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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY**

**QUESTIONS AND
REPLIES**

THIRD SESSION – THIRD PARLIAMENT

15 February to 31 March 2006

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRD SESSION — THIRD PARLIAMENT

1

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY 2006

2

QUESTION

For written reply:

Deputy President using Falcon 900 to fly to UAE in December 2005

1. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the Deputy President used a Falcon 900 for a flight to the United Arab Emirates in December 2005; if so, (a) what was the (i) departure and (ii) arrival date, (b) what was the reason for the journey, (c) who were the passengers, (d) what was the (i) total cost and (ii) breakdown of such cost in respect of the journey and (e) what was the distance traveled;
- (2) whether members of the Executive are entitled to use Air Force aircrafts

for unofficial journeys; if so, (a) in terms of which specific legislation is this allowed and (b) what budgetary allocation is made for this purpose?
N1E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes, an Air Force Falcon 900 was used by the Deputy President for a flight to the United Arab Emirates in December 2005.
 - (a) (i) The date of departure was 27 December 2005.
 - (ii) The date of arrival was 27 December 2005.
- (b) Reasons for the journeys are not stated in the initial air transport requests in which the Air Force is tasked by the Presidency. The SA

Air Force is a mere carrier for the authorised dignitary and accompanying delegation. In such tasking, the Air Force is not privy to the precise details surrounding the purpose of the visit.

(c) The passenger list was as follows:

- (i) Deputy President Mlambo-Ngcuka.
- (ii) Adv Ngcuka.
- (iii) Mrs Skweyiya.
- (iv) Ms Mngomezulu.
- (v) Mr Ngcuka.
- (vi) Mr Ndleleni.
- (vii) Ms Shange.
- (viii) Mr Shange.

(d) (i) R519 857,86.

(ii) Meals and daily allowance: R36 393,40

Fuel: R130 475,00

Handling fees: R5 141,86

Operating cost: R347 847,60

(e) 7 690 Nautical miles (13 842 km).

(2) No.

Persons responsible for drafting legislation enforcing transformation in sport

9. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 1791 on 9 December 2005, what are the (a) names, (b) positions held and (c) relevant qualifications of the persons responsible for drafting the legislation enforcing transformation in sport;
- (2) whether a target date has been set for when the drafting of the legislation

should be completed; if not, what factors will determine when this process is completed; if so, what is the target date;

- (3) whether the objectives of the legislation have been determined by his department; if not, when will they be determined; if so, what are the objectives;
- (4) in light of the fact that the legislation is intended to guide sporting federations to comply with the spirit of the Constitution, how is it anticipated that this legislation will be effective in achieving transformation;
- (5) whether sporting federations are currently not complying with the founding principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Constitution; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, in what way?

N9E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(1) The names, positions and relevant qualifications of the persons responsible for drafting the legislation enforcing transformation in sport are as follows:

- Gideon Boshoff, Acting Director: Legal Services, BProc and
- Monica Mabuza, Acting Senior Legal Services Advisor, BJuris with an advanced Diploma in Labour Law.

- (2) The target date for the completion of the drafting of the said legislation has been set for the end of 2006.
- (3) The objects of the legislation will be determined within the next month. The draft Sports Transformation Charter will serve as a basis for the legislation. The objectives as we envisage them have been discussed by the department. The final objectives (as in all legislation) will be a product of the hearings

and interactions process that the Bill must follow.

- (4) The enactment of the legislation will provide an enforceable mechanism to achieve the mechanism to achieve the envisaged outcomes. This legislation will nudge on South Africans to be more resolute in working for social cohesion, nation-building. It will nudge them to move away from selfishness and the cult of the greed and rampant accumulation.
- (5) The founding principles referred to are the founding provisions contained in Chapter 1 of the Constitution Act. The pervading values in how most federations are run are not assisting in achieving the founding provisions in Chapter 1.

Reallocation of taxpayers' money spent on the Bryntirion golf course to a more deserving priority

10. Mr T D LEE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 1790 on 9 December 2005, he will discuss with the Cabinet the advisability of not spending any more taxpayers' money on the Bryntirion golf course and reallocating that funding to a more deserving priority; if not, why not; if so, when?

N10E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

The Bryntirion golf course is not within the competence of our department. The question is, as such referred to the wrong Ministry. The facility is also used for charity purposes by such organisations as the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut. It is also used by young golfers who perform at a particular level in golf competitions.

Yes I will discuss the plans (short and long term) of the facility with my colleagues. After the local government elections.

Planes chartered for flights for use of President/Deputy President/members of the Executive

35. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many planes were chartered since January 2005 for (i) international and (ii) national flights for use of the (aa) President, (bb) Deputy President and (cc) all other members of the executive, (b) what was the (i) departure and (ii) arrival date and location in each case, (c) what was the reason for each journey, (d) what was the (i) total cost and (ii) breakdown of such cost in respect of each journey, (e) what was the distance travelled in respect of each journey and (f) what was the passenger list for each flight as at the latest date for which information is available?

N41E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) A total of 73 flights were chartered from January 2005 to 30 January 2006. The chartered flights are categorised accordingly as:
 - (i) (aa) No international chartered flights for use by the President.
 - (bb) Three international chartered flights for use by the Deputy President.
 - (cc) 34 International chartered flights for use by other IP clients.
 - (ii) (aa) No national chartered flights for use by the President.
 - (bb) 27 National chartered flights for use by the Deputy President.
 - (cc) Nine national chartered flights for use by other IP clients.
- (b) The relevant details regarding the de-

parture and arrival points are contained in the enclosed spreadsheets.

- (c) Reasons for journeys are not captured in the spreadsheets since the Air Force is merely tasked by the Presidency as the carrier for the authorised dignitary and accompanying delegations on official business. In such tasking, the Air Force is not privy to the precise details surrounding the business-related purpose of the visit.
- (d) (i) The total cost for chartered flights is provided for each trip in the enclosed spreadsheets.
- (ii) Chartering companies issue consolidated cost statements for providing an aircraft. Chartering companies in these instances do not specify constituent costs. The constituent costs therefore, are not captured in the spreadsheet since no records are available to the Air Force regarding such costs. The constituent costs however would as a rule entail such elements as landing fees, aviation fuel, approach fees, parking fees, *en route* fees, catering fees, handling fees, aircrew subsistence and travel allowances, aircrew accommodation costs, aircrew road transportation, over-flight and landing clearances as well as passenger, departure and security taxes.
- (e) The distance travelled on each trip is provided in the enclosed spreadsheets.
- (f) Passenger lists for each flight are indicated in the accompanying spreadsheets.

Planes chartered since January 2005 for flights for use of President/Deputy President/members of the executive

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

- (a) How many (i) international and (ii) national flights were undertaken by the presidential jet since 8 April 2005 and (b) what was the (i)(aa) departure and (bb)

arrival date and location in each case, (ii)(aa) total cost and (bb) breakdown of each cost in respect of each journey, (iii) distance travelled in respect of each journey, (iv) total mileage on this aircraft and (v) passenger list for each flight as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

N42E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) A total of 51 flights were undertaken since 8 April 2005 to 30 January 2006. The flights are categorised accordingly as:
 - (i) 29 international flights.
 - (ii) 22 national flights.
- (b) The relevant details regarding the departure and arrival points are contained in the enclosed spreadsheet — *Bound in Questions Annexures — See QA9/2006*.
- (c) (i) The total cost per flight is provided for each trip in the enclosed spreadsheet.
- (ii) The cost breakdown for flights is provided for each trip in the enclosed spreadsheet.
- (iii) The distance travelled on each trip is provided in the enclosed spreadsheet.
- (iv) The presidential jet has travelled a total distance of 221 628NM from 8 April 2005 to 30 January 2006.
- (v) Passenger list for each flight is indicated in the accompanying spreadsheet.

SANDF planes chartered since January 2005 for flights for use of President/Deputy President/members of the executive

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

- (a) How many (i) international and (ii) national flights were undertaken by the

(aa) Falcon 900, (bb) Falcon 50 and (cc) Citation II in 21 Squadron since 21 June 2005 and (b) what was the (i)(aa) departure and (bb) arrival date and location in each case, (ii)(aa) total cost and (bb) breakdown of such cost in respect of each journey, (iv) total mileage on each specified aircraft and (v) passenger list for each flight as at the latest specified date for which information is available? N43E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) A total of 71 Falcon 900 journeys have been undertaken since June 2005, thirteen by the Falcon 50 and 76 by the Citation II of which:
- (i) 22 Falcon 900 journeys, six Falcon 50 journeys and eight Citation II journeys have been international (see enclosed spreadsheet for each of these aircraft) and,
 - (ii) 49 Falcon 900 journeys, seven Falcon 50 journeys and 68 Citation II journeys have been national (see enclosed spreadsheet for each of these aircraft).
- (b) (i) Departures, arrivals, dates and locations are listed in the enclosed spreadsheet for each of these aircraft. The spreadsheet is accompanied by a legend to explain the corresponding International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) destination codes in alphabetical order.
- (ii) (aa) The total cost in respect of each journey is enclosed in the accompanying spreadsheet for each of these aircraft.
 - (bb) Cost breakdown in respect of each journey is enclosed in the accompanying spreadsheet for each of these aircraft.
 - (iii) The distance travelled on each journey is enclosed in the accom-

panying spreadsheet for each of these aircraft as indicated in Nautical Miles (NM) and time traveled in hours.

- (iv) The Falcon 900 has travelled a total of 129 676NM in 326,5 hours, Falcon 50 a total of 29 030NM in 83 hours and the Citation II a total of 86 855NM in 327,4 hours from 21 June 2005 to 1 February 2006.

- (v) Passenger list for each flight is indicated in accompanying spreadsheet.

• *Spreadsheets bound in Questions Annexures — See QA10/2006.*

Obligations of each local authority hosting official 2010 Soccer World Cup events

38. Ms H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) (a) What are the obligations of each specified local authority within whose boundaries the official 2010 Soccer World Cup events will take place and (b) which specified stadia will be used for these events;
- (2) whether all such local authorities are on target to meet those obligations; if not, (a)(i) which local authorities are behind schedule and (ii) in respect of which specified obligations or activities is each behind schedule and (b) what steps have been taken to ensure that each gets back on schedule;
- (3) what are the (a) names and (b) positions of those individuals within each specified local authority who carry the responsibility for ensuring that their local authorities meet their World Cup obligations on schedule;
- (4) (a) who is responsible for monitoring the progress of local authorities towards meeting their obligations, (b) what are the relevant details of the monitoring process and (c) what are

the consequences of any local authority failing to meet its obligations on schedule;

- (5) whether, at their last visit, the Fifa assessment team raised any concerns about the rate of progress being made by any local authorities; if not, (a) what was their finding regarding progress being made and (b) when is the next Fifa assessment due to take place; if so, (i) in respect of which local authorities, (ii) what specified concerns were raised and (iii) what steps have been taken as a result?

N48E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

- (1) (a) The obligations of each host city is covered in a Host City Agreement which is being finalised by the Local Organising Committee. It is currently in a draft form and is being circulated to all stakeholders for comment. A copy of this Host City Agreement is attached for ease of reference.
- (b) Soccer City and Ellis Park — Johannesburg, Loftus Versfeld — Tshwane, Royal Bafokeng Stadium — Rustenburg, Vodacom Park — Bloemfontein, New Stadium in Polokwane, Mbombela — Nelspruit, Nelson Mandela Metro — Port Elizabeth, Kings Park — Ethekwini, Green Point — Cape Town.
- (2) (a) The agreement is being finalised, therefore the cities still have to sign the agreement.
- (b) No-one is behind schedule yet.
- (c) The question does not arise.
- (3) The mayors and city managers are responsible for driving the process.
- (4) (a) The Government co-ordinator of the 2010 Fifa World Cup Unit and

the Chief Executive Officer of the LOC.

- (b) The monitoring will be guided by the Host City Agreement.
- (c) Direct interventions by both LOC and Government.
- (5) (a) No concerns were raised.
- (b) Fifa was in South Africa to listen to the host city plans and advise on Fifa's requirements.
- (c) There is no site inspection planned. Fifa will be coming to South Africa to attend board meetings.

SAAF helicopter used to transport Deputy President's son from his school in Grahamstown

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

Whether a SA Air Force helicopter was used to transport the Deputy President's son from his school in Grahamstown in December 2005; if so, (a) what was the cost of this journey and (b) what was the passenger list for the flight? N63E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No Air Force helicopter was used in December 2005 to transport the Deputy President's son from his school in Grahamstown.

Vereiste dat 'n mediese dokter die Adjunkpresident op oorsese reis moet vergesel: reis na VAE

59. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

- (1) Of die vereiste dat 'n mediese dokter die Adjunkpresident op oorsese reis moet vergesel, met die Adjunkpresident se reis na die Verenigde Arabiese Emirate nagekom is; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, (a) op watter vlug die mediese dokter na en van die VAE gevlieg het en (b) wat die koste van sy/haar vlugte was;

- (2) of die SA Geheime Diens die koste betaal het; so nie, watter departement die koste betaal het; so ja, waarom;
- (3) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N78A

(Translation follows):

[Requirement that a medical doctor must accompany the Deputy President on overseas trips: trip to UAE]

59. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the requirement that a medical doctor must accompany the Deputy President on overseas trips was adhered to with the Deputy President's trip to the United Arab Emirates (UAE); if not, why not; if so, (a) on what flight did the medical doctor fly to and from the UAE and (b) what were the costs of his/her flights'
- (2) whether the SA Secret Service paid the costs; if not, which department paid the costs; if so, why;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N78E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes. Requirements were complied with.
 - (a) The doctor flew Arab United Emirates Airline EK 0764 and EK 0761 from the United Arab Emirates.
 - (b) The total cost of the flight was R9 533.
- (2) No, the SA Secret Service did not cover the cost; the SANDF, in particular the SA Military Health Service did. This was done to comply with the relevant legislation.
- (3) No.

Documents *re* certain case booked out by Presidency

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

- (1) Whether the Presidency booked out any documents filed with the Registrar of the Cape Town High Court in the matter of Ronald Suresh Roberts vs Johncom Media Investments Limited — Court Case No 8677/04 — if so, (a) which documents did the Presidency book out; (b) for what period was the Presidency in possession of the documents, and (c) for what purpose did the Presidency book out the documents?
- (2) whether the Presidency has any formal interest in the abovementioned Court Case, if so, what is the interest? N20E

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY:

- (1) Yes, the Presidency did book out some of the documents filed with the Registrar of the Cape Town High Court in the matter of Ronald Suresh Roberts vs Johncom Media Investments Limited,
 - (a) Plaintiff's particulars of claim, defendant's plea; plaintiff's request for trial particulars; application to compel; and filing notice indicating index of documents filed by A J Leon and R Coetzee;
 - (b) The documents were booked out from 16 November 2005 to 17 November 2005; and
 - (c) These were booked out in order to make copies in preparation for an application to set aside a subpoena *duces tecum* issued by the defendant in the case against the Director-General in The Presidency.
- (2) The Presidency does not have any formal interest in the mentioned court case.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Minister attending sittings to make speeches/answer questions

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

In 2005, (a) on how many days did she attend a sitting of Parliament, (b)(i) on what dates was she present in Parliament in order to make a speech and (ii) what was the subject of the speech and (c) on what dates was she present in Parliament to answer parliamentary questions? N3E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (a) I have attended the plenaries of Parliament as I am required as a Member of Parliament and of the Executive, and I have duly made the necessary arrangements and apologies where I was not able to do so. These arrangements include delegating my Deputy Minister or asking my colleague from the Executive, to stand in for me.
- (b) The following were some of the speeches I made in Parliament in 2005:

House	Subject	Date
National Assembly	Debate on the President's State of the Nation Address	15 February 2005
National Assembly	Health budget vote debate	8 April 2005
NCOP	Health budget vote debate	1 June 2005
National Assembly	Second Reading debate on the Nursing Bill, 2005	1 November 2005

(c) The following is information on my attendance on parliamentary questions:

House	Date	Present
NCOP	8 March 2005	Apology. Question stand over
National Assembly	16 March 2005	Present
NCOP	12 April 2005	Present
National Assembly	15 June 2005	Present
NCOP	23 August 2005	Present
National Assembly	7 September 2005	Present
NCOP	13 September 2005	Apology. Replies tabled.
National Assembly	14 September 2005	Apology. Replies tabled.
NCOP	8 November 2005	Present
National Assembly	16 November 2005	Apology. Replies tabled.

Complete report on Matthias Rath Foundation received by MCC

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

- (1) Whether the Medicines Control Council (MCC) has received the complete report of the investigation into the Matthias Rath Foundation; if so, when was this report received;
- (2) whether any decision has been made on the basis of this report; if not, (a)

why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be made; if so, what is that decision;

- (3) whether, as part of its investigation, the MCC is investigating claims made by patients attending Rath's clinics that employees there instructed them to cease taking antiretrovirals before becoming eligible to participate in Rath's experiment; if not, why not; if so, what conclusions did it reach in this regard? N14E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The question raised by the hon member relates to a subject matter that forms part of the current litigation between the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) on the one hand and the Rath Foundation and the Department of Health on the other. Therefore it will not be in the interest of the parties and the court to deal with this outside the court proceedings.

Sale of perlemoen confiscated from poachers

29. Mr E W TRENT (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether the perlemoen (abalone) that is confiscated from poachers is sold; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, for the 2004-05 financial year, (a) by whom was it sold, (b) how many kilograms were sold, (c) what was the gross amount realised and (d) to whom was it sold;
- (2) whether any specific criteria were applied to identify to whom confiscated perlemoen will be sold; if not, how are the purchasers of poached perlemoen penalised for promoting poaching; if so, (a) what criteria and (b) for what purpose was the money received from such sales used?

N31E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes. The abalone was sold through an approved bid (E 889) during the period November 2003 to November 2005. A new bid (MLRF 50) which closed 20 January 2006, is in the process of being evaluated and will be awarded shortly for another two-year period.
- (a) The abalone was sold by Tuna Marine and Walker Bay Cannery during the period November 2003 to November 2005 in accordance with Bid E 889.

- (b) The amount of kilograms of abalone sold during the 2004-05 year by Tuna Marine was: 141 816,29 kg.

The amount of kilograms of abalone sold during the 2004-05 year by Walker Bay Cannery was: 103 374,40 kg.

- (c) The gross amount realised for the 2004-05 period was: R 57 661 099,73.
- (d) The condition of Bid E 889 was that all abalone processed by the appointed service providers must be sold directly overseas and not through local buyers.
- (2) (a) The conditions were set in bid E 889 as specified in (1)(d) above.
- (b) The main purpose was to buy more sophisticated operational equipment for the monitoring and surveillance component to combat poaching across the country.

Implementation of Hospital Revitalisation Programme

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

- (1) With regard to each hospital at which the Hospital Revitalisation Programme has been implemented, (a) what (i) amount was (aa) budgeted to be spent on the hospital in terms of the programme and (bb) actually spent and (ii) were the key elements of the revitalisation process at the hospital and (b) when (i) did the programme commence and (ii) was it completed;
- (2) with regard to each hospital at which the programme has been initiated but not completed, (a) what (i) amount was (aa) budgeted for in terms of the programme and (bb) spent to date and (ii) are the key elements of the

revitalisation process at the hospital and (b) when (i) did the programme commence and (ii) will it be completed;

- (3) with regard to each hospital at which the programme has not yet commenced, (a) what (i) amount has been budgeted for the hospital in terms of the programme and (ii) will be the key elements of the revitalisation process at the hospital and (b) when (i) will the programme commence and (ii) will it be completed? N34E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

The tables attached reflect the situation in this regard. (*Tables bound in Questions Annexures — See QA2/2006.*)

Appointment of DDG of certain person suspended as Head of Immigration Services

47. Mr P S SWART (DA) asked the Minister of Intelligence:

- (1) Whether a certain person (name furnished) was still suspended as Head of Immigration Services when he was appointed as Deputy Director-General (DDG) of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA); if not, when was that suspension lifted; if so,
- (2) whether his suspension was taken into consideration before the decision was taken to appoint him at the NIA; if not, why not; if so, why was the suspension not considered relevant;
- (3) whether the said person's role in his position as Head of Immigration Services at the time of the death of illegal immigrants at the Lindela Detention Centre was considered before the appointment was made; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) what qualifications made the said

person an appropriate candidate as the DDG of the NIA? N64E

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE:

I kindly refer the hon member to the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence for a response on the above.

Contingency plans in case of outbreak of bird flu in humans

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

- (1) Whether she has put in place a plan for (a) emergency distribution of antiviral drugs, (b) closure of entry points and (c) health facility preparedness in the event of an outbreak of avian flu in humans in South Africa; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether she will make these plans public; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether a budget has been allocated towards implementation of these plans; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what budget in total, (b) from what sources have these funds been obtained and (c) what amount has been spent to date towards implementing this plan? N35E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) (a) The Department of Health, together with all other relevant departments and sectors has finalised an Intersectoral Human Influenza Preparedness Plan at the end of January 2006. Within this plan all sectors need to develop action/operational plans to address each activity and objective. This will include amongst others, the emergency distribution of required drugs.
- (b) Closure of entry points that will be regulated by the International Health Regulations.

- (c) See (1)(a) above.
- (2) The Intersectoral Human Influenza Preparedness Plan needs to be approved by Cabinet and will be made available to the public once approved by the Cabinet.
- (3) According to the Public Finance Management Act departments are not allowed to budget for disasters or unforeseen events. Funds will be made available by National Treasury for unforeseen circumstances.

- (a) Action plans need to be finalised before the plan can be costed.
- (b) It will be obtained from National Treasury.
- (c) The plan has not been implemented because there is no human influenza epidemic/pandemic currently. South Africa has also been categorised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations (UN) as a low-risk country.

Guidelines re HIV/Aids councillors' basic conditions of employment

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

- (1) Whether any guidelines apply to the appointment of HIV/Aids councillors by public hospitals and clinics relating to hours of work, salary and other working conditions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are these guidelines, (b) who is responsible for enforcing them and (c) by whom were they drawn up.
- (2) Whether her department has any intention to draw up such guidelines; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?
- (3) Whether she has been informed of grievances by several HIV/Aids councillors employed by the St

Elizabeth Hospital, Lusikisiki, with regard to the hospital's failure to pay salaries timeously, to provide written employment contracts and to comply with verbal agreements relating to salaries; if so, what are the relevant details?

- (4) Whether she intends taking any steps to ensure that these grievances are addressed; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

NSUE

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) Yes.

- (a) Guidelines are contained in the regulatory framework for public service employment contained in the Public Service Act, 1994, as amended in the Public Service Regulations, 2001, and in relevant collective agreements in the respective bargaining councils and other legislation that regulate employment in South Africa.
- (b) Human Resources Managers and various line managers at provincial departments of health.
- (c) Employment legislation for the public service is the competency of the Minister for the Public Service and Administration. Collective agreements on conditions of employment and related issues are concluded in the relevant bargaining councils between organised labour and the state as employer. Other (nonpublic service) employment legislation is the competency of the Minister of Labour.

- (2) Not applicable, in view of the answer in (1) above.
- (3) No.
- (4) My department and I do not have the competency to deal with grievances raised by personnel at provincial level. These are managed by provincial heads of departments and MECs, in terms of

the Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council Resolution 14 of 2002. The matter raised by the hon member has been referred to the relevant province for attention.

Information re purchase of medical products for the treatment/prevention of malaria

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

Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 1297 on 9 December 2005, the relevant information regarding the purchase of medical products for the treatment and prevention of malaria has been obtained; if not, what is the cause of the delay in obtaining the information; if so, what are the relevant details? N92E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Yes. The details are contained in the attached document.

(b) 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 300 mg injection	RT297-17-01	Fresenius Kabi (Pty) Ltd and Adcock Ingram Healthcare (Pty) Ltd

2005

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	Pharmacare Ltd
Quinine Dihydrochloride 300 mg injection	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

(1) (a) Three provinces are affected by malaria, and data were requested from each of these. See annexure A for the breakdown.

(b), (c) and (d) See annexure A for the breakdown.

(2) All relevant tender processes were followed prior to the purchase of any of the medicines for malarial prevention or treatment.

(a) 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

(c) (i) In total

2003-04:

1. R125 447,52
(Mefloquine)
2. R68 023,32
(Chloroquine)
3. R455 133,60
(Chloroquine)
4. R23 516,67
(Sulfadoxine and
pyrimethamine)
5. R5 011 166,40
(Lennon Quinine Sulphate)
6. R1 345 233,12
(Fresenius Quinine
Dihydrochloride)

2005:

1. R191 180,43
(Mefloquine)
2. R2 563,55
(Chloroquine)
3. R782 095,34
(Chloroquine)
4. R23 516,67
(Sulfadoxine and
pyrimethamine)
5. R4 760 258,10
(Lennon Quinine Sulphate)
6. R1 345 233,12
(Fresenius Quinine
Dihydrochloride)
7. R192 122,81
(lumefantrine and artemether)

(ii) Per dose of the relevant product
for each tender bid that was
submitted

2003-04:

1. R7,67 (Mefloquine)
2. R0,435 (Chloroquine)
3. R0,497 (Chloroquine)
4. R13,15 (Sulfadoxine and
pyrimethamine)
5. R5,24 (Lennon Quinine
Sulphate)
6. R5,61 (Fresenius Quinine
Dihydrochloride)

2005:

7. R7,67 (Mefloquine)
8. R0,435 (Chloroquine)
9. R0,497 (Chloroquine)
10. R13,15 (Sulfadoxine and
pyrimethamine)
11. R6,46 (Lennon Quinine
Sulphate)
12. R5,61 (Fresenius Quinine
Dihydrochloride)
13. 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.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Money given to community policing forums in North/East Rand policing districts

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

- (1) Whether any monies were given to the community policing forums in the (a) North Rand and (b) East Rand policing districts for the (i) 2002-03, (ii) 2003-04 and (iii) 2004-05 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (aa) how much in each case and (bb) what was the money used for;
- (2) whether an audit was done for each of the financial years; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings of each such audit;
- (3) whether any monies are not accounted for; if so, (a) how much, (b) who was responsible for the monies and (c) what action has been taken against the persons concerned?

N27E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) (a) and (b)(i), (ii) and (iii)(aa) and (bb) No monies were allocated to the community policing forums in the North Rand and East Rand policing precincts (Gauteng) from the SAPS budget for the financial years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05.
- (2) No audit was done as no funds were made available from SAPS budget.
- (3) (a), (b) and (c) Not applicable.

Time limit *re* payout of SAPS members

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

- (1) Whether there is any time limit by

which pensions of former SA Police Service members have to be paid out; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) (a) when will the pension of a certain person (details furnished) who resigned in July 2005 be paid out and (b) why has the said person had to wait so long for his pension to be finalised;
- (3) whether any assistance is given to assist former SAPS members with financial commitments while they are waiting for their pensions to be paid out; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N66E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) The National Treasury (Pensions Administration), P/Bag X63, Pretoria is the administrator of the Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF) and therefore responsible for the payment of the pension benefit of an employee who contributed to the GEPF, and whose service has been terminated.

The SA Police Service is responsible for the submission of the prescribed correct completed pension documentation, to the National Treasury (Pensions Administration) for the payment of the pension benefit.

The former member has an obligation to complete and submit to the SA Police Service the following prescribed documentation, to enable SAPS to submit the correct required documentation to the National Treasury (Pensions Administration) for the payment of the pension benefit:

- A SAP 221 form
- A ZS64A form

- An original Z894 form
- An original certified barcoded copy of his ID document
- His tax reference number
- A GEPP choice form indicating his choice for the payment of the pension benefit.

In terms of the SA Police Service Act, once all the required documentation, *correctly completed*, has been received, payment should be made within 90 days.

- (2) (a) and (b) On 28 December 2005 the SAPS, after a long delay due to incorrectly completed forms being submitted by the former member, completed the pension documents, which were then forwarded by hand to the Government Employees Pension Fund on 26 January 2006.

The reason for the delay in the finalisation of the pension documentation and the subsequent submission thereof to the National Treasury (Pensions Administration) for the payment of the pension benefit, is the fact that SAPS waited very long for the ex-member to respond and to submit the correct required ID and Z894 documentation.

- (3) Employees are assisted with the completion and submission of the relevant documentation, but the SA Police Service is not allowed to issue loans of any kind to an employee after the termination of his/her service.

SAPS guidelines to determine promotions

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

- (1) Whether the SA Police Service use any guidelines to determine promo-

tions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether any member within the SAPS may have a reasonable expectation of promotion based on (a) merit and (b) qualifications; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) what are the reasons why a certain person (details furnished), who has a relevant post-graduate qualification, has been continuously overlooked for promotion? N67E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) The SA Police Service has a comprehensive National Instruction on promotions (National Instruction 1/2004) which regulates the promotion processes, of which prescripts were widely consulted with all relevant role-players and it was approved by the National Commissioner and the Minister of Safety and Security. The National Instruction *inter alia* prescribes the requirements for promotion from one level to the next higher level, the advertising of posts, the selection process and the criteria for the selection of candidates.
- (2) Promotions are based on open competition for advertised posts and the criteria for the selection of candidates includes competence based on the inherent requirements of the job, prior learning, training and development, record of previous experience, employment equity, performance, suitability and record of conduct. Posts for promotion are advertised at least twice a year, taking the availability of posts and funds for the MTEF into account. Employees of the service may therefore have a reasonable expectation for promotion, but no employee has any right to be promoted to an advertised post.

- (3) As mentioned in paragraph (2) above, promotions are based on an open competition for advertised posts and the selection of candidates is based on the criteria as mentioned in para (2), and not only on qualifications. The person whose details were furnished, competed with a large number of his/her peers who also qualified and applied for the same posts. The applications for the posts were evaluated against the said criteria by panels appointed by the relevant Provincial Commissioner. Due to the limited number of posts available and large number of employees who qualify, it is unfortunately not possible that all employees who qualify be considered for promotion.

Measures to protect the homeless youth from falling prey to sexual predators

58. Mrs C DUDLEY (ACDP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether his department has put any measures in place to protect the homeless youth from falling prey to sexual predators, as in the case of a certain child (details furnished) that was sodomised; (a) if not, why not; (b) if so, what measures? N77E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (a) Not applicable.
- (b) Yes. The SAPS utilises the following measures in providing safety nets for Homeless Children;
 - An instruction to all stations by the National Commissioner requires that police members must, on a daily basis, take children in need of care to the appropriate shelters/places of safety or assist them to access social services.
 - SAPS established close working relations with Social Services departments, shelters and service providers in every policing area in the country to provide for an integrated approach to dealing with homeless and vulnerable children.
 - Designated members at police stations were appointed to deal with the homeless children and monitor the situation on a daily basis to ensure that homeless children who appear on the streets are assisted to get shelter and/or enter the child care system.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Research into demand for/availability of suitable public transport

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to oral Question 146 on 2 November 2005, in preparing a travel demand management strategy his department researched the (a) demand for and (b) availability of suitable public transport; if not, what research was done in preparation for drafting the above strategy; if so, what is the estimated number of commuters who travel to and from work in private vehicles daily;

(2) whether the capacity of the public transport system at the end of 2005, or at the latest specified date for which information is available, was adequate to accommodate the demand for public transport; if not, (a) what is the current capacity of public transport in respect of (i) taxi, (ii) rail and (iii) bus transport in each specified metropolitan area and (b) how does he plan to absorb commuters who currently use private vehicles to get to work into the existing public transport capacity; if so, what is the capacity in respect of (aa) taxi, (bb) rail and (cc) bus transport in each specified metropolitan area;

(3) whether the finalised travel demand management strategy is now available to Members of Parliament; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be available;

(4) whether any improvements to the quality and capacity of the current public transport system will be implemented prior to introducing

penalties or disincentives for people to use private vehicles to travel to work; if not, why not; if so, what targets have been set for such improvements;

(5) whether, in light of the fact that he and his Cabinet colleagues were unable to meet their obligations on National Car-Free Day by using public transport only, congestion pricing will only be introduced once government members and government employees are able to meet their employment obligations through the use of public transport only; if not, why not? N6E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) (a) and (b) The Travel Demand Management (TDM) Strategy is currently being developed. The strategy will take into account the demand for and availability of public transport, amongst other things. Once the strategy is approved in the first half of 2006, the department will work closely with provinces and municipalities to facilitate detailed local level planning of TDM projects that will also explore local issues with respect to demand for and supply of public transport.

According to the 2003 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), the number of commuters who travel to work in private cars is approximately 3,15 million nationally. The number of workers who use public transport is 3,85 million. In total seven million workers and learners use public transport on a daily basis compared to 4,5 million people who use a car.

(2) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) and (b), as well as (aa), (bb) and (cc) The exact capa-

city of current public transport supply in the metropolitan areas will be established through the development of local integrated transport plans (ITPs). These are currently being finalised and updated. Over the next five to ten years we should be seeing a massive transformation in public transport service delivery in especially our congested metropolitan cities and that plans will be put in place to cater for the additional demand for public transport — in line with our overall policy.

The NHTS shows that a total of 1.8 million or 39% of metropolitan workers travelled to work by car in the six metropolitan municipalities, 49% or 2.3 million metropolitan workers travelled by public transport and 415 000 or 9% of metropolitan workers walked to work. The fact is that in the six metropolitan cities, more people used public transport to work than used cars in 2003. In addition 50% of the 1.5 million workers who drove a car to work said that they did not actually need to use their car during business hours. This 50% of metropolitan drivers thus provide an ideal target group to offer incentives in order to get them to either rideshare, walk, cycle or take public transport to work.

The Travel Demand Management Strategy will be about reducing the growth in single occupant peak period private car travel and as such does not need to switch massive numbers of people out of cars in order to effect a reduction in congestion. There will not be an overnight forced shift of hundreds of car users onto other modes. Rather there will be a gradual campaign that will firstly aim to reduce the growth in car trips and over time improve the noncar alternatives and related incentives and finally related penalties in order to reduce the absolute number of cars on the roads in the peak period. For example, if just 10% of the 750 000 car drivers who do not use their car at work in the six metropolitan cities were to

rideshare three days a week, this would lead to a nearly 3% reduction in weekly work-related vehicle trips in the six metropolitan cities. This is not an insubstantial figure and is an excellent start to reducing congestion and the need for additional road infrastructure, as well as related savings in journey time, emissions, et cetera.

The same incremental and incentive-based approach applies to the 750 000 metropolitan learners who attend schools, and higher and adult education venues. By way of context, 2.5 million learners walk in metropolitan cities and 1.1 million learners use public transport in these six metropolitan cities.

In conclusion, car users are a relative, though substantial, minority in even metropolitan cities and there is still significant scope to reduce car trips in the short to medium term through promoting ridesharing and also through targeted corridor-based upgrades and expansion of public transport services.

- (3) (a) and (b) The Travel Demand Management Strategy is still being developed and it will be presented to Parliament as soon as it is ready for consultation.
- (4) It is anticipated that the Travel Demand Management Strategy will propose a series of incentives, as well as penalty measures. It will also explore the sequencing of these measures and the required conditions before certain penalty measures will be introduced.
- (5) Car-Free Day is a voluntary campaign to raise awareness and draw attention to the fact that our cities will not be sustainable if they are based on mass motorisation. I am relatively happy with the response of senior politicians in all spheres of Government, who experienced and promoted public transport in some manner during Transport Month in October 2005. We have learnt many lessons during this campaign.

It was a good start and awareness was heightened across the country and in the media. Part of any good travel demand strategy is to provide incentives for employers and employees to use more sustainable modes of transport or to travel less (eg telecommuting).

Given that the public sector is a large employer, the strategy would develop options and proposals with regard to promoting sustainable transport choices among all Government employees. Once again, I wish to repeat that the Travel Demand Management Strategy will not be implemented in a harsh and unreasonable manner. The aim is not to dictate to people but rather to influence choices by highlighting the full costs and benefits of each choice of transportation method.

Number of private vehicles on the roads monitored for transport needs planning purposes

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

(1) Whether his department monitors the

(a) The number of new vehicles registered per annum from 2000 to 2005 on the National Traffic Information System (NaTIS) was as follows:

Table 1

<i>Number of new vehicles registered per year</i>						
<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>
Motor cars	87 890	88 681	88 852	139 338	184 560	301 472
Minibuses	729	740	685	6 826	10 057	17 341
Buses	20	81	915	919	1 870	3 767
Motorcycles	3 896	4 250	3 874	7 991	29 913	53 972
LDVs — bakkies	55 976	58 397	49 434	73 390	87 185	128 668
Trucks	381	567	3 378	7 433	14 120	20 410
Caravans	2 993	3 217	4 444	4 818	7 226	7 509
Heavy trailers	2 758	3 407	4 924	6 406	7 887	8 224
Light trailers	12 610	13 169	15 341	17 698	33 574	40 913
Other and unknown	2 147	4 405	12 163	15 553	22 902	21 326
Total	169 400	176 914	184 010	280 371	399 294	603 602

number of private vehicles on the roads for transport needs planning purposes; if not, what information is used for transport and road infrastructure planning purposes; if so, how many (a) new vehicles were purchased and (b) old or damaged vehicles were scrapped in each year from 2000 to 2005 or in the latest five-year period for which information is available;

(2) whether, during the latest five-year period, there was an average increase in the (a) number of private vehicles on the road and (b) public transport capacity in respect of (i) rail, (ii) bus and (iii) taxi transport; if not, what was the average decrease in each case; if so, what are the relevant details? N7E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes, the Department of Transport monitors the number of private vehicles on the roads for transport needs planning purposes.

- (b) The number of old or damaged vehicles that were scrapped or de-registered per annum from the system from 2000 to 2005 are shown in the table below:

Table 2

<i>Number of vehicles scrapped per year</i>						
<i>Vehicle type</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Motor cars	25 468	24 896	24 279	26 573	31 210	34 443
Minibuses	5 094	4 979	4 856	5 315	6 242	6 889
Buses	204	204	209	224	257	293
Motorcycles	3 618	3 898	3 908	4 044	4 464	4 736
LDVs — bakkies	21 941	23 189	23 868	25 330	29 231	28 402
Trucks	2 282	2 370	2 201	2 442	2 986	3 195
Caravans	5 985	6 107	6 347	6 619	6 964	7 338
Heavy trailers	2 505	3 012	2 829	3 123	3 282	2 993
Light trailers	3 948	4 046	4 125	4 416	5 033	5 439
Other and unknown	12 857	14 389	15 427	16 065	16 984	17 865
Total	83 901	87 090	88 049	94 150	106 653	111 593

- (2) (a) The number of vehicles registered and the annual increase in the number of registered vehicles per vehicle category from 2000 to 2005 are given in the tables below:

Table 3

<i>Number of registered vehicles at the end of each year</i>						
<i>Vehicle type</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Motor cars	3 913 470	3 977 255	4 041 828	4 154 593	4 307 943	4 574 972
Minibuses	248 837	244 598	240 427	241 938	245 753	256 205
Buses	25 943	25 820	26 526	27 221	28 834	32 308
Motorcycles	158 606	158 958	158 924	162 871	188 320	237 556
LDVs — bakkies	1 297 383	1 332 591	1 358 157	1 406 217	1 464 171	1 564 437
Trucks	226 937	225 134	226 311	231 302	242 436	259 651
Caravans	113 965	111 075	109 172	107 371	107 633	107 804
Heavy trailers	99 806	100 201	102 296	105 579	110 184	115 415
Light trailers	502 322	511 445	522 661	535 943	564 484	599 958
Other and unknown	227 262	217 278	214 014	213 502	219 420	222 881
Total	6 814 531	6 904 355	7 000 316	7 186 537	7 479 178	7 971 187

Table 4

<i>Annual change in number of registered vehicles</i>					
<i>Vehicle type</i>	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Motor cars	63 785	64 573	112 765	153 350	267 029

<i>Annual change in number of registered vehicles</i>					
Minibuses	-4 239	-4 171	1 511	3 815	10 452
Buses	-123	706	695	1 613	3 474
Motorcycles	352	-34	3 947	25 449	49 236
LDVs — bakkies	35 208	25 566	48 060	57 954	100 266
Trucks	-1 803	1 177	4 991	11 134	17 215
Caravans	-2 890	-1 903	-1 801	262	171
Heavy trailers	395	2 095	3 283	4 605	5 231
Light trailers	9 123	11 216	13 282	28 541	35 474
Other and unknown	-9 984	-3 264	-512	5 918	3 461
Total	89 824	95 961	186 221	292 641	492 009

Table 5

<i>% Annual change in number of registered vehicles</i>					
<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>
Motor cars	1,63	1,62	2,79	3,69	6,20
Minibuses	-1,70	-1,71	0,63	1,58	4,25
Buses	-0,47	2,73	2,62	5,93	12,05
Motorcycles	0,22	-0,02	2,48	15,63	26,14
LDVs — bakkies	2,71	1,92	3,54	4,12	6,85
Trucks	-0,79	0,52	2,21	4,81	7,10
Caravans	-2,54	-1,71	-1,65	0,24	0,16
Heavy trailers	0,40	2,09	3,21	4,36	4,75
Light trailers	1,82	2,19	2,54	5,33	6,28
Other and unknown	-4,39	-1,50	-0,24	2,77	1,58
Total	1,32	1,39	2,66	4,07	6,58

The information in the tables above, amongst others, shows that:

- The number of motor cars increased by 153 350 (3,69%) from 4 154 593 at the end of 2003 to 4 307 943 at the end of 2004 and by a further 267 029 (6,20%) to 4 574 972 at the end of 2005;
- After an initial decrease during the early 2000s, the number of minibuses increased by 3 815 (1,58%) from 241 938 at the end

of 2003 to 245 753 at the end of 2004 and by a further 10 452 (4,25%) to 256 205 at the end of 2005; and

- The number of buses increased by 1 613 (5,93%) from 27 221 at the end of 2003 to 28 834 at the end of 2004 and by a further 3 474 (12,05%) to 32 308 at the end of 2005.
- “Other” vehicles in the tables above refer to, amongst others, tractors, hearses, fire engines, harvesters, mounted cranes,

back-actors, etc. The number of minibuses includes privately-owned minibuses, as well as minibuses operated as taxis.

(b) (i) Rail

There has been a decrease in the rolling stock capacity for commuter rail services. The General Overhaul programme was not keeping pace with the capacity needs and some coaches had to be removed from service from a safety perspective. The South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited (SARCC) has over the past few years embarked on an accelerated rolling stock programme. This approach will see an increase in rail capacity over the coming years, especially with the approval by Cabinet in December 2005 of the Interim Rail Plan, which will see increased investment in rail infrastructure and rolling stock.

(ii) Bus

Table 5 above indicates an increase in the number of registered buses over the five year period 2000 to 2004. An average increase of 4,6% on the number of buses is calculated over the five-year period. This could partly be alluded to some bus contracts issued by provinces and the realisation of the fleet replacement programmes that is entrenched in those contracts and to a limited extend the extension of service areas.

(iii) Taxis

From the statistics indicated in the table above, the evidence conclusively points to the fact that the taxi industry has

stabilised and no new legal entrants came into the industry. The stabilisation of new entrants and increase in both operating licenses issued and new taxis being bought is as a result of the moratorium placed on the issuing of new permits, in most provinces. Since the moratorium was put in place, few new taxi permits were issued, largely for purposes of replacements, transfers and regularising the taxi industry as part of the regulation and control of the industry. There are indications that some provinces may have issued permits despite the moratorium. The country has experienced an increase in the purchase of minibus vehicles.

Target date for integration of expanded public transport services to form city-wide network to be fully operational

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

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 1805 on 9 December 2005, on what date or dates does his department expect expanded public transport services that are integrated to form a city-wide network to be fully operational in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg and (d) Pretoria;
- (2) whether the current initiatives on improving public transport infrastructure will improve access to public transport for persons currently using their private vehicles to get to work; if not, how will public transport provide a viable alternative for these commuters; if so, what are the relevant details?

N8E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) All major metropolitan municipalities have prepared integrated transport plans (ITPs), which will reflect their approach to the implementation of transport initiatives, mainly focusing on public transport. The approach to public transport requires that there is interaction between all spheres of government. This is prevalent in the current process of developing regional rail plans for each commuter rail region, led by the Department of Transport, with the provincial and local spheres ensuring that these rail plans give effect to the ITPs, as well as provincial land transport framework and their provincial growth and development strategies.

(a) The Western Cape department of transport, together with the City of Cape Town, is in a process of designing subsidised services in an integrated manner. They are also focusing on removal of duplications of services while improving the scheduling of public transport to operate beyond just the morning and afternoon peak period. The approach is moving away from only targeting workers to public transport to all members of the public. They are also focusing on having public transport being available for at least 18 hours a day. It is a good public transport plan, which is in the process of being developed into a business plan for purposes of funding for implementation.

(b) The Ethekwini Transport Authority is also looking at an integrated public transport service and is considering alternatives in the design of services. One of their initiatives is to consider the role of rail along the North-South Corridor, while at the same time considering road based feeder services to

rail and improvements to internal circulation.

(c) The City of Johannesburg has identified their Strategic Public Transport Network (SPTN) and two main corridors to support this network. On the corridors intensive travel demand management measures will be put into effect. The city has already started to address the first five kilometres of the South-North Corridor. As the budget becomes available they will extend their efforts in the corridors.

(d) Tshwane Metro has identified strategic rail corridors and has embarked on an exercise with the province to ensure that the design of subsidised services removes all duplication. The Pretoria City Transport bus service also needs to be overhauled and to play a significant role in providing a service that is complementary to the other public transport services in the city.

No one date has been fixed for the implementation of these programmes. They will be phased in depending on plans and budgets of different localities.

(2) Public transport infrastructure, in many parts of our country, does not even address the basic needs of the users of public transport. If we want to ensure that the current public transport users continue supporting public transport, then their experience of all aspects of the service must improve. It is also felt that the improvement will attract new users. In addressing public transport infrastructure, the approach ensures accessibility, safety and security, and ensures that there is sufficient information for the users. Thus, as part of attracting the car users, the above ele-

ments are essential, but "park and ride" facilities also become important. Thus, the approach outlined above is the point of departure for the development of public transport infrastructure.

Discussions *re* construction/repair of bridges in South Africa

40. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether his department is involved in discussions with a certain company (name furnished) to construct and/or repair bridges in South Africa; if so, (a) how many bridges, (b) where, (c) at what estimated cost and (d) when will these bridges be repaired and/or constructed;
- (2) whether a list of the bridges will be made available to Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether, prior to holding discussions with this foreign company, South African companies were invited to tender for the construction, manufacture and/or repair of these bridges; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) why were no South African companies considered suitable to carry out this work? N54E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No, the Department of Transport is not involved in discussions with any foreign company to construct and/or repair bridges in South Africa.

(a), (b), (c) and (d), as well as (2) and (3) Fall away.

Adjunkpresident as openbare ampsbeker: belasting tov persoonlike reisvoordele

60. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Finansies:

- (1) Of die Adjunkpresident as openbare ampsbeker onder dieselfde voor-

waardes as staatsamptenare belasting ten opsigte van persoonlike reisvoordele betaal; so nie, waarom nie; so ja,

- (2) of (a) die Staat voorsiening gemaak het vir die aftrekking van lopende werknemersbelasting (LBS) ten opsigte van reiskostes vir vakansiedoeleindes van R400 000 uit die inkomste van die Adjunkpresident gedurende Desember 2005 en (b) sodanige LBS aan die Staat oorbetaal is; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, watter bedrag (i) voorsien en (ii) oorbetaal is? N79A

(Translation follows):

[Deputy President as public office-bearer: tax *re* personal travel benefits

60. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether, in respect of personal travel benefits, the Deputy President as public office-bearer pays tax on the same conditions as government officials; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the State has made provision for the subtraction of current employees' tax (PAYE) in respect of travel costs for holiday purposes of R400 000 from the income of the Deputy President during December 2005 and (b) such PAYE was paid in to the State; if not, why not; if so, what amount was (i) provided and (ii) paid in? N79E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) The income tax treatment of the President and Deputy President (before 1994 the State President and the Vice State President) has developed over the years. Before 1994, the remuneration of the then State President was exempt from tax in terms of section 10(1)(c)(i) of the Income Tax Act. This exemption section was amended over the years as follows:

- In 1981 section 10(1)(c)(i) was amended in terms of section 8(1)(a) of Act 96 of 1981 to extend this exemption to the then Vice President.
- In 1984 section 10(1)(c)(i) was amended by section 10(1)(b) of Act 121 of 1984 to withdraw the exempt status of both the State President and the Vice State President.
- In 1985 section 10(1)(c)(i) was amended in terms of section 6(1)(a) of Act 96 of 1985 to reverse the 1984 withdrawal in respect of the then State President, which effectively meant that the exemption continued in respect of the State President, but not in respect of the Vice State President.
- In 1994 section 10(1)(c)(i) was deleted in terms of section 9(1)(a) of Act 21 of 1994, which removed the exemption of the President in totality.
- In summary, prior to 1994 and for a period up to 1985, respectively, the persons holding the Office of State President or Vice State President did not pay any income tax on remuneration. The Income Tax Act was amended in 1994 to ensure that the President and Deputy President's pay income tax on remuneration. This amendment was approved by the new government of President Mandela to ensure that the tax laws apply equally to all South African residents.

The income tax treatment in respect of pensions payable to the President and Deputy President (before 1994 the State President and the Vice State President) also underwent significant changes in 1994. Before 1994 the pension payable to any person who held the office of State President or Vice State President was exempt from tax in terms of section 10(1)(c)(ii) of the Income Tax Act. In 1994 section

10(1)(c)(ii) was amended by section 9(1)(b) of Act 21 of 1994 to withdraw this exemption. Thus, since 1994, any pension payable to either the President or the Deputy President or their surviving spouses is fully taxable. The withdrawal was approved by Parliament subject to existing rights, which means that, even today, the pension payable to a pre-1994 State President and Vice State President or surviving spouse is exempt from tax.

There are differences in the tax treatment of, for example, members of the National Assembly, a permanent delegate to the National Council of Provinces, a member of an Executive Council and a member of a provincial legislature on the one hand and government officials on the other. For example, a member of the National Assembly receives an allowance of R40 000 per year against which deductions such as hospitality expenses, secretarial services, stationery, telephone calls and travelling can be set off in determining their taxable income. Government officials (and all other employees for that matter) are not permitted to claim these expenses.

These differences in tax treatment are derived from the unique nature of the responsibilities of a public office-bearer. As the President stated in his response to the debate on the State of the Nation address: "The security arrangements in place since 1994 and before provide that both the President and the Deputy President are provided with security on a 24-hour basis. Among other things, this means that when they travel by road, they do so in transport provided, managed and run by the SA Police Service. When they travel by air, unless circumstances make this impossible, they travel in planes provided, managed and flown by the SA Air Force. These transport arrangements, which

are an integral part of the security system decided exclusively by the state security services, and not the President or the Deputy President, apply regardless of their destinations and the purpose of their travel." And also "I am certain that now and again the Deputy President will have to take a break from work and rest wherever she may choose. Unless the security arrangements are changed, leaving her unprotected because she is on holiday, it will remain the responsibility of the SA Police Service and the SA Air Force to transport her to her holiday destination."

Based on these requirements and reasons it is not the practice of the SA Revenue Service to tax either the President or the Deputy President on the value of the protection services, which include the use of SA Air Force transport.

- (2) For these reasons, the Presidency is or was under no obligation to withhold employees' tax from the value of such services rendered to the President or the Deputy President.

Voltooiing van belastingopgawe na terugkeer uit die buiteland

102. Mnr W D SPIES (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Finansies:

- (1) Of die vereiste dat passasiers by hul terugkeer na Suid-Afrika uit die buiteland 'n belastingopgawe moet voltooi ook van toepassing is op passasiers wat met 'n (a) privaat- of (b) militêre vliegtuig reis; so nie, waarom nie; so ja,
- (2) of die Adjunkpresident en elk van haar medepassasiers by hul terugkeer uit die Verenigde Arabiese Emirate doeanebelastingopgawes voltooi het waarin hulle verklaar het watter items hulle tydens hul reis na die VAE aangekoop het; so nie,

waarom nie; so ja, watter bedrag ten opsigte van (a) aankope verklaar is en (b) doeanebelasting gehef is?

N110A

(Translation follows):

[Completion of tax-return form on return from overseas]

102. Mr W D SPIES (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the requirement that passengers on their return to South Africa from overseas have to complete a tax return form is also applicable to passengers who are travelling by (a) private or (b) military aeroplane; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the Deputy President and each of her fellow passengers on their return from the United Arab Emirates completed customs tax return forms in which they declared what items they bought on their travels to the UAE; if not, why not; if so, what amount was (a) declared with regard to purchases and (b) levied for customs tax? N110E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) SARS has jurisdiction over travellers and their goods entering or exiting the Republic at airports designated as customs airports in terms of customs legislation. All international travellers aboard any aircraft that land at any designated airports are obliged to complete customs declaration forms.
 - (a) If a passenger enters SA by way of a private plane landing at a non-designated airport, such passenger also has an obligation to declare his or her goods on a prescribed form at a controller's office. Such office will be the office situated closest to such airport.
 - (b) The same applies to passengers

arriving on a military flight from outside the Republic.

(2) SARS has a legal obligation not to

disclose tax and customs affairs of individuals and therefore we cannot divulge this information.

QUESTION

For written reply:

**Application from manufacturer of
Tamiflu for a fast-track review process
for this drug**

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

- (1) Whether she has received an application from the manufacturer of Tamiflu for a fast-track review process for this drug in terms of regulation 5 of the Medicine and Related Substances Control Act, Act 101 of 1965; if so, (a) on what date was the application received and (b) what decision has been made;
- (2) whether her department has made any plans for the emergency distribution of this drug to health personnel in the event of the bird-flu outbreak; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) what quantities of the drug are to be obtained for this purpose and (b) to whom will the drug be made available? N15E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) An application from the company Roche Products (Pty) Ltd, for the fast-track review of Tamiflu was received by the Department's Medicines Regulatory Affairs Unit.
 - (a) 30 September 2005.
 - (b) The fast-track request was approved.
- (2) The department has established an outbreak response team led by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases. The manufacturer, Roche Products (Pty) Ltd will be advised to ensure the availability of the medicine in sufficient quantities and at the appropriate time. In general, the department assists provinces with the procurement of medicines under normal circumstances and in emergency situations. The department will, therefore, facilitate the procurement and distribution of the medicine in consultation with the manufacturer.
 - (a) The quantities required will depend on the need at the time, and
 - (b) the areas and institutions requiring the medicine.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Poor results achieved in numeracy and literacy tests given to grade 6 learners: steps against education officials

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

- (1) Whether any steps will be taken against any employees of her department, including education officials, teachers or school principals, for the poor results achieved in numeracy and literacy tests given to grade 6 learners; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (2) whether she intends introducing any change in the direction of education policies as a consequence of these test results; if not, why not; if so, what specified changes? N16E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No. The numeracy and literacy tests given to grade 6 learners in the systemic evaluation study were not intended to identify any learner or employee of the department for disciplinary action. By their design, these tests are not meant to serve that purpose. The systemic evaluation tests are based on a representative random sample of learners and schools and are designed to give a broad overview of the state of learner performance at the national and provincial levels.

The tests provide useful empirical data that the department is using to strengthen current intervention initiatives.

- (2) Any changes will impact on education practice and not necessarily on education policy. We are attending to interventions that require specific strategies,

resources, and education development support. As a first step I intend to promote reading in all our schools from this year and thousands of primary schools will receive at least 100 reading books as the beginning of our reading strategy. Further professional support will be given to primary school teachers to assist them in teaching these foundation skills. I have also encouraged provinces to provide additional teacher support through appointing part-time teaching assistants for foundation grades in primary schools.

Finally, I intend to intensify action directed at providing mother-tongue instruction in the early phases of schooling, alongside the introduction of a second language.

Department maintaining database of unemployed teachers

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

- (1) Whether her department maintains a database of unemployed teachers; if so, (a) how many teachers are on this database and (b) how many of these teachers are qualified to teach (i) maths and (ii) science; if not,
- (2) whether her department has available any estimates of the number of (a) unemployed teachers and (b) unemployed teachers who are qualified to teach maths and science; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (i) on what information are these estimates based and (ii) what are the relevant figures? N17E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) The Department of Education does have a database of unemployed teachers. There are 11 132 teachers on the database, of whom 2 434 are qualified to teach maths and 2 881 qualified to

teach science (2 163 biology teachers, 445 general science teachers, 274 physical science teachers).

- (2) The department does not have estimates of the number of (a) unemployed teachers or (b) unemployed teachers who are qualified to teach maths and science, apart from the information contained in the database.

Steps to fill vacancies in managerial posts

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

- (1) In light of the fact that his department has a vacancy rate of 32,2% for skilled, supervisory and managerial posts, as reported in his reply to Question 1788 on 28 November 2005, what steps will he take to fill these vacancies;
- (2) whether the high number of vacancies, or a shortage of skills in his department, has had an impact on the ability of his department to (a) develop small, medium and micro enterprises, (b) encourage exports, (c) facilitate foreign direct investment and (d) fulfil any of its other regulatory functions; if not, what factors did he take into consideration in reaching that conclusion; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether employment equity considerations contributed to the high number of vacancies and/or skills shortages in his department; if not, what accounts for his department's failure to attract and retain skilled personnel; if so what are the relevant details?

NISE

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) The Department of Trade and Industry (dti) Human Resources unit is in the process of developing a comprehensive

recruitment and retention strategy and other talent management/development initiatives.

This will include implementing an e-recruitment system, which will lead to an automated recruitment process that will enable the department to fast-track the sourcing and attraction of potential candidates for vacant positions. The system will enable the dti to reach a wide audience, accelerate the process of filling vacancies, improve the management of applicants, and enhance the image of the dti as an employer of choice. In addition, the dti is currently seeking to better manage the recruitment process, and to place the right candidates in the right positions, thereby contributing to the retention of talent within the department. Priority areas in terms of filling vacancies have been identified, and Human Resources is working closely with line managers in mapping ways to fill those vacancies.

- (2) (a) Many of the vacancies related to newly created posts, aimed at further strengthening the dti capacity. Therefore the existence of new vacancies, currently being filled, should not be viewed in a negative light.
- (b) There are no skilled supervisory and managerial vacancies in Export Development and Promotion. There is a concerted effort however to broaden the level of skills and experience through training and mentoring.
- The Investment Promotion Unit's top structure is mostly filled and existing vacancies have not impacted negatively on the unit.
- (c) Based on the performance reviews of the relevant divisions, the ability of the dti to fulfil its regular functions is not materially impeded by vacancies in the above-mentioned units.

- (3) Employment equity is not the main reason for the high vacancy rate within the dti. There are various factors that contribute to the problem. The primary cause is that the dti operates in a highly competitive market for skills in which it competes directly with the private companies in attracting and retaining talent in a skills scarce economy. The skills that the dti requires to deliver on its mandate are the same skills that are in high demand in the broader market.

Quality of water in the Jukskei River monitored

21. Mrs J A SEMPLE (DA) asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

Whether her department or any other state agency monitors the quality of water in the Jukskei River between (a) Hillbrow and Gillooly's Farm and (b) Gillooly's Farm and Alexandra; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N23E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

In terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has the custodianship to manage and monitor national water resources within the country. The Jukskei River is one of the resources that are monitored as part of the water resources monitoring programme. Monitoring points along the Jukskei River, including the Klein Jukskei River, have been jointly established with the City of Johannesburg. The purpose of establishing monitoring points is to determine whether there are water pollution problems upstream and the specific areas that the hon member have mentioned, are covered within the network. The monitoring points are not necessarily located within those areas, but rather at strategic locations determined by the department.

Specific points, which are located to monitor the areas the hon member are interested in, are:

- (a) For Hillbrow: two points named DWJ17 and DWJ18 located along the Braamfontein Spruit and for Gilloolys Farm — two points, DWJ07 upstream and DWJ10 downstream of the Farm.
- (b) Two points are located within Alexandra: these are DWJ38 in London Bridge and DWJ44, which is located downstream of S'tswetla next to the electricity lines.

All the above points are monitored on a two monthly frequency for both water quality and biological analyses. Monitoring results at the above points have to date shown the presence of faecal contamination of the water while the results for the chemical analyses are within acceptable levels. To resolve the faecal contamination of the Jukskei River and its tributaries, a co-ordinated rehabilitation of the rivers within Johannesburg, as well as of the sewer network infrastructure has been initiated between this department and the City of Johannesburg.

Debt owed by each tertiary education institution in SA

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

What amount of debt was owed by each tertiary education institution in South Africa in each of the five most recent financial years for which information is available? N25E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

The following are amounts owed by each tertiary education institution between the years 2000 and 2004. The amounts include long-term loans, short-term debts/loans, overdrawn amounts, and liabilities in respect of finance leases. The purpose of the loans ranges from infrastructure development — building new classrooms, laboratories and offices — to buying research equipment and vehicles. In 2004 the total debt (R1,815 billion) constituted 8.4% of the total income

of tertiary education institutions (R21,570 billion). Section 40(2) of the Higher Education Act, Act 101 of 1997, makes provision

for the Minister of Education to regulate the borrowing of tertiary education institutions.

Debt/loan balances of institution at year-ends

Year-end:	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
<i>Universities</i>	<i>R'000</i>	<i>R'000</i>	<i>R'000</i>	<i>R'000</i>	<i>R'000</i>
Cape Town	261 801	241 385	218 966	206 349	234 291
Fort Hare	41 948	58 586	68 673	71 165	84 336
Medunsa (Univ of Limpopo, 1 Jan 2005)	20 033	21 392	23 063	27 805	32 601
North (Univ of Limpopo, 1 Jan 2005)	67 241	58 834	36 191	37 085	28 538
Natal (Univ of KZN, 1 Jan 2004)	—	9 171	55 412	62 269	68 180
Durban-Westville (Univ of KZN, 1 Jan 2004)	—	573	1 918	801	1 462
University of KZN (1 Jan 2004)	42 323	—	—	—	—
Free State	29 558	34 319	37 677	25 439	29 622
Port Elizabeth (Nmmu, 1 Jan 2005)	29 592	33 971	26 373	31 096	33 971
Univ of NorthWest (N. West Univ, 1 Jan 2005)	—	3 734	4 750	5 220	6 337
Potchefstroom (North West Univ, 1 Jan 2005)	—	39 584	41 443	43 491	45 559
NorthWest Univ (1 Jan 2005)	38 827	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	10 108	17 558	22 852	27 000	34 409
RAU (University of JHB, 1 Jan 2005)	27 853	30 932	34 130	37 535	40 822
Rhodes	22 445	27 379	15 315	12 576	8 765
Unisa	27 102	32 415	16 423	17 810	19 258
Stellenbosch	146 552	125 844	121 616	127 724	110 310
Western Cape	71 914	83 103	61 270	5 680	5 067
Wits	140 961	120 091	92 531	80 683	81 869
Zululand	64 287	64 606	71 041	57 178	52 720
Transkei (Walter Sisulu Univ, 1 July 2005)	12 561	12 498	54 563	90 302	80 348
Venda	67 872	77 019	100 793	107 603	104 145
Vista (Incorp into various institutions)	—	123 004	123 000	123 000	123 000
Total	1 122 978	1 215 998	1 228 000	1 197 811	1 225 610

<i>Technikons/Universities of technology</i>	<i>2004 R'000</i>	<i>2003 R'000</i>	<i>2002 R'000</i>	<i>2001 R'000</i>	<i>2000 R'000</i>
Cape (Cape Penins Univ of Tech, 1 Jan 2005)	117 688	102 674	120 898	120 120	64 443
Pentech (Cape Penins Univ of Tech, 1 Jan 2005)	53 416	65 384	978	1 357	1 679
Mangosuthu	12 678	14 522	16 496	18 618	20 646
Port Elizabeth (Nmmu, 2005)	73 037	90 051	96 731	92 159	84 989
Tshwane Univ of Tech (Tut) (2004)	223 294	—	—	—	—
Technikon Pretoria (Tut, 2004)	—	196 907	188 648	217 763	213 873
Technikon Northern Gauteng (Tut, 2004)	—	108 570	584	17 944	4 076
Technikon NorthWest (Tut, 2004)	—	—	20 234	29 763	28 283
Vaal Unitech	51 516	50 144	47 023	47 088	48 258
Witwatersrand (University of JHB, 1 Jan 2005)	64 503	56 198	60 831	67 196	70 987
Border (Walter Sisulu Univ 1 July 2005)	14 820	17 055	21 734	23 962	29 630
Eastern Cape (Walter Sisulu Univ 1 July 2005)	32 415	36 374	49 498	55 054	52 459
Durban Institute of Tech (Dit) (1 Jan 2002)	29 102	244 492	334 319	—	—
MI Sultan Technikon (Dit, 2002)	—	—	—	19 625	19 800
Technikon Natal (Dit, 2002)	—	—	—	52 325	52 325
Technikon SA (Unisa, 1 Jan 2004)	—	14 990	16 525	42 890	50 784
Technikon Free State (Name-change Jan 2004)	—	22 217	26 096	27 063	16 716
Central Univ of Technology-Free State	19 656	—	—	—	—
Total	692 125	1 019 578	1 000 595	832 927	758 948
<i>Grand total</i>	1 815 103	2 235 576	2 228 595	2 030 738	1 984 558

Notes:

- (1) The names of new institutions formed as a result of mergers and incorporations as well as the dates of effect are indicated in brackets.
- (2) NMMU — Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.
- (3) TUT — Tshwane University of Technology.

Problems experienced by retired persons regarding the abuse of life rights/life occupancy

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

- (1) Whether he has received a memorandum on retirement villages from the Division of Corporate and Consumer Regulations of his department or any division of his department; if so, what was his response;
- (2) whether he has been informed of the problems experienced by retired persons regarding the abuse of life rights/life occupancy under the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, Act 65 of 1988, and any other conflicting legislation such as the Rhodes University (Private) Amendment Act, Act 99 of 1986; if so, what action is he taking in this regard; if not,
- (3) whether he will undertake an investigation into the matter; if not, why not;
- (4) whether his department has been in contact with the Department of Land Affairs in this regard; if not, why not? N29E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) No memorandum has been forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Industry in respect of the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act.
- (2) The dti administers only the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act. Any complaints in terms of other legislation is forwarded to relevant departments. The dti received a number of complaints in 2002 and 2003 regarding the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act about abuses taking place. However, no further complaints have been received

since then. Measures were implemented to scrutinise applications for exemption more thoroughly. In addition, the department has given the Office of Consumer Protection an explicit mandate to investigate any complaints, as one of the difficulties experienced was the enforcement of the legislation.

- (3) The dti was engaged in a process with the Department of Land Affairs through a task team set up to consider the establishment of a Sectional Title Ombuds scheme. No other contact between the two departments in this respect is on record.

Meeting in East London *re* land claims in Keiskammahoek

28. Mr S B FARROW (DA) asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

- (1) With reference to her reply to Question 14 on 2 November 2005, (a) who was present at the meeting that took place in East London in respect of how the 50% settlement amounts were to be spent in respect of each of the affected villages in the Keiskammahoek area and (b) who were the claimants' legal representatives;
- (2) whether any steps were taken to ensure that the legal representatives were properly mandated by the affected claimants in each village to take decisions on their behalf in respect of the 50% claim for development of their land and to amend the initial framework agreement; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps were taken to verify the mandate and (b) who did these checks;
- (3) what are the (a) names and (b) positions held by the persons who signed the amendment framework agreement? N30E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The meeting held in East London was attended by:

Mr T T Gwanya, Chief Land Claims Commissioner

Ms L Faleni, Regional Land Claims Commissioner — EC

Adv S M Mbenenge, Advocate appointed by the RLCC

Mr H Goliath, State Attorney for King William's Town

Mr S Somyo, Executive Mayor for Amathole District Municipality

Mr X M Msweli, Municipal Manager for Amathole District

Mr X Nondwangu, Manager for Land and Housing — Amathole District Municipality

Mr E Hill, Acting Municipal Manager

Mr D Manyika, Councillor for Amahlati Local Municipality

Mr A S Naaidoo, Financial Manager — Amathole District municipality

Ms X Mtyeku, Legal Officer (RLCC — EC)

Mr M Tuswa, Chief Planner: Post settlement (RLCC-EC)

Mr A Ngqandu, Project Officer (RLCC — EC)

(b) Mr Wesley Pretorius.

(2) Yes.

(a) The office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Eastern Cape (RLCC-EC) had a meeting with the committee representing the claimants from all seven villages and it was con-

firmed that they have hired the services of Mr Wesley Pretorius as their legal representative. After the meeting the RLCC-EC received the court application papers with supporting affidavits signed by the Committee members whereby they associated themselves with Mr Pretorius as their legal representative.

(b) The Regional Claims Commission for the Eastern Cape, in conjunction with the committee members.

(3) (a) and (b) The names and positions of the persons who signed the Framework Agreement are:

Mr T T Gwanya — Chief Land Claims Commissioner, SA

Ms L Faleni — Regional Land Claims Commissioner, Eastern Cape

Mr S Somyo, Executive Mayor for Amathole District Municipality

Mr X M Msweli, Municipal Manager for Amathole District

Mr N E Tutuka — Chairperson of the Gwili-Gwili Restitution Committee

Mr G W Gxula — Chairperson of the Gxulu Restitution Committee

Ms V S Nyandeni — Chairperson of the Mnyameni Restitution Committee

Mr V G Gawu — Chairperson of the Mtwaku Restitution Committee

Mr S A Mandongana — Chairperson of the Ngobozana Restitution Committee

Mr K Mabandlela — Chairperson of the Ndlovini Restitution Committee

Mr J Mkancu — Chairperson of the Upper Ngqumeya Restitution Committee.

2005- Graad 12-slaagsyfer voor punte aangepas is

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

Of die slaagsyfer van leerders wat Graad 12 aan die einde van 2005 geskryf het slegs 10,8% was voordat die punte in die vakke wat hulle geskryf het, aangepas is; so nie, wat die slaagsyfer was voordat dit aangepas is; so ja, (a) wat die slaagsyfer vir elke vak was voordat dit aangepas is en (b) met hoeveel punte elke vak aangepas is? N38A

(Translation follows):

[2005 Grade 12 pass-rate before marks were adjusted]

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

Whether the pass-rate of learners who wrote Grade 12 at the end of 2005 was only 10,8% before the marks in the subjects that they had written were adjusted; if not, what was the pass-rate before it was adjusted; if so, (a) what was the pass-rate for each subject before it was adjusted and (b) with how many marks was each subject adjusted? N38E]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Umalusi, the Quality Assurance Council, has responsibility for the quality assurance of the Senior Certificate examination and would be able to provide answers to all the questions asked. In fact, Umalusi has on a number of occasions spelt out the exact adjustments that were made in the case of each subject. These have been widely reported in the press, including the fact that adjustments included both upward and downward movements. I can assure the hon member that the suggestion that the pass rate was 10,8% before adjustment is extremely inaccurate.

The standardisation of the Grade 12 results is the responsibility of Umalusi, which convenes meetings attended by the provincial education departments, teacher unions and higher education representatives. The standardisation process is not based on pass rates, but rather on norms determined by Umalusi. These norms are based on the performance of learners over the last three to five years, and the marks of the current examination are compared to the same examinations in previous years so as to avoid any advantage or disadvantage to a particular cohort of learners on account of variation in the standard of question papers or marking that may occur from year to year and across examining bodies. Adjustments are made based on sound statistical analysis, recommended by a committee of eminent and independent statisticians. Moreover, standardisation of examination marks is an international practice.

I might also add that representatives from the Kenyan and Ghanaian Examinations Councils observed the 2005 standardisation meetings, and they commented favourably on the objectivity of this process.

Teachers resigning/retiring

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

In each province, during the most recent specified year for which information is available, how many (a) teachers in total (i) resigned and (ii) retired, (b) teachers who were qualified to teach (i) maths (ii) science (aa) resigned and (bb) retired, (c) students qualified as teachers and (d) of these students were qualified to teach (i) maths and (ii) science? N56E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) Information is available on teacher resignations and retirements for the nine-month period April to December 2005. A total of 3 921 teachers resigned, and a total of 4 162 teachers retired, making a grand total of 8 083 teachers resigned or retired.

Number of teachers per province, retired or resigned, April to December 2005

Province	Retired	Resigned
Eastern Cape	588	332
Free State	211	340
Gauteng	549	1 216
KwaZulu-Natal	311	588
Limpopo	225	231
Mpumalanga	174	235
North West	141	184
Northern Cape	171	103
Western Cape	1 792	692
Total	4 162	3 921

Source: Vulindlela website.

- (b) The teacher resignations and retirements are not disaggregated into their subject and/or learning areas.
- (c) In 2004, 9 315 students graduated from public higher education institutions as teachers. Information for 2005 is as yet unavailable.
- (d) The information requested is not available. It should be noted that most teachers qualify for the primary-school phase, where there are no subject specialisations as teachers are prepared for all learning areas.

Value of NIP obligation incurred by a certain firm: milestones

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

- (1) What is the total value of the National Industrial Participation (NIP) obligation incurred by a certain firm (name furnished) as part of the arms deal in respect of the (a) investment and (b) sales requirement;
- (2) what was the (a) date of the first NIP milestone applicable to the said firm and (b) obligation for the first milestone in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investment;

- (3) whether there was a shortfall; if so, how much in each category;
- (4) (a) what was the date of the second NIP milestone applicable to the said firm and (b) what is the obligation of the firm in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investments;
- (5) whether the obligation in terms of both sales and investment was met by the firm involved if the second milestone has passed; if not, how large was the shortfall in each category? N61E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

All the responses below are based on figures published in November 2005 in the NIP annual report and reflect the status as in August 2005. This applies for questions 44 and 45.

Agusta:

- (1) NIP Obligation investments = \$184 500 000
Sales = \$583 430 000
Total = \$767T930T000
- (2) (a) Date of 1st NIP milestone — April 2003
(b) Obligation as per 1st milestone
— Sales \$ 9 940 000
— Investments \$32 700 000
- (3) There was no shortfall. In fact there was an excess of \$43 225 835 credits.
- (4) (a) Date of 2nd NIP milestone — April 2005
(b) Obligation as per 2nd milestone
— Sales \$179 390 000
— Investments \$130 950 000
- (5) Shortfall in Milestone Two
— Sales \$14 078 934
— Investments \$85 118 528

Agusta have submitted new project and credit claims to address this shortfall.

Value of NIP obligation incurred by a certain firm: milestones

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

- (1) What is the total value of the National Industrial Participation (NIP) obligation incurred by a certain company (name furnished) as part of the arms deal in respect of the (a) investment and (b) sales requirement;
- (2) what was the (a) date of the first NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) obligation for the first milestone in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investment;
- (3) whether there was a shortfall; if so, how much in each category;
- (4) (a) what was the date of the second NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) what is the obligation of the company in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investments;
- (5) whether the obligation in terms of both sales and investment was met by the company involved if the second milestone has passed; if not, how large was the shortfall in each category? N62E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

BAE/SAAB:

(1) NIP Obligation:

(a) Investments = \$2 000 000 000 (two billion)

(b) Sales = \$5 200 000 000 (five billion two hundred million)

Total = \$7 200 000 000 (seven billion two hundred million).

(2) (a) Date of 1st NIP milestone — April 2004

(b) Obligation as per 1st milestone
Sales \$2 000 000 000 (two billion)
Investments \$300 000 000 (three

hundred million).

(3) The company achieved their first NIP milestone obligations.

(4) (a) Date of 2nd NIP milestone — April 2007.

(b) Obligation as per 2nd milestone

— Sales \$3 000 000 000 (three billion)

— Investments \$1 300 000 000 (one billion three hundred million)

— Total \$4 300 000 000 (four billion three hundred million)

(5) The second milestone date has not passed. It falls due in April 2007.

Value of NIP obligation incurred by a certain firm: milestones

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

(1) What is the total value of the National Industrial Participation (NIP) obligation incurred by a certain company (name furnished) as part of the arms deal in respect of the (a) investment and (b) sales requirement;

(2) what was the (a) date of the first NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) obligation for the first milestone in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investment;

(3) whether there was a shortfall; if so, how much in each category;

(4) (a) what was the date of the second NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) what is the obligation of the company in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investments;

(5) whether the obligation in terms of both sales and investment was met by the company involved if the second milestone has passed; if not, how large was the shortfall in each category? N65E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) NIP Obligation

— Investments	= \$190 900 000
— Sales	= \$461 500 000
Total	= \$652 400 000

(2) (a) Date of 1st NIP Milestone — April 2003

(b) Obligation as per 1st milestone

— Sales	\$191 632 028
— Investments	\$ 86 776 767

(3) Shortfall: Sales \$62 400 096
Investments \$18 906 946

(4) (a) Date of 2nd NIP milestone — April 2005

(b) Obligation as per 2nd milestone

— Sales	\$319 386 715
— Investments	\$144 627 946

Shortfall in Milestone Two

— Sales	\$27 124 342
— Investments	\$ 3 610 006

- (5) There was an overall achievement of 93% of the 2nd contractual milestone. In the interim Thales have submitted new projects and credit claims to address this shortfall and presently have an excess of \$7 181 186 NIP credits.

Allegations of unfair trade practices by EU and USA *re* farm subsidies

55. Prof B TUROK (ANC) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether he has been informed of allegations of unfair trade practices by the European Union and the United States of America to the effect that certain farm subsidies in those areas are illegal; if so,

- (2) whether any legal action can be taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N74E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Notwithstanding the fact that the media constantly carries stories alleging unfair trade practices by the European Union and the United States of America, the Minister has not received an official complaint to this effect. Farm subsidies are allowed under the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Agriculture although, as a result of the Uruguay Round, it was agreed that they should be disciplined. Agriculture negotiations in the WTO were launched in 2000 to address, amongst other things, farm subsidies. For this reason, South Africa is calling for the elimination of all forms of farm export subsidies over the shortest possible period and for real reductions in trade and production-distorting farm support (domestic support) to facilitate structural change in the global allocation of agriculture production.

- (2) Prior to 2004 it was not possible to challenge farm subsidies in the WTO due to the provisions of article 13 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (the so-called "peace clause"). This clause protected countries using subsidies that comply with the agreement from being challenged under other WTO agreements. This "peace clause" provision expired on 31 December 2003. Therefore countries now have greater freedom to take action against each other's farm subsidies, under the Subsidies and Countervailing Measures Agreement and related provisions.

However, for a country to bring any legal action, there should be an adverse effect (injury) or serious prejudice (nullification of WTO commitments of the subsidising country) to the trade interests of the aggrieved country. This adverse effect or serious prejudice should be proven without doubt by the aggrieved country. For a country to take action there should be a complaint received from the domestic industry.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Establishment of a registry of critical databases i.t.o. Act 25 of 2002

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

- (1) Whether she has commenced with the establishment of a registry of critical databases in terms of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, Act 25 of 2002; if not, when will this process commence; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether she has consulted with security agencies in defining these databases; if not, who is involved in defining these databases; if so, what definitions or criteria have been developed? N11E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) A process to establish a registry of critical databases has commenced. The Department of Communications has done a survey of major databases in South Africa. The department is already in a process of drafting the relevant regulations as a platform for further discussion and consultation.
- (2) A meeting with Electronic Communications Securities (Comsec) has already taken place. Comsec ensures that critical electronic communications of government and related organs are protected and secured. Further consultation still needs to be done with other relevant stakeholders before defining criteria can be developed for critical databases.

Register of Telkom members

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

- (1) Whether a register of members, as required by the Companies Act, Act 61 of 1973, exists for Telkom; if so, where is it held; if not,
- (2) (a) why did a Telkom official show a certain journalist (details furnished) an alleged copy of the register and state that the original was with a certain company (details furnished) and (b) why was a certain attorney (name furnished) told by the said company that there was no such register at the company? N19E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Chief Executive Officer of Telkom informed me as follows:

- (1) The register of members exists for Telkom. The register is kept by Computershare and STRATE.
- (2) (a) The journalist was shown the register to illustrate that Telkom was not in contravention of the Companies Act, Act 61 of 1973, insofar as the keeping of a share register was concerned;
- (b) Telkom has confirmed with Computershare that they would not have told certain attorney that they do not keep Telkom's electronic share register, and this is public knowledge.

In order to address this issue, Telkom and Computershare would require more information namely, the individual's name that made this statement to the attorney whose name was furnished.

Time allocated to Radio Kansel on Radio 2000 curtailed by the SABC

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

Whether the time allocated to Radio Kansel on Radio 2000 has been curtailed

by the SABC; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the further relevant details? N44E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

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

The time previously made available for the service to Radio Pulpit (Kansel) on Radio 2000 will be reduced slightly to two hours per day for the following reasons;

- (a) In order to provide content mix that will meet the station's new licence conditions as set out by Icasa. Radio 2000 will be broadening its faith-based content to provide a platform for a broader

range of faith and programme genres;

- (b) The new programme schedule will allow faiths such as Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and African Tradition to all have voice on the platform; in addition to programming on lifestyle, education, arts and culture, music and sport will also be provided.

The management of Radio Pulpit has been kept fully informed and SABC management has engaged with the producers of its Radio Pulpit programme about the impact of the Icasa licence conditions on the content and scheduling of the Radio Pulpit broadcasts.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Details of the Passenger Car Trip Reduction Programme

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

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question 1574 on 8 December 2005, (a) what are the details of the Passenger Car Trip Reduction Programme due to be completed by March 2006 with regard to (i) the maximum distance between the home of a motorist and access to public transport before the congestion pricing plan is enforced against a motorist, (ii) how this criterion will be monitored for implementation purposes and (iii) the estimated cost to each sphere of government of putting the requisite variety and volume of public transport in place within three years to accommodate persons who currently make use of personal vehicles, (b) when will consultations take place on this plan and (c) who will be consulted;
- (2) whether a plan is being developed for the construction of cycle paths and walkways on all main commuter routes in order to give effect to promoting walking and cycling to work as alternatives to using private cars; if not, how will the safety of walkers and cyclists be ensured on main commuter routes;
- (3) whether the Cabinet has discussed plans to (a) stagger work and school times and (b) promote telecommuting and the development of neighbourhood telework centres; if not, when (i) will the Cabinet discuss such plans and (ii) will he introduce such measures; if so, (aa) when and

(bb) what action is being taken to finalise and implement such plans?
N45E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii), (b) and (c) As indicated in previous responses, the department is finalising a Travel Demand Management (TDM) Implementation Strategy, which will be completed by June 2006. This will delve into specific incentives and penalties to reduce peak-hour single-occupancy vehicle demand. The aforementioned implementation strategy will be carefully phased in and will ensure that high occupancy vehicles, as well as public transport options are available. The detailed design of these measures includes monitoring and evaluation systems and detailed costs for implementation. The department continuously consults with all role-players and stakeholders and interested parties in relation to transport matters. Consultation on the development of the implementation strategy has been included in the project plans thereof and it will include all spheres of government, public transport operators, car users, as well as current public transport users.
- (2) The department during transport month re-emphasised its commitment to promoting nonmotorised transport modes, particularly walking and cycling to address equitable and sustainable access and mobility. The department is assessing the Integrated Transport Plan to ensure that there is local sphere actions which support accelerated programme for implementing and supporting cycling and walking. The impact on the economy is a key factor of the current studies.
- (3) (a) and (b) and (i) and (ii) The TDM implementation strategy, which will be

tabled with the Cabinet once it is done, will consider telecommuting, staggered work and school hours, as well as telework centres. However, any decisions in this regard will have to consider details of local economic development strategies, as well as other initiatives and measures will obviously differ between different areas.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Accidents involving private vehicles carrying additional passengers to benefit from HOV lanes: implications for passenger liability

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his replies to Question 1574 and Question 1805 on 8 and 9 December 2005 respectively, the implications for passenger liability, in the case of accidents where private vehicles are used to carry additional passengers in order to benefit from the introduction of high-occupancy vehicles (HOV) lanes, have been discussed by his department; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether, in developing plans to penalise single-occupant vehicles, any discussions were held with representatives of the insurance industry to ascertain if insurance premiums would be negatively impacted for car owners who take on passengers to avoid congestion pricing; if not, why not; if so, what (a) were the conclusions reached by the insurance industry and (b) is the possible financial impact on car owners;
- (3) whether consideration has been given to the possibility that the introduction of HOV lanes could encourage car owners, who do not have the necessary public transport permits, to charge passengers who share a

ride to work and back; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the liability implications of this and (b) how will this be policed;

- (4) whether commuters who make use of public transport to avoid congestion pricing will be able to recover the costs of lost productivity from the Government if problems with the public transport caused them to be delayed; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N46E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) The department's initiative to develop a Travel Demand Management (TDM) Implementation Strategy, which will be finalised by June 2006, will consider all aspects relating to high occupancy vehicles (HOV), including the legislative, enforcement and regulatory environment within which this aspect should be addressed. This initiative will also be considering the insurance implications. The process will include intensive consultations with all stakeholders, role-players and interested parties.
- (2) and (3) See the response to (1) above.
- (4) Traffic congestion is the result of single occupancy vehicles. It must be borne in mind that this practice in itself adds to the cost of productivity. This is manifested by people sitting in congestion traffic conditions and not being productive. With the introduction of TDM measures, there will be a relief in traffic jams and as such there is the potential for increased productivity.

Permits available for recreational divers to dive in marine protected areas

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

- (1) Whether permits are readily available for recreational divers to dive in marine protected areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) where can these permits

be obtained and (b) how many permits have been issued (i) in total and (ii) by each issuing authority;

- (2) whether there have been any problems associated with the issuing of such permits; if so, (a) what is the nature of these problems and (b) when will they be solved;
- (3) whether his department will consider suspending the need for these permits until the necessary processes are fully in place; if not, why not; if so, when will an announcement be made in this regard;
- (4) whether his department has received any complaints from recreational divers with regard to the issuing of these permits; if not, in respect of

what date is this information provided; if so, what was the nature of these complaints? N96E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) No. The permit system is not yet in place.
- (2) No.
- (3) The department has suspended the need for permits. In their place the department is issuing exemptions. An announcement will be made as soon as the permit system is in place.
- (4) Yes. The divers do not want to apply for individual exemptions. They would prefer a blanket exemption to be issued.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Cape Town Metro and surrounding areas: further electricity cuts during the course of 2006

39. Ms H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (1) Whether it is anticipated that the Cape Town Metro and surrounding areas will have further electricity cuts during the course of 2006; if not, what factors did she take into consideration in reaching this conclusion; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) what are the reasons for the anticipated power cuts and (c) what steps have been taken to (i) avoid further blackouts and (ii) increase Eskom's capacity to supply the demand for electricity;
- (2) whether Eskom has held any discussions with the City of Cape Town on assisting the city to prepare measures for managing power failures; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) with whom and (c) what conclusions were reached;
- (3) what total amounts were spent by Eskom on infrastructural maintenance and expansion in each of the latest six financial years for which information is available;
- (4) whether this spending has been adequate to provide for growth and to maintain the existing infrastructure; if not, why not; if so, what factors did she take into consideration in reaching this conclusion? N49E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (1) The City of Cape Town, the Cape Regional Electricity Distributor (Cape Red) as well as Eskom are working

together to contribute to security of supply in the Cape Town Metro and surrounding areas as power supply interruptions could occur for a number of reasons. This could be related to the generation or transmission of electricity, or the distribution of electricity at a local level.

The current situation is that as a result of the outage at Koeberg Unit 1, the Cape is supplied from Koeberg Unit 2 and the transmission transfers from power stations in the north of the country. The existing transmission transfer capacity is however limited to a maximum of 75% of the Cape Load. To meet the morning and evening peak requirements, additional generation available in the Cape is utilised. This includes Eskom's Palmiet (pumped storage), Port Rex and Acacia (gas turbines) power stations, as well as Steenbras (pumped storage) and Roggebaai (gas turbines) power stations belonging to the City of Cape Town.

However, power supply interruptions to the Cape during 2006 are possible, especially until both units at Koeberg Power Station are operational. Eskom, the City of Cape Town and the Cape Red are nevertheless taking all possible steps to avoid power supply interruptions. The co-operation of customers to use power more effectively and to implement heightened demand side management measures when required will assist in managing the situation and will also ensure that the impact on customers is minimised.

Initiatives have already commenced to address longer term solutions for the Cape as well. Eskom is already implementing R5,7 billion worth of projects to improve supply to the Cape. Eskom has already started with the project to

construct two new open cycle gas turbine (OCGT) stations in the Western Cape, which will be completed during 2007. This will provide about 1050 MW of capacity. In addition, the transmission network is being strengthened over the next five years and some projects will be completed in the next year. Other generation options are also being investigated. The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) has also embarked on an initiative to bring in 300 to 400 MW of power in the Eastern Cape by 2009.

- (2) The Chief Executive Officer of Eskom has met with the Executive Mayor of Cape Town and the Chief Executive of the Cape Red and briefed them on the power supply situation in the Cape. Further meetings were also held with the City of Cape Town and the Cape Red management.

A number of joint initiatives emanated from these meetings. At an operational level Eskom is currently providing technical support to assist with the restoration of power during outages. Eskom has also extended the use of its technical equipment to the City of Cape Town to increase the capacity to proactively monitor and detect faults on networks, thus improving reliability.

More recently a joint committee has been established between the parties to address customer related matters.

- (3) The amounts spent on infrastructure maintenance and expansion is set out below. You will note that the expenditure has increased in the period in keeping with Eskom's technical and expansion plans.

Western Region: Distribution (This information relates only to the Western Region)

Maintenance, refurbishment and strengthening

Year	Rm
2001 Actual	260
2002 Actual	288
2003 Actual	417
2004-05 Actual (15 months)	619

National: generation (this information is on a national basis)

Maintenance and technical plan (this information is on a national basis)

Year	Rm
2001 Actual	1 875
2002 Actual	2 446
2003 Actual	3 075
2004-05 Actual (15 months)	5 896

National: transmission (this information is on a national basis) infrastructural maintenance and expansion expenditure

Year	Rm
2001 Actual	544
2002 Actual	667
2003 Actual	1 066
2004-05 Actual (15 months)	1 491

- (4) The expenditure incurred over the period referred to is considered appropriate based on benchmarking with other global utilities, and also taking into account the condition of the assets. The maintenance, technical plan and general overhaul schedules have specifically taken into account the growth projections.

Engineering/managerial vacancies at the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

43. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (1) (a) How many (i) senior engineers and (ii) managers left the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station in the past two years, (b) what are their (i) names, (ii) former positions and (iii) formal qualifications and (c) how many of these positions are currently filled on a temporary basis;

- (2) (a) how many (i) engineering and (ii) managerial vacancies are there currently at the station and (b) what are those positions in each case? N60E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (1) (a) (i) Eight (out of 60) professional engineers left Koeberg Power Station in the past two years.
- (ii) Seven (out of 46) technical managers and five (out of 30) nontechnical managers left Koeberg Power Station in the past two years.
- (b) (i) Following careful consideration and in respect of the privacy of the individuals, it would not be prudent to release the names of the individuals without their consent. The positions they occupied are however provided in Appendix 1.
- (ii) and (iii) The former positions and qualifications of these individuals who have left Koeberg are listed in Appendix 1.
- (c) Two positions (nontechnical) are currently filled with people who are acting in the positions. The recruitment process for the filling of these two vacancies has been initiated.
- (2) (a) (i) In the overall Koeberg staff complement, eight (out of 60) professional senior engineering positions are in the process of being filled through the development of junior professional engineers — and once they have met the criteria they will be eligible to be considered for promotion into these positions. Technically these positions can therefore not be considered

vacant as there are already professional engineers being developed to assume the posts.

- (ii) Two technical and two nontechnical management positions are vacant. The recruitment processes to fill these has commenced.

It must be noted that due to inherent redundancies, nuclear safety and nuclear operations at Koeberg Power Station have not been compromised at all, despite the loss of the personnel indicated in Appendix 1.

- (b) The positions are:

Senior electrical system engineer:
Plant engineering

Senior engineer (accident analyst): Nuclear engineering

Senior engineer (mechanical specifications): Nuclear engineering

Senior engineer (programmes): Nuclear engineering

Senior engineer (steam generator): Nuclear engineering

Senior engineer nuclear: Nuclear Engineering

Senior engineer (Strategic Engineering): Nuclear engineering

Senior engineer/Advisor: Integrated Safety Evaluation Group

Manager: Stakeholder Management

Manager: Procurement

Manager: Maintenance Execution

Manager: Risk Management
Nuclear Engineering

Appendix 1 (Reply to National Assembly Question 43)

(1)(b)(ii) Former position	(1)(b)(iii) Formal qualification	Vacancy filled
Power station manager	M Sc Engineering	Yes
Nuclear engineering manager	B Sc Engineering	Yes
Manager	B Sc Engineering	Yes
Manager	B Com	Yes
Manager	Government Certificate	Yes
Manager	BA Hons	Yes
Manager	BA Hons	Yes
Manager	National Diploma	Yes
Manager	B Admin Hons	Acting appointment
Manager	BA Hons	Yes
Manager	Cert Mechanical Engineering	Yes
Manager	MB ChB	Acting appointment
Senior engineer	B Engineering	Yes
Senior engineer	B Sc Engineering	Yes
Senior engineer	M Sc Engineering	Yes
Senior engineer	B Engineering	Yes
Senior engineer	B Sc Engineering	Yes
Senior engineer	Government Certificate	Yes
Senior engineer	National Diploma	Vacant
Senior engineer	S4	Vacant

Companies operating on concessions in KNP

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

- (1) Whether certain companies (details furnished) operate on concessions in the Kruger National Park; if so, what was the total amount in fees collected by the SA National Parks (SANParks) from each of these establishments in the last two financial

years for which information is available;

- (2) whether any environmental impact studies were conducted for each of the said establishments; if not, why not; if so, when was the record of decision given in each case? N137E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes.

Concession area in Kruger National Park	Income 2003-04	Income 2004-05	Income Total
Tinga Private Game Lodge	1 427 952	1 139 093	2 567 045
Jock Safari Lodge	1 662 174	574 373	2 236 547
Lukimbi Safari Lodge	404 780	359 109	763 889
Imbali Safari Lodge	987 057	629 429	1 616 486
Rhino Walking Safaris	101 365	160 700	262 065
Singita Lebombo	7 186 310	1 813 080	8 999 390
Shishangeni Lodge	1 268 386	1 348 011	2 616 397
Total	13 038 024	6 023 795	19 061 819

(2) Yes, all seven of these concessions undertook an environmental impact assessment, obtained a record of decision (ROD) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and

Tourism, completed construction and are fully operational. The record of decision dates are as follows:

<i>Concession</i>	<i>Operator</i>	<i>ROD issue date</i>
Jock of the Bushveld	Jock Safari Lodge	September 26, 2001
Lwakahle	Lukimbi Safari Lodge	September 26, 2001
Mpanamana	Shishangeni Lodge	July, 2002
Jakkalsbessie	Tinga Private Game Lodge	November 19, 2001
Mutlumuvi	Rhino Walking Safaris	June 5, 2002
Mluwati	Imbali Safari Lodge	September 28, 2001
Singita	Singita Lebombo	February 20, 2002

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

SA's position on internet governance at the World Information Society Summit in Tunis

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

- (1) Whether South Africa took a position on the question of internet governance at the World Information Society Summit in Tunis in November 2005; if not, why not; if so, what position;
- (2) (a) what decisions did the summit take on internet governance, (b) in which respects did these decisions (i) coincide and (ii) not coincide with South Africa's position in this regard? N37E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) South Africa was active in the debate on internet governance throughout the negotiations for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society. South Africa favoured the fourth model out of the proposals outlined in the report of the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG), which had been established by the UN Secretary General, and which released its report in July 2005.

South Africa's position was informed initially by the fact that the system of internet governance that has evolved following its spectacular development is not democratic, does not have legitimacy, and lacks transparency. In particular, developing countries have little influence in decision making, despite the importance of the internet in socio-economic development.

South Africa therefore argued for a system of governance of the internet

that would be incorporated within the UN system, so that governments could address public policy issues with respect to the internet on a multilateral basis. South Africa also argued for a global forum, which would allow for discussion amongst all stakeholders, including developing countries, on issues relating to the internet, and share their concerns, ideas and solutions.

South Africa was also concerned to ensure that the stability and the security of the Internet as a global facility should be enhanced, and that the system of internet governance to be established should contribute to a people-centred, development orientated, inclusive information society.

- (2) The key points for South Africa in the negotiations were all included in the WSIS agreement on Internet Governance, which is located in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, agreed in Tunis, 16 to 18 November 2005.

With respect to the roles of different entities in the governance of the internet, it was agreed that: Policy authority for internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States. They have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues;

The agreement also recognised the roles of other stakeholders, such as the private sector in the development of the Internet, both in the technical and economic fields; civil society, especially at community level; Intergovernmental organisations, in the co-ordination of Internet-related public policy issues; and International organisations, in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies. It was argued that

these stakeholders should continue to contribute to the development of the internet in these roles.

With respect to public policy issues and the role of governments, the following was agreed:

- Internet Governance includes significant public policy issues, such as Internet naming and addressing, critical internet resources, the security and the safety of the internet, and developmental aspects and issues relating to the use of the internet.
- It also includes social, economic and technical issues including affordability, reliability and quality of service, and many cross-cutting public policy issues that require attention and that are not adequately addressed by the current mechanisms.
- There should be "enhanced co-operation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues."

Omissions from Pretoria/Tshwane telephone directory for 2005-06

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

Whether any (a) commercial enterprises and (b) persons have reported being omit-

ted from the Pretoria/Tshwane telephone directory for 2005-06; if so, (i) how many and (ii) what (aa) caused the omission and (bb) steps will be taken to correct the situation?

N136E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The Chief Executive Officer of Telkom informed me as follows —

- (a) (i) There are 499 commercial enterprises, out of 21 950 total commercial enterprises, who were omitted from the Pretoria/Tshwane telephone directory for 2005-06.
- (b) (ii) There are 43 number of persons, out of 176 112 private listing, who were omitted from the Pretoria/Tshwane telephone directory for 2005-06.
 - (aa) The omission was caused during the change over from the 20-year old system to a new directory system. This was as a result of a conversion of data from the two 20-year old disparate systems, which were not integrated to a single new era technology.
 - (bb) All omitted entries were re-instated to the operator assisted telephone directory services/enquiries (1023 and 10118) to enable all the omitted entries both business and private persons to be found. The telephone directory service/enquiry has all the listing updated. In addition to this, the commercial enterprises were also updated on the web system.

QUESTION

For written reply:

Stats SA: monitoring van groeiende informele sektor

97. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Finansies:

(a) Watter maatreëls Statistiek SA ingestel het om die groeiende informele sektor, wat volgens die Buro vir Marknavorsing se jongste verslag 2,1 miljoen werksgeleenthede geskep het en 4,6% tot die Bruto Binnelandse Produk (BBP) bygedra het, te moniteer ten opsigte van amptelike werkskeppingsgetalle en bydrae tot die BBP en (b) wat die Nasionale Tesourie ten opsigte van belastingaansporings of -wysigings beoog om die informele sektor in 'n groter mate tot die formele sektor te laat toetree? N104A

(Translation follows):

[Stats SA: monitoring of growing informal sector]

97. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What measures has Statistics SA (Stats SA) introduced to monitor the growing informal sector, which according to the latest report of the Bureau for Market Research created 2,1 million employment opportunities and contributed 4,6% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in respect of official job-creation figures and contribution to the GDP and (b) what does the National Treasury envisage in respect of tax incentives or amendments so as to allow the informal sector to enter the formal sector to a larger degree? N104E]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) The Labour Force Survey which is conducted twice a year collects information on employment and unemployment. In addition, it collects infor-

mation on the informal sector. According to Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted in September 2005, the nonagricultural informal sector contributed approximately 2,4 million of the 12,3 million total employment. This is 20% of the total employment. Stats SA will continue to release the LFS twice a year, in March and September.

Stats SA also conducts the Survey of Employers and Self-employed (SESE). The most recent survey was conducted in October 2005. Processing of the data is underway. The survey collects information on persons running small businesses and their working circumstances. For example, it collects information on problems encountered when starting a business, access to loans, source of funding, etc. The results of the previous SESE survey were published in 2002 and improved coverage of the "second economy" through a survey of employers and the self-employed will be conducted every alternate year.

In addition, Stats SA compiles estimates of GDP according to the international guidelines of the 1993 System of National Accounts. It is recommended that the estimates of value added be done according to a classification of economic activity by industry. The informal sector is not explicitly recognised as an industry in this classification, and therefore Stats SA does not publish official estimates of the contribution of the informal sector to the economy.

However, as part of the compilation of GDP, estimates are made for the informal sector within each recognised industry (ie transport, and trade). These estimates are incorporated during the benchmarking of GDP and are based on

information obtained from the population census, the Labour Force Survey as well as from a household survey that was specifically designed for this purpose: the Survey of Employers and Self-employed (SESE).

It should be noted that the Unisa's Research Report No. 349 "Measuring the size of the informal sector in South Africa", referred to in the question, draws on Stats SA's 2002 to 2005 LFSs, as well as Census 2001 figures.

- (b) The Government has announced measures, in both the 2005 and 2006 Budgets, to reduce the tax and compliance burden for small businesses. These measures, *inter alia*, include a generous graduated income tax regime for small business corporations and reducing the number of times small businesses that are registered VAT vendors have to file VAT returns, from six to four times a year. Increasing the pay-roll thresholds below which a small business is not required to account for the Skills Development Levy

and the scrapping of the regional service council levies as from 1 July 2006 also provides relief for them. Furthermore, SARS has embarked on an education campaign to inform small businesses about the appropriate procedures to follow to become tax compliant and will provide them with assistance in the form of free accounting software in certain circumstances.

The small business amnesty that was announced on 15 February 2006 will provide an opportunity for many small businesses, including those that are currently operating in the informal economy, to regularise their tax affairs without fear of accumulated tax liabilities, penalties or prosecution.

The above measures should provide the necessary incentives for informal businesses and those operating in the grey economy to enter the formal sector in order to access benefits. These include peace of mind in being tax compliant, as well as greater access to finance, contracts and other support services.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Average per capita subsidy paid by the Government to public transport providers

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

- (1) What was the average (a) per capita subsidy paid by the Government to public transport providers in respect of (i) bus, (ii) rail and (iii) taxi transport and (b) number of commuters making use of these means of transport as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether subsidies are paid in respect of tickets sold; if not, how are subsidy payments calculated in respect of each service provider; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) what is the expected increase in cost to the Government of greater numbers of commuters making use of public transport as a result of planned congestion pricing measures;
- (4) whether the National Treasury has approved the necessary budget increases for his department over the next ten years to cover the expected

subsidy cost increases; if not, why not; if so, (a) what percentage increases have been agreed and (b) what is the anticipated increase in commuter numbers that will be covered by these budget increases;

- (5) whether it is anticipated that costs associated with road maintenance will decrease as a result of a reduction in the number of single occupancy vehicles on the road during peak hours; if not, why not; if so, what is the anticipated savings per annum? N138E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a) The annual per capita subsidy paid by Government (i) amounts to R5,62 per passenger trip and R5,62 per kilometre for subsidised bus services, (ii) the average per capita subsidy paid by Government for rail commuter transport amounts to R4,73 per passenger trip or R0,18 per passenger km and (iii) there is currently no subsidy paid for taxi services.
- (b) The commuter rail service caters for around 2,2 million commuters per day with 490 million trips per annum. The most recent census information for 2004 is shown below.

Total number of rail boardings per region

<i>Metrorail region</i>	<i>Census year</i>	<i>Number of stations</i>	<i>AM peak hour</i>	<i>Weekday</i>
Cape Town	2004	101	168 800	621 300
Durban	2004	99	44 100	200 300
East London	2004	18	5 200	18 200
Port Elizabeth	2004	11	2 200	4 900
Tshwane	2002*	55	99 800	471 700
Wits	2002*	153	161 700	888 100
Total		437	481 800	2 204 500

*Analysis of 2005 Census in process.

Approximately 718 000 passengers are subsidised through bus subsidies.

- (2) The process for paying subsidies on buses is based on the contract type that is being operated. If an operator is on an interim contract, the operator is paid for the number of tickets sold. If the operator runs a tendered or negotiated contract, the operator is compensated for the kilometres travelled at a rate that has been tendered or negotiated.

The SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC) and Metrorail depend materially on the operational and capital subsidies from the Department of Transport (DoT). Both organisations have their own sources of funding that are used to reduce the overall subsidy requirement from the State. For the SARCC these include revenue sources such as property development and access charges to Spoornet for use and rental of commuter rail facilities. For Metrorail these sources include fare revenue and advertising.

The budgeting process requires both SARCC and Metrorail to prepare detailed separate operating and capital budgets on an annual basis. The budgets are submitted annually to the DoT, where they are evaluated. Based on overall Government budgetary constraints, the annual operating and capital grant subsidies are then finalised and approved by central Government.

- (3) Cabinet has approved the Interim National Railplan in December 2005 that outlines the costs involved and the actions needed from an operational point of view to enable the commuter rail business to implement a Priority Corridors strategy. Even with the focus on high-density corridors, Government's investment will have to increase significantly from the present R2,7

billion to some R5,4 billion per year in order to underpin future growth in patronage. The majority of these funds relate to capital cost required for an accelerated rolling stock overhaul programme, the upgrading of signalling and telecommunications and selected network enhancements.

- (4) (a) Aligned with the approval of the Interim National Railplan, National Treasury has approved additional capital subsidies of R1,6 billion over the 2006-07 — 2008-09 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget cycle, ie R 200 million for 2006-07, R500 million for 2007-08 and R900 million for 2008-09.

The DoT has engaged the National Treasury since 2004 to address subsidy cost increases in the bus industry to extend the services to new settlements. However, no additional funding has been committed thus far. The engagements with National Treasury were reflecting on the requirements for the restructuring of bus services including rationalisation. In this regard a bus optimisation plan was completed in 2002 and is currently being updated to consider the role of metropolitan bus services and extension thereof; the incorporation of new settlements; priority corridors and the removal duplication of services between modes.

- (b) Phase 2 of the railplan, which has commenced, will develop regional and route specific business and operational plans and a prioritised investment strategy for rail commuter services. In this phase priority corridors will be identified on the existing network, as well as new priority corridors for devel-

opmental growth areas, as identified by the IDP and ITP processes.

This phase will be completed by September 2006 and will form the basis of the Operational and Capi-

tal rail subsidy requirement for the 2007-08 — 2009-10 MTEF Budget cycle.

- (5) The cost reduction in road maintenance has not been anticipated at this point.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Onderhandelings met China oor 'n vryehandelsooreenkoms onderbreek

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

- (1) Waarom onderhandelings met China vir 'n omvattende vryehandels-ooreenkoms onderbreek is, gesien in die lig van die kwynende tekstiel-bedryf in Suid-Afrika waar 50 000 werkers alreeds hul werk verloor het vanweë goedkoop tekstielinvoere vanaf China;
- (2) of China sy tekstieluitvoer na Suid-Afrika gaan beperk; so nie, watter maatreëls sy departement beoog om die tekstielbedryf teen verdere verlies van werkers te beskerm; so ja, watter ooreenkoms met China in dié verband bereik is? N105A

(Translation follows):

[Suspension of negotiations with China re a free trade agreement

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

- (1) Why have negotiations with China regarding a comprehensive free trade agreement been suspended, given the declining textile industry in South Africa where 50 000 workers have already lost their jobs due to cheap textile imports from China;
- (2) whether China will limit its textile exports to South Africa; if not, what measures does his department envisage in order to protect the textile industry from a further loss of workers; if so, what agreement has been reached with China in this regard? N105E]

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Government seeks to establish a stable and strategic relationship with China. The issue of a trade agreement offers both large potential benefits and challenges. Our approach has therefore been to engage in detailed preparations, including detailed sectoral studies and consultations with labour and business within Nedlac, as well as our partners in SACU. Once this process has been completed, we will be in a position to consider the option for South Africa to construct an agreement with China.
- (2) Discussions with the Chinese government are continuing on the technical details towards reaching a final agreement. Any measures aimed at curbing imports will be of a temporary nature, however. Industry should therefore seize this limited opportunity, if it arises, to transform the sector in order for it to face the challenges of global competition. To this end government is working with industry and labour on a comprehensive response, including the development of a Customised Sector Programme (CSP).

Agreement reached with the People's Republic of China to protect SA's clothing and textile sector

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

- (1) Whether there are any timeframes in the agreement reached with the People's Republic of China to protect our clothing and textile sector, as referred to by the President in his state of the nation address; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) how does this agreement aim to protect our clothing and textile sector? N112E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Discussions on technical issues, including timeframes, are continuing with China towards reaching a final agreement that covers the clothing and textiles sector. The Chinese side though has in principle agreed to the idea that certain clothing and textiles imports be limited, with the understanding that it would provide a limited period for the South African industry to restructure itself in order to adapt to the reality of global competition. In this regard government is working with industry and labour on a comprehensive response to challenges around global competition, as represented by the development of a Customised Sector Programme (CSP).
- (2) The technical details are yet to be finalised (refer to response (1) above).

Effectiveness of certain financial initiatives

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

How will his department ensure the effectiveness of the SA Micro-finance Apex Fund (Samaf), Micro Agricultural Finance Institutions of South Africa (Mafisa), Small Enterprise Development Agency (Seda), Khula Enterprise Finance Limited and Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) small business initiative, as referred to by the President in his state of the nation address? N113E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

The department acknowledges the need for greater integration in the delivery of SMME support, including: a more systematic expansion in the geographic coverage of support, the scaling-up of interventions and more effective co-operation between the public, parastatal and private support suppliers.

To that end, the DTI has been in constant engagement with Seda and the Development Finance Institutions (including Samaf, Mafisa, Khula, and the IDC) to refine their individual mandates. Consequently, each now operates within its own defined sphere, and this facilitates more accurate monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment. The department also enters annually into "shareholder compacts" with the Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in terms of specific deliverables that are regularly reviewed. In addition, the DTI is represented on the Executive Boards of each of the relevant DFIs and Seda to ensure that it is kept abreast of developments.

The department has implemented performance management systems within the agencies, and these conform to best practise. This includes the establishment of reporting and measurement systems, impact assessment and corporate governance standards.

All of the measures mentioned above are working in parallel and are designed to boost the effectiveness of those agencies pertaining to SMME development.

High skills shortage/concerns about the high vacancy rates *re* middle management and advisers: plans to increase capacity

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

- (1) Whether his department plans to increase capacity owing to the high skills shortage and concerns about the high vacancy rates in respect of middle management and advisers; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether restructuring will be taking place in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N114E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) is currently revising recruitment policy, strategy and processes to better manage skills and people capacity. Ensuring a better match between candidate and role will reduce staff turnover rates. The process will also aid the effective identification of skills gaps that, in turn, will inform training and development. The latter will ultimately lead to increased capacity.

In recruiting for SMS positions, the department ensures that the necessary competency assessments are performed to measure suitability and capability of prospective employees prior to appointment. This further assists in identifying skills gaps.

The department is planning to reduce the vacancy rate by at least 50% by March 2007. Priority areas are being identified in collaboration with divisional line managers.

Between April 2005 and February 2006, the department filled more than 150 middle management vacancies.

However, due to the high market demand for the skills that the dti requires to deliver on its mandate, the department loses employees at this level to the private sector, which offers better remuneration packages. This remains a major challenge facing the dti.

In addition, the dti is engaging in a skills audit project led by the Department of Public Service and Administration, which will highlight the critical competencies and scarce skills required by the department, as well as identifying the development gaps to be addressed through focussed training and development.

Furthermore, the department is developing retention as well as rewards and recognition strategies. These will complement the efforts to accelerate the filling of identified vacancies.

- (2) No restructuring of the department is foreseen or being undertaken. Apart from the human resource strategy discussed in response to Question (1), the emphasis is on consolidation and streamlining to increase internal efficiencies.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Crimes committed against children and reported to SAPS

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

With reference to his replies to Question 1508 on 11 October 2005 and Question 1639 on 22 November 2005, (a) how many crimes were committed against

children and reported to the SA Police Service in each province for the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005 and (b) what types of crime were committed?

N26E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Attached please find the number of crimes committed in each province during the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005.

<i>Provincial distribution of contact crimes against children in the 2004-05 financial year</i>										
<i>Contact crime against children</i>	<i>Total South Africa</i>	<i>Eastern Cape</i>	<i>Free State</i>	<i>Gauteng</i>	<i>KZN</i>	<i>Limpopo</i>	<i>Mpumalanga</i>	<i>Northern Cape</i>	<i>North West</i>	<i>Western Cape</i>
Murder	1128	204	49	222	283	44	69	27	66	164
Attempted murder	1569	189	89	381	386	63	104	93	103	161
Rape	22486	3006	1610	4859	3936	1968	1618	661	2059	2769
Assault GBH	24189	4023	1583	4901	3241	1861	1857	1216	2189	3318
Indecent assault	4829	421	314	1016	931	136	160	194	244	1413
Common assault	31607	3071	2961	8316	4436	2113	1817	1069	2068	5756

Investigation against a certain person *re* theft and stock theft

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

Whether the investigation against a certain person (details furnished) regarding (a) theft and (b) stock theft has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be completed; if so, what are the relevant details? N68E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) and (b) Yes, the investigation regarding a case comprising the following two charges has been finalised:

Charge 1: Use of motor vehicle without owner's consent

Charge 2: Theft of pharmaceutical stock

Relevant details are as follows: Germiston CAS 88/03/1996

On 16 January 1999 the case was partially tried and had to be postponed for one witness from the complainant's company to testify. However, the court refused to postpone the case for one witness and withdrew the case against Accused No 1.

Another reason for this case being withdrawn by the court was that the complainant couldn't submit a list of the stolen goods/items.

Accused No 2 couldn't be linked with the crime and the case against him was also withdrawn.

Power failures in WC: information relayed to public

78. Mr C M MORTEL (PIM) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

With reference to the recent power failures in the Western Cape, (a)(i) when and (ii) how will the public be informed of the (aa) extent and (bb) duration of such power failures in relation to grid supply

stability and minute-by-minute changes in grid demand, respectively, in their municipalities or wards and (cc) the amount of megawatt to be load-shed, with specific reference to the amount that demand in the Western Cape has been exceeding over the past six months and the demand that is projected for the next six months to maintain grid frequency and stability, (b) what compensation will be given to users who will suffer (i) losses in their business operations and (ii) damage to their equipment affected by fluctuations in grid frequency and stability and (c) what action will be taken to co-ordinate proactive disaster prevention measures?

N84E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (a) At a customer interface level Eskom does inform its customers of any problems if they are foreseen. Where an unforeseen problem has arisen customers are informed of the expected duration of the problem where such information is known.

Communication to the public generally will need to be co-ordinated between various parties including Eskom, the City of Cape Town and the Cape Red. At this stage Eskom has provided schedules of load-shedding that is required and this is updated on a daily basis.

At its media conference regarding the outage at Koeberg Unit 1 and the power supply situation in the Cape, Eskom committed to keep the public informed of developments regarding power supply in the Cape. Work is underway at Koeberg to repair the damaged unit. The damaged rotor has been removed and transported to Johannesburg for repairs. In parallel to the repair process, a team of high level specialists is investigating issues around timing and

the sourcing of components, if necessary.

As soon as there is further clarity and the viable options considered, public announcements will be made in this regard. The commitment is to ensure that customers and all stakeholders are given as much information as possible so that they are adequately and timeously informed of the way forward.

- (b) With regard to issues related to compensation, these are matters regulated by the commercial and contractual arrangements between the parties.
- (c) Eskom is working with the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre and has had several meetings to brief them about the power supply situation in the Cape. Initiatives will be co-ordinated through the Western Cape Disaster Centre where appropriate.

Measures being considered to prevent power failures: load-shedding

79. Mr C M MORTEL (PIM) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (1) What medium-term measures are being considered to prevent power failures in the case of (a) various units at various power stations that continuously trip or power distribution failures and (b) the daily load-shedding of heavy industries and that of our neighbouring countries which has to be prevented;
- (2) whether, should grid demand increase as a result of a growth rate of 4% to 6%, more base load stations will be built to meet a projected demand of an additional 3 000 MW; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N85E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (1) To maintain availability and reliability

of the supply from Eskom's power stations Eskom has in place an ongoing programme of refurbishment and maintenance. In addition, and over and above the normal refurbishment and maintenance plan, power stations that have reached the half of their design life will undergo major upgrades in accordance with the determined technical plans as further steps to enhance performance.

Furthermore, Eskom has embarked on an R84 billion capital expenditure infrastructure plan over the next five years to address the electricity needs of South Africa.

The current generation projects in the implementation stage include:

- Three power stations with a combined capacity of more than 3 500 MW being returned to service.
- Open-cycle gas turbines (OCGT) of more than 1 000 MW.

Numerous other generation options are also being investigated. The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) has also embarked on an initiative to bring in additional power through independent power producers (IPPs).

Eskom has also embarked on major strengthening projects and the building of new transmission lines to strengthen security of supply to all regions in South Africa.

Load-shedding should not be confused with demand-side management (DSM). The co-operation of customers to use power more effectively and to implement heightened demand side measures when required will assist in managing security of supply. Certain industrial customers have entered into contracts with Eskom based on demand market participation (DMP) — a product that allows for voluntary load reduction by

a customer. Eskom also has interruptible customers who pay a negotiated tariff and in turn Eskom may interrupt the supply to such customers within the negotiated parameters (this also applies to neighbouring countries that have contracted for nonfirm power). This allows for the efficient use of power by customers and allows them to regulate their power consumption in the most effective manner.

- (2) Eskom's strategic plan — the Integrated Strategic Electricity Plan (ISEP) has taken into account various growth scenarios for planning purposes. Should a 6% GDP growth rate materialise it would necessitate the building of additional base load plant (about 25 000 MW) in the period 2010 to 2024, in terms of the ISEP.

In the next four to five years, a large part of the capacity growth needs are satisfied by the return to service (RTS) of the previously mothballed power stations and the construction of 1 000 MW of OCGT plant. In 2010, the first base load stations will be commissioned and thereafter new base load plant will be commissioned as required in terms of Eskom's ISEP.

The increased demand would be met by accelerating Eskom's build programme in the medium to long term (2010 and beyond) and implementing certain contingencies. In the longer term, imported power will play an important role to deliver on the high growth scenario.

Backlog of cases at state forensic laboratories

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

- (1) Whether there is currently a backlog of cases at any of the three state forensic laboratories in South Africa; if not, in respect of what date is this information given; if so, what is

the backlog of (a) toxicology, (b) blood-alcohol and (c) food sample cases in respect of each laboratory;

(2) whether any posts at any of the laboratories are currently vacant; if so, (a) which posts are vacant and (b) for how long has each of these posts been vacant;

(3) whether any steps are to be taken to speed up the filling of vacant posts; if

not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) what budget was allocated to each laboratory in each of the three most recent years for which information is available? N93E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(1) The table below reflects a summary of the backlogs in the various laboratories:

	<i>Johannesburg</i>	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Cape Town</i>
Current backlog (31/01/2006)	• 2 125 Toxicology cases; • 1 406 Drunken driving samples; • 846 Post-mortem samples; • 100 Carbon monoxide samples	• 960 Toxicology cases; • 1 961 Drunken driving samples; • 771 Post-mortem samples; • 39 Food	• 1 500 Toxicology cases; • 10 000 Blood alcohol; • 54 Food

(2) Vacant posts:

	<i>Johannesburg</i>	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Cape Town</i>
Current analytical vacancies	• 2 × level 10; • 2 × level 8; - Total: 4	• 1 × level 10; • 1 × level 9; • 2 × new level 6; - Total: 5	• 2 × level 8 - Total: 2
Time-frame of vacancies	• Level 10: between 6-8 months; • Level 8: 4 months	• Level 10: 7 months; • Level 9: From 17 March 2006 only, analyst service notice; • 2 × new level 6: 4 months	• Level 8: 1 × 1 month and 1 × 4 months

(3) Johannesburg has finalised all interviews for the vacancies, and is awaiting the official appointment letters. The expected time of staff inclusion will be by end of March 2006.

Pretoria has finalised the interviews for the level 10 vacancy. The official appointment letter is awaited. The expected time of staff inclusion will be by end of March 2006. The level 9 post will become vacant on 17 March 2006 only, as the analyst accepted a promotional post at level 10 in the Johannesburg forensic chemistry laboratory. The two vacant level 6 posts are additional posts approved by the Director-General in November 2005. The procedure for filling these posts in process.

Cape Town is finalising the short-listing of applicants. Most of the applicants do not comply with the requirements for a level 8 forensic analyst post.

(4) The Johannesburg laboratory has indicated their intentions in their operational and strategic plans. This involves a combination of assessing the human resource issues (work study and interviews), the instrumentation or tool aspects (purchasing of further instruments), the streamlining of processes, ie not compromising on quality yet still producing the expected number of cases; dedication of duties to personnel as all personnel are multi-tasking within the unit; improvement of staff moral through regular communication and interaction. There are physical re-

strictions, ie building and electrical concerns, but this matter is currently being investigated by the Department of Public Works. The current building is under jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works and the Department of Health only maintains those repairs to the values of less than R5 000.

An automated immuno-assay screening system has been purchased at the Pretoria Laboratory. Analysts are currently receiving training on how to operate the system. This will dramatically decrease turnaround times of the screening process in the Toxicology Section. A request has been submitted for an additional level 10 technical and quality manager at the laboratory. This analyst will be responsible for trouble shooting on instruments, quality assurance and document control in all three sections, thus relieving pressure from the other analysts. Currently analysts

have to multi-task, which minimises time that they can spend doing case-related work. High-profile cases and cases with pending court dates are prioritised on request.

A work study has been conducted at the Cape Town Laboratory. The approval of additional five posts is awaited to handle the increase in workload experienced at the laboratory. Other measures that are currently being put in place include the automation and streamlining of analytical methods. Tenders were submitted for the procurement of a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) and newest technology in analytical instruments. These measures will not only enhance the quality of results that are produced, but will also decrease turnaround times.

- (5) A summary of the allocated budgets for the three laboratories can be seen in the following table:

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Johannesburg	R9,4 m	R12,3 m (incl roll-over funds)	R10,8m
Cape Town	R7,6m	R6,4m	R10,3m (including R4,6m from Adjustment Budget for procurement of capital assets — critical laboratory equipment)
Pretoria	R9m	R8,7m	R10,3m (including R1,7m from Adjustment Budget for procurement of capital assets — critical laboratory equipment)

Steps to prevent closure of Doug Whitehead school for handicapped children in Johannesburg

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

- (1) Whether she will take any steps to prevent the threatening closure of the Doug Whitehead School for mentally and physically handicapped children in Johannesburg, as this is the only state school for children with disabilities in Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (2) whether any funds have been bud-

geted in 2005-06 financial year to (a) build a new school for the disabled in Johannesburg, (b) renovate the Doug Whitehead School and/or (c) build an extra school for these vulnerable children; if not, why not; if so, what amount in each case;

- (3) what was the budget for (a) staff and (b) equipment for schools catering for those with disabilities;
- (4) whether her department allocates any funds to the provinces for the education of disabled children; if not, what is the position in this

regard; if so, what amount was budgeted for this purpose for each province during the 2005-06 financial year? N100E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) My department has intervened to prevent the threatened closure of the Doug Whitehead School after receiving correspondence from the owners of the land. We have also advised the Gauteng education department on the legal and other related implications of closure. Officials from the education department subsequently met with the owners' representatives of the school buildings. Discussions on the future of the school on the current premises are still going on and both parties are working towards an agreement on the renovations that have to be done in the medium to long term. At present, teaching has not been interrupted and all learners continue to attend classes.

Doug Whitehead School is not the only public school for children with disabilities in Johannesburg. There are nine special schools in Johannesburg East, and a further 24 special schools in the other Johannesburg education districts.

- (2) (a) No. No funds have been budgeted for the building of new special

schools for children with disabilities in Johannesburg, as there are already many special schools that serve the needs of children with disabilities in the area.

- (b) The Gauteng education department has prioritised the Doug Whitehead School for emergency repairs to those sections of the school that are regarded as unsafe.
- (c) As part of the introduction of the policy on inclusive education as outlined in Education White Paper 6, a number of ordinary schools are currently being converted and equipped to serve as full-service schools to cater for the needs of disabled children. Funding has been allocated for the training of teachers in these schools as well as of district support staff. The department is also in the process of strengthening special schools to fulfil the role of supporting learners with disabilities in ordinary local schools. An amount of R56 million has been budgeted for the implementation of these measures in the 2006-07 financial year.
- (3) The Budget allocated for special schools in Gauteng in terms of staff and equipment is as follows:

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Compensation for employees	351 825	407 766	426 691	447 713	468 068
Total	414 132	488 392	523 100	544 334	564 895

- (4) (a) The Department of Education does not allocate funds to provincial education departments. Funding of disabled children in public schools is a provincial responsibility

paid for out of the equitable share from National Treasury. The expenditure per province in the area of special needs education is as follows:

Province	Audited 2003-04 R thousand	Revised estimate 2004-05 R thousand	Medium-term estimate		
			2005-06 R thousand	2006-07 R thousand	2007-08 R thousand
Eastern Cape	188 706	243 386	231 370	344 546	380 639
Free State	127 924	134 417	148 965	157 316	165 146
Gauteng	414 132	488 392	523 100	544 334	564 895
KwaZulu-Natal	233 131	245 455	258 526	275 872	298 704
Limpopo	99 712	140 389	148 535	156 525	163 477
Mpumalanga	70 453	73 244	77 368	82 010	86 700
North West	67 974	86 785	89 626	96 239	102 013
Northern Cape	38 326	46 081	48 178	50 607	53 080
Western Cape	325 294	347 329	360 620	384 215	404 998
Total	1 565 652	1 805 478	1 886 288	2 091 664	2 219 652

Crisis in the witness protection programme

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

- (1) Whether any steps are being taken to address the current crisis in the witness protection programme; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (2) what are the respective responsibilities of the SA Police Service and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for the management and financing of the programme? N107E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) Yes. Negotiations between the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the National Prosecuting Authority and the South African Police Service, regarding this matter, are ongoing at a high level.
- (2) The relevant legislation was introduced in Parliament by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Act is being administered by that department, which is also responsible for the management and budget in respect of the Act. In view of the fact that the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development did not initially budget for security officers in

terms of the Act, the South African Police Service was requested to assist in this regard which it did by means of a temporary service agreement, on the basis that the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development would eventually create its own capacity.

18% vacancy rate in the detective services

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

Whether, in light of the Auditor-General's special integrated audit report which showed that there is an 18% vacancy rate in the detective services, any action has been taken to fill these vacancies; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) when will these vacancies be filled, (c) what is the cause of these vacancies and (d) what is the vacancy rate in each province? N108E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes.

- (a) A management decision was taken to supplement the detective service with 30% of all new members recruited in the SAPS.
- (b) The vacancies are being filled on a continuous basis with 30% of all new members recruited in the SAPS.

(c) The vacancies are brought about as a result of the Resource Establishment Plan (REP) which dictates the need for the Detective Service components to expand and this results in the creation of more vacancies. A negligible number of vacancies can be attributed to a loss of members as a result of retirement, promotions or discharges.

(d) The detective vacancy rate per province is as follows:

Eastern Cape	— 3,3%
Free State	— 8,5%
Gauteng	— 34,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	— 13,0%
Limpopo	— 1,5%
Mpumalanga	— 13,4%
Northern Cape	— 20,4%
North West	— 7,5%
Western Cape	— 20,5%

**Tripartite agreement between
SA/Mozambique/Portugal *re* purchase
of electricity generated by Cahora Bassa
scheme**

108. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE (IFP) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

(1) Whether, with reference to the tripartite agreement entered into by South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal in 1984 relating to the purchase by South Africa of electricity generated by the Cahora Bassa scheme, South Africa is currently purchasing electricity generated by this scheme; if so, (a) what quantities are being purchased and (b) at what price;

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N119E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

(1) (a) Eskom purchases the contractual power available to it from Hidroelectricite de Cahora Bassa (HCB). Due to technical constraints at both the converter and

the power stations, the power currently available to Eskom is 600 MW.

(b) The price is commercially sensitive information that cannot be disclosed publicly.

(2) The response to Question (1) above is sufficient and no further statement is required.

Schools in Eastern Cape with acting principals and/or acting deputy principals

110. Mrs C DUDLEY asked the Minister of Education:

(1) How many schools in the Eastern Cape have acting principals and/or acting deputy principals at present;

(2) whether certain schools (names furnished) in Port Elizabeth still have acting principals; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) when will these situations be addressed and (b) what are the further relevant details? N121E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Eastern Cape education department is unable to provide the information requested. However, in October 2005 the provincial department advertised 279 vacant deputy principal posts and 1,174 vacant principal posts and these are in the process of being filled. While the posts are vacant, the provincial department has appointed educators to act in the posts.

(2) The schools are Lamani School and Kwazakhele High in Port Elizabeth and both have acting principals.

The principal of Lamani School retired in 2005. The post was advertised and interviews have been held. An appointment is to be made from 1 March 2006.

The principal of Kwazakhele High has been "displaced" from his post for the

past three years. The community has threatened his life if he returned to the school. The principal has been reporting to the district office, which has been negotiating a resumption of his duties. The Eastern Cape education department is monitoring the situation.

Information *re* vacant posts for pharmacists has been obtained

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

Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 18 (written Question 288 transferred for oral reply) on 15 June 2005, the relevant information regarding vacant posts for pharmacists has been obtained; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N127E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Yes, information regarding vacant posts for pharmacists is as follows:

Province	Filled	Vacant	Total
Eastern Cape	179	209	388
Free State	94	67	161
Gauteng	228	191	419
Western Cape	249	92	341
KwaZulu-Natal	402	1 271	1 673
Limpopo	156	68	224
Mpumalanga	123	73	196
North West	107	52	159
Northern Cape	48	29	77
National department	10	10	20
Total	1 596	2 062	3 658

Investigations into irregularities *re* distribution of food parcels in Free State

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

- (1) Whether any investigations are taking place into irregularities regarding the distribution of food parcels in the Free State; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) which individuals or companies are involved and (c) what amounts are involved in each case;
- (2) whether the SA Police Service is investigating each of these instances; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N140E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No. According to the Free State education department, there have been no reported irregularities regarding the

distribution of food parcels.

- (2) No. The police are not investigating any individuals or companies responsible for the distribution of food parcels in the Free State. However, if the hon member has any information, he is encouraged to make it available to the department.

Salary bracket for each rank in the SAPS

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

- (a) What is the salary bracket for each rank in the SA Police Service, from a trainee constable to the national commissioner and (b) how many (i) members are there in the SAPS and (ii) of these members are utilised (aa) for administrative tasks and (bb) in crime-fighting duties? N141E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(a) A trainee constable is employed on a contractual basis for a period of two years whereafter he/she will be appointed permanently after successful completion of his/her training. The remuneration of these trainees are as follows:

Student constable:

0-6 months' training — stipend of R1 600 per month

6-12 months' training — stipend of R2 500 per month

After one year — appointed on salary level 3 stipend of R47 163 per annum

The current salary brackets for each rank in the SAPS is as follows:

Salary level	Rank	Notch
4-5	Constable	55 350 — 64 266 per annum 65 478 — 76 104 per annum
6	Sergeant	79 935 — 92 805 per annum
7	Inspector	99 105 — 115 062 per annum
8	Captain	118 992 — 138 147 per annum
9-10	Superintendent	140 694 — 163 338 per annum 175 602 — 203 865 per annum
	Middle Management Services	Total cost to employer
11-12	Senior Superintendent	276 339 — 320 847 per annum 328 191 — 381 045 per annum
	Senior Management Services	Total cost to employer
13	Director	455 892 — 491 133 per annum
14	Assistant Commissioner	537 033 — 578 544 per annum
15	Provincial Commissioner/Divisional Commissioner/Deputy National Commissioner	651 741 — 702 117 per annum
16	National Commissioner	839 484 — 904 374 per annum

(b) (i) There are currently 152 067 employees in the SAPS.

(ii) (aa) An estimated 43 502 employees are utilised for administrative duties. Some of these employees are utilised to perform operational duties if circumstances necessitate it for example during national elections.

(bb) An estimated 108 565 members are utilised for crime fighting duties.

Schools/learners in Alfred Nzo DM benefiting from the provisions of Act 24 of 2005

131. Mr G Q M DOIDGE (ANC) asked the Minister of Education:

(a)(i) Which schools and (ii) how many learners in the Alfred Nzo District Mu-

nicipality will benefit from the provisions of the Education Laws Amendment Act, Act 24 of 2005, which will exempt poor learners from paying school fees, (b) what criteria will be used to determine which schools will qualify as no-fee schools, (c) what is the envisaged date of implementation of such provisions and (d) when will qualifying schools be declared no-fee schools?

N145E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) In Alfred Nzo District 342 schools educating 113 918 learners will become no-fee schools. The list of the 342 schools is attached in Annexure A. (*Bound in Questions Annexures — See QA4/2006.*)

(b) The criteria are affordability and quintile placement. The Eastern Cape education department has decided to

phase in no-fee schools over a two-year period. In the 2006 school year all schools in quintile 1 and in the 2007 school year all schools in quintiles 2 and 3 will be declared no-fee schools.

- (c) The planned date of implementation is 1 April 2006.

- (d) Qualifying schools will be declared no-fee schools on a voluntary basis from 1 April 2006, and in terms of law by 30 September 2006 for the 2007 school year.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Reasons for growing current account deficit

54. Prof B TUROK (ANC) asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) To what extent is the growing current account deficit due to increasing (a) capital goods imports and (b) luxury consumer goods imports;
- (2) whether detailed records are kept of such imports; if so, what categories are there;
- (3) whether there is a policy on substituting imported luxury consumer goods by domestic manufactured goods; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N73E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) In October 2005, there was over R2,6 billion worth of capital goods imports, which comprised 8,4% of total imports. The share of capital goods in total imports has remained broadly constant since 2000, at about 10% of total imports, with a slight downturn towards the end of the period (the period under analysis is Jan 2000-Oct 2005). It is thus fair to say that capital goods imports have not been acting as a driver of the current account deficit. If anything, capital goods imports growth has been partially constrained in an environment of demand driven-growth and difficult trading conditions in the manufacturing sector (which might explain the slight downturn in the latter

part of the period). However, with the Government's planned capital expenditure programme looming, and with certain SOEs projecting import content reaching 40%, the capital goods import share of total imports is likely to rise in the near future. That said, there are Government initiatives, such as the National Tooling Initiative, which will seek to lower the import content of capital expenditure programmes and constrain capital goods imports as a driver of the current account deficit.

- (b) Luxury consumer goods are not easily defined. In the basket of luxury goods analysed (which included, amongst others, furskins and artificial fur, photographic equipment, electronic goods and motorcycles), the share of luxury goods in total imports has remained generally constant since 2000. While the basket of goods used in this analysis cannot, by any means, be considered exhaustive, the average share of luxury goods (so defined) in total imports since 2000, remains under 1%. It is clear that capital goods make up a far more significant share of total imports than luxury goods and there is little evidence of a sustained shift in relative shares of each.

Thus, in short, the conclusion is that both capital goods and luxury goods have, for the most part, grown in line with the total aggregate imports a function of growing domestic demand and a strong rand) and we are not yet (up to October 2005 data) witnessing any dramatic new trends in the compo-

sition of imports as it relates to those two categories. Therefore, neither can be said to have had a major impact on the growing current account deficit. However, it is likely that capital goods imports will increase in the near future.

- (2) There are detailed records for capital goods. The difference with luxury goods is that they are not easily defined. Luxury goods can, but need not necessarily include: fashion and leather goods, perfumes and cosmetics, watches and jewelry, wines and spirits, food, automobiles, cigars, services, property, premium electronics and high-end retailing. What further complicates any analysis of luxury goods is the fact that classification as a luxury good very often depends on the product brand and that level of data desegregation is not readily accessible.

The data for both capital and luxury goods is provided by Customs and Excise.

- (3) There is no such policy at present. Although the intention is to promote domestic manufacture wherever appropriate, there are serious questions over whether import substitution is the optimum instrument for this purpose. Assuming that it is, the use thereof is certainly premature. The dti is monitoring developments in all sectors and should any of the local luxury goods sectors feel under pressure from imports, they would no doubt engage with the department. Moreover, there remain certain supply constraints in the luxury goods sector as a whole, given that it is very often skills and technology intensive. Addressing these constraints presents an alternative avenue of intervention that is more likely to achieve sustainability of the industry in the long run.

Persons involved in decision to build a new sports stadium in Green Point for the 2010 soccer world cup

82. Ms H ZILLE (DA) asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

- (1) (a) Who was involved in the decision to build a new sports stadium in Green Point for the 2010 soccer world cup, (b) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision and (c) what is the anticipated (i) cost and (ii) completion date for this project;
- (2) whether any (a) environmental and (b) heritage impact assessments will be carried out prior to work beginning on the stadium; if not, why not in each case; if so, what is the name of the person and/or company which will undertake each assessment;
- (3) whether any assessment has been done on the possible impact of this new stadium on existing residents in the area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how was this assessment done;
- (4) (a) what is the name of the architect who will design the new stadium, (b) when will the different aspects of the project be put out to tender, (c) for how many vehicles will parking be provided, (d) what changes are planned (i) to the roads leading to the stadium and (ii) in the provision of public transport to the stadium and (e) what total amount will the (i) national, (ii) Western Cape provincial and (iii) Cape Town metro government contribute in each specified financial year for the completion of this project;
- (5) whether any commitments have been received from any private investors to assist in the funding of this sta-

dium; if not, when is it anticipated that such commitments will be received; if so, (a) from which investors, (b) what commitments and (c) what rights will those investors gain in respect of the new stadium as a result of their investment? N88E

The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

(1) The decision was taken by the 2010 Fifa World Cup Local Organising Committee (LOC) in consultation with Fifa, and the provincial and local authorities of the Western Cape and the Cape Town Metropolitan Council.

(2) (a) Fifa President, Mr J. Sepp Blatter expressed that organisation's wish to accord Cape Town's 2010 World Cup venue the status of a semi-final category stadium. As far back as 1998, Cape Town presented the Newlands Stadium as a match venue, and Green Point and Athlone Stadia as training and international-friendly match venues as part of the 2006 Fifa World Cup Bid campaign. This proposal was resubmitted as part of the 2010 Fifa World Cup bidding campaign. The matter was brought into sharper focus after the 15 May 2004 announcement of South Africa as the host for the 2010 Fifa World Cup. Fifa has two subsequent technical visits to Cape Town in July and October 2005. In November 2005, the CEO of Coca-Cola international, Mr Neville Isdell, an Irish national who studied at UCT impressed upon Fifa the importance of ensuring that Cape Town played a major role in the 2010 Fifa World Cup and to this end Fifa decided to have the international launch of so many Capetonians, South Africans, Fifa and other stakeholders

participated in the decision-making.

(b) The economic benefits of selecting Green Point as a venue for the 2010 Fifa World Cup include the status of the area as a major tourism hub, and its closeness to different tourist attractions such as the beach, the Cape Town International Convention Centre, the V & A Waterfront, major hotels as well as affordable holiday accommodation. All these are likely to enjoy exposure for potential repeat and referral visits from spectators at the 2010 Fifa World Cup Games. The historical importance, the strategic value of Green Point for marketing objectives of Fifa for 2010, as well as the special suitability of Green Point for the size and type of stadium Fifa wants to build in Cape Town.

(c) The estimated (i) cost of a 60 000 seat stadium at Green Point is R1,2 billion with an extra R80 million should the stadium be fitted with a retractable roof; (ii) completion date is December 2008, in line with Fifa's schedule, and the government guarantees.

(3) (a) and (b) Yes. Appropriate service providers will be selected by the city in keeping with the standard procurement processes, provided for in the Municipal Finance Management Act, and in compliance with Government's broad-based black economic empowerment policies.

(4) No. The city will appoint appropriate service providers to carry out such assessments, bearing in mind that there already is a sports stadium which hosts professional games and international entertainment events on that location.

(5) (a) No architect has as yet been appointed to design the stadium.

Design specifications are yet to be issued. These will come from the LOC's technical committee after proper consultation with Fifa.

- (b) The city has already gone out to tender for the environmental impact study on the project. Advertisements were scheduled for the weekend of 25 and 26 February.
- (c) The Fifa requirements for parking spaces at each venue will be specified in the stadium design plans. The Green Goal programme recommends that 50% of spectators are expected to arrive by public transport.
- (d) (i) and (ii) The transport impact assessment will provide the information required to guide these decisions.
- (e) The capital expenditure on the stadium will be carried by the three spheres of government. The city is required to submit a business plan by the end of July 2006. The central Government will, on the basis of that plan, allocate the city appropriate funding.
- (6) No. The city intends bringing private partners in only for sustainable and self-sufficient recurrent financial management of the stadium, after its construction and its hosting of the 2010 Fifa World Cup. Appropriate business relations will be considered on the basis of sound commercial principles.

Details *re* NIP obligation incurred by a certain company

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

- (1) What is the total value of the National Industrial Participation (NIP) obligation incurred by a certain company (name furnished) as part of the

arms deal in respect of the (a) investment and (b) sales requirement;

- (2) what was the (a) date of the first NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) obligation for the first milestone in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investment;
- (3) whether there was a shortfall; if so, how much in each category;
- (4) (a) what was the date of the second NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) what is the obligation of the company in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investments;
- (5) whether the obligation in terms of both sales and investment was met by the company involved if the second milestone has passed; if not, how large was the shortfall in each category? N97E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) NIP Obligation:

Investments	=	€960 300 000
Sales	=	€1 892 160 454
Total	=	€2 852 460 454

- (2) (a) Date of 1st NIP milestone: October 2005

(b) Obligation as per 1st milestone:

Sales	€110 000 000
Investments	€610 000 000

- (3) Ferrostaal achieved 82% of the investment milestone, with the sales milestone being exceeded by €46 million.
- (4) The second milestone is due in December 2007 by which time the full obligation needs to be met.
- (5) The second milestone has not yet passed.

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- (2) what was the (a) date of the first NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) obligation for the first milestone in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investment;
- (3) whether there was a shortfall; if so, how much in each category;
- (4) (a) what was the date of the second NIP milestone applicable to the said company and (b) what is the obligation of the company in terms of (i) sales and (ii) investments;
- (5) whether the obligation in terms of both sales and investment was met by the company involved if the second milestone has passed; if not, how large was the shortfall in each category?

N98E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) NIP Obligation:

Investments	=	\$509 100 000
Sales	=	\$1 583 500 000
Total	=	\$2 092 600 000

(2) (a) Date of 1st NIP milestone — May 2005

(b) Obligation as per 1st milestone:

Sales = \$56 594 000

Investments: Nil

(3) This milestone was met in full.

(4) (a) The specific date of the second NIP milestone is yet to be finalised, although it will fall within the 2006 calendar year.

(b) Obligation as per 2nd milestone:

Sales: \$183 532 000

Investments: \$147 630 850

(5) The second milestone is in the process of being assessed.

Monitering van kredietburo's wat geld aan individue uitleen

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

(1) In die lig van die voorgestelde *National Credit Bill* [B18 — 2005] ingevolge waarvan mikroleners gemoniteer gaan word, (a) van hoeveel kredietburo's (banke, bougenootskappe en pensioenfondse uitgesluit) sy departement bewus is wat geld aan individue uitleen, (b) hoeveel kliënte deur dié kredietburo's bedien word en (c) wat die jaarlikse omset in terme van uitleengeld van dié kredietburo's is;

(2) of sy departement enige maatreëls ingestel het om te verseker dat sodanige kredietburo's ingevolge die nuwe voorgestelde wetgewing gaan registreer; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, watter maatreëls?

N102A

(Translation follows):

[Monitoring of credit bureaux lending money to individuals]

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

(1) In the light of the proposed *National Credit Bill* [B18 — 2005] in terms of which microlenders will be monitored, (a) how many credit bureaux (banks, building societies and pension funds excluded) is his depart-

ment aware of that lend money to individuals, (b) how many clients are being serviced by these credit bureaux and (c) what is the annual turnover of these credit bureaux in terms of money lent;

- (2) whether his department has introduced any measures to ensure that such credit bureaux will be registering in terms of the new proposed legislation; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N102E]

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) None, credit bureaux merely keep and report consumer credit information. Questions (b) and (c) are therefore redundant.
- (2) In terms of sections 39 to 59 of the National Credit Bill, all credit providers; credit bureaux and debt counsellors are obliged to register with the National Credit Regulator.

QUESTION*For written reply:***Criteria for allowing police officers to live in state houses**

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

- (1) Whether there are any criteria for allowing police officers to live in state houses; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether any police officers have been evicted from state houses; if so, (a) for what reasons, (b) which police stations were affected and (c) what are the names of such police officers;
- (3) whether accommodation is given to police officers who are transferred; if not, why not; if so,
- (4) whether such accommodation is permanent; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the duration of the provision of such accommodation; if so, what are the relevant terms of the accommodation contract?

N99E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) Yes, paragraph 9 of the National Housing Policy (SAPS) states the criteria used for allocating of official housing. (*Bound in Questions Annexures — see QA5/2006.*)
- (2) No police officers are known to have been evicted other than the members who were served with notices to vacate, following the re-allocation process, which takes place every two years.
- (3) Yes, interim accommodation is given to members who have been transferred. (*Bound in Questions Annexures — see QA6/2006.*)
- (4) Interim accommodation is temporary, until permanent accommodation is obtained, and must not be considered as a fixed benefit of transfer. The purpose of interim accommodation is to compensate the employee (only one household) for expenses for exceptional accommodation while relocating, and not to enrich them or to pay other expenses.

Interim accommodation expenses are considered for a maximum period of not more than two calendar months per application, taking into consideration the most economical manner and cost effectiveness. (*See QA6/2006 par 15-17.*)

QUESTION

For written reply:

**Setting up of weather station near
Mtatha**

132. Mr G Q M DOIDGE (ANC) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his department and the SA Weather Bureau have considered the possibility of setting up a weather monitoring station in the Mtatha area that would be able to warn residents about tornadoes at an early stage; if not, why not; if so, (a) where would such station be located and (b) how will residents in affected areas be warned timeously? N146E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (a) Yes. The SA Weather Service installed a C-band weather radar at Highbury in the Mtatha area and the official launch of this radar was celebrated on 1 October 2004. This weather radar enables the Weather Service to detect the development and movement of severe thunderstorms in the area that could be associated with tornadoes.
- (b) The South African Weather Service will, when severe thunderstorms are detected, send warnings of these thunderstorms via SMS to the provincial and local disaster management officials who in turn have the responsibility to warn the local residents.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Expenses incurred by the State arising from the Deputy President's visit to UAE

4. Mr G R MORGAN (DA) asked the Deputy President:

- (1) Whether the State incurred any expenses arising from the Deputy President's visit to the United Arab Emirates in December 2005 for (a) accommodation, (b) additional travel, (c) security, (d) catering and (e) subsistence allowances; if so, (i) what specified expenses and (ii) why in each case;
- (2) whether she received any gifts or hospitality during the course of her stay in the UAE which exceeds the value as determined by the Executive Members' Ethics Act, Act 82 of 1998; if so, (a) what was the total value of the benefits received and (b) from whom were they received in each case;
- (3) whether these benefits have been declared in terms of the above-mentioned Act; if not, why not; if so, when?

N4E

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

- (1) The hon member is referred to the President's statement responding to the state-of-the-nation debate in Parliament where he indicates that:

"The security arrangements in place since 1994 and before provide that both the President and Deputy President are provided with security on a 24-hour basis. Among other things, this means that when they travel by road, they do so in transport provided, managed and run by the SA Police

Service. When they travel by air, unless circumstances makes this impossible, they travel in planes provided, managed and flown by the SA Air Force. These transport arrangements, which are an integral part of the security system decided exclusively by the state security services, and not the President or the Deputy President, apply regardless of their destinations and the purpose of their travel."

- (a) No, the State did not incur any accommodation expenses.
- (b) No, the State did not incur any additional travel costs.
- (c) The security arrangements whether the Deputy President is on duty or holiday remains the responsibility of the SAPS.
- (d) No, the State did not incur any catering expenses except those provided by the SA Air Force during flight.
- (e) The Deputy President did not get subsistence allowances for the trip.

(i) and (ii) have already been answered in the above reply.

- (2) and (3) The Deputy President and her entourage received hospitality offer from the UAE government which exceeds the value as determined by the Executive Member's Ethics Act, Act 82 of 1998. She has complied with section 4.2 of the Executive Ethics Code by seeking permission of the President which was granted.

The Deputy President will further disclose to Parliament through the Annual Disclosure process which will be around June 2006.

Steps taken to give effect to court ruling *re* 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 judgement 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. The legislation itself will be introduced by the Minister of Justice both to Cabinet and to Parliament. Government is confident that it will meet the 12-month deadline set by the Court.

**Maatreëls ingestel om swanger
onwettige immigrante te verhoed om
geboorte in SA te gee om vir
kindersorgtoelaes in aanmerking te kom**

33. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) vra die Minister van Binnelandse Sake:

- (a) Watter beheermaatreëls ingestel is of ingestel gaan word om te voorkom dat swanger vroue vanuit buurlande as onwettige immigrante na Suid-Afrika kom om as Suid-Afrikaanse burgers te registreer vir die verkryging van kindersorgtoelaes wat nie in hul lande van oorsprong beskikbaar is nie en (b) hoeveel van dié vroue Suid-Afrika jaarliks binnekom? N39A

(Translation follows):

[Measures to prevent pregnant illegal immigrants from giving birth in SA to obtain child welfare grants

33. Dr S M VAN DYK (DA) asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) What regulatory measures have been or will be introduced in order to prevent pregnant women from neighbouring countries from entering South Africa as illegal immigrants and registering themselves as South African citizens so as to obtain child welfare grants which are not available in their countries of origin and (b) how many of these women enter South Africa annually? N39E]

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) All people who enter the country illegally are dealt with in terms of the Immigration Act, Act 13 of 2002, as amended. This also means that any status or enabling documents that they acquire fraudulently are not recognised and as thus cannot give rise to their children gaining citizenship in South Africa. To consider the registration of the birth of a child as a South African citizen, it is required that the status of the parents first be confirmed by the producing of their identity documents or passports as the case may be. The department carefully scrutinises these documents to ensure, as far as possible, that illegal foreigners do not fraudulently register their children as South African citizens. The application procedures for identity documents prescribe strict control measures such as the checking of the applicant's fingerprints against the fingerprint database and the careful screening of applicants for the late registration of birth of applicants whose births have not yet been registered.
- (b) Illegal foreigners enter the RSA clandestinely and do not use official ports of entry. It is therefore not possible to provide statistics on the number of such

foreigners entering or remaining in the RSA illegally.

Officials in department currently on suspension

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

(a) How many officials in her department are currently on suspension, (b)(i) what are the reasons/charges for the suspensions and (ii) how many employees are suspended for each category of alleged offences, (c) against how many officials was disciplinary action instituted (i) within or (ii) after the required time period for the institution of disciplinary action against departmental employees and (d) what was the reason for the failure to institute disciplinary action within the required time period in each specified case?

N71E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) 31.

- (b) (i) • Misuse of passwords/user IDs to issue identity documents;
- misuse of office status to issue residence permits;
 - premature approval/granting of naturalisation of citizenship;
 - misappropriation of State funds; and
 - failure to follow immigration procedures.

(ii) • one;

• two;

• two;

• thirteen; and

• thirteen.

- (c) (i) The disciplinary hearings of thirteen employees were partially held and further postponements were granted by the chairpersons of the

hearings. Thirteen other remaining employees are scheduled to attend disciplinary hearings. Suspensions are still within the prescribed time-frames;

(ii) five employees.

(d) Awaiting of investigation reports.

SA Ambassade in VAE in kennis gestel van Adjunkpresident se besoek

62. Dr P W A MULDER (VF Plus) vra die Adjunkpresident:

(1) Of haar kantoor die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in die Verenigde Arabiese Emirate in kennis gestel het van haar besoek aan die VAE; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wanneer;

(2) of sy enige reëlins ten opsigte van die verlening van bystand met sekuriteitsreëlins vir die duur van haar besoek aan die VAE met die ambassade getref het; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, wat die tersaaklike besonderhede is;

(3) of sy die ambassade gevra het om te help om afsprake met maatskappye of besigheidskontakte in die konstruksiebedryf te reël tydens haar vakansie in die VAE; so nie, hoe sy kontak met die konstruksiematskappye in die VAE bewerkstellig het; so ja, (a) watter reëlins getref is en (b) wanneer die afsprake gemaak is?

N81A

(Translation follows):

[SA embassy in UAE informed of Deputy President's visit

62. Dr P W A MULDER (FF Plus) asked the Deputy President:

- (1) Whether her office informed the South African embassy in the United Arab Emirates about her visit to the UAE; if not, why not; if so, when;

- (2) whether she made any arrangements with the embassy in respect of the rendering of assistance with security arrangements for the duration of her visit to the UAE; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether she asked the embassy to assist in arranging appointments with companies or business contacts in the construction industry during her holiday in the UAE; if not, how did she establish contact with the construction companies in the UAE; if so, (a) what arrangements were made and (b) when were the appointments made? N81E]

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

- (1) Yes. The South African Ambassador to UAE was informed prior to departure as it is a requirement. In addition, there was an intention on the part of the Deputy President and the SA Ambassador to UAE to have a discussion on training needs and opportunities in the UAE during the visit.
- (2) No. The hosting governments would provide security in consultation with the SA Police Service.
- (3) There were no appointments arranged for the Deputy President with companies or business contacts in the construction industry during her holiday in the UAE. All discussions to do with training needs and opportunities in UAE were held and concluded with the South African Ambassador to UAE and the programme will soon be implemented.

Government intends reviewing willing buyer, willing seller principle

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

- (1) Whether the Government intends reviewing the willing buyer, willing seller principle; if so, (a) when, (b)

who will be invited to give input and (c) what will be the (i) time-frames and (ii) terms of reference of the review;

- (2) whether the Government intends amending section 25(3)(c) of the Constitution; if not, how does it intend overcoming the requirement contained in this section; if so, (a) why and (b) when will the relevant amending legislation be tabled in Parliament;
- (3) whether the Government intends offering compensation other than the market value of land when expropriating land; if so, what formula will be used to calculate such compensation;
- (4) whether the Government investigated the effect on the land market of not offering market-based compensation prior to reaching the decision not to offer market value when expropriating land; if not, why not; if so, (a) who conducted the investigation and (b) what were the findings of such investigation? N131E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) In the year 2006.
 - (b) Relevant stakeholders in the land and agrarian sector.
 - (c) (i) and (ii) Still to be determined.
- (2) No. Market value is only one of the factors to be taken into account when determining the amount of compensation payable.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) Yes. In determining compensation, due consideration will be given to all relevant circumstances, including those listed in section 25(3) of the Constitu-

tion. Further, section 25(2) clearly states that the amount of compensation must be either agreed to by all affected parties or decided or approved by a court.

- (4) The Government has not reached any decision that it will not offer market

value when expropriating the land. Therefore, the question whether the Government will investigate the effect of not offering market-based compensation does not arise.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Police officers committing suicide with their service-issue firearms

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

- (1) Whether all of the police officers who committed suicide during the latest two-year period for which information is available made use of their service-issue firearms to do so; if not, (a) how many made use of such firearms, (b) what percentage of the total number of suicides does this constitute and (c) what means did the remaining number use to commit suicide;
- (2) whether any of the abovementioned police officers (a) murdered or (b) attempted to murder a family member or intimate partner or colleague prior to committing suicide; if so, (i) how many and (ii) how many (aa) family members or intimate partners and/or (bb) colleagues were killed or injured;
- (3) whether any study has been conducted into the factors which trigger suicides amongst police officers; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings? N24E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) Police officers who committed suicide during the latest two-year period and for which information is available, have not all used their firearms to commit suicide.
 - (a) Of the information available, 79% made use of their service-issue firearms.
 - (b) This constitutes a 40% of the total number of suicides.

(c) The remaining percentage used methods such as hanging, overdose of medication, private weapons and gassing.

- (2) In some cases, it appears that
 - (a) murder was committed, and
 - (b) attempted murder of a family member or intimate partner or colleague prior to committing suicide occurred.
 - (i) 19% involved either murder or attempted murder;
 - (ii) (aa) 47% of these cases involved the death of a family member or intimate partner;
 - (bb) None was reported.
- (3) A study was conducted during 2005 which explored the factors which trigger suicide amongst police officers. The identified factors appear similar to those of the larger South African community which were, in most cases, a combination of family problems (marital challenges, problems associated with teenage children, substance/alcohol abuse, inter alia), financial problems, depression, post traumatic stress disorder, work-related factors, intra-personal problems and the aftermath of irresponsible actions (eg accidents and criminal offences).

Presidential jet used to fly President to his holiday destination during the festive period

30. Mrs P DE LILLE (ID) asked the President of the Republic:

- (1) Whether he utilised the presidential jet to fly to his holiday destination during the festive period; if so, (a) who accompanied him on his trip and (b) what was their final destination;

- (2) whether another SA Air Force plane accompanied the group; if so, what (a) kind of aircraft was it and (b) what was the purpose of this aircraft;
- (3) whether he conducted any government business during this trip; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) what was the total cost to the State of this trip;
- (5) whether such cost was justified; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N32E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

The hon member is referred to the President's statement regarding the transport arrangements of the President and Deputy President made in his reply to the state of the nation debate on 9 February 2006.

Vacant posts at psychiatric hospitals

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question 43 (written question 536 transferred for oral reply) on 15 June 2005, a reply from the provinces to the question concerned has been obtained; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, how many (a) posts for (i) psychiatrists, (ii) psychologists, (iii) psychiatric nurses, (iv) other nurses and (v) pharmacists exist at each psychiatric hospital and (b) of these posts are currently vacant;
- (2) whether the number of posts for the abovementioned categories of staff were reduced in any psychiatric hospital over the past ten years; if so, (a) how many posts were cut in each case and (b) when were they cut;
- (3) how many patients was each such hospital able to accommodate in each

of the five most recent years for which information is available? N91E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH (*Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA7/2006.*)

Statistieke re plaasaanvalle/plaasmoorde

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

- (1) Hoeveel (a) plaasaanvalle en (b) plaasmoorde daar in elke vermeldde provinsie in (i) 2000, (ii) 2001, (iii) 2002, (iv) 2003, (v) 2004 en (vi) 2005 was;

- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N109A

(*Translation follows*):

[Statistics re farm attacks/farm murders]

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

- (1) How many (a) farm attacks and (b) farm murders were there in each specified province in (i) 2000, (ii) 2001, (iii) 2002, (iv) 2003, (v) 2004 and (vi) 2005;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N109E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) Statistics for the 2005 calendar year will only become available once crime figures for the 2005-06 financial year are released by the Minister.

However, the crimes committed during incidents of the nature under discussion are registered under the relevant crime codes as eg murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, robbery with aggravating circumstances, etc. The attached figures therefore reflect incidents reported to SAPS Head Office from lower levels of policing in the provinces according to prescribed instructions.

- (2) No.

Acts of violence committed against members of the farming community per province

	<i>Eastern Cape</i>		<i>Free State</i>		<i>Gauteng</i>	
	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>
2000	74	9	40	9	272	47
2001	63	15	22	3	275	27
2002	43	6	25	4	261	26
2003	44	3	39	7	180	19
2004	24	3	40	6	206	47

	<i>KwaZulu-Natal</i>		<i>Limpopo</i>		<i>Mpumalanga</i>	
	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>
2000	162	35	52	6	170	16
2001	108	17	51	9	277	27
2002	110	18	58	10	206	21
2003	108	22	48	7	138	11
2004	84	9	40	6	146	17

	<i>North West</i>		<i>Northern Cape</i>		<i>Western Cape</i>	
	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Murder</i>
2000	81	14	16	3	39	5
2001	108	20	9	1	49	13
2002	94	8	8	2	87	13
2003	63	9	3	1	53	3
2004	85	2	6	1	39	3

Stappe teen 'n militêre regter *re* sy uitlating in 'n sekere saak

103. Mnr P J GROENEWALD (VF Plus) vra die Minister van Verdediging:

- (1) Of enige stappe teen 'n militêre regter (naam verstrek) in verband met sy uitlating in 'n sekere saak (besonderhede verstrek) gedoen is; so nie, waarom nie; so ja, (a) watter stappe en (b) wanneer;

- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N111A

(Translation follows):

[Steps taken against a military judge *re* his statement in a certain case

103. Mr P J GROENEWALD (FF Plus) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any steps have been taken against a military judge (name furnished) with regard to his statement in a certain case (details furnished); if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N111E]

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No. The person in question was the presiding Military Judge in the matter of State vs Sergeant J J Jones on 18 January 2005. During the said case the military judge expressed his dissatisfaction with the use of Afrikaans in statements drafted by the Military Police Agency.

In terms of the court procedure the Military Judge was obliged to read all the statements in the preliminary investigation by virtue of the accused having pleaded guilty.

The Military Judge is not Afrikaans speaking, but in order to convict the accused he had to read statements that were drafted in Afrikaans, to satisfy himself that the accused indeed committed the offences.

He had to rely on other people to translate those statements to him, which is not desirable.

It was in this context that he remarked, "... to me it is disgusting that at this time and age, we still find official correspondence or official communication in Afrikaans, because as far as I understand, the language policy of the SA National Defence Force, English is the official communication language ...". He then went on to explain how people who speak African languages have their statements translated into English and questioned why the same cannot be done with Afrikaans-speaking people, by the Military Police.

Upon finalisation of the case in the trial court, it went on automatic review by the Court of Military Appeals, which upheld the findings and sentence, without commenting in writing on the Military Judge's remarks.

The person in question was not addressed on this matter as he deployed

for a period of one year to Burundi as a military legal advisor to the United Nations and only returned on 3 February 2006.

- (2) No.

Valuable equipment stolen from the parliamentary offices of MPs

109. Ms I MARS (IFP) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether any valuable equipment has been stolen from the parliamentary offices of Members of Parliament; if so what measures have been or are being taken to tighten security and protect the belongings of MPs and staff? N120E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Yes, one incident has been reported to the SAPS Division: Protection and Security Services for the period 2005-01-01 to 2006-01-31,

Date	Items stolen	Action/steps SAPS	Items recovered
2005-05-10	Cash: R2 354	Cape Town — CAS 801/ 05/2005	Nothing recovered, no arrests made

All non-permit holder's vehicles are stopped and searched. The CCTV cameras are monitored on a 24-hour basis. Visitors are given visitors permits. Access and egress control measures are in place.

Size of the population served by hospitals in the North West: vacancies

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

- (a) What is the size of the population served by each specified hospital in the North West 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 (*Reply bound in Questions Annexures — See QA8/2006.*)

Statement *re* agreement reached between Zanu-PF/MDC on new constitution for Zimbabwe

122. Mr W J SEREMANE (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

- (1) With reference to his statement that the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF) and the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) reached agreement on a new Constitution, (a) when was this agreement reached, (b) by whom and (c) what were the terms of the proposed Constitution;
- (2) whether the MDC was responsible for the breakdown in the negotiations over the new Constitution; if not, why not; if so, why;
- (3) whether, if agreement on a new Constitution has not been reached, the Government has developed a new approach to addressing the Zimbabwe crisis; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N135E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

The South African Government has, on an ongoing basis, been in contact with relevant political role-players in Zimbabwe. It remains our standpoint that the Zimbabwean people should find a homegrown solution to what is, ultimately, a domestic challenge. However, if South Africa can, or is invited to contribute to the process of resolving some of the challenges facing Zimbabwe, we will as a responsible member of the SADC region and the continent — be more than willing to do so. South Africa's involvement in these processes can only be with the consent or at the invitation of the Zimbabwean people.

It is in this context that we are approached by individuals or representatives from the main political parties in Zimbabwe for assistance.

As we have stated before, informal talks took place nearly two years ago. One of the issues was a new Constitution for Zimbabwe. The talks reached a stage where a draft new Constitution was initialed by representatives of the parties involved but the process did not continue as new problems arose.

It is unfortunately not appropriate to provide more details on this matter in the light of the sensitive nature of such discussions.

Job losses due to restructuring of Transnet

135. Prof E S CHANG (IFP) asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

How many job losses were incurred through the restructuring of Transnet as a result of the massive retrenchments at this transport parastatal? N116E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The expectation to halve unemployment and poverty by the year 2014 and accelerate economic growth requires state-owned enterprises to be focused and efficient.

In my budget speech in June 2004, I indicated that Transnet will be streamlined to focus on freight and pipeline transportation and that it will exit from a range of non-core assets, which will still primarily remain in the hands of government. Passenger rail services will be combined and placed under the direction of the Minister and Department of Transport and SA Airways will become a stand-alone SOE.

As per my earlier statement, restructuring of SOE is not based on the expedient strategy of firing workers to reduce costs but rather is based on the need to restructure the organisation into a focused freight organisation in ports, rail and pipelines. We have to invest in more infrastructure, improve the operational efficiency — in the main a managerial problem — and ensure that management and the Board can focus on these needs and not

be distracted by the time consuming requirements of managing non-core businesses.

While there has been some down-sizing of staff at the Head Office of Transnet, the main employment effect of these exercises will be the transfer of workers from Transnet's books to the new owners. Unions have been extensively consulted during the restructuring process to minimise any adverse impact on workers and negotiations are ongoing. It is however anticipated that the workload of the entities in question will increase as they become more focused on their core business.

A-G's General Report on Audit Outcomes *re* fruitless expenditure in SAPS: legal action

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

(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 SA Police Service had expended R2 333 000 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 R2 333 000 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 the annual report of the SAPS 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?

N175E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) The expenditure reported in the annual report of the SA Police Service for the 2004-05 financial year with regard to irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure were not as a result of any fraudulent actions. The expenditure resulted from:

— Fruitless and wasteful expenditure to the amount of R239 000. These were payments mainly for penalties on licence fees for vehicles that were not renewed timeously.

— Irregular expenditure to the amount of R2 094 000. Payments were made without prior approval as prescribed.

(2) There were no legal actions taken against the persons responsible. Every incident was investigated and the actions were condoned.

(3) The details of the amount of R2 333 000, are as follows:

— Fruitless and wasteful expenditure to the amount of R239 000. These were payments for penalties on licence fees that were not renewed timeously, measured against a total of R13 828 000.

— Irregular expenditure to the amount of R2 094 000 measured against a total expenditure of R24 572 904 000. Payments were made without prior

approval as prescribed. Details of the amount in question are as follows:

Workshops, training and accommodation	R1 626 000
Laundry and sanitary services	R 354 000
Vehicle repairs	R 20 000
Stationery	R 94 000
	<u>R2 094 000</u>

- (4) The figures of irregular expenditure as indicated in the question relate in essence to procurement of goods and services where the procurement's final approval were not complied with. If the category of irregular expenditure is therefore considered, it reflects the in-currence of expenditures by members country wide, without proper approval or compliance with prescripts. (Value was however received). In each such incident a due process is followed, consisting of a report/investigation/determination of responsibility, taking circumstances into account etc. Condonation is thereafter considered by the Division: Supply Chain Management in terms of the applicable prescripts where the two main criteria are emergency and the best interest to the State.

- (5) (a) The annual report of a department includes the annual financial statements, as well as a report by the Auditor-General on those statements. The annual financial statements, which included the line items with reference to irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure as prescribed by National Treasury, was available to the Auditor-General since 27 May 2005. Although the template issued by the National Treasury does not provide for the description of the nature of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the information was supplied in detail during the audit.

- (b) Effective and appropriate steps have been implemented to prevent unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

Apart from existing controls such as the PFMA, Treasury Regulations, National Instructions and system refinements, the department also established a magnetic tape information transfer between the NaTIS system and the department, through which information is made available to the responsible offices to enable them to renew vehicle licences. The department also envisages a direct linkage with the NaTIS system to prevent penalties on outstanding vehicle licence renewals.

Decision *re* deployment of SAPS members for security duty at polling stations

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

- (1) (a) Who decided on the deployment of SA Police Service members for security duty at polling stations on 1 March 2006 and (b) how many SAPS members were on duty at polling stations at a location far from their registered district to enable them to vote on that date;
- (2) whether any SAPS members expressed concern at the fact that their deployment would prevent them from voting; if so, what was the response given to these members; if not,
- (3) whether any SAPS members were invited to express their views regarding the impact of their deployment on their voting rights; if not, why not; if so, what were the relevant circumstances;
- (4) what consideration was given to section 19(3)(a) of the Constitution,

when the decision to deploy SAPS members were taken? N191E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

(1) to (4) It is the Constitutional duty of the SAPS to ensure the safety of the public. The planning of the deployment of not only members of the SAPS, but also of other security departments, was done jointly, taking into account all available information, in order to protect the right of the nation to have free, fair and safe elections.

The deployment of the SAPS' members outside their polling districts was legally challenged. The High Court, through Judge NM Mavundla, found that the integrity of elections is sacrosanct and had to be protected at all costs. The Judge said that allowing police to leave their posts to vote, could lead to chaos in the country.

The Electoral Commission confirmed in court the position that it was simply impossible to arrange for special votes in the circumstances.

The deployment of members was, as far as possible, on a voluntary basis, but with a deployment of some 60 000 members across the country, processes referred to in your paragraphs (3) and (4) would have simply been impossible to follow.

I believe that it was not only SAPS members, but all persons employed at polling stations and who were away from their polling districts, who were affected by the fact that there was no provision for special votes.

I think the nation owes a huge vote of thanks for the sacrifice of our members to ensure a safe election, a task in which they and other members of the Security Services excelled, rather than to make cheap politics out of a matter over which the SA Police Service had no control.

Eskom CEO downplaying possibility of sabotage at Koeberg nuclear power station

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

- (1) (a) Why did a certain person downplay the possibility of sabotage at Koeberg nuclear power station in January 2006, (b) when did the possibility of sabotage at Koeberg nuclear power station first come to his attention;
- (2) whether the President has been informed about the possibility of sabotage at Koeberg nuclear power station; if not, why not; if so, when was he first informed;
- (3) whether he was party to the decision to announce the investigation into possible sabotage at the Koeberg nuclear power station on the eve of the local government elections; if not, who decided when he would make the announcement; if so, (a) why was it decided to make the announcement on 28 February 2006 and (b) who else was involved in taking this decision;
- (4) whether he has any information on how an alleged saboteur was able to gain access to a high security nuclear installation; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (5) whether the bolt that was found in the affected Koeberg turbine was a foreign object brought into the area; if not, from what part of the turbine did it come; if so, how was someone able to bring it into the turbine area?

N193E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) The CEO of Eskom, Thulani Gcabashe, and the Minister for Public Enterprises

have at all times been consistent in stating the matter was under investigation. This remains the case. The matter was again dealt with in hearings of the portfolio committees on 14 March 2006. There is nothing to add to these statements.

- (2) The President is fully briefed on this matter.
- (3) The assumptions in this question are inaccurate. Again this matter was dealt with in the Parliamentary hearings. The announcement on the eve of the election was occasioned by the failures of the system the night before. The purpose of the press conference was not to deal with the investigation. However, the matter came up as a need to clarify inaccurate speculation on the cause of the problem. The reason for the press conference is obvious and the inference in the question inaccurate.
- (4) As we have persistently indicated we will not comment on the investigation while it is in progress. Minister Erwin made the commitment that once it is complete a statement will be made in Parliament.
- (5) The above applies.

Investigation into the possibility of sabotage at the Koeberg nuclear power station

183. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Safety and Security:

Whether the SA Police Service are part of the investigation into the possibility of sabotage at the Koeberg nuclear power station; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) when is it anticipated that arrests will be made, (b) what charges are being investigated and (c) what are the relevant details? N194E

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

There is an inquiry.

(a) to (c) Not applicable.

Department purchasing panel bridges from SA/foreign companies based in South Africa

186. Mr J P I BLANCHÉ (DA) asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether his department purchased any panel bridges in the last five years from South African and foreign companies based in South Africa; if so, (a) which (i) foreign and (ii) local companies and (b) what amounts were spent on (i) foreign and (ii) locally manufactured bridges; if not,
- (2) whether his department has been requested to build or repair bridges which were damaged in floods in recent years; if so, (a) which bridges and (b) what progress has been made in repairing or constructing the required bridges? N197E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No bridges of the said nature have been procured during the past five years.
- (2) The SA Army Engineering Formation was asked to look at the possibility of assisting in the building of a bridge over the Mkomazi River near Emvuleni in KwaZulu-Natal in May 2005 due to the flooding that took place. An investigation was done to determine what would be the best way to solve the problem and plans were presented to the mayor of Pietermaritzburg in this regard. However, no feedback has been received from the mayor's office. Therefore no bridges have been constructed or repaired by the SA National Defence Force, as posed in the question.

SAPD-lede gskors in Limpopo

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

- (1) (a) Hoeveel lede van die SA Polisie diens in Limpopo in (i) 2004

en (ii) 2005 uit die SAPD geskors is en (b) in elke geval, (i) wat hulle name is, (ii) wat die oortreding was en (iii) in watter eenheid elke lid was;

- (2) of hy 'n verklaring oor die aangeleentheid sal doen? N204A

(Translation follows):

[SAPS members in Limpopo suspended

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

- (1) (a) How many members of the SA Police Service in Limpopo were suspended from the SAPS in (i) 2004 and (ii) 2005 and (b) in each case, (i) what were their names, (ii) what was the offence and (iii) in which unit was each member;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N204E]

The MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (1) (a) (i) 3.
(ii) 28.

(b) (i) to (iii) In some of the cases, criminal proceedings or other legal proceedings related to the alleged misconduct or suspension of the members concerned, are still ongoing. Disclosing the requested information at this stage, may jeopardise the just conclusion of the said proceedings. Furthermore, to gather this information will require the utilisation of staff at several offices of the service. This will place an unreasonable and undue administrative burden on the service. The disclosure of the information may even infringe upon the privacy of serving members and persons who

are no longer employed by the service.

- (2) No.

SANDF members convicted of/under investigation for theft of weapons and ammunition from bases in DRC/Burundi

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

Whether any member of the SA National Defence Force have been convicted of or are under investigation for theft of weapons and ammunition from bases in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi; if so, what are the relevant details? N236E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No.

SANDF members giving birth while deployed on peacekeeping duties outside of the Republic

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

Whether any member of the SA National Defence Force gave birth to a baby whilst on deployment for peacekeeping duties outside of the Republic; if so, what are the relevant details? N237E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes, a member of the SA National Defence Force gave birth on 20 August 2005 whilst deployed in Burundi. This member had her concurrent health assessment on 18 October 2004 to determine her medical fitness for external deployment. She was found to be fit and healthy and was declared medically fit for deployment.

The SA National Defence Force (SANDF) was unaware of her pregnancy and only became aware of the situation when the mother went into labour. The mother and

baby received the necessary medical assistance and they were both, in August 2005, returned to RSA.

The member was deployed to Burundi in January 2005 and the member did not inform

of her condition. The SANDF medical personnel did not pick up the pregnancy either.

Subsequent to this incident, an additional medical screening had been introduced during mobilisation, just prior to deployment.

QUESTION

For written reply:

NIA investigating possibility of sabotage at the Koeberg nuclear power station

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

- (1) Whether an investigation has been launched by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) regarding allegations of sabotage at the Koeberg Nuclear plant; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was the investigation launched and (b) at whose request was an investigation launched;
- (2) whether the NIA is investigating similar claims at any other power station in the country; if so, what are

the relevant details?

N196E

The MINISTER FOR INTELLIGENCE:

- (1) (a) Yes, a joint investigation by Eskom and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) has been launched regarding allegations of sabotage at the Koeberg nuclear plant. The investigation was launched on 24 January 2006.
- (b) The NIA was approached by Eskom following Eskom's own investigation into the power failures conducted by them on 25 December 2005.
- (2) No, the NIA is not investigating similar claims at any other power station in the country.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

A-G report on fraudulent expenditure by department

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

- (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 R2 210 000 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 R2 210 000 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 irregu-

larities from happening in the future?
N168E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) The omissions, failures and irregularities constituting the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R2 210 000 that was reported for the 2004-05 financial year cannot be regarded as fraudulent. The relevant details are provided under (3) below.
- (2) No legal action was taken against the persons responsible. Legal opinions were requested in two of the three cases concerned, and no official could yet be found liable in law in any of the cases.
- (3) Three cases constitute the value of R2 210 000 cited by the Auditor-General. The cases are listed below and further details are provided per case:

Procurement prescripts not followed	R 63 292,36
Payments to a transaction advisor from an insurance fund surplus	R1 187 739,54
Interest on late payments to a supplier	R 958 683,00
Total	<u>R2 209 714,90</u>
Procurement prescripts not followed:	R63 292,36.

The procurement regulations require that preferential procurement prescripts must be followed for all procurements of R30 000 and above. Such procurements should be evaluated according to the criteria prescribed in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000), (PPPFA).

In March 2004, the Sub Programme: Information Technology obtained three quotations for the procurement of anti-virus software and submitted a proposal to the departmental Information Tech-

nology Committee for the approval of the procurement of the software. The evaluation was based on price only and did not include preferential procurement evaluation criteria. Due to an oversight, the departmental Information Technology Committee approved the procurement.

The matter was discovered during the audit and an audit query was issued. At this time the responsible official and the Chairperson of the departmental Information Technology Committee had already left the employ of the department. The amount was declared as irregular expenditure, because the prescripts of the PPPFA were not followed for the procurement.

The department subsequently evaluated the proposals that were received and found that the supplier that was appointed based on price only would also have scored the highest points if the criteria of the PPPFA were applied.

The department's Advisory Committee on Financial Irregularities considered the case on 31 August 2005. The committee was of the opinion that disciplinary action should not be pursued as the department has benefited from the procurement and the official who was responsible for the expenditure was no longer in the employ of the department.

The department applied to the State Tender Board for *ex post facto* approval.

- *Payments to a transaction advisor from an insurance fund surplus: R1 187 739,54*

A former employee of the department made certain allegations regarding the management of government motor transport in the department, which led to the appointment of the Office of the Auditor-General to perform an investi-

gation into the allegations in June 2004. The report of the Office of the Auditor-General was finalised on 3 June 2005.

During the investigation, it was found that officials of the department irregularly instructed an insurance company that insured the government-subsidised vehicle fleet to make payments to a transaction advisor that was appointed by a province to assist with outsourcing the province's government garage. The reason for instructing the insurance fund to make the payments to the transaction advisor was because the province requested the Department of Transport to provide financial assistance for its outsourcing project. The payments amounting to R1 187 739,54 were made between 27 June 2001 and 30 August 2003. When the insurance fund was wound up, the remaining surplus was surrendered to the State.

The Office of the Auditor-General could not find any documents that provided the relevant officials with authority to instruct the insurance fund to make the payments.

One of the officials attached the following documents to a letter instructing the insurance company to make a payment, indicating that these documents provided approval for the insurance fund to make the payments:

- A memorandum to the Acting Chief Director: Corporate Services at the time, dated 6 March 2002, to request approval to appoint the service provider as transaction advisor on the strength of the support of the PPP Unit of the Treasury to appoint the service provider as transaction advisor. The memorandum stated that funds are available from savings achieved within the subsidised motor transport insurance fund. The recommendation that was approved, however, was only for the appointment of

the transaction advisor by the province.

- A memorandum to the Director-General at the time, dated 10 November 2000, proposing the composition of a project team to evaluate and negotiate three Government Motor Transport tenders. The memorandum mentioned the challenge to find funds to pay for the transaction advisors. The acting Director-General at the time noted the following: "The funds to be sourced from the subsidised insurance fund".

The officials referred to the above memoranda as if the memoranda provided the necessary authority to instruct the insurance fund to make the payments. A legal opinion was requested to ascertain whether any of the officials could be held liable for their actions.

The legal opinion, provided by the Office of the State Attorney on 7 December 2005, was of the view that it would be inappropriate to provide the department with an opinion at that stage. The reasons were, amongst others:

- There seems to be a material dispute of fact as to whether the officials received permission from the relevant authority to pay the service provider.
- No information was provided in respect of the purpose of the insurance fund, or whether the department had the authority to determine how surplus funds are utilised.
- The question of liability could be argued as being purely academic as any claim might have expired.

The department applied to the Treasury for *ex post facto* approval. Further information will be provided to the Office of the State Attorney to enable

that office to finalise its legal opinion, because a claim may not have prescribed.

- *Interest on late payments to a supplier: R958 683,00*

After operating the National Traffic Information System (NaTIS) from 1991, the department was instructed by Treasury during the 1999-2000 financial year to seek a new contract to upgrade and to maintain the system for a period of five years. Subsequently a contract was awarded to develop and maintain a new system (eNaTIS) for an amount of R354 million over a period of five years.

The original tender specification in the 2001-02 financial year was erroneous, as it did not make provision for the migration from the current NaTIS to the new eNaTIS. The tender specification also did not make provision for the decommissioning the existing NaTIS. At the time the NaTIS was operated through an average budget allocation of R135 million (R50 million from Treasury and R85 million from the nine provinces that operate the system).

As a result of this error in the specifications, the available budget had to be divided between the two systems, as no additional funding was available for the new system. The department had to maintain the current system while the new system was being developed and deployed. This would continue until the migration to the new system is completed, which is expected in November 2006. The department limited costs on the current system as far as possible by suspending all enhancements to the system and only allowing for the maintenance of the system.

The new eNaTIS contract stipulates that milestone payments must be made on a monthly basis as the relevant

milestones are completed within 21 days of receiving an invoice and the supporting payment certificate, and that the contractor shall be entitled to charge interest on any payment not duly made on the due date.

Because of the shortfall in the budget, some payments to the contractor could not be effected within the contractual time frames due to the non-availability of funds. During 2004-05, the department made payments that included interest charges for late payments amounting to R958 683. This amount included interest accrued during 2004-05 of R51 915. The balance of interest paid accrued in previous financial years.

During 2003-04, the department shifted amounts totaling R50,7 million from savings and under expenditure across programmes to augment the funding for the migration to the new NaTIS system. The department was able to secure an additional once-off allocation of R50 million from Treasury for the NaTIS system in 2004-05, while a further R8,4 million was shifted to NaTIS in that year. In 2005-06, the department applied for a rollover of R25,8 million for payment certificates for the migration to the new system that were not paid during the year, but the request was not approved. Approvals are awaited to shift amounts totaling R22,7 million to the NaTIS system for 2005-06.

A legal opinion was obtained from the Office of the State Attorney, which concluded that the Office was firmly of the view that blame for the interest payments cannot be attributed to any single official and that it was unfortunate that the department ran out of funds for the migration to the new eNaTIS.

An application was made to write off the amount of interest paid as a loss to the State.

- (4) One of the three cases involved improper procurement, because the prescripts of the PPPFA were not followed at the time of the award of the bid. Quotations were received from the following suppliers for the same anti-virus software. The bid was awarded to Siyakhula Technologies:

<i>Bidder</i>	<i>Price quoted</i>
Siyakhula Technologies (Pty) Ltd.	R63 292,36
Datacentrix (Pty) Ltd.	R63 324,08
GAC Computer Systems (Pty) Ltd.	R63 413,07

- (5) The department's 2005 annual report was tabled in Parliament on 30 September 2005, and was therefore available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report.

- (a) The description of the nature of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report was as follows:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount (R'000)</i>
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (note 8 to the financial statements): Interest charged due to late payments made to a supplier	959
Irregular expenditure (note 26.2 to the financial statements): The department authorised an insurance fund to utilise a surplus that belonged to the State to defray fleet outsourcing expenses of a province	1 188
Quotations evaluated without following preferential procurement procedures in one case	63

- (b) The following measures were put in place to prevent similar irregularities from happening in future:

- A booklet was compiled, entitled "Procurement Guidelines and Procedures for Bidcom", which sets out the procurement prescripts for the benefit of departmental committees that deal with procurement matters. The booklet was made available to members of the Bidding Committee

and departmental Information Technology Committee.

- Members of the departmental Information Technology Committee were separately sensitised on procurement matters.
- An internal control manual and procurement prescripts were published on the Department's intranet to make the relevant prescripts accessible to all officials.
- The Auditor-General's report on an investigation into Government Motor Transport issues was made available to the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Director: Corporate Services, who oversee government motor transport matters. A report that summarises the findings was also made available to these officials.
- A dedicated project manager was appointed to oversee and manage the contract for the migration from the existing to the new National Traffic Information System (NaTIS).
- The project manager for NaTIS, the administrative assistant for the relevant Programme and their superiors were sensitised on the importance to avoid interest on late payments (fruitless and wasteful expenditure) by ensuring that payments to contractors are within prescribed or contractual time frames.

A-G report on fraudulent expenditure by department

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

- (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 R572 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 R572 000 cited by the Auditor-General;
- (4) whether any of the omissions, failures and irregularities involve 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?

N174E

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- (1) Following extensive investigations and based on the outcome of the findings, it was found that R567 000 of the R572 000 incurred should be classified as irregular and not as fraudulent expenditure as goods and services were delivered for the full amount to the department. The reason for the classification as irregular was that the relevant official failed to comply with procurement procedure and treasury regula-

tions, Chapter 8.2.1, which states that "An official of an institution may not commit or spend public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the Accounting Officer or someone delegated by him".

The balance of R5 000 from the R572 000 was expenditure incurred as a result of a late cancellation of an overseas flight ticket and the conference registrations that could not be attended due to other key strategic priorities that emerged at the time. However, it is worth noting that in both instances the expenditures were duly reported to National Treasury with detailed explanations provided as prescribed in terms of PFMA.

- (2) With regards to the irregular expenditure, disciplinary hearings were held on 14 September 2005, where the department's first witness gave testimony. The hearings were again delayed due to the relevant official's legal representative having passed away. The disciplinary hearing could not be concluded as the relevant official tendered his resignation form during September 2005 as a result of other charges.

With reference to the fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R5 000, the amount was investigated by the chief financial officer and reported to National Treasury as prescribed in terms of PFMA. The amount will be written off as a loss against the Vote, as it was found out that the relevant official was not negligent in his actions.

- (3) The amount of R572 000 cited by the Office of the Auditor-General in his report refers to the printing service that was acquired from three suppliers without following or complying with the prescribed procurement procedure as well as the late cancellation of a flight ticket and registration fees of the conference.

- (4) The irregular expenditure of R567 000 was due to improper procurement procedure and the following suppliers were involved:

Joe Motete's Studio cc:
R202 883,28 (split order)

Import and Export Solutions:
R237 327,73 (tender process not followed)

Vika Graphics:
R126 289,20 (split order)

- (5) The department submitted its final annual report to National Treasury by 31 August 2005 and it was tabled in Parliament in September 2005 as prescribed by National Treasury and they were available at the time the Auditor-General compiled his report.

- (a) The description of the irregular expenditure was reported in the department's annual financial statements which forms part of the annual report.
- (b) Management has ensured that the supply chain management staff undergoes training in an effort to proactively identify such practices before commitments are made. The Finance section is also checking all the outstanding commitments on BAS with the LOGIS orders which are kept at the supply chain management section.

Cranes required to render the new Port of Ngqura operational

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

Whether the cranes required to render the new Port of Ngqura operational have been ordered; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many were ordered, (c) by whom will they be manufactured, (d) by what date will they be (i) delivered and (ii)

operational and (e) what is the total cost of the cranes? N199E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

No, the cranes for the new Port of Ngqura have not been ordered, because the detailed design of specifications for the cranes have not been finalised. Procurement of the cranes will be executed once the detailed design specifications are complete.

A Transnet capital projects team has been established to manage all large capital projects for Transnet. This team is responsible for feasibility, design and implementation of projects in excess of R300 million. The project plan for the development of the Port of Ngqura Container Terminal includes the specification, procurement, installation and commissioning of the terminal and its equipment, which includes the cranes.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Tender to supply IT for the national social grants system

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

- (1) (a) What was the procedure for the awarding of the tender to supply information technology for the national social grants system and (b) which companies (i) submitted bids for the tender and (ii) constituted the shortlist for the awarding of the tender;
- (2) whether he was informed that a certain person's company (details furnished*) was bidding for the tender; if so, (a) when was he informed of this fact, (b) what interventions did he make on behalf of the said person and (c) why did he make such interventions? N129E

* *IT Lynx*

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

In terms of Parliamentary Rule No. 67 wherein it is stated that "no Member shall refer to a matter on which a judicial decision is pending", I consider this matter *sub judice*.

I have referred this question to the Speaker of the National Assembly to reconsider the nature of this question with the request that it be withdrawn.

Amount spent on implementing department's drug master plan/drug abuse policy framework

139. Mr M WATERS (DA) asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) What amount was (a) spent on

implementing her department's (i) drug master plan and (ii) drug abuse policy framework 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 her 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? N150E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) The Department of Social Development developed the national drug master plan, while the Department of Education developed the policy framework for the management of drug abuse in public schools and further education and training institutions.
- (b) Budgets for the mentioned financial years are as follows:
 - (i) R204 000 in 2003-04
 - (ii) R165 000 in 2004-05
 - (iii) R384 000 in 2005-06.
- (2) Provincial education departments are responsible for the implementation of education policies. These departments provide additional funding for the implementation of the guidelines as well as other intervention programmes intended to deal with drug abuse in schools.
- (3) R500 000 has been budgeted for the distribution of the policy framework to public schools in the 2006-07 financial year.

Commission for Occupational Injuries and Diseases: case processing backlog for medical claims/claims for loss of income

140. Mr R COETZEE (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) (a) What is the current case processing backlog for (i) medical claims and (ii) claims for loss of income to the Commission for Occupational Injuries and Diseases and (b) how far back do these claims go in each case;
- (2) whether the commission has ever been subjected to any legal action for delays in the processing of medical or income claims; if so, (a) by whom was this action taken, (b) when and (c) what was the outcome;
- (3) whether any steps have been taken to speed up the time taken to process claims; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) with what success? N151E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) Backlog still exist in the medical claims and claims for loss of income. The Compensation Fund has embarked on strategies to deal with this backlog. These include, inter alia, the expansion of capacity to assist in the processing of claims, remunerated overtime worked by the staff of the Compensation Fund and the establishment of a specialised team responsible for the identification and elimination of old outstanding claims. Even though there are some IT issues still outstanding, integration between systems as well as the automation of some processes during 2005 have stabilised the systems to a certain extent.
- (b) The backlog can be traced as far back as 2000 and some of these claims have outstanding informa-

tion and employers have been requested and reminded to submit the information on several occasions.

- (2) The fund has been subjected to litigation for delays in the processing of medical aid and loss of income claims.
 - (a) Litigation came from private service providers, individual employees as well as NGOs on behalf of employees seeking relief from the court.
 - (b) Most of the litigation was received within the first half of 2005 with a decline in the number towards the end of 2005.
 - (c) In two cases the courts issued an order against the fund and in the other cases the fund was able to meet the demands of the claimants outside court.
- (3) As already indicated above, the Compensation Fund has implemented several strategies to deal with the backlogs. These are:
 - (a)
 - The staff complement has been increased by appointing contract workers and train them to process claims. Dedicated teams are dealing with backlog claims
 - Medical professionals were appointed to assist in giving medical advice. Appointed were doctors, nurses, physiotherapist, occupational therapist and orthotist.
 - The capacity at the provincial offices was strengthened by the appointment of additional staff. The provinces are assisting the clients at the point of entry, train them and collect outstanding information so that only complete claims which are ready for payment are sent to Head Office.

- A new enquiry system was introduced and rolled out to all the provincial offices and labour centres.
- The procedures for the submission of medical bills by service providers were streamlined.
- Big service providers who regularly see Coida patients (like big employers, hospitals, groups of radiology practices, and others) have been approached by the fund to form strategic partnerships in terms of submitting valid claims and eliminating duplicates. These partnerships will be extended to include more stakeholders this year.

(b) During 2005.

- (c) All the interventions introduced have led to an increased number of claims finalised. By the end of quarter three, the number of payments for loss of income and medical aid exceeded the number of payment for the previous financial year, which says we have started working down our backlog. The monetary value of those payments is also the highest ever paid by the Compensation Fund in a financial year. Again the issue of backlog was also evident from the fact that a total of 267 147 of claims reported during 2000 and 2003 were finalised as compared to 218 575 claims reported during 2004-05.

Amount in unpaid debt outstanding for more than 60 days at each specified university

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

- (1) (a) What amount in unpaid debt was outstanding for more than 60 days at each specified university at the conclusion of each of the most recent

specified five financial years for which information is available and (b) to whom did the university owe this debt in each case;

- (2) whether a strategy has been devised by her department in conjunction with any universities, or by any university on its own, to eliminate this debt within a specified time-frame; if so, what are these time-frames in each case? N169E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Public institutions of higher education are required by law to indicate their debts, but they are not required (a) to indicate the age of the debt, and (b) to whom the debt is owed.
- (2) Public institutions of higher education are responsible for developing their own borrowing policies and debt management strategies, which must comply with the guidelines specified in the Higher Education Act of 1997. However, where there is concern about the financial position of an institution, the Department of Education engages the management and, if necessary, the council of the institution to support the development and implementation of appropriate strategies to restore financial health. Ailing institutions are then required to report to me on progress made in this regard.

Possibility of using Lily line from Secunda to Richards Bay and Durban to transport petrol inland

170. Adv H C SCHMIDT (DA) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (1) Whether it is possible to use the Lily line from Secunda to Richards Bay and Durban to transport petrol inland; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) (a) when was the contract for use of the Lily line most recently renewed by Petronet and (b) for how long;

- (3) whether, when renewing the contract for the use of the Lily line, due consideration was given to projected increases in demand for petrol and diesel in the inland regions as well as the potential usefulness of the Lily line for providing additional fuel transport capacity; if not; why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether there is a contracted minimum period of notice that must be given in order for Petronet to regain use of the Lily line; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (5) whether her department has considered appropriating the Lily line in order to ensure security of liquid fuel supply to the inland region; if so, (a) what would the legal ramifications be and (b) what compensation would be payable by the State to affected stakeholders?

N181E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (1) It would be possible to convert the Lily gas pipeline back to liquid fuels but at great expense, it would take a long time and incur a breach of contract.
- (2) A new contract for the transportation of gas through the Lily pipeline was put in place June 2005 for a 17-year period.
- (3) Petronet considered a number of options to increase liquid fuel transmission capacity of which the conversion of Lily back to liquid fuels was one.
- (4) The contract period on the Lily pipeline to transport gas is 17 years.
- (5) The department has not considered appropriating the Lily pipeline for liquid fuel transport.

NNR declaring Koeberg Unit 2 safe to be restarted

174. Mr C M MORTEL (PIM) asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:

- (1) Whether the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) declared it safe for Koeberg Unit 2 to be restarted during the period 20-24 February 2006; if not, why was approval initially withheld; if so,
- (2) whether its position was consistent throughout the said period; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether any measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of circumstances where Koeberg had to rely on on-site diesel generators from 19 February 2006 until power was restored to Koeberg Unit 2 because it was isolated from the national electricity grid and back-up power to operate the plant was not supplied by the Acacia gas-fired power station during this period; if not, why not; if so, what measures;
- (4) whether any reports are available from the NNR which records (a) its assessment of the set of circumstances leading to the unscheduled shutdown of Koeberg Unit 2 and (b) the reasons for granting approval for Koeberg Unit 2 to be restarted; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

N185E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (1) The NNR declared it safe for Unit 2 to be restarted after the outage of 19 February following assessment of a report confirming compliance with safety requirements.

Following the event of 19 February, the NNR directed Eskom to provide a report to confirm compliance to safety requirements in the Koeberg Safety Analysis Report (SAR) in respect of provision of electrical power supplies to the station, prior to Unit 2 being returned to power. Eskom submitted

the report to the NNR which described the cause of the event and measures taken to prevent recurrence. Confirmation of compliance to the SAR was also provided in terms of the diesel generators, continued dedication of two Acacia units to Koeberg as required by the Koeberg Operating Technical Specifications, and compliance to the risk criteria. The NNR declared it safe for Koeberg to be restarted following assessment of this report.

- (2) The position of the NNR was consistent throughout the said period. Before a restart after an outage, the NNR must approve the restart after reviewing a justification report from Eskom.
- (3) A component known as the grading capacitor was identified as a cause of the loss of electricity supply. The grading capacitor has been replaced and a different greasing philosophy applied to the circuit breaker to enhance insulation.

The above-mentioned repair of the capacitor was the only measure taken to ensure against weather conditions (fog) affecting the supply of power from Acacia. In the design of Koeberg as for

any similar nuclear power plant, loss of off-site power is categorised as an "expected abnormal event" due largely to the vulnerability of these power supplies. For this purpose the plant is provided with redundant on-site means for provision of emergency power, namely the five diesel generator sets (two for each unit and one which can be linked to either unit). The plant also has steam-driven pumps, which can be used to cool the reactor and prevent damage. All these measures were in place, and the NNR considers them to be in accordance with international best practice, and acceptable in terms of the risk criteria, and therefore adequate.

- (4) (a) The NNR have a report on its assessment of the set of circumstances leading to the unscheduled shutdown of Koeberg Unit 2; and
- (b) the reasons for granting approval for Koeberg Unit 2 to be restarted.

The report explains why the above-mentioned actions by Eskom are adequate for approving return to power, but identifies follow-up actions by the NNR.

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Inspectors employed by Commission for Occupational Injuries and Diseases

143. Ms D KOHLER-BARNARD (DA) asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) How many (a) inspectors are currently employed by the Commission for Occupational Injuries and Diseases and (b) vacant posts for such inspectors are there in each province;
- (2) (a) how many businesses were inspected, and (b) in how many cases was any action taken against employers, for failure (i) to supply adequate information to the commission and (ii) to be registered with the commission during the most recent 12-month period for which information is available and (c) what was the nature of the action taken in each case? N154E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

- (1) Unfortunately it is not easy for me to offer a response to your question as there is no Commission for Occupational Injuries and Diseases according to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act. Secondly, even the Compensation Commissioner does not employ inspectors but the Department of Labour does. Those inspectors do integrated inspections. I will be able to respond to the question if the hon member could kindly clarify her intentions.
- (2) (a) 153 326 businesses were inspected during the period April to December 2005.
- (b) (i) 22 364 undertakings were secured with businesses that did not comply on first visit, and subsequently 2 046 compliance orders

were issued for non compliance.

- (c) Prosecution was initiated in most cases. Some employers who did not submit Return of Earnings are penalised, and interest is added on the outstanding assessments.

A-G's report on DLA's expenditure

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

- (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 of Land Affairs had expended R8 891 000 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 R8 891 000 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 the said 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?

N165E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, the expenditure cannot be regarded as fraudulent, only irregular. It relates to expenditure that is in accordance with the purpose of the vote but did not follow due procurement procedures.
- (2) Legal action has not been taken, as this is not fraudulent expenditure.
- (3) The irregularities relate mainly to instances where purchase orders were not issued timeously. Other cases related to payments to suppliers that were not made within 30 days of receipt of invoices as well as incorrect classification of expenditure.
- (4) No improper procurement has been found at this stage.
- (5) Yes, the department's annual report was available at the time the Auditor-General compiled the General Report.
 - (a) The expenditure was disclosed as irregular in the annual report.
 - (b) Corrective measures have been put in place, which include:

The Chief Financial Officer and Chief Director: Financial Management conducted roadshows to all offices explaining the Procurement Framework in Government with emphasis on what could lead to irregular, unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

Included in the plans for next year is the establishment of an inspectorate function, which is aimed at checking compliance, proactive interventions to negate

and reporting timeously on any transgressions.

We are currently engaged in a process of analysing all the irregular expenditure reported with the intention of reporting to National Treasury, approving *ex post facto* and taking disciplinary actions.

Policy guidelines on land claims *re* land that is a proclaimed nature reserve

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

- (1) Whether the Government has developed policy guidelines on land claims made in respect of (a) land that is a proclaimed nature reserve, (b) land that is a proclaimed nature reserve that is managed as an integral part of a national or provincial park and (c) areas within the Kruger National Park and the surrounding private nature reserves; if not, why not; if so, what guidelines;
- (2) whether the Government has investigated the effect of land restitution and land reform on land that is being used for conservation; if not, why not; if so, what was the result of the investigations?

N166E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes, a guideline has been developed in consultation with other Government departments. The guidelines reflect a joint position, which ensures the balancing of constitutional rights with regard to environmental issues and restitution.
- (2) No, we did not deem it necessary to do an investigation as the guidelines for settling claims on protected areas, ensures that the restored land will continue to be used for bio-diversity and conservation.

Incorporation of QwaQwa Park into the Golden Gate National Park

173. Mr R JANKIELSOHN (DA) asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether the QwaQwa Park will be incorporated into the Golden Gate National Park; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what plans are in place to remove individuals living in the park;
- (2) whether any measures are in place to prevent poaching in the park in the interim; if not, why not; if so, what measures? N184E

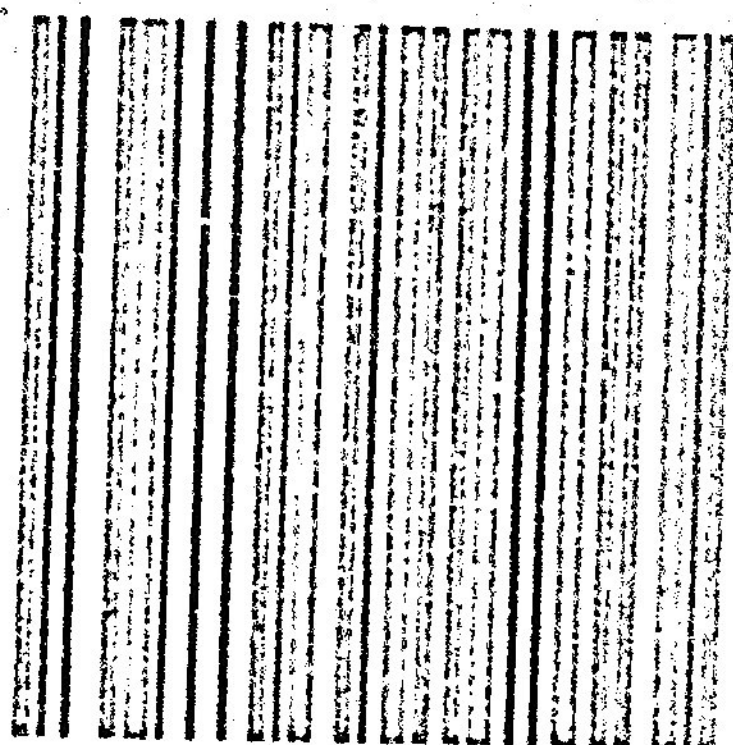
The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes, the QwaQwa National Park will be incorporated into the Golden Gate Na-

tional Park.

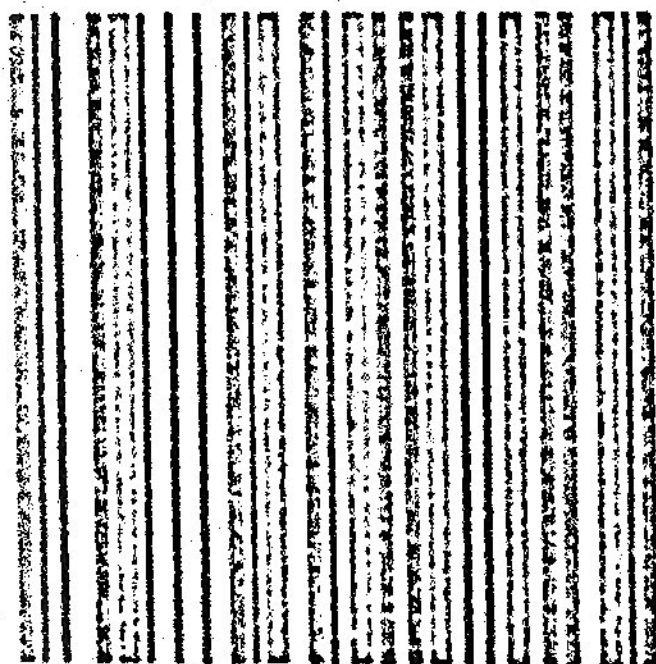
- (a) No date for the incorporation has, as yet, been determined. A task team from both of the relevant spheres of government is working on the amalgamation.
- (b) Discussions and negotiations are planned with any individuals who may be affected by the incorporation. Any action taken will be on this basis, and only after the incorporation itself has been completed.
- (2) Yes, measures are in place as regards Golden Gate National Park, and regular patrols are conducted by field staff in the park. As QwaQwa provincial reserve remains a provincial competency however, this question would be more correctly addressed to the relevant MEC.

SCN05



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