	1	1	0
Administration Clerk	2	1	1
Messenger	1	0	1
Total	63	28	35

Establishment of an Interim Traditional Health Practitioners' Council

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

(1) Whether an Interim Traditional Health Practitioners' Council has been established in terms of the Traditional Health Practitioners Act, Act 35 of 2004; if not, (a) why not, (b) what steps have thus far been taken towards setting up this council and (c) when is it anticipated that the council will come into existence; if so, (i) on what date did the council come into existence, (ii) who are the members of the council, (iii) what salaries are being paid to each of these members and (iv) who is the council's (aa) chairperson and (bb) registrar;

(2) (a)(i) how many and (ii) on what dates has the council had meetings and (b) what activities has the council undertaken to date;

(3) whether any staff members have been employed to work for the council; if not, why not; if so, what are the (a) names, (b) salaries and (c) qualifications of the appointees? N441E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) No.

(a) The appointment by the Minister of members of the Interim Council can only commence once the necessary Regulations have been promulgated.

(b) Regulation No 1247: Relating to the appointment by the Minister as members of the Interim Traditional Health Practitioners Council were published for public comment on 21 December 2005 for a period of three months. The Regulations are currently with the State Law Advisors for finalisation before submission to the Minister for consideration and promulgation.

(c) See (a) above.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Updated plan on preparedness for avian flu

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

(1) Whether her department has updated plan on preparedness for avian flu; if not, why not; if so, what are the key details of this plan regarding (a) the availability of health staff and (b) closure of entry points;

(2) whether she will supply a copy of the plan; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N550E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The influenza pandemic preparedness plan was discussed and approved by Cabinet.

(a) Action plans for ensuring health staff availability are being drafted by provinces and other sectors including the South African National Defence Force.

(b) International health regulations will guide the country in making the decision on closure of entry points.

(2) Yes, a copy of the plan will be supplied.

Statistics of newly developed health facilities nationally

536. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether there are any statistics of

newly developed health facilities nationally; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether there are any initiatives to upgrade established health facilities; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N484E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the situation in this regard.

Province	*Newly built*	*Upgraded*	*Future initiatives to upgrade*
Western Cape	2	7	• Ladysmith PHC Clinic: 2006-07 • Maitland Clinic: 2008-09 • Delft Clinic: 2008-09
Northern Cape	4	—	Old clinics are beyond upgrading and the Northern Cape Department of Health has made provision for the building of new clinics
KwaZulu-Natal	5 14 (under construction)	15	A programme is in place to upgrade ± 30 clinics every year, provided funds are available, and this also depends on the capacity of the Department of Public Works
Gauteng	5	25	Twelve will be upgraded within the 2006-07 financial year
Eastern Cape	9 11 (under construction)	16 21 (ongoing upgrade)	41 will be upgraded during 2006-07 financial year
North West			
Limpopo			
Free State			
Mpumalanga	6	35	

NB: The outstanding responses from the relevant provinces, will be forwarded as soon as they are available.

Installation of computers at Randburg office

547. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the Randburg office will have modern computers installed; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) how many computers (a) are currently operational at this office, (b) are obsolete, (c) have been upgraded in the past four years and (d) are older than four years? N667E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Fifteen new computers have been requested from the Information Technology Branch.

(2) (a) Twenty-nine computers are operational, (b) nine are obsolete, (c) twelve have been upgraded over the past four years and (d) 20 are older than four years.

Photocopiers at Randburg office

548. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether there are any photocopiers at the Randburg office; if not, why not; if so, how many are (a) functional, (b) dysfunctional, (c) obsolete and (d) needed to ensure the efficient functioning of the office;

(2) what measures are being taken to replace photocopiers that are in need of replacing? N668E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Photocopiers are available at the Randburg Office. (a) Two are functional, (b) four are dysfunctional, (c) four are obsolete and (d) four are required to ensure efficient functioning.

(2) The purchase of photocopier machines has been prioritised for the 2006-07 financial year.

Passport application forms taken into Randburg office captured into system on the premises

549. Mr V C GORE (ID) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether passport application forms taken into the Randburg office are captured into the system on the premises; if not, (a) where are the applications taken to be captured into the system, (b) how (i) are the applications moved from the Randburg office to other premises and (ii) often are these application forms taken from the Randburg office and (c) what time-frame is involved in the removal and capturing of these forms; if so, how many computers are available for this function? N669E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

No, applications are not, at present, being captured at the Randburg Office due to faulty equipment. (a) The Regional Office: Johannesburg, (b)(i) by official Government vehicles, (ii) three times a week and (c) applications are captured (with one Passport Capturing Machine) within 48 hours after being received at the Regional Office: Johannesburg.

Vacancies for staff at Home Affairs offices in the Gauteng West region

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

How many vacancies were there for (a) counter staff, (b) supervisors and (c) management at each Home Affairs office in the Gauteng West region as at 28 February 2006? N683E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

A total number of 64 vacancies existed in the Gauteng West region on 28 February 2006. A breakdown of the specific number of vacancies at each office and the specific levels [(a), (b) and (c) as per the question] are listed in the tables below.

Office	*Number of vacancies*		
	Counter staff	*Supervisors*	*Management*
Johannesburg Regional Office	16	5	0
Randburg District Office	1	2	0
Sandton District Office	0	0	0
Market Street Regional Office	17	1	0
Rosettenville Refugee Reception Centre	2	2	0
Vereeniging Regional Office	1	1	0
Sebokeng District Office	5	1	0
Vanderbijlpark District Office	1	1	0
Soweto Regional Office	0	1	0
Roodepoort District Office	4	0	0
Randfontein Regional Office	0	1	0
Carletonville District Office	2	0	0
Krugersdorp District Office	0	0	0
Total vacancies per office	49	15	0
Total vacancies for Gauteng West region	49 + 15 = 64		

Vacancies for staff in KZN offices

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

How many vacancies were there for (a) counter staff, (b) supervisors and (c) management at each Home Affairs office in KwaZulu-Natal as at 28 February 2006? N684E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

A total number of 346 vacancies existed in the KwaZulu-Natal province on 28 February 2006. A breakdown of the specific number of vacancies at each office and the specific levels [(a), (b) and (c) as per the question] are listed in the tables below.

Office	*Number of vacancies*		
	Counter Staff (CS)	*Supervisors*	*Management*
Provincial Manager's Office	7 × CS	15 × CS	8 (1 × Immigration and 7 × CS)
Area Manager: KZN North	4 × CS	0	4 (1 × Immigration and 3 × CS)
Amajuba Regional Office	13 (11 × Immigration and 2 × CS)	5 (4 × Immigration and 1 × CS)	2 (1 × Immigration and 1 × CS)
Ladysmith District Office	1 × CS	1 × CS	0
Umsinga District Office	5 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
Zululand Regional Office	13 (12 × Immigration and 1 × CS)	10 (4 × Immigration and 6 × CS)	2 (1 × Immigration and 1 × CS)
Ngotshane District Office	5 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
Vryheid District Office	3 × CS	0	0
Uthungulu Regional Office	23 (22 × Immigration and 1 × CS)	9 × Immigration	1 × Immigration
Empangeni District Office	1 × CS	1 × CS	0
Eshowe District Office	3 × CS	0	0
Ingwavuma District Office	5 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
Mtubatuba District Office	0	0	0
Golela Port Control	12 × Immigration	5 × Immigration	1 × Immigration
Kosibay Port Control	15 × Immigration	3 × Immigration	0
Onverwaght Port Control	10 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
Umgungundlovu Regional Office	14 (10 × Immigration and 4 × CS)	3 × Immigration	2 (1 × Immigration and 1 × CS)
Boesmansnek Port Control	7 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
SaniPass Port Control	7 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
Area Manager: KZN South	0	0	2 (1 × Immigration and 1 × CS)
Ndwedwe Regional Office	14 × Immigration	4 × Immigration	1 × Immigration

Office	*Number of vacancies*		
	Counter Staff (CS)	*Supervisors*	*Management*
KwaDukuza District Office	0	0	0
Tongaat District Office	0	0	0
Ethekwini Regional Office	23 (10 × Immigration and 13 × CS)	3 (1 × Immigration and 2 × CS)	1 × Immigration
Durban Refugee Reception Office	1 × Immigration	2 × Immigration	0
Office	*Number of vacancies*		
	Counter Staff (CS)	*Supervisors*	Management
Commercial Road District Office	3 × CS	3 × CS	0
Pinetown District Office	8 × CS	1 × CS	0
Umlazi Regional Office	15 × Immigration	4 × Immigration	2 (1 × Immigration and 1 × CS)
Durban International Airport	5 × Immigration	1 × Immigration	0
Durban Harbour	4 × Immigration	2 × Immigration	0
Prospecton District Office	0	0	0
Ugu Regional Office	14 (13 × Immigration and 1 × CS)	4 × Immigration	2 (1 × Immigration and 1 × CS)
Ixopo District Office	1 × CS	0	0
Kokstad District Office	0	0	0
Scottburgh District Office	0	0	0
Total vacancies per office	183 Immigration + 53 CS = 236	52 Immigration + 30 CS = 82	12 Immigration + 16 CS = 28
Total vacancies for KZN	236 + 82 + 28 = 346		

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Department setting electrification targets for each municipality in Eastern Cape/KZN

434. Mrs P DE LILLE (ID) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(1) Whether her department has set any electrification targets for each municipality in the (a) Eastern Cape and (b) KwaZulu-Natal in (i) 2005, (ii) 2006 and (iii) 2007; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the electrification targets for 2005 for each of these municipalities were reached; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the current backlog;

(3) (a) how does both provinces' progress with electrification correlate with the vision of Asgisa and (b) what measures does she and her department intend implementing in order for the electrification targets for 2006 and 2007 to be reached in all municipalities in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal? N480E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

(1) Due to limited funding for electrification, the department sets a modest national target of 250 000 connections annually; this is divided between the provinces in the first instance, and through a process of consultation mainly at the provincial energy forums, they determine the targets for the districts and ultimately the municipalities; in respect of the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo Provinces, they receive the biggest funding allocations because the biggest backlogs occur in these provinces. The targets for 2006-07 financial year are respectively: Eastern Cape R297 million for 40 000 connections and KwaZulu-Natal is R275 million for 35 000 connections.

It must be emphasised that the targets fall well below the ideal 450 000 annual connections, due to lack of funds.

(2) (a) The targets are set for the Eskom and municipal licence areas respectively; targets and performance for the 2005-06 financial year were as reached as follows: Eastern Cape was allocated R227 million for 40 950 connections and as of March 2006 36 786 connections were achieved, at KwaZulu-Natal an allocation of R199 million for 34 234 connections and 33 058 were achieved as of March 2006. The under-expenditure of 5% occurred on the municipal programme of R300 m; the reason for the under-expenditure relates to problems with housing delivery at municipalities.

(b) The current electrification backlog stands at 3,2 million households countrywide.

(3) (a) The electrification programme provides a skills development and job creation opportunity in line with the Asgisa vision. Local economic activity occurs in the areas where the electrification projects are implemented, and the involvement of local people in the projects provides the socioeconomic impact that the electrification programme has set as its objectives, viz electrification, skills development, job creation, stimulation of local economic ac-

tivity, enhancing the non-electricity benefits of electrification.

(b) The Department is in consultation with National Treasury to increase the budget allocation for electrification to the 450 000 connections annually; this is in line with the target for universal access to electrification by 2012 as set by the President. Funding allocations to municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo in particular would accordingly increase.

Statistics on road accidents per province

480. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Transport:

What are the statistics on road accidents in each province from 2003 to 2005? N463E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

For the purpose of clarification of the information provided in the tables below, the following definitions are applicable:

Fatal accident

An accident resulting in the death of one or more persons. The persons killed may be drivers and passengers of vehicles, or cyclists and pedestrians. Such accidents can include serious and slight injuries.

Fatality

Person or persons killed during or immediately after an accident, or death within six days after an accident happened as a direct result of such accident.

Rates and trends

Comparison of figures such as the number of accidents in one year with that of a following year does not provide a true reflection on increases or decreases, or whether one region or country has fewer accidents than another. The number of vehicles on the road, travel in terms of total distances covered, fuel sales or number of inhabitants are usually used as a reasonable basis to provide a more acceptable foundation for this purpose. Therefore, in order to "equalise" information for comparison purposes between different time periods, regions, provinces and countries, accident statistics and related information are usually expressed as "rates", eg the number of accidents per 10 000 registered vehicles, etc. The following rates are referred to below:

Accident rate per vehicle population

The accident rate per 10 000 vehicle population is calculated by dividing the number of accidents by the vehicle population, in ten thousands, of the relevant region, province or country.

Accident rate per distance or kilometres travelled by vehicles

The accident rate per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled is calculated by dividing the number of accidents by the combined distance travelled by all motorised vehicles, in hundred millions, within the relevant region, province or country. The distance travelled is usually calculated in terms of the number of the different types of vehicles, mean fuel consumption per vehicle type and fuel sales.

Severity of accidents and fatality rate

This means the number of persons killed per fatal accident. This rate refers to the severity of fatal accidents — the more persons killed per fatal accident the more severe the accident. More severe accidents are indicative of the higher impact of such accidents, possibly resulting from higher speeds, drivers and passengers not wearing seatbelts, more vehicles involved in single accidents, or more high occupancy vehicles, such as buses and minibuses involved in accidents.

The number of fatal road accidents per province per year for the three years from 2003 to 2005, as well as the percentage year-on-year change, is given in table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of fatal road accidents per province: 2003 to 2005										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003	2 284	2 189	1 209	880	729	948	848	879	273	10 239
2004	2 338	2 296	1 281	938	743	965	866	890	290	10 607
2005	2 629	2 467	1 351	1 112	780	1 138	933	985	284	11 679
% Change in number of fatal road accidents per province										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003-04	2,36	4,89	5,96	6,59	1,92	1,79	2,12	1,25	6,23	3,59
2004-05	12,45	7,45	5,46	18,55	4,98	17,93	7,74	10,67	–2,07	10,11

The annual fatal accident rate, in terms of fatal accidents per 10 000 motorised vehicles and the percentage annual change in this regard per province for the three years, is given in table 2 below.

Table 2: Number of fatal road accidents per 10 000 motorised vehicles										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003	9,52	24,26	11,05	20,18	19,58	25,80	23,99	31,73	20,89	16,17
2004	9,41	24,71	11,34	20,72	19,64	25,30	23,61	30,61	21,55	16,20
2005	10,00	25,19	11,39	23,17	19,99	28,06	24,37	31,85	20,16	16,92
% Change in number of fatal road accidents per 10 000 motorised vehicles										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003-04	–1,19	1,86	2,66	2,69	0,28	–1,93	–1,61	–3,51	3,19	0,18
2004-05	6,28	1,92	0,40	11,83	1,79	10,90	3,23	4,04	–6,46	4,43

The number of fatalities per province for the 3-year period and the percentage year-on-year change is given in table 3 below.

Table 3: Number of road fatalities per province: 2003 to 2005										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	RSA
2003	2 608	2 597	1 455	1 139	954	1 144	1 037	1 066	353	12 353
2004	2 620	2 676	1 474	1 243	966	1 321	1 055	1 070	346	12 771
2005	2 931	2 884	1 591	1 371	1 028	1 499	1 145	1 336	354	14 139
% Change in number of road fatalities per province										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003-04	0,46	3,04	1,31	9,13	1,26	15,47	1,74	0,38	–1,98	3,38
2004-05	11,87	7,77	7,94	10,30	6,42	13,47	8,53	24,86	2,31	10,71

The annual fatality rate, in terms of the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled per province for the three years, is given in table 4 below.

Table 4: Number of road fatalities per 100 million vehicle-kilometres										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003	6,52	13,56	7,92	13,36	14,16	13,22	14,53	16,32	12,65	10,48
2004	6,24	13,61	7,89	13,91	13,85	14,64	14,85	16,53	12,37	10,50
2005	6,78	14,30	8,29	15,04	14,29	15,40	15,89	21,64	13,05	11,33
% Change in number road fatalities per province										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003-04	–4,41	0,35	–0,39	4,13	–2,17	10,71	2,20	1,33	–2,18	0,16
2004-05	8,64	5,06	5,12	8,13	3,15	5,21	7,04	30,88	5,46	7,98

The severity rate of fatal accidents, in terms of the average number of persons killed per fatal accident per province for each of the three years, and the annual change in this regard, is given in table 5 below.

Table 5: Severity rate : Average number of fatalities per fatal accident										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003	1,14	1,19	1,20	1,29	1,31	1,21	1,22	1,21	1,29	1,21
2004	1,12	1,17	1,15	1,33	1,30	1,37	1,22	1,20	1,19	1,20
2005	1,11	1,17	1,18	1,23	1,32	1,32	1,23	1,36	1,25	1,21
% Change in the severity rate										
Year	*GA*	*KZ*	*WC*	*EC*	*FS*	*MP*	*NW*	*LI*	*NC*	*RSA*
2003-04	–1,86	–1,76	–4,39	2,38	–0,65	13,44	–0,38	–0,87	–7,73	–0,20
2004-05	–0,51	0,30	2,34	–6,96	1,37	–3,78	0,74	12,82	4,47	0,55

Information on other accident categories cannot be provided due to incompleteness of the data.

Subsidisation of taxi industry through multi-ticketing system

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

> Whether his department will investigate the method of subsidising the taxi industry through a multi-ticketing system rather than subsidising only bus and rail transport; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N636E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

The Department of Transport (DoT) is committed to the introduction and implementation of a nationwide integrated fare collection system. This is included in the Department's 2006 to 2009 Strategic Plan. This will go so far as to also ensure equitable and universal access to public transport.

The DoT is currently in the process of finalising the norms and standards for the Electronic Management System (EMS). Once the norms and standards have been finalised, the public transport service providers would be able to engage multi-ticketing institutions to negotiate strategic partnership to provide and run the service along the

published norms and standards. This process will address the migration to a multi-ticketing system in the public transport arena.

The introduction of the EMS technology that promotes modal-integration would ensure that the taxi industry participates in the public transport subsidy. The formalisation and regulation of the taxi industry are essential requirements for the taxi industry to participate in the subsidy regime so that Government is in a position to monitor the subsidy granted under the public transport allocation.

In spite of the above, it is important to note that the taxi industry in the Lenasia area is already taking part in the public transport system and in the near future, taxis in the Mangaung area in the Free State would also take part in the public transport subsidy.

Betekenis van "kapasitieit te skep" tov munisipaliteite

569. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies:

(1) Met verwysing na die Nasionale Tesourie se strategiese plan vir 2005-08 om stappe te doen om kapasiteit te skep ten einde munisipaliteite in staat te stel om inkomste te verhaal, wat "kapasitieit te skep" behels;

(2) of die Nasionale Tesourie van plan is om beter invorderingsprogramme, vir die invordering van dienstegeld wat aan munisipaliteite verskuldig is, in te stel; so ja, wat sodanige programme gaan behels;

(3) of die Nasionale Tesourie van mening is dat slegs aansuiwerings tot die plaaslike regering se regmatige inkomste die dienslewering sal regruk van munisipaliteite wat nie behoorlik funksioneer nie; so nie, hoe lank die Nasionale Tesourie voorsien om sodanige munisipaliteite finansieel te onderhou; so ja,

(4) of dit beteken dat effektiewe munisipale finansiële bestuur oor die hoof gesien gaan word; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N702A

(Translation follows):

[Meaning of "creating capacity" wrt municipalities

569. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) With reference to National Treasury's strategic plan for 2005-08 to take steps in creating capacity in order to enable municipalities to recover revenue, what does "creating capacity" entail;

(2) whether National Treasury is planning to introduce better recovery programmes for the recovery of service fees owed to municipalities; if so, what will such programmes entail;

(3) whether National Treasury is of the opinion that supplementary payments to local government's legitimate income alone will straighten out the service delivery of municipalities that do not function properly; if not, how long does National Treasury envisage supporting such municipalities financially; if so,

(4) whether this means that effective municipal management will be disregarded; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? .N702E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The capacity support that National Treasury has provided to municipalities thus far encompasses the following:

(a) Providing guidance and information in the form of circulars and guideline documents.

(b) Allocating funds under the umbrella of the Financial Management Grant administered by the Treasury.

(c) The funds referred to in (b) are used to fund building of technical capacity in the area of finance and financial management which includes hiring of finance, accounting and economics graduates as interns. So far about 500 interns have been employed under this programme.

(d) Further Treasury has mobilised and deployed 22 international advisors to selected municipalities. These advisors are experts in the fields of finance and financial management.

The hon member would notice that the National Treasury takes a holistic approach to financial management rather than a single component such as revenue recovery.

(2) This should be best addressed to and answered by the mayors, councils and officials of municipalities, as envisaged by sections 63 and 66 of the MFMA. However, for national government's the MFMA provides an enabling legal framework in this regard.

Furthermore, national government is in the process of implementing Project Consolidate in 136 targeted municipalities to assist and support them to, amongst others:

- improve their administrations,
- build institutional capacity,
- implement revenue enhancement strategies,
- improve their systems so that they can function effectively and provide required basic municipal services. Again, the scope of this programme goes beyond only recovery of service fees.

(3) The hon member should note that through the policy and budget reforms introduced nationally, since 2001, we have allocated equitable shares and conditional grants to municipalities to support implementation of programmes. These reforms also entail a detailed explanation of policy reforms, shifts, changes etc, and are implemented through the Division of Revenue Act. The gazetting of three-year allocations to national and provincial departments and municipalities ensure that municipalities' share of nationally raised revenues is predictable and certain. As part of the reform initiatives, provincial departments and district municipalities transfer funds to local municipalities and are required to also publish medium term allocations.

On the basis of this, there are no other supplementary payments that are made to local government.

(4) In keeping with our strategy to build capacity over the medium term, the reforms contained in the MFMA have been introduced in a phased manner and will be implemented over the next five to ten years. It is envisaged that the focus will shift from awareness raising to implementation of critical aspects of the legislation, followed by full implementation and compliance monitoring over this period.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Constitutional Court ruling *re* amending legislation to provide for same-sex civil marriages

26. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What action (a) has her department taken to give effect to the Constitutional Court ruling, on or about 1 December 2005, regarding amending the law to provide for same-sex civil marriages and (b) will be taken to meet the 12-month deadline set by the Court? N28E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) The Department of Home Affairs has met with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the South African Law Reform Commission to discuss the implementation of the Constitutional Court judgment delivered on 1 December 2005. Draft legislation is being prepared to give effect to the ruling and legislation will be introduced to Parliament during 2006. Government is confident that it will meet the 12-month deadline set by the Court.

Promulgation of latest immigration legislation/regulations: departmental circulars for internal use drafted

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

(1) Whether, following the passing of the latest immigration legislation and the promulgation of regulations in terms thereof, she or her department has drafted departmental circulars for internal use and guidance by officials in her department; if not, when is it anticipated that such circulars will be available; if so, when were these circulars made available to officials;

(2) whether all relevant officials have been trained on the implications of these circulars; if not, what percentage of officials have not yet been trained; if so, when did such training (a) commence and (b) conclude;

(3) whether immigration agents and other role-players have been informed of her department's interpretation of the said legislation and regulations; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N70E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. Subsequent to the implementation of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002), as amended, on 1 July 2005, the following circulars were issued in order to provide guidance to officials dealing with immigration matters:

- Immigration Directive No 6 of 2005 dated 3 July 2005 concerning departure stamps at Lebombo port of entry.
- Immigration Directive No 7 of 2005 dated 29 August 2005 concerning missing computerised visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 8 of 2005 dated 27 October 2005 in respect of the European Union Laissez-Passer.
- Immigration Directive No 9 of 2005 dated 27 October 2005 in respect of the biometrically enabled Australian ePassport.
- Immigration Directive No 10 of 2005 dated 27 October 2005 concerning German travel documents issued to foreigners.
- Immigration Directive No 11 of 2005 dated 27 October 2005 concerning new diplomatic and official passports issued by the Federal Republic of Germany.

- Immigration Directive No 12 of 2005 dated 23 November 2005 concerning Danish passports.
- Immigration Directive No 13 of 2005 dated 27 October 2005 concerning Norwegian diplomatic service and special passports.
- Immigration Directive No 14 of 2005 dated 2 September 2005 concerning Turkish crew member certificates.
- Immigration Directive No 15 of 2005 dated 23 September 2005 concerning Finnish passports.
- Immigration Directive No 16 of 2005 dated 27 October 2005 concerning Iranian passports.
- Immigration Directive No 17 of 2005 dated 23 September 2005 concerning New Zealand emergency travel documents.
- Immigration Directive No 18 of 2005 dated 29 August 2005 concerning missing visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 20 of 2005 dated 3 July 2005 concerning departmental stamps on temporary residence permits.
- Immigration Directive No 23 of 2005 dated 2 September 2005 concerning missing computerised visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 24 of 2005 dated 25 September 2005 concerning applications for permanent residence status.
- Immigration Directive No 25 of 2005 dated 29 July 2005 concerning the exemption of certain categories of persons from visa requirements.
- Immigration Directive No 27 of 2005 dated 15 September 2005 concerning appeals against administrative fines imposed in terms of section 50(1) of the Immigration Act.
- Immigration Directive No 28 of 2005 dated 23 September 2005 concerning new Kazakhstan passports.
- Immigration Directive No 31 of 2005 dated 3 October 2005 concerning the procedures to be followed with delayed or aborted flights.
- Immigration Directive No 32 of 2005 dated 23 September 2005 concerning missing computerised visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 34 of 2005 dated 14 October 2005 concerning missing computerised visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 36 of 2005 dated 20 October 2005 concerning departure stamps.
- Immigration Directive No 39 of 2005 dated 11 November 2005 concerning the period of visa exemptions for holders of diplomatic and official/special passports for Tunisia.
- Immigration Directive No 41 of 2005 dated 19 October 2005 concerning transit visas.
- Immigration Directive No 42 of 2005 dated 16 November 2005 concerning the treatment of foreigners providing humanitarian assistance in other countries and are infected with viral haemorrhagic or any highly contagious diseases.
- Immigration Directive No 43 of 2005 dated 17 January 2005 concerning Irish passports.
- Immigration Directive No 44 of 2005 dated 15 December 2005 concerning biometric passports issued by the United Kingdom.
- Immigration Directive No 45 of 2005 dated 10 November 2005 concerning transit visas.
- Immigration Directive No 46 of 2005 dated 5 December 2005 concerning

documentation required by ship crew when signing on and off vessels in South African ports.

- Immigration Directive No 47 of 2005 dated 7 December 2005 concerning missing visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 48 of 2005 dated 19 December 2005 concerning missing visa labels.
- Immigration Directive No 51 of 2005 dated 7 December 2005 concerning Australian passports.
- Immigration Directive No 53 of 2005 dated 24 January 2006 concerning Swedish passports and nonbiometric temporary passports.
- Immigration Directive No 56 of 2005 dated 19 January 2006 concerning the registration procedure of Immigration Practitioners.
- Immigration Directive No 57 of 2005 dated 19 January 2006 concerning the unauthorised distribution of Immigration Directives.

(2) Yes. Officials dealing with immigration matters did receive training. Head Office officials, Provincial Managers and Provincial Immigration Heads received training during December 2005 and January 2006 and the latter provided training to officials in their respective provinces. After the Foreign Office Conference that took place in February 2006, a two day training session took place for officials stationed at South African Missions abroad. The said officials also receive training by contacting the National Immigration Branch (at the Department's Head Office in Pretoria) on a daily basis for guidance.

(3) The Department of Home Affairs is not required to distribute its own interpretation of the Immigration Act and Immigration Regulations to lawyers and Immigration Practitioners. Both the Act and Regulations were distributed widely to all stakeholders.

Totale koste van verkiesings in 2004 & 2006

199. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Binnelandse Sake:

Wat die totale koste is wat deur die Verkiesingskommissie aangegaan is vir die (a) algemene verkiesing wat in April 2004 en (b) plaaslike regeringsverkiesing wat op 1 Maart 2006 gehou is? N212A

(Translation follows):

[Total cost of 2004 & 2006 elections

199. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the total expenditure incurred by the Electoral Commission for the (a) general election held in April 2004 and (b) local government election held on 1 March 2006? N212E]

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) The total expenditure incurred by the Electoral Commission for the national and provincial elections held in April 2004 was R588 328 409.

(b) At this stage it is not yet possible to determine the total expenditure incurred for the local government elections held on 1 March 2006.

Applications for temporary IDs received from refugees in terms of Act 130 of 1998

231. Dr S-B HUANG (ANC) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many applications for temporary identity documents in terms of the Refugee Act, Act 130 of 1998, did her department receive from refugees from 1 January 2005 to 31 January 2006, (b) what was the country of origin of these applicants and (c) how many temporary iden-

tity documents have been issued in the said period? N251E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) About 4 955 applications for refugee identity documents were lodged at the five Refugee Reception Offices from 1 January 2005 until 31 January 2006.

(b) The countries of origin of the applicants are listed as follows:

No	*Country*
1	DRC
2	Uganda
3	Ethiopia
4	Angola
5	Cameroon
6	Somalia
7	Congo
8	Rwanda
9	Burundi
10	Zimbabwe
11	Liberia
12	Bosnia
13	Comores
14	Iraq
15	Sierra Leone
16	Sudan
17	Kirghiza
18	Tanzania
19	Côte d'Ivoire
20	Eritréa
21	Afghanistan
22	Nigeria
23	Zambia
24	Bangladesh
25	Togo
26	Kenya
27	Swaziland
28	Palestine
29	Sri Lanka
30	Belgium
31	Jordan
32	Macau
33	Pakistan
34	Malawi

(c) About 3 648 temporary identity documents were issued from 1 January 2005 to 31 January 2006.

Damage caused to SA woods by Eurasian wasp

245. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether her department has been informed of the damage being caused to South African forest plantations by the Eurasian wasp; if so, (a) which areas are affected, (b) what is the estimated value of the damage caused and (c) what steps are being taken to control the problem? N267E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

On the assumption that the Eurasian wasp referred to by the hon member is the Sirex wood wasp, *Sirex noctilio*, which is a conifer-infesting pest of Eurasian origin that has infested pine plantations in many southern hemisphere countries, the response is as follows:

(a) Sirex only affects pine plantations and is found from the Western Cape to the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands. The recent and major outbreaks affected the Northern part of Eastern Cape around Ugie/Maclear and Weza/Singizi in Kokstad/Harding area and in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands from Underberg, Bulwer, Howick to Greytown.

Sirex could, however, spread to the heavily Pine afforested area of Mpumalanga. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's huge concern is how rapidly this situation could occur and how it might be prevented.

(b) It is not possible to make an accurate calculation due to the many variables. It is estimated, based on a 6% infestation rate that, the Forestry sector can lose up to R895 million. The potential loss is, therefore, significant and steps must be taken to control the damage that can be caused.

(c) A forestry industry-sponsored and agreed to control programme has been introduced.

This programme involves the following:

- An education, awareness and identification programme;
- introduction of some biological control agents. (a parasitic nematode and a parasitic wasp);
- a biological research programme on the efficacy of these currently available agents that we hope might be effective in reducing the problem;
- stringent silvicultural interventions (eg thinnings etc); and
- a continuous monitoring programme.

Optimal number of immigration officers required to man Beitbridge border control over peak holiday periods

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

(a) What is the optimal number of immigration officers required to man the Beitbridge border control over peak holiday periods, (b) what is the actual number of immigration officers available at these times and (c) how many of these posts were vacant as at 28 February 2006? N390E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) Twenty-six (26) immigration officers per shift over peak holiday periods.

(b) Currently ten (10) immigration officers available per shift.

(c) Eleven (11) posts were vacant as at 28 February 2006.

Rulings made by courts where Minister was ordered to pay money

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

(1) (a) How many rulings have been made by the courts in which he has been ordered to pay out amounts of money in the (i) 2004-05 and (ii) 2005-06 financial years and (b) what are the (i) total amounts to be paid out on instruction of the courts and (ii) legal costs relating to these cases;

(2) whether all of these rulings have been adhered to; if not, (a) which rulings have not been adhered to and (b) what are the reasons for defying the courts in each case? N406E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) (i) 177 Rulings were made.

(ii) 159 Rulings were made.

(b) (i) 2004-05: R32 700 710,26

2005-06: R15 206 870,86

(ii) Legal costs are paid by the State Attorney (Department of Justice) on a monthly basis and then recovered from the Police Service in bulk. In some cases rulings were in favour of the Service and legal costs were awarded to the Service. Payments received in this regard were deposited into the Na-

tional Revenue Fund. Legal costs payable by the Service are further more subject to taxation and in many instances the taxation has not yet been completed. To determine the exact amounts paid in respect of legal costs relating to the claims will require reconciliation of all moneys paid and received and will place an unreasonable burden on the administrative capacity of the service.

(2) (a) 2004-05: one ruling.

2005-06: four rulings.

(b) 2004-05: Application has been made to have the judgement rescinded.

2005-06: Two rulings were only recently handed down and the required administrative processes have not yet been finalised. In the one instance, the ruling will be taken on appeal. In the case of the other ruling, the claimant is overseas and arrangements are being made through his attorneys to finalise the payment.

Amount spent on implementing department's drug master plan

418. Ms S J LOE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) What amount was (a) spent on implementing his department's drug master plan and (b) budgeted for this purpose in the (i) 2003-04, (ii) 2004-05 and (iii) 2005-06 financial years;

(2) whether any additional amount was spent on the fight against drugs other than that spent on his department's drug master plan; if so, (a) what amount and (b) on what was it spent;

(3) whether any amount has been budgeted for his department's drug master plan in the 2006-07 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what amount? N461E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) to (3) The multi-disciplinary and integrated nature of policing, resulting in the multi-purpose utilisation of personnel and equipment, makes costing per activity/task in a linear fashion sometimes impossible. Implementation and the subsequent definition of expenditures relating to aspects such as the mini-drug master plan therefore requires a contribution of efforts from the various activities being performed by different programmes within the department's Budget Vote ie Crime Prevention, Crime Intelligence, Protection and Security Services, Detective Services and in certain instances even the Administration Programme. Since such a plan is not separately defined and vested within the broader framework of the vote, an exact estimation of the costs involved, in respect of past and projected expenditure, is not possible.

Police stations attacked and robbed in past five years

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

(1) (a) How many and (b) which police stations have been attacked and robbed in the past five years up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) in each specified instance, (a) how many (i) SA Police Service members and (ii) civilians were injured or killed and (b) what was stolen;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to secure police stations against attacks of this nature; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N473E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) and (2) Up to 31 March 2005 per province as indicated below.

Gauteng

(1)(a)	*(b)*	*(2)(a)(i)*	*(ii)*	*(b)*
3	Jabulani	None	None	Nothing
	Dube	None	None	One 9 mm pistol One R5 rifle and 28 rounds of ammunition 12 bore browning shot gun
	Noordgesig	None	None	One 9 mm pistol One R5 rifle

Western Cape

(1)(a)	*(b)*	*(2)(a)(i)*	*(ii)*	*(b)*
2	Samora Michel	Two	None	Nothing
	Strandfontein	None	None	Nothing

KwaZulu-Natal

(1)(a)	*(b)*	*(2)(a)(i)*	*(ii)*	*(b)*
2	Ceza	None	None	Two R5 rifles Three 9 mm pistols
	Kwambonambi	None	None	One Z.75 pistol One unknown firearm

Eastern Cape

(1)(a)	*(b)*	*(2)(a)(i)*	*(ii)*	*(b)*
1	Cala	One	None	Nothing

Mpumalanga

(1)(a)	*(b)*	*(2)(a)(i)*	*(ii)*	*(b)*
1	Zaaiplaas	None	None	2 × 9 mm pistols and 15 rounds of ammunition 1 × R5 rifle Cellphone R127 prisoners money

(3) Details of measures we take to protect our police stations cannot be revealed.

Feasibility study *re* proposed dam/ hydroelectrical scheme on the Umzimvubu River completed

454. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether a feasibility study has been completed in respect of a proposed dam and hydroelectrical scheme on the Umzimvubu River; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the conclusions, (c) when will a final decision be taken on the future of the project, (d) what is the estimated cost and (e) when is it expected

that the project will become operational? N531E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(a) At this stage the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has no specific knowledge of a proposed dam and hydro-electrical scheme on the Umzimvubu River. The possibility of generating hydro-electric power in the Mzimvubu Basin has been cursorily investigated in the past, amongst others by Eskom, but no firm proposal has reached the department. The generation of power does not fall within the line function of my department.

Recently the interest in the development of the Mzimvubu Basin has gained momentum. The objective is to address endemic poverty in the region through economic growth and job creation. I have committed my department to fully co-operate with the Eastern Cape provincial government and other role-players in this regard. While the mere availability of water does not necessarily lead to economic development, it is an essential component of any such activity. My department will not only collaborate in development planning, but takes the responsibility for making water available for actual development projects, such as new irrigation schemes or forestry plantations, for example.

In preparation of this, my department has recently completed a reconnaissance report called "Mzimvubu River Basin Water Utilisation Opportunities". It investigated, at a broad level, the possibility of water-related developments.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) Falls away.

(e) Falls away.

Details *re* posts/incumbents in Ministry/department

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

With regard to each post within the (a) Ministry and (b) her department, (i) what is the position of each incumbent, (ii) what is the name of the current incumbent, (iii) on what date was he/she appointed, (iv) who was the previous incumbent and (v) on what date did this person vacate the post? N551E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the situation in this regard:

Post status	*Name*	*Appointment date*	*Rank*	*Salary level*	*Previous incumbent*	*Date vacated*
Filled	Prof R W Green-Thompson	1 March 2006	Special Advisor	16	Ms P A Lambert	31 July 2005
Filled	Mr V R Mabope	1 September 2001	Special Advisor	16	None	N/A
Filled	Ms Q Gambu	1 May 2006	Chief Director	14	Ms M T Green-Thompson	28 February 2005
Filled	Mr L S Mngadi	1 June 2003	Chief Director	14	None	N/A
Filled	Mr J M Kgatla	1 February 1995	Parliamentary Officer	11	None	N/A
Filled	Mr V G B Khanyile	1 August 2003	Administrative Secretary	11	None	N/A

Post status	*Name*	*Appointment date*	*Rank*	*Salary level*	*Previous incumbent*	*Date vacated*
Filled	Ms S F Baba	1 February 2005	Appointment Secretary	11	Ms M Nkoe	31 January 2005
Filled	Mr M G M Masuku	1 November 1999	Appointment Secretary	11	Ms K Singh	31 August 1999
Filled	Mr P M Moloi	1 February 2005	Chief Administration Clerk	7	None	N/A
Filled	Mr T M Masinga	1 February 2001	Chief Administration Clerk	7	None	N/A
Filled	Ms Z M Zitha	1 June 2000	Secretary for Special Advisors, .	7	None	N/A
Filled	Ms R C Cornelius	11 September 2000	Ministerial Typist	6	None	N/A
Filled	Ms I T Mazaka	1 September 2005	Chief Administration Clerk	7	None	N/A
Filled	Ms S G Ramosepele	1 June 2000	Registry Clerk	5	None	N/A
Filled	Mr J M Mmusi	2 August 1982	Messenger	2	None	N/A

This is a summary of posts establishment of the national department in total as at 30 April 2006.

Filled	*Vacant*	*Total*
1 226	437	1 663

Engagement by National Treasury *re* budget reform programme

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

> Whether there has been any engagement by the National Treasury regarding the budget reform programme, with specific reference to the constitutional requirements for money bill amendments; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what committee? N626E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

At the Portfolio Committee on Finance hearing held on 23 May 2006, members were informed that draft legislation on constitutional requirements to amend money bills was tabled in Parliament in early 2000 by the National Treasury.

Since then, several engagements between Parliament and senior officials from the National Treasury have examined different ways in which the amendment powers could be accommodated. Having considered the inputs from National Treasury, the Legislature, in consultation with relevant parties, can take a view on how to proceed. I am aware that this matter is currently being considered in Parliament by the Task Force on Oversight and Accountability.

The National Treasury remains available and ready to engage further on the matter and in fact, senior officials made inputs to the Parliamentary Review Committee earlier this year.

Regulation/monitoring of use of official languages by national/provincial governments

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

Whether, in light of the founding provisions as contained in section 6(4) of the Constitution that the national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must regulate and monitor their use of official languages, his department has taken any steps since 2004 to ensure that all official languages enjoy parity of esteem and are treated equitably; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how are these steps monitored and (c) what is the status of these steps? N711E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

Regulatory framework

Significant amount of work is being done by my department with regard to regulating and monitoring of all official languages, and to ensure that all official languages enjoy parity of esteem and are treated equally. Some of the steps that have been taken by my department include the establishment of nine Language Research and Development Centres for the official African languages the aim of which is to decentralise language development and locate it closer to the communities that speak those languages.

The South African Language Practitioners Bill, the aim of which is the regulation and professionalisation of the language work, forms part of the legislative programme for this year.

The hon member will recall that Cabinet approved the National Language Policy Framework in 2003. The aim of the National Language Policy is precisely to regulate the use of the official languages by government institutions and to put into practice the notion of multilingualism. In addition to the National Language Policy Framework, we have also established a National Language Forum comprising all national government departments, provincial government departments and legislatures. The forum is a convergence of language workers within government in the three spheres of government. Organised by my department, the forum meets quarterly to discuss language matters including challenges experienced in different government departments for the consideration of the Technical Intergovernmental Committee (TIC) and MinMEC.

Equitable use of official languages

The roll-out of the telephone interpreting service by my department since 2004 is another significant milestone in our endeavour to ensure the parity of esteem of all the official languages. Through this telephone interpreting service, government information and services are accessible to the citizens in all the official languages.

My department has continued to offer translation and editing services to all national government departments. Significant improvements in terms of this service is underway. These improvements will include the turnaround time for the translation and editing services and location of these services within a Translation Agency for better service offering.

My department also co-ordinates the development and production of technical vocabularies (terminologies) required for the development and use of all the official languages in all the fields and domains of study. Some of these projects are done in collaboration with other government departments like the Department of Communication, Department of Health and Department of Education. These terminologies are invaluable for technical language development for all the official languages as vocabularies in such technical fields as Mathematics, Science and Technology, Health, etc. They are developed for use in mother-tongue education, and in the commercial environment.

My department has also embarked on a bursary scheme to ensure the availability of language expertise and skills for the implementation of the language policy. The previously most marginalised languages such as isiNdebele, Siswati, Xitsonga and Tshivenda have benefited most from this initiative as the students were allowed to start from the undergraduate levels to pursue studies in these languages.

Recent initiatives

Recent initiatives undertaken by my department include the establishment of the Human Language Technologies (HLT) Unit with the department. The objective of this project is to facilitate communication between citizens and information systems in the people's own languages, particularly of people of various incapacities, be it distance, physical disability or previously marginalised languages. Work is therefore in progress to facilitate and develop telephone based and other text based HLT applications.

The promotion and development of literature through awards and other endeavours play a crucial role in reviving interest in, and restoring the dignity, of the indigenous languages.

Number of cases of TB registered per health district

577. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) For each health district in the latest period of twelve consecutive months for which information is available, (a) how many cases of tuberculosis have been registered, (b) what was the successful treatment completion rate and (c) what was the cure rate;

(2) (a) which districts have been included in the National TB Crisis Management Plan and (b) in respect of each of these districts, (i) how long has the plan been in operation, (ii) what has been the total cost, (iii) how many patients are being treated and (iv) what are the further relevant details? N712E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH *(Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA25/2006.)*

Transferral to dplg of functions of Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities

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

Whether in light of the functions of the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities as set out in the Constitution in Chapter 9, section 185, he has taken any action to have the commission removed from the Department of Provincial and Local Government to his department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) who were involved? N715E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

In terms of the Constitution, in Chapter 9, Section 185, the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities (CRL Commission) has been listed as one of the state institutions supporting constitutional democracy. The functions and the powers of the CRL commission are different from those of my department. They include the power to monitor and advise on issues concerning the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities. My own department could be one of those institutions to be monitored by the CRL Commission.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Department of Arts and Culture has embarked on a comprehensive policy review whereby all the pieces of legislation and policies governing the department and associated institutions are being discussed, evaluated and reviewed to ensure their effectiveness in the second decade of democracy. Consequently, the CRL Commission is being looked at in

relation to the Pan South African Language Board, another statutory body the function of which is specifically to protect the linguistic rights of persons; and also in relation to the National Language Service (NLS) dealing with language policy matters, located within my department. With respect to these three entities, namely CRL Commission, PanSALB and NLS, the main aim of this review is to eliminate any overlaps and confusion in terms of their roles and responsibilities. It is hoped that after the review, it would be possible to suggest the most appropriate location for the CRL Commission to ensure its effectiveness in the long-term.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Allocation for each narcotics unit at each port of entry into South Africa

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

(1) What is the (a) optimal and (b) actual allocation for each narcotics unit at each port of entry into South Africa with regard to (i) reactive police members, (ii) detectives, (iii) crime prevention members, (iv) administrative members, (v) civilian staff, (vi) two-way radios in working condition, (vii) cellular phones, (viii) vehicles for reactive police members, (ix) vehicles for senior personnel and (x) telephonic land lines;

(2) whether any of the units recovered any narcotics during the period 1 January 2003 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, in each case, (a) which unit was involved, (b) on what date was the recovery made and (c) what (i) types of narcotics were recovered and (ii) was the street value of the narcotics? N522E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) This question requires operational information and due to its sensitive nature, I am of the opinion that releasing such information in the public domain will constitute a security risk.

(2) Yes.

(a) The statistics provided are a reflection of all ports of entry in the respective nine provinces;

(b) the statistics provided are the annual reports for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005;

(c) (i) the categories of narcotics recovered as per Annexures "A", "B" and "C";

(ii) the street value of the narcotics in 2003, 2004 and 2005 as per Annexures "A", "B" and "C" respectively. *[Bound in Questions Annexures — See QA27/2006.]*

Jacob Zuma to continue to receive SAPS protection

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

(1) Whether the former deputy president, Mr Jacob Zuma, will continue to receive SA Police Service protection; if so, (a) for how long and (b) what is the cost of such protection per month;

(2) whether the SAPS protection will be scaled down; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N525E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, Mr Zuma will continue receiving SAPS protection.

(a) For as long as it is deemed necessary and as dictated by threat assessments.

(b) This is privileged information which talks to our strategy and tactics with respect to protection and security for our VIPs. The situation changes from moment to moment and day-to-day. The circumstances that are thrown up in the course if our protection and security programme are responded to operationally. We do not give information publicly on those matters.

(2) SAPS is informed by threat assess-

ments done by the Intelligence Community whether to scale down on protection or not.

Representation from Fairways Residents' Civic Association *re* dissatisfaction with service provided by Grassy Park police station

467. Mr J SELFE (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether he received any representation from the Fairways Residents' Civic Association in April 2006 regarding their dissatisfaction with the service provided to the community by the Grassy Park police station in Cape Town; if so, what action has he taken in response to the matter;

(2) whether the Grassy Park police station commissioner told the Fairways Residents' Civic Association that he would send a representative to a meeting of the association on or about 3 April 2006; if not, on what date did he receive this information from the station commissioner; if so, (a) why did the SA Police Service representative not attend the meeting as promised and (b) on what date did the station commissioner contact the association to inform them that no one would attend the meeting and to apologise for this absence;

(3) whether it is the policy of the SAPS to take suspects directly after arrest to the complainant's premises; if not, (a) why is this done and (b) what steps will he take to ensure that this is properly communicated to all SAPS members; if so, what is the reason for the policy;

(4) whether the SAPS will reconsider this policy in light of the added trauma to victims of crime; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(5) whether he has taken note of the dissatisfaction of Capetonians with the levels of service provided by the SAPS; if not, why not; if so, what action has he taken to improve the response times of police to reports of crime? N548E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, a representation was received. The matter is receiving attention.

The association is also a member of the Grassy Park CPF and any dissatisfaction regarding service delivery is also channelled to this forum and dealt with. Regular feedback by the station commissioner is a standing point on the agenda.

(2) Yes, the station commissioner was contacted on 3 April 2006, the same day of the meeting and he informed them he would not be able to attend due to other commitments, but that he would send a representative.

(a) The representative did not attend the meeting and a disciplinary interview was conducted. The representative presented reasons to the station commissioner.

(b) Not applicable, the station commissioner informed them he would send a representative.

(3) (a) and (b) There exists no policy that a suspect must be taken to the complainant's premises directly after his/her arrest. It might, however, in specific instances be required regarding identification or a pointing out by the suspect to the police.

Such a visit will generally only take place if required for the purpose of investigation.

(4) See (3) above. SAPS is committed to the empowerment of victims. It is not policy, therefore to expose them to

added trauma. Any action which may expose the victim to further trauma is, as far as possible, avoided.

(5) Yes, the response of SAPS to reported crime takes place in various forms e g:

— The disadvantaged areas where there is a lack of telephones, complainants report crime directly at the community service centres. There complaints are dealt with in terms of priority and that a police official is available to interview the complainant in his/her home language.

— Complaints telephonically received at the CSC are immediately taken down and response provided through SAPS vehicles which are deployed in the sectors of the Station precinct.

— Complaints reported to the 10111 Centre are received by call takers and vehicles of the Flying Squad or the relevant station are then despatched to deal with the complaint.

Response usually entails quickly taking down the details of the complaint and despatching the relevant uniform, detective or fingerprint experts to the scene.

Quality assurance

— It is a must that all calls to 10111 be answered within 15 seconds;

— Telephone numbers of stations are also well publicised;

— All calls to 10111 are recorded and in the case of complaints by the public these tape recordings are utilised in departmental investigations. Every complaint of the public is properly investigated;

— To conduct interviews in a courteous manner with due regard for the dignity of the victim;

— To provide a crime reference number immediately and in any other case within 24 hours;

— Provide regular feedback on the progress of cases;

— Provide timeous information about court dates and any case at least 14 days before the court date;

— Provide a copy of the statements on request after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions; and

— Provide specially trained officers for victims of sexual offences and child abuse and also provide facilitators for these victims to ensure confidentiality.

The provincial management of this province, together with the leadership of the police stations, have held numerous meetings (bambanani's) in this province for the past three years. These meetings also dovetailed with meetings between the Minister of Community Safety and local communities. The objective of these meetings is to listen to the public, advise and to respond to complaints as well as good work rendered by the SAPS.

The CPFs (community police forums) play an important role to ensure SAPS accountability and to improve the relationship between the community and SA Police Service.

Investigations into allegations of police brutality

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

(1) Whether, with reference to a media report (details furnished) of alleged police brutality, any investigation has been conducted into the matter; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will an investigation be conducted; if so, (i) what are the names of the police

officers, (ii) what are their ranks, (iii) what were the findings of such an investigation and (iv) who conducted the investigation;

(2) whether the complainants were interviewed; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against any of the police officers; if not, why not; if so, (a) against which officers and (b) what disciplinary action was taken?

N604E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, an investigation into the alleged police brutality is being conducted.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) The investigation is being conducted at present.

(i) At this stage only Constable Ponnen of SAPS Kempton Park is clearly mentioned. The other two officials' names are not yet known.

(ii) Their ranks are — one captain and two constables.

(iii) The investigation is not yet finalised. The findings are that there were three members, involved in the alleged police brutality, one captain and two constables.

(iv) The investigation is conducted by Superintendent S C Venter of Area North Rand: Evaluation Services.

(2) Yes, only one complainant was interviewed, Peter Bruwer.

The statements of the two sons are still outstanding because they do not keep appointments and they are not available to be interviewed. Other means are being made to obtain the statements.

(3) (a) and (b) No, when the investigation is finalised, a decision will be made whether disciplinary action is going to be instituted and against whom.

Recruits expected to begin work as railway police in Gauteng

503. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: *(Inter-departmental transfer on 02/06)*

(1) (a) When are the 350 recruits expected to begin work as railway police in Gauteng, (b) what training did these recruits undergo in preparation for this task and (c)(i) how and (ii) where will these recruits be deployed;

(2) whether they are regarded as peace officers; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) (a) how will these recruits link up with the SA Police Service in Gauteng, (b) how will crime statistics be (i) monitored and (ii) co-ordinated with the SAPS, (c) what are the details of the contracts of the appointed recruits, (d) what performance measures are in place and (e) who determined that the 350 recruits was the required amount for Gauteng;

(4) whether there is any intention to employ additional recruits at a later stage; if not, why not; if so, when will an assessment be made in this regard?

N615E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) July 2006 (250 recruits).

(b) — Basic Police Training (six months)

— Field Training (six months)

— After completion of the above they will undergo a one-day rail-orientation induction course and thereafter a two-week rail-orientation course developed by Spoornet.

(c) (i) They will be operationally deployed in the rail environment.

(ii) Tshwane and Wits Metrorail environment in Gauteng.

(2) Yes, they are recruited for the rail environment but undergo the same basic police training as other police officers prior to their deployment.

(3) (a) The SAPS personnel deployed to police the rail environment will form part of the broader SAPS crime combating capacity. In each province where railway policing units are located they will form an integral part of the crime combating forums at station, area and provincial level where appropriate, as the rail crime combating Forum. It is here that all SAPS units in a given policing precinct will jointly plan and co-ordinate their activities.

(b) (i) The crime statistics will be monitored in terms of the Crime Administration System (CAS) Programme of the SAPS which has been adapted and implemented to cater for all crimes in the rail environment.

(ii) Operational strategies will be developed by the established National Rail Crime Combating Forum (priority committee) under the Joints structure.

(c) The recruits who were employed to service the rail environment are all employed as functional police officials in the SAPS. They join SAPS on an initial 24-month employment contract which covers the period:

- six months basic police training at college
- six months field training at a police station with a mentor
- twelve months probation whilst at their permanent station.

(d) The Performance Enhancement Process (PEP) is utilised by supervisors to manage the individual performance of personnel, whilst the Crime Administration Systems (which details crime trends and success statistics) and planned announced and unannounced inspections and evaluations, monitor unit and individual performance.

(e) The Railway Police concept is being piloted in a project in the Western Cape and will roll out in phases nationally. The Western Cape project was used as a blueprint for the determination of the needs for the policing in the broader rail environment. The allocation by National Treasury will determine the number of recruits and resources provided to the project per financial year until all units have been fully resourced.

(4) Yes. The 250 recruits are part of the roll-out process of Railway Police in Gauteng.

A number of 200 recruits will undergo basic police training during the 2006-07 financial year and another 200 during the 2007-08 financial year for Gauteng (Tshwane and Wits).

It is envisaged that during 2009-10 financial year 1 689 police officials, including the command structure will be in place for the twelve contact points in Gauteng alone.

Two national mobile train units will also be established in Gauteng, consisting of 272 police officials per unit.

Number of psychologists required per province to deal with stress-related problems within SAPS

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

What is the (a) optimal and (b) actual number of psychologists required per province to deal with stress-related problems within the SA Police Service? N630E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) It is difficult to determine the optimal number of psychologists to deal with stress-related problems in the SA Police Service (SAPS), because the SAPS follows a multi-disciplinary approach when dealing with stress and other aspects of behaviour in the workplace. This strategy, which is mainly focused on a proactive approach, is internationally and scientifically well acknowledged. These programmes include colleague sensitivity, HIV and Aids, handling of moneys, suicide prevention as well as trauma debriefing. It is provided by psychologists, social workers, individuals trained in trauma debriefing, spiritual services members, suicide prevention experts, peer counsellors, etc.

(b) The distribution of employee-assistance services personnel between the different professions is as follows:

Province	*Social work services*	*Registered psychologists*	*Psychometric services*	*Spiritual services*	*Total*
Total	245	42	89	178	554

As previously mentioned, the employee-assistance services, within their service-delivery domain, follow a proactive approach which includes professionals from other disciplines as well as psychologists. The registered psychologists are mainly tasked with programme development and evaluation, and short term interventions.

Because the SAPS follows a proactive approach with respect to the overall wellness of its employees, the reactive work (medium to long-term interventions), specifically relating to mental health (including, but not limited to stress), is referred externally. There is an effective base of external referral services, especially in instances where long-term and specialised interventions are required. These external referrals are funded by Polmed (SAPS medical fund), which is available to all SAPS members.

National police commissioner's remarks that ICD has outlived its usefulness

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

(1) Whether he agrees with the national police commissioner that the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) has outlived its usefulness; if not,

(2) whether he will publicly repudiate the commissioner's remarks; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the Government intends closing down the ICD; if so, who will take over its function? N632E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The National Commissioner of Police has given the following explanation to the Minister:

- A question was asked in connection with the ICD's historical role as an oversight structure. His response was that the ICD was established to deal with misconduct and other misdemeanours on the part of the police and that it was his wish to create a police service which in the future, would be comprised of members who would embrace fully the dictates of our law.

- Those members, therefore, would follow to the fullest extent of the law all the rules and regulations by which they would be bound and consequently, would not make themselves guilty of any infractions that might require interventions by the ICD.

- In terms of such a situation, which he accepted was idealistic, the continued existence of the ICD would not be necessary given its mandate.

- He stressed he was not addressing the current situation.

(2) The Minister accepted the National Commissioner's explanation of the context of his remarks and his acceptance, therefore, that the ICD has a role and place within the current situation.

(3) The Minister's Budget Vote speeches in the National Assembly and the NCOP on 1 and 2 June 2006 respectively, confirm not only that there is no intention to close down the ICD but also that the ICD will be strengthened through a programme of restructuring and will be given more resources.

Weapons used to murder children

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

(1) Whether any weapons were used to murder the 1 128 children murdered in the 2004-05 financial year; if not, what was the cause of death; if so, what kind of weapon was used in each case;

(2) how many children were murdered by people (a) younger than 18 years of age, (b) 18-21 years of age and (c) 22 years and older? N690E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The detailed information requested can only be obtained by submitting an *ad hoc* request to the Information and Systems Management component of the SAPS. This entails a lengthy process, as priority is always given to information requests from operational divisions which need information to plan their day-to-day activities. However, as soon as the information is received from the Systems Management component, it will be supplied.

Release of crime statistics for the previous financial year

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

(1) (a) On what date and (b) to whom will he release crime statistics for the previous financial year;

(2) whether he will release updated crime statistics on a regular basis at national, provincial and station level; if not, (a) why not and (b) how does he plan to ensure oversight of the SA Police Service without releasing such statistics on a regular basis; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether citizens have a right to receive updated information that affects them as dramatically as crime; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N701E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) During September 2006.

(b) First to Parliament, then to the public.

(2) We will continue to release crime statistics on an annual basis. Statistics

pertaining to the incidents of crime at national, provincial and station levels will be released for the previous financial year. This will occur within six months of the end of the financial year in question.

(a) Crime statistics will not be released more regularly. Experience over the past four years has convinced the department to adhere to this policy for the following reasons:

— To establish valid and reliable strategic tendencies pertaining to the incidents of crime, no period shorter than a year should be considered. This statement is even more relevant as one moves down the different levels of policing from national to station (local) level. This is also the international norm.

— Blow-by-blow explanations of monthly and quarterly fluctuations in the incidents of crime engage a tremendous amount of human and other resources, which should be used to deal directly with crime prevention and combating.

— Too much detailed information released at too regular intervals, especially at station level, could also assist the criminals in planning their activities.

(b) The Minister of Safety and Security receives regular (at least quarterly) reports on crime statistics. He can therefore immediately identify significant deviations in specific crime trends and establish in which provinces and at which specific stations these occurred. If a significant increase or decrease is identified at a particular station/s, the Minister is able to request an explanation from that station. A crime analyst at that level is obliged to compile a response.

(3) Citizens have a right to receive updated information on phenomena that affect them as dramatically as crime. In South Africa, as in most countries of the world, they indeed receive updated annual crime statistics on the incidence of crime at station, area, provincial and national levels. They receive these within six months of the end of the preceding financial year. Tactical information, needed to enhance crime combating efforts, such as the location of flashpoints of crime, changes in crime patterns or irregular increases and decreases in the incidents of crime, is shared with partners in policing like the community policing forums and other stakeholders. "Statistics" which are often abused for other than policing purposes are not necessary for those purposes.

Details *re* crime of bestiality

573. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

In each year since 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, how many (a) reported crimes, (b) arrests and (c) convictions regarding crime of bestiality have there been in respect of (i) each province, (ii) race, (iii) gender and (iv) age? N708E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The detailed information requested can only be obtained by submitting an *ad hoc* request to the Information and Systems Management component of the SAPS. This entails a lengthy process, as priority is always given to information requests from operational divisions which need information to plan their day-to-day activities. However, such a request has been submitted and as soon as

the information is received from the Systems Management component, it will be supplied.

Details *re* people arrested for crime of canibalism: sent for psychiatric examination

574. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

How many people arrested for the crime of cannibalism (a) were sent for psychiatric examination, (b) are currently detained in a mental institution and (c) were released in respect of (i) each province, (ii) race, (iii) gender and (iv) age in each year since 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available? N709E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

No crime type referred to as "cannibalism" has been legislated for in South Africa's law. The information required, if any exists, would therefore not have been captured on the SAPS' crime information systems.

Arrests for cannibalism per gender/ province/race/age

575. Mr R J KING (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

In each year since 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, how many (a) reported crimes, (b) arrests and (c) convictions regarding the crime of cannibalism have there been in respect of (i) each province, (ii) race, (iii) gender and (iv) age? N710E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

No crime type referred to as "cannibalism" has been legislated for in South Africa's law. The information required, if any exists, would therefore not have been captured on the SA Police Service's crime information systems.

Ondervraging van SAPD-lede gewerf om in Darfoer diens te doen

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

Of die SA Polisiediens van sy lede werf om in Darfoer diens te gaan verrig; so ja, hoeveel lede en/of sielkundiges, wat die betrokke lede se gesinne ondervra, die huistaal van die betrokke gesinne magtig is? N721A

(Translation follows):

[Screening of SAPS members recruited to serve in Darfur

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

Whether the SA Police Service is recruiting some of its members to serve in Darfur; if so, how many members and/or psychologists, who are screening the families of the members concerned, have full command of the mother tongue of the families concerned? N721E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes, members are invited to submit their names for deployment in Darfur, as part of the African Union interventions to stabilise the country. Accordingly, pre-deployment, deployment and post-deployment support is provided by Social Services of the SAPS to both members and their families.

These social workers, as well as members of the SAPS who are tasked with the administrative arrangements of such external deployments, are drawn from amongst all the cultural and language groupings in South Africa. Where specific support is given to the family of the member deployed, every effort is made to facilitate such communications in the mother tongue of the specific family.

Availability of e-filing initiative at SARS in all eleven official languages

602. Mr W D Spies (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether, with the introduction of its e-filing initiative, the SA Revenue Service considered making this ser-

vice available in all eleven official languages; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether a proper cost estimation was done in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what was the estimated cost?

N730E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) SARS is mindful of its constitutional responsibilities with regard to the use of official languages. At present SARS only provides the e filing service in one of the official languages. We have this year embarked on providing for the electronic submission of certain income tax returns in respect of salary earners. There are various risks associated with the introduction of any new system and it was decided that SARS would mitigate these risks by only providing the service in one official language.

Once the system has been stabilised, consideration will be given to the possible extension of this service to other types of returns as well as extending the language offering to other official languages depending on:

- Client needs
- Systems risks relating to providing such a service, and
- Costs

Cost estimations will be done after the conclusion of the current filing season, and depending on the needs of the clients utilising the e-filing service.

QUESTIONS

For oral reply:

PEACE AND SECURITY
(Cluster 1)

Questions for oral reply not replied to in the House (Rule 115(3))

Serving Judge receiving remuneration other than judge's salary

*64. Ms V MERUTI (ANC) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

> Whether she has been informed of any serving Judge who is currently receiving remuneration other than a judge's salary; if so, (a) who are the judges and (b) what is the nature of their extra-judicial work? N661E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Allow me, by way of introduction, to make a few general remarks on this very important matter. The issue of Judges (including Judges discharged from active service) receiving additional remuneration for performing functions outside the framework of their office, is a matter of grave concern to me. Since the Legislature has entrusted the function to decide whether Judges may engage in other work for remuneration to me in my capacity as Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development, I am in the process of developing guidelines and criteria in this regard. My role, in the process, as I see it, is on the one hand to exercise the responsibility in regard to applications under section 2(6) of the Judges' Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act, 2001 in accordance with the rules of fair administrative justice but, on the other hand, also to protect the Judiciary, the integrity of the judicial system as well as individual Judges.

The principle is quite clear to me, ie that Judges, whether active or discharged from active service, remain Judges, and, as such, they are remunerated by the State. To allow Judges to occupy other offices of profit or to receive remuneration for services rendered outside the scope of their office as Judges should in my view be limited to exceptional cases. I have already raised this matter with the Heads of Court.

I have so far refrained from giving Judges applying for permission under the particular provision open-ended authority. Instead, I have limited my consent to those applications submitted on a case by case basis.

Having looked at the scenario since 1994, there are cases where Judges have been allowed in terms of this provision to retain or enter directorships in companies and to involve themselves in other similar kind of activities. Accordingly, as I have indicated, I am in the process of interacting with the Chief Justice in an attempt to find a way of dealing with these kind of matters by developing guidelines and to simply refuse applications, where necessary.

To come back to the hon member's question, I have not been informed of any serving Judge currently receiving remuneration other than a Judge's salary, except for those serving Judges who have applied for and obtained permission to perform outside work in terms of section 2(6) of the Act.

My department is in the process of preparing legislation to enable us to keep a register of the financial interest of all Judges. That will assist a great deal in dealing with these kind of issues.

I have no doubt that we are now moving in the right direction to deal with these matters properly.

Law governing additional remuneration received by judicial officers

*59. Ms C B JOHNSON (ANC) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

(1) Whether, in light of the fact that the Judge President of the Cape High

Court has allegedly received remuneration outside that received in his capacity as a judicial officer, there is a law governing the matter of additional remuneration received by judicial officers; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether a record or register is kept of additional remuneration received by judicial officers; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether an application for remuneration or compensation was made by the Judge President to her or her department; if so, when; if not,

(4) whether she intends taking any steps against the Judge President; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what steps? N656E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The performance of remunerated outside work by Judges is governed by the Judges' Remuneration and Conditions of Employment Act, 2001. Section 2(6) of the Act reads as follows:

"No Constitutional Court Judge or Judge may, without the consent of the Minister, accept, hold or perform any other office of profit or receive in respect of any service any fees, emoluments or other remuneration apart from his or her salary and any amount which may be payable to him or her or in his or her capacity as such a Constitutional Court judge or judge."

The Supreme Court Act, 1959 has a similar provision.

As far as magistrates are concerned, section 15 of the Magistrates Act, 1993 provides as follows:

"No magistrate shall, without the consent of the Minister, perform any paid work outside his or her duties of office."

(2) Since applications/requests of this nature are considered in principle, no record or register is kept of the additional remuneration generated by the outside work as such. The applications/requests together with the outcome thereof are recorded on the filing system designed for my office in co-ordination with the national archives.

(3) Yes.

(4) As a member of the executive I am not authorised to "take steps" against the Judge President, or against any other Judge for that matter. The Judicial Service Commission, which is the appropriate body to investigate allegations of *inter alia* misconduct against Judges (*cf* section 177 of the Constitution) has, on the basis of a complaint lodged with the Commission, initiated an investigation into the allegations against the Judge President of the Cape High Court. As such, the matter is currently before the Commission.

Disciplinary action against SANDF member who failed to declare pregnancy status prior to her deployment to Burundi

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

Whether any disciplinary action was instituted against the SA National Defence Force member who failed to declare her pregnancy status prior to her deployment to Burundi in January 2005, where she subsequently gave birth on 20 August 2005; if not, why not; if so, what action? N804E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No disciplinary action was taken against the member. The reason being that until this incident occurred in August 2005, no female member was obliged to declare that they were pregnant before they deployed.

However, the SA National Defence Force

has since introduced regularities stipulating that pregnancy must be declared and an affidavit signed to this regard.

Violence by striking security industry workers: inability of ACCUs to respond to and manage volatile crowd situation

*81. Mr S N SWART (ACDP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, in light of the recent violent actions of striking security industry workers in various cities that resulted in widespread damage to private and state property, as well as injuries, the Area Crime Combating Units (ACCUs) are able to respond to and manage volatile crowd situations; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the formation of the ACCUs has diminished the role and efficiency of a specialised public order policing unit; if not, what is the position in this regard;

(3) whether ACCU members receive regular training in crowd management and have sufficient and relevant equipment for effective crowd control; if not, why not;

(4) whether proper assessments were done prior to permission being granted for the striking workers to march in Cape Town, given the fact that similar marches elsewhere had resulted in violence; if not, why not; if so, what steps does his department intend taking to avoid public protests becoming violent and to properly police public gatherings in the future? N818E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The establishment of ACCUs, from the previously named Public Order Police units, has maintained the same approach to crowd management. Training and operational capacity have been improved.

(3) Yes. All ACCU members are obliged to complete the in-service training module on crowd management, at unit level, on a quarterly basis. From May 2005 until May 2006, a total of twelve crowd management entry-level courses were presented. The members are all in possession of the required crowd management equipment, such as shields, helmets and tonfas.

(4) Yes. The SAPS (ACCU) is only one of the role-players in this process. The so-called "Golden Triangle Meeting" as stipulated in section 4, of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, Act 205 of 1996, is held between the three leading role-players namely the SAPS, the local authority and the organisers of the march. Only the local authority has the authority to decide, based on the level of threat the march will have on both the marchers and nonmarchers, whether the march should go ahead or not.

All relevant role-players were present during the planning stages of and the actual march on 16 May 2006. Authority was granted in accordance with the Regulation of Gatherings Act, Act 205 of 1996, and all the guidelines stipulated in the Act were followed. A comprehensive consultative session was also held with all the relevant role-players after the event. This department will insist on the compliance with the provisions of the Act and take the necessary steps to prevent public protests from becoming violent.

SAPD-taalbeleid tov beantwoording van navrae deur media

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

(1) Wat die taalbeleid van die SA

Polisiediens ten opsigte van die beantwoording van navrae deur die media is;

(2) of mediawoordvoerders van die SAPD opgelei word om navrae in Afrikaans te beantwoord; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede ten opsigte van elke provinsie is? N820A

(Translation follows):

[SAPS Language policy *re* replying to enquiries from the media

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

(1) What is the language policy of the SA Police Service in respect of replying to enquiries from the media;

(2) whether media spokespersons of the SAPS are trained to reply to enquiries in Afrikaans; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details in respect of each province? N820E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The policy is to reply in the language of preference of the person making the enquiry, where practicable.

(2) SAPS media liaison officers are not specifically trained in any one particular language. It is a general requirement in the SAPS that officers are conversant in as many as possible of the country's official languages, including Afrikaans. Of course, not many of them are linguists but most do understand a few of the languages.

Framework in place for asset management *re* foreign military operations

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

Whether any approved policy and procedure framework have been put in place for asset management relating to foreign military operations; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N808E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. There is an approved Joint Logistic Support Concept for Military Operations, which was approved by the Military Council on 6 February 2006.

The aim is to:

(i) To align the SANDF Support doctrine with that of the UN.

(ii) To establish a single point of responsibility for asset management.

(iii) To establish a joint logistic structure that will support external operations.

(iv) To improve accounting processes.

The DoD is also working on a policy document to enhance procedure regarding Material Supply Support for Military Operations. This document will be brought to the attention of Parliament in due course.

Completion of investigation into certain municipality

*72. Dr J T DELPORT (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to her predecessor's reply to Question 106 on 28 May 2003, the investigation into Ndlambe Municipality has been completed; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether any criminal charges have been laid against any persons as a result of this investigation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what charges and (b) against whom;

(3) whether any final decision not to prosecute any person mentioned in the final report of the Auditor-General of the Special Investigation at Ndlambe Municipality, dated

14 May 2002, has been taken by the relevant public prosecutor; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N809E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The matter was initially considered by the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO). It, however, came to light that the matter had also been reported to the SAPS Fraud Unit and that it was being investigated by the Commercial Branch of Humewood Police Station, Port Elizabeth under Alexandria CAS 20/06/2002. As a result, the DSO closed their file and the investigation was finalised by the SAPS. The docket was presented to the Specialised Commercial Crime Unit in Port Elizabeth for a decision regarding prosecution.

(2) Criminal charges were brought against Mr T C Bethe, the former Mayor of Alexandria. He appeared in the Specialised Commercial Crime Court, Port Elizabeth and faced one count of fraud and one count of contravening section 10H(3)(c) of the Local Government Transitional Act, 1993 (Act No 209 of 1993). The trial commenced against Mr Bethe and he was subsequently acquitted on both counts on 25 October 2005.

(3) The Auditor-General recommended that disciplinary action be taken against Ms Botha for dereliction of duty. The Auditor-General further recommended that the MEC consider charges against Ms Botha in terms of the Local Government Transitional Act, 1993 (Act No 209 of 1993). The prosecution utilised Ms Botha as a State witness against Mr Bethe in his criminal trial. Since Ms Botha had resigned, any disciplinary action against her became moot.

The Auditor-General Report recommended that action be taken against Mr Fina for fraudulently misrepresenting himself with regard to his involvement with Pakama Venture as a result of which he was enriched by an amount of R5 000 at the expense of the Municipality.

On 11 April 2006, the prosecution declined to prosecute Mr Fina since there was no reasonable prospect of success.

Vacancies for commissioners at SAHRC

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

(1) Whether there are any vacancies for commissioners at the SA Human Rights Commission (SAHRC); if so, (a) what is the full complement of (i) full-time and (ii) part-time commissioners, (b) how many commissioners are in office and (c) when is it anticipated that vacancies will be filled;

(2) in light of the fact that one of the sitting commissioners of the SAHRC (name furnished) has been on extensive long leave for more than a year, (a) who was responsible for approving this long period of leave and (b) when is it anticipated that the said commissioner will return to work;

(3) (a) why was the term of office of the commissioners on the Commission for Gender Equality allowed to expire in April 2006, save for that of the chairperson and (b) how are these two Chapter 9 institutions expected to fulfil their mandates while all these vacancies exist? N810E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) The Human Rights Commission Act, Act 54 of 1994, (the Act), requires that there must at least be five full-time commissioners. There are currently five

commissioners appointed on a full-time basis, one of whom is on long leave. There is also one commissioner appointed on a part-time basis. There are therefore no vacancies in the commission.

(2) (a) The particular commissioner was granted unpaid leave on two occasions. The first occasion covered the period January 2005 to the end of 2005 and the second occasion the period from January 2006 to December 2006. In both instances the leave of absence was approved by the Chairperson of the SA Human Rights Commission. On both occasions discussions were held with the chairperson of the commission regarding the absence of the commissioner in question. These discussions led to the part-time member being appointed on a contract basis in terms of the Act to complement the commission on a full-time basis during the 2005 leave of absence of the commissioner. The chairperson indicated that he did not require an additional appointment during the second period.

(b) January 2007.

(3) (a) The terms of office of the commissioners on the Commission on Gender Equality (the commission) were not "allowed" to expire in April 2006; they expired at the end of a fixed term determined by the President when he made the appointments in question. This position should perhaps be clarified by providing the following background information:

* Two vacancies occurred in the Commission during 2004 as a result of resignations. In terms of section 3(3) of the Commission on Gender Equality Act, 1996, I invited interested parties on 7 November 2004 and 10 December 2004, through the media and by notice in the *Government Gazette*, to submit nominations to fill these vacancies. The nominations that were received as a result of this invitation were submitted to the Office of the Speaker of the National Assembly to take the appointment process forward. While the *ad hoc* committee of Parliament that was appointed to consider the nominations was deliberating, two further vacancies occurred, also as a result of resignations. The *ad hoc* committee then recommended that all the vacancies that existed at that time should be re-advertised.

The vacancies were re-advertised on 5 June 2005 and 1 July 2005. The nominations that were subsequently received were once again submitted to the Office of the Speaker of the National Assembly to take the appointment process forward. It then came to the attention of the *ad hoc* committee that the terms of office of the remaining members of the commission (excluding the chairperson) would expire on 18 April 2006 and 30 April 2006. The ad hoc committee then recommended that all the positions (except for that of the chairperson) should rather be advertised for consideration by the committee.

The hon member is aware that I then called for nominations on 24 and 26 February 2006. Because of the review of Chapter 9 Institutions which is presently being undertaken and which the hon member is also aware of,

appointments to fill the vacancies were envisaged for a period of only one year and was as such reflected in the advertisement. The nominations that were received were referred to the Speaker of the National Assembly after which an ad hoc committee of Parliament was appointed to consider the nominations. The National Assembly, on the recommendation of the ad hoc committee, however decided that the advertisement calling for nominations be amended to provide for longer term appointments and re-published.

This was done on 24 and 26 May 2006. The department is currently receiving nominations. The nominations will be submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly immediately after 26 June 2006, the closing date for nominations.

(b) As the hon member is aware, as indicated, there is a process under way in order to fill the vacancies on the Commission on Gender Equality. Although the current situation at this commission may not be ideal, it must be brought to the hon member's attention that the commission is supported by a fully functional secretariat headed by a chief executive officer to carry out the day to day business of the commission for the time being.

As already indicated, there are no vacancies on the SA Human Rights Commission and this part of the question therefore has no relevance.

Kontantuitbetaling aan 'n sekere persoon deur SA ambassade in Moskou

*1. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Buitelandse Sake: [Skriftelike Vraag No 198]

(1) Of haar departement, namens die Regering en by wyse van die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Moskou, in die tydperk 1992-1993 'n kontantuitbetaling aan 'n sekere persoon (besonderhede verstrek) gemaak het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, (a) waarom en (b) watter bedrag aan hom uitbetaal is;

(2) of haar departement oor die tersaaklike dokumentasie beskik (a) wat die uitbetaling motiveer en (ii) van die ontvangserkenning van genoemde persoon en/of die regering van die Russiese Federasie? N211A

(Translation follows):

[Cash payment made to certain person through SA embassy in Moscow

*1. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: [Written Question No 198]

(1) Whether her department, on behalf of the Government and by way of the South African embassy in Moscow, made a cash payment to a certain person (details furnished) in the period 1992-93; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) what amount was paid out to him;

(2) whether her department has the relevant documentation (a) to motivate the payment and (b) of acknowledgement of receipt by the said person and/or the government of the Russian Federation at its disposal? N211E]

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No record of such a payment could be traced by the department.

(2) No.

Review of Chapter 9 institutions by Minister for DPSA

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

With reference to her reply to Question 251 on 5 May 2006, what is meant by the "current and intended mandates suitable for the South African environment" of the Chapter 9 institutions which the Minister for the Public Service and Administration is reviewing? N811E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Current mandates refer to the constitutional mandates provided for in Chapter 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution), whilst the intended mandates will be determined by the review, based on extensive consultations with all role-players.

May I further indicate to the hon member that the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) is leading the review of Chapter 9 Institutions and further questions on it should, accordingly, be referred to my colleague, the Minister for Public Service and Administration.

Tabling of legislation *re* same-sex marriages

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

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question 26 on 16 March 2006, any legislation concerning same-sex civil marriages has been tabled before (a) Cabinet and (b) Parliament; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will such legislation be tabled; if so, on what date;

(2) whether the twelve-month deadline set by the Constitutional Court will be met; if not, why not? N813E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) There is no legislation that has been tabled before Cabinet and Parliament in this regard.

(i) The South African Law Reform Commission (SALRC) has submitted its report to my department containing its recommendations. The report is being returned to the SALRC as I have requested them to provide me with draft legislation for all possible options available.

(ii) Legislation will be tabled as soon as the Government has considered various options and has taken a decision on the matter.

(2) We will do everything possible to meet the Constitutional Court deadline and at this stage, I do not see a reason why it will not be possible to meet the deadline set by the Constitutional Court.

Aanbeveling oor die toestaan van asiel aan 'n sekere persoon

*85. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Buitelandse Sake:

Of haar departement deur die Departement van Binnelandse Sake gekontak is om 'n aanbeveling te doen oor die toestaan van asiel aan 'n sekere persoon (besonderhede verstrek); so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N822A

(Translation follows):

[Recommendation on granting asylum to a certain person

*85. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether her department has been approached by the Department of Home

Affairs to make a recommendation on granting asylum to a certain person (details furnished); if so, what are the relevant details? N822E]

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No. At the time of answering this question, my department had not been approached by the Department of Home Affairs to make a recommendation on granting asylum to the person whose details were furnished.

For written reply:

Advocate acting on behalf of department in legal matters

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

(a) Whether a certain advocate (name furnished) acted on behalf of her department in any legal matters since June 2004; if so, in respect of how many matters in each specified year up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what total amount was paid in fees to the said advocate in each year? N228E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(a) Yes, I am aware that the advocate has acted on behalf of the department.

(b) It is important for me to mention that the appointment of counsel and payment for services rendered by such counsel, is made by the office of the State Attorney, who will have information on how many matters he represented the department on, and the total amount paid in fees for such representation. The hon member can therefore obtain this information from the State Attorney's office.

Investigations into herbal remedy named Ubhejane that is being used in KZN

335. Ms F BATYI (ID) asked the Minister of Health:

(1) Whether her department has conducted any investigations into the herbal remedy named Ubhejane that is being used in KwaZulu-Natal and that is believed to treat HIV and Aids; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the remedy has undergone any official laboratory tests; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N360E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The Department of Health has not conducted an investigation on Ubhejane. The hon member has taken it upon herself to institute an investigation into the matter.

I have been informed that once that investigation is completed, a police docket will be given to the Director of Public Prosecutions in KwaZulu-Natal for a decision. So, I take it that we should then allow that investigation to continue.

(2) The department has not conducted laboratory tests on Ubhejane. The University of KwaZulu-Natal is conducting laboratory tests to establish the required scientific data on the positive effects of this herb. I have been informed that no tests have been done on animals or humans.

I will continue to support the research and development of traditional medicine and promote the consumption of food products that assist in strengthening the immune system by providing necessary micronutrients.

Amount allocated by each university towards capital expenditure

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

In each of the three most recent financial years for which information is available, (a) what amount did each university allocate towards capital expenditure, (b) how much of this amount was actually spent and (c) what (i) amount and (ii)

percentage of this budget was allocated to costs associated with mergers with other institutions? N439E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The information reflected in the table below has been obtained from each university. *[Bound in Questions Annexures — see QA23/2006]*

Universities: value of library/IT services

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

(a) What is the estimated value of the (i) library services and (ii) information technology infrastructure of each university and (b) in each of the three most recent financial years for which information is available, (i) what amount did each university allocate towards (aa) library services and (bb) information technology infrastructure and (ii) how much of this budget was actually spent? N440E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The information reflected in the tables below has been obtained from each university. It should be noted that the information reflects the valuations as provided by each university and on the basis of their own criteria. In this regard, inter-institutional comparisons will not be appropriate.

(a) The estimated value as at 31 December 2005 of the (i) library services and (ii) information technology infrastructure of each university is indicated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Estimated value of library services and information technology at 31 December 2005

Universities	*Library services (Rands)*	*Information technology (Rands)*
Cape Town	72 650 000	87 990 000
Fort Hare	2 813 000	5 996 000
KwaZulu-Natal	337 322 000	90 837 000
Limpopo	116 066 000	41 985 000
Free State	70 250 000	59 500 000
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	170 400 000	48 048 000
North West	147 000 000	126 000 000
Pretoria	322 868 000	73 164 000
Rhodes	60 000 000	50 000 000
Unisa	103 441 133	40 114 465
Stellenbosch	347 501 516	66 879 854
Western Cape	62 534 913	5 599 043
Witwatersrand	234 086 000	73 747 000
Zululand	51 568 000	42 500 000
Venda	9 944 202	1 755 112

Universities of Technology	*Library services (Rands)*	*Information technology (Rands)*
Cape Peninsula	15 000 000	10 500 000
Mangosuthu	787 127	1 086 740
Central	9 328 773	5 637 450
Tshwane	33 021 175	35 101 839
Vaal	23 077 273	19 072 500
Durban	83 196 704	27 630 948
Walter Sisulu	78 937 000	15 546 000

(b) Table 2 indicates amounts in each of the three most recent financial years for which information is available, (i) each university allocated towards (aa) library services and (bb) information technology infrastructure and (ii) the amount spent. [*Bound in Questions Annexures — see QA24/2006*]

Correspondence received from sessional doctor at the Johannesburg General Hospital

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

Whether the human resources directorate

at her department has received any correspondence from a certain doctor (details furnished), who currently works as a sessional doctor at the Johannesburg General Hospital; if so, (a) what the relevant details and (b) what action did her department take in this regard? N444E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

No.

Departement se hantering van voëlgriepsoorte se uitwerking

459. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister vir Landbou en Grondsake:

(1) Of die Departement van Landbou, in die lig van die ongeveer 144 voëlgriepsoorte se dodelike uitwerking (besonderhede verstrek), met die Department van Handel en Nywerheid skakel (a) oor die vervoer van besmette pluimvee en (b) om die sluikhandel in wilde voëls oor nasionale en internasionale grense te moniteer en te voorkom; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat sodanige skakeling behels;

(2) of veeartse en bewaringslui in Suid-Afrika opleiding ontvang oor hoe om die dodelike voëlgriep te hanteer; so nie, waarom nie;

(3) of trekvoëls gemoniteer en gereeld vir voëlgriep getoets word; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat sodanige monitering en toetse behels? N536A

(Translation follows):

[Department's handling of effects of types of avian flu

459. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether the Department of Agriculture, in light of the deadly effect (details furnished) of the approximately 144 types of avian flu, is liaising with the Department of Trade and Industry (a) about the transport of infected poultry and (b) to monitor and prevent the smuggling of wild birds across national and international borders; if not, why not; if so, what does such liaison entail;

(2) whether veterinarians and conservationists in South Africa receive training on how to deal with avian flu; if not, why not;

(3) whether migratory birds are being monitored and tested regularly for avian flu; if not, why not; if so, what does such monitoring and testing entail? N536E]

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

[Furnished details: Big cats such as leopards, cheetahs, smaller wild cats, the mangoose, otters and honey-badgers]

(1) (a) There are only two main groups of the avian influenza viruses that are of importance in poultry and birds, namely the H5- and H7-subtypes. The type that is currently causing disease in poultry and also in humans is the H5N1-subtype. It must be stressed that only humans that have been in close contact with infected poultry, gets infected by the H5N1-subtype. South Africa is currently internationally recognised as free from the H5N1-subtype of avian influenza.

The importation into South Africa of live poultry and live birds, as well as the importation of poultry and bird products, are regulated by the Department of Agriculture in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984), and is only allowed from countries that have been free from avian influenza disease for the past six months. There is thus no "transport of infected poultry" due to avian

influenza applicable within South Africa.

(b) Border control personnel of the Department of Agriculture have been alerted to the possible illegal movement of birds and poultry across borders. No such movement has been detected or was reported to date. The primary functions of animal disease control and the prevention of the introduction of disease into South Africa lie with the Department of Agriculture. If, in the case of an outbreak of a disease, it is necessary to liaise with other government departments, the Department of Agriculture would do so by liaising directly with such departments and through the disaster management structures that exist within South Africa. The Department of Agriculture does not liaise directly with the Department of Trade and Industry on avian influenza matters at the moment, as there is currently no outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in South Africa.

(c) There have been reports of the infection in cats, but this has involved tigers in a zoo in the Far East that had been fed infected poultry and a feral cat in Germany that ate an infected wild bird that had died due to the infection. All wild and domestic cats that are imported from infected countries into South Africa are quarantined and tested to ensure that they are free from the virus.

(2) Veterinarians in South Africa do receive basic training on the handling of all infectious or contagious animal diseases or materials in their veterinary degree course. Additional information is obtained by veterinarians and conservationists through the international media and by attending conferences and workshops. Veterinarians are also involved in training conservationists in the basic principles of the handling of infectious animals or — materials. It is compulsory in South Africa that any controlled animal disease, which is defined by the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984), and of which avian influenza is one, be reported to the nearest State veterinarian, who will then take action in accordance with the Animal Diseases Act.

(3) Migratory birds are monitored in an extensive project by the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute of the Agricultural Research Council. This project is run in collaboration with the University of Cape Town and others. The Department of Agriculture is funding this project. Samples are collected in various sites along the coast, as well as inland, and tested for the presence of the avian influenza virus. Thus far, over 600 samples have been tested and the results were all negative for avian influenza.

Programmes to intensify sports and recreational activities at institutes for persons with physical and/or mental disabilities

482. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether there are any programmes undertaken together with the Department of Education to intensify sports and recreational activities at institutes for persons with physical and/or mental disabilities; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N482E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

The two departments have met with all the stakeholders that purport to deliver sport for learners with physical or mental disabilities in order to determine the appropriate vehicle

to deliver school sport for the sector. It was found that these structures were completely disparate and in need of proper co-ordination and transformation. Disability Sport South Africa (Dissa), who was present in the meeting, was tasked to assist with this process. A next meeting with this sector will be held shortly.

In the meantime, the two departments have supported programmes for learners with special educational needs, sport for the physically disabled, sport for the deaf and sport for the intellectually impaired.

Athletes with disabilities have been included in programmes for abled-bodied learners hosted by the departments for aquatics and athletics.

Development of educational programmes and policies for children/ youths in conflict with the law

488. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Education:

(a) What progress has been made by her department in developing educational programmes and policies for children and youths who are in conflict with the law and (b) what are the relevant details with regard to (i) such programmes and (ii) the envisaged implementation thereof?

N581E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Awaiting-trial children are accommodated in secure-care facilities, while sentenced children are placed in reform schools.

There are currently 32 secure-care facilities in the country, which are managed either by the Department of Social Development or the Department of Correctional Services.

The Department of Education is responsible for the provision of education programmes in the secure-care facilities in all provinces, except in the Western Cape and in Mpumalanga. The greatest challenge in terms of education provision in these facilities is the uncertainty in terms of the length of detention of children and youths. Their stay in secure care is dependent on how fast their cases are processed by the courts. Moreover, awaiting-trial children are anxious and stressed and tend to be unreceptive to education.

Notwithstanding these challenges, all learners are assessed and then placed in the appropriate grade, and the curriculum is taught in all facilities. Children and youth are also exposed to life-orientation programmes that seek to impart decision-making and relationship-management skills.

Reform schools accommodate sentenced children and youths. In the Western Cape reform schools are called Special Youth Care Centres, but they serve the same purpose. Three reform schools — Eureka, Kraaifontein and Faure — are in the Western Cape and the fourth, Ethokomalo, is in Mpumalanga. The total capacity of these four institutions is 420.

The Department of Education is responsible for education in reform schools. The choice of learning areas for these learners is carefully managed, with a focus on skills programmes, including motor mechanics, woodwork, computer technology and welding. The life-orientation programme includes decision-making, relationship management, and conflict resolution.

While enrolled at reform schools, children and youths are provided with the necessary assistance to travel home for the school holidays and to return to the reform school at the beginning of term.

Records kept of officials who have been disciplined/charged with a criminal offence/prosecuted successfully

526. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:

Whether her department or the Public Service Commission keeps records of all officials who have been (a) disciplined,

(b) charged with a criminal offence and (c) prosecuted successfully; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many such actions have taken place, (ii) what were the reasons for each action and (iii) what were the consequences of these actions in each case per department or public entity in each of the abovementioned categories for the latest twelve-month period for which information is available? N642E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Discipline is a departmental competency on which departments report in their respective annual reports. No central record is kept by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). As the institution entrusted with oversight of the Executive and the administration of the institutions under its control, Parliament and its committees could play a valuable role in this regard.

Departments are, however, required in terms of Chapter 10 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999, read with Treasury Regulation 4.3, to report information on finalised *financial misconduct* cases to the Public Service Commission and the Department of Public Service and Administration since the 2001-02 financial year.

Chapter 10 of the PFMA defines financial misconduct, and stipulates the procedures for disciplining those public officials found guilty of financial misconduct. Treasury Regulation 4.3 determines that the accounting officer must, as soon as the disciplinary proceedings are completed, report to the executive authority, the Department of Public Service and Administration and the PSC on the outcome, including —

(a) the name and rank of the official against whom the proceedings were instituted;

(b) the charges, indicating the financial misconduct the official is alleged to have committed;

(c) the findings;

(d) any sanction imposed on the official; and

(e) any further action to be taken against the official, including criminal charges or civil proceedings.

An analysis of the 2004-05 annual reports of departments indicate the following in respect of disciplinary matters (includes cases of financial misconduct):

Outcomes of disciplinary hearing	*Number*	*Percentage*
Demotion	2 804	21%
Written warning	2 471	18%
Dismissal	1 791	13%
Verbal warning	1 727	13%
No outcome	1 241	9%
Suspension without pay	1 176	9%
Final written warning	1 136	8%
Correctional counselling	872	6%
Fine	317	2%
Serious written warning	69	1%
Total	13 604	100%

As far as officials who have been charged with criminal offences are concerned the individual departments would have to be approached for information in this regard.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) does not keep record of all officials who have been disciplined in the Public Service.

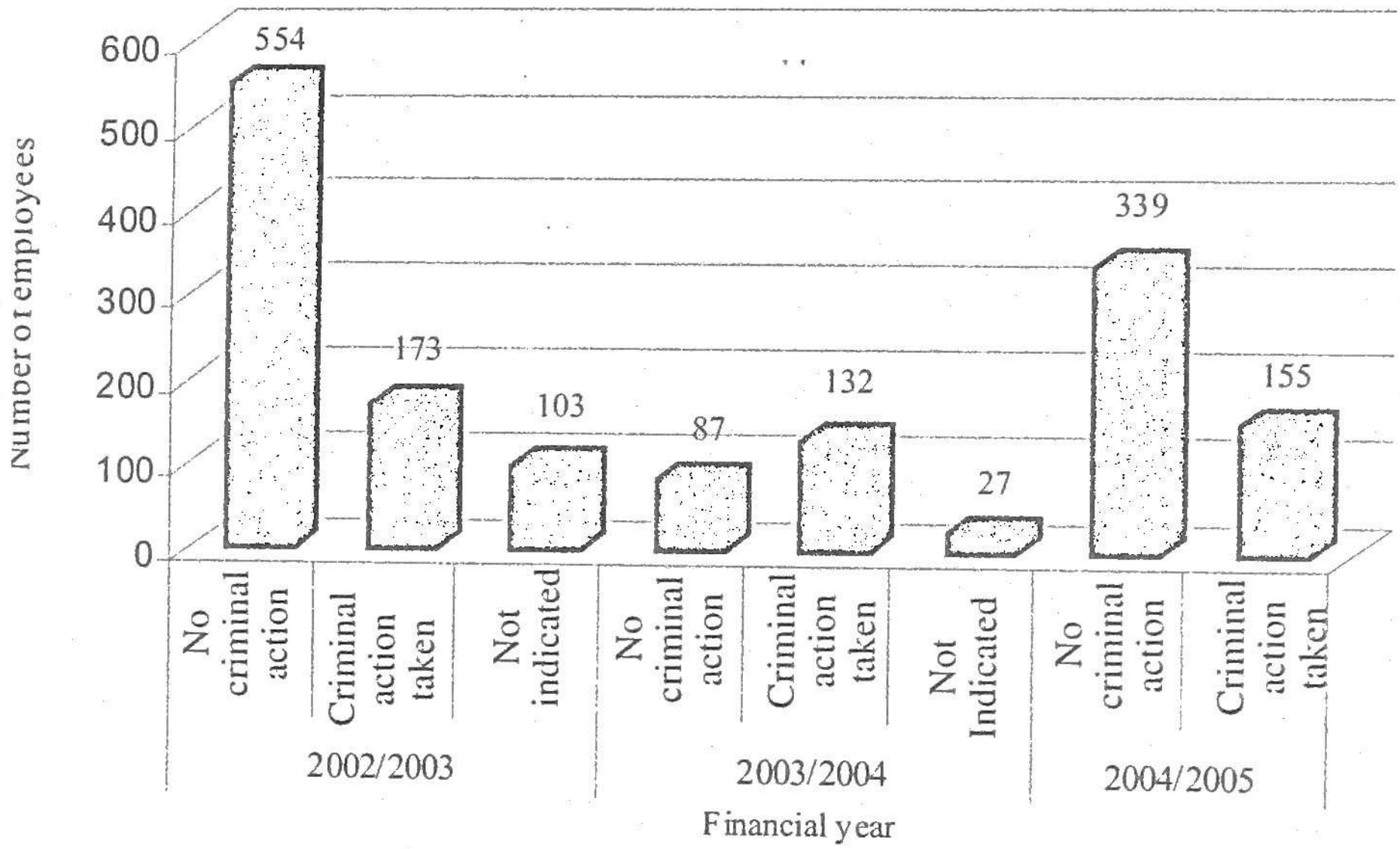
The analysis of the information reported by departments in terms of the PFMA has culminated in three reports on financial misconduct. One for the 2001-02 financial year, one for the 2002-03 and 2003-04 financial years and an overview on financial misconduct for the 2004-05 financial year.

The PSC is currently gathering information on finalised financial misconduct cases from national and provincial departments for the 2005-06 financial year.

The total number of reported finalised cases relating to financial misconduct for the previous four financial years are as follows:

Number of employees charged with financial misconduct per financial year	
Financial year	*Total number of cases*
2001-02	434
2002-03	849
2003-04	582
2004-05	513

The figure below depicts those cases where criminal proceedings were instituted against employees charged with financial misconduct during the past three financial years.



Criminal proceedings instituted against employees charged with financial misconduct

Although the total number of financial misconduct cases has decreased in comparison with the 2003-04 financial year, the number of cases where criminal action was taken has increased in the 2004-05 financial year. This increase may be ascribed to the implementation of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004, which compels departments to report offences of theft, fraud, extortion, forgery or uttering of a forged document involving amounts of R100 000 or more to the SA Police Service.

Deaths of two infants at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in September 2004 due to power failure

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

(1) Whether, in view of the deaths of two infants at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in September 2004 following a power failure (details furnished), any steps were taken by (a) her department and (b) the provincial depart-

ment of health to address the situation; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether the purchase of an uninterrupted power supply back-up battery was considered for the nursery; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N698E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The recent death of four infants during a power failure are not linked to obsolete engineering equipment. The two generators at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital are both functional and are well maintained. The 400KVA is directly connected to the stand-by supply to the main theater, ICU and paediatric ICU (ward 17). In the event that the 400KVA generator for some reasons fail, the 500KVA main stand-by generator will take over and is capable of carrying all stand-by supply. These generators are 100% in working order and are checked and tested weekly but in this case it was a local isolated power interruption to ward 17 only and hence the stand-by generators could not pick up this isolated failure as the rest of the hospital had power supply.

Installation of back-up generator at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital

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

(a) When was the current back-up generator at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital installed, (b) what is the (i) type and (ii) model of the generator, (c) on what dates was the generator serviced and (d) what recommendations were made in the last service report? N699E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The table below reflects the situation in this regard.

Table 1

(a)	*(b)(i) and (ii)*		*(c)*	*(d)*
Installation of generators	*Type and Model*	*Size*	*Last dates of service*	*Comment on service*
1992	D348 Engine 36J00895	500KV	11/08/2005	250 Hour service
1994	3412 Engine 61Z1 4986	400KV	02/11/2005	250 Hour

Compensation to the families of recently deceased infants at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital

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

(1) Whether she will pay compensation to the families of the recently deceased four infants at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital (details furnished); if not, why not; if so, how much;

(2) whether her department is taking any steps to ensure that the situation does not occur again; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N700E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The department is not considering paying compensation to the families of the deceased children as this was not a deliberate action or a result of negligence.

(2) Yes.

Interim action

The existing uninterrupted power supply system that is in the main ICU has

been connected to Ward 17 ensuring that Ward 17 also has uninterrupted power supply.

Sustainable action

As a future preventative measure an uninterrupted power supply system is ordered for installation in Ward 16 and 17 as an emergency back-up with duration of four hours uninterrupted power. This will be functional on 9 June 2006.

Development of a KZN transport corridor as part of Asgisa

583. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Deputy President:

(1) Whether the Government is still planning the development of a KwaZulu-Natal transport corridor as part of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (AsgiSA); if not, why not; if so, (a) what will the development of the corridor entail, (b) which government departments and other public entities will be involved and (c) what are the time-frames for the planning and construction phases;

(2) whether all government departments and other public entities have been consulted or notified; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether the necessary budgetary provision and allocations have been made; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N718E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

(1) Yes, the Government is still planning and developing a KwaZulu-Natal transport corridor which extends beyond KwaZulu-Natal. This corridor, termed Gauteng-Durban Corridor, is one of the seven primary corridors. It is a corridor which carries the highest volume of cargo in the country. The Transport Moving South Africa Action Agenda (MSA, 1999) projected that by the year 2020 this corridor will reach 57 million tons, and at the year 2004 it was already close to 53 million tons, 16 years sooner than projected. This corridor thus stands out as requiring special attention and shows its critical contribution to the national economy.

(a) The development of this corridor includes four main nodal points, namely: City Deep and its supply chain (in Johannesburg, Gauteng), Harrismith freight hub/transport note (in Free State), Dube Trade Port, and Freight Logistics Plan for Durban (both in KwaZulu-Natal). These subcomponents of the project, together with ancillary transport and logistics projects are targeted at increasing the capacity of the freight system to move goods; reducing the costs of moving goods; reducing the time that goods are handled or in transit; and increasing the access of producers and service providers to the system.

Although these subcomponents are to be dealt with as a part of the Gauteng-Durban Corridor, they are responding to the following specific interventions:

City Deep depot: This is a dry port which serves as a transport distribution hub linking the "City Deep" to the country's main road network to and with the rail cargo network for cargo from/to inland towards/from sea ports destined for both domestic and export purposes.

Harrismith freight hub: Is a hub or transport note meant for transhipment of cargo/goods from/to the Northern part of the country, out of Free State towards the coastal area, mainly KwaZulu-Natal. The freight hub is also intended to assist in the distribution of cargo towards the southern coastal point, thus lessening the volumes carried by the Gauteng-Durban Corridor.

Dube trade port: Is a trade zone intended to act also as a freight hub which will create economies of scale through clustering like industries, pulling or integrating all transport modes (including roads, rail, airport development and the Durban harbour/seaport). The trade port is intended to integrate freight operations which are currently affecting both the Richards Bay and Durban port. It is also intended to have an international airport (King Shaka International Airport) catering for both cargo and people and thus taking over the responsibilities currently discharged by Durban International Airport (DIA). The overall key response is to create logistical efficiencies, providing world-class operating logistics platforms, and driving efficiency through a range of value-added, competitive logistics for the country.

Durban freight plan: The scope of the plan is aimed at unlocking traffic congestion which negatively impact within and outside the Durban Port precincts. It intends to consolidate and confirm freight flow projections within the context of the Ethekwini Metro plans, and identify best locations for truck stops.

Government will use its expenditures as lever to introduce more private sector participation and funding in the freight system. Government through the Integrated Development Planning approaches is integrating the planning and implementation of freight system activities across the public and private sector, thus creating more synergies with lower costs and less duplication while managing the project on a targeted basis.

(b) Government departments involved are those participating in the Economic, Investment and Employment Cluster with particular reference to the Department of Transport, Department of Public Enterprise, and Department of Trade and Industry. The project is developed in collaboration with the affected provinces, inclusive of Gauteng, Free State, and KwaZulu-Natal. The affected public entities are mainly those which are related to transport and include, Transnet, South African National Roads Agency Ltd (Sanral), and Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA). At local government level the City of Johannesburg and Ethekwini Metro are involved.

(c) The planning and development of subcomponents of the Gauteng-Durban Corridor are at various stages of development and are in the overall intended to take a period of five years. Those already consolidated are intended to have been completed by the year 2010. Some of the consolidated main subcomponents are as projected hereunder:

Subcomponent	*Output*	*Targeted time-frame*
City Deep and its supply chain	Analysis of all existing initiatives and developments of plans that aligns into a single programme	March 2007
	Integrated City Deep Strategy	March 2008
Harrismith Hub	Feasibility study	March 2007
Dube Trade Port	Completion of an integrated freight plan for Dube Trade Port, Durban and Richards Bay ports	September 2006
	Creation of a Special Purpose vehicle for ownership and funding of KSIA	September 2006
	DIA redevelopment plan	June 2007
	Decommissioning of DIA (Durban Airport) and commissioning KSIA (King Shaka Airport)	February 2010
N3 Pietermaritzburg	Maintenance and rehabilitation	March 2009

(2) Government departments which formed part of the discussions and ultimate decision to have the Gauteng-Durban Corridor chosen as part of the Asgisa are those departments which serve in the Economic, Investment and Employment Cluster of Government. Provincial departments of transport and public entities falling under the Department of Transport were consulted through the Minmec structures (full discussions on national freight corridor strategies held at Transport Lekgotla on 8 to 9 April 2005) and those directly affected (Gauteng, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal) had a one to one discussion with the national Department of Transport on the details, approaches and processes necessary to effect the project. Blue IQ, City of Johannesburg and Ethekwini metro were also consulted on a one to one basis.

(3) The budgetary provisions and allocations of this corridor cut across spheres of government come partly from public entities and will be contributed through private sector involvements such as PPPs were appropriate.

By large the national Department of Transport leads and carry the costs for planning. Amongst others the following have been planned and are budgeted for:

Subcomponent	*Output*	*Targeted time-frame*
City Deep and its supply chain	Analysis of all existing initiatives and developments of plans that aligns into a single programme I	R2 million
Durban Freight Plan	Development of a Durban freight plan	R2,5 million
National Freight logistics databank	A freight logistics databank for the country	R15 million for the whole country, of which Gauteng-Durban Corridor is part
Revitalisation of Nkwaleni Rail line	Revitalisation of a rail branch line: Nkwaleni valley	R10 million sourced from DEAT
New Pietermaritzburg Road	Maintenance and rehabilitation of N3 Pietermaritzburg	R420 million, funds allocated and managed by SANRAL

Dube trade port is to cost about R1,72 billion over five years. This amount will include the estimated acquisition for La Mercy and compensations for the closure of the Durban International Airport (DIA). The final detail of how the funds are to be carried is still being negotiated amongst affected parties, which mainly include the national Department of Transport, KwaZulu-Natal Province and ACSA.

Transnet will carry costs related to both rail and ports upgrades.

The costs to be expended in this project will in turn provide a major economic stimulus for the country, there will be value for money benefits in entering into PPP arrangements, and net economic benefit for the country.

Progress made in installing video-call facility *re* domestic telephones

590. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any progress has been made in installing the video-call facility in respect of domestic telephones; if not, why not; if so what are the relevant details? N488E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Chief Executive Officer of Telkom informed me as follows:

Customer premises equipment (CPE) market has been deregulated and several vendors retail video telephones through retail stores such as Makro, Dions and Game.

Telkom launched its Telkom branded video call phones in December 2004, comprising of a twin pack (two video phones per pack). These phones are available from Telkom Direct shops. Customers that buy these phones follow easy self installation steps to install these at home.

Construction of international world-class stadium in the Eastern Cape

604. Mr C T FROLICK (ANC) asked the Minster of Sport and Recreation:

Whether there are any plans to construct an international, world-class stadium in the Eastern Cape; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N754E

The MINSTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

Yes there are plans to construct a world-class stadium in Mthatha. This project was initiated and spearheaded by the local authority without any involvement of the national department.

According to the provincial department responsible for sport and recreation a site has already been identified by the local authority, who developed a business plan and appointed consultants to design the stadium and project plans.

The Eastern Cape provincial department of sport, arts and culture has provided R2,0m as seed funding for the planning phase of the project to the local authority. The development of the stadium is part of the plan of the province for the 2010 Fifa World Cup. Such a stadium will not only be as a venue for friendly games and practices by countries stationed in the Eastern Cape, it will be a useful regional facility for the eastern part of the Eastern Cape where most of our people live. It will be a concrete redresal of the disparities of apartheid.

D-G required to furnish an explanation for his conflicting statements in a certain newspaper

621. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether the Director-General of her department was (a) required to furnish an explanation for his conflicting statements in a certain newspaper (details furnished), (b) reprimanded

or (c) made subject to disciplinary proceedings; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) Whether she will make a statement on her role in the legislative process of the National Council of Provinces in respect of the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa Amendment Bill [B32F—2005]? N773E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) The Director-General explained that she was wrongly quoted and she wrote to Financial Mail to that effect. The letter was published in the edition of 26 May 2006.

(2) No, Refer to 1 above and the letter published.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Cases involving child victims were withdrawn due to lack of DNA evidence

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

(1) Whether any cases involving child victims were withdrawn (a) in 2003, (b) in 2004 and (c) during the period 1 January 2005 up to the latest specified date for which information is available owing to (i) no assessment report being available from social workers and (ii) no DNA results being available; if so, (aa) how many in each case and (bb) how long were the (aaa) reports and (bbb) DNA evidence outstanding in each case;

(2) whether any cases involving child victims were withdrawn in the abovementioned years owing to the (a) refusal of doctors to testify in court and (b) nonarrival of intermediaries; if so, (a) how many in each specified case and (b) what action was taken against such doctors and intermediaries in each case;

(3) whether her department is concerned about the length of time it takes to bring a case involving a child victim to trial and the increased possibility that the case will be lost because the child is unable to accurately recall events which occurred many months or years previously; if not, why not; if so, what steps have been taken to correct these factors causing these delays? N47E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) does not keep these statistics. However, as it has come to our attention that the availability of DNA results, etc. is, at times, problematic, the NPA has undertaken an initiative with the forensic laboratories to address the administrative challenges regarding prioritisation of cases, requesting of DNA results and the follow up process. As a result of the collaboration, a *pro forma* was developed to ensure a positive impact on the delays surrounding the availability of DNA results. The *pro forma* has been partially implemented with an intended national roll out during 2006, thereby standardising requests and ensuring that information regarding DNA will be more accessible to relevant stakeholders.

(3) The department is indeed concerned about the cycle times of cases involving child victims due to the danger of secondary victimisation and the possibility that the child victim may not recall the events accurately. The steps taken to correct the factors causing these delays, include the following:

During October 2005 the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the NPA and the Judiciary implemented a Court and Case-Flow Management Practical Guide for lower courts. The main objectives are to clearly specify the roles and responsibilities of all role-players with regard to case flow management, to regard every court appearance as an opportunity to finalise the matter and to finalise matters within six months of enrolment in the district and regional courts, to set in place interventions to minimise the number of postponements and to intervene in all cases on the roll for over 90 days in the event that a trial date has not yet been set.

The Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit (SOCA) revised the Sexual

Offences Courts Blue Print document to, amongst others, prioritise all cases involving children. Prosecutors are aware that cases involving child victims will be given preference.

In order to assist children to accurately recall events, the following initiatives have been implemented:

Prosecutors dealing with child victims of sexual abuse attend an extensive training course (Prosecuting the child sex offender) where skills in interviewing child victims, understanding the child's developmental phase and leading evidence in court is dealt with extensively.

Various court preparation initiatives including the "Bee Court Wise Programme" prepares children for their court experience in order to minimise secondary victimisation and to enhance the victim's confidence.

The SOCA Unit has also embarked on a vigorous, pro-active public education programme specifically targeting children at school, namely, the Speakout Campaign, of which 356 478 learners in 450 schools have been reached nationally.

The Interdepartmental Management Team (IDMT), consisting of relevant departments and stakeholders (lead by the SOCA Unit), is also in the process of developing a national anti-rape strategy focussing on prevention, reaction and support in addressing the plague of sexual violence against women and children.

Amount paid out of President's Fund for TRC reparations

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

(a) How much has been paid out of the President's Fund for Truth and Reconciliation Commission reparations in respect of (i) urgent interim reparations, (ii) once-off individual grants, (iii) symbols and monuments such as Freedom Park and (iv) (aa) special pensions, (bb) housing and (cc) any other special victim assistance, (b) what residue remains in the President's Fund and (c) on what does the Government plan to spend this residue?
N383E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) and (ii). Urgent interim reparations of up to R5 705 were paid to 16 654 victims who qualified and could be traced. In total, an amount of approximately R50 million has been paid to victims as urgent interim reparations from 20 October 1998 to 31 March 2006.

The number of declared victims who applied for reparations, totals 16 837. As at 31 March 2006, the number of beneficiaries who received the once-off individual grants of R30 000 each, totals 15 330. The number of beneficiaries who could not be paid as at 31 March 2006, stands at 1 507. These beneficiaries fall into one of two categories:

- Persons untraced as at 31 March 2006 = 1 157.
- Persons who received interim reparations but died before receiving individual grants of R30 000 = 350. Efforts are currently being made to determine and locate the next of kin who are eligible to receive reparations in terms of the regulations.

The total amount paid out, as at 31 March 2006 is R510 million.

The payment of the once-off individual grant of R30 000 will con-

tinue alongside the other forms of reparation.

(iii) Given that the primary function of the President's Fund has been the payment of individual monetary reparations, no contributions have yet been made towards other reparations, including of symbols and monuments. The Freedom Park has its own Board of Trustees, headed by Dr Wally Serote and funded through the Department of Arts and Culture.

It is foreseen that the residue in the President's Fund will be utilised for reparations other than individual grants in accordance with section 42 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, Act 34 of 1995 (as amended). An amount of R600 million is available in the President's Fund for reparations other than individual grants.

(iv) (aa) The President's Fund does not contribute towards Special Pensions. Special Pensions are administered by the Pension Administrations Directorate within National Treasury, and are funded by that department.

(bb) The President's Fund does not contribute towards housing. The existing National Housing Programme already provides for the required flexibility to ensure access to housing for victims who were awarded reparations, in the form of preferential requests for housing assistance.

(cc) At this stage, the President's Fund has not contributed towards any other special victims assistance. However, the TRC Unit will be conducting a needs survey to establish if and to what extent, victims identified by the TRC have benefited from the various government programmes and what remains to be done. Relevant nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), faith-based organisations (FBOs) and all other stakeholders will be engaged to ensure a co-ordinated, multi-pronged approach and implementation.

(b) As at 31 March 2006 the balance in the President's Fund is R694 103 931.

(c) The residue of the President's Fund will be utilised in terms of regulations promulgated by the President in terms of section 27(2) of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, Act 34 of 1995, such as the one relating to exhumations and burial/symbolic burial of deceased victims.

In addition, it is forseen that the residue in the President's Fund will be utilised for reparations other than individual grants in accordance with Section 42 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, Act 34 of 1995, (as amended).

Agricultural skills programmes in provinces

387. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Whether there are agricultural skills programmes in all provinces; if not why not, if so (a) how many males and females are participating in the programmes and (b) what is being done to ensure a greater introduction of female farmers in the sector? N424E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) The Department of Agriculture (national) has in 2003 implemented its external bursary scheme. The objective of the scheme is to identify young

people with good grades in Mathematics and Physical Science and award them with comprehensive bursaries to pursue scarce agricultural fields at tertiary level.

(2) At the operational centre of the scheme is a National Bursary Committee (NBC) which is responsible for considering all applications and awarding bursaries. All nine provinces are represented in this committee.

(3) In terms of the information provided by the provincial representatives in the committee, provinces are also managing their own agricultural skills programmes, provincial departments are also awarding bursaries for scarce agricultural skills.

The table below provides breakdown information on the bursary awards by the national and provincial departments of agriculture:

Comprehensive of bursaries awarded by Department of Agriculture and provincial departments

Field of Study	*L*	*Mp*	*EC*	*NC*	*WC*	*G*	*NW*	*KZN*	*FS*	*DoA*	*Total*
Veterinary Science	18	20	7	0	3	1	0	3	3	33	88
Veterinary Technology	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11
Veterinary Nursing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bsc Agric Economics	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	41
Agric Management	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bsc Agric Engineering	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	16	44
BSc (Combination of fileds)	31	1	10	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	49
BSc Soil Science	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
BSc Horticulture	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
BSc Pasture Science	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
BSc Viticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	17
BTech Engineering	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	24
BCom and BTech Financial	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
BSc Animal Science	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	19
BSc Food Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Food Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
B Agric Viticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Diploma in Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Postgraduates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
Total sum	124	50	35	0	3	4	0	18	10	165	409

In terms of table 1 Northern Cape and North West they are not providing any bursaries at the moment. KwaZulu-Natal and Free State details are for 2006 awards only. The other provinces are the current awards which include 2006, and previous years. It must be noted DoA is the highest awarder of

bursaries followed by Limpopo and Western Cape is the least, followed by Gauteng.

Nature of misconduct/maladministration perpetrated by senior officials of the NPA

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

(1) (a) What was the nature of the alleged misconduct and maladministration perpetrated by certain senior officials of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) (names furnished) and (b) when was it perpetrated;

(2) whether any steps have been taken by any government department and/or the NPA to investigate these allegations; if not, why not; if so, (a) what investigations have been conducted, (b) by which entity or entities and (c) what were the findings?

N451E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The officials of the NPA face varying charges, including:

(i) the failure to follow proper procedures in the recruitment and selection of officials;

(ii) the misrepresentation by senior official of her curriculum vitae;

(iii) the failure to evaluate a job as prescribed by the Public Services Regulation; and

(iv) the failure to take appropriate disciplinary steps against officials who made or permitted unofficial expenditure.

(b) The alleged misconduct and maladministration took place between 2002 and 2003. As you will recall, this was during the time when the NPA has just been established and procedures being developed. I am happy to say that the NPA has to date, revised and strengthened its internal procedures in order to ensure compliance with the relevant Public Service Regulations.

(2) (a) I am advised that pursuant to the allegations made known, the Public Service Commission conducted an investigation into the allegations of misconduct and maladministration in the NPA.

(b) The Public Service Commission.

(c) The report of the PSC made a number of findings. The findings were that the said officials contravened the provisions of the Public Service Regulations in a number of respects relating to the performance of their functions, as set out in paragraph 1(a) above.

I must also add that the hon member will appreciate that the process of establishing and developing new institutions is a difficult task and that such challenges, as the NPA faced, are not uncommon. I am pleased that substantial progress has been made by the NPA.

Conference/workshop held by department at a certain hotel

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

Whether a conference or workshop was held by her department at a certain hotel (name furnished) on or about 18 April 2006; if so, what was the (a)(i) purpose, (ii) duration and (iii) cost of the conference, (b) how many delegates attended the conference and (c) why was the conference held at the said venue and not at the department?

N452E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

A strategic session of the executive committee of the department, consisting of the heads of branches with the Ministry was held on 1 and 2 April 2006 at the Farm Inn Hotel.

(a) (i) The purpose of the Extended Exco was to discuss the implementation of the strategy of the department by each branch. The session also dealt with the preparation for the department's audit by the Auditor-General and this entailed a discussion on all areas highlighted by the Auditor-General.

(ii) The strategic session lasted for two days.

(iii) The cost of the strategic session was R33 000.

(b) Twenty-nine officials attended the session.

(c) It was a management decision that the strategic session takes place outside of the department in an environment conducive for high-level strategic discussions. It was therefore important that the said officials be away from the office so that they would not be disturbed to deal with day to day office work.

Background information

The approach taken by my department in this regard was to assess the quarterly performance of all the branches and to assess the expenditure patterns of those Branches in respect of the implementation of the strategy. This process is useful as it enables the department to review the strategy and the budget in order to continuously ensure that service delivery on all the priorities takes place.

Sitting HRC commissioner undertaking work during term of office

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

(1) Whether any sitting commissioner of the Human Rights Commission held any post or undertaken any work for any institution or person in South Africa or abroad during his or her term of office; if so, (a) who gave permission for this to the commissioner concerned and (b) for how long has such commissioner been absent from his or her post in South Africa while engaged in such work;

(2) whether such commissioner has received any remuneration for such outside work; if so, how much?

N527E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) During the latter part of 2004, Ms C McClain-Nhlapo was granted unpaid leave in order for her to take up contract employment with the World Bank on a project relevant to matters of equality and discrimination.

(a) Having considered the nature of the work that Ms McClain-Nhlapho would be doing at the World Bank and its relevance to the work of the Human Rights Commission, in particular on the issues of gender and equality, the Chairperson of the Commission granted her permission to take unpaid leave in terms of the "Treasury Manual on the Application of the System for the Administration of the Service Benefit Packages for Office-Bearers of Certain Statutory and Other Institutions".

This was an important decision because it was going to give one of our senior officials an opportunity to learn international best practice in the area of gender and human rights. This is an area with which we as a country are constantly engaging. It was therefore impor-

tant in my view to have the necessary expertise and be informed by the international community as well in this area.

(b) Ms McClain-Nhlapo has been granted unpaid leave for the period January 2005 to December 2006. In order to ensure that her work was not affected, the Human Rights Commission secured the services of Professor Kathy Govender from the University of KwaZulu-Natal on a part-time basis. For this work, she was remunerated in terms of section 13 of the Human Rights Commission Act, Act 54 of 1994. Further, the Human Rights Commission is in the process of appointing dedicated staff to deal with matters relating to children, disability, HIV/Aids and older persons — some of the portfolios for which Ms McClain-Nhlapo is responsible.

(2) As I indicated earlier, Ms McClain-Nhlapho was granted unpaid leave. Therefore, no remuneration has been paid to her by the Human Rights Commission during her absence. The nature of such work is that the official is remunerated by the institution employing them for the duration of their stay, to meet the cost of living expenses. I am advised that the Human Rights Commission is not in possession of the details of her remuneration at the World Bank.

Government approving sale of uranium ore to Iran

463. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(1) Whether the Government has approved the sale of uranium ore to Iran; if so,

(2) whether guarantees have been sought that the material will be used for peaceful purposes; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the response by Iran and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(3) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency was consulted prior to the sale; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether the Government intends to approve similar sales in the future; if so, on what basis will approval be granted;

(5) whether, in respect of all future sales, guarantees will be sought that the material will be used for peaceful purposes; if not, why not? N544E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

(1) Since its inception in 1994, the democratically-elected Government of South Africa has never approved the sale of uranium ore to Iran as no application to that effect was received.

(2) No need arose for guarantees as no such sale was approved by the democratically elected Government of South Africa.

(3) As indicated, the ANC-led Government has never sold uranium to Iran and as such the need for consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency on this matter never arose.

(4) All applications for the export of uranium ore are reviewed on a case by case basis and as such there can be no speculation on this matter at this point in time.

(5) In terms of the Nuclear Energy Act, Act 46 of 1999, any sales of uranium ore to any nonnuclear weapons state (as defined in the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons) is on

condition that such material shall at all times be subject to comprehensive International Safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This is the guarantee that is sought prior to issuing of any export of uranium ore to any non nuclear weapons state.

Funding of Sentech's broadband roll-out as part of Asgisa

472. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Deputy President:

(1) Whether she announced early this year that the Government proposes to fund Sentech's broadband roll-out as part of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (AsgiSA); if so,

(2) whether Sentech had already completed a due diligence investigation and obtained loan finance from banking institutions for network roll-out, pending joint ministerial approval for the loans from the Ministers of Finance and of Communications; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether Sentech was consulted about her proposal for direct government funding prior to her announcement; if not, why not;

(4) whether any aspects of the roll-out are to be funded from the fiscus; if so, (a) which aspects and (b) what benefits are expected to be derived from such funding? N555E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

(1) No, the Deputy President did not specifically say that Government will fund Sentech's broadband roll-out as part of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa. She, when launching AsgiSA announced the roll-out of ICT infrastructure which "*includes the strategy to rapidly grow South Africa's broadband network, implementation of a plan to reduce telephony costs more rapidly; the completion of submarine cable project that will provide competitive and reliable international access, especially to Africa and Asia, and the provision of subsidies to encourage the establishment of call-centres and labour intensive business to poor areas*".

(2) Yes, Sentech completed a due diligence investigation conducted by a specialised international firm which confirmed that the broadband wireless model was bankable and a sustainable business. Based on the duediligence report, Sentech approach a number of financial institutions for funding. Nedbank was appointed as the lead banker jointly with the Development Bank of South Africa and both have in writing confirmed that they will jointly provide debt funding of about R1,2 billion. Sentech has also approached the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), Public Investment Corporation (PIC), Merryl Lynch and J P Morgan for possible funding of the project. Sentech will secure this funding pending approval of the Ministers of Finance and Communications once the discussions underway on the funding model are finalised.

(3) Sentech has always worked closely with the department in finalisng its funding requirements, which are subsequently included in the departments' annual MTEF submissions to Treasury.

(4) Sentech presented a number of funding options for the broadband wireless network. The first option would be for a portion of the funding to be provided directly by Government in the form of shareholder funding and the other portion to borrow from financial markets. This option is not based on a breaking down of the entire project into different parts rather on the basis of what would

be a desirable debt to equity ratio. Sentech broadband network is expected to bring benefits in the form of increased connectivity for the Public as well as business thus contributing to more choice in services and therefore the reduction of telecommunications costs. In addition it would facilitate the connectivity of schools and multipurpose community centres (MPCCs), health institutions, providing services to public such as pensions delivered through the SA Post Office and other outlets and e-Government services.

Department awarding contracts to Bosasa

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

(1) Whether Bosasa has been awarded any contracts by his department; if so, (a) what specified contracts, (b) in respect of which correctional facilities or departmental property, (c) what are the relevant details of the contracts and (d) what is the (i) value and (ii) duration of the contracts;

(2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many companies submitted tenders and (c) what was the price tendered by each specified company;

(3) whether any of the contracts awarded to Bosasa were extended or expanded in any way; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) why (c) who took the decision in this regard and (d) what is the value of the extended or expanded contracts;

(4) whether prior to granting the extended or expanded contracts to Bosasa, the contract was out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to call for tenders; if so, what are the relevant details? N600E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) Yes, two contracts were awarded, Contract HK2/2004 and HK4/2004.

(a) Contract HK 2/2004: Rendering of Catering and Training Services at various Management Areas: 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2007: Department of Correctional Services.

(b) Durban Westville, Pollsmoor, St Albans, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Modderbee and Krugersdorp Management Areas.

(c) Rendering of Catering and Training Services.

(d) (i) R239 427 694,69 per annum, which is based on the estimated number of inmates.

(ii) 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2007.

(1) (a) Contract HK4/2004: Appointment of a service provider to train trainers in the Management of Nutritional Services, for the successful implementation of section 8(5) of the Correctional Services Act, Act 111 of 1998 as amended.

(b) Training of 100 officials (two from each Management Area) at Krugersdorp Correctional Centre.

(c) Training of trainers in the Management of Nutritional Services, for the successful implementation of section 8(5) of the Correctional Services Act, Act 111 of 1998 as amended.

(d) (i) R969 000.

(ii) 90 days.

(2) Yes, Contract HK2/2004 was put out to tender.

(a) The tender invitation was published in the Government Tender

Bulletin on 21 May 2004 and closed on 25 June 2004.

(b) Fourteen companies submitted tenders.

(c) Prices other than the formal contract prices of the successful bidder(s) are not publicly made known. According to the prescripts of section 36 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, No 2 of 2000, no information may be revealed that will prejudice a third party in commercial competition. Revealing itemised prices of unsuccessful bidders may reveal their trade secrets/strategies and no such information is revealed.

(2) Yes, Contract HK4/2004 was put out to tender.

(a) The tender invitation was published in the Government Tender Bulletin on 4 June 2004 and closed on 18 June 2004.

(b) One company submitted a tender.

(c) Prices other than the formal contract prices of the successful bidder(s) are not publicly made known. According to the prescripts of section 36 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, No 2 of 2000, no information may be revealed that will prejudice a third party in commercial competition. Revealing itemised prices of unsuccessful bidders may reveal their trade secrets/strategies and no such information is revealed.

(3) Yes, only Contract HK2/2004 was extended.

(a) The contract was extended to include satellite centres to four of the Management Areas, they are:

Pretoria Management Area

- Atteridgeville Correctional Centre
- Odi Correctional Centre

Modderbee Management Area

- Devon Correctional Centre
- Nigel Correctional Centre

Durban Management Area

- Umzinto Correctional Centre

St Albans Management Area

- Patensie Correctional Centre
- North End Correctional Centre (Port Elizabeth).

(b) The main objective was to outsource the services at the larger management areas to include the highest possible number of offenders. However, the department omitted to include all satellites at the identified management areas when bids were invited. This was rectified afterwards by extending the contract within the parameters of the directives.

(c) The decision was taken on request of the project manager of this contract and was approved within delegated powers.

(d) The value of the extension is R82 095 331,50, based on the estimated number of inmates.

(4) No, the extension of contract HK2/2004 was not advertised prior to granting the extended contract to Bosasa.

(a) The directives/delegated powers of the department make provision to consider the extension of contracts.

(b) The decision was taken on request of the project manager of this contract and was approved within delegated powers.

Contracts awarded to Phezulu Fencing for work done at departmenal facilities

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

(1) Whether Phezulu Fencing has been awarded any contracts to do work for his department or any correctional facilities run by his department; if not, in respect of what dates is this information given; if so, (a) what specified contracts have been awarded to Phezulu Fencing, (b) at which correctional facilities or other specified locations is the service to be delivered, (c) what is the service to be delivered in terms of the contract, (d) what is the tender price of each such contract, (e) when was each contract awarded to this company and (f) when is the contract due to be completed;

(2) whether any other companies submitted tenders for any of the contracts awarded to Phezulu Fencing; if not, what are the relevant details; if so, (a) which companies and (b) what was the tender price submitted by each of those companies;

(3) what is the (a) name and (b) position held by each of the officials involved in processing and awarding the contracts to Phezulu Fencing? N601E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES *(Reply bound in the Questions Annexures — see QA /2006.)*

Contracts awarded to Sondolo IT for work done at departmenal facilities

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

(1) Whether Sondolo IT has been awarded any contracts to do work for his department or any correctional facilities run by his department; if not, in respect of what dates is this information given; if so, (a) what specified contracts have been awarded to Sondolo IT, (b) at which correctional facilities or other specified locations is the service to be delivered, (c) what is the service to be delivered in terms of the contract, (d) what is the tender price of each such contract, (e) when is the contract due to be completed;

(2) whether any other companies submitted tenders for any of the contracts awarded to Sondolo IT; if not, what are the relevant details; if so, (a) which companies and (b) what was the tender price submitted by each of those companies;

(3) what is the (a) name and (b) position held by each of the officials involved in processing and awarding the contracts to Sondolo IT? N602E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES *(Reply bound in the Questions Annexures — see QA/2006.)*

Route distance/electrified route distance covered by Spoornet

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

(1) In respect of each year since 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (a) what was the total (i) route distance and (ii) electrified route distance covered by Spoornet, including Metrorail, railway lines (aa) nationally and (bb) in each province and (b) what was the annual maintenance backlog in rands for the total (i) route distance and (ii) electrified route distance covered by Spoornet, including Metrorail, railway lines;

(2) (a) what was the total number of (i) electric locomotives, (ii) diesel locomotives and (iii) coach vehicles owned by Spoornet, including Metrorail, in respect of each year since 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these vehicles were rented to other or neighbouring states under contract;

(3) whether any losses have resulted from the renting out of these vehicles; if so, what are the relevant details? N623E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(1) (a) The total national route distance covered by Spoornet and Metrorail since 1994 is 22 300 km. The electrified route distance for the period 1994 till 2000 was 9 340 km and currently it is 9 570 km. A provincial breakdown is not available.

(b) The infrastructure maintenance backlog cannot be determined for each year in the past. Infrastructure maintenance does however form part of both Spoortnet and Metrorails budget projections.

(2) An annual breakdown of the number of (i) electric locomotives, (ii) diesel locomotives and (iii) coach vehicles owned by Spoornet since 1994 is tabulated below.

Year	*Total electric locomotives*	*Total diesel locomotives*	*Total coaches*	*Diesel loco's rented to other states*	*Coaches rented to other states*
1994	2 176	1 400	4 206	30	50
1995	2 164	1 410	4 173	46	62
1996	2 173	1 411	4 161	46	62
1997	2 152	1 405	4 023	61	72
1998	2 150	1 406	4 023	83	22
1999	2 146	1 403	3 935	80	22
2000	1 964	1 321	3 934	80	22
2001	1 959	1 322	3 326	80	22
2002	1 957	1 321	3 327	94	22
2003	1 938	1 315	3 300	85	10
2004	1 937	1 309	3 502	89	28
2005	2 043	1 309	2 728	89	28
2006	1 914	1 249	2 711	89	28

The annual breakdown of the number of Metrorail coaches is:

Metrorail coach vehicles numbers										
	94-95	*98-99*	*99-00*	*00-01*	*01-02*	*02-03*	*¾*	*04-05*	*05-06.*	*06-07*
W. Cape	1 257	1 232	1 226	1 220	1 214	1 208	1 202	1 196	1 190	1 184
Durban	794	778	774	770	767	763	759	755	751	748
Wits	1 585	1 554	1 546	1 538	1 530	1 523	1 515	1 508	1 500	1 492
Tshwane	829	813	808	804	800	796	792	788	785	781
E. Cape	140	137	137	136	135	134	134	133	132	132
National	4 605	4 514	4 491	4 469	4 446	4 424	4 402	4 380	4 358	4 336

(3) No losses have resulted from the renting out of the locomotives and coaches.

Increases of Transnet Second Defined Benefit Fund

570. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister of Public Enterprises:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 578 on 22 November 2004, the trustees of a Transnet Second Defined Benefit Fund are now in a position to amend the rules of this fund in order to make provision for the granting of ad hoc increases in excess of 2%; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the proposed increases for 2006 and (b) from what date will such increases be effective; what was the percentage in annual increases of the pensions of the said fund over the past five years? N703E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) The trustees of the Transnet Second Defined Benefit Fund (TSDBF) are not in a position to amend the rules of the fund in order to make provision for the granting of ad hoc increases in excess of 2%.

- The rules of the TSDBF provide for a 2% pension increase per annum.
- An amendment to these rules requires the approval of the trustees of the TSDBF, Transnet Ltd, the Minister of Public Enterprises and the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.
- Any increase to the current pension increase of 2% has a material financial impact on the financial position of the fund.
- This position is under review by the parties but no commitment and timeframe has been agreed to.

(b) The percentage increases over the past five years are as follows:

Year	*Percentage*
2005	2,00%
2004	2,00%
2003	2,00%
2002	5,00%
2001	5,73%

Details of construction of a passenger terminal at the PE harbour

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

With reference to his reply to Question 195 on 5 April 2006 in respect of the construction of a passenger terminal at the Port Elizabeth harbour (a) when will the construction of the project commence (b) what will be the estimated cost and (c) what is the estimated completion date? N714E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) The project is currently in the design phase.

The National Ports Authority is consulting stakeholders for input regarding what facilities are required.

(b) A consensus has not yet been reached with the stakeholders concerning the design and amenities; therefore costs are unknown at this stage.

(c) Timelines will be determined once the planning phase is complete and the requisite capital has been approved.

Vergoeding vir boere vir rampskade

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

(1) Of die Regering, met verwysing na Predident Mbeki se antwoord op Vraag 6 vir mondelinge beantwoording op 30 Maart 2006, enige fondse vir 'n nasionale rampvergoeding opsygesit het om boere te

vergoed vir skade wat hulle as gevolg van kragonderbrekings gely het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(2) of landbou-organisasies in premier Rasool se taakgroep verteenwoordig word; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, watter organisasies;

(3) of boere amptelik deur sy departement in kennis gestel is oor moontlike verdere kragonderbrekings en wat die aard daarvan sal wees; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, hoe? N707A

(Translation follows):

[Compensation to farmers for flood damage

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

Whether, with reference to President Mbeki's reply to Question 6 for oral reply on 30 March 2006, the Government has set aside any funds for a national disaster compensation in order to compensate farmers for the damages suffered by them as a result of power outages; if not why not; if so, what are the relevant details whether agricultural organisations are represented in Premier Rasool's task group; if not, why not; if so, what organisations, whether farmers have been officially notified by his department regarding possible further power outages and what their nature will be; if not, why not; if so, how? N707E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

No, government has not set aside funds to compensate farmers affected by the outages.

Eskom, together with the Premier's office, has developed a comprehensive stakeholder and communication plan to inform all stakeholders, including the organised agricultural unions of the power supply situation. The plan includes meetings to share information regarding outages, recovery plans and any other matter of interest. In particular:

- Load shedding schedules for the next week are published every Wednesday in the three regional newspapers. These schedules are also available on the Eskom website *www.eskom.co.za*, and the Eskom Contact Centre 08600 37566 (via telephone, fax, e-mail, text message). All regional radio stations receive the schedules in advance for inclusion in their new bulletins and for general information sharing.

- The Western Cape regional management is in constant contact with the chairman of Agri-Western Cape and the chairman of the Wine Cellars Association.

- The Eskom Customer Service Area Managers liaise with all the official structures in their relevant areas.

- Regional customer executives personally keep customers such as farmers regularly informed of developments via direct phone calls and text messages.

- Eskom representatives attend the Farmer's Association forums and Eskom items are placed on the agenda for information sharing and discussion.

- The chairman of Agri-Western Cape is a member of the Energy Risk Management Committee, the body tasked by the Premier of the Western Cape to oversee the Western Cape Integrated Recovery Plan.

- The chairman of Agri-Western Cape is also a member of the Western Cape Provincial Monitoring Team, which meets weekly with Eskom regarding the Western Cape Integrated Recovery Plan.

- Customers affected by the power failures are also provided with updates every month through the "Connect" newsletter.

Residents, farmers and businesspersons in the Western Cape have been very co-opera-

tive, which has enabled Eskom to address the winter demand with minimal hitches.

Number of staff positions in department's nuclear sector

613. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(a) What is the (i) number of staff positions in her department's nuclear sector and (ii) job title of each position, (b)(i) how many staff positions in this sector are currently vacant, (ii) what is the job title of each such position and (iii) when will these positions be filled, (c) how long has each incumbent currently filling a staff position in this sector held that position and (d) how many staff members (i) resigned, (ii) were retrenched and (iii) were fired from this sector in the 2005-06 financial year? N763E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

Background:

The nuclear component of the department was restructured and bolstered following the promulgation of the two Nuclear Acts: The Nuclear Energy Act, Act 46 of 1999, and the National Nuclear Regulator Act, Act 47 of 1999. Prior to that the unit had two technical officials as most of the activities were done by the then Atomic Energy Corporation (now South African Nuclear Energy Corporation — NECSA) and the then Council for Nuclear Safety (now National Nuclear Regulator — NNR). With the promulgation of the abovementioned acts there were certain obligations that needed to be fulfilled by the Minister hence the restructuring.

(a) (i) There eight technical posts and four administrative posts; (ii) The Job titles are: (1) Chief Director: Nuclear Energy; (2) Director and (3) Deputy Director: Nuclear Safety; (4) Director and (5) Deputy Director: Nuclear Non-Proliferation; (6) Director, (7) Deputy Director and (8) Energy Officer: Nuclear Technology; In addition there are four Administrative Assistants.

(b) (i) There is one vacant post in the component (ii) the post that is vacant is that of the Deputy Director: Nuclear Non-Proliferation however the selection process has been finalised; (iii) the position will be filled by August 2006.

(c) As indicated this structure was approved for implementation in April 2001 and has been implemented since then. The details are listed below.

The Chief Director: Nuclear Energy and Director: Nuclear Safety — Five Years (i e Since the inception of the unit within the department)

The Director: Nuclear Technology — Four Years

The Director: Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Two Years

The Deputy Director: Nuclear Technology: Two Years

The Deputy Director: Nuclear Safety: 18 Months

The Energy Officer: Nuclear Technology: Two Years

The four Admin Assistants' periods of service range from one year to four years.

(d) (i) Only one incumbent (an administrative assistant) resigned during the 2005-06 financial year; (ii) and (iii) No official was retrenched nor fired during the 2005-06 financial year.

Number of staff members resigning from Koeberg

614. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(a) How many staff members at Koeberg Nuclear power Station resigned in the (i) 2004-05 and (ii) 2005-06 financial years in order to pursue careers in foreign

countries and (b) what position was resigned from in each case? N764E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

(a) The following member staff resigned from Eskom Koeberg Nuclear power station to pursue careers abroad:

Table 1: Staff resigned from Eskom Koeberg Nuclear power station

Year	*Number of staff*
2004	Two
2005	Five

It should however be pointed out that the number of qualified staff has increased at Koeberg Power Station. In addition the average related experience of engineers is 9,3 years as opposed to 6,3 years in 1994.

Government departments submitting their financial statements

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

(1) Whether the accounting offices of each government department had submitted their financial statements as at 31 May 2006 as required by section 40(1)(c) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999; if not, which departments failed to do so;

(2) whether all the government departments who failed to comply with section 40(1)(c) meet the requirements of section 40(5); if not, (a) why not and (b) what action has been taken in this regard? N782E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) All departments that are required to submit their financial statements for the year 2005-06 to the National Treasury in terms the PFMA by the 31 May 2006, had done so in compliance with the relevant provision of section 40(1)(c) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999.

(2) As all requisite departments have submitted as per the PFMA, this question is not applicable.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Steps taken against certain Admiral

542. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE (IFP) asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 118 for oral reply on 31 August 2005, any steps have been taken against the Admiral; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N654E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No steps have been taken against the Admiral, as he had not committed any wrongdoing. He only laid a charge of crimen injuria, trespassing and threats against the accused.

Remuneration and travel allowance of CEO, SA Weather Service

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

(a) What is the (i) total annual remuneration package of the CEO of the SA Weather Service and (ii) package comprised of, (b) how many international trips have been undertaken by the said CEO since 1 January 2005, (c) what was the (i) destination and (ii) reason for each trip and (d) what was the cost to the taxpayer of each trip? N704E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(a) (i) Total annual remuneration package of the CEO of the SA Weather Service:

J Lengoase period April 2005 to July 2005 — R344 323

J Mphepya (Acting) period July 2005 to March 2006 — R615 899

(Acting allowance included R55 801 for nine months)

(ii) Package comprised:

J Lengoase	Salary	157 227
Apr-July 2005	Allowances	79 093
	Leave pay	35 990
	Bonus	46 967
	Medical	4 165
	Pension	20 440
	UIF	442
	Total	344 323
J Mphepya	Salary	335 500
July-March 2006	Allowances	165 920
	Acting Allowance	55 801
	Bonus	
	Medical	13 964
	Pension	43 615
	UIF	1 100
	Total	615 899

(b) J Lengoase — One
J Mphepya — One

(c) (i) Geneva
Australia and New Zealand

(ii) Geneva — WMO meeting; the CEO of the Weather Service is the Permanent Representative of South Africa with the World Meteorological Organisation and Mr Lengoase was also an elected member of the Executive Council of WMO.

Australia and New Zealand — Attend Thorphex (The Observing System Research and Predictability experiment) meeting in Australia; serve as member of steering committee for providing strategic direction and guidance to the implementation team. New Zealand; went to Meteorological Office to understand their

commercial model and promote research and collaboration and cement the relationships between the two services.

(d) Please note: SAWS is not funded by tax money alone; we also have commercial income which constitutes 33% of total income.

Cost of trips	Total	Government Portion
Geneva	R26 794	Tax money R17 684
Australia and New Zealand	R53 570	Tax money R35 356

Projects to discover/introduce local talent in the various arts

589. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Arts and Culture:

(1) Whether there are any projects to discover and introduce local talent in the various arts; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any such projects are being introduced at schools; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N487E

The MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, the Arts Institutions that receive annual grants from the department are specifically responsible for developing and nurturing local talents within the arts and culture sector.

The National Arts Council provides funding for various organisations, projects and individuals for their artistic work to participate in various arts programmes. The Playhouses in particular have development components to discover and uplift local talents.

PACOFS in the Free State for example holds an annual Vuka Festival to unearth local music talents through public performances.

The State Theatre in Pretoria has a programme called 52 Seasons which is specifically designed to provide local drama companies, actors and playwrights with a platform to showcase theatrical productions. This programme carried out through a process of mentoring productions and providing financial support in order to run a one to two weeks season at the theatre.

The Playhouse Company in Durban runs a bi-monthly Test Driving Art Programme, which is a platform for various artists such as musicians, poets and actors to perform for the Durban City lunch hour audiences. In addition to the programme the Playhouse promotes theatre in the rural communities with theatre caravan or mobile stage as well as an annual traditional music festival which exposes various traditional art forms to the communities.

The Market Theatre in Johannesburg has a theatre development centre which supports experimental works and community theatre based productions. These works are tested in their annual Zwakala theatre festival.

The Windybrow Centre for the Arts works directly with community-based theatre organisations to develop projects and programmes within the theatre.

In addition to all of the above, the department has established 42 community arts centres where local talent is developed and nurtured. Community arts centre programme is one of the major programmes through which local talent is identified, nurtured and propelled towards the mainstream.

(2) Currently the dpartment and the Department of Education (DOE) are in the process of finalising an institutional framework of collaboration that would among others create and support an

environment that is conducive to talent identification and optimisation in our schools. In addition the above both departments are currently collaborating in some other areas as well.

(3) DAC has, within the SA/Flemish bilateral agreement, introduced various arts and culture, education and training models that are aimed at enriching the arts and culture learning area curriculum in our schools.

Without passionate, competent and qualified educators it will obviously be almost impossible to identify talent and potential from our school going youth, particularly at General Education and Training phase. It is on this basis that the DAC has entered into partnerships with civil society bodies and Higher Education and Training institutions in developing arts and culture education and training models aimed at developing capacity to teach and supervise teachers in arts and culture learning area, which is compulsory at General Education and Training phase.

(a) Advanced Certificate in Education (ACE) Arts and Culture: This is an in-service teacher training programme that is implemented by Higher Education and Training and specialist Non Governmental Organisations. The programme was first piloted in Gauteng by the Wits School of Arts and the Curriculum Development Project partnership. 50 arts and culture educators from Gauteng graduated at the end of the 2005 academic season. The roll-out of the programme has started in an incremental way starting in Limpopo with the University of Venda being the service provider.

(b) Artist in School programme: This is a ground breaking initiative that is aimed mainly at artists and its purpose is to develop arts practitioners' capacity to teach arts and culture learning in schools. It does not in any way attempt to replace designated arts and culture learning areas but to supplement his/her ability to deliver. It should be noted that art practitioners bring with them a wealth of artistic experience that is shared freely with learners and educators, thereby contributing to the enrichment of the school curriculum and community in general.

(c) Capacity building workshops for Learning Area Managers or Subject Advisors. This programme seeks to develop the capacity of these officials to supervise and provide critical leadership that is key to the implementation of arts and culture learning areas. The programme is currently being piloted in Limpopo province. It is envisaged that a national roll-out will take place in an incremental manner.

(d) Development of Arts and Culture Learning Area resource materials.

(e) DOE/DAC collaborative programmes include:

I. Ngoma Indigenous Music, Dance and Traditional Games Festival. A very popular and culturally rich festival which showcases, through learners, the indigenous performing art forms and games from across South Africa. This event takes place annually during the Heritage Month of September

II. Baswa Le Meetse: Together with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) the projects seeks to educate

learners from all over the country about the importance of water sanitation and preservation. (ARTS) Music, Design, Dance and visual arts are used to project the message.

III. National Poetry Competitions: This project coincides with the commemoration the 50th Anniversary of Women's March and seeks to create capacity and depth of women poets at school level.

IV. Arts: (music, dance, drama, visual arts) Discipline-based capacity-building workshops aimed at arts and culture learning for educators and managers. Knowledge acquired will enable educators to identify and nurture artistic talents in our learners.

V. SA Music Month: This is a ground-breaking advocacy programme that was previously called SA Music Week and seeks to inculcate pride in South African National Heritage, particularly the development and promotion of the music industry. Learners are introduced through workshops, print and electronic media to the intricacies of the music industry that forms part of the critical components that makes the creative sector vibrant and economically viable.

VI. South African Schools Chorale Eisteddfod; this is an ever popular national schools choral competition and involves almost all the schools in South Africa, particularly those in black communities. Best learners with musical and vocal prowess are selected to join the National Youth Choir which represents South Africa at various national and International events.

Eskom-monopolie op die verskaffing van energie

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

(1) Of Eskom 'n monopolie het op die verskaffing van energie; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, waarom;

(2) of die mate van instandhouding van die kragnetwerk die rede vir die kragonderbrekings is; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja,

(3) of sy departement en/of Eskom dus aanspreeklik is vir die boer se verlies aan elektrisiteit; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(4) of, in die lig van die feit dat boere hul oeste teen natuurrampe en — risiko's kan verseker, wat nie kragonderbrekings insluit nie, Eskom die boere, wat onder andere tot 20% van die vrugte-oes in die Wes-Kaap weens kragonderbrekings verloor het, (a) finansieel gaan vergoed of (b) gaan toelaat om eise teen Eskom of sy departement in te stel; so nie, waarom nie;

(5) of sy departement die kragonderbrekings waardeur boere finansiële skade gelei het of gaan lei as 'n nasionale ramp beskou; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N706A

(Translation follows):

[Eskom monopoly on the supply of energy

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

Whether Eskom has a monopoly on the supply of energy, if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why; whether the extent of maintenance of power supply network is the reason for the power failures; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, whether his department and/or Eskom are thus liable for the farmers loss of electricity; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details; whether in light of the fact that farmers can insure their crops against natural disasters and risks, which does not include the power failures, farmers in the Western Cape who, amongst other things, lost up to 20% of the fruit-crops as a result of power failures, will be (a) given financial compensation by Eskom or (b) allowed to institute claims against Eskom or his department ; if not, why not; whether this department regards the power failures that has caused or will cause financial loss to farmers as a national disaster; if not why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N706E]

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Eskom produces 95% of the electricity in South Africa, however this is only a small portion of the South African energy market. In this regard electricity only caters for 28% of South Africa's energy end use. The other energy carriers are coal (28%), petroleum products (34%), gas (2%) and renewable (8%). In terms of the electricity market, DME is in the process of introducing Independent Power Producers (IPPs), which will reduce the share of Eskom's capacity over time. Up to 30% of new electricity will be provided by external parties in future.

The lack of maintenance was not the cause of the power outages. An investigation into the failure of unit one of Koeberg has been concluded and an announcement will be made in Parliament. This unit has since been repaired. Unit two is currently undergoing refuelling and is on schedule to be returned to service by late July 2006.

(a) and (b) Eskom has developed a comprehensive stakeholder and communication plan to inform all stakeholders affected by the outages. A joint task team under the leadership of Premier Ebrahim Rasool is also considering effective measures to manage the impact of the outages. More information can be obtained from Premier's Office.

Investigation into discovery of gemstones

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

Whether the joint investigation by the SA National Defence Force and the United Nations into the discovery of a bag of gemstones found in a safe at a UN base in Kinshasa has been concluded; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N760E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes, the investigation has been concluded.

The relevant details are as follows:

(a) The SA Military Police Agency conducted the initial investigation of the abovementioned case. At a later stage the UN took over the investigation.

(b) The UN found that no South African soldier could be held responsible for the theft of the gemstones and that no further investigation is deemed necessary.

Application for review of fishing rights policy

618. Mr M SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

(a) Why, contrary to the advice of the judge of the Equality Court, did he go to the Appeal Court in respect of the appli-

cation brought by approximately 5 000 fishers to have the fishing rights policy reviewed, (b) how much did (i) his department have to pay in costs and (ii) his department's own case cost in legal fees, (c)(i) who took the decision to go straight to the Appeal Court and (ii) what was his department's legal opinion in this regard and (d) why was his department not prepared to hear the matter in the Equality Court? N770E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(a) The judge of the Equality Court did not give "advice". He handed down an Order which was pivotal for the way in which the matter would be conducted. Senior Counsel advised it was appealable and should appropriately be appealed at that stage.

(b) (i) Bill not taxed yet.

(ii) R151 848

(c) (i) Decision was taken by the Deputy Director-General: Marine and Coastal Management and was endorsed by the Minister on legal advice.

(ii) Legal advice from Senior Counsel is privileged. The view of Senior Counsel was, however, that the judgment and Order of the Equality Court Judge was wrong and should be appealed. Senior Council also advised that, although the procedure governing appeals from the Equality Court under the Equality Act was novel, the process which was being followed appeared in all the circumstances to be the correct one.

(d) The department has no difficulty in principle in having matters of that kind heard in the Equality Court. However, the Legal Resources Centre had already filed precisely the same court application papers in the High Court, and despite filing affidavits running to thousands of pages wanted to have separate procedures in the Equality Court and the High Court, something which would cause the department considerable expense and not be in the interests of justice. The department was of the view that the matter would be more appropriately dealt with in the High Court, and that in any event, the Equality Court could not in law be seized with the same matter already before another court.

Possibility of bringing strategic equity partner into SAA

636. Mr I O DAVIDSON (DA) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

Whether, in light of the continued financial and operational problems of the SAA, he is contemplating bringing a strategic equity partner into SAA; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N791E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

No, the department is not contemplating bringing in a strategic equity partner (SEP) for South African Airways (SAA) at this stage. For further information the hon member can refer to the budget speeches of the Minister. The airline industry is a difficult and highly competitive one. To meet these challenges the department is continually attempting to improve its risk management in regard to SAA and the Board and management of SAA are making good strides in improving their risk management and performance. A major strategy review has been undertaken and announcements in this regard will be made as it is appropriate.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Size of population served by hospitals in the EC: vacant posts

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

(a) What is the size of the population served by each specified hospital in the Eastern Cape and (b) how many posts for (i) doctors, (ii) specialists, (iii) dentists, (iv) pharmacists, (v) nurses and (vi) community service doctors (aa) exist and (bb) are currently vacant at each hospital? N133E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information requested by the hon member is not readily available at the national Department of Health and thus has to be collated from the province concerned. We have therefore requested the Eastern Cape department of health to provide us with these statistics, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

Size of population served by hospitals in Limpopo: vacant posts

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

(a) What is the size of the population served by each specified hospital in Limpopo and (b) how many posts for (i) doctors, (ii) specialists, (iii) dentists, (iv) pharmacists, (v) nurses and (vi) community service doctors (aa) exist and (bb) are currently vacant at each hospital? N153E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information requested by the hon member is not readily available at the national Department of Health and thus has to be collated from the province concerned. We have therefore requested the Limpopo department of health to provide us with these statistics, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

Size of population served by hospitals in Gauteng: vacant posts

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

(a) What is the size of the population served by each specified hospital in Gauteng and (b) how many posts for (i) doctors, (ii) specialists, (iii) dentists, (iv) pharmacists, (v) nurses and (vi) community service doctors (aa) exist and (bb) are currently vacant at each hospital? N178E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information requested by the hon member is not readily available at the national Department of Health and thus has to be collated from the province concerned. We have therefore requested the Gauteng department of health to provide us with these statistics, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

Reply to questioned obtained

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

Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 1297 on 15 December 2005, the relevant information has been obtained; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N232E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Yes. Three provinces are affected by malaria, and data were requested from each of these.

All relevant tender processes were followed prior to the purchase of any of the medicines for malaria prevention or treatment.

RT289:

(1) 2003 2 October 2003 for two years

(2) 2005 12 August 2005 for two years

RT297:

(1) 2003 19 August 2003 for two years

(2) 2005 14 October 2005 for two years

2003

Product	*Tender item number*	*Bids received*
Mefloquine 6s	RT289-13-13	Cipla Medpro Pharmaceuticals
Chloroquine 14s	RT289-03-25	Aventis Pharma (Pty) Ltd
Chloroquine 100s	RT289-03-26	Aventis Pharma (Pty) Ltd
Pyrimethamine and Sulfadoxine 12s	RT289-16-100	Roche Products (Pty) Ltd
Quinine Sulphate 100s	RT289-17-05	Lennon - (Aspen)
Quinine Dihydrochloride 300mg injection	RT297-17-01	Fresenius Kabi (Pty) Ltd and Adcock Ingram Healthcare (Pty) Ltd

2005

Mefloquine 6s	RT289-13-13	Cipla Medpro pharmaceuticals
Chloroquine 14s	RT289-03-25	Aventis Pharma (Pty) Ltd
Chloroquine 100s	RT289-03-26	Aventis Pharma (Pty) Ltd
Pyrimethamine and Sulfadoxine 12s	RT289-16-100	Roche Products (Pty) Ltd
Quinine Sulphate 100s	RT289-17-05	Pharmacare Ltd
Quinine Dihydrochloride 300mg inj	RT297-17-01	Fresenius Kabi (Pty) Ltd and Adcock Ingram Healthcare (Pty) Ltd
Lumefantrine & Artemether	RT289-12-22	Novartis

According to the PHC guidelines it is not policy to provide prophylaxis for Malaria.

(c) (i) In total

2003-04:

1. R125 447,52 (Mefloquine)
R68 023,32 (Chloroquine)
R455 133,60 (Chloroquine)
R23 516,67 (Sulfadoxine and pyrimethamine)
R5 011 166,40 (Lennon Quinine Sulphate)
R1 345 233,12 (Fresenius Quinine Dihydrochloride)

2005:

R191 180,43 (Mefloquine)
R2 563,55 (Chloroquine)
R782 095,34 (Chloroquine)
R23 516,67 (Sulfadoxine and pyrimethamine)
R5 760 258,10 (Lennon Quinine Sulphate)
R1 345 233,12 (Fresenius Quinine Dihydrochloride)
R192 122,81 (Lumefantrine and artemether)

(ii) Per dose of the relevant product for each tender bid that was submitted.

2003-04:

R7,67 (Mefloquine)
R0,435 (Chloroquine)
R0,497 (Chloroquine)
R13,15 (Sulfadoxine and pyrimethamine)
R5 011 166,40 (Lennon Quinine Sulphate)
R1 345 233,12 (Fresenius Quinine Dihydrochloride)

2005:

R7,67 (Mefloquine)
R0,435 (Chloroquine)
R0,497 (Chloroquine)

R13,15	(Sulfadoxine and pyrimethamine)
R2,62	(Lennon Quinine Sulphate)
R561,39	(Fresenius Quinine Dihydrochloride)
R5,32	(Lumefantrine and artemether)

(d) Contracts were awarded on the basis of a single offer on a product or on the best price in accordance with Treasury Regulations and application of the standard formulae.

Size of population served by hospitals in Mpumalanga: vacant posts

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

(a) What is the size of the population served by each specified hospital in Mpumalanga and (b) how many posts for (i) doctors, (ii) specialists, (iii) dentists, (iv) pharmacists, (v) nurses and (vi) community service doctors (aa) exist and (bb) are currently vacant at each hospital? N261E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information requested by the hon member is not readily available at the national Department of Health and thus has to be collated from the province concerned. We have therefore requested the Mpumalanga department of health to provide us with these statistics, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

Size of population served by hospitals in Free State: vacant posts

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

(a) What is the size of the population served by each specified hospital in the Free State and (b) how many posts for (i) doctors, (ii) specialists, (iii) dentists, (iv) pharmacists, (v) nurses and (vi) community service doctors (aa) exist and (bb) are currently vacant at each hospital? N262E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information requested by the hon member is not readily available at the national Department of Health and thus has to be collated from the province concerned. We have therefore requested the Free State department of health to provide us with these statistics, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

Instances of theft of medicines recorded at hospitals

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

(1) (a) How many instances of theft of medicines were recorded at each hospital between 1 March 2005 and the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what was the value of the items stolen in each case;

(2) whether any of these thefts resulted in any criminal charges; if so, what are the relevant details in each case;

(3) whether any of the subsequent cases resulted in convictions; if so, what are the relevant details in each case;

(4) whether any hospital staff were convicted in any of these instances; if so, what (a) were the (i) names and (ii) job titles of the individuals concerned and (b) action was taken against them? N263E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested all the provincial departments of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking his colleague in his party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Occupancy status of Excelsior Court in Durban

283. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development:

> Whether, with reference to the reply to Question 1772 on 25 November 2005, Excelsior Court in Durban is in fact occupied by her department's staff; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, when will the renovations to the building be (a) started and (b) completed? N308E

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Excelsior is a secure facility (or a place of safety) that is managed by the Department of Social Development. It is situated in Westville. Courts around Durban only remand children in conflict with the law to Excelsior pending the finalisation of their cases. The facility is not occupied or maintained by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

Use of SUVs causing more pollution than conventional cars

323. Dr R RABINOWITZ (IFP) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

> (1) Whether the use of four-wheel-drive vehicles (SUVs) causes more carbon pollution than the use of (a) hybrid motor vehicles and (b) conventional sedan cars; if so, by what percentage is pollution increased by the use of SUVs;
>
> (2) whether the Government has taken any steps to (a) discourage the purchase of these SUVs in South Africa and/or promote the use of hybrid cars; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N300E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) By their nature, sport utility vehicles (SUVs) are usually larger (engine capacity and vehicle size), heavier and less streamlined than either: (a) hybrid motor vehicles. A hybrid vehicle will consume approximately 5 litres per 100 kilometres of petrol on the open road. (b) A 1300 sedan vehicle will consume approximately 5,7 litres per 100 kilometres of petrol on the open road. (c) A 3000 4 × 4 SUV will consume approximately 10,2 litres per 100 kilometres of petrol on the open road. As such, in urban or high-speed applications, SUV tend to be less energy efficient than hybrid motor vehicles or conventional sedan cars that are specifically designed for these applications, ie they use more fuel per kilometre of travel. Furthermore, it is believed that the off-road tyres on many SUVs mobilise more dust from road surfaces than normal street tyres. As such, when used in urban or high-speed applications, SUVs produce more air pollution, including carbon emissions, than hybrid motor vehicles or conventional sedan cars. However, as these increased emissions differ from type to type and model to model, it is not possible to accurately estimate what percentage pollution is increased by the use of SUVs.

(2) At this stage no steps have been taken to discourage the use of SUVs in South Africa or to promote the use of hybrid cars. A draft vehicle emission strategy has been published jointly by the departments of Minerals and Energy and of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

This strategy contains provisions for the setting of vehicle emission standards and Environmental Affairs and Tourism will be publishing draft emission standards in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act No 39 of 2004, during 2006.

Total amount billed to patients at hospitals in the Free State

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified hospital in the Free State in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specific hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N368E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Free State department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking his colleague in his party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Measures to expose SA's ability to expose human trafficking operations

390. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, with reference to a certain report (details furnished), any measures have been put in place to strengthen South Africa's ability to expose existing and potential organised and informal human trafficking operations ahead of South Africa hosting the 2010 Soccer World Cup tournament; if not, why not; if so, what measures;

(2) whether his department has identified any steps which need to be taken by other departments in order to enable his department to meaningfully impact the situation while at the same time ensuring that victims are not left vulnerable and further victimised; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether any of the other departments have responded; if so, what are the relevant details? N430E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) to (3) A Trafficking in Persons Inter-Sectoral Task Team (task team) was established in December 2003 to address trafficking in human beings in South Africa. The task team is headed by the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa and comprises the following entities:

- National Prosecuting Authority
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
- Border Police, SAPS
- Human Trafficking Desk: Organised Crime Unit SAPS

- Department of Labour
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Social Development
- International Organisation for Migration
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Molo Songololo

The strategic objective of the project is to facilitate a multi-sectoral response and co-operation in the development and implementation of a national action plan to prevent trafficking in persons by subjecting traffickers to prosecution and asset forfeiture assisting victims of trafficking.

The SA Law Reform Commission has prioritised the drafting of legislation on trafficking in human beings and in its first steps to combat this scourge prepared an issue paper which has been widely distributed for comments and responses to the issue paper will lead to a discussion paper that will contain draft proposals for a comprehensive law to combat trafficking in human beings. The Commission is also drafting legislation that will provide for victim support and protection.

The SA Police Service works also hand in hand with IOM (International Organisation for Migration) in facilitating training for the law enforcement officials.

Organised crime: Trafficking in Human Beings Desk forms part of the Expert Group in the Region for Southern Africa. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime have a project on the Assistance to Law enforcement and Prosecution Services to implement the protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. The first phase will increase the technical capacity of police and prosecution agencies in the SARPCCO member states in the implementation of the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings, especially women and children.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in the Western Cape

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in the Western Cape in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specified hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N442E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Western Cape department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking his colleague in his party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in the Eastern Cape

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in the Eastern Cape in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specified hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N443E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Eastern Cape department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking his colleague in his party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in Limpopo

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in the Limpopo in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specified hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N545E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Limpopo department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking her colleague in her party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in the Northern Cape

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in the Northern Cape in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specified hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N546E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Northern Cape department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking her colleague in her party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in Gauteng

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in the Gauteng in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specified hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N547E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Gauteng department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking her colleague in her Party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in Mpumalanga

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in Mpumalanga in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specific hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N616E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the Mpumalanga department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking her colleague in her party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in North West

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in North West in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specific hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N617E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the North West department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking her colleague in her Party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Amount billed to patients at state hospitals in KZN

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

(1) What total amount (a) was billed to patients at each specified state hospital in KwaZulu-Natal in the most recent specified year for which information is available and (b) in unpaid hospital fees is still owed at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether any problems have been identified at any specific hospitals or in general that result in significant numbers of patients not paying their debts; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what problems and (b) what action is being taken to address these problems;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover unpaid debt; if not, why not; if so, what steps? N618E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The hon member will appreciate that a lot of work has to be done to obtain this information, which is not readily available at national office. We have requested the KwaZulu-Natal department of health to assist us with the required details, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

It would be proper for me though, to advise the hon member to consider asking her colleague in her party, to table this and other similar questions in the relevant provincial legislature, where such information can be speedily accessible. I believe that this will greatly assist the hon member in accessing the information faster than when such information is sought from national level.

Vacancies for medical practitioners per province

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

How many vacancies were there for (a) nurses, (b) doctors, (c) pharmacists, (d) specialists and (e) dental practitioners in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available? N619E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The information requested by the hon member is not readily available at the national Department of Health and thus has to be collated from provinces. We have therefore requested these statistics from the provinces, which we will provide to the hon member once it is received.

Beveiliging van SA en inwoners teen anargie

501. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit: *(Interdepartementele oorplasing op 02/06/2006)*

In die lig van sekere faktore wat die verdediging en beskerming van Suid-Afrika en die handhawing van wet en orde in die land nadelig beïnvloed (besonderhede verstrek), (a)(i) hoe en (ii) wat die Regering voorsien om veiligheid en sekuriteit aan Suid-Afrika en al sy inwoners te verseker en (b) watter maatreëls ingestel is om te voorkom dat Suid-Afrika nie weens misdaad in anargie verval nie? N612A

(Translation follows):

[Steps to safeguard SA and citizens against anarchy

501. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: *(Interdepartmental transfer on 02/06/2006)*

In the light of certain factors that detrimentally affect the defence and protection of South Africa and the maintenance of law and order in the country (details furnished), (a)(i) how and (ii) what does the Government envisage to ensure safety and security to South Africa and all its inhabitants and (b) what measures have been introduced to prevent South Africa from falling into anarchy as a result of crime? N612E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The Government's approach to combating crime, maintaining law and order and ensuring safety and security in South Africa is contained in the priorities of the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster and the Strategic Plan for the SA Police Service (SAPS) 2005 to 2010. The SAPS strategic plan addresses all of the priorities identified by the JCPS Cluster, which are also reflected in Government's programme of action, thereby ensuring implementation of the priorities within the SAPS.

The JCPS Cluster developed a strategic direction to structure the cluster's priorities over the medium term, including the government's Medium Term Strategic Framework period and the next decade of freedom in South Africa. The cluster reviews its planning annually, in line with government policy and direction. The strategic direction for 2005 to 2010 is to enforce the rule of law and enhance national security.

The Strategic Priorities of the SAPS, organised crime, serious and violent crime, crimes against women and children and improving basic service delivery to all communities are underpinned by certain national

policy developments that are designed to facilitate the effective combating of crime and achievement of the strategic priorities.

— The embedding of community policing in the country through the development of sector policing and its implementation at all police stations, with an initial focus on the 169 identified high crime stations; and the establishing of effective community police forums and boards to facilitate interaction between the community and the SAPS, are the cornerstones of these policy developments.

— The SAPS has increased its numbers from 131 560 in March 2003 to 156 060 during March 2006. The majority of that number has been deployed at local level. The personnel strength will increase from 156 060 during 2006 to 178 910 during March of 2009.

— The number of vehicles available for policing has increased from 29 573 during March 2003 to 35 418 during January 2006. The budget available for the training of SAPS members has been increased from approximately R482 million during the 2005-06 financial year to approximately R555 million during 2006-07, and this allocation is projected to increase to approximately R625 million during 2008-09.

The embedding of community policing will be fortified by increasing the number of police reservists and the funding allocated to this aspect of policing. A total of 16 740 police reservists were recruited during 2005-06, bringing the total number of reservists to 25 734. A concerted effort will be made to increase the number of police reservists during forthcoming years.

The SAPS has also focused on the improving of borderline security through initiatives such as, intensified funding of the function and the performing of detached duties along border lines, the establishing of physical infrastructure, the maintaining and upgrading of security fences and landing strips for aircraft. The funding of this particular function has more than doubled in comparison with the previous financial year.

It needs to be mentioned that an analysis of the crime statistics provided in the SAPS Annual Report 2004-05 indicates that the majority of serious and violent crimes in the country have decreased over the period 2001-02 to 2004-05, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue on through 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Gevolge van National Credit Bill [B 18—2005]

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

Of, in die lig van sekere konsepregulasies (besonderhede verstrek) ten opsigte van die *National Credit Bill* [B 18—2005], (a) die belastinglas nog swaarder gaan wees en (b) lae-inkomstegroepe wat klein lenings aangaan die swaarste getref gaan word; so nie, wat die posisie in dié verband is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is? N666A

(Translation follows):

[Consequences of National Credit Bill [B 18—2005]

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

Whether, in the light of certain draft regulations (details furnished) in respect of the National Credit Bill [B 18—2005], (a) the tax burden will be even heavier and (b) lower income groups who negotiate small loans will be worst affected; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N666E]

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The National Credit Regulator and the Tribunal are each financed through a transfer from Government, income derived from investment and deposit of

surplus money as well as through registration fees from registrants. Registrants include credit providers, credit bureaux and debt counsellors.

(a) The impact on the tax burden of Government's transfer to the National Credit Regulator and the National Consumer Tribunal is likely to be very small, if any. The National Credit Regulator replaces the MFRC and the dti's Usury Act Inspectorate. The business plan of the National Credit Regulator indicates a R22 million transfer from Treasury in the first year (and similar transfers in later years), and an annual transfer to the Tribunal of approximately R7 million. However, against this we have to set off approximately R16 m per year which had been transferred to the MFRC over the last few years [the actual transfer for 2005-06 was R15,9 m], and approximately R4 million as the annual operational cost of the Usury Act Inspectorate [the actual for DTI Inspectorate for 2004 was R3,9 m].

The credit industry is expected to contribute R23 m (R17,6 million per MFRC audited annual financial statements for year ended 31 December 2005) in annual registration fees to finance the operations of both the National Credit Regulator and the Tribunal.

It therefore follows that the institutional framework for regulation of this industry would not significantly add, if any, to the tax burden.

It is worth pointing out that South African consumers pay in excess of *R95 billion per year* in interest and fees to credit providers (per the 2003 Report by Feasibility Consulting). The cost of credit to the low income consumers is extremely high, with effective cost of credit of 100% per annum and more for certain types of credit products and micro-loans. We believe that the regulatory cost as indicated above is reasonable, in terms of the policy objective of improving the regulation of the consumer credit market.

(b) We do not believe that the National Credit Act will affect the lower income groups negatively.

To the contrary, there are a number of conditions that will improve the position of lower income groups, such as better disclosure, limitations on marketing at people's homes and places of work, and limitations on negative option marketing. The introduction of limits on interest and fees would also be a major benefit. Micro-loans have until now been exempted from interest rate regulation, but will now be subject to these limits. There are many other interventions that will improve the position of low-income consumers.

The limits on reckless lending and the regulations on over-indebtedness may well mean that certain credit applications from low-income consumers may be turned down. However, we do not believe that it is to the benefit of a low-income consumer who is already over-indebted, to receive even more credit.

We believe that the reckless lending regulations and the debt counselling provisions would play an important role in protecting the incomes of low-income consumers, from being diluted through

reckless lending and over-indebtedness.

Officials contracted to department signing performance agreements

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

(1) Whether all members at the level of director and above in his department, including officials contracted to the department, signed performance agreements; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such contracts were signed and (b) what are the further relevant details;

(2) whether any agreements are outstanding; if so, (a) how many and (b) what measures are being taken in this regard? N687E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) No, for the 2005-06-performance cycle the compliance was 90,4%. At 31 March 2006 113 of the 125 senior managers had signed performance agreements.

(b) Two senior managers are not subject to signing performance agreements with the dti due to the fact that they are seconded to DFA as Heads of Missions. Two other senior managers were appointed during the period January to March and according to DPSA manual for senior managers they are allowed for an induction period of three months before they have to submit their performance agreements.

(2) (a) Only twelve senior managers did not sign performance agreements.

(b) Since performance management and a performance management culture is new in the department the disciplinary action was based on the following:

- The Acting DG sent letters of reprimand to the twelve managers who did not comply,
- Continued education is taking place,
- Currently in the process of automating the performance management system to make the submission of the performance agreements easier,
- Managers/employees who did not submit performance agreements will not qualify for a notch increase or cash awards.

Completion of investigation into allegations that SAPS members instigated animal cruelty at a cleansing ceremony in Nyanga

572. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 291 on 21 April 2006, the investigation into allegations that SA Police Service members instigated animal cruelty at a cleansing ceremony at the Group 40 building in Nyanga has been completed; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether the SAPS sponsored the ritual in which animals were allegedly abused; if not, who paid for this ritual; if so, who gave such instruction? N705E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The investigation was referred to the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) who have since referred the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Western Cape. The ICD is currently awaiting a decision regarding possible prosecution.

(2) An amount of R3 000 was approved by

the Area Commissioner, West Metropole.

SA Police Service official charged with murder for shooting his spouse in Ficksburg

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

(1) Whether an SA Police Service official who shot his spouse in Ficksburg (details furnished) has been charged with murder; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether he has been suspended pending the outcome of the trial; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether his service pistol was taken from him; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether he has been refused access to the police station; if not, why not; if so what are the relevant details? N720E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes. A murder case has been opened against No. 0917300-5 Inspector K P Rabatho and is being investigated by the ICD, Bloemfontein. The member appeared in court on 2006-02-20. Bail to the amount of R1 500 was granted and paid by the member.

(2) Yes. The member has been suspended without salary and benefits.

(3) Yes. His service pistol was taken from him on 2006-02-11.

(3) No. According to the bail conditions he was only denied access to the SAPS 13 Store at Ficksburg Police Station.

Boere in Thabazimbi-distrik in hegtenis geneem vir die indiensneming van onwettige immigrante

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

(1) Of die polisie van die Rooibokkraal-polisiekantoor in die Thabazimbi-distrik in April 2006 enige boere in hegtenis geneem het vir die indiensneming van onwettige immigrante; so ja,

(2) of enige van die boere skuldig bevind is; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is; so nie, waarom van die boere geboei op 'n oop bakkie deur die strate van Thabazimbi geparadeer is? N722A

(Translation follows):

[Farmers in Thabazimbi district arrested for employing illegal immigrants

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

(1) Whether the police from the Rooibokkraal Police Office in the Thabazimbi district arrested any farmers in April 2006 for employing illegal immigrants; if so,

(2) whether any of the farmers were found guilty; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, why were some of the farmers paraded handcuffed on an open bakkie through the streets of Thabazimbi? N722E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes, during April 2006 the following farmers were arrested by the Borderline Operations based at Rooibokkraal Base for contravening Section 38 of the Immigration Act of 2002 by employing undocumented foreigners.

— Mr Johannes Hendrick Voster 76 from Cumberland was arrested on 2006-04-11, Cumberland CAS 05/04/2006.

— Mr Barend Stephanus van der Linde from Cumberland was arrested on

2006-04-25, Cumberland CAS 05/05/2006.

— Mr Isak Jacob Joubert from Kaaldraai, Thabazimbi was arrested on 2006-04-29, Thabazimbi CAS 176-179/04/2006.

(2) No, the court proceedings against the three persons are not yet finalised.

Factory expansion for export programme implemented under the EMIA Scheme

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

When was the factory expansion for export programme implemented under the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme (EMIA), (b)(i) when and (ii) why was this programme stopped, (c) how many applications were (i) made and (ii) successful under this programme in terms of (aa) monetary value and (bb) actual applicants, (d) what was the average time between receiving such applications and granting or rejecting such applications and (e) how many applications (i) were lost and (ii) had to be resubmitted? N671E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(a), (b) (i) (ii), (c) (i) (ii) (aa) (bb), (d), (e) (i) (ii)

The objective of the EMIA programme is to support South African exporters to market their products internationally. The following products are offered under this programme.

(1) Primary Export Marketing Research Scheme

Assistance is provided to partially compensate exporters for costs incurred in developing new export markets.

(2) Foreign Direct Investment Research Scheme

Assistance is provided to partially compensate exporters for costs incurred in recruiting new foreign direct investment into South Africa through personal contact by visiting potential investors in foreign countries.

(3) National pavilions

Trade and Investment South Africa participates in selected trade fairs and exhibitions abroad by means of a National Pavilion or Mini National Pavilion. Assistance is therefore provided to qualifying South African exporters to introduce South African products into foreign markets by participating in suitable foreign exhibitions in a cost effective manner.

(4) Individual exhibitions

Assistance is granted to individual exporters to exhibit products at recognised exhibitions abroad where Trade Investment South Africa does not provide for a national pavilion. A maximum of four exhibitions per calendar year, subject to the discretion of Trade Investment South Africa, are allowed. A maximum of ten exporters will be assisted for a particular exhibition. Assistance is provided for one representative per registered exporter per exhibition.

(5) Outward selling trade missions

Assistance is provided to South African exporters who wish to make contact with foreign buyers with a view to conclude new export orders.

(6) Outward investment recruitment missions

Assistance is provided to South African enterprises participating in Outward Investment Missions with a view to encourage and attract foreign direct investment into South Africa.

(7) Inward buying trade missions

Assistance is provided to organisers of inward buying trade missions to enable

prospective buyers to make contact with South African exporters to conclude export orders. The group mission must be organised by a qualifying organisation, export council or Trade Investment South Africa. Companies qualify in terms of the individual Inward Buying Mission scheme.

(8) Inward Investment Missions

The purpose of the scheme is to provide assistance to organisers of Inward Investment Missions to facilitate foreign direct investment into South Africa.

The EMMIA programme does not have a "Factory Expansion for Export" component. The dti does however offer several other programmes aimed at supporting industry development, including the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP). If you require further information on this programme, please contact the dti at (021) 4617191.

Meetings held between partners *re* a Swedish/South African Business Partnership Fund

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

(1) Whether any meeting have been held between the partners in regard to a Swedish/South African Business Partnership Fund that was established in 1999; if so (a) how many and (b) on what dates;

(2) whether any funds have been committed by both parties; if so, how much:

(3) whether any South African enterprises have benefited from the Fund: if so (a) how many and (b) to what extent? N772E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) The Swedish/South African Business Funds (SSBF) was created by Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) and the dti as a dedicated facility to promote business-to-business co-operation between Swedish and South African companies. It targets primarily small and medium sized companies in both countries.

Sida has committed to support the project as specified in the agreement between the Governments of Sweden and South Africa by contributing SEK 80 million. The Government of South Africa committed to contributing ZAR 5 000.

The specific agreement between the government of Sweden and the Government of South Africa regarding the establishment of the SSBF will be valid until the 31 December 2009. It was envisaged that the operation will continue in some other form when the current agreement comes to an end. SIDA and Khula will play a pivotal role in the transfer of SSBF's roles and functions.

(a) and (b) The dti is represented on the Board of Directors since inception and has attended board meetings.

(2) Sweden has committed a total of SEK 80 million to the SSBF, out of which a sum of SEK 65 million has been disbursed to SSBF. So far the South African contribution has been symbolic, R5 000 in order to establish a budget line within the dti.

(3) The SSBF has supported the following South African companies through the loan and equity portfolio:

Type of investment per disbursed amount in R000 —

Current Active Projects only

Sector	Loan to client	SSBF Equity	Project Finance	Guarantees	Total

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Clauses in forest lease and transfer agreements to supply timber to local sawmillers

404. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether any clauses exist in forest lease and transfer agreements undertaken over the past five years which oblige the new owners/operators to supply timber to local sawmillers; if not, what steps are being taken to ensure the survival of the small sawmillers adjacent to these forests; if so, (a) in which forest lease and transfer agreements do such clauses exist, (b) what volumes and grade do these agreements provide for and (c) what forest areas are providing timber (i) for the local economy, (ii) to which sawmillers and (iii) what volumes of timber are provided in each case? N447E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Before answering the hon member's question it would be appropriate for me to make a few preliminary remarks as to the general approach followed by Government in the restructuring of its forestry assets, in order to place my reply in perspective.

The conclusion of long-term lease agreements was a deliberate intervention by Government to effect the turnaround strategies in the then ailing forestry industry. The component responsible for forestry matters in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has consistently over the past years posted substantial losses, which were recorded as approximately R365 million per annum. The thrust of Government intervention was to make the industry economically viable by privatising state-owned forestry enterprises and ensuring that they are run and managed by competent private companies on business principles.

The Government, through the Department of Public Enterprises, entered into business sale agreements with regard to certain specified state forests. Government is responsible for the long-term lease agreements of these forests.

With regard to the first part of the hon members' question as to whether any clauses exist in forest lease and transfer agreements whereby operators/lessees are obliged to supply timber to local sawmillers, the answer is no, because Government through the business sale agreements have granted the new operators autonomy to operate on pure business principles.

However, in terms of Clause 45.4 of the Amathole Forestry Company and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry lease agreement for instance, read together with Clause 45 thereof, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry can intervene in the event that Government is of the view that persons are being unreasonably deprived access to harvesting contracts in all lease areas. Relevant extracts or clauses of the Singisi, Amothole, Siyaqhubeka and Mountain to Ocean (MTO) packages also provide for the Minister's intervention.

(a) Within the lease agreements concluded with the private forestry companies in the country, an annexure is included recording all the rights which prevailed before the lease agreements were entered into. Amongst the rights listed, small sawmillers' rights to contract, harvest and purchase are enshrined. Annexure F of the Amathole lease agreement in the Eastern Cape for instance, provides a list of specific plantations such as Evelyn Valley, Cwecwe, Dontsa and Cata.

The clauses and annexures referred to above do not necessarily oblige the

lessees to operate the business in a departmentally prescribed manner. For example, it is the prerogative of the new owners to determine yield regulation of timber without compromising its sustainability. This is achieved through management planning which takes cognisance of such factors as the impact of fires and climate.

(b) The lease agreements do not specify the volumes and which timber grades can be sold to the third parties or local small sawmillers.

(c) (i) The lease agreement with the Amathole Forest Company states for example under Annexure F that the company can sell timber to local communities in the following areas: Evelyn Valley, Cwecwe, Dontsa, Cata, Rabula, Iseleni, Fort Cunningham, Hogsback, Kubusie and Qacu.

(ii) It is at the discretion of the company to identify the sawmillers it wishes to sell timber to, as there is no specification contained in the lease agreement.

(iii) As mentioned in my reply to (b) above, the lease agreement does not specify the volumes of timber to be sold or provided to any third party member.

In conclusion, I wish to assure the hon member that Government is sensitive to the well-being of small sawmillers, but at the same time, however, there are certain consequences stemming from the dictates of a free market system over which my department has little control.

Environmental management inspectors completing their training

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

(1) How many environmental management inspectors (a) have completed their training to date and (b) will have completed their training by the end of the 2006-07 financial year;

(2) what (a) authorities conduct the (i) training, (ii) testing and (iii) certification of environmental management inspectors, (b) are the minimum qualifications needed by individuals before they can apply to become environmental management inspectors, (c) agency or agencies become the employers of certified environmental management inspectors and (d) is the current distribution of certified environmental management inspectors across the provinces? N476E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) As at 22 June 2006, 420 officials have completed the EMI Bridging Training Course.

(b) By 31 March 2007, it is expected that at least 500 officials will have completed the EMI Bridging Training Course or its successor course, EMI Basic Training.

(2) (a) The EMI Bridging Training Course has been developed, presented and evaluated by a training consortium comprising the University of Pretoria and the non-governmental organisation TRAFFIC East & Southern Africa, in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). This consortium is also responsible for procuring accreditation of the training course through the South African Qualifications Authority and the Department of Education.

(b) Since promulgation of regulations under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) on 9 June 2006, successful com-

pletion of EMI training is a prerequisite for designation as an EMI. All EMIs designated *before* the regulations came into place also have to complete EMI training.

(c) In terms of Section 31B and C of NEMA, only staff members of the following institutions may be designated as EMIs: DEAT, any other organ of state, provincial environment departments, any other provincial organ of state, and municipalities.

(d) As at 22 June 2006:

Institution	*Number*	*Designation status*
SANParks	631	Designated
DEAT*	24	Designated
Eastern Cape*	17	Awaiting designation
Free State*	11	Awaiting designation
Gauteng*	15	Designated
KwaZulu-Natal (including Ezemvelo KZN wildlife)	52	Awaiting designation
Limpopo	14	Awaiting designation
Mpumalanga (including Mpumalanga Parks Board)	25	Awaiting designation
Northern Cape*	1	Awaiting designation
North West	10	Awaiting designation
Western Cape*	5	Awaiting designation

* Institutions from which an additional 110 officials attended EMI Bridging Training, but whose results have not yet been finalised.

Inclusion of Dukuduku forest in the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park

433. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(1) Whether the Dukuduku forest has been included in the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park, if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether rehabilitation of the Dukuduku forest has been completed; if not, when will it be completed; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) (a) how many individuals that lived illegally in the forest have been resettled since 1 January 2003, (b) what (i) was the estimated number of individuals living illegally in the forest as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) steps are being taken by her department to ensure that these individuals are resettled and (c) when will the resettlement process be completed? N477E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) No, the Dukuduku forest has not yet been included into the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park. The negotiations pertaining to the transfer of forests previously managed by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to provincial authorities have just taken off the ground, a steering committee comprising of departmental officials and provincial stakeholders, including the wetlands authority, has been established. there are also various task teams that have been set up that report to the steering committee. Like all other forests, transfer of Dukuduku to the Wetland Park will be a final result of the work of this committee.

(2) The rehabilitation of Dukuduku has not been completed. The rehabilitation can only be completed once all the forest dwellers have been moved out of the forest, this has not yet happened.

(3) (a) Resettlement is done through the provisioning of houses and this does not relate to individuals. To

date 96 houses have been completed and 68 have already been approved by the Department of Housing. The contractors are presently on site to build the 450 houses that are outside the area of the resistant group (ie those that resist being relocated out of the forest).

(b) (i) The estimated number of households living illegally inside the forest was less than 500 in the beginning of this project. My department does not have the latest number of households inside the forest, but we are aware that it has gone up to thousands of households.

(ii) There has not been any agreement with the group that refuses to be resettled, making it difficult to tell when this process will be completed. The affected departments have set up an inter-departmental task team to re-look at this issue and report to the Ministers of Water Affairs and Forestry and of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

(c) The task team which has been established will report back to the relevant Ministers by the end of August 2006 at which time they will determine the process since it is complex, dynamic and ongoing.

Progress made in transferring management of commercial plantations/ indigenous forests to appropriate organisations

487. Mr J D ARENDSE (ANC) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

What progress has been made in transferring the management of commercial plantations and indigenous forests to appropriate organisations as a means towards sustainable livelihoods? N572E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

In terms of the transfer of commercial plantations, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has thus far reached an agreement to transfer the State forestry operations assets, including standing timber to the Mbazwana and Manzengwenya communities in KwaZulu-Natal in the Maputaland district. These commercial plantations, to the extent of 26 000 hectares are the biggest amongst the remaining Government managed plantations/forests. The beneficiaries in this regard include the Ingonyama Trust Board, the three traditional authorities namely Mabaso, Mbila and Tembe, the land clamaints of Manzengwenya Plantation and the community residing in these areas. The implementation of this transfer agreement is at the conceptual stage and it is envisaged to be completed towards the end of the current financial year.

In the rest of the areas in terms of commercial plantations, progress was delayed by the need to implement the turn around strategy of the plantations to ensure that they are sustainable business units and not liabilities to the beneficiary communities by the time of transfer. The financial implications assessment of the implementation of the abovementioned turn around strategy per package of the 20 packages throughout the country has been completed and the roll out will be taking place in earnest.

In terms of indigenous forests transfers, my department has thus far transferred approximately 98 000 hectares of Knysna indigenous forests to SANParks in the Southern Cape area. The transfer of these forests to SANParks is already benefiting the surrounding communities in various ways. These forests were generating an income of between R10 to R15 million a year at the time of transfer. In this area my department

is also implementing the Cape Conversion Exit Strategy in terms of a Cabinet decision. In terms of the Cape Conversion Process my department is in collaboration with the Department of Public Enterprises, in the process of transferring about 6 000 hectares of commercial forestry plantations into community forestry. The beneficiaries in this regard will be the surrounding previously disadvantaged communities.

The delay in the transfer of these forest areas to the communities was caused by the need to assess the imminent shortage of saw logs in the country. The study to assess the impact of this apparent shortage of saw logs and particularly in the Southern Cape, has been completed and the implementation of the outcomes of the study is being considered. The transfers of indigenous forests in the Lowveld areas of Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape to the provincial department of agriculture and land affairs and the provincial department of economic affairs, environment and tourism respectively are in the advanced stage since the draft assignment documents have been circulated to the stakeholders for further ratification. The actual transfer of these forest areas is envisaged to be completed in the current financial year. The process for the transfer of indigenous forests in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo has just started. This process is envisaged to be completed by the second quarter of the next financial year.

Viability of the Botshabelo Water Board

515. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

> Whether the financial position of the Botshabelo Water Board makes it a viable entity; if not, (a) what alternatives are being considered, (b) when will it take effect and (c) how will this affect current employees? N628E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

I presume that the hon member had the Botshelo Water Board in mind when she framed the question as there is no water board with the name of Botshabelo.

Botshelo Water is an institution inherited from the previous homeland government of Bophuthatswana. It provides water services to a number of former homeland schemes on behalf of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for which it receives subsidies that cover its operating costs. It should be noted that the supply area of Botshelo Water is characterised by rural subeconomic areas and where cost recovery on most schemes operated by it is fairly low and it is likely that any institution operating in the same environment would encounter the same challenges.

Currently Botshelo Water is not a viable entity as it relies mainly on subsidies from my department because of low cost recovery on the schemes. Its viability is also dependent on municipalities paying for water services and managing its customers.

(a) Municipalities operating within Botshelo Water's area of supply are currently undertaking section 78 assessments, in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). This will redefine the role of the water board in terms of the optimum service provision arrangements. The central district municipality which includes Mafikeng, is the Water Board's largest customer. The central district municipality has undertaken its section 78 assessment, which has recommended that it (the central district municipality) assumes responsibility for bulk water services provision, a role currently being undertaken by Botshelo Water.

All of the water supply infrastructure, both bulk and retail, including the infrastructure operated by Botshelo Water (falling with the central district municipality) will be transferred to the central district municipality. The central district municipality has indicated

its desire to operate this infrastructure internally (ie through an internal department) and as such it does not foresee a role for Botshelo Water in the long term. In the long term, the central district municipality envisages that Botshelo Water's operational staff will be incorporated into its own structures.

However, as an interim arrangement (ie for the next two years), Botshelo Water will operate the water supply infrastructure on a service provider arrangement for the central district municipality. During this period, the central district municipality will determine how it wants to proceed with water service provision. If it still wants to undertake the function internally, it will undertake an assessment to determine which and how many Botshelo staff members it will absorb into its structures.

(b) The Central District Municipality and Botshelo Water are in the process of signing the interim service provider agreement. It is expected that the agreement will be signed by end of June 2006. In terms of this agreement, Botshelo Water will operate the water services provision infrastructure on behalf of the central district municipality for a period of two years.

(c) It is unlikely that there will be significant impact on staff during the two-year interim period. However, should the central district municipality decide to operate the infrastructure internally, beyond the two year period, then it will select the staff that it wants to absorb and the balance (mostly management) are likely to be redundant. These redundant staff will have to be retrained and reassigned where possible, if not, then they are likely to be retrenched.

Role played by Working for Water in the Expanded Public Works Programme

516. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(1) With reference to the role that Working for Water plays in the Expanded Public Works Programme, (a) how many temporary jobs have been created since the programme began and (b) what is the target;

(2) whether the training provided by the programme has enabled the participants to gain meaningful employment after working in the programme; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) what has been the contribution of the programme in terms of public goods and services? N629E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) (a) The Working for Water Programme provided employment opportunities to 29 470 people, drawn from marginalised sectors and groups in our country, in the past financial year. However, the number of "person days" of work is considered to be a more meaningful measure of employment opportunities, owing to factors such as turnover of workers, and the Ministerial Determination that requires the exiting of workers after 460 days of work. In 2005-06, the programme provided just over two million "person days" of work. Since its inception in October 1995, the programme is estimated to have provided over 18 million "person days" of work.

(b) The programme does not have a target for either people or "person days". The number of each is a factor of the budget, the cost per "person day", the "person days"

per hectare cleared and the cost per hectare. These are the key performance indicators that the programme seeks to optimise. Thus, within the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget, and the nature of the work prioritised to be cleared in the annual plan of operation, it is possible to set targets for "person days". The extent of the invasion by alien plants, and the manner in which they spread and grow, does mean that the programme would be able to absorb greater funding, with the concomitant increase in "person days". The returns on investment for such funding must be weighed up against the opportunity cost of such funding.

(2) The training in the *Working for Water* Programme has improved significantly since partnering with the Department of Labour over the MTEF cycle. Greater priority is being put on to accredited training, and a special focus is given to exit training that allows workers to seek a broader range of work opportunities. The goal of the programme is to ensure that an enabled environment is created whereby exited workers will find employment opportunities, utilising the skills that they have acquired in the programme. One of the factors that is key to this is the promulgation of the Regulations of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004, and the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act 43 of 1983, which should promote timeous clearing by landusers. Aligned to this is a focus on getting contract teams to work under the management of landusers, whilst they are in the programme, to build relationships that can endure after exiting. The programme will also seek to provide "open contract" opportunities, for which the workers can compete. Thus, although the level of attaining meaningful work after exiting the programme is not at the level intended, it is believed that the planned approach will improve the situation in the future. This has already been seen with the sibling programme, *Working on Fire*, where the workers are in significant demand even before exiting the programme.

(3) The benefits of the *Working for Water* Programme are difficult to quantify. I shall focus on four major contributions of the programme — water, biological diversity, agriculture and tourism.

Invasive alien plants are estimated to be using 7% of the country's average annual runoff of water. One estimate of the value of the work done by the programme by 2002, was that in terms of yield the water made available was equivalent to the amount of water that would be yielded by the Berg River Dam that is being built. More importantly, if left to invade, the plants would use the equivalent of three to four times the yield of the Berg River Dam. However, "yield" (availability for productive use) is only one measure of the value of the water saved by clearing invasive alien plants. The importance of the work for meeting in-stream flow requirements, water for ecological functioning of natural systems, water quality, turbidity, thermal pollution, eutrophication, flooding, blockages in rivers, damage to bridges and other infrastructure, damage to river banks, soil erosion, siltation of dams (meaning less storage of water) and destruction of estuaries is very significant, albeit difficult to calculate in meaningful economic terms.

The saving of water that would otherwise be lost to evapo-transpiration, and all of the other water benefits, is but one focal area of the key outputs of the programme. Invasive alien plants are

the single biggest threat to the rich biological diversity of the country, and the programme has been lauded internationally for its role in the conservation of this natural heritage — and life-support system. This is again difficult to measure, for we understand so little about our biological diversity. One example is that Professor Michael Samways of the University of Stellenbosch calculated that over half of the endemic (only found in South Africa) dragonflies and damselflies face extinction because of habitat destruction by the black wattle *(Acacia mearnsii)* and other invasive alien plants. *Working for Water* is containing that threat.

The threat to the productive use of land is a third major area of concern; hence the close partnership with the Department of Agriculture. The pompom weed *(Campuloclinium macrocephalum)* — the pretty pink flower one increasingly sees along the highways and in the fields in Gauteng — is one example. It is poisonous to stock and game, and could drastically reduce the productivity of our grasslands, should *Working for Water* and the public not contain this threat.

Another significant threat is to tourism. A prominent example is the invasion of the Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park in KwaZulu-Natal by the triffid weed *(Chromolaena odorata)*. Animals do not eat this weed. If left alone, it could blanket the park — meaning no animals, no tourists, no jobs, and a loss to the local economy of over R100 million per annum. And it can blanket far more than the park. The KwaZulu-Natal provincial department of agriculture and environment is partnering with the *Working for Water* Programme to address this threat.

Amongst many other impacts, the last I shall mention is the threat that many invasive alien plants pose in terms of the intensity of wild fires. *Working for Water* has been pivotal in the building of capacity and structures to deal with wild fires, through the establishment of and support for the *Working on Fire* Programme.

Details *re* survey conducted by a chartered accounting group to assess procurement processes at SA Weather Service

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

> Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 305 on 2 May 2006, a survey was conducted by a chartered accounting group to assess procurement processes at the SA Weather Service between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2005; if so, (a) what was the name of the group, (b) for what period was the assessment commissioned, (c) what was the mandate of the assessment and (d) what were the relevant findings? N635E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(a) Yes. Sithole Incorporated conducted the audit.

(b) 1 April 2005 to 30 June 2005.

(c) To conduct a special audit on the procurement process.

(d) The clause in the supply chain management policy dealing with deviations was not properly understood by management, the appointment of the bid committees was not complete, the use of the 10% extension clause of the supply chain management policy was not properly controlled.

However, from the date of the report to date, management has taken steps that include training to ensure that the concerns raised in the report are addressed.

QUESTION

For written reply:

RSC levy not to be replaced with another form of taxation

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

> Whether, in light of the stated intention to revise the equitable share formula as a result of the abolishment of the regional services council levies (Estimates of the National Expenditure, Vote 8, page 3), the National Treasury will no longer seek to replace the RSC levy with another form of taxation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N886E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No, a decision in this regard has not yet been finalised. The National Treasury is in the process of exploring different options to replace RSC levies. A discussion document released in December 2005 elaborates in detail the various options that could be explored as replacement options for the RSC levies.

Funds have been made available in the 2006 Budget (for the 2006-07 to 2008-09 financial years) as part of the local government equitable share to compensate municipalities for lost revenue as a result of the scrapping of the RSC levy, whilst options to replace the levy with an alternative tax or revenue sharing mechanism are being considered. Given the complexity of the issue at hand we should allow for proper debate and consultation.

The review of the local government equitable share formula will be conducted within the broader review of the local government fiscal framework (which includes the abolishment of RSC levies) which seeks to ensure the optimal funding of the local government sphere.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Initiatives to make provision for possible water shortages on a national level

481. Ms S RAJBALLY (MF) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether there are any initiatives to make provision for possible water shortages on a national level; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N481E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Yes, the adequate reconciliation of water requirements and water availability on a national level is an ongoing task which the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry performs in collaboration with local authorities and other role-players. The general approach to ensure that enough water can be timeously made available to cover growing water demands is contained in the National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS) which was published in September 2004. This document also presents basic reconciliation strategies for all the nineteen Water Management Areas in the country.

In the meantime, a so-called Internal Strategic Perspective (ISP) has also been prepared for each of the Water Management Areas. These Internal Strategic Perspectives update and expand somewhat on the water resource management and reconciliation strategies contained in the National Water Resource Strategy. The National Water Resource Strategy and the Internal Strategic Perspectives are public documents which can be obtained from my department or viewed on its Internet website (www.dwaf.gov.za).

More detailed planning of water resource developments to meet growing water requirements in specific areas also take place on an ongoing basis. For example, my department is currently again giving particular attention to the major urban centres of the country. Comprehensive studies are undertaken and strategic implementation decisions are made to ensure that water users are supplied at a reasonable and acceptable level of assurance.

However, that does not mean that there will always be an abundance of water. The adequacy or assurance of supply has to be weighed up against the cost of making more water available. South African urban users are generally supplied at a 2% risk that the water sources will not be able to meet the full requirement during serious drought events.

Over the past five years or so, the department has strongly promoted water use efficiency for all the user sectors. This has resulted in reduced demand growth which in turn has extended the adequacy of water resources available to metropolitan areas. But, eventually, the systems that supply those areas will have to be augmented and my department works to achieve that objective timeously and in the most beneficial way. To this end, reconciliation strategies are being developed to ensure that the water balance situations are properly monitored; that the various stakeholders accept responsibility for investigating augmentation options and that the required implementation decisions are made in good time.

Records kept of meetings attended by executive members of each water board

553. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

(1) Whether any records are kept of meetings attended by executive members of each water board; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any of these members have been remunerated for meetings that

they have not attended; if so, (a) which members, (b) to which water board do they belong and (c) how much were they paid;

(3) whether any action will be taken against members who are continuously absent from executive meetings; if not, why not; if so, what action? N686E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) Yes, water boards keep and maintain records of the meetings attended by the board members. Minutes of board meetings and records of attendance are kept at the head offices of each water board.

(2) Water boards publish in their annual reports, details of remuneration paid to board members for board activities conducted during the financial year and the number of meetings they attended. It was noted that during the 2004-05 financial year two board members were remunerated whilst they did not attend the board meetings.

(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*
Mr M H Mokgobi	Lepelle Northern Water	R51 755
Ms R J Huntley	Bloem Water	R14 858

(3) My department has just drafted a comprehensive policy on board practices and remuneration of board members effective from 1 January 2006. The policy states that a board member who is absent from a meeting should not be paid for that meeting. Further, the chairperson of the board may reduce the hours to be remunerated for an individual board member if he/she is not present for the full meeting, eg if the member arrives late or leaves early. The meeting fee is calculated as an hourly rate, multiplied by the number of hours of the duration of the meeting. Due to a lack of such a policy in the past, no action could be taken against the two board Members. Neither of the two board members was reappointed when new Boards were constituted.

Also, in terms of section 35(2) of the Water Services Act, Act 108 of 1997, read together with Schedule 1, Section 4(b) states that a member of a water board ceases to hold office "if he or she has been absent from more than two consecutive meetings without leave of the Chairperson". Leave may be granted retrospectively, if the absence of a member is due to unforeseen circumstances.

CEO of the SABC announcing plans to decrease corporation's reliance on advertising and other commercial revenues

622. Ms M SMUTS (DA) asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SABC has announced any plans to (a) decrease the corporation's reliance on advertising and other commercial revenues, (b) advocate the imposition of a levy on commercial broadcasters for the purchase for the purpose of funding the SABC's public broadcasting obligations and (c) move to a public funding model; if so,

(2) whether she (a) was consulted in this regard and (b) concurs with these proposals; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether she will introduce legislation amending the Broadcasting Act, Act 4 of 1999; if not, on what authority is the CEO basing these proposals? N774E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) The CEO has not made any announcement in this regard. What the CEO has said was that, following a public

colloquium convened by the SABC of public broadcasting service funding, and given the 85% reliance of the SABC on Commercial advertising, the country has to debate what an appropriate funding model would be which would protect the SABC's independence from undue political or commercial influence.

At the said colloquium, (which was addressed by public broadcasters from such diverse countries as New Zealand, India, Nigeria, etc) some of the possible models advanced included a trust fund to which commercial broadcasters would contribute from their profits, more public funding, minimal public funding, and a host of other suggestions.

The SABC will in due course make some concrete proposals and open up public debate on the entire question of which funding model is suitable for South Africa.

(2) The Minister was not consulted and will be consulted as part of the envisaged public debate. Only members of the Portfolio Committee on Communications were invited, via the Chairperson.

(3) There are no current plans to change the Broadcasting Act in this respect. The CEO of the SABC was merely expressing a personal opinion in the context of what was raised in the colloquium and the need for public debate as stated above. Once a formal SABC position is adopted internally it will be so communicated by the Chaiperson and/or the CEO or any other official of the corporation. The CEO was also commenting in the context of his new strategic vision for the SABC.

Tourism (DCT and Alicedale)	2 500	150			2 650
ICT (Cebisa Telecom)			1 000		1 000
Food manufacturing (GTL Food Manufacturers)	500		300	150	950
Healthcare (TK Maternity)	400	700			1 100
Environment (Vumo Waste and Nyathi Energy)	700	321			1 021
Automotive (Hamba Fleet)				306	306
Total	4 100	1 171	1 300	456	7 027

Progress *re* arrest of suspects in certain case

644. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: *(Question 75 submitted for oral reply now placed for written reply because in excess of quota [Rule 108(8)])*

Whether, with reference to the murder of a certain person (name furnished) as reported in the press (copy furnished), any progress has been made with regard to the arrest of suspects; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many have been arrested and (b) when will they appear in court?

N812E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes.

(a) Two suspects have been arrested.

(b) The first court appearance was on 23 January 2006 and the case was postponed for further investigation. The next court date is set for 3 July 2006.

Impact on crime statistics of implementation of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000

645. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: *(Question 77 submitted for oral reply now placed for written reply because in excess of quota [Rule 108(8)])*

(1) Whether the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, has had any impact on crime statistics; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what way is it expected that statistics will be impacted;

(2) whether there are any administrative backlogs; if so, what steps are being taken to deal with the backlogs;

(3) what will it cost to install a workable firearm administration in the SA Police Service to fully implement the Act? N814E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) Yes.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(2) Yes, the majority of firearm owners submitted their applications for the renewal of their firearm licences, permits and authorisation within the last days of the first renewal period. That caused an administrative backlog at certain Firearm Registration Centres and police stations. The South African Police Service, has deployed however, additional personnel to those Firearm Registration Centres and police stations effectively to address the administrative backlog.

(3) The system that the South African Police Service uses is as a workable and cost effective system which makes provision for the implementation of the various provisions of the Firearms Control legislation.

The South African Police Service also implemented a Designated Firearm Officers model which caters for designated firearm officers at all levels within the South African Police Service. The Designated Firearms Officers are primarily responsible for the effective implementation of the Firearms Control legislation.

Economic consequences of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, for certain groups of people

646. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: *(Question 78 submitted for oral reply now placed for written reply because in excess of quota [Rule 108(8)])*

(1) What are the economic consequences of the Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, for (a) firearms dealers, (b) game farmers and (c) other stakeholders;

(2) whether any impact study has been done to calculate the (a) social and (b) economic effects of the Act; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether the results of the study are available; if not, why not; if so, where can they be accessed? N815E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) (a) It is not known what the economic consequences of the Firearm Control Act, Act No 60 of 2000, will be on firearm dealers.

It is however, known that most of the firearm dealers' businesses are of a diverse nature and that the selling of firearms is only a part of the entire business which also caters for the selling of other commodities such as holsters, firearm parts, etc. A number of firearm dealers are also accredited as training providers in terms of the Firearm Control Act, Act No 60

of 2000 and are currently involved in the providing of training to firearm owners or potential firearm owners.

(b) It is not known what the economic consequences of the Firearm Control Act, Act No 60 of 2000, will be on the game farmers. The Firearm Control legislation specifically caters for game farmers (game ranchers) as a category to possess firearms in South Africa. A total of 87 game farmers applied for accreditation as game ranchers in terms of the Firearm Control Act and actively participate in the implementation thereof. It is also a known fact that the majority of persons hunting on game farms such as occasional hunters, dedicated hunters or hunters from other countries utilise their privately owned firearms.

(c) It is not known what the economic consequences of the Firearm Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, will be on other stakeholders.

(2) (a) No, the Department for Safety and Security did not conduct any impact study to calculate the social effects of the Act.

(b) No, the Department for Safety and Security did not conduct any impact study to calculate the economic effects of the Act.

The Firearm Control Act, Act 60 of 2000, which is in line with international treaties such as the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, the Southern African Development Community Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials is regarded as an instrument to address the proliferation of firearms.

The purpose of the Firearm Control legislation is to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms by providing for the removal of these firearms from society and by improving control over legally possessed firearms to prevent crimes involving the use of firearms.

The Firearm Control legislation must be regarded as an endeavour to enable the State to remove illegally possessed firearms from society, to control the supply, possession, safe storage, transfer and use of firearms and to detect and punish the negligent or criminal use of firearms.

(3) No, due to the fact that the Department of Safety and Security did not conduct such an impact study.

Measures in place to minimise the secondary trauma experienced by child rape victims

647. Rev K R J MESHOE (ACDP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security: *(Question 80 submitted for oral reply now placed for written reply because in excess of quota [Rule 108(8)])*

Whether he has put any measures in place to minimise the secondary trauma experienced by child rape victims when reporting crimes at police stations; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N817E

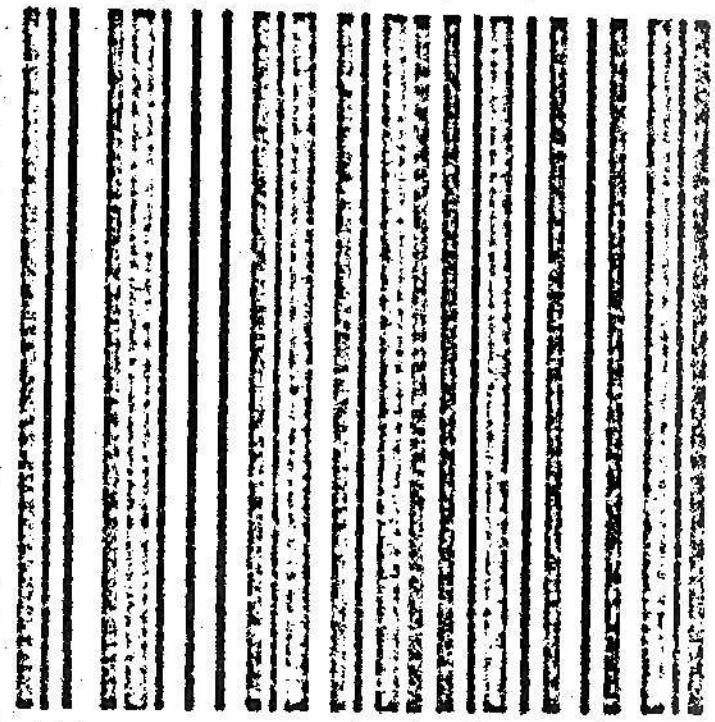
The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes. SAPS members at stations are provided with generic victim support training for first line services. Child victims are then referred for further services to Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units (FCS Units). Training is designed to sensitise members to the needs of victims and to apply appropriate communication skills in order to minimise secondary trauma. The FCS Units are provided with specific training for specialised investigation.

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