

Social Security - Unemployment Ins.

1986

UIF survives toughest year

24/11/86 ^{BUS DAY} GERALD REILLY ³⁰¹

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has emerged from the toughest year in its history, hopeful it will be able to meet its commitments this year without selling off investments.

UIF commissioner Jack Scheepers told *Business Day* yesterday that benefits were paid to a record 350 000 unemployed workers last year, at an average of R28m a month.

By the end of last year the fund had shrunk to R133m, compared with R242m at the end of 1984. Scheepers said increased contributions from employers and workers and a R75m government grant made it likely that commitments could be met this year.

He added that the contributions of 130 000 employers and nearly 4-million workers had been raised by 0,7% from December 1.

He said the Unemployment Insurance Board would monitor the UIF's performance each month to assess the adequacy of increased contributions, to cover what could be growing demand on the fund during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT

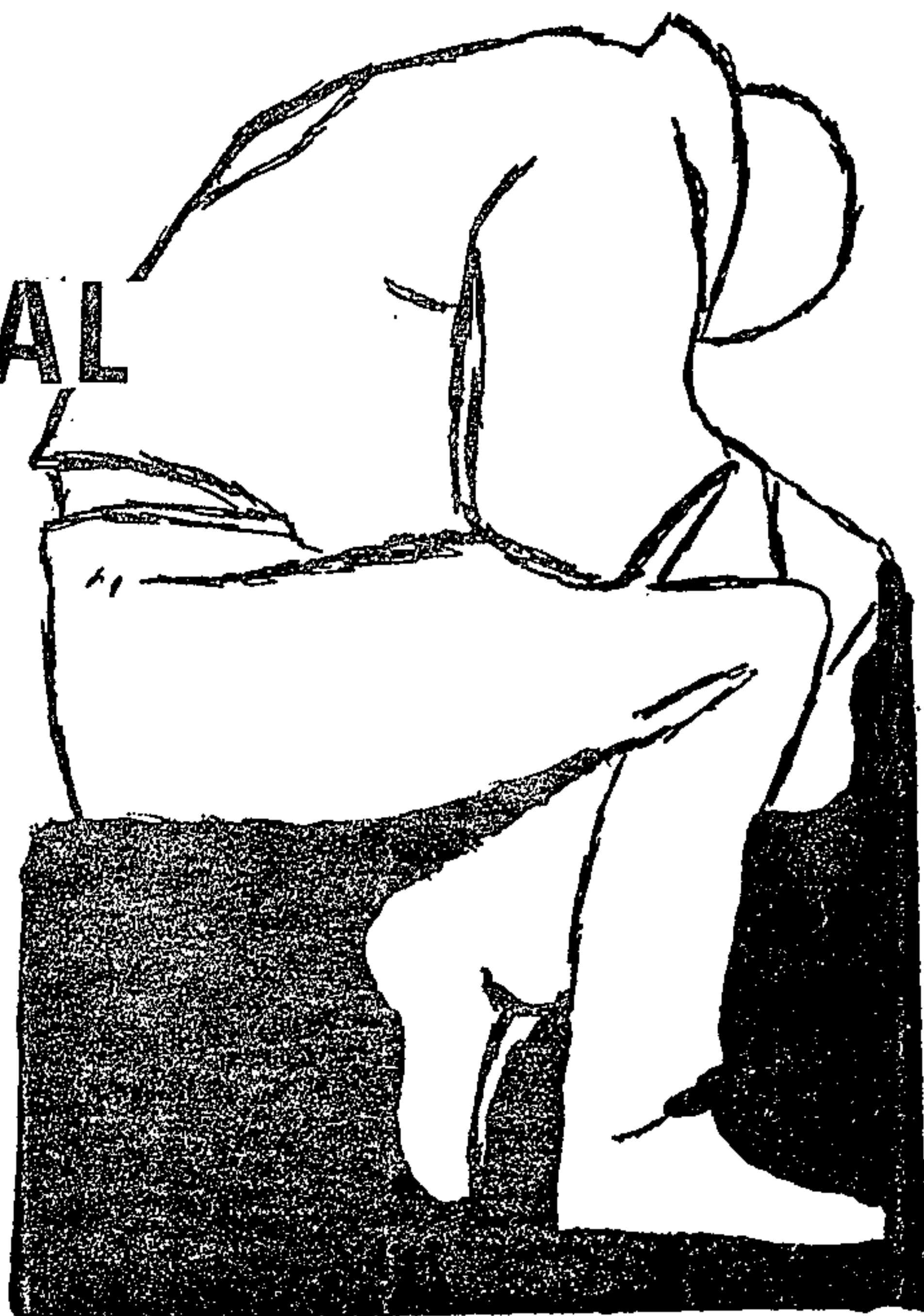
SALDRU
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.

AN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL

AND

PSYCHOLOGICAL

PERSPECTIVE



P85/70 - UNEMPLOYMENT.

INFORMATION PACKAGE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

This information package contains papers delivered at a Panel Discussion held on the 15 August 1985 at the Dagbreek Information Centre, Westridge, Mitchell's Plain. This event was organised by the Ministers Fraternal in Mitchell's Plain and the Churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC). The purpose of this panel discussion was to gain a better understanding of the root causes of unemployment and the effects on the families. The panel discussion was attended by Social Workers, Ministers, Doctors, Psychologist, Educationalists, Nurses and Community Workers. The Chairperson was Ms Nabs Wessels a Social Worker from Genadendal.

CONTENT

- SECTION A: Theoretical Paper: Economic causes of unemployment -
Ismail Adams - Lecturer - Economic Department.
- Sociological effects of unemployment -
Yvonne Muthien - Lecturer - Sociology
Department - University of the Western Cape.
- Psychological effects - Yvonne Muthien.
- SECTION B: Practical Paper: * The effects of unemployments on the family
with specific reference to a study done on
wifebattering - Merlyn Lawrence - Social
Worker - Child Welfare Society.
- * The general responses to unemployment by
Social Workers, employment agencies.
The family disintegration - Vernon Weitz -
Community Worker - SANCA.
- SECTION C: Suggested solu- People one could go to for advice.
tions & Alter-
natives:

WE HOPE THIS PACKAGE WILL CONTRIBUTE TO A

BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF UNEMPLOYMENT

ECONOMIC CAUSES AND TRENDS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION:

Unemployment is a complex problem rooted in industrial and industrializing society today. It is, on the other hand the result of certain structural conditions in a society and the nature and specific economic conditions on the other hand. Furthermore, the consequences of unemployment has for the individual and community of which he/she is part for reaching implications.

I will be addressing the specific economic condition giving use to rise to unemployment.

Various theories and opinions have emerged regarding unemployment which is always reinforced by statistics. This usually find to uphold the particular stand taken. However, the purpose of this talk is not to embark on the pro's and cons of various employment debates but rather to accept the fact that unemployment is endemic in the capitalist form of production.

The crucial point is that although we will be discussing unemployment as a separate socio-economic phenomena, it is at the same time form part of the larger system, and in this regard therefore, unemployment has a social dimension for people today still interpret those being without work a personal problem rather than a social problem. It is this "personal problem" myth that also needs to be addressed.

Furthermore, when one thinks about unemployment, one thinks of the suffering of those unemployed and their families. But the point is that our whole society suffers. To put it bluntly - unemployment is a national problem and if one accepts this indeed to be the last, we need to look at the broader national economy, how it functions, what forces are at play and what makes it tick.

I will now look at some trends of unemployment in South Africa. Whathas happened in the past and the road ahead.

Magnitude and Trends

Much has been written on the difinition and in uninsurement of unemployment in South Africa. Not withstanding the conceptual problems regarding difinitions and uninsurements of unemployment, S.A.'s unemployment rates of all races calculated, based on studies undertaken by Dr. Charles Simkins of UCT.

	<u>AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u>
1960 - 1969	17.2%
1970 - 1979	18.00%
1980 - 1983	21.5%

The empirical widence therefor reveals that the overall unemployment rate according to Dr. Simkins calculations was increased from 16.2% in 1975 to about 22% in 1982. The problem has of course been aggravated by the current resession facing S.A. Unemployment in 1985 is at a much higher level. This fact is even reflected in the S.A. Federation Chambers of Industries weekly Bulletin dated 26/7/85. Unemployment amongst in which it stated that registered unemployed whites, coloured, and asians have increased by 101,8% in May this year compared to May 1984.

At this stage it would be appropriate to present a brief overview of the current economic crisis in S.A. Primarily to highlight some of the causes of unemployment. This third section is heavily based on the article by S. Gelb and D. Innes in Work in Progress No. 36. (WIP)

South Africa economic crisis - a brief overview highlighting some causes of unemployment

The general consensus today is that S.A. 's unemployment recession which has been intensified by the political crisis facing this country. It should be noted that although I will be focussing on the economic aspect, the historical political component of the problem is an integral part of the entire socio-economic fabric. What has transpired over the last few months is that both the business and the government attempt to resolve the crisis by emphasising that inflation and government expenditure and the main areas of concern. Thus the argument goes- to resolve the crisis, government expenditure must be drastically reduced (without explicitly indicating what they mean) and the inflation lowered. However, unemployment and inflation are part and parcel of the capitalist system. What needs to be done at a more fundamental and humane level is to reform the political economy of South Africa, attempting primarily to alleviate the economic, social and political imbalance in the country.

The current recession facing South Africa is quite different from those experienced in the past. A recession is the downward phase of the business cycle and a boom is the peak of the cycle.

Why is this recession different from the past?

In general economic uprisings were accompanied by using consumption which lead to an increase in demand for goods and services, and ultimately a rise in inflation. These price rises would eventually cause demand to fall and production to slow down. This recessionary phase would be characterised by falling prices and rising levels of unemployment - until demand was re-stimulated and the economy "took off" again.

What makes this recession so serious for the S.A. economy is that the cyclical down swing simultaneously involves higher inflation. The combination of low economic growth and high inflation is termed stagflation. "What one, therefore has to ask is "What causes this high inflation of plus minus 17% at the moment and low rate of Gross Domestic Product. (GDP) of - 2 % in 1985? Obviously the low GDP, a primary indicator of the level of the nations economic activity reflects unemployment. Some of the answers as indicated by Gelb and Innes are:

a) High interest rates: these rates running at plus minus 23%; H.P. agreements at plus minus 30%. Such interest rates tend to dampen economic activity, e.g. a number of liquidations or bankruptcies have increased; a glut in the market resulting in retrenchments etc. One of the objectives of high interest rates is to prevent capital from leaving South Africa. In fact what is happening in the country today due to political pressures from all sides, is that the capital account of the balance of payments is under severe pressure - there is an overflow of capital, the rand is still falling adding to higher inflation.

a) The falling Rand (Inflation)

The exchange rate of the rand to the dollar has decreased by some 50% over the last few months (from \$80 - \$40). The depreciation of the rand poses 2 serious problems for the economy:

fallen and this contributes to fuelling unemployment.

(2) Companies

Companies used to borrow in order to finance working capital and expansion requirements. However S.A.'s corporate structure has become highly monopolised. It has been reported that those major companies (Anglo American & Old Mutual & Sanlam) control plus minus 79% of the shares listed in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. What we therefore find is that large companies tend to dominate many sectors of the economy. Furthermore, large companies require large expansion programmes, their borrowing is substantial. By raising interest rates the government has also hit at company borrowing which reflects in 2 ways; (i) the decline in consumer spending warns that the market is shrinking and companies react by (ii) cutting back in production which results in retrenchments and unemployment.

This obviously accelerates the recession. At the same time many small businesses have gone into liquidation and by implication hereof. Capital accumulation or controls becomes more concentrated.

(3) State expenditure:

State expenditure has escalated over the last few years. In 1981 it stood at 22% of GDP, today it is plus minus 29%. One of the major reasons for increased interest rates is to make more credit available to the government by cutting consumer spending and company demands.

The reasons for state expenditure being so high are for instance the Defence budget- Namibian War; Black education, homeland development, farmers subsidies, tricameral government, etc.

How did the government finance this expenditure?

There are basically three sources of government revenue viz. taxation of individuals and companies, G.S.T. etc. borrowing locally and abroad and "printing money. During an economic upswing, tax revenue increases as company profits rise, individuals get wage and salary increases and consumption is high. Conversely, as the economy moves into recession, government income from taxes drops as profits and incomes fall. After 1982, the government was forced to borrow money from abroad. Also the 1984 budget raised company tax from 42% to 46%. GST was raised from 7% to 10% and now at 12%. Notwithstanding all these measures the government was forced to raise the money supply.

"All these measures contribute to inflation and high unemployment. Thus the government played an important role in creating the conditions of high inflation and high unemployment." (stagflation).

The scenario thus portrayed is one which the South African crisis has manifested itself not simply in the economy, but in all aspects of society. The government has time and again reorganized the political institutions through which it seeks to incorporate various oppressed groups, for instance, Presidents Councils, Urban Black Community Council and the tricameral parliament. The repeated rejection of these institutions has of course caught the ruling class in a vicious circle. Resolving the crisis depends on social restructuring, which in turn depends on high economic growth, which is impossible as long as the crisis continues.

be of particular significance in the future are:

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE AT STAKE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NON-RACIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN SOUTH AFRICA, IN OTHER WORDS THE EXISTING POLITICAL POWER BASE, NEEDS TO BE RADICALLY CHANGED FOR ANY EFFECTIVE LONG TERM RECONSTRUCTING OF OUR SOCIETY. APARTHEID IN ALL ITS FORMS NEED TO BE ERADICATED COMPLETELY.

The encouragement of informal sector in urban areas.

The expansion of social infrastructure including education, training, health services, urban housing, higher income lives need to be advanced which stimulates markets ect.

At the more fundamental level, OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IS ALSO A STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONAL OPPRESSION.

THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT *

Yvonne G Muthien

Introduction

Despite the fact that academics have no real experience of unemployment, we can perhaps bring some insights and perspective to the situation and experience of the unemployed. It is often said that the picture of unemployment looks bleak and despondent, but lest we despair as well, I thought it useful to place unemployment in a structural/sociological perspective. The perspective that I bring as a sociologist:

- (1) ties poverty to class - hence poverty is not only experienced by the unemployed, but by wage earners as well
- (2) tries to look at studies done elsewhere in South Africa and abroad in the hope of gaining some general insights on unemployment
- (3) locates the root cause of unemployment in the social, economical and political structure that generates unemployment, inequality and deprivation
- (4) does not locate the cause of unemployment in the individual's character, abilities, but in the structures over which they have little or no control
- (5) sees the effects of unemployment not only having an impact on the individual, but especially on the family and community. Unemployment is not an individual problem, but a social issue.
- (6) recognising that unemployment does not only lead to a loss of income and status - but involves immense social and psychological costs as well.

I Structural Analysis

To begin with, a few sociological observations drawn from case studies in the literature should provide us with some perspective on the problem of unemployment:

1. There is a close connection between poverty and wage earning - strikingly a large proportion of the poor are regularly employed. (In 1899 - 77% of those in poverty

* Since this paper was prepared for informal panel discussion on unemployment it is presented with somewhat less academic rigour.

4. Studies indicate that particular categories of people are hard hit by unemployment (Popay, 1985).
- (i) In the UK it was found that unemployment among married men with more children (4+) were three times higher than those with fewer or no children.
 - (ii) Unemployment is further concentrated in some families
 - more often both parents were unemployed while 61% of wives of married men worked, only 33% of wives of unemployed men worked.
 - 30% of unemployed youths had one or both parents unemployed.
 - If one were to look at the class position of the workers in these families, over 60% of those unemployed were unskilled or semi-skilled manual workers.
 - The average unemployed family is thus often not cushioned by the earnings of secondary workers.
 - once people are unemployed they are discriminated against when reapplying for jobs. Employers take newcomers/school leavers rather than unemployed.
5. Unemployment in general places added strain and burdens on women - women in low-income families assume most of the responsibility for the family's needs: paying rent, food, fuel and clothing, and the demands of the children's schooling. To quote Lorna McKee & Colin Bell (1983: p 26) in Popay 1985: 182: "... it was often the wives who had to live on their wits, variously hunting down bargains, devising new 'economic meals', locating sources, placating hungry children, refusing children spending money on treats, patching or mending clothes, going without food, or taking less nutritional meals themselves and sometimes dealing with creditors. There is too some evidence of wives protecting their husbands from the financial reality or concealing their own worries about money."

In this patriarchal family structure, where the father is primarily the breadwinner and provider, unemployment does not only lead to a loss of income, but a loss of his social

class experiences much more mental health problems than any other social class".

These problems include: disorientation, depression, helplessness, anxiety, as well as psycho-somatic illnesses such as hypertension, heart disease, ulcers, alcoholism.

2. Upon being dismissed and becoming unemployed Bruce Irvine (Carnegie, 1984) identifies a sequence of psychological trauma: shock - optimism - pessimism - fatalism.
3. It can be argued that unemployment implies much more than the loss of income or a job. Research done in the 1930's in the UK (Marie Jahoda: in Irvine, 1984) point to the fact that people are socialized to work, to do things, to be productive - we all have internalized the work ethic. According to Marx, the capacity to create objects and reproduce our material life is what distinguished man (and woman) from animals - the capacity to produce is thus a distinctly human activity. Hence work in itself constitutes a part of our biological and psychological rhythm. Being deprived of this role as worker could have serious effects on the workers life pattern. (Depriving the body of its clock/ticking mechanism.) Jahoda argues that work
 - (a) imposes a time structure on the working day - work gives us a reason for getting up in the morning - loss of work leads to disorientation and difficulty in structuring the day.
 - (b) work brings regular shared experiences and contact outside the family: loss of work leads to loss of friendships, social isolation, loneliness.
 - (c) work defines personal status and identity: "The position people hold in society and the jobs they perform play an important part in the conception they form of themselves." (Stanton in Irvine, 1984)
 - the "significant others" (Margaret Mead)
 - "Any real man can support his family. I used to be a real man now I am worth less than a loaf of bread. Bread is more use to them than me." (Irvine, 1984: 19)

4. We must decide w^h to collect our UIF money.
5. The government must tell the bosses what to do about UIF. Charge the bosses if they don't listen.
6. We want better? more effecient administration of the UIF.
7. We don't want number on our blue cards.
8. Officials must listen to us before they give us a six-week penalty.
9. We need another fund to help workers who have finished getting money from the UIF anf dor people who have never worked.
10. The bosses and the government must give more money to the UIF.
11. Workers must have more control over the UIF.

As workers we know only too well that the real problem lies in the creation of unemployment. Work should be a right and not a privilege. What a human tragey it is to have strong hands idle, when people are starving, without houses, schools, hospitals and roads.

- political solution have to contend with the struggle for universal franchise in South Africa - the struggle for political rights is a struggle for a fairer economic dispensation.

2. Short tem solutions:

- (a) Unemployment centers in UK/South Africa-church
 - learn new skills
 - meet other unemployed
 - support network - mobilize the community to support unemployed.
 - support women: Saturday playgroups - relieve mothers of children for a few hours?
 - Buy Black - support informal sector - consumer boycott

REFERENCES:

1. Blau, A. et.al : Unemployment in Bishop Lavis. Saldru
1982 Working Paper no. 47. Cape Town
2. Close, P. & Family and Economy in Modern Society.
Collins, R Macmillan : London
1985
3. Hayes, G : Madness and Labour. Work in Progress no.
1983 26. Johannesburg
4. Irvine, B : The Psychological Effects of Unemployment.
1984 Carengie Conference Paper no. 126.
Saldru: Cape Town.
5. Loots, L : A Survey of Employment Trends in Relation
1982 Urbanisation in South Africa. Institute
for Social Development: Bellville.
6. Nicholson, J : Problems with the Administration of Unemploy-
1984 ment Insurance to Blacks in Natal. Carnegie
Conference Paper no. 125. Saldru: Cape Town
7. Padayachee, V. & : Unemployment in South Africa: Trends, Causes
Bell, T and Curès. Development Southern Africa
1984 vol. 1/3, 4. Nov. 1984
8. Popay, J : "Women, the Family and Unemployment" in
1985 P Close & R Collins (ibid.)
9. Townsend, P. : Poverty in the United Kingdom. Penguin:
1979 Harmondsworth.

Background

What Mitchell's Plain was designed to be.

Early in the 1950's a secret weapon was circulated within the National Party. This was the blueprint for the control of people through geographic and racial segregation. The result of the report was the Group Areas Act of 1950 which provided for racially defined groups to be relocated into smaller urban areas.

Since the commencement of the Group Areas Act thousands of "Coloured families" have been uprooted and removed from stable communities.

THE NEED FOR MITCHELL'S PLAIN

Mitchell's Plain was envisaged in the mid 1960's. In 1965 the City Engineer submitted his first report proposing the Mitchell's Plain development to meet the growing need for houses for the 'coloured' people. In 1971 the farm 'Mitchell's Plain' was classified a coloured area and the Cape Town City Council was granted permission to start the ambitious housing project. They were responsible for the planning, designing and construction of Mitchell's Plain as an agent of the Department of Community Development. The Government made funds available through the National Housing Fund for the full development of home ownership, including facilities and amenities. Although the funds were granted, the grant was a loan which has to be repaid through the rents and rates of each house. In the development of Mitchell's Plain there was to be no cost to the Municipality and the Rate Payers of Cape Town.

Prior to the development of Mitchell's Plain, the emphasis in the Western Cape was to be provided concurrently with the housing construction. It was estimated that there were 30,000 inadequately housed families in Cape Town including squatter families and to clear this backlog and cope with the natural increase of 'coloured' population, 40,000 homes were to be built, housing 250,000 people. The target date was to be 1984.

Mitchell's Plain was originally intended to ease the housing shortage, catering for the Cape Town City Council's waiting list for sub-economic housing. However, in 1974, it was replanned to provide housing for a higher income group (those who could afford it) because the new rental structure would be too great an increase for sub-economic tenants. According to Mr. Steyn the idea of home ownership was seen at Government level to guard against political unrest. (Argus 23/3/77)

According to Brand, the objectives were to shed the image of 'low cost' housing and to promote social stability, security, privacy and personal satisfaction by creating an environment which would encourage upward mobility and would assist in the formation of social groups and community interests.

Mitchell's Plain was envisaged as an "instrument of social transformation, cultural upliftment, educational advancement and hence human development."

The pointers for the planners were privacy, security and identity. They felt that the Mitchell's Plain would not be homes of their own in a nuclear family, and wanted to identify with a home in a neighbourhood in their own socio-economic class and they wanted security from crime that had become part of their lives on the Cape Flats.

The social objectives were therefore - to create better living conditions

The Problems which emerged in Mitchell's Plain

I have done a study on wife beating in Mitchell's Plain (Thesis entitled: The problem of marital violence in Mitchell's Plain and its implications for the future of society" 1984 obtainable at UCT).

My interest and concern in the subject developed while I was employed at Child Welfare Society, sub-office in Mitchell's Plain from 1979 to 1983, and from being a resident in the area. I observed manifold problems experienced by the residents which seemed to be largely influenced by socio-economic, socio-political factors. Although Mitchell's Plain had been designed to improve the quality of life of the residents problems of poverty and hardships emerged soon after the residents moved in. These problems led to stress and frustration, and many families vented these stresses within the family itself.

I also found that the majority of cases coming to the attention of welfare agencies in Mitchell's Plain, reported marital problems. Of these cases, wife beating was prevalent to a great degree. I therefore undertook the study because of the high incidence of wife beating in the area, and because of the lack of facilities to assist victims and their families.

I found in my research that wife beating as one of a number of family problems in Mitchell's Plain, was the second highest crime reported to the police. Social Workers in the area found that it accounted for between 25-75% of their cases. I have reason to believe that the incidence is probably higher because it is an under reported crime, it is considered a 'private', 'domestic' affair, welfare agencies and other authorities do not keep official statistics on the problem, and in the South African Context, little research has been done.

My research found that wife beating is due to a combination of factors, the main ones applicable in Mitchell's Plain being

- Socio economic factors and
- Alcoholism (among others)

How does all this relate to unemployment?

As I have already stressed, wife beating must be seen in the context of family problems.

Studies have found that wife beating and family problems is bound to increase as the economy of a country worsens. In the United States, social workers have found that wife beating and child abuse are increasingly alarmingly and they link it to the worsening state of the economy. Experts are finding that both child abuse and wife abuse are correlated to unemployment and economic hard times. They have found that, while the increased publicity about the help available may account to some extent for the increased demand for facilities, there is a real increase in wife beating and that America's economy is to blame. It was found that stress is a commonly recognised precipitator of physical abuse and that millions of American families are under financial stress (Argus 21/1/83).

In 1975 the British Association of social workers stated "At a time of economic recession the incidence of marital violence is bound to increase. The poverty, humiliation, which accompany unemployment and short time working or other

- alcoholism, theft,
- physical abuse
- fear, uncertainty, frustration
- affects children's progress at school
- over-crowdedness (boarder's move in to assist financially)
- disunity
- enstrangements
- insecurity in community
- antagonism
- jealousy
- the haves versus the have nots.

M. LAWRENCE

WERKLOOSHEID BINNE DIE KONTEKS VAN ERVARING IN ONS GEMEENSKAP

VERNON WIETZ

'n Onderzoek wat onder maatskaplike en gemeenskapswerkers gedoen was, het aangetoon dat hierdie sosiale pes die grootste onderliggende oorsaak van probleme in ons hedendaagse gemeenskap is.

Naas werkloosheid is die probleem van BEHUISING geïdentifiseer.

Dit is eindlik tragies om te sien dat baie van ons kollegas werkloosheid spesifiek toeskryf aan die hele konsep van WERKSKUHEID; hulle besef nie dat juis gemanifesteer is binne ons maatskaplike en ekonomiese omstandighede nie. Ook is hulle geneig om werkloosheid toe te skryf aan die ekonomiese toestand van die land maar vind dit moeilik om te verklaar hoe die meganismes van die ekonomie werkloosheid bevorder.

Hoe raak werkloosheid die broodwinner ? Oor die algemeen het ons nog 'n patriargale gesinsverband -dit is waar die man nog die hoof van die gesin en broodwinner is. Indien die man dus werkloos is, ontstaan die gevoel by hom dat hy nie meer sy ware rol as vader kan uitspeel nie. Die vrou word gevolglik meer gelaai met verantwoordlikhede wat spanning in die huishouding teweegbring. Indien daar reeds spanning in die gesin is, word dit verder verhoog ; b.v. as 'n man en vrou huweliks probleme het, kan dit noodwendig tot egskedding lei.

Dit word algemeen anvaar dat ons inustrieë in die Wes-Kaap en dan spesifiek in die Skiereiland 'n spesifieke patroon van "ligte inustrieë" , b.v. klerefabrieke aanneem. Gevolglik word baie vroue ingespan teen 'n baie lae loon. Baie van hierdie vroue is alleen verantwoordelik vir die voortbestaan van hulle afhanklikes ; baie van hulle is of 'geskei' of het afhanklikes vir wie hulle primêr verantwoordelik is. Ons kan maar net voorstel wat gebeur as so 'n broodwinner haar werk verloor.

Baie van ons gesinne dra ook nog die kenmerke van " Uitgebreide families" ; dit is waar ouma ,oupa en kleinkinders nog saam met die nukleêre gesin bly. In baie van sulke gevalle is mense in hierdie tipe gesin werkloos. Gevolglik beteken dit dat een of twee persone die finansiele las van die gehele gesin moet dra. Die disintegrasie van die gesinne dan ook die gemeenskap is onkeerbaar

Probleme wat organisasies ondervind om vir mense werk te soek, hang baie nou met ons opvoedkunde sisteem. Die meeste van die werkloosheid is of 'ongeskold' of 'halfgeskold'. Boonop is daar organisasies wat die werkloosheid nog verder uitbuit. Een spesifieke organisasie vra 'n fooi van R10 om vir hulle werk te soek. Hierdie fooi dra geen waarborg dat hulle wel werk sal kry nie, en die moontlikheid dat dit verlore kan raak is baie sterk. Mense het nie geld om hulle ruisgeld te betaal nie, hoe kan hulle nog R10 bekostig ?

CONCLUSION

We would like to thank the panelist for the time they sacrificed to study and present these papers.

We also would like to thank the Chairperson for her leadership and participation. Lastly we would like to thank those who made a special effort to attend and contribute.

We hope that the panel discussion contributed in a small way to committing us to work for work and security for all in our country

In fact it has been estimated that there are approximately 3 million people unemployed in South Africa today. For every 3.5 Africans who have a job, there is another South African who should have one but could not find one. These statistics reflect the seriousness of the problem today.

What about the road ahead?

The Human sciences Research Council Study (1983) estimates that during 1980-1985 labour force would increase at a rate of 3000 000 p.a. compared with an estimated growth rate for labour of 134 000 new jobs p.a. based on growth rate in GDP of 4.5 % p.a.

In other words, the economy has to generate new job opportunities to the magnitude of some 350 000 new jobs p.a. over the next 5 - 10 years.

The problem is aggravated even further when one realizes that the real GDP growth p.a. during 1974 - 1984 was only 2.3%.

The projection today is that the economy will not even grow at 2% p.a. at the end of 1985. This alone reflects the seriousness of the unemployment problem facing S.A. today and years ahead.

Furthermore, some of the forces determining the movements in the unemployment rate may to a large extent originate from abroad. This is so because as an economy becomes more "open" (i.e. more international trade links and related financial institutions) it is more vulnerable.

One could therefore come to the conclusion that the increasing trend in unemployment roots in S.A. should therefore be explained in long-termed structural rather than short-term cyclical movements. By structural we mean the ability of the economic system to provide employment for its growing labour force. The literature has cited and the following with regard to structural unemployment:-

"In developed countries, structural unemployment is caused in the main by the inability of certain groups to obtain jobs because they lack the skills which are demanded or because of the geographical immobility of labour." On the other hand the "the problems of structural unemployment in developing nations (like RSA) are different and stem from the failure of the modern sector of their economic to grow rapidly enough, over the course of these industrialisation, to absorb increases in their labour supply".

The latter point is consistent with what has been said earlier, viz. the economy is growing at a real growth rate of the same 2% p.a. while the growth rate of the S.A. labour force far exceeds this figure.

The price that the working class pays as a result of this is obviously very high, both affecting current and future generations.

Just to recapitulate: This two sections thus covered has dealt first with the concept - unemployment - that is a necessary element for capitalist accumulation (reserve army labour) and secondly, that it appears that S .A. will be faced with increasing trend of unemployment.

- (1) While it (rand) cheapens exports, it makes imports more expensive. But S.A.'s major exports constitute mainly capital goods on which industrial recovery depends. Should S.A. increase its imports to stimulate growth the consequences will be inflationary therefore, the alternative is to limit imports.

Should imports be limited, the industrial recovery process will be further delayed, since without imported capital goods South Africa's international competitiveness will decline.

- (2) Inflation arising from low, the low rand pushes the economy into a vicious circle. Should increased productivity output be smaller than increases in inflation, then the lower rand will have little benefit to our exports.

(c) The Falling Gold price in US Dollars terms:

Since February 1983 the price of gold has fallen from \$515 an ounce to a low of plus minus 300\$. The gold mining companies have earned large profits from this fall because they are being paid in rands for the gold they sell. It may be interesting to note that although the gold mining companies are earning huge profits, they refuse to advance wage increases and alter demands of National Union for Mineworkers. The labour disputes is still in the process of negotiation and there is talk that if their demands are not met NUM will go on strike.

"The fall in the dollar price of gold also affects S.A.'s balance of payments (i.e. exports and imports)". Gold comprises approximately half of S.A.'s exports by value.

Consequently, a major fall in the dollar price of gold means a huge loss in foreign exchange earnings. Without foreign exchange, imports essential to economic recovery such as machinery and equipment cannot be financed.

This again leads to economic stagflation and high unemployment levels.

The above are the same indicators of the country's current economic recession placed in perspective. Why is it that we say that the government is guilty of mismanaging the economy? Let's look at some of the factors which led to the government to out the economic recession, resulting in the massive unemployment and its associated socio-psychological implications.

What factors are responsible for the government to raise interest rates and therefore unemployment? Gelb and Innes indicates that the high level of borrowing in South Africa emanates from the major sources viz. consumers, companies & government.

(1) Consumers

White South Africans have come to expect high living standards and there is evidence that a section of the black middle class is following suit. The current inflation rate and unemployment prevent consumers from saving and therefore to maintain their standard of living they go borrowing. Borrowing not only stimulates demands for goods and services but is inflationary. To curb consumer spending, the government raised interest rates, bond rates and H.P. rates to extraordinary high levels. The result: overall consumer demands has

These brief section then tried to reflect on the current economical crisis in South Africa and at the same time focus on the causes of unemployment.

4. Other causes of unemployment;

(1) Population and labour force growth rates

These rates have risen over the last three decades especially among the less skilled, poorer sectors of the population. The implication of this is that should the labour force growth rate which emanates from population growth exceeds the rate of job opportunities, unemployment must increase. Improvements in basic health and nutrition standard, increasing urbanisation and better education are factors like to dampen this growth.

(2) Fallen demand of Labour:

What causes a fallen demand for labour (glut in the market) have already been touched on earlier viz. interest rates, exchange rates, decrease in economic growth performance, falling rand, inflation, etc.

(3) Rural Urban migration

This argument basically says that once a substantial gap exists between rural and urban incomes, it will be rational for rural people to migrate to town and be unemployed for some period, while searching for work. What is even more alarming is that some government unemployment policies are intended to reduce urban unemployment but in fact these measures aggravate the situation.

(4) Investment and Technology:

Evidence suggest that S.A. is on the wrong growth path, i.e. capital intensity tends to dominate the economy. The answers put forward in the literature for capital intensity is basically: (i) we import most of our technology which suits economy where labour is not in surplus. (ii) wages are too high and capital costs low. This is brought about by a couple of causes e.g. influx control, job reservation, investment allowances and subsidies which encourage capital intensity.

(5) Often additional causes of unemployment in the literature are:

- White control of the political system
- inequality of income distribution
- decentralisation policy and influx control
- under investment in education in general.

What then is the cause for unemployment in South Africa? Where must we begin if we want to tackle the problem? The answer probably lie in a single casual factor but on a complex intervention of all factors mentioned.

(6) IN CONCLUSION:

From the few observations made we should accept that unemployment wherever it arises, constitutes a national problem and should be solved (if ever) in the most effective way. Presenting the "bleu print" on solving unemployment is impossible but what ought to be done in the sphere of job creation which may

were full wage earners in the UK (Rowntree); in 1936 - 43% and in 1960 - 40%.) [Townsend, 1979: Poverty in the UK.]

Poverty and deprivation does thus not only effect the unemployed, but the larger group of working class people at the bottom of the societal scale.

2. It is said that 'society regulates its member' - so too does it regulate the number of unemployed. A society which experiences unabated and escalating unemployment, must certainly be facing a structural crisis, but in the very least reflects a government with biased priorities.
3. Poverty and class - in the same terms, unemployment and class - are closely connected. Hence again it is the working class that experiences/faces imminent unemployment. Capitalist societies structure their population on a hierarchy according to income, status, resources, etc. Unemployment is the effect of such structuring and discrimination. Put the other way around: Discrimination has three principal sources:
 - (a) the class structure which reinforces differential rewards and privileges according to social status/superiority;
 - (b) the work ethic - which reinforces the social superiority/status of particular categories of work, or otherwise reinforces the desire to do productive work; and
 - (c) institutions that maintain the class structure - eg. schools - the more desirable the job category, the more difficult to reach it - eg. medicine, engineering.

In addition to this the South African society is racially stratified and the government serves to protect white privilege and at the same time limit black occupational advancement. This racial division is not only reproduced in the labour market, but also in the provision of social

role as father/head of household/"man in die gemeenskap". To help men cope with unemployment we will have to address a larger role for them in the family setup. [Jennie Popay: Women, The Family v Unemployment in Paul Close v Rosemary Collins 1985.] Very few men assist with the housework or child rearing when they are unemployed. Demythologizing domestic work as women's work would assist in curbing a sense of utter uselessness among men when they are unemployed - though not entirely so.

Many women had distinct problems in adapting to housework when they became unemployed: "A person can't tidy a house all day. Cuttin wasn't interesting but you could see a whole pile at the end of the day." (Irvine, 1984: p 20)

The Single Parent Family, where husbands leave their families to seek work elsewhere emerges prominently with unemployment and places even heavier burdens on women to maintain their family's survival. This quotation pretty much sums up the full extent of mental anguish experienced by an unemployed single parent: "Sometimes they (children) lie awake at night crying. I know they are crying because they are hungry. I feel like feeding Ratex. When your children cry hunger crying your heart wants to breaking. It will be better is they were dead ... It's terrible when a mother wants to kill her own children. But what can I do, I'm not a mother worth having." (Irvine 1984; Annexure: p 17)

II The Psychological Impact of Unemployment

It is often said that unemployed workers became depressed, apathetic, frustated and that these feelings turn into aggression and hositility: a psychologist's dream!

More seriously, numerous studies argue that unemployment has serious repercussions on the mental and physical health or the general well-being of the worker.

1. Hayes (1983) in his accounts of the emntal health problems of workers in South Africa concludes: "that the working

- (d) work links people to broader goals and purposes.
 - workers are intricately connected to each other
 - people are social beings
 - work provides the link between the individual person and the rest of society
- (e) work provides activity.
 - work fulfills the need to be active
 - no matter how much people hate their jobs they often prefer this to the boredom of unemployment.
- (f) work is a source of creativity and mastery
 - people take pride in what they produce - and often their work becomes an extension of themselves.

However the nature of work under capitalism alienates and dehumanises workers so that they seldom positively identify with their work or products.

4. Unemployment and Health

Studies in Hayes & Nutman (1981) show:

- higher blood pressure levels; and
 - higher levels of uric acid
- during unemployment (Hayes 1983)

People often feel tired and listless when they are unemployed due to the lack of activity, depression, poor nutrition, etc.

Research has indicated that poor families will cut back on food to make ends meet. This has severe effects on diet and health. Often parents miss meals, so that the children could have more - and this also leads to a general malaise. Mistakenly we think that the unemployed are lazy, without thinking of the effects of poor nutrition and psychological impairment.

Moreover psychological deprivation and unemployment is never an individual problem but becomes, especially so, a family problem.

"Unemployment represents a personal threat to individuals"

- (b) Unemployment Workers Union
- South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWAU) - unemployed 20% of workforce - relief fund
 - Genral Workers Union - keep unemployed in union (present scabbing)
- (c) Assist in Application/Claims for UIF benefit
- Advice offices.
- (d) Preparing school leavers for unemployment-programmes
- run by: CRIC - Careers Resource Information Centre
ERIC - Education Resource and Information Centre
- Part of the process of coping with unemployment is an understanding of why a person is unemployed. This reduces their sense of uselessness.
- (e) The issue of unemployment must be politicised.
- Organize: Rent protests to demand rent relief
protests at UIF offices to demand efficient administration of relief payments
- (f) 'Coping with Stress'-workshops organized by community and psychiatric nurses.

oooOooo

- to increase levels of economic welfare
- to reduce poverty and its ills
- to bring about a reduction in the
- population growth

Tenants in the existing low cost housing schemes would be encouraged to buy homes in Mitchell's Plain. This was partly realised but demolitions in District Six resulted in inhabitants being moved to Mitchell's Plain, regardless of income.

In 1974 the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce saw the desirability of Mitchell's Plain being declared a growth point, because Mitchell's Plain was too close to Cape Town's CBD, this area was turned down. Mitchell's Plain is therefore a dormitory town, with 100,000 commuters working mainly in the city, 27 km away.

THE SALE OF HOUSES

Mitchell's Plain was keenly advertised by the Council and the Housing Sales Company.

Among the slogans used were :

- 1) "For the better things in life, move to Mitchell's Plain. "
- 2) " Where your children grow up , determines their future "
- 3) " Low deposits for valuable property. "
- 4) " Every thing you and your family needs is in Mitchell's Plain "
- 5) " The kind of people who buy are the kind of people you would like to have as neighbours. "
- 6) " A new life for your children who will live free from fear. "
- 7) "No waiting lists, you can move within a week ."

The first inhabitants had good things to say about their new homes "We need no longer worry about the safety of our children when they are out playing." " For the first time in our lives we are enjoying real security and freedom from gangs. "

People were impressed with the undertaking. Mitchell's Plain was certainly a far cry from the mass housing schemes the Cape Flats residents had grown to despise. The Council was praised for doing something worthwhile. Mitchell's Plain held the promise of being a prestige residential area, in fact. The ' Bishops Court ' of the 'Coloured ' people. Mitchell's Plain had won international acclaim.

Dr. Lewis of the Everite Company claimed that Mitchell's Plain was one of the most advanced housing developments in the world, providing a highly satisfactory quality of life to the residents in the area. He found Mitchell's Plain people were happy with life as a whole, with life as a whole, with their neighbourhood, and dwellings, and were a very healthy and stable community. He found that residents rated marriage, religion, family life, house and work as being the most important areas of "life concerns". The fact that the residents in these areas highly indicated to him that the community was stable, possessing all the virtues associated with the responsibility of home ownership, e.g. independence, pride, freedom, security, status and a healthy network of social relations. (Cape Times 6/4/81)

I have given an outline of what Mitchell's Plain was intended to be, so that we can evaluate whether the area in fact today as it was intended to be.

deprivations of recession can only accentuate the tensions in marital relationships which so easily erupt into violence".

There is no reason to believe that the situation in South Africa would be different!

Last week the workers doing a survey on unemployment in Beaconvalley and Tafelsig, related that they found that husbands who are unemployed often go out to look for work and then desert their families. Some return home after a few weeks. In the meantimes the women were left to fend for themselves. When the women question their husbands as to where they had been, the husbands retaliate by beating their wives. The couple blame each other for the unemployment and hard times. The children are beaten.

Women often say that they feel killing themselves and their children.

One just has to note the number of family killings that have taken place in South Africa, and how they are related to unemployment and economic hard times.

Unemployment, financial problems lead to stress and frustration.

We therefore have to understand what work means to individuals, families and communities.

Without the rewards of work, we cannot survive - we cannot pay rent, electricity, water, cannot buy food, we cannot maintain our families. Work determines what we can or cannot do - whether we marry, buy a house, etc.

It is important that we see the problems of unemployment and family problems in its broader social context, rather than as an individual/personal problem.

When the problems are approached in the broader context, we will try to find solutions on a broader level - e.g. we will try to bring about structural changes. We will do community work. But if the problem is seen as a personal problem, a psychiatrist or counsellor will be called on to deal with the problem.

In conclusion, I would like to list the effects of unemployment on the family and the community (These are not in any particular order)

- Hunger
- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Eviction
- Debts
- Rent Arrears

Loss of status, selfworth, self respect, lost of income, feelings of inadequacy, apathy, insecurity, lack of motivation.

Work-shyness after continually being unsuccessful with a job, breakdown of the equilibrium in the family; disintegration of the family unit (e.g. family homeless, children placed with various relatives); breakdown in marital relationship:

- suicide feelings
- depression
- helplessness

PEOPLE ONE COULD APPROUCH FOR ADVICE

Advice Office Roclands Anglican Church

Advice Office Forum Hanover Park Town Centre Ph. 637 2898

FAMSA 814 Groote Kerk Bld. Cape Town Ph. 46 7380

SANCA 23 Checkers Building Ph. 637 1380

Cape Mental Health Soc. 22 Ivy Str. Observatory Ph. 47 9040

NICRO 74 Peugeot Cres. MP. Ph. 31 0071

SHAWCO 12th Avenue Kensington Ph. 593 2420

This list has been taken at random, and people could be sent to these places

sunrise news

Workers' movement demands jobs or cash

Bill to ease UIF administration

1/2/86 2/1/86 STAR 301

Changes to unemployment insurance legislation are expected to come before Parliament early in the coming session.

Dr Piet van der Merwe, director general of the Department of Manpower, said a draft Bill to be tabled dealt mainly with technical changes to improve administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and processes for paying benefits.

Trade unions and other labour experts have been lobbying for changes to the fund for some time.

Political sources said the

Government viewed the amendments with some urgency and they were likely to be introduced within the first two weeks of parliament.

During the recent recession more than 40 000 new applications for unemployment benefits have been pouring into the UIF fund each month. In some areas, particularly Johannesburg, long delays in receiving benefits have been reported.

In another development on the unemployment front the Unemployed Workers' Movement this week requested a meeting with the Minister of Manpower later this year to hand over a

petition signed by unemployed people.

A statement from UWM said more than 4 000 signatures had already been gathered in the Western Cape and Boland and the drive for more signatures continues.

The signatories demand work or full maintenance from the Government.

A memorandum analysing the causes and effects of unemployment, the Government's response to it and making proposals for improving the situation and shifting the burden of unemployment from the workers to those responsible for it will be sent to the Minister in March.

Time runs out as Mervyn awaits aid for retrenchment

Mervyn Abrahamse paid into Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) every month for 30 years. But he is still waiting for aid from the Department of Manpower after being retrenched last year.

"I have been to them about six times," he told *The Star*.

"After four months, I was still not on their computer and my savings had run out."

Mr Abrahamse said he was desperate.

"The Electricity Department will cut off the water and lights supply any day now, the rent is due, my wife requires medical treatment and food has to be purchased for my family to survive," he said.

"My wife looks after some children for their mothers every day and that brings in money. But I've had to borrow money from relatives and the debts are just building up."

RETRENCHED

Mr Abrahamse was working as a radio technician in September when the firm closed down a number of branches and he was retrenched.

"I went to the Department of Manpower and signed on at the beginning of October. And only last week was my name finally put on computer."

"You cannot get paid if you don't have a computer print-out," he said.

He was not the only person in this dilemma — other people he had queued with at the Department of Manpower were also experiencing delays.

"You're supposed to get your money when your card's been signed three times. But mine's been signed about six times and I've had nothing."

The Department of Manpower could not be contacted for comment at the time of going to press.

Bill to help UIF raise needed loans

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) may soon be permitted to go to the domestic capital market to raise loan funds to prop up its hard-pressed coffers.

A Bill proposing amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act was tabled in Parliament yesterday, providing that the Director-General of Manpower may, after consultation with the Unemployment Insurance Board, raise loans from private institutions.

Nothnagel: Identify with blacks' struggle

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — White South Africans had to clearly identify themselves with the struggle for the freedom of blacks, Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal) said in the no-confidence debate yesterday.

As long as the masses continued to say they were fighting for freedom, and as long as social and economic conditions appeared to be impinging on black people's freedom, there would be problems in SA. "We must look black leaders in the eye and say: 'We want to be leaders in your struggle for freedom — as long as it is not inconsistent with our thinking on human values and justice.'"

Referring to the State President's recent speech, Nothnagel said that if ever there was a stage in SA history when Members of Parliament had the opportunity to stand together and prove to the world that the country was busy with a process of fundamental change, that opportunity was now.

'Power-sharing' heresy is now a gospel truth

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

GOVERNMENT would reach its goals only over the political corpse of Afrikanerdom, Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said in the no confidence debate yesterday.

Before introduction of the new constitution, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis maintained that government was committed to the development of separate structures for black nations.

Now, however, the National Party had accepted not only healthy power-sharing but total power-sharing with blacks. What was once heresy had now become gospel.

Uys also said he could not believe that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had recommended to the President that Nelson Mandela should be released.

He added that the release of Mandela was the most dangerous possible step government could take. — Sapa.

Slabbert concerned over F.C. Cape

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE administration of townships in the Eastern Cape was disintegrating and the townships were virtually being run by the military, Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

Introducing his motion of no-confidence in the House of Assembly, Slabbert said one could no longer talk to community leaders because they were either in detention or unable to talk.

Slabbert said that between the two

speeches delivered by the State President at the start of 1985 and 1986, 334 people had died in the 201 days leading up to the declaration of the State of Emergency in certain areas and 575 people since then.

In the same period, 7 200 people had been detained and 920 schools were destroyed or extensively damaged.

December 1985

* At 31 December 1985	* At 31 December 1984	At 30 June 1985

Reinforce

STYLIC 10/2/88
**R3,25-m deficit
(301) recorded by UIF**

PARLIAMENT — The Unemployment Insurance Fund ran up a R3,25 million deficit in 1984, according to the Auditor-General's report on the Appropriation and Miscellaneous Accounts for the year, tabled in Parliament.

This deficit was, however, less than the 1983 shortfall of income over expenditure of R25-million.

In the three years before that, from 1980 to 1982, the fund ended in the black.

The report shows that contributions to the fund rose from R126,2-million in 1982 to R147,2-million in 1983 and R173,8-million in 1984.

The number of approved applications for benefits or payments to dependants was 252 623 in 1982, 314 407 in 1983 and 303 870 in 1984.

Since the 1983 report, "a further six officials and four members of the public" had been found guilty of theft of benefits totalling R60 515.

"In addition, the investigation of nine cases of alleged misappropriation involving R181 109, including three cases involving R86 387 which were discovered during the current financial year, had not been finalised at the time of writing this report," said the report. — Sapa.

Jobless rate hits record level

UIF pays out R1m a day in benefits

BENEFITS to unemployed cost the Unemployment Insurance Fund R1m a day last year, Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe told *Business Day* yesterday.

Last month the registered jobless total reached a record 127 000 (73 693 in January last year) when 16 000 were added to the total of registered unemployed people.

Van der Merwe said that he hoped the rate of increase in unemployment would start to slow down but this would depend on the extent to which the economy crept out of recession.

All indicators pointed to a positive growth rate this year, he added.

"We don't expect the numbers to decrease, but the hope is that the situation will stabilise."

There was no immediate nor short-term solution, he said, especially when it

GERALD REILLY

was taken into account that up to 300 000 new work-seekers came onto the labour market every year.

The financial burden had been relieved by increasing employers' contributions to the fund from 0,3% to 7%, and employees' contributions from 0,5% to 0,7%.

The annual earnings ceiling for membership of the fund had also been raised from R21 600 to R26 000 a year.

It remained to be seen whether further government assistance would be needed to supplement the UIF.

Last year the State's contribution amounted to R75m.

Van der Merwe said that between 25% and 30% of the 100 000 who had already completed one of the department's training courses had found work almost immediately.

AECI maintains div



From page 1

higher provision against unrealised exchange differences of R26m (R20m).

Pre-tax profit was up from R157m to R162m, while attributable income edged up from R112m to R114m.

There was an improvement in demand for most of the group's products in the second half of the year, but poor trading conditions were reflected in the fact that volume growth was only 10% up on 1981.

Most of its activities are dependent on the value of the rand and the costs of imported raw materials, while there is a lag between the sharp rise in costs and the ability to pass them onto the market.

However, the results of businesses linked to export-oriented industries such as industrial chemicals were good.

The plastics division showed no vol-

ume growth, but total sales improved because of demand for local products. Rising costs of imports helped other consumer-oriented businesses.

The agricultural sector was held back by the effects of drought, low fertiliser prices and keen competition. Weak sectors were those linked to construction and the automotive industries.

"We have a reasonably good balance, which means disasters in one area can be offset by improvements in others", says Sander. "We are well-placed for an improvement in the economy."

AECI shares have soared 50% from their August level of 800c to the current 1 200c.

The share has regained ground after lagging behind other industrial shares despite the entry of Sasol into the fertiliser and explosive markets.

the card of the fu-
its now. tailored
daily secure debit
and let Cash-
needs.

ques!

ave as many free
through a grow-
tellers, now operat-
6 am to 12 pm.
Also access to
world's first and

Call for a medical aid scheme to help the unemployed

PARLIAMENT — The House of Delegates has called on the Government to change legislation governing medical aid schemes in order to help the unemployed. SIPK 29/3/86 301 325 347

A motion led by Mr M Naranjee (NPP, Mariannahill) calling for the amendment of medical aid legislation was carried almost unanimously yesterday.

Mr Naranjee said that when employees were retrenched or fired, they lost the assistance of the medical aid schemes to which they had been contributing.

To help counteract the problem, a national medical aid scheme along the lines of the Unemployment Insurance Fund should be created, he said.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) agreed, saying there was no reason why some of the money generated through General Sales Tax should not go towards funding such a service.

The Minister of the Budget, Mr J N Reddy, suggested that legisla-

tion be amended so that former employees could continue to benefit from medical aid schemes for a reasonable length of time after their employment had been terminated.

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr Ismael Kathrada, argued that the differences between the various medical aid schemes that should first be examined before any steps were taken.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, pointed out in his reply to the motion that a medical aid scheme was actually a form of insurance whereby the employer paid a percentage of the fee.

However, there existed schemes to which an individual, whether employed or not, could contribute privately.

The differences between the 212 schemes in the country had come about because the schemes had originally been developed by the various companies as perks for their employees. However, he agreed there should be greater uniformity. —Political Staff.

'Take the job or lose your UIF'

301
CITY UP
2/3/86

By MUDINI MAIVHA

WHEN Daveyton's Willie Makgelemele turned down a dud job from the Manpower Department, he didn't think much of it.

But his refusal rebounded on him - the department is now refusing to pay him his Unemployment Insurance Fund money.

"It doesn't seem to matter to them that the new job only paid R80 a week," said Makgelemele, who lost his R700 a month job with Food and Nutritional Products in June.

Makgelemele - who applied for UIF last December - was "offered" the new job by a woman at the UIF offices.

He told *City Press* he turned down the job because the wages weren't "competitive".

"I wasn't there to look for a job - I was there to apply for money."

"The woman stated in my application form that I



MAKGALEMELE
No work, no UIF

had refused to take up a job," said Makgelemele.

When he went back on December 27, he received their reply:

"Don't take the job and you don't get UIF."

He said the Manpower division in Johannesburg told him it had turned down his application because he was "not capable of - or available for - work".

PARLIAMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

More jobless 'than Govt figures show'

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

GOVERNMENT statistics for black unemployment were wrong and the Government knew this, the Assembly was told.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) warned that the plight of unemployed blacks under present-day economic conditions did not encourage them to support the free-enterprise system.

He raised the issue in the House of Assembly during yesterday's second-reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill.

Mr Savage said black people were largely excluded from participation in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Unemployment statistics for black people were virtually non-existent.

Government figures on black unemployment had been described by an academic as "not worth the paper they are written on".

One estimate was two million unemployed, including those in the independent states, at a time when the

official figure for registered unemployed was 45 000.

His argument was rejected by Mr Willem Landman (NP Carletonville), who said it was "absolutely untrue" that blacks were excluded from unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr Landman added it was the task of the worker to ensure he was registered as unemployed and that he was entitled to benefits.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) accused Mr Landman of making "sweeping statements".

All black farm workers were in fact not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits because their employers did not contribute to the UIF.

Farmers were worried about the lack of social security for their workers, especially after the drought, Mr Rogers said.



In brief ...

PARLIAMENTARY standing committees should be open to the public, Major Reuben Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout) said today.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Statistics Amendment Bill, he said these committees performed important functions and their work should be seen to be done.

■■■■

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has agreed to investigate allegations that a private meeting of a railway workers' union was bugged.

Replying to the committee stage of the transport budget, Mr Schoeman said he was not aware that a private meeting had been bugged and he was not in favour of such behaviour.

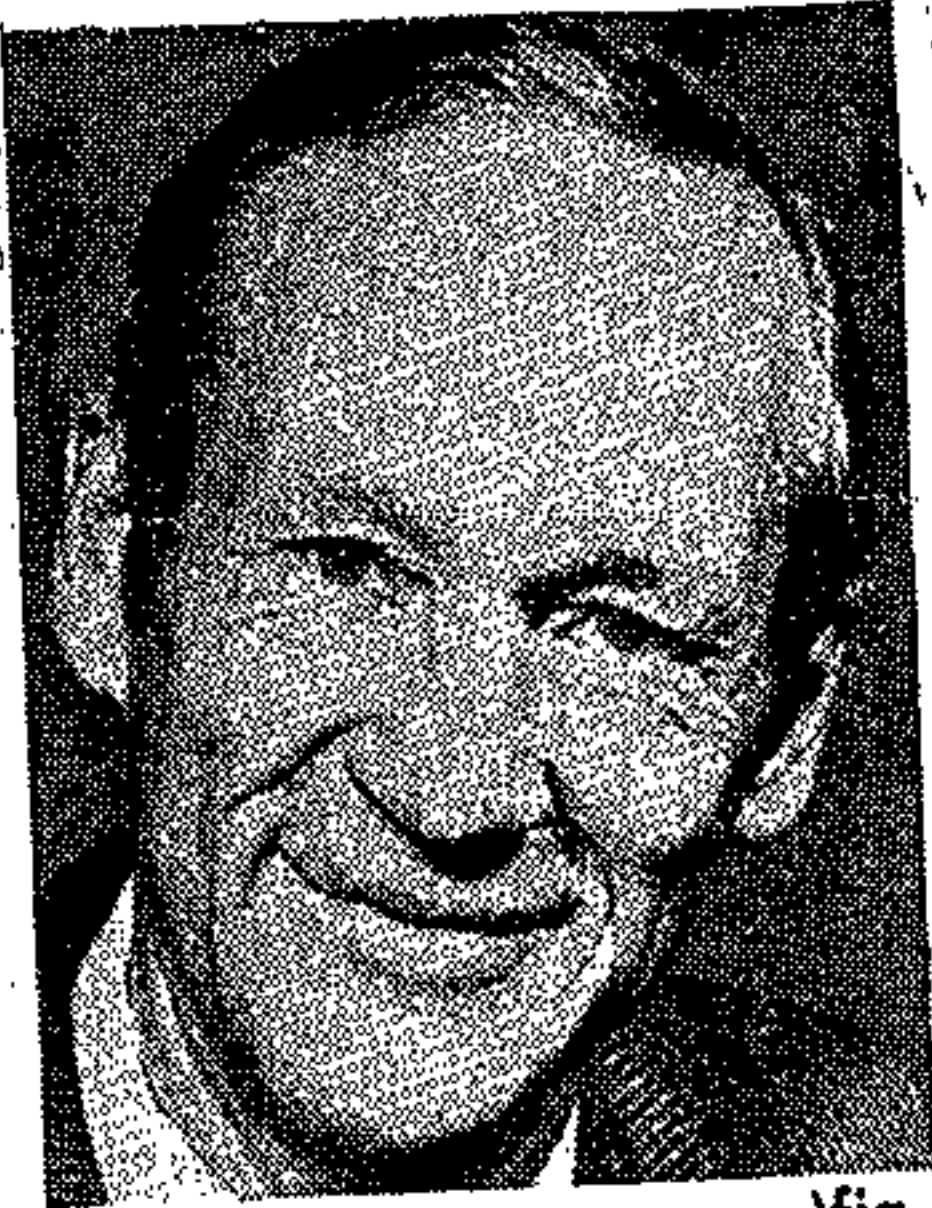
■■■■

LAST-MINUTE at-

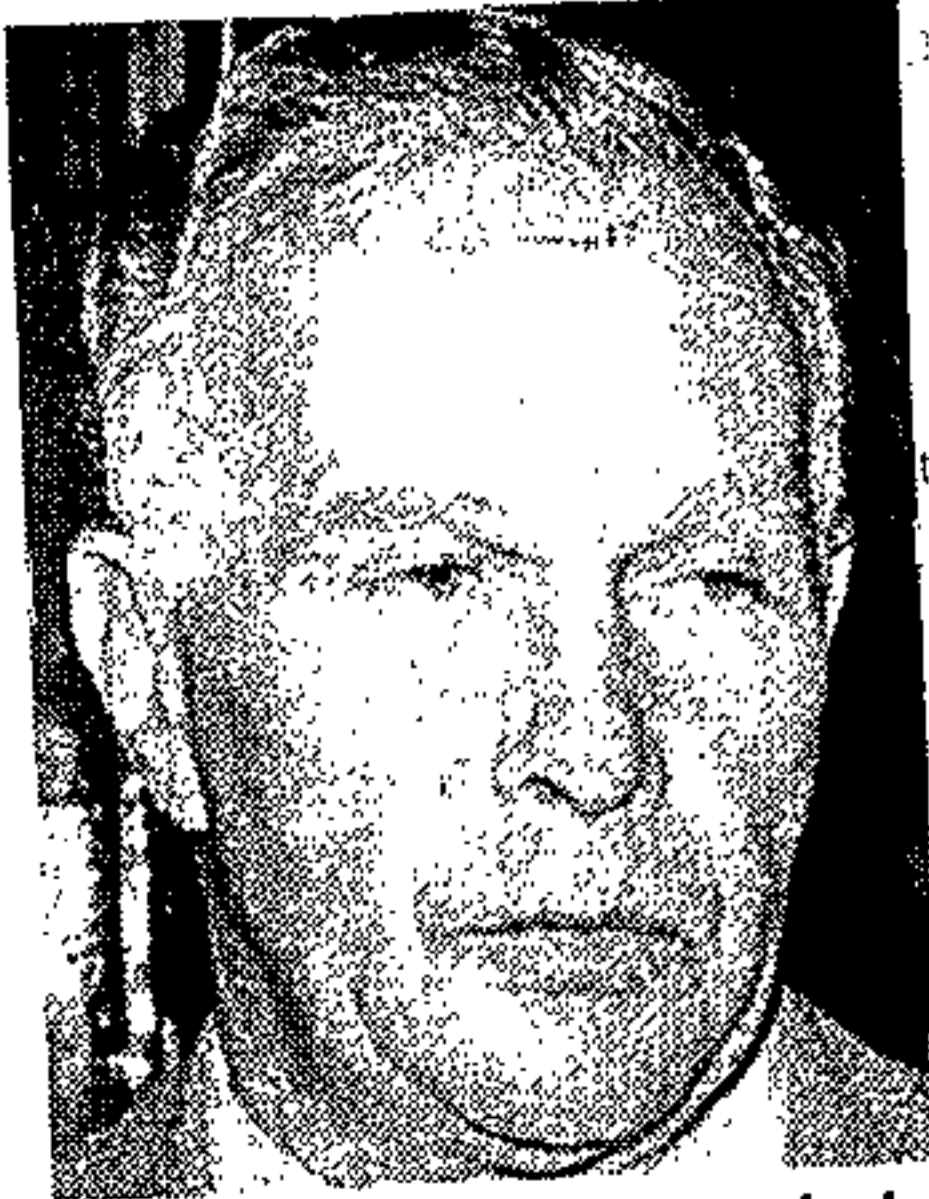
rs

had not
is had
ion.

it had.
There
do not



Mr Andrew Savage ... 'figures are wrong.'



Mr Pat Rogers ... 'include farm workers.'

Savage scorns Govt's black jobless figures

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Government statistics for black unemployment were wrong and the Government knew this, the House of Assembly was told yesterday during the debate on the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) warned that the plight of unemployed blacks in present-day economic conditions did not encourage them to support the free-enterprise system.

Mr Savage said black people were largely excluded from participation in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Unemployment statistics for black people were virtually non-existent, and Government figures on black unemployment had been described by an academic as "not worth the paper they are written on."

The official statistics, for example, did not include the independent black homelands to which unemployed black people could be sent from South Africa.

One estimate was that there were two million unemployed including those in the independent states, at a time when the official figure for registered unemployed was 45 000.

This argument was rejected by Mr Willem Landman (NP, Carletonville) who said it was "absolutely untrue" that blacks were excluded from unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr Landman added that it was the task of the worker to ensure that he was registered as unemployed and that he was entitled to benefits.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) accused Mr Landman of making "sweeping statements".

Black farm workers were, in fact, not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits as their employers did not contribute to the UIF.

Mr Rogers appealed to the Government to investigate the issue of black unemployment and to introduce an interim measure enabling black farm workers to be included in the unemployment insurance scheme.

Rising unemployment drains fund

UIF paid out more than R300m in 1985

SA's growing number of unemployed cost the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) more than R300m last year, according to Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers.

During the first three months of 1985, the fund's expenditure exceeded income by about R6m a month.

The demands gradually increased because of continued recession, until by September-October, the claims paid exceeded income by between R14m and R15m a month.

During the year, the fund's investments plunged from R242m to R133m.

GERALD REILLY

Had it not been for the R75m allocated by government to meet the increasingly heavy demand caused by rising unemployment, the UIF would have suffered a further serious drain.

The number of beneficiaries last year reached a record figure of 426 000. They received more than R300m in benefits.

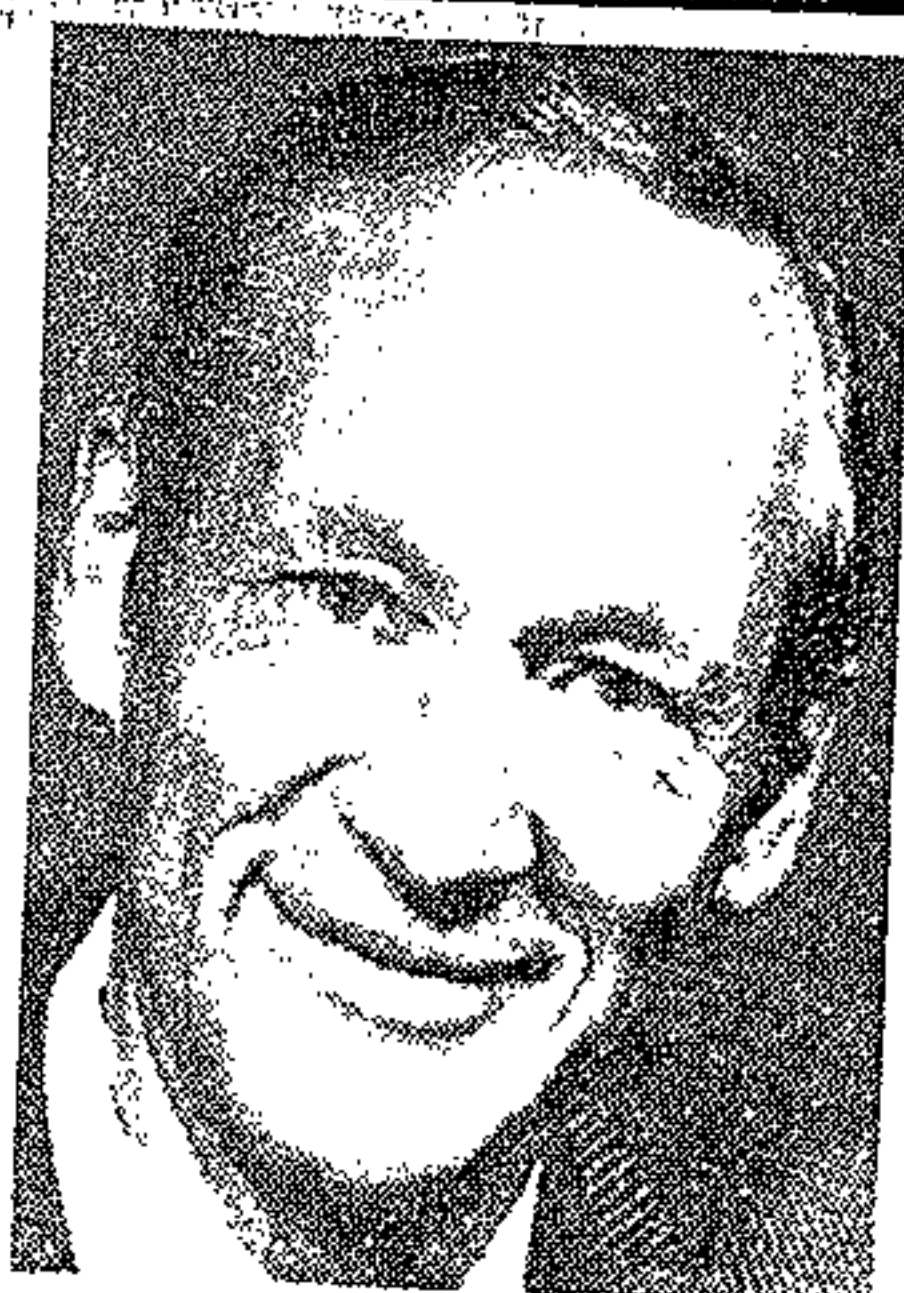
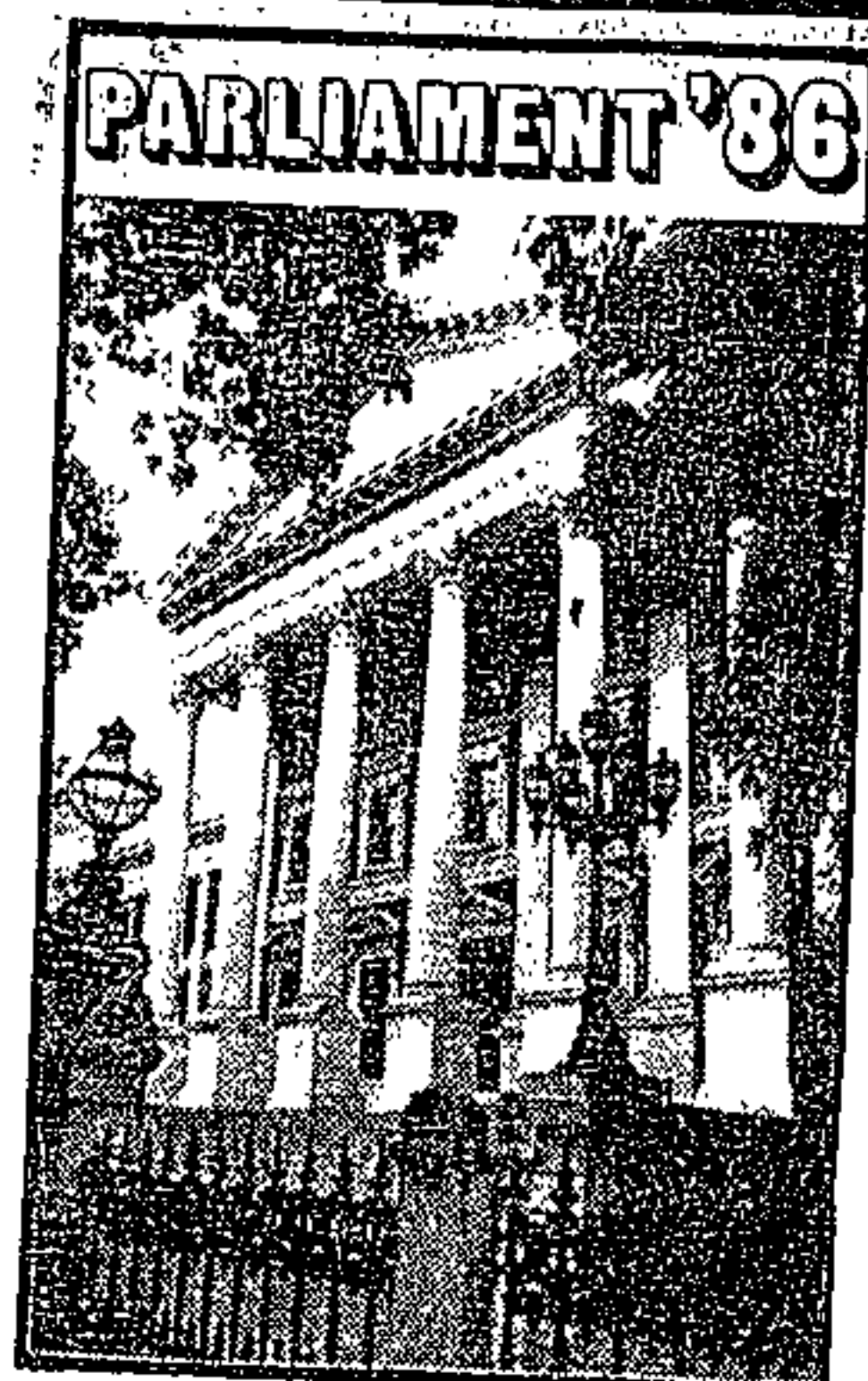
This compared with 303 800 beneficiaries who received R195,9m in 1984.

Scheepers said higher contributions from employees — from 0,5% of income to 0,7% — and the raising of the income ceiling for benefits

from R21 600 to R26 000 a year, were expected to increase the fund's income by between R10m and R11m a month.

"With investment assets of R133m and what remains of the government's R75m grant, together with the increased income, we should see the year out without having to sell off any more of our investments," Scheepers said.

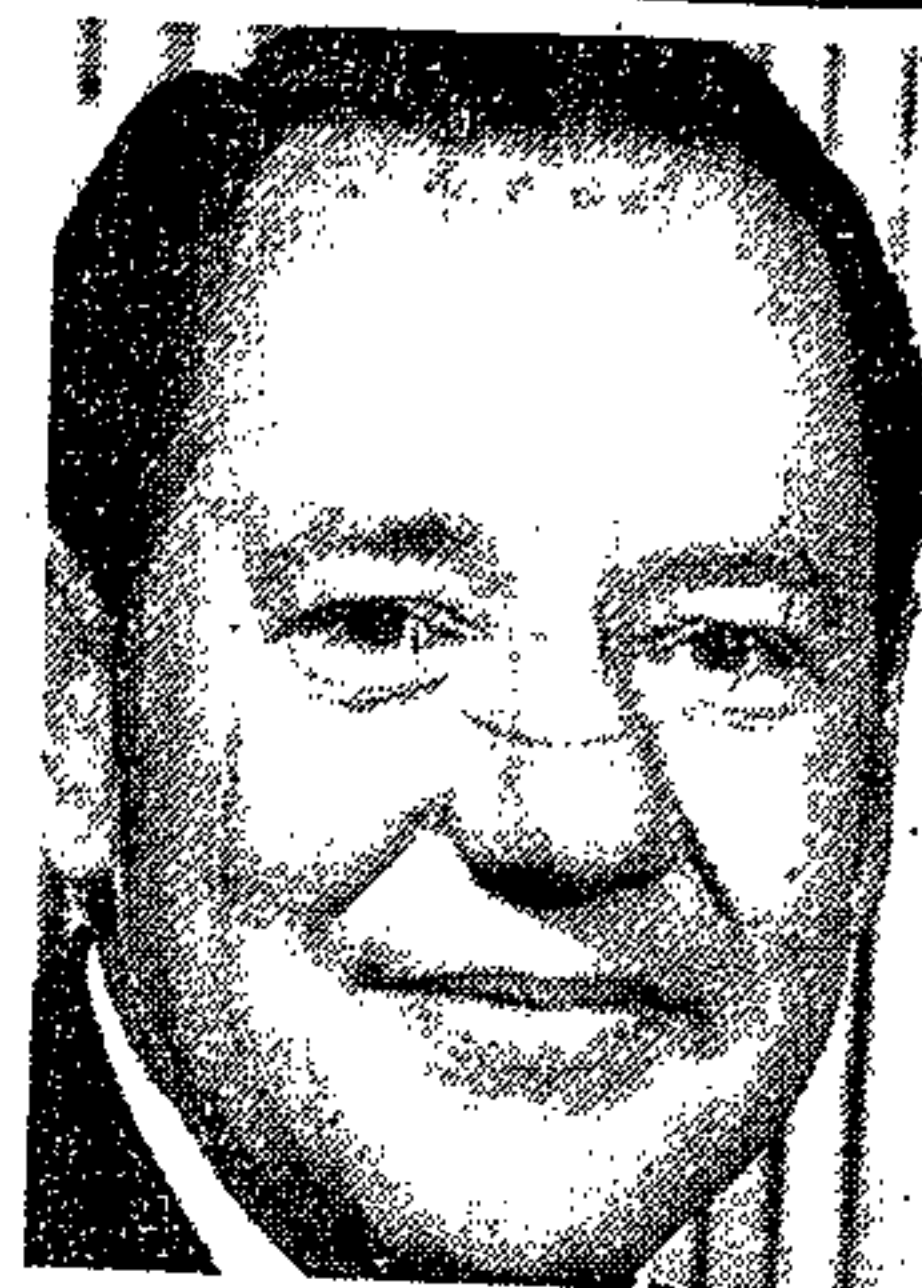
Economists pointed out that the number of unregistered unemployed who did not qualify for benefits could be as high as 1,5-million. The growing number of new workers coming on to the labour market every year — estimated at about 300 000 — also had to be taken into account.



Mr Andrew Savage ... free enterprise system cannot function in an unfree society.



Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan) ... lack of confidence in the Government.



Manpower Minister Mr du Plessis — "my department is not racist-orientated".

'UIF could fail to keep pace'

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Warnings have been given in Parliament that the Unemployment Insurance Fund could fail to keep pace with growing demands for assistance from jobless people.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) told the House of Assembly that in the past five years, with an almost static economic growth rate, the number of jobless had increased by more than a million.

Under present circumstances the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) did not have a chance of keeping ahead of demands for assistance, he said.

The unemployment issue was raised during yesterday's second-reading debate in the House of Assembly on the Unemployment Insurance Second Amendment Bill.

Mr Savage said the Bill would empower the Director-General of Manpower to raise loans for the UIF from private institu-

tions.

This could be done in the event of Parliament being unable to appropriate money.

Describing it as a very far-reaching step, Mr Savage said the move called for an examination of the Government's handling of the economy.

The number of unemployed applying to the fund for assistance depended on the Government's ability to manage the economy for growth.

In the past five years the

growth rate had averaged 0,82 percent instead of the five percent proposed by the economic development programme.

Resources needed by the fund were in direct ratio to the number of unemployed.

The Government's failure to establish a healthy economic environment resulted from its failure to appreciate that a free enterprise system could not function in an unfree society.

The Government also failed to appreciate that politics and economics were "totally inter-dependent".

The result of this failure was most visible in inflation and unemployment, he said.

Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan) said the real problem was not apartheid, but a lack of confidence in the Government. This was the basic reason for the deterioration in the economy.

Rejecting the opposition criticism, Government speakers argued that the National Party did not control South Africa's economy, that unemployment was also high in many countries abroad, and that any State interference in the economy would amount to socialism.

STAR

11/3/86

301

Medical Services and (b) how many posts were (i) vacant, (ii) filled by persons rendering service in terms of section (aa) 22, (bb) 24bis and (cc) 44 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, and (iii) filled by civilian consultants on a contract basis, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) what percentage of (a) generals and (b) other senior officers in the South African Medical Services had completed the staff course as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) 1 500 (Permanent Force and Citizen Force).
(b) As on 31 January 1986.

(i) 447.
(ii) (aa) 557.

(bb) 0.
(cc) 0.

(iii) 94.

- (2) (a) 100%.

- (b) 13.5% of the total senior officer strength of the SA Medical Service (Permanent Force and Citizen Force). It should be noted that the majority of senior officers in the SA Medical Service with the rank of major and higher are employed in a purely professional capacity for which a staff qualification is not essential for carrying out their task, eg nurses, doctors, pharmacists, psychologists, etc.

Military hospitals

400. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) What was the average bed occupancy rate in military hospitals in 1985;

- (2) whether any notifiable diseases were diagnosed at military hospitals in that year; if so, how many cases in respect of each specified disease?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The undermentioned statistics are supplied in respect of Number 1, 2 and 3 Military Hospital.

- (1) 78.6%.

- (2) Malaria—20.
Hepatitis—52.
Tuberculosis—25.
Measles—15.
Typhoid—3.
Shigella—5.
Gonococ Ophthalmia—1.
Meningitis—11.

401. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1985 for failing to keep their employees; unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) No.
(b) Yes—1262.

402. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any payments were made in 1985 from the fund established to assist motor industry workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- Yes.

- (a) 83.
(b) On 27 February 1985 in respect of a strike which lasted from 7 August 1984 to 14 August 1984.

- (c) Contributors employed by Volkswagen South Africa.
(d) R8375,05.

National servicemen: detention barracks

412. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any national servicemen sentenced to detention barracks since 1 December 1985 (a) were and (b) are being held in solitary confinement; if so, (i) how many in each category, (ii) what was the nature of their offences and (iii) what are the periods of solitary confinement in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) (i) One.
(ii) Contravening Section 19 (5) Military Discipline Code (Disobeying lawful commands or orders).

(iii) Seven days.

- (b) Nil.

National servicemen: rehabilitation treatment

413. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any national servicemen were undergoing rehabilitation treatment for drug dependency in 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) where?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- Yes.

- (a) 21.

- (b) State Rehabilitation Centre Magaliesoord and Phoenix House.

Kwelera: Income

416. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Kwelera; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) (a) None.
(b) Fall away.

Mooiplaas: Income

418. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Mooiplaas; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

60 000 a month go to UIF

Political Staff

WHILE civil service employees were complaining of salary increases that were nearer 20 per cent than 10 percent, private sector employees were being dismissed by the hundreds of thousands, the MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said yesterday.

And, he added, these people were approaching the Unemployment Insurance Fund at a rate of 60 000 a month.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Second Amendment Bill, Mr Savage said that a range of initiatives were being taken by informal and formal bodies "grown desperate in the face of government ineptitude".

Industry and commerce were using political scientists and economists to develop constitutional alternatives.

ARGMS 11/3/86 (301)

LABOUR



Du Plessis defends UIF payouts

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, has given an assurance that everything was being done to prevent delays in paying unemployment insurance benefits.

Replying to the Assembly debate on the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, he also said the whole issue of including farm workers in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) was receiving attention.

Mr du Plessis rejected opposition criticism that black people were largely excluded from the UIF.

He said there was no provision in the Unemployment Insurance Act to exclude people from the fund on the grounds of race or sex.

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

WARNINGS have been given in Parliament that the Unemployment Insurance Fund could fail to keep pace with growing demands for assistance from jobless people.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) told the House of Assembly that in the past five years the number of jobless had increased by more than a million.

No chance

Under present circumstances the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) had no chance of keeping ahead of demands for assistance, he said.

The unemployment issue was raised during yesterday's second-reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Second Amendment Bill.

Mr Savage said the Bill would empower the Director-General of Manpower to raise loans for the UIF from private institutions.

This could be done in the event of Parliament being unable to appropriate money.



Mr Savage

Mr Stofberg

Describing it as "a far-reaching step", Mr Savage said the move called for an examination of the Government's handling of the economy.

The number of unemployed applying to the fund for assistance depended on the Government's ability to manage the economy for growth.

In the past five years the growth rate had averaged 0,82 percent instead of the five percent proposed by the economic development programme.

Resources needed by the fund were in direct ratio to the number of unemployed.

The Government's failure to establish a healthy economic

environment resulted from its failure to appreciate that a free enterprise system could not function in an unfree society.

The Government also failed to appreciate that politics and economics were "totally interdependent". The result of this failure was most visible in inflation and unemployment.

Apartheid burden

"Unemployment is a symptom of our failure to expand the economy," Mr Savage said. "Apartheid is not a recipe for cheap labour and white opulence, but a burden which no economy can carry and no society can tolerate."

Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said the real problem was not apartheid, but a lack of confidence in the Government. This was the basic reason for the deterioration in the country's economy.

Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Solburg) asked the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, what plan he had to save the UIF while the Government continued to "plod towards a banana republic".

CLAIRWOOD

Pledge from Minister on UIF payouts

11/3/86 Political Staff (38)

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, has given an assurance that everything possible is being done to prevent delays in paying unemployment insurance benefits.

Replying in the Assembly debate on the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, he also said the whole issue of including farm workers in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) was receiving attention.

Mr du Plessis rejected opposition criticism that black people were largely excluded from the UIF.

He said there was no provision in the Unemployment Insurance Act to exclude people from the fund on the grounds of race or sex.

Opposition claims that blacks were excluded were, therefore, untrue.

NOT RACIST

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) asked the Minister to say how many blacks had received unemployment insurance benefits compared with other population groups.

Mr du Plessis said his department was not racist-orientated and did not keep statistics on the basis of colour.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) asked why then certain questionnaires from the department requested the race of respondents.

The Minister repeated that the Act did not provide for the payment of benefits on the basis of colour.

He accused the opposition parties of trying to drag race politics into unemployment matters.

Borrowing the dole

Government was warned this week that raising loans from private institutions to help bolster the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) would not solve the unemployment problem. Speaking in Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MP Andrew Savage said the UIF does not stand a chance of keeping ahead of demands for assistance until the political causes of unemployment are addressed.

Savage was responding to a government move to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act to allow the Director-General of Manpower to raise loans in the private sector if Parliament is unable to appropriate the necessary funds.

Borrowings may not exceed the total of the UIF's accumulated funds.

The amendment is in line with a special sub-committee's recommendations which were accepted by the Unemployment Insurance Board and government.

Savage says the "far-reaching step" must be seen from two angles: government's handling of the economy and the administration of the UIF.

He said the number of jobless depends on government's ability to manage the economy

for growth. Over the past five years gdp growth averaged only 0,82% instead of the 5% or so projected by the Economic Development Programme.

In the past five years the number of jobless has increased by more than 1m. "No ability to borrow from the private sector will enable the UIF to cope with this, particularly when inflation is running at 20%. The solution does not lie in measures to give the fund access to easy credit. Claims against it have been increasing by 60 000 a month.

"The solution lies in dealing with those matters that inhibit economic growth and create unemployment," Savage said.

Of the UIF itself, he said the ability of the Board to forecast does not give cause for confidence. The UIF's assets had dropped nearly 50% in a year. Employers' contributions had been pushed up by 233% and employees' by 40% "in one hit".

Last year, the UIF was paying out a monthly average of just over R9m more than it was receiving in contributions. Towards the end of the year the figure rose to nearly R15m.

Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis says the situation has improved, thanks mainly to the increased contributions. The shortfall of contributions to payments in the first two months of 1986 was only about R5m. ■

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS: 1985

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	17 633	12 012	30 051	19 565	26 947	17 992	25 362	16 892	27 575	17 658	28 352	17 730	25 032	15 344	28 288	17 439	29 384	17 472	28 592	17 316	29 883	17 480	24 223	14 335
Cape Town	4 823	3 234	7 376	4 871	8 057	5 875	8 618	5 984	9 872	6 645	9 912	7 572	10 667	7 570	12 058	7 227	12 106	7 170	11 599	6 827	13 015	7 569	11 426	7 100
Durban	15 795	7 492	30 892	14 394	26 496	12 359	25 805	12 015	26 898	13 833	24 761	13 633	27 819	13 706	31 543	15 842	28 820	14 609	27 810	14 153	31 063	14 770	26 948	13 226
Pretoria	7 115	4 865	9 691	5 953	9 338	6 342	10 352	5 299	9 977	5 800	8 682	5 016	11 646	5 692	10 713	5 447	11 704	5 835	10 641	5 110	11 025	5 596	10 481	5 302
Port Elizabeth	7 986	4 506	11 238	6 084	9 314	4 499	8 444	3 929	9 928	6 491	10 575	4 414	10 158	4 436	10 970	4 652	11 396	5 322	11 048	5 194	12 090	5 529	9 406	4 420
Bloemfontein	3 381	1 823	4 301	2 538	4 025	2 305	4 139	2 327	4 364	2 314	3 678	2 283	3 817	2 374	3 740	2 425	3 979	2 772	3 816	2 635	3 663	2 492	3 371	2 144
East London	2 022	1 185	3 317	2 058	2 757	2 259	2 951	2 068	2 995	1 718	2 938	1 748	2 673	1 615	2 835	1 840	2 395	1 428	2 419	1 486	2 915	1 770	2 020	1 356
Kimberley	2 035	745	2 262	910	2 079	779	1 835	724	2 191	815	2 032	804	2 097	783	2 283	784	2 320	828	2 242	1 072	2 414	1 047	1 867	1 075
George	415	357	524	417	539	453	600	476	685	481	690	458	919	516	1 028	532	1 118	551	1 105	598	1 221	657	1 241	722
TOTAL	61 205	36 219	99 652	56 790	89 552	52 863	88 106	49 714	94 485	55 755	91 620	53 658	94 828	52 036	103 458	56 188	103 222	55 987	99 272	54 391	107 289	56 910	90 983	49 680

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND
462. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, and (b) what total amount had been paid out to such persons, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 312 residents of KwaNdebele received benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund during December 1985.

(b) The total amount paid out during December 1985 was R90 576.

QCS 740
RIFLES
498. Mr W V R A W asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any obsolete rifles were sold by (a) the South African Defence Force and/or (b) Armscor recently; of so, (i) on what date or dates (ii) what types of rifles were sold and (iii)(aa) at what prices, (bb) to whom and (cc) in what manner were they sold;

(2) whether these rifles had been rendered inoperable;

(3) whether these rifles are available for resale to the public; if so,

(4) whether any control is exercised over the future use of such rifles; if so, what control;

(5) whether any licence is required for (a) the resale of such rifles to the public and (b) members of the public to purchase such rifles; if so, what is the nature of the licence in each case;

(6) whether ammunition is available for these rifles?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) From January to June 1984.

(ii) 303 inch Long Barrel Drill Carabines with Mauser bolt action (Lee Enfield) and Short Barrel Drill Carabines with lever action (Martini-Henry).

(iii) (aa) R15,00 for the Lee Enfields and R5,00 for the Martini-Henrys.

(bb) The best carabines to SA Defence Force members, Civil Servants, Armscor employees and the SABC (The SABC paid R4,00 each).

(cc) Initially out of hand to interested persons. The remainder which were in a very bad condition, were sold by public tender, arranged by the Office for State Purchases, for 75c to Mr J C Susens of Brits.

(b) No.

(2) Yes. The carabines were previously rendered inoperable for use as drill carabines by school cadets and were consequently no longer classified as a weapon but as collector's items in terms of subsection 45(2)(a)(iii) of the Act on Weapons and Ammunition, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

(3) Persons who bought the carabines are themselves members of the public. It is not known whether they resold any of the carabines.

(4) No, not by the SA Defence Force. It would in any event be an impossible task.

(5) (a) and (b) No.

(6) Yes, commercially, but note (2) above.

Telephones

508. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether there is a shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Landudno area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

25/3/86 Pensions
509. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Male—February 1986—23.

(b) Female—February 1986—None.

Pensions

511. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black persons in the Republic were (a) in receipt of and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1985;

and stationery and (b) was paid out in general sales tax by the State on purchases of school (i) books and (ii) stationery during the latest specified financial year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) The total sum collected from sales tax levied in respect of the sale of (i) books and stationery during the 1984/85 financial year was R98 457 463. (ii) No separate statistics are maintained in relation to sales of school books and stationery.

- (b) The Department of Finance is not responsible for making purchases of school books and stationery. Such purchases would normally be made by central government and provincial education departments and it is doubtful if figures relating to the amount of sales tax paid out in respect of those purchases are readily available.

Unemployment Insurance Fund
453. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1985;

- (2) (a) what was the amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) R149 766 002.

- (2) (a) (i) R196 507 492.

- (ii) R325 133 883.

- (b) (i)-(iv) 426 136. Separate particulars on the number of Whites, Coloureds, Indians and members of the Black popu-

lation groups who were paid benefits are not readily available.

Work-seekers
460. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic in each month of 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Members of the Black population groups registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the RSA in 1985.

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	34 889	18 185	53 074
February	66 572	34 213	100 785
March	55 040	28 018	83 058
April	51 432	24 440	75 872
May	55 451	28 793	84 244
June	51 063	24 288	75 351
July	51 594	22 369	73 963
August	57 433	25 772	83 205
September	55 574	25 962	81 536
October	51 536	24 776	76 312
November	57 179	26 263	83 442
December	43 804	19 578	63 382
Total	631 567	302 657	934 224

Apprenticeship contracts
463. Mr P H P Gastrow asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many new apprenticeship contracts were registered in each trade in 1985 in respect of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons;

- (2) what total number of apprenticeship contracts were in operation in 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Industry	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Members of the Black Population groups

Aerospace	129	2	—	—
Automobile Manufacturing	56	22	1	43
Building	447	442	75	76
Coal Mining	101	—	11	5
Diamond Cutting	—	—	—	—
Electricity Supply Undertaking	340	15	—	—
Explosives and Allied Industries	92	3	2	11
Furniture	28	20	7	1
Government Undertakings	364	40	—	1
Hairstressing	514	21	9	14
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	36	—	1	—
Local Authority Undertakings	—	—	—	—
(Northern Transvaal)	27	—	—	—
Metal (Engineering)	2 840	316	278	331
Mining and Building-Mines	1 560	23	5	112
Motor	1 124	156	84	53
Printing	306	73	28	6
South African Transport Services	1 253	—	3	—
Sugar Manufacturing and Refining	13	4	9	9
Tyre and Rubber Manufacturing	—	—	—	—
(Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Brits)	16	11	—	2
Totals	9 246	1 148	513	666

- (2) 33 752.
- Labour Relations Act
473. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:
- (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were affected by each of the above five categories of wage regulating machinery as at this date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) How many (a) industrial council agreements, (b) conciliation board agreements, (c) arbitration awards, (d) Wage Board determinations and (e) orders in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1965, were in force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds,

(2)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Members of the Black Population Groups
(a) Industrial Council Agreements	156 162	245 301	79 241	603 574

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
DER:

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 150 persons.

(1) (a) (i) R5 728 000.

(b) 81 persons—injuries sustained before and during arrest; 6 persons—assaulted by fellow prisoners; 33 persons—suicide; 30 persons—natural causes.

(ii) R325 133 883.

(b) 81 persons—injuries sustained before and during arrest; 6 persons—assaulted by fellow prisoners; 33 persons—suicide; 30 persons—natural causes.

(b) 426 136.

(b) 81 persons—injuries sustained before and during arrest; 6 persons—assaulted by fellow prisoners; 33 persons—suicide; 30 persons—natural causes.

(2) (a) 8,83 per cent.

Q 201 1019
Unemployment Insurance Fund

(b) R15 480 233.

HANSARD 1014186 (301)

(3) (a) R1 571 267.

464. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(b) Figures are not readily available.

(1) (a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund by State employers and employees in 1985 and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid;

(4) 131 806.

Note: Figures are provisional and are subject to audit.

(2) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1985 in respect of administration costs;

Q 201 1020
Soweto East: offences
468. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(3) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto East police district in 1985?

(4) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Orlando	243	91	1 333	818	198	439	366	715	384	—
Meadowlands	211	52	1 105	656	152	313	157	528	173	—
Dobsonville	60	5	408	114	58	111	55	109	78	—

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Soweto West: offences

469. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to

do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto West police district in 1985?

HQA

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
DER:

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j)

Jabulani	244	41	1 094	951	195	290	210	689	207	—
Maroka	365	119	1 731	1 510	313	854	310	1 369	360	—
Klipfontein	129	76	737	1 199	156	397	332	593	568	60
Lenasia	34	14	176	407	30	129	248	228	387	19

Note:

These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Q 201 1021
Vereniging: offences

470. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
(i) Sebokeng	336	75	1 716	1 030	250	749	155	951	589	—
(ii) Sharpeville	53	4	506	257	87	221	60	292	162	—

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Teacher Training Colleges
537. Prof N J J OLIVER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many colleges of education for the training of Black teachers were there under the control of his Department, and (b) how many students were enrolled in each of these colleges, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Ten.
(b) (i) Transvaal Teachers Training College 917

(vii) Phatsimang Teachers Training College 117

(ii) Soshanguve College for Continuing Training 60
(iii) East Rand Teachers Training College 627
(iv) Soweto Teachers Training College 784

*Molapo Teachers Training College 216

(v) Sebokeng Teachers Training College 719

(vi) Mphohadi Teachers Training College 425

(vii) Kasiganong Teachers Training College 151

HQA

UIF sees no cash flow problems ^{BUSINESS} ^{1/4/86} (301)

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund is in no danger of cash-flow problems yet, according to UIF commissioner Jack Scheepers.

This is in sharp contrast to the situation during much of 1985 when demands on the UIF led to monthly expenditure regularly exceeding revenue by R12m to R15m.

To counter this the UIF Board decided to increase the level of contributions from December by raising the maximum earning rate from R21 000 to R26 000.

"It seems to us that this increase has so far been sufficient to stabilise revenue with expenditure," Scheepers said.

He noted that demands on UIF resources were at about the same level as during much of last year — the monthly outflow amounting to between R32m and R35m.

Income had generally been able to match this and there had been no need to consider liquidating any UIF investments. These amount to R133m.

The UIF had, in addition, between R20m and R30m in cash.

"We have also not had to draw on these resources."

Scheepers said it appeared, therefore, that UIF resources were unlikely to come under the sort of strain of last year — unless unemployment continued to rise significantly.

25/10/85
S.M.A.C. (301)

UIF paying out more

PARLIAMENT — The Unemployment Insurance Fund paid out R325 133 883 last year, compared with R195 961 492 in 1984, while its investments and available cash dropped to the lowest point in five years, the Department of Manpower's annual report said yesterday.

The number of applications for UIF payments also increased last year, from 303 870 in 1984 to 426 136. The fund paid out R219 430 060 in unemployment benefits to 304 905 applicants in 1985, compared with R104 793 618 to 186 125 in 1984. Payments for illness, maternity leave and dependants made up the rest of the amount.

Investments and cash brought the amount available at the end of last year to R149 766 002, the lowest in five years. — Sapa.

VERENIGING VAN PROVINSIALE AMPTEBARE VAN DIE O.V.S.*

Head Office: Voortrekker Straat 17, Fauresmith 9978

Phone: (05822) 120

Regional Offices: (1) Goldberglaan 35, Bethlehem 9700
Phone: (01431) 5760

President: P.J. Liebenberg

General Secretary: J.J. Bothma

Membership:	
White	Total
1984 221	221
1985 258	268

Staff:	
Paid part-time	2
Registered for: Blankes in diens by die Padmaakoderneming van die O.V.S.	
Provinsiale Administrasie in die Oranje-Vrystaat.	
Predecessor: O.V.S. Provinsiale Werkersvereniging	

ARG 45 25/4/86 (301)

UIF pay-out R325-m to 426 000 workers

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund paid out R325 133 883 last year, compared to R195 961 492 in 1984, while its investments and available cash dropped to the lowest point in five years.

According to the annual report of the Department of Manpower the number of applications for UIF payments also in-

creased last year, from 303 870 in 1984, to 426 136.

BENEFITS

The fund paid out R219 430 060 in unemployment benefits to 304 905 applicants in 1985, compared to R104 793 618 to 186 125 in 1984.

Payments for illness, maternity leave and dependants made up the rest. — Sapa.

386 - ICE

Supercedin

AREA A: Al
Germisto
Krugersdor
Elizabeth
Sasolbur
Vanderbijl

AREA B:
Potchefstr

AREA C: B

Footnotes

1. Overtime

Big increase in state relief payouts in PE

Conf Tink 17/5/86 (301)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The plight of families in this city through unemployment and poverty is reflected in the dramatic increase in state relief payouts for food.

Private charity organizations, too, are coming under increasing pressure to meet the need for food among all races.

For whites alone, the value of state food-voucher payments made between March last year and April rose by almost 500 percent, from R6 541 to R38 879. The number of people to benefit increased from 313 adults and children to 1 290, according to figures from the Department of National Health and Population.

The relief scheme administered for the House of Representatives showed an increase of 3 902 percent in the number of food vouchers issued between October and April, from R208 to R8 325.

In this period, 343 families received vouchers to support 620 children under the age of 10 and 1 091 adults.

Figures from the Administration for the House of Delegates were unavailable.

Department spokesmen said state aid had increased dramatically as people in dire need became aware of the relief schemes. Likewise, charity organizations are facing demands for food which some of them are not geared to handle.

The PE Charity Organization is at present distributing food parcels fortnightly to about 181 African and coloured families, as well as helping whites and individuals of all races, despite being geared to handle an

"ideal" number of 50 families, says the secretary, Mrs Jeannine Kromhout.

Mrs Kromhout said there had been an alarming increase in the number of white, unemployed middle-aged men seeking aid.

A supervisor at the Child Welfare Society, Mrs Rensche Senekal, also reported an increased need for food parcels. However, whites were mainly assisted with the payment of rent and electricity bills.

A spokesman for the Department of Welfare Services and Pensions, said that people without an income were eligible for food vouchers. Included were unemployed or sick people awaiting some form of state aid, families without a breadwinner and deserted persons.

Vouchers were often issued as a holding measure before an unemployed person received a disability grant or when unemployment insurance funds (UIF) payments ended.

Vouchers could only be used at a supermarket or shop appointed by the department in suitable areas which, although burdened by paperwork, benefited from increased sales and profits.

The manager of the North End supermarket charged with administering the scheme for all three welfare departments said most food vouchers received ranged between R25 and R100 in value.

While conditions laid down for whites allow a greater freedom of choice, coloured and Indian people were more restricted in their purchases. Indian people, for example, were limited to a choice of 20 foods for those aged 10 and older and nine basic foodstuffs for children under 10.

an, Durban,
oton Park,
zburg, Port
odepoort,
itenhage,
d Wynberg.

klersdorp,

t

overtime

N.E. Argus 17/5/86

Government's jobs plan aids 500 000

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Parliamentary Staff

MORE than half-a-million unemployed have benefited from the Government's special work creation programme.

Another 297 000 are currently in service. These figures were given by the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T du Plessis, in the House of Representatives during the debate on his budget vote.

More than R300-million had been allocated to the work creation programme and R90-million for job training for unemployed.

By the end of March 253 168 people had received training. A quarter of these had found jobs immediately afterwards.

Others got work as private contractors and a few had set up in business with the help of the Small Business Development Corporation.

The training courses were from one to three weeks in 180 different jobs, ranging from building assistants to programmers.

The main aim was to give a basic temporary income in these difficult times. But it had had side-effects such as reducing the unrest and beautifying the environment.

The programme would continue this financial year, with a total budget of R235-million.

Mr du Plessis said that the number of registered unemployed of all races had shot up from 58 000 in June 1984 to 160 000 in February this year, before a slight decrease in March.

But Mr Fred Peters (LP Silvertown) said the unofficial figure was probably between 2,5 and 3,5-million.

Jobless fund 'for all'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— An additional R350 000 allocated to the Department of Education and Culture to provide jobs for the unemployed would not be restricted to whites only, the Minister, Mr Piet Clase, said yesterday.

A request by Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Risik) that because the money was a "white own affairs" allocation, preference should be given to jobless whites, was reasonable. — Sapa

Blacks could benefit from unemployment aid scheme

CAPE TOWN — A relief scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloured people may be extended to blacks.

Mr Leslie Davadoss, general secretary of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, said Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, had promised to discuss this with his head office in Pretoria.

The scheme was started last October to help people whose unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits had run out.

Social relief schemes did not fully serve their purpose — especially where people were unemployed for long periods.

Families get R164 per adult and R49 per dependent child monthly. This can be in addition to unemployment benefits, but relief payments are reduced when a family is drawing from the UIF.

Mr Davadoss said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to blacks, often out of work longer than other groups.

"Times are hard. We seem to spend much of our time arguing with firms about retrenchment packages and we can't find new jobs for them," he said. — Own Correspondent.

APR 28/86
**Relief for
jobless
blacks
investigated**

Labour Reporter

A RELIEF scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloureds may be extended to blacks.

The secretary of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, Mr Leslie Davadoss, said he had been promised by Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, that he would discuss this with his head office in Pretoria.

The relief scheme was started in October last year to help workers whose unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits had run out.

It was found that existing social relief schemes did not fully serve their purpose especially where, because of lack of job opportunities, people were unemployed for long periods.

The scheme pays R164 an adult and R49 a dependent child a month to a family. This can be in addition to unemployment benefits, but relief payments are reduced when a family is drawing on the UIF.

Mr Davadoss said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to blacks as they were often out of work longer than other groups if they lost their jobs.

"We saw Mr Bezuidenhoud on Monday and he promised to investigate."

BUDGET 27/6/84

Relief may extend to blacks

32

A RELIEF scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloureds may be extended to blacks.

Engineering Industrial Workers' Union (EIWU) secretary Leslie Davados said he had been promised by Department of Co-operation and Development regional director Timo Bezuidenhoud that he would discuss this with his head office.

The relief scheme was started last October to help workers whose Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits had run out.

It was found existing social relief

schemes did not fully serve their purpose, especially where people were unemployed for long periods because of lack of job opportunities.

The scheme pays R164 an adult and R49 a dependent child a month to a family. This can be in addition to unemployment benefits, but relief payments are reduced when a family is drawing on the UIF.

Mr Davados said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to blacks because they were often out of work longer than other groups if they lost their jobs. — Sapa.

Jobless payouts jump 25%

GERALD REILLY

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance (UIF) benefits paid out in the first quarter of the year increased by 25% to a record high of R81m.

And unemployment continued to rise with more applications to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

In January those amounted to 35 400 (31 000 in January 1985); in February 36 000 (33 000); and in March 33 000 (35 000). Benefits paid out in the first quarter of last year amounted to R65,3m compared with this quarter's R81m.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission's Jack Scheepers said the fund had strengthened and stabilised.

He said the total amount in the fund at the close of last year was R149m including investments and cash.

By the end of April that had increased to R170m.

President to get powers to deregulate economic activity

STML 16/6/86 232 301

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A joint Committee of Parliament has agreed that President Botha should be given substantial powers temporarily to remove restrictions on economic activities.

However, following representations from both labour and business, the committee has recommended to Parliament that some of the provisions of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Bill should be tightened up.

The most significant of these was that there should be no suspension of the payment of contributions to the Unemployment

Insurance Fund or the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

The committee has also recommended that:

- Any changes should first be published in the Government Gazette to enable interested parties to make representations before they are finalised;
- The bill should be divided into two parts with issues dealing with labour being separated and that the Minister of Manpower should be consulted by the President on any issue affecting labour;
- The professions be added to the list of bodies which may be affected by deregulation;
- No agreement existing between an employee and employ-

er before a regulating agreement was proclaimed could be affected.

In a report tabled in Parliament the joint standing committee of the three houses found there was "a great need for deregulation in order to create economic opportunities for people, bring about competition and create job opportunities."

The deregulation would best be achieved by granting special powers to the State President as it "could not be accomplished by means of the usual legislative/regulatory" means.

The committee said there would be sufficient Parliamentary control on the President.

The report said organised trade and industry and other bodies had welcomed and supported the legislation but felt there should be consultation before measures were adopted.

There were however organisations, especially in the labour field, which opposed the measure.

"In most cases they saw the provisions of the bill as interfering with sound labour practices and relations, which they felt had been built up over years.

"Fears were expressed that the hard-won rights of workers in respect of working conditions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance would be adversely affected."

State may step up aid to needy

EVE POST
18/6/86

301



Post Reporter

INCREASED monthly allowances for people receiving aid from the Government's Social Relief Scheme will probably be introduced in October.

Announcing this in Port Elizabeth last night, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Dr G de V Morrison, said he would instruct his department to investigate the possibility of a portion of the allowances being paid in cash rather than in the form of purchase orders.

Speaking at a Press conference after a one-day fact-finding visit to the city, Dr Morrison said that although the plight of unemployed and impoverished whites in Port Elizabeth was "serious", it had not reached crisis proportions.

"There is no reason for panic," he said.

"I have held talks with representatives of var-

ious welfare organisations and they have assured me that the situation is far from disastrous."

Relief is being provided to 877 adults and children over the age of 10 and 302 children under the age of 10 in Port Elizabeth. Adults receive aid amounting to R164 a month each, while children under 10 receive aid amounting to R49 a month.

Dr Morrison held discussions yesterday with the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Olivier, several local MPs, the chairman of the Regional Welfare Board for the Eastern Cape, Mr Paul Kruger, and representatives of the ACVV, CMR and Child Welfare Society.

He also visited several projects which have been introduced to improve the skills of unemployed

people, but did not hold personal interviews with people currently receiving aid.

He said he was struck particularly by the fact that while the lower income groups were "suffering the most", a number of middle-class residents were now also in need of aid.

"Unemployment, coupled with the burden of monthly bond repayments on properties, have placed white collar workers in an unenviable position," he said.

"Not only are they unable to support their families, they are in danger of losing their homes."

Last month the Department of Health Services and Welfare paid out R37 288 in Port Elizabeth under the Social Relief Scheme and R20 935 to 135 adults and 82 children under the scheme for the unemployed

Builders' benefit fund drying up

26/6/86 By Frank Jeans *SMR*

The recession in the building industry has hit the organisation which looks after workers' benefits.

The Industrial Council for the Building Industry said today it has drawn up a new set of unemployment payout rules.

The council normally pays unemployment money for up to a year. Its current monthly payout is about R560 000, far above the previous highest level during the building slump of the late seventies when the norm was R80 000.

Under the new rules, unemployment money will be paid for a maximum of nine weeks.

Mr Wynand Stapelberg, general secretary, says: "Because more men are idle as a result of the slump, the monthly unemployment payout has eroded our reserves."

The council has also altered its medical aid

scheme. *306*

"Instead of the 100 percent medical aid benefit, apart from hospitalisation, we will now pay 80 percent," says Mr Stapelberg.

He said the holiday fund pay-out will not be interrupted.

Mr Bob Zylstra, president of the Building Industries Federation, says: "These are the times we live in."

"We are thankful the Minister of Finance has put so much money into low-cost housing and depending on how soon this money can be injected into the system, this should brighten the picture."

It is estimated there are 40 percent fewer building workers than there were in 1984.

The labour fall in the Transvaal is about 30 percent, representing a drop from 170 000 workers to 130 000.

AR 645 1/7/86

'Volume of work' holds up unemployment pay

Municipal Reporter

BECAUSE of the volume of work the Cape Town office of the Department of Manpower was unable to reduce the six to nine-week wait between an application and the first unemployment benefit payment, the department replied to a request by the City Council's housing committee that benefits be paid more promptly.

The committee was concerned about increasing arrear rents in council housing schemes. Delays in unemployment benefits and the lack of a pay-point in Mitchell's Plain were among the difficulties tenants faced, the housing committee was told.

The Executive Committee subsequently agreed to lease two houses in Beacon Valley to the department rent-free for six months.

● The housing committee was to meet today to discuss the department's response.

CAPE TOWN 2/7/86
8 000

new UIF cases monthly

Municipal Reporter

MORE than 8 000 new applications for unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits were received each month in the Cape Town inspectorate alone, the Department of Manpower said in a letter to the City Council's housing committee yesterday.

About 21 000 payouts a month were made, with a total value of over R6 million. Cape Town's inspectorate extended as far as Port Nolloth and Victoria West, a council spokesman said.

The department's letter was precipitated by the council's approach to the government to pay benefits more promptly, as rental and home-ownership arrears in council housing estates were increasing alarmingly.

The housing committee noted that 2 300 families were in arrears with rent. A similar number of home-owners have fallen behind in payments too.

It was "unfortunately not possible" to cut down the six to nine-week wait between an application and the first benefit payment, the department replied.

Between 25 and 30 per cent of all submitted claims were faulty, and the most common fault was "haphazard completion of record cards" by employers whose "highly-paid personnel clerks should know better".

Staff and accommodation would have to be "drastically increased" if the delay were to be shortened, the department said.

A City Council spokesman said a new UIF office is to be opened in Mitchells Plain. Present pay points include Cape Town, Bellville, Elsie's River, Simon's Town and Atlantis.

DAF
3/7/88 301

UIF pays R10m more per month

GERALD REILLY

MONTHLY payouts from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) have increased by about R10m to between R32m and R34m this year, Unemployment Insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers told *Business Day* in Pretoria yesterday.

However, he added that the number of applications for assistance had been relatively stable since the beginning of 1985 at between 40 000 and 41 000 a month.

The reason for the big increase in benefit payouts was that the earnings ceiling for those eligible for benefits had been raised from R21 600 a year to R26 000 from December last year. Employees' and employers' contributions had also been increased.

This had significantly boosted the fund's income. Current actual income matched the monthly payout of between R32m and R34m.

However, interest from the fund's R180m investments amounted to about R20m a year. "It is not easy to predict what is likely to happen later in the year, but we don't foresee financial problems, nor a situation developing where we would have to sell off investments," Scheepers said.

CAPE TOWN 7/8/86
350 have
grievances
over UIF
payouts (30)

Municipal Reporter

A DELEGATION from the Lotus River Grassy Park (Logra) advice office yesterday handed in a petition concerning Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payouts to the Department of Manpower.

Advice office worker Ms Charlene Houston said 350 unemployed people had signed the petition at the Southfield UIF payout point.

Grievances included the remoteness of the Southfield payout point, the "inadequate" size of the office, the fact that payouts were by cheque which some found difficult to cash, the various penalties imposed and the amount of payments.

Three unemployed people accompanied the delegation to the Thomas Boydell Building, and were allowed in but were eventually asked to wait outside an office.

Mr J du P Marais, divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower, Cape Town, said it was the first time he had received such complaints.

Payouts were by cheque as the computer could then do the whole task, and because cash could be stolen, he said.

"An Act of Parliament would have to be amended to increase the proportion of one's former salary paid out, to a figure higher than the present 45 percent," Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais said he would discuss the grievances and bring at least some of them to the attention of the UIF Commissioner, Mr Jack Scheepers.

more than their legal representative

CAPE TOWN 21/8/86 (301)
UIF reports more people assisted

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The seriousness of the unemployment situation in South Africa was emphasized yesterday when the Unemployment Insurance Fund reported an increase of more than 40 percent in the number of people the fund was assisting last year. The fund, whose 1985 report was tabled yesterday, said 426 136 applications for benefits were approved last year, compared to 303 870 in 1984 — an increase of 122 226.

UIF paid R147-m more than receipts

21/8/86 301 STM

Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — The Unemployment Insurance Fund deteriorated sharply last year, paying out nearly R147 million more than it collected.

However, with a substantial increase in levies and a cash injection from the Government, the fund was expected to stabilise this year despite the recession.

By the end of December 1985, the fund was left with R157 million compared with R250 million the year before, according to its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Income totalled R217 million (R205 million in 1984) while benefits paid out rocketed 75 percent to R364 million (R208 million).

The R157 million left in the fund at December 31 1985 was equal to less than half the total benefits paid out during the year.

● Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Manpower, Mr Peter Gastrow, warned today that the UIF provided only temporary relief for a very small section of the unemployed.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PEP spokesman on finance, said the fund did not cater adequately for all sectors. South Africa should overhaul provision for unemployment.

- (b) The fence was activated on 1 August 1986.
- (c) (i) and (ii) Along the Eastern border of the Republic of South Africa between Komatipoort and the border of Kangwane.
- (d) 3,500 volt.
- (e) Eclair (Pty) Ltd.
- (f) RM 6,7, including the cost of the patrol road.
- (2) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (i) and (ii) Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in English. Afrikaans Shangaan and Portuguese appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) Two.
- (b) During the night of 20/21 August 1986 and 27/28 August 1986.
- (c) Mocimboa in both cases.
- Tearsmoke in enclosed spaces*
1197. Mr J F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:
- (1) Whether there are directions for the use of tearsmoke in enclosed spaces by members of the South African Police; if so, what are the main provisions of these directions;
- (2) whether these directions were complied with on the occasion of the National Party meeting held in Pietersburg on 22 May 1986; if not,
- (3) whether an investigation has been held in this regard, if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) Yes, but it is, however, not deemed in the public interest to make known the directions.
- (2) and (3) All aspects which relate to the events in Pietersburg on 22 May 1986 were investigated and are incorporated in the police docket. Pending the Attorney-General's decision, I am not prepared to make known further particulars and/or information.
- Own Affairs: 219/86 Gen 2516*
Aid scheme for unemployed persons
90. Mr J F VISAGIE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:
- (1) What is the maximum amount per annum paid by his Department in terms of the aid scheme for unemployed persons in respect of (a) the husband, (b) the wife and (c) each minor child in a family;
- (2) whether persons wanting to qualify for financial assistance in terms of this scheme must provide proof that they are looking for employment; if so, what are the requirements in this connection in respect of (a) men and (b) women;
- (3) (a) on what date was this scheme implemented and (b) (i) what total amount has been paid out in terms of the scheme to unemployed White persons and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?
- The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:
- (1) (a) R1 968 per annum.
(b) R1 968 per annum.
(c) R588 per annum.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Unemployed men must submit

- written proof from potential employers that they had applied for employment but that none is available.
- (b) The same evidence as in the case of men is required in respect of women.
- (3) (a) 1 September 1985.
(b) (i) R3 240 463.
(ii) 31 July 1986.
- (5) whether any (a) sports and (b) library facilities are available to Black persons in this area; if not, why not; if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) where are they located in each case;
- (6) whether any rental payments are outstanding in respect of any houses for Blacks in Sharpeville; if so, (a) what total amount, and (b) in respect of how many residents, for the latest specified period of three months for which information is available;
- (7) whether the Black residential area of Sharpeville is to be upgraded; if so, (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?
- The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:
- Sharpeville is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Town Council of Lekoa and the reply to this question is therefore included in the reply to question No. 1180.
- General Affairs: 219/86*
Sharpeville: Black population
1178. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
- (1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Sharpeville as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) Whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case;
- (3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Sharpeville; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity;
- (4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this system;
1179. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
- (1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Sebokeng as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case;
- (3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Sebokeng; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity;
- (4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area; if not, why

8/9/86 STAR

Identification call to banks over UIF cheques

SOAK 301

By Sheryl Raine

Johannesburg's divisional inspector of manpower has appealed to banks and businesses asked to cash Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cheques, to demand identification from the person cashing the cheque.

Mr F Beyers made this appeal following isolated reports of benefits cheques being cashed fraudulently.

Two women who claimed maternity benefits from the UIF approached *The Star* recently saying their cheques from the Department of Manpower had gone astray in the post and had been cashed by someone else.

Mrs Myra Matshaba of Diepkloof said she applied for maternity benefits early this year and

Maternity benefits go astray

received her first cheque for R722,03 in April.

"Another cheque was due to me. I waited for about two months before going back to the department only to find that my cheque for R1 230 had been cashed at a sportswear shop," said Mrs Matshaba.

"The signature on the back of the cheque was not mine. Someone had signed E M Matshaba — my initials are M E."

Mrs Nadia Hendricks of Newclare applied for maternity benefits in May and received her first cheque for R1 020 through the post on June 23.

"My second cheque for R780 failed to arrive," she said. "When I went back to the department I found a person called Nathan Hendricks had cashed the cheque at Barclays Bank in Germiston. He had just printed this name on the back."

The department has opened fraud investigations.

"The number of cheques which go astray or are fraudulently cashed is very small," said Mr Beyers. "We in the southern Transvaal inspectorate issue approximately 30 000 for UIF benefits every month. For July we had 30 reports of cheques going astray."

IDENTITY NUMBER

"On every benefits cheque issued by the department, the correct identity number of the beneficiary appears. Anyone asked to cash such a cheque should request positive identification."

"It is in the interests of banks or businesses to ensure that a cheque is not being cashed fraudulently. The Reserve Bank will not honour cheques cashed fraudulently and the bank or business which cashed the cheque will be the loser in the end."

Now UIF contributions outstrip pay-outs

GERALD REILLY

DEMANDS on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) were flattening out, Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said in Pretoria yesterday.

He told *Business Day* that for the past few months the fund's income, boosted by higher contributions from employers and employees from the beginning of the year, had exceeded the amount paid out

in claims.

Referring to recent assessments of the total unemployment in SA, Van der Merwe said the claim that there were 6-million workless was patently absurd.

A Unisa market research estimate of 1,7-million unemployed, including the TBVC countries, was a far more realistic assessment.

Van der Merwe said in June the total payout in unemployment benefits was about R22m. The level was much the same for July.

Registered unemployed in June totalled 128 000, slightly down on May's 132 000 and April's 135 000.

Van der Merwe appealed to employers to give preference to SA blacks — as against foreigners — when jobs were being filled.

AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

Thursday Air Schedule

Johannesburg to Cape Town

Dep	Arr	Flight
0100	0305	SA395
0100	0305	SA397
0710	1040	SA301
0730	0935	SA303

1130
1205
1230
1430
1600
1725
1800

1420
1455
1425
1625
1755
2045
1955

SA336
SA342
SA312
SA316
SA320
SA324
SA326

0905
1215
1540
1735
1030
1615
1705
2010

East London to Johannesburg

0700
0930

SA403
SA409
SA415
SA417

Johannesburg to London

1845
2000
0700
0820

London to Johannesburg

1800
1945
0950
1000

BA054
SA234
SA225
BA055

W/ ARGUS 27/9/86
301

Fraud rash holding up UIF cheques

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — People who draw unemployment insurance can find their government cheques subjected by banks and building societies to a clearance period of up to 14 days.

The main reason is that rising unemployment has led to a dramatic increase in cheque frauds. To combat this, financial institutions have introduced clearance periods, and sometimes refer the cheques back to the Department of Manpower.

Some unemployed people have said it is "almost impossible to come out financially" while they are waiting for their cheques to be cleared, and have asked why a special dispensation for UIF cheques cannot be introduced.

Mr Francois de Villiers, chief spokesman for the Department of Manpower under whose jurisdiction the UIF falls, agrees the long wait was "bad news" for the unemployed.

"However, there is nothing we can do once the cheque is out of our hands," he says.

Precautions

The president of the Housewives' League, Mrs Lyn Morris, says: "A government cheque has been as good as cash in the past. I feel the Government should tighten control over fraud or introduce some other method of payment, especially for UIF benefits."

Although banks and building societies are sympathetic, they say they have lost thousands of rands through fraud involving private and government cheques in recent months. Precautions have been introduced as a result.

"Government-originated cheque payments have always been prone to a higher-than-average risk of theft because they are more easily identifiable," says Mr Christopher Emery, a spokesman for Natal Building Society.

However, most banks and building society say that if a client is known to them or has a good credit record, immediate clearance can be arranged.

Unemployment relief extended for five years

18645 13/10/86 301
Labour Reporter

THE Government's unemployment relief scheme is to be extended for five years.

Dr Piet van der Merwe, Director General of Manpower, said the decision had been taken in principle. Funds would be allocated from year to year, depending on need and availability.

The scheme was launched in June last year with R25-million for training the unemployed. It was extended and expanded this year when a further R600-million was allocated for training, job creation and other projects.

Dr van der Merwe said that in the first year of the training scheme about 340 000 people had been trained in about 180 skills at 200 centres.

SMALL PAYMENT

"In 1986 we hope to train about 420 000 people," he said.

The scheme offered a small payment, a travelling allowance and meals during training.

It had been an important contributor to employment.

About 4 000 unemployed artisans had found work as trainers and there were also jobs for administrative and clerical staff at the centres.

Under the job creation programme, there had been more than 39-million working days on a variety of projects in a year.

With R75-million allocated to it, the Small Business Development Corporation had created more than 42 000 jobs, said Dr van der Merwe.



A small measure of relief for (from left) Mr Alfred Clarke, Michelle Linda, 5, Mrs Christine Davids and her two-month-old son Jonathan, all of Mitchells Plain, as they receive some of the food donated by the public and bought by the Advice Office Forum food-buying co-operative.

Picture: Anne Laing

By HILARY VENABLES
Labour Reporter

THE number of people receiving Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits in Cape Town has remained almost static over the past year, despite a huge increase in unemployment in the Western Cape.

According to the divisional labour inspector for the Department of Manpower, Mr Jan du P Marais, between 4 000 and 5 000 new applications for UIF benefits are processed by the Cape Town inspectorate every month.

But the number of people receiving benefits has increased by only 1 000 over the past year — from 15 625 in September 1985 to 16 645 last month.

According to official population surveys of the Western Cape, more than 65 000 people are unemployed, but labour experts say the true tally is far higher.

Jobless up, but UIF claims static

As the job situation worsens there is increased pressure from community and worker organizations for the UIF system to be revised to provide for the vast number of people who are out of work and who cannot find jobs before their UIF benefits expire.

In terms of the rules governing the fund, a registered unemployed person may

claim 45 percent of the wage he or she was earning before becoming unemployed.

Unless an extension is granted, a worker may not claim UIF for more than six months.

Only 168 applicants were granted extensions last month.

The Advice Office Forum said the focus had highlighted the inadequacy of the UIF system. Increased pay-outs and extension to the time limit on benefits were vital to prevent a worsening the poverty crisis on the Cape Flats.

The Unemployed Workers Movement said the only solution was for people who were out of work to be given jobs or full maintenance.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions said the failure of the State to deal with the problem of unemployment meant the burden of supporting the unemployed fell on other workers.

ENQUIRIES — TELEPHONE EAST LONDON 26141

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — A Bonza Bay resident, Mr A. Archer, who has worked in South Africa for nearly 30 years, has been told by the Department of Manpower here he cannot claim Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits because he was employed in Transkei for a year.

Mr Archer was told he would have to be employed in South Africa for a minimum of 91 days again before he could claim any UIF benefits due to him.

He said he had worked in South Africa since 1957 before joining a company in Engcobo in Transkei in September 1985. He was employed there for about a year before moving to East London.

While working in Transkei, he had commuted daily from Elliot in the North-eastern Cape, where he and his family lived.

"While working in South Africa I never claimed from UIF, even though I had contributed to the fund for many years. Once my job in Transkei ended I moved to East London hoping to find something here.

"After a while I approached the Department of Manpower here to claim UIF as I couldn't find a job. I was told that I didn't qualify for any UIF benefits as I had worked in Transkei for a year and would have to work for a minimum of 91 days in South Africa again before I could claim any UIF benefits," Mr Archer said.

"But the ridiculous thing here is that if I found a job for 91 days, I then wouldn't have to claim from UIF as I would be employed, and that's all I want."

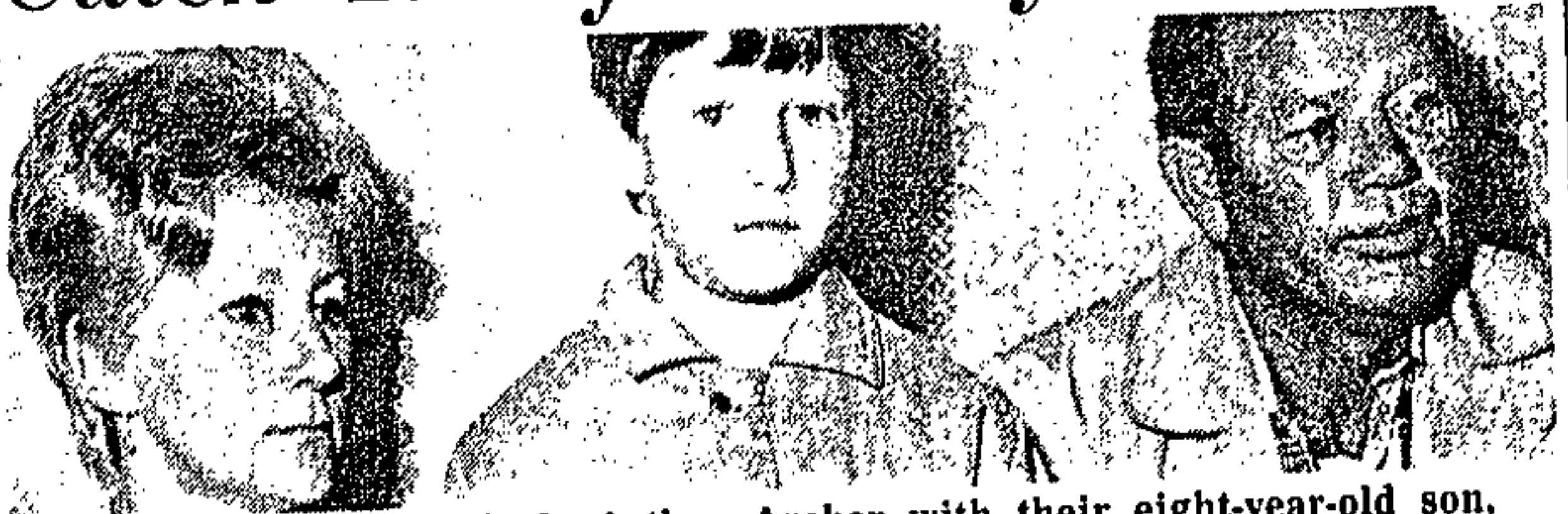
Mr Archer said initially he had approached the department for advice on job opportunities in East London and had been told there were job

Jobless man in UIF pay wrangle

DD 3/10/86

301

Catch 22 after 30 years



Mrs Olga Archer and Mr Arthur Archer with their eight-year-old son, Chevron.

possibilities in Butterworth in Transkei.

"But I didn't take the offer. If I had I would have ended up at square one again because I would have been employed in Transkei," he said.

"In the same breath that the department tells me I will have to work in South Africa for a minimum of 91 days before I can claim from UIF because I worked in Transkei, they offer me a job in Butterworth."

He had never been aware of the "complications" of working in Transkei and had never been informed of the implications of trying to claim UIF in South Africa again if he ever needed to.

"It's a vicious circle. I wouldn't claim from UIF if I wasn't desperate. The first time in my life that I do try, I get told that I don't qualify for it — even though I contributed to the fund for nearly 30 years — because I worked in Transkei for a year," Mr Archer said.

"Another thing that really upsets me is that

even though I worked in Transkei for a year, all my earnings were still spent in South Africa as I lived in Elliot. The South African Government was still getting my money."

Mr Archer said his savings were now almost completely depleted. He and his wife, Olga, and their eight-year-old son, Chevron, now live in a rondavel in a caravan park in Bonza Bay which costs them more than R200 a month.

Mr Archer said his son

had not been able to attend school since they left Elliot at the end of August.

"We have enough money for one more month's rent, and that's all," he said.

● Officials of the Department of Manpower in Pretoria could not be reached for comment yesterday. Repeated attempts since Wednesday to contact the department by telex for comment also proved fruitless.

Child Welfare tu

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Saturday is Children's Day and the 60th anniversary of Child Welfare, and the public will be asked to open hearts and purses for children in need of care.

The manager of public relations and fundraising of Child Welfare in South Africa, Mrs Joan Oberholzer, said almost a quarter of a million children in need were assisted annually by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare and its 170 affiliates.

Because of a lack of funds, Child Welfare could not help all the chil-

of the govern order to pro vices in Sout

"Being a v the need for vices to child

Today the Child and F more than 1 ders service dren throug dren who tl own need pr ance.

"The numl increasing a variety of

SOFT N EASY SPE

UIF sets the record straight

301
D.P.
8/11/88

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South African citizens who have contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) but who have not worked within the borders of the country for at least 13 weeks immediately preceding registration as unemployed would not qualify for UIF benefits until they had worked a further 91 days within South Africa.

This was confirmed in a statement yesterday by the chief of media liaison services of the Department of Manpower in Pretoria, Mr F.J. de Villiers.

He was reacting to queries regarding an East London man, Mr Arthur Archer, who had tried to claim UIF benefits on returning to South Africa after working in Transkei for a year.

According to Mr De Villiers, payment of benefits to former contributors of the RSA fund and those of TBVC countries, were governed by different acts and also agreements entered into between the government of South Africa and those of the TBVC funds.

"Each application for benefits must be dealt with strictly in terms of the stipulated conditions and every decision regarding the payment of benefits by the department in a particular case is not a question of a discretionary ruling by the department," Mr De Villiers said.

To qualify for the payment of unemployment benefits an unemployed former contributor of

the RSA fund had to have been employed as a contributor to the fund or have been otherwise in employment within the RSA for at least 13 weeks (91 days) during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the date on which he was deemed to have become unemployed, the date of application for unemployment benefits, he explained.

"Employment outside the borders of South Africa cannot be regarded as employment for the 91 days qualification purposes.

"If Mr Archer did not work within the borders of South Africa for at least 91 days during the 52 weeks prior to the date of his application, he does not qualify for the payment of unemployment benefits in South Africa," Mr De Villiers said.

Periods of employment by employers of other countries, including the TBVC countries, could not be taken into consideration "whatsoever", he added.

Reacting to Mr Archer's claim that the department had offered him a job in Butterworth in Transkei, Mr De Villiers said that the department could not offer employment opportunities in any of the TBVC countries as its jurisdiction did not extend to these countries.

"However, the East London office of the department could advise workseekers on job opportunities in these countries on the strength of advertisements of vacancies in

Eastern Cape newspapers and information received from parent companies in the East London region on vacancies in companies in these countries," he explained.

Asked if the department advised people on the consequences of working in any of the TBVC countries if they ever returned to South Africa and applied for UIF benefits, he said the department had "no control whatsoever" over the movement of workers to and from TBVC countries or all other countries including other foreign countries.

He said that the department distributed, on a regular basis, literally hundreds of thousands of pamphlets to employers and contributors every year to keep them informed of the more important provisions of the act.

"It is also each contributor's duty to acquaint himself with the relevant legal provisions of the act and it cannot be expected of the government to advise each person individually of the legal consequences of his actions when he decided to take up employment outside of South Africa," Mr De Villiers added.

Since arriving in East London at the end of August, Mr Archer has reported to the department's offices each week in the hope of finding employment. He has also registered with all the employment agencies in town.

Earners to pay more to UIF

PRETORIA—Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund would be increased from 0,7% of employees' earnings to 0,9% from January 1 next year, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday.

It was being done to supplement the fund's reserves so that all people entitled to its benefits could be paid, even if unemployment should increase, he said.

The increase in contributions would lead to a monthly increment of R9'000 000 in the fund's surplus.

The fund stood at R174,8 million on September 30, Dr van der Merwe said.

From January to September, 197 000 people had drawn R299,5 million from the fund. In that period, R308,7 million had been paid into the fund, leaving a R9 200 000 surplus.

The fund was operating with a R75-million interest-free Government loan.

Dr van der Merwe said it had also been decided that from January 1 next year the maximum earnings up to which an employee qualified as a contributor to the fund would be raised from R26 000 to R30 000.

The current population survey put the number of unemployed, including those in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, at 691 000, although unofficial estimates run from 1 700 000 to 3 000 000. — (Sapa)

UIF contributions to be increased

CAP: TMB 15/11/86 301

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are to be increased from January next year to bolster the fund against possible future increased unemployment and demands on the fund, the Manpower Minister, Pietie du Plessis, said.

The Manpower Director-General, Piet van der Merwe, warned at a press conference there was no quick fix for the problem.

Employer and employee contributions are to be raised from 0,7% to 0,9% of workers' earnings.

The earnings ceiling under which workers become eligible for benefits is also to be raised from R26 000 to R30 000.

This and the higher contributions, Van der Merwe said, would bring in an additional R9m a month.

For the first nine months of the year contributions amounted to R309m and pay-outs R300m.

A total of 4,1m workers contributed to the fund.

Van der Merwe said the increase was a modest one — a worker earning R100 a month would pay an extra 20c.

During the first nine months of the year the fund's income exceeded pay-outs by R1m a month.

Van der Merwe said claims that the fund was bankrupt were nonsense. In fact reserves now stood at R174,8m compared with R149,8m last December.

He said amendments to the unemployment insurance legislation to come before Parliament next year would extend benefits materially.

4/11/86: BUS DAY (30)

UIF contributions to go up

GERALD REILLY

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) will be increased from January to bolster it against possible increased future unemployment and demand, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis said yesterday.

Employer and employee contributions will be raised from 0,7% to 0,9% of workers' earnings.

The earnings ceiling under which workers are eligible for benefits

will also be raised from R26 000 to R30 000.

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said that this, and the higher contributions, will bring in an additional R9m a month.

He said the increase in UIF contributions was a modest one — a worker earning R100 a month would pay an extra 20c.

Type of rain	Date	Location
Thunderstorms	11/23	Port Elizabeth
Rain	11/20	George
Showers	11/23	East London
Drizzle	11/23	East London
	16/23	Cape Town

UIF income barely meets pay demands

GERALD REILLY

UNEMPLOYMENT Insurance Fund (UIF) income is just keeping pace with demands from fund beneficiaries.

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said R199,9m was paid to 242 000 unemployed in the first nine months of 1986.

The number of applications in September alone amounted to 29 900, compared with 27 000 in September last year.

Last year R219,4m was paid out to 304 905 beneficiaries.

Illness benefits paid out in the January-September period amounted to R35,4m, maternity benefits to R36,2m and deaths benefits R14,6m.

Administrative and "other" expenses came to R15,8m.

Income for the nine months amounted to R301,7m.

Unemployment benefits paid were up on last year, but not significantly.

Van der Merwe said there were too many imponderables to make a firm forecast on employment prospects for 1987.

Employment worries

18/11/86
SA'S VAST unemployment problem is serious now, but by the end of the century the chances are that it will be a lot worse, according to economists. This is why government has intensified counter-action and channelled more funds into the campaign to slow down the spiralling numbers of workless blacks.

A factor spurring the urgency of the campaign is the certainty that unemployment is becoming a major factor in black unrest.

Economists have estimated that with the current level of those unemployed — estimates vary from government's 500 000 to academic estimates of about three-million, in addition to the 300 000 new work seekers who come on to the labour market every year — by the year 2000 there could be up to four-million without jobs.

Sanctions already imposed will in the long-term slow down the pace of the economy and shrink further the availability of work.

It's against this background that Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis has decided to increase employers and employees subscriptions to the unemployment insurance fund from 0,7% of earnings to 0,9%. He has also raised the eligible salary ceiling for benefits from R26 000 to R30 000. This will bring in an additional R9m a month.

Manpower director General Piet van

301
BUSDAY
GERALD REILLY

der Merwe says there is no quick fix for the enormous problem, caused mainly by the rapid population growth. Even if the population control campaign mounted by the Department of Health is in any way successful in halting the people explosion among blacks it will be years before the rate slows down to below the current nearly 3% a year.

In the meantime, new workers will continue to flood the labour market at an increasing rate. Van der Merwe says his department is engaged in the most intensive campaign in the country's history to relieve the acute distress caused by unemployment.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund, he says, is only one of the instruments being used. Others include the department's training and job-creation programmes, for which more than R800m has been allocated.

Government policy of deregulation and privatisation will also generate employment, Van der Merwe hopes. Meanwhile, during the first nine months of this year 197 000 beneficiaries were paid a total of R300m in unemployment and other benefits. At the end of September the fund's reserves stood at R174,6m, compared with R149,8m last December.

UIF expected to pay out R400 million

Social security net widened to help more jobless people

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will rise by 0,2 percent from January 1 this year to boost the fund by R9 million a month, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said yesterday.

The ceiling of eligible contributors has also been increased to a maximum income R26 000 to R30 000 a year.

The latest moves will strengthen and bolster the fund to meet future demands.

"However, it really means that the social security net has been broadened to assist more people," said Dr van der Merwe.

The fund is expected to pay out R400 million in benefits to the unemployed this year. Up until September 30 this year, the fund had already paid out benefits totalling R299,5 million to 197 000 jobless South Africans.

The increase from 0,7 percent to 0,9 percent was recommended by an actuarial investigation into the fund and will increase reserves to enable it to meet its commitments should unemployment continue to rise, said Dr van der Merwe.

And this year, for the first time since 1982, the fund is showing a surplus of R9,2 million instead of a deficit, which last year totalled R146,6 million.

The fund's balance is at present R174,8 million.

The number of workers who contribute to the fund has increased from 3,6-million last year to 4,1 million for 1986.

In the pipeline

Dr van der Merwe pointed out that the fund assisted the jobless for up to 26 weeks depending on how long a person has contributed.

However, amendments to increase the number of beneficiaries are in the pipeline. The legislation has already been submitted to the Speaker in Parliament and will go to the standing committee on manpower early in the new year.

In terms of this, benefits will now be extended to parents of adopted children. They will qualify for assistance for a maximum period of up to 26 weeks if the adopted child is under two years of age.

Maternity benefits have also been revised. At present an expectant mother can claim for 18 weeks prior to giving birth and for eight weeks after the birth. Now the mother will be able to claim for a total of 26 weeks from the time she leaves her job.

The law will also be changed to assist unemployed people who undertake a training course and widowers who were dependent on their wives. Up until now, a widower has had to prove he was also sickly.

The UIF was only one way in which the Government was attempting to ameliorate the situation and assist the unemployed in South Africa, said Dr van der Merwe.

According to the latest current population survey there are presently 700 000 unemployed in South Africa. This figure excludes the four independent homelands. Other "non-official" estimates put the number of jobless at 1,7 million and others as high as 3 million.

There was no instant solution to the problem, said Dr van der Merwe.

However, the present multi-million rand job creation and training programmes are the most comprehensive and intensive project to relieve the situation and create jobs yet undertaken by a South African Government.

Successful

Dr van der Merwe added that it was also the most successful programme.

However, the solution is not only the Government's task. The private sector also has an important contribution to make, he said.

Women win claim over unemployment

28/11/86

301

Court Reporter

THREE Kwa Mashu women yesterday won an application against the Natal Provincial Administration entitling them to claim unemployment benefits following their dismissal.

The hearing was before

Mr Justice Kriek in the Supreme Court, Durban.

The dispute arose when Mrs Nomatamba Jane Gana, Mrs Vincentia Mfusi and Mrs Mantabengwe Senesia Kwela were employed by the then Natalia Development Board as street cleaners.

The Natalia Development Board has since been incorporated into the Natal

Provincial Administration.

Following their dismissal, the women attempted to claim UIF benefits and were told they would have to obtain UIF cards from their employers.

Mrs Gana said the Natalia Development Board would not give them cards.

After the Transport and General Workers' Union had written to the Natalia Development Board, a reply was received from the NPA informing the women that they had never been employees of the board but had been taken on as independent contractors.

The UIF deductions had been made in error and the women were told they would be refunded their contributions, but as they were not considered employees, they were not entitled to unemployment benefits.

Mrs Gana said that when she joined the Natalia Development Board, she signed an agreement and was told she would be an employee.

Mrs Mfusi and Mrs Kwela did not sign any agreement.

The registration of these two women was recorded in their reference books.

It was submitted that if they were registered as independent contractors, their employment would never have been registered and recorded as such.

Substantiating their claim as employees, the women said they were paid on a monthly basis and UIF contributions were always deducted.

By consent

They were told no one else was allowed to do their work for them.

Mrs Gana said if they were really independent contractors, the Natalia Development Board would not have insisted on personal performance.

Mr Justice Kriek granted an order by consent declaring that the three women were entitled to unemployment benefits.

Mr Christopher Nicholson from the Legal Resources Centre appeared for the women.

FIN MAIL

301

MATERNITY BENEFITS

5/12/86
Extended unemployment benefits have been proposed by government in a draft amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act published in Cape Town.

In particular, it is proposed that maternity benefits be improved by:

- ☐ Extending the period for the lodging of applications for maternity benefits to any time before the date of birth, or within a year after the birth;
- ☐ Extending maternity benefits to 26 weeks from the date a woman stops work;
- ☐ Giving the same maternity benefits whether a woman gives birth to a live or dead child — previously still-births were not regarded in the same category as live births for UIF benefit purposes; and
- ☐ Providing benefits for mothers who adopt babies under the age of two on the same basis as those who give birth.

The amendment Bill also proposes benefits for the widower of a deceased female contributor equal to the benefits received by the widow of a deceased male contributor. At present only "invalid" widowers are entitled to the benefits of deceased female contributors.

Cape Times 15/12/86

Job loss trend slowing down

301

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Government and industry believe the worst of the unemployment problem may be over.

Although more people have lost their jobs during 1986, officials say the trend is slowing and the picture should soon show signs of improvement.

Nobody is certain, however, of the true level of unemployment in South Africa.

The number of registered unemployed at the end of October was 127 700, an increase of 200 on January. But that figure includes only those who have registered. And it does not include people from self-governing states.

Independent studies estimate that, excluding these regions, unemployment in SA is about 700 000. Including them, the figure soars to between 2 and 3 million.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, says R44 million in unemployment benefits have been paid so far this year, at a rate of R1,5 million each working day.

The steel and engineering industries, which have shed tens of thousands of jobs since 1981, have seen a reduced rate of retrenchments this year.

An estimated 14 000 jobs have been lost in the motor and allied industries this year — again a slowdown on previous losses. Motor manufacturers laid off another 4 000, while component manufacturers and the retail/distributive trades each laid off about 5 000.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers director, Mr Nico Vermeulen, said: "There is most definitely a slowdown in all areas. Among manufacturers I would expect employment to actually start rising from the first quarter of 1987."

One sector to show definite increases is mining. The Chamber of Mines says there has been increased employment on the gold and coal mines of its members.

CAP-TRIB 17/12/86

Xhosas are being treated as 'aliens'

By BARRY STREET
Political Staff

XHOSA-SPEAKING Africans in the Cape Town were being treated as "aliens" and were therefore losing rights to unemployment insurance benefits and pensions, according to the Black Sash Advice Office.

The advice office's organizer, Mrs Sue Joynt, said in her latest monthly report that the Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions paid by black people in Cape Town were transferred to the Ciskei and Transkei governments, but few went to the homelands to claim them.

Mrs Joynt also said the problem of poverty presented itself everyday to the Black Sash Advice Office in Mowbray.

Most of the people who came to the office were Africans and "their problems, if they are destitute, are exacerbated by the restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act.

"All Xhosa-speaking people are by definition Transkeian or Ciskeian citizens and therefore 'aliens'.

"Unless they are regarded by the authorities as permanent residents (which seems to mean that

they must have now defunct section ten rights and/or have their whole family living in accommodation here with them) they are not eligible for UIF benefits, pensions, disability grants and so on.

"The UIF contributions for Transkei and Ciskei citizens are paid over to the governments of these countries and the workers are supposed to return there to claim their benefits.

"Very few do this because the chances of ever getting another job are even more remote up country than they are here. Workers thus forfeit the 'insurance' for which they are paying," Mrs Joynt said.

The overburdened state of welfare agencies, together with the inadequacies of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, had led the Black Sash to feel that the problems should be tackled in a different way.

"It is quite clear that labour-intensive methods of manufacturing, massive job creation, self-help schemes, a measure of deregulation without the loss of minimum wages and so on, need to be discussed and encouraged with great urgency while at the same time some sort of immediate relief — not charity — needs to be made available," Mrs Joynt said.

SOCIAL SECURITY — UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE

1987 — 1989

UIF benefits to be reviewed

8 Jan 301
S/2/187
By Sejamothopo Motau, Pretoria Bureau

A draft law that will make it possible for mothers who adopt minor children to draw unemployment insurance benefits is to be tabled in Parliament this year.

Parliament is also to consider draft legislation that will permit unemployment insurance benefits to be paid to the spouse of a dead contributor instead of limiting such payment to a widow or an invalid widower as is presently the case, on condition that the interests of the dead contributor's minor children are protected.

These draft laws are the results of a lengthy investigation of the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966 and the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) by the Unemployment Insurance Board. The board's report was released today.

In a statement accompanying the report, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, said it should be regarded as an independent report since it was initiated by the board.

The Minister said of the 35 recommendations referred to him, 29 had been approved.

The remaining six could not be considered without further investigation.

They had been referred to the Departmental Work Study Division, the Commission for Administration and the Human Sciences Research Council for further study.

Among these was a recommendation that a "special commission" be appointed to investigate the problems of "structural unemployment".

This matter has been referred to the HSRC which is currently investigating the question of affordable social security.

With regard to adoption benefits, the board recommended that benefits be paid to an adoptive mother on condition that the adopted child was younger than two years at the date of the adoption. The adoption must be legal and the maximum period of payment should be 26 weeks from date of adoption.

The board said the National Manpower Commission had completed an investigation into a request that domestic workers and agricultural workers should be included as contributors to the fund. Problem areas would be further investigated in consultation with organised agriculture.

(a) How many applications for the (i) establishment of conciliation boards in terms of section 35, and (ii) appointment of a mediator in terms of section 44, of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, were (aa) made and (bb) approved in 1986 and (b) in respect of what percentage of the approved applications were the disputes settled, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 1 294.

(bb) 306.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) Conciliation boards—36,9 per cent. Mediators—falls away.

Note: As at the end of 1986, 58 disputes were still under consideration by conciliation boards.

Unemployed insurance cards

390. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1986 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes, 4 638.

(b) Yes, many were warned during 1986 but separate figures on the number of warnings given are not readily available.

Strikes

391. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work

stoppages and (iii) strikes were reported in 1986 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, to (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) and (bb) The Labour Relations Act, 1956, does not contain provisions in terms of which disputes must be reported to the Department of Manpower or the Wage Board.

(ii) (aa) 150.

(iii) (aa) 643.

(ii) (bb) and (iii) (bb) Work stoppages and strikes are not reportable to the Wage Board.

(b) (i) and (ii)

Construction.....	30
Electricity.....	4
Finance and insurance.....	5
Government and services.....	19
Manufacturing.....	433
Mining.....	96
Trade and accommodation services.....	171
Transport and communication ..	35
Total	793

Note: These figures include strikes and work stoppages. Separate figures for the different industries, trades or occupations are not available.

Regional newspapers

392. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) (a) How many regional newspapers are published by the Bureau for Information, (b) what is the purpose of these newspapers, (c) what is the name of each of the newspapers published,

lished, (d) where is each newspaper distributed, (e) to whom are copies distributed, (f) what number of copies of each newspaper is printed, (g) what is the total amount allocated to the production and distribution of these regional newspapers during the current financial year and (h) who prints each of these newspapers;

(2) whether the printing of each of these newspapers was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) from whom were tenders received and (b) what was the amount of each tender;

(3) whether these newspapers carry political news; if so, on what basis;

(4) (a) what is the editorial policy of each

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

newspaper and (b) who determines this policy;

(5) whether he will furnish the names of the editors of these newspapers; if not, why not if so, what is the name of the editor of each of these newspapers?

(b) To act as a means of communication between the Government and the various groups at the regional level.

(c) and (d)

Regional Newspapers	Regional Offices	Area of Distribution
Puisano	Bloemfontein	Orange Free State
Phoenix	Durban	Natal
Metropolitan Digest	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand
Die Karet	Cape Town	Cape Province
Izindaba	Pietermaritzburg	Natal
Umso	Port Elizabeth	Eastern Cape
Light/Khanya	Pretoria	Northern and Western Transvaal
Siilulu	Nelspruit	Eastern Transvaal

(e) The newspapers are distributed to persons who express interest in receiving them and whose names are then added to the relevant circulation list. Some copies are also distributed through libraries, clinics and housing offices. Liaison officials also distribute copies during their normal liaison activities.

(f)	Puisano.....	80 000
	Phoenix.....	13 000
	Metropolitan Digest...	65 000
	Die Karet.....	100 000
	Izindaba.....	40 000
	Umso.....	50 000
	Light/Khanya.....	70 000
	Siilulu.....	20 000

(g) R1 402 200.

(h)	Puisano	Perskor (Kroonstad)
	Phoenix	Drakensberg Pers
	Metropolitan Digest	(Durban) Perskor
	Die Karet	(Johannesburg) Digest
	Izindaba	(Cape Town) Galvin & Sales
	Umso	(Durban) NMB
	Light/Khanya	(Port Elizabeth) Hooftstad Pers
	Siilulu	(Pretoria) Laevelid Pers (Nelspruit)

several for several
out to ensure the co-
ations in South Afri
ment by the three
eighth day.
vate," at

Cap Times 28/1/87
**UIF paid
R348m^{30/}
in 1986**

STELLENBOSCH. — Provisional figures showed that the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out benefits totalling R348,9 million to about 448 900 jobless contributors last year, the Minister of Manpower and Public Works, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

Comparing this with the 1980 payout of R82,7 million to just over 230 000 people, he told a meeting of the Institute for Personnel Management that the UIF had come under "tremendous pressure" in 1986.

Mr Du Plessis said his department and the UIF board had established a permanent committee to deal with amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act. — Sapa

ED
ES
9
RANTEE

NTTE

Sh

index (close) 1441,60

Bigger UIF contributions this month

Mercury Reporter

month.

20/1/87

THE 0,2% increase in contributions to the Unemployment Benefit Fund, announced by the Department of Manpower last year, comes into effect this

month. The rate of contributions has increased from 0,7% to 0,9%, which means a further 20 c on every R100 earned.

Also taking effect this

month is the increase in the maximum earnings up to which an employee qualifies as a contributor.

This has been increased from R26 000 a year to R30 000 a year.

The increases were announced after a recommendation by the UIF Board and were effective from January 1.

January 29 1987

UIF paid jobless R348,9-m in 1986

29/1/87
Star
(301)

STELLENBOSCH — Provisional figures showed that the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out benefits totalling R348,9 million to about 448 900 jobless contributors last year, the Minister of Manpower and Public Works, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Stellenbosch this week.

Comparing this with the 1980 payout of R82,7 million to just over 230 000 people, he told a meeting of the Institute for Personnel Management that the UIF had come under "tremendous pressure" in 1986.

In spite of this phenomenal increase in the

workload there were virtually no backlogs in administration and payouts from the fund.

Mr du Plessis said the board of the UIF, together with his department, had established a permanent committee to deal with amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The committee would give attention on a continuing basis to problematic aspects of the Act, how they could be eliminated and how the provisions of the Act could be expanded to allow more people who were presently not eligible to contribute to the fund, to share in its benefits.

The Act would be amended to provide that:

- An unemployed person who was doing training under a scheme could claim unemployment benefits.
- Adoption benefits could be paid to female contributors who adopted children.
- Payments to dependants could also be made to widowers of deceased woman contributors.

It was also intended to introduce a Manpower Training Amendment Bill which would improve the stipulations in regard to artisan training, and an amending Bill to the Accidents Act would be introduced this session to bring about substantial increases in compensation.

Mr du Plessis said all employers should become more involved in the planning, development and supply of farm labour.

Co-operatives should be encouraged to register as private labour offices so that they could supply labour to farmers as a paid service. — Sapa.

CM-711PS 16/3/87 (301)

Detainees' UIF, pension problems highlighted

SSOCIATION

Staff Reporter

PROBLEMS with unemployment insurance benefits and pension and disability grants for detainees were highlighted in a report by the Port Elizabeth advice office at the Black Sash National Conference.

At a session on advice office reports, the director of the PE Advice Office, Mrs Shelagh Hurley, said their office had appealed without success against the loss of UIF benefits for their clients as a result of being detained.

The report cited the example of a "Mr T" who lost his job in April last year after 18 years, and immediately registered for unemployment benefits.

"As he was signing for one of his benefits he was detained and his unemployed wife and eight children were left destitute," the report said.

On his release, the time period for applying for benefits had expired.

"In order to qualify for UIF benefits a contributor must be capable of and available for work. Consequently the UIF board in Pretoria turned down his appeal for benefits," she said.

The Black Sash is currently waiting for a written explanation of the decision of the UIF board.

Although the conference dealt with all aspects of work covered by the organization, special problems arising out of the state of emergency received particular attention.

In another case the Black Sash found that detainees and family members were being refused pension and disability grants on the grounds that "they were no longer in need" as they were in prison "where all their bodily needs were taken care of".

The Advice Office report said an agent of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning informed them that pensions and grants

were "for the individual only" and family members were "not meant to share this".

After representations to the department in Pretoria, the advice office found that power of attorney would be given to other family members for grant payments, and the department was asked by the Black Sash to make back payments to anyone who lost payment in this way.

rative and
mechanics,
sheetmetal
ort Industry

imited

Police to investigate alleged UIF fraud

Cape Times
22/5/87
301

By CLARE HARPER

POLICE are investigating the illegal interception of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cheques — and their fraudulent cashing — throughout the Peninsula, which have left the legal beneficiaries penniless and without means to support their families.

A police spokesman for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Denise Benson, yesterday confirmed that between eight and 15 cases involving UIF payouts were being investigated as cheque thefts, which became fraud cases once the stolen cheques were cashed.

Deprived

She said that it was the responsibility of the companies who unwittingly cashed the cheques to lay charges.

The cheque thefts were brought to the attention of the Cape Times yesterday by the chairman of the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association (WCHDA), Mr Johnson Mpukumpa, who told of three Langa hostel dwellers who were deprived of their unemployment insurance payout.

Mr Mpukumpa said that Mr L Gwadiso, Mr T Songa and Mr Popi Mgceni visited the WCHDA advice offices yesterday after being handed their "already-cashed cheques" at the city Thomas Boydell UIF office this week and instructed to report the matter to the police.

'Responsible'

Mr Mgceni had R1 223,68 stolen, Mr Songa R870 and Mr Gwadiso R416,42.

The Department of Manpower UIF claims officer, Mr Frans Marais, said yesterday that once the UIF cheque had been mailed "we cannot be held responsible".

"We cannot pay the same recipient twice, it is a police matter and constitutes fraud," Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais said that ordinary monthly benefits were paid out to beneficiaries who had to produce their identify document and unemployment card.

Checking identity

He said that mailed cheques, which were usually for sick benefits, had been intercepted "in the recent past" and "measures were being taken to prevent this".

He said ordinary benefits were never handed over without checking the identity of the recipient.

He added that people could only receive their benefits if the police could recover the money.

The WCHDA yesterday called on the UIF authorities to assist people who had become victims of the cheque thefts.

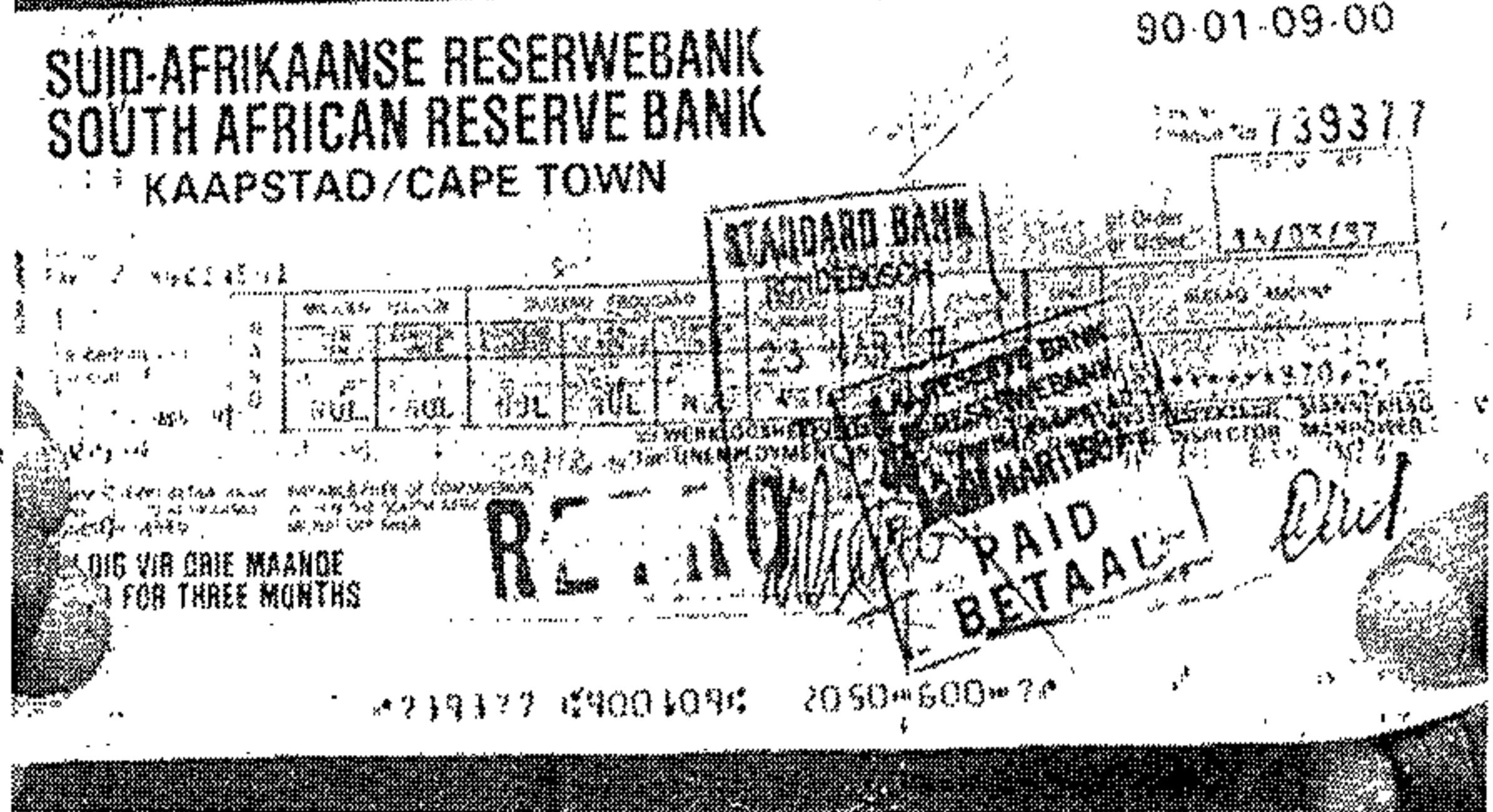
Speaking on behalf of the Langa WCHDA members, Mr Mpukumpa said:

"These people have been waiting a long time for their money, to which they have paid monthly contributions. It is a disgrace that they are sent away empty-handed when the officials issued the cheques."

Natal North Coast last night.

UIF fraud investigated

POLICE are still investigating between eight and 15 cases of illegal interception and fraudulent cashing throughout the Peninsula of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cheques which have left their legal beneficiaries penniless. A police spokeswoman for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Denise Benson, said yesterday that anybody who had fallen victim to UIF fraud should contact Major E Mostert at the local fraud branch on 46-4890.



Picture: ANNE LAING

UIF cheque thefts puzzle the police

A spokesman for the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association, Mr Johnson Mpukumpa, called on the department to help those left penniless "through no fault of their own".

R1 000 gifts for cheque-fraud

By CLARE HARPER

THE Langa widower left penniless and without means to support his family after his UIF cheque was fraudulently cashed by a cheque thief, is to receive R1 000 and gift vouchers from the chain-store that cashed the cheque.

Mr Popi Steven Mgcineni, 65, a former construction labourer, who was laid off last year after he contracted tuberculosis, was told by the UIF claims office that once his cheque was mailed by the Department of Manpower they were not responsible and "could not pay the same recipient twice".

He was referred to police by the department after his non-negotiable cheque, made out in his name for R870,25, was illegally intercepted and fraudulently cashed at Checkers supermarket.

Yesterday the financial manager of Checkers, Mr Andy McWilliams, said it was up to the Department of Manpower "to bounce these cheques on the merchant and refund these poor people with what is due to them — and let the merchant take the matter up with the police".

Police are now investigating between eight and 15 recent cases of fraud involving UIF pay-outs.

Checkers will give Mr Mgcineni a cheque for R1 000 as well as gift vouchers today.

Mr McWilliams called on "all companies with a sense of social responsibility to demonstrate this by following our example".

Yesterday, legal and financial experts outraged by Mr Mgcineni's plight inundated the Cape Times with calls offering advice and financial aid.

UIF claims officer Mr Frans Marais told the Cape

Times the legal beneficiaries would receive their money only if the police could recover it.

However, the deputy general manager of personal banking at Standard Bank, Mr Bill Mansfield, said that whoever negotiated the check would be liable — whether it was a bank or a merchant.

He said the legal beneficiary should go to the drawer (UIF) and sign an affidavit (stating that he had not received his benefit), which would then be sent to the Reserve Bank, which in turn would send it to the bank which accepted the deposit.

The bank would then, on behalf of the Reserve Bank, go to the merchant and inform him of the false endorsement.

He said that if the merchant refused to pay, then the banker would inform the Reserve Bank which would then ask UIF to take the matter up with the

Victim

police. They would be informed of the depositor's address. However, this process could be long and drawn-out.

Meanwhile, Black Sash organizer Mrs Sue Joynt said the organization had seen about 12 cases of fraudulently cashed cheques in recent months and the Department of Manpower had said the matter was being looked into.

"Once the SAP fraud cheque branch has established that a cheque has been fraudulently endorsed, the Reserve Bank debits the retail outlet which cashed the cheque for the full amount. The cheque is then meant to be reissued to the contributor."

However, she said: "To date none of the people whose cases we are investigating have been issued with a fresh cheque and they are all existing on charity or cash hand-outs."



SMILING AND RELIEVED . . . UIF cheque fraud victim Mr Popi Steven Mgcineni, 65 (centre) holds up the R1 000 cheque he received yesterday from Checkers' financial manager Mr Andy McWilliams (right) and a R100 cheque from an anonymous Cape Town donor. Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association chairman Mr Johnson Mpukumpa (left), who informed the Cape Times of Mr Mgcineni's plight, thanked Checkers for their humane response.

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

'Up to 40' UIF theft cases

By CLARE HARPER

THE number of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cheque thefts currently being investigated by police throughout the Peninsula has leaped from 15 to 40 cases, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The cases, involving the illegal interception of UIF cheques and their fraudulent cashing at supermarkets, are being investigated centrally by the Cape Town fraud branch, a Western Cape police spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Department of Manpower spokesman Mr J G Slabbert said that the legal beneficiaries of the cheques, who have been left without the means to support their families, could only be issued with fresh cheques once the Reserve Bank had debited the

company that cashed the cheques.

"However, this takes time and it is worrying us that people are in financial straits — we are discussing other plans with the UIF commission," he said.

And yesterday the financial manager of Checkers, Mr Andy McWilliams, handed over a cheque for R1 000 to 65-year-old Langa fraud victim Mr Popi Steven Mgcineni.

The Cape Times was also able to pass on to the widower a cheque for R100 donated anonymously by a "concerned Cape Town family" who had read of his plight.

Mr Mgcineni's non-negotiable cheque for R870,25 was fraudulently cashed at Checkers in March and he has been surviving on cash handouts

since then.

Mr McWilliams said yesterday that Checkers were bonafide in their acceptance of the stolen cheque, but that the issue was one of "social responsibility".

"The bread was taken from the mouth of Mr Mgcineni. The time it would have taken for legal proceedings would have been detrimental to the victim, thus we felt an immediate response was necessary.

"As a socially responsible organization, we value our contribution to society and know that this gesture will be appreciated in the spirit in which it is given."

The chairman of the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association, Mr Johnson Mpukumpa, who brought Mr Mgcineni's plight to the attention of the

Cape Times, thanked Mr McWilliams for Checkers' "sympathetic and humane stand".

Mr Mgcineni thanked Mr McWilliams and the anonymous family for their assistance. "I did not know there was anybody who could help me," he said.

He said the first thing he would do would be to send money to his three children and five grandchildren in Transkei — after depositing the money in his savings account.

Pick 'n Pay general manager Mr John Barry said yesterday that the chain had received two fraudulent UIF cheques, but they had been debited by the Reserve Bank and UIF reimbursed more than a month ago.

Black spots

99. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1986 and (b) (i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states and (iii) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) and (b) No Blacks were moved from Black spots.

The Seakamela Squatter Community comprising 839 families was, after negotiations, moved from the farms Dalmeney and Preston and settled on the farms Avon and Limes which later are to be incorporated with Lebowa.

358 families from the community of Umgwali fled from the area and sought assistance from the Department of Development Aid which settled them at Frankfort in collaboration with the Ciskei Government.

119 families from the communities of Mooiplaas and Kwelela fled from those areas and were assisted by the Department of Development Aid to settle on the farm Good Hope.

Teachers detained

104. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available, any teachers in the employ of his Department were unable to perform their teaching duties because of their being detained by the South African Police; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what departmental areas were these teachers employed at the time of their detention?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) Yes, 147 according to figures available.

H.O.A.

GST

114. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What amounts were budgeted in respect of general sales tax revenue from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks for the 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years, respectively, and (b) what were the actual amounts collected in respect of each of the above categories?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) It is impossible to apportion sales tax collections on a race basis with the result that no separate estimate for each race group is prepared for the Budget.

- (b) Fall away.

Gold/silver/platinum

115. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What were the average prices realised in rands for (a) gold, (b) silver and (c)

Whites to Cape Coloureds	
Whites to Chinese	
Whites to Malays	
Whites to Indians	
Whites to Blacks	

National states: officials seconded

119. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each specified national state, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is

Platinum in 1980, 1982, 1984 and 1986, respectively?

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Rand/roy ounce

	1980	1982	1984	1986
(a)	480	412	528	837
(b)	13	7	9	10
(c)	531	355	521	1 065

Prices quoted by Chamber of Mines.

Gold prices.

Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act

Mr M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many marriages between Whites and members of other specified race groups were solemnized since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No 55 of 1949, (a) up to 31 December 1985, (b) in 1986, and (c) from 1 January to 6 May 1987?

MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Marriages Solemnized:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
1985-06-19	1986-01-01	1987-01-01	
1985-12-31	1986-12-31	1987-05-06	
214	266	80	
30	28	7	
9	19	6	
51	77	23	
5	13	6	

required are filled at present; if not, how many remained vacant as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

whether any further secondments are envisaged, if so, how many?

MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) and (b) The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule.

H.O.A.

UIF swells to R240m as net widens

GERALD HEILLY

PRETORIA — The strength of the Unemployment Insurance Fund has increased spectacularly recently.

Manpower director general Piet van der Merwe told Business Day yesterday the fund's assets had risen from R171,3m at the end of December last year to the current level of R240m.

He said were it not for the repayment of a R75m government loan at the rate of R10m a quarter, the fund would have exceeded the peak level of R270m reached in 1982.

The major reason for the well-filled fund was the raising of the beneficiaries ceiling to R30 000 from R26 000 and increasing employer and employee contributions to 0,9%.

Van der merwe said between R33m and R35m a month was being paid to beneficiaries.

CAT 6 TIGTS 15/7/87 (30/30) 301

UIF cheques: Five arrests

By CLARE HARPER

POLICE have made five arrests following lengthy investigations into Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cheque thefts.

A police spokeswoman for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Denise Benson, said the remainder of the initial 40 cases of stolen or fraudulently cashed cheques were still being investigated by the fraud branch.

Police have not yet established how the UIF cheques were intercepted.

Mr Joseph Njemla of Guguletu is being held in custody following his appearance on charges of fraud in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court last

week.

The hearing was postponed until July 20.

Mr Patrick Olifant, Mr Kenneth Baardman and Mr Sidima Ngcune, all of Langa, will appear on possible charges of fraud in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on July 17.

At an earlier hearing on July 10, the men were not asked to plea. Mr Olifant and Mr Baardman were released on bail, while Mr Ngcune was held in custody.

Mr Stanley Boom, 35, of Langa will face possible fraud charges in the Athlone Magistrate's Court on July 20.

He is being held in police custody.

Spate of UIF cheque thefts is revealed

FIONA COLLINS

A SPATE of thefts — and subsequent fraudulent cashing — of unemployment benefit cheques has erupted.

The thefts follow a similar racket which saw the illegal cashing of more than 600 tax rebate cheques. Manpower and Public Works director Dennis van der Walt confirmed the outbreak of unauthorised cheque cashing.

“What is happening is that government certified mail is being intercepted, either by someone living at the address, or someone close to the family who knows the cheque is coming.

“While we try to accommodate everybody, especially in the case of illness, we are now going to request that people come in to our offices in person to collect their cheques.”

However, unemployment insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers said his department had not received any complaints.

He added: “Should the beneficiaries not receive their cheques, they should contact the nearest department immediately, and only then will we be able to investigate the matter.”

He said the Manpower Department paid out about R33m a month and dealt with about 120 000 beneficiaries throughout SA.

“The moment a cheque is returned in suspicious circumstances by a bank or institution, the police are called in to investigate.”

Normal departmental procedure allows for benefits of less than R600 to be paid out in cash at various labour bureaux, while those of R600 or more are sent to the beneficiaries' addresses through the post.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Neil Jacobsohn. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Allwright. All of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

that they be attended to and (ii) were attended to by private doctors since the appointment of this panel up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The first names of panel doctors were made available on 3 September 1986. Additional names were added subsequently.
- (b) Names of doctors appointed on panels are confidential and can only be made available on request, to those concerned, by the SA Police or the District Surgeons when instructed by the SA Police.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) The District Surgeon will make the names available on verbal request by the detainee or his parents.
- (3) (a) If the detainee prefers to have a consultation with a doctor, selected from the panel and undertakes to accept responsibility for the cost.
- (b) (i) 13.
- (ii) 13 as on 25.6.87.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

242. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:†

What total amounts were contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund in terms of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, No 30 of 1966, by (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian employees in the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, makes no distinction

between the different population groups and consequently the Fund does not have separate figures available.

The following total contributions, were received from employees of all population groups:

1982: R 74 521 972
1983: R 87 644 697
1984: R104 264 171
1985: R118 442 183
1986: R196 086 986

Unemployment Insurance Act

243. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:†

What are the total amounts paid to (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Asians in terms of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, No 30 of 1966, during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, makes no distinction between the beneficiaries of the different population groups and consequently the Fund does not have separate figures available.

The following total amounts in benefits were paid to beneficiaries of all population groups:

1982: R120 347 613
1983: R188 363 953
1984: R195 961 492
1985: R325 133 883
1986: R386 467 103

Unemployment Insurance Fund

244. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:†

What total amounts were contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund in terms of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, No 30 of 1966 by (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian employers in the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a), (b), (c) and (d). The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, makes no distinction between employers of different population groups who have to register with the Unemployment Insurance Fund and thus separate statistics are not available.

The following total contributions by employers of all population groups were paid to the Fund:

1982: R44 713 183
1983: R52 586 818
1984: R62 558 503
1985: R71 065 309
1986: R196 086 985

Pension schemes

251. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether his Department administers all government pension schemes; if not, which schemes does his Department administer;
- (2) whether his Department has determined the age at which contributors are required to retire; if so, what is the compulsory retirement age in respect of each pension fund;
- (3) whether his Department has determined a minimum age at which contributors to funds may retire; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the minimum retirement age in respect of each pension fund and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions are these minimum ages determined;
- (4) whether he has received any representations calling for the standardisation of the retirement age for the various Government service pension schemes; if so, (a) from whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the response in each case;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes—except the Authorities' Service Pension Fund and the Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund which are administered by the Department of Development Aid, as well as the pension funds for employees of the South African Transport Services.

(2) No—the retirement age is prescribed by the employers and not by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

(3) No. (a) and (b)—see reply to question (2).

(4) Yes, but only in respect of the Government Service Pension Fund.

(a) From individual members, employers and recognised staff associations.

(b) Sporadically since 1970 and especially since the actuarial valuation of the Fund.

(c) The representations were turned down mainly because of the costs involved. During the recent valuation the actuarial implications of the possible standardisation of the retirement age. His findings are presently being considered by the Commission for Administration.

(5) No.

Parity in education

262. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether it is the policy of the Government to bring about parity in education for all population groups; if so, over what period is parity expected to be phased in;
- (2) whether a formula has been or is being devised for the manner in which the principle of parity in education is to be phased in over a period of 10 years; if so, what is that formula;
- (3) what percentage of the (a) State budget is expected to be set aside for the

Benefits for textile workers

301

South
ABOUT 250 National Union of Textile Worker (NUTW) won a wide-ranging maternity benefits agreement.

In a deal with South African Nylon Spinners (SANS) the NUTW workers would get six months maternity leave, Ebrahim Patel, the NUTW branch secretary said.

He said this was the first agreement in the industry in the Western Cape.

"In the first four months they will receive 32 percent of their salary and 45 percent of UIF. This totals 77 percent of their normal salaries," he said.

Male employees who become fathers will also be guaranteed compassionate leave.

6/2/87

s a cloth-wrapped pole to clean the car of Abraham Lincoln
ington's Lincoln Memorial last week.

Picture: REUTER

R1,5m cheque fraud under investigation

Staff Reporters

PENINSULA police are investigating an alleged check fraud which they believe could involve up to R1,5 million.

The investigation began early last week when East Cape Murder and Robbery Squad detectives hunting a suspect in Cape Town made an arrest in Guguletu. During the raid on the house, detectives came across two Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cheques issued by the Receiver of Revenue.

It is believed the two cheques could be part of a series of UIF cheques — already under investigation locally — which are believed to have been stolen from the Guguletu post office.

A man is expected to appear in the Athlone Magistrate's Court in connection with the thefts, which he had allegedly fraudulently cashed in Athlone.

Further arrests are expected this week. Police said yesterday there were indications that the investigation would spread to other post offices in the Peninsula.

The Post Master of Cape Town, Mr J J L Fourie, said he had not heard about the theft of cheques.

"I can't recollect that the Receiver has posted cheques in bulk recently, the last time this happened was when the loan levy cheques were sent out shortly after the mini-budget but before the election," he said. "I have never heard of theft on such a large scale from the post office."

He said that as the cheques had been from the Receiver of Revenue they would be made out to individual members of the public, making it difficult for the thieves to cash.

Granny bond cuts help others

Financial Editor

THE government's decision to scrap "granny-bonds", announced at the weekend, has saved thousands of families from facing a sizeable increase in their living costs.

To stop the outflow of funds into "granny-bonds" where they would earn interest of 15%, most of the building societies were forced to offer a comparable rate to existing depositors over the age of 60.

That meant the building societies' funds were costing them more and they would have had to pass the increase on to borrowers by raising their mortgage bond rates if the "granny-bond" scheme had continued much longer.

Two building society managing directors said last week they would have to put up bond rates if the "granny bonds" continued to offer 15%.

□ Full report, page 4

Suspended students seek court interdict

By CHRIS BATEMAN and PETER DENNEHY

TWO "moderate" students who were suspended from the University of Cape Town last week are to apply today to the Supreme Court for an urgent interdict to allow them to return to lectures.

The chairman and deputy chairman of the Moderate Students Movement (MSM), Mr Lance Terry and Mr Rafi Peer, were suspended last week for the remainder of this year for disregarding an instruction by the principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, to postpone a meeting.

Mr Peer said last night that Dr Saunders had told him when he was suspended that he had the right to appeal to the university authorities.

"The purpose of the Supreme Court interdict is to allow us to return to lectures before we are too badly affected," he said.

He is a third-year Commerce student, while Mr Terry is a final year LLB student.

Asked whether he would also appeal to the university, Mr Peer replied that his lawyers would "consider the steps to be taken, pending the outcome of the application, and advise us accordingly".

Dr Saunders had instructed the MSM to postpone its meeting on campus at which Eastern Cape ex-mayor Mr Tom Linda was scheduled to speak.

Yet the meeting went ahead until it was disrupted and Mr Linda had to flee. At the time he said he was assaulted with broomsticks.

The car in which Mr Linda was driven away, which belonged to Mr Peer, was seriously damaged, and the briefcase Mr Linda left behind when he fled was burned.



13/8/87

Department acts to end UIF racket

By June Bearzi
Star Line

301

The Department of Manpower is taking action to stamp out an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) racket in which gangs are entering fictitious work records on blue cards to draw funds illegally.

Mr F Beyers, divisional inspector of labour at Johannesburg's Department of Manpower, alerted his staff and launched a probe to establish how widespread the racket was, immediately after information was passed on to him by Star Line.

The money-making scam was revealed yesterday after a number of jobless came forward to say their UF74 contributors' cards had been stamped so they could claim the illegal UIF payouts.

One of the informants who wished to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals said: "Gang members who demand a big slice of the UIF payouts are capitalising on the plight of the unemployed. It must be stopped."

"If the police start an investigation these people, who often simply cannot find work, could

be faced with criminal charges."

Card holders were also at risk when applying for jobs as the fake work records could be uncovered when the prospective employers checked with the companies the names of which were stamped on the cards, the source said.

Thousands of jobless are said to be involved. Gang members tout outside the Department of Manpower in Johannesburg.

They allegedly approach people lodging UIF claims and promise to arrange false entries to enable them to continue claiming when their legitimate payouts are exhausted.

Another informed source disclosed that one gang operated from a well-guarded property in Eldorado Park Ext 1.

"The premises are surrounded by high walls and a gate and no one can get in unless the gang knows them," the source said.

The blue card racketeers use names of firms with large staff turnovers. Sasol 1, 2 and 3, which employ 35 000 people countrywide, and Hall Longmore, Cyclops Engineering and International Combustion stamps have been used on cards.

F
a
c

M/
sol
mi
lip
thi
ion
le
cl
no

ci
w
p
N
v
n
ti

M
a
t
l
t
l

Nine held in R80 000 cheque theft inquiry

AR645
20/8/82
30/

Crime Reporter

POLICE arrested eight men in their 30s in Guguletu today in connection with the theft of Unemployment Insurance Fund cheques. A ninth man was arrested last week.

Five are Post Office employees who work in Langa and Guguletu.

The arrests followed investigations of at least 70 cases involving more than R80 000.

Police said more cases may come to light.

Fraud Branch detectives,

aided by the Murder and Robbery Squad and the Dog Squad, swooped on homes early today. They also confiscated documents.

Scores of unemployed people are alleged to have lost their benefits as a result of thefts.

A police spokesman said it seemed the thieves knew which envelopes contained cheques because they were from the Department of Manpower.

CASHED AT STORES

Cases of theft of income tax refund cheques from the Receiver of Revenue have subsequently also been reported.

They were cashed at stores by people using false identification in the form of an acknowledgement of receipt of an application for a change of address on an identification document.

It is understood the method of sending out UIF cheques has now been changed.

Police said the arrested men would appear in court on Monday.

Police smash UIF cheque fraud racket

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN 301

Crime Reporter

A TOWNSHIP crime syndicate has been using a contingent of postmen to steal UIF and Internal Revenue cheques which were cashed by runners using false documentation.

Eight people were arrested in Guguletu on Wednesday night in connection with the fraud, which police believe may involve up to R200 000.

The operation, of which police became aware in March, involved at least nine people, five of whom were post office employees.

It was these employees who stole the tell-tale window envelopes of UIF payout cheques of the Department of Manpower and later Receiver of Revenue tax and loan levy return cheques.

A fraud squad officer involved in the investigation said yesterday the squad was investigating about 70 dockets involving more than R80 000 in UIF cheques stolen over the past five months.

He said the post office employees had stolen the letters and dropped them off at a Guguletu house where they received between R60 and R80 cash for them.

The employees, he said, had not been aware of the value of the cheques — worth anything between R200 and R1 200. He said an estimated 350 UIF cheques were known to have been stolen.

The cheques were handed to runners who were responsible for cashing them at supermarkets both in the southern suburbs, and later, the northern areas.

Each runner was given a receipt of ac-

knowledge on which the correct identity number and name appearing on the cheque was filled in and a photograph of the runner was attached.

Early in July, after the fraud squad discovered the operation, police asked the Department of Manpower to stop using their tell-tale envelopes. This was done but the syndicate almost immediately switched their operation to Receiver of Revenue envelopes.

On Wednesday the Peninsula Murder and Robbery Squad and the Fraud Squad, backed up by the Dog Squad, arrested eight men, who will appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Anyone with more information should contact Detective Sergeant Marius Pretorius at 46-4855 or 46-4890.

CAPE Times
25/8/87 301

CAPE Times
25/8/87

Cap 6
25/8/87

UIF fraud: 8 in court

Court Reporter

EIGHT Guguletu men appeared in Wynberg Regional Court yesterday in connection with fraud and theft allegedly involving about R80 000 worth of Unemployment Insurance Fund cheques.

Mr Mandla Yekwa, 27, Mr Christoffel Bonisile, 24, Mr Mlingani Mtshagi, 23, Mr Scyprian Sopangisa, 24, Mr Patrick Mngeni, 39, Mr Jonathan Mdeleleni, 34, Mr Vuyani Kumagela, 23, and Mr Mxolisi Mgijima, 34, were not asked to plead.

The prosecutor, Mr M L Sher, informed the court that they would face at least six counts of fraud and that further charges were being investigated.

The hearing was adjourned to August 28.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. The men were not represented.

Court rules on takeover

Staff Reporter

THE Supreme Court yesterday ruled that, in terms of South African company law, sections of a previous court order regarding a company takeover bid by Barlow Manufacturing Company Ltd and Nashua South Africa (Pty) Ltd were invalid.

The respondents in the matter were Mr Robert Barrie, director, and R N Barrie (Pty) Ltd, a company enfranchised to distribute photocopying machines, and they were contesting a recent

From page 1

a result of his resignation from the cabinet and said his party would in future adopt a "more aggressive" line in the tricameral Parliament.

Earlier, in an emotional speech during the vote of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Hendrickse noted that the State President had last week come to the House of Representatives "to fight with us — he did not listen".

The LP leader said that after carefully reading all the speeches of LP MPs in last week's debate it was clear that not one MP had attacked the State President or attempted to "insult or denigrate" the Afrikaner.

Indeed, Mr Botha owed the House an apology for his attack on LP members whose message he had shown himself incapable of understanding.

"The fact that some people have died (as a result of government policies) is of no consequence to some people," Mr Hendrickse noted.

Telling the House

Sex-spy jailed for 30 years

WASHINGTON. — A military jury of eight Marine officers yesterday sentenced Marine Sergeant Clayton Lonetree to 30 years in prison for trading secrets for sex during the two years he

that "today I must talk from the heart", Mr Hendrickse stated that some of the assertions made by Mr Botha to the House last week were "a lie or an untruth".

Mr Hendrickse disclosed that Mr Botha had privately "repudiated" him for expressing regret at the renewal of the state of emergency and for supporting the Dakar ANC dialogue mission.

Yesterday Mr Botha had sent him a letter criticizing his opposition to the postponement of the 1989 constitution.

The LP leader wrote back yesterday afternoon saying "it is obvious that you are not prepared or willing to acknowledge the feelings and perceptions of others, if that perception is not in line with that of yourself and you party."

"I therefore now hereby tender my resignation from the cabinet."

During yesterday's debate, Labour Party MPs slated Mr Botha's performance in the House of Representatives as betraying "paternalism of the worst form", deviating from the truth, for being "racist" and for trying to destroy the LP and the political future of Mr Hendrickse.

Why blacks won't talk — Motlana

THE attitude of black organizations towards talks with the government was the result of years of exclusion of blacks other than tribal chiefs from any dialogue, the chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

Speaking at a SA Britain Trade Association (Sabrita) lunch in Cape Town, he said blacks had never refused to talk to the government.

However, since the national convention before union, blacks had been excluded from any form of negotiation except through government-appointed bodies.

He said that before there could be "talks about talks" there had to be agreement on certain fundamentals.

Firstly, there should be one fatherland for all South Africans.

Secondly, there had to be an agreement that negotiations were about one man, one vote with the necessary protection for individuals. — Sapa

Tonight's television

TV1

6.00-8.00: Good Morning SA
3.27: Programme schedule
3.30: Megawatt
3.45: Pieriewieriepark
4.00: Jananoo Volkswagon

The two... a balcony.

Chk Tunks

25/8/87 301

UIF fraud: 8 in court

Court Reporter

EIGHT Guguletu men appeared in Wynberg Regional Court yesterday in connection with fraud and theft allegedly involving about R80 000 worth of Unemployment Insurance Fund cheques.

Mr Mandla Yekwa, 27, Mr Christoffel Bonisile, 24, Mr Mlingani Mtshagi, 23, Mr Scyprian Sopangisa, 24, Mr Patrick Mngeni, 39, Mr Jonathan Mdleleni, 34, Mr Vuyani Kumagela, 23, and Mr Mxolisi Mgijima, 34, were not asked to plead.

The prosecutor, Mr M L Sher, informed the court that they would face at least six counts of fraud and that further charges were being investigated.

The hearing was adjourned to August 28.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. The men were not represented.

UIF (301)

racket: 17/9/87

8 held

Eight people have been arrested accused of involvement in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) racket.

They are expected to appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court in Cape Town next Friday.

They allegedly stole unemployment relief cheques amounting to R200 000 during the past five months.

Mr Jack Scheepers, UIF commissioner in Pretoria, said the syndicate, which included five post office employees, was smashed by police in Cape Town recently.

He said Cape Town police were investigating dockets involving more than R80 000 in unemployment relief cheques stolen over the past five months.

Mr Scheepers said this week that to eliminate the interception of cheques, the department had instructed claims officers in 400 outlets to ask beneficiaries to collect their benefits personally.

He also said that the department, was working with the SA Police in investigating reports about a highly-organised gang which has allegedly netted large sums of money through the UIF blue card racket.

ay be restricted



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Selling price • Verkoopprijs
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries 70c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 268

301

CAPE TOWN, 23 OCTOBER 1987

KAAPSTAD, 23 OKTOBER 1987

No. 11009

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 2385.

23 October 1987

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 102 of 1987: Unemployment Insurance Second Amendment Act, 1987.

No. 2385.

23 Oktober 1987

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 102 van 1987: Tweede Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1987.

Act No. 102, 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

 Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to make further provision, with retrospective effect, in relation to the benefits to which contributors who are unemployed shall be entitled under certain circumstances; and to provide that applications for unemployment benefits shall lapse if the contributors concerned fail to report and attend at certain places and times; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 13 October 1987.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 34 of Act 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 14 of Act 9 of 1979.

1. Section 34 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

“(10) (a) A contributor shall not be entitled to benefits 5 unless he applies therefor in terms of this Act.

(b) A contributor who, in any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks, has received benefits for twenty-six weeks or for the longer period referred to in section 35 (14) (a) or 36 (9) (a), shall not be entitled to receive any unemployment benefits in terms of section 35 or illness benefits in terms of section 36, unless he applies anew for such benefits in accordance with section 35 (2) or 36 (3), as the case may be.” 10

Amendment of section 35 of Act 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 15 of Act 9 of 1979 and amended by section 9 of Act 1 of 1982.

2. Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, is hereby amended— 15

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of the following paragraph:

“(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply also with reference to a contributor who is not entitled 20 to benefits in terms of paragraph (e) or (f) of subsection (13) [and the claims officer may extend the period during which the contributor shall not be entitled to receive benefits by a period equal to the period during which the contributor failed to com- 25 ply with the provisions of paragraph (a)].”; and

(b) by the addition to subsection (5) of the following paragraph:

“(c) If a contributor fails, without good cause, to report and attend at a place or at a time determined under paragraph (a), the application concerned for unemployment benefits shall lapse, and no further benefits shall be paid to him on account of that ap- 30 plication.”

Act No. 102, 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

Short title
and com-
mencement.3. (1) This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance
Second Amendment Act, 1987.(2) Section 1 shall be deemed to have come into operation on
1 August 1979.

bedien word; en
(iv) deur museums wat dit vir demonstrasiedoeleindes vervaardig en daarna aan *bona fide* besoekers verkoop;".

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

No. R. 2161

2 Oktober 1987

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG Kragtens DIE WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

Die Minister van Mannekrag het kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

the places of manufacture of those products; and
(iv) by museums manufacturing it for demonstration purposes and thereafter selling it to *bona fide* visitors;".

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

No. R. 2161

2 October 1987

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

The Minister of Manpower has under section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), made the regulations set out in the Schedule.

GG 10958

(301)
2/10/87

Job-creation funds 'used to house councillors

CAT Tunks
9/9/87
301

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Allegations that R268 000 earmarked for job creation had been used to build nine houses for Ibhayi town councillors were revealed yesterday by Mr John Malcomess, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Port Elizabeth Central.

The rent for each of the R33 000 houses was put at R4,24 a month.

And confidential minutes of the executive committee of the Ibhayi Town Council in the hands of our correspondent in Port Elizabeth show that on August 26 last year it was recommended that "approval be granted" for such action and that the "actions of the mayor and the then acting town clerk be condoned".

They had earlier called for tenders for the nine houses.

Speaking during committee stage of the Budget, Mr Malcomess said the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had supplied an answer to the House in connection with the houses which was "not correct".

Advocate General

He said evidence of the use of the job-creation funds as well as other documentation relating to a "considerable degree of malpractice in the Ibhayi Town Council" had been forwarded to the Advocate General.

Mr Malcomess said the minister had stated in reply to questions that neither the mayor of Ibhayi nor town councillors received housing or transport benefits, neither had they received loans to build houses.

He said that subsequent to these replies being reported he had been visited by a person "who believed the answer given to me was not correct and he produced evidence to support his contention."

"He also produced other evidence relating to a considerable degree of malpractice within the Ibhayi Town Council."

Quoting from council minutes Mr Malcomess said it had been recommended that nine houses be erected at KwaMagxaki and that quotes be called for:

Petrol bomb

Further recommendations were that the monthly rental and instalment payment on the capital amount of R33 000 would be:

- R4,24 a month rental.
- R352 monthly instalment over 20 years if the house was purchased.

Mr Malcomess said the minutes also recorded that during April 1986 councillor Ncama's house had been destroyed by fire following a petrol bomb attack and that the council had had no option but to provide hotel accommodation for him as the guest house was occupied by councillor Petela.

The request that alternative accommodation be found had come from the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, who had advised that it "is placing him in a very embarrassing position in Parliament".

Mr Malcomess said it appeared that the minister had been advised of the situation and it would be "somewhat surprising if he did not know that money had been spent on providing these nine houses."

"If the allegations are correct, then certainly the rental of R4,24 for a month for a R33 000 house is subsidization of housing for councillors on a massive scale and the answer supplied by the minister in this House was not correct."

mind that specific guidelines for economising in a particular year can only be given once the final estimates are known.

Although funds for education are limited, the Department of Education and Culture is determined to maintain a high standard of education. However, for this the Department needs the support of everybody involved. It is also necessary to bear certain realities in mind:

- The funds available for education are limited.
- A provincial education department must be administered with the amount allocated to it.
- At every level of education, as is also true for other state departments and other viable undertakings, it is imperative that priorities be determined.
- As all the education departments are free to determine their own priorities, it serves no purpose to lift out one aspect of an education department and compare it with a specific aspect of another education department.

Cape Province	(a)
Natal	40,38%
OFS	48,6%
Transvaal	41,28%
Head Office*	42%
Joint Matriculation Board	1,7%

*The vast majority of these candidates are enrolled at technical colleges and enter for a small number of subjects only.

Mr D J N MALCOMES: Mr Speaker, may I address you on a point of order relating to your decision earlier in regard to the reply of the hon the Minister of Law and Order? On pages 80 to 82 of *Parliamentary Procedure in South Africa*, Kilpin discusses the issue of replies to questions. On page 74 of the *Manual for Presiding Officers* the following interpretation is given of the relevant section in Kilpin:

Mr Speaker is unable to lay down the form in

ment or to make unwarranted deductions on the grounds of such a comparison.

- In future schools will to a certain extent be dependent upon the contributions of parent communities and other partners of education. However, nobody who cannot afford to contribute will be under any compulsion in this regard.

Against this background I wish to thank most sincerely principals of schools, parents and school communities who accept these realities with understanding and who, together with all our other partners, maintain the highest possible standard of education in our schools.

Std 10 examinations: matriculation exemption

*7. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What percentage of pupils from schools falling under his Department who wrote the Std 10 examinations at the end of 1987 passed (a) with and (b) without matriculation exemption?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	(b)
52,31%	52,31%
46,8%	46,8%
56,03%	56,03%
52,8%	52,8%
7,9%	7,9%

this information is not currently available.

which a Minister should reply to a question, but a Minister is expected to confine himself to the points contained in the question and must not use offensive, unbecoming or critical language, nor may he debate the matter to which the question refers.

May I therefore ask you, Sir, to reconsider your decision, after properly consulting Kilpin and perhaps May on parliamentary procedure.

Mr SPEAKER: I will have a look at the authority from which the hon member quoted and I will give him a decision at a later stage.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Unemployment Insurance Fund

25. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1987 and (ii) paid out in benefits by the Fund in that year and (b) to how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) (i) R583 168 280
(ii) R388 274 527

- (b) The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, makes no distinction between the various population groups and consequently the Fund does not have separate figures available.

NOTE: The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit.

Land and Agricultural Bank: loans

82. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1987 and (b) to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) R2 661 009 735
(b) 40 432

Land and Agricultural Bank: loans

83. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) How many (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black farmers (i) applied for loans from and (ii) were granted loans by the Land and Agricultural Bank in 1987;

- (2) what was the total value of the loans so (a) applied for and (b) granted in respect of each of the above population groups in this year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- 1(a)(i) (b)(i) (c)(i)
24 20 None
(a)(ii) (b)(ii) (c)(ii)
20 9 None

Coloured farmers

- 2(a) — R290 400

- (b) — R217 400

Indian farmers

- (a) — R1 845 000

- (b) — R527 400

Black farmers

- (a) — Nil

- (b) — Nil

Land and Agricultural Bank: housing loans

84. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Finance:

What total amount of money was on loan to employees of the Land and Agricultural Bank in the form of housing loans as at 31 December 1987?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- R27 032 746.89

There were also 287 303 members of registered trade unions in respect of whom no classification according to the various population groups was made.

NOTE: Statistics are as at 31 December 1987.

unemployment insurance cards: employers prosecuted

36. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1987 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) and (b) Altogether 4456 employers were prosecuted and many others were warned for not complying with various provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966. Separate figures on contributors' record cards are not readily available.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Education and Development Aid, 10, 11, 13

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 23, 24, 28

Lorimer, Mr R J—

General Affairs:

Agriculture, 7

Finance, 29, 30

Malcomess, Mr D J N—

General Affairs:

Finance, 30

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Defence, 11

Law and Order, 12

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 20, 21, 22

Soal, Mr P G—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 2, 3

Manpower, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35

Dalling, Mr D J—

General Affairs:

Foreign Affairs, 1

Home Affairs, 1

Suzman, Mrs H—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 5

Van Eck, Mr J—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 13, 17

Hulley, Mr R R—

General Affairs:

Economic Affairs and Technology, 8, 9

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 20

Walsh, Mr J J—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 4, 7, 8

301

By SY
MAKARINGE

SCORES of black families throughout the country are virtually starving because of red tape in getting unemployment benefits from the Department of Manpower.

With unemployment at an all-time high and prospects of finding a job slim, thousands of jobless people throughout the country rely on these benefits.

But after submitting their applications for unemployment relief at their respective labour bureaux, many have to wait for up to three months before they could receive anything. Those

who receive their benefits within three months from the date of application could be deemed as very lucky if you consider the fact that thousands of others wait for up to 18 months until they, out of frustration, give up hope.

These men have families in the homelands or in the urban areas to look after.

In most cases, the applicants are not given explanations why their relief is not forthcoming. They are always given a new date on which to return, but when they go back on that date they are told: "There is no money for you yet, come back next month."

This is what Mr Nzimeni Ganu (48) was told by a clerk when he went to try his luck for the umpteenth time at New Canada, Johannesburg, labour bureau this week.

Mr Ganu, who was fired by a Johannesburg

LONG WAIT FOR UIF PAYMENTS



MR GATVENI... face of hunger.



MR NDODA... face of anger.



MR GANU... face of despair.

furniture manufacturing company in July 1986, has lost whatever hope he had of getting his benefits from the department.

"I submitted my application in November 1986. That's about 15 months ago, but everytime I go there they tell me: 'There is no money for you yet.' Now will somebody tell me if I'm entitled to this money or not," an angry Mr Ganu said.

Permit

Mr Ganu lives in Orlando West, Soweto, but holds a Transkeian travel document.

He said when he went to apply for the unemployment benefits, officials told him to bring along a permit to confirm that he had the right to remain in Johannesburg as, at the time, people with Transkeian documents were regarded as aliens.

"I did as I was told. But when I went back to

'When I ask about the delay they say come back again'

New Canada they told me that I must produce my South African identity document. This I did, but still I haven't received my money," Mr Ganu said.

At present Mr Ganu is temporarily employed, but the money he earns is not enough to support his family.

Mr Sipho Nkuzu, a 44-year old father of five, applied for his benefits after he was retrenched by a construction company in February last year. Today, twelve months later, he has not been given the reason why the relief is not forthcoming.

"When I asked the clerks why there was such a long delay, they only

say: 'Come back on the date we have given you'. Three of my children are out of school because I don't have money to buy books and pay for their school fees," Mr Nkuzu, who came to Johannesburg from Lady Frere in the Transkei.

He said he worked for several companies before joining the construction company about four years ago.

Mr Alpheus Ndoda Mletywa (52), a Transkeian passport-holder who has since successfully applied for South African citizenship, was also told this week to try his luck again at the end of February.

"I have been going there since September

1986. I do not know what one must do to get his benefits. After all we contribute to this fund and I believe we should be given the money without having to hassle for it. When you contribute, you don't

hassle, but when you want your benefits, they hassle," Mr Mletywa said.

Mr Mletywa, who lives in Mzimhlophe Hostel, said he was living on hand-outs from people who knew him. He has not been employed since he resigned from a construction company in September 1986.

Family

"If I live on hand-outs here in Johannesburg, what do you think is happening to my family in Umtata?"

Mr Hlalu Gatveni, who also comes from Umtata, lost his job when his company he worked for closed down in July last year.

"I went to apply for my UIF benefits at New Canada in July last year. They gave me a date on which to go and collect my money. But this has been going on for seven months and I don't know what to do. My family is starving back home and here I am not knowing where my next meal will come from," Mr Gatveni said.

Mr Hlalu, who also successfully applied for South African citizenship, has not been employed since the company he used to work for closed down.

The Sowetan has put the plight of the men to the attention of Mr Jack Scheppers, Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Department of Manpower. He promised to investigate the cause of the delay as soon as possible.

After the influx control regulations were abolished, the man tried again, but was told he could not get the benefits as the period in which one is allowed to submit his application had lapsed.

mind that specific guidelines for economising in a particular year can only be given once the final estimates are known.

Although funds for education are limited, the Department of Education and Culture is determined to maintain a high standard of education. However, for this the Department needs the support of everybody involved. It is also necessary to bear certain realities in mind:

- The funds available for education are limited.
- A provincial education department must be administered with the amount allocated to it.
- At every level of education, as is also true for other state departments and other viable undertakings, it is imperative that priorities be determined.
- As all the education departments are free to determine their own priorities, it serves no purpose to lift out one aspect of an education department and compare it with a specific aspect of another education department.

Cape Province	(a)
Natal	40.38%
OFS	48.6%
Transvaal	41.28%
Head Office*	42%
Joint Matriculation Board	1.7%

this information is not currently available.

*The vast majority of these candidates are enrolled at technical colleges and enter for a small number of subjects only.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, may I address you on a point of order relating to your decision earlier in regard to the reply of the hon the Minister of Law and Order? On pages 80 to 82 of *Parliamentary Procedure in South Africa*, Kilpin discusses the issue of replies to questions. On page 74 of the *Manual for Presiding Officers* the following interpretation is given of the relevant section in Kilpin:

Mr Speaker is unable to lay down the form in

ment or to make unwarranted deductions on the grounds of such a comparison.

- In future schools will to a certain extent be dependent upon the contributions of parent communities and other partners of education. However, nobody who cannot afford to contribute will be under any compulsion in this regard.

Against this background I wish to thank most sincerely principals of schools, parents and school communities who accept these realities with understanding and who, together with all our other partners, maintain the highest possible standard of education in our schools.

Std 10 examinations: matriculation exemption

*7. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What percentage of pupils from schools falling under his Department who wrote the Std 10 examinations at the end of 1987 passed (a) with and (b) without matriculation exemption?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)	(b)
52.31%	52.31%
46.8%	46.8%
56.03%	56.03%
52.8%	52.8%
7.9%	7.9%

this information is not currently available.

which a Minister should reply to a question, but a Minister is expected to confine himself to the points contained in the question and must not use offensive, unbecoming or critical language, nor may he debate the matter to which the question refers.

May I therefore ask you, Sir, to reconsider your decision, after properly consulting Kilpin and perhaps May on parliamentary procedure.

Mr SPEAKER: I will have a look at the authority from which the hon member quoted and I will give him a decision at a later stage.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Unemployment Insurance Fund

25. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1987 and (ii) paid out in benefits by the Fund in that year and (b) to how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) (i) R583 168 280
(ii) R388 274 527

- (b) The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, makes no distinction between the various population groups and consequently the Fund does not have separate figures available.

NOTE: The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit.

Land and Agricultural Bank: loans

82. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1987 and (b) to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) R2 661 009 735
(b) 40 432

Land and Agricultural Bank: loans

83. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) How many (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black farmers (i) applied for loans from and (ii) were granted loans by the Land and Agricultural Bank in 1987;

- (2) what was the total value of the loans so (a) applied for and (b) granted in respect of each of the above population groups in this year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- 1(a)(i) (b)(i) (c)(i)
24 20 None
(a)(ii) (b)(ii) (c)(ii)
20 9 None

Coloured farmers

2(a) — R290 400

(b) — R217 400

Indian farmers

(a) — R1 845 000

(b) — R527 400

Black farmers

(a) — Nil

(b) — Nil

Land and Agricultural Bank: housing loans

84. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance:

What total amount of money was on loan to employees of the Land and Agricultural Bank in the form of housing loans as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R27 032 746.89

- (2) No
- (a) Falls away
 - (b) Falls away
 - (c) Falls away
 - (d) Falls away
- (3) No

Christmas cards sent out

608. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;
- (2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) (a) yes
- (i) 2 000 of which 621 are still at hand, to be used in the future.
 - (ii) To various organizations and people.
 - (iii) R5 888,52
 - (iv) Government Printer
- (b) No
- (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) Fall away.

(2) Yes, but only in the case of cards sent abroad. In all other cases the cards were posted under the ministerial office stamp.

Unemployment insurance benefits: applications refused

632. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any persons who applied for unemployment insurance benefits in 1987 were refused; if so, how many in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Yes, the applications of altogether 52 724 persons who applied for the different types of

Housing assistance to Whites: amount spent

42. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

R94 930 789

Overseas visits

47. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;
- (2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why;
- (3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,
- (a) Mauritius
 - (b) private holiday visit;
- (2) no,
- (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away;
- (3) no.

School buildings constructed: capital cost

36. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(a) How many school buildings were constructed by his Department in 1987 and (b) what was the average capital cost of constructing these buildings?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (a) 7 school buildings have been completed.
- (b) R3 602 914

Pupils/school psychologists: ratio

38. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the ratio of pupils to school psychologists in each education department falling under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Cape: 1:3 180,15, December 1987

Natal: 1:3 000, January 1988

OFS: 1:1 547,9, February 1988

Transvaal: 1:2 387,5, January 1988

DDR

D/D 7/3/88

301

UIF assets at all-time high

PRETORIA — The Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Department of Manpower, Mr Jack Scheepers, says the assets of the unemployment insurance fund have reached an all-time record this year.

He said the assets were building up at about R13 to R14 million a month. — Sapa

(ii) Falls away.

(b) 59 486

(c) 10 March 1988.

(2) Yes: —

(a) A simplified and more concise application form for informal housing was introduced.

(b) Middle of October 1987.

(3) Yes, by the KwaZulu Committee in respect of KwaZulu.

(a) Figure not available.

(b) The main reason being that the form did not make provision for a certificate by the magistrate of the district in which the property is situated.

(4) (a) There is no such fund as the "Natal Flood Relief Fund". After the floods in Natal and KwaZulu were declared a disaster and prior to the floods in the OFS and Northern Cape an amount of approximately R7,5 million was contributed by the public to the Disaster Relief Fund.

(b) R15 000 000 up to 10 March 1988.

(5) No.

Amygdalien banned in RSA

756. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether a certain remedy, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been banned in South Africa; if so, (a) why, (b) when (c) to what extent and (d) what are the names of this remedy;

(2) whether his Department has information on whether this remedy has been banned in any other countries; if so, in which other countries has it been banned?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(c) Falls away.

(d) Amygdalien, also known as Vitamin B17 and Laetrile.

(2) No.

Foreign Blacks: unemployment benefits in RSA

789. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether it is permissible for foreign Blacks to draw unemployment benefits in the Republic of South Africa; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) under what conditions;

(2) whether his Department takes precautions to ensure that persons drawing unemployment benefits are not receiving remuneration for employment at the same time; if so, what precautions?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Foreign Blacks (excluding workers from the TBVC countries) basically do not qualify for unemployment benefits in the RSA. Contract workers and commuters from the TBVC countries have to apply for unemployment benefits in their own countries because their contributions are, according to agreement, paid over to the unemployment insurance funds of the countries concerned.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes. Claims officers must inter alia satisfy themselves that applicants are unemployed, available for work and are not able to find suitable employment, prior to the paying-out of benefits.

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

832. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed mat-

ter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

(2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

(3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;

(4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No; (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(2) (a), (b), (i) and (ii): fall away.

(3) No.

(a), (b), (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(4) (a) and (b) The following amounts were debited to the Department by the Government Printer in 1987 for printing done by:—

(a) Press Co-operation of South Africa	R524 316,30
(b) National Press Ltd	None
(c) Promedia, Pretoria	R213 941,69
(d) Silveray, KwaZulu	R14 685,44
(e) Embossed Labels, Johannesburg	R2 914,28
(f) Pretoria Printers, Pretoria	R778,40
(g) Veriprint, Johannesburg	R428,60

Former development boards: members employed

867. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any members of the former devel-

opment boards are in the employ of his Department; if so, (a) how many, (b) what positions do they hold, (c) what period of time elapsed between the dissolution of the development boards and their present appointments and (d) what was the cost to his Department of employing these individuals?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Yes.

(a) 886.

(b)	Director
	Deputy Director
	Assistant-Director
	Senior Manpower Administration Officer
	Manpower Administration Officer
	Assistant Manpower Administration Officer
	Chief Manpower Administration Clerk
	Senior Manpower Administration Clerk
	Manpower Administration Clerk
	Assistant Manpower Administration Clerk
	Personal Secretary
	Chief Inspector
	Senior Inspector
	Inspector
	Senior Training Officer
	Senior Artisan
	Artisan
	General Assistant I
	General Assistant II
	General Assistant III
	Typist
	Constable
	Sergeant
	Senior Artisan Foreman
	Driver
	Chief Personnel Clerk
	Handyman
	Vocational Counsellor
(c)	None.
(d)	Exact figures are not available, as the cost of employing the personnel of former development boards is integrated in the total personnel expenditure of the Department. It was estimated that this take-over would cost the Department approximately R14,6 million per annum.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Verkoopprys • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands 70c Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 273

KAAPSTAD, 30 MAART 1988

CAPE TOWN, 30 MARCH 1988

No. 11219

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 607.

30 Maart 1988

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 29 van 1988: Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidsversekering, 1988.

No. 607.

30 March 1988

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 29 of 1988: **Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1988.**

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1988

Act No. 29, 1988

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

 Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to provide that the Minister of Manpower may delegate the power to assign an officer of his Department as secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Board, to an officer in the Department; to compel an unemployed contributor to register as unemployed, before an application for unemployment benefits can be submitted by him; to extend the period within which an unemployed contributor who has applied for benefits and thereafter moves to the area of jurisdiction of another claims officer, should henceforth submit a further application to the latter claims officer; to delete the requirement that a contributor will in certain cases not be entitled to unemployment benefits within six weeks after he became unemployed; to provide that application for illness benefits forms may also be completed and signed by chiropractors and homeopaths; and to alter the qualifying period applicable to maternity benefits in order to bring about uniformity with the other types of benefits; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 21 March 1988.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended
 5 by the substitution for subsection (11) of the following subsection:
 “(11) The Minister or any officer in the Department of
 Manpower designated by him for that purpose may assign
 10 to the board an officer in **[his]** that department to be the
 secretary of the board, and such other officers or employees
 in **[his]** that department as may be necessary to enable the
 board to carry out its functions.”.
2. Section 35 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
 15 (a) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of the following paragraph:
 “(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply also
 with reference to a contributor who is not entitled
 to benefits in terms of paragraph **[(e) or]** (f) of sub-
 section (13).”;
- 20 (b) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:
 “(6) When any person applies for unemployment
 benefits the claims officer may require him to submit

Amendment of
 section 12 of
 Act 30 of 1966,
 as amended by
 section 5 of
 Act 27 of 1986.

Amendment of
 section 35 of
 Act 30 of 1966,
 as substituted by
 section 15 of
 Act 9 of 1979
 and amended by
 section 9 of
 Act 1 of 1982
 and section 2 of
 Act 102 of 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1988

Act No. 29, 1988

proof to the satisfaction of the claims officer that he is a workseeker who has been registered in terms of section 4 (1) of the Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 (Act No. 62 of 1981), and that he is, or has been, actively seeking work.”;

- 5 (c) by the substitution in paragraph (c) of subsection (7) for the word “fourteen” of the word “twenty-eight”; and
(d) by the deletion of paragraph (e) of subsection (13).

10 3. Section 36 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of the following paragraph:

15 “(d) if the contributor, in the opinion of the claims officer, has unreasonably refused or neglected to undergo medical treatment or to carry out the instructions of a medical practitioner, chiropractor or homeopath, for as long as such refusal or neglect continues;” and

- 20 (b) by the substitution for subsection (7) of the following subsection:

25 “(7) For the purpose of this section a contributor, other than a contributor referred to in subsection (1) (b), shall be deemed to have become unemployed on the date upon which his contract of service or apprenticeship or learnership was terminated by reason of the illness in respect of which application is made for illness benefits: Provided that an applicant who became unemployed prior to contracting the illness in respect of which the application is made, shall be deemed to have become unemployed on the date from which he is certified by the medical practitioner, chiropractor or homeopath to have become incapable of performing work by reason of the said illness.”.

Amendment of section 36 of Act 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 16 of Act 9 of 1979 and amended by section 3 of Act 1 of 1981 and section 10 of Act 1 of 1982.

35 4. Section 37 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (5) for the word “eighteen”, wherever it occurs, of the word “thirteen”.

Amendment of section 37 of Act 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 17 of Act 9 of 1979 and amended by section 4 of Act 1 of 1981, section 11 of Act 1 of 1982 and section 5 of Act 36 of 1987.

5. Section 62 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (f) of subsection (1).

Amendment of section 62 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 30 of Act 9 of 1979, section 17 of Act 1 of 1982 and section 8 of Act 36 of 1987.

40 6. This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1988, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

Short title and commencement.

Independent Black states: value of overdraft facilities obtained from banking institutions
859. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the value in rand, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, of overdraft facilities obtained from banking institutions by each of the four independent Black states and guaranteed by the South African Government?

	(1)		(2)	
	1986/87	1987/88	1987/88	1988/89
Overdraft Facilities	Overdraft Facilities	Overdraft Facilities	Overdraft Facilities	Overdraft Facilities
Transkei	R 217,0	213,8	R 190,0	155,0
Bophuthatwana	272,0	180,0	100,0	—
Venda	62,0	62,0	58,6	120,6
Ciskei	227,0	223,8	188,0	411,8
Total	778,0	679,6	540,0	401,6
			1 081,2	309,0

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(2) whether any steps have been taken to obtain the release of the South African Government from such guarantees; if so, what steps in respect of each such state;

(3) whether his Department has information on the resources available to these states for repaying the aforesaid overdrafts; if so, what are these resources in each case?

(2) No. However, the interest liabilities in respect of the overdraft facilities are included in the expenditure guidelines of the multi-year financial adjustment programmes of each state, thereby ensuring that the guarantees are not called upon.

(3) The interest liability will, as already mentioned under (2), be included as part of the expenditure guidelines in the multi-year financial adjustment programmes. As regards capital redemption of the overdraft facility, a task team of the financial adjustment programmes is busy investigating the matter; to calculate the precise state debt position of each country; and to realistically include the capital component of the overdraft facility in the TBVC States' redemption of accumulated state debt, whereafter negotiations will be conducted with the banking sector to convert the short term financing into long term loans at a fixed interest rate.

Whatever the outcome of the investigations by the relevant task team may be, the redemption of the capital component in respect of the overdraft facility will remain on the budgets of each of the TBVC

(3) whether any of these applications were refused; if so, (a) how many in each case from each race group were refused permission to occupy premises in (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black group areas in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

Rest of question falls away.

Location of offices for payment of unemployment insurance

864. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What is the location of each of the offices where unemployment insurance fund payments are made;

(2) whether any consideration has been given to locating such offices in the Black townships; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Unemployment insurance fund payments are made from all part-time (47) and full-time (125) offices of the Department of Manpower, all magisterial offices in the self-governing territories and the RSA (±304) where there are no offices of the Department of Manpower. The offices (207) of the erstwhile Development Boards which were taken over by the Department of Manpower are either situated in black townships or are otherwise conveniently situated for contributors, for example on transport routes. The furnishing of a description of the exact location of each office presents practical problems but information can on request be obtained in respect of any specific area where particulars are required, of the regional offices concerned for the Department of Manpower.

(2) Yes. Through locating offices in black townships the services that must be rendered to unemployed contributors of the Fund were improved considerably. These offices are for instance, nearer to applicants' residences; they do not therefore have to travel long distances at consider-

able expense to apply for benefits; benefit cheques are handed to them personally; information pamphlets in their own respective languages are handed to them, in which it is explained why the contribute to the Fund, what they must do should they not be in possession of unemployment insurance record cards and for how long they will qualify for benefits, etcetera.

Provision of employment: amount appropriated/paid out

876. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) What total amount did his Department (i) appropriate and (ii) pay out in respect of provision of employment in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available, (b) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the various projects for the provision of employment undertaken in each of these years and (c) how many permanent posts were created in each of these years as a result of the amounts applied for the purposes of providing employment;

(2) what total amount in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloured, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks was (i) appropriated and (ii) spent by his Department in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) (i) 1985/86 financial year — R14,1 million
1986/87 financial year — R24,0 million
1987/88 financial year — R15,0 million
(ii) 1985/86 financial year — R8,5 million
1986/87 financial year — 21,4 million
1987/88 financial year — R14 429 769 until 17 March 1988
(b) (i) 1985/86, 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years.
The nature of the projects for which funds were appropriated during the above-mentioned financial years can be grouped under the following headings:

UIF reserves at new highs

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Unemployment Insurance Fund reserves have reached a record level — well in excess of R300m, Unemployment Insurance director Jack Scheepers said here at the weekend.

And monthly income of about R47m exceeds payouts by between R13m and R15m.

The strenght of the fund, Scheepers said, was due mainly to the raising of the employer and employee contributions to 0,9% from 0,7% from January last year.

At the same time, the earnings ceiling to qualify for benefits was raised from R26 000 a year R30 000.

And, Scheepers said, from the beginning of next month the income ceiling would be raised further — to R35 000 — qualifying large numbers of additional workers for unemployment benefits.

Currently, between 100 000 and 110 000 receive benefits totalling about R33m a month.

Average working day payout to beneficiaries is between R1,5m and R2,5m.

Since the beginning of 1986, between 38 000 and 40 000 applications for benefits had been received monthly.

So far, he said, there was no indication of a drop in the number of applications for benefits resulting from the economic revival.

UIF reserves at record level

PRETORIA — Unemployment Insurance Fund reserves have reached a record level, well in excess of R300m, UIF director Jack Scheepers said at the weekend.

And monthly income of about R47m exceeds payouts by between R13m and R15m.

The strength of the fund, Scheepers said, was due mainly to the raising of the employer and employee contributions to 0,9% from 0,7% from January last year.

At the same time the earnings ceiling to qualify for benefits was raised from

18/4/88 GERALD REILLY (301)

R26 000 a year R30 000. B/day
Scheepers said from the beginning of next month the income ceiling would be raised further — to R35 000 — qualifying large numbers of additional workers for unemployment benefits.

Currently between 100 000 and 110 000 receive benefits totalling about R33m a month.

● To Page 2

UIF reserves reach record level of R300m

Average working day payout to beneficiaries is between R1,5m and R2,5m. Since the beginning of 1986 between 38 000 and 40 000 applications for benefits had been received monthly.

So far, he said, there was no indication of a drop in the number of applications for benefits resulting from the economic revival said to be under way.

Scheepers said from 1980 the reserve fund rose steadily from R215m to R270m in 1982. It fell back to R243m in 1984.

18/4/88 B/day
In 1985, however, the heavy impact of the recession on employment was reflected in the reserves which plunged to R149m, when government had to bolster it with a grant of R79m.

Scheepers added the earnings ceiling had more than doubled from R15 600 in 1983 reflecting the depreciation in the buying power of the rand.

● From Page 1

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A request by the National Housing Commission for R3,5m to build 500 self-help houses in Khayelitsha during the current financial year has been slashed to R700 000 because of the many claims on available funds, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

But a new area at Philippi is being investigated specifically to meet the needs of neighbouring areas for black people who cannot be accommodated in existing squatter areas.

Heunis, replying to questions from Jasper Walsh (PFP Pinelands), said this information was supplied by "Cape Provincial government".

No individual loans had been granted under the self-help scheme instituted in 1987/8.

Cape Town's Town Committee was responsible for approving the loans.

"Khayelitsha is continuously subject to planning and development to address the housing needs — including those of

Housing request is cut down

squatter families — in the Cape Peninsula," Heunis said.

Where possible, interested parties had been consulted, he said.

□ No decision has yet been reached on the designation of a 218ha area, south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads, as a development area, Heunis said yesterday.

The application to designate it a development area was still under consideration, but a decision would be made as soon as possible.

Heunis would not furnish information at this stage on the planned development in the area because it was still under consideration.

UIF payment delays cause hardship

301

CP Correspondent

MAJOR delays in the payment of unemployment benefits are causing great hardship to people of Ciskei since the homeland took over administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1983.

In desperation, many people have turned to the Black Sash for help. The group's fieldworker in East London, Larry Field, said people with UIF problems had become the single biggest category of cases seen in the advice office.

Of the 291 cases attended to by the office in the first three months of the year, 102 were UIF cases, Field said. Two thirds of these were from Ciskei.

Field said there was R13-million in unclaimed money in the South African UIF fund.

"It seems absurd, considering the number of people who are literally starving."

Among the factors causing delays is confusion over

The unemployed wait indefinitely for payouts

citizenship, employers who are slow in supplying details, and understaffing in the department.

Confusion is caused by the fact that people are paid their benefits by the homeland of which they are citizens, regardless of where they work or live.

In one case from the Sash's files, a man who had lived in Mdantsane for 40 years applied for UIF benefits in October 1987. He went to sign every two weeks, as required, and was repeatedly told his money had not arrived because "Bisho was not sending the cheque".

After several months he approached the Black Sash. They phoned the Ciskei Department of Manpower and were told he could not be paid benefits because as a Transkei citizen, he should

apply in Umtata.

Field said it was "absurd" for the man to be expected to travel to Umtata every two weeks to sign.

City Press was told by one applicant, Lulama Mbembe, 50, that he was retrenched in September last year when Metal Box closed down one of its plants in East London.

Mbembe had been signing fortnightly to get his UIF until he was involved in a car accident. He was unable to sign for two months because he was in hospital.

"On my return from the hospital I was told I had lost my UIF rights for failing to sign for two months," said Mbembe.

"These people know that we have nowhere to go. They want us to lose hope and our benefits."

Another applicant, Ivan

Mzimasi Jack, 60, said he was told that his application was still "fresh" after he had waited for three months. He is married with five children, one of whom is at a teachers' college in Transkei.

"We used to get our money after two weeks under South Africa, but now we have to wait indefinitely," said Jack.

The officer in charge at the Bisho Department of Manpower, B Mfiki, blamed delays on "incomplete" signing of documents by former employers of applicants.

Ciskei responds to UIF delay claims

CP Correspondent
THE Ciskei Unemployment Insurance Fund could not be expected to pay out benefits in respect of an applicant whose contributions were paid to another fund, according to

(301) 5/6/88 C/News
the homeland's Directorate of Communications.

Headman Somtunzi was responding to reports in *City Press* that UIF payment delays were causing hardship to people in Ciskei.

In one case a man who claimed he had lived in Mdantsane for 40 years was told by the Ciskei Department of Manpower to apply in Umtata because he was a Transkeian citizen.

Somtunzi said the man had paid his contributions in Transkei.

"Ciskei's fund cannot be expected to pay out benefits in respect of an applicant whose contributions were paid to another fund."

Somtunzi said it was "incredible" that the man had lived in Mdantsane for 40 years, as the township was

less than 40 years old.

Another case was that of Ivan Mzizi Jack, 60, who was allegedly told his application was still "fresh" after he had waited for three months.

Somtunzi said the man "has himself to blame for the delay in payment of his benefits. He continued drawing payments after he had started working at a new place."

"To blame the Ciskei Unemployment Insurance Fund while the case of delays lies with the employers and the applicants themselves will not solve the problem." - *Elnews*

Pick 'n Pay gives dads paternity leave

1-7-77/88 W/Meal 22 (301) ~~EST~~
WORKING fathers and mothers will be able to take paid leave to care for their children in terms of a precedent-setting parental rights agreement concluded this week between retail giant Pick 'n Pay and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

Unions in the Cosatu and Nactu folds have won maternity rights in a substantial number of organised factories, securing the jobs of women workers who take time off to bear children. In several cases they have won paid maternity leave and in a few workplaces, have won paid leave for fathers when their children are born.

The Pick 'n Pay agreement goes further by granting extensive rights to fathers as well as mothers, and to parents of adopted, as well as biological children.

Pick 'n Pay's general manager for personnel and labour relations, Franz van der Walt, said he welcomed the conclusion of the agreement. "We believe our people are our assets, and we have to see where we can make it easier for them to deal with the problems of pregnancy and parenthood," he said.

Ccawusa's Jeremy Daphne says one objective of the agreement is to encourage a more enlightened attitude towards the sharing of family responsibility by both parents. It aims to ease the burden of the "double shift" which women work by enabling fathers to share child-rearing duties.

In the agreement, the parties:

- Commit themselves to the elimination of sex discrimination.

- Acknowledge the right of men and women to hold a job while leading a normal family life, to work under healthy and safe conditions and to give their children the necessary care and attention.

The agreement, which will cover

Maternity leave is common enough but Pick 'n Pay has scored a first by recognising the rights of both parents. HILARY JOFFE reports

18 000 shop-floor and managerial staff in Pick 'n Pay, allows for 11 months' parental leave, which can be shared by the mother and father if both are company employees.

Of this, nine months are paid leave. The leave can be broken up and taken any time until the child's fourth birthday.

The company will pay parents 75 percent of their wages/salaries for three months, and 30 percent for six months.

This means most women will get nine months' leave at 75 percent pay, since the Unemployment Insurance Fund provides for six months' maternity pay of 45 percent, providing a woman is receiving no more than one third of her pay during that time.

Pick 'n Pay will pay the medical aid and pension contributions of workers who take parental leave, and they will not lose status or seniority.

Every father employed by the company is entitled to eight days' paid leave at the time of confinement or adoption, one paid day off per month for the first six months of the child's life to take it for check-ups at a health clinic, and 18 days' unpaid leave, which can be taken at any time until the child is 12 years old.

"Ccawusa is calling on all fathers at Pick 'n Pay to make full and responsible use of the rights achieved for them in this agreement," Daphne said.

The agreement, which takes effect on August 1, does not require parents

to be legally married.

An unusual aspect of the agreement is that it applies to parents of formally and informally adopted children.

The union believes this is very important, Daphne says, because many children in the townships without parents are cared for by relatives or strangers.

The agreement entitles adoptive parents to 10 months' leave, eight of which are paid, to care for babies up to the age of one year, and to one month's paid and two months' unpaid leave for adopted children between one and 12 years old.

Other aspects of the agreement are:

- The company will not refuse to hire women because they are pregnant.

- Women who have still-births or miscarriages are entitled to paid leave in accordance with a doctor's recommendation.

- Pregnant and nursing women will have paid time off for ante- and post-natal care.

- Pregnant and nursing women will not be required to work overtime or at night, or in areas which are dangerous for them.

- Employees will not be retrenched while on parental leave.

The parental rights granted in the agreement apply only to those who have worked for Pick 'n Pay for at least eight months.

- A recent change in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) will make life easier for pregnant working women.

The fund provides for six months' maternity pay, but had previously specified that four months of this had to be paid out before the birth.

In terms of the recent amendment, the six months can be taken at any time before, during or after the birth.

PATERNITY LEAVE

Take your time . . .

A shopfloor agreement on paid maternity leave, as well as unpaid leave for fathers, was recently negotiated at the Pinetown plant of James North (Africa). Claimed to be the first of its kind in the garment industry, the agreement has been hailed as a victory for "parental rights" by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (Actwusa), a Cosatu affiliate.

James North's negotiator, production director Ed Bailey, takes a more modest view. Bailey says the agreement formalised long-established company policy of granting leave

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 5 1988

on "compassionate" grounds to both pregnant mothers and to fathers who requested time off during their wives' confinement. Furthermore, he added, the term "unlimited" as applied to unpaid leave now formally available to fathers in terms of the agreement, would have to withstand a test of reasonableness. (The union was naturally overjoyed at the prospect of "unlimited" paid leave for fathers.) "And if we discover that in the first year of its operation we have 10 fathers simultaneously on unlimited paternity leave, the principle of reasonableness will be tested," he warned.

Financial director Deon Botha said the direct wage costs arising from a new undertaking contained in the formal agreement to pay pregnant mothers one-third of their wages for a maximum maternity leave period of three months represented only the "tip of the iceberg" to the company. To this would have to be added production losses and re-training costs. However, he was not yet in a position to put accurate cost projections to the agreement.

Actwusa says there now exist seven maternity agreements affecting a total of 1 100 women countrywide in the textile industry. However, until the agreement reached at James North, it said, there existed no maternity protection "whatsoever" in the garment industry.

Significant features of the agreement, said Actwusa's John Eagles, included: "A guarantee of re-employment following the birth of the baby; unlimited maternity leave; financial assistance equivalent to one-third of the women workers' wage for a maximum period of three months; and unlimited paternity leave (depending on circumstances), thereby enabling fathers not only to be with their wives or girlfriends when their baby is born, but also to enable the father to play a more active role in raising children."

Actwusa not unnaturally believes the agreement represents a precedent which will be followed by other companies in the garment industry. Bailey is not so sure.

"I don't believe many companies will go down this line, because they won't be able to project costs. In our minds, we have put a cost to it, but we can do so because we are a relatively small operation. Even so, we still have to see it working in practice before we can be confident about the impact it will have," he says.

RM 5/8/88

Stolen cheques: Schwarz unearths major scandal

Political Staff

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz has unearthed a major scandal involving the theft of hundreds of inland revenue, maternity and unemployment benefit cheques.

Mr Schwarz, who was alerted to the disappearance of the cheques by a constituent, believes they are being stolen at post offices. He fears he has only unearthed the tip of an iceberg and that the number of stolen cheques could run into thousands worth hundreds of thousands of rands.

Post and Telecommunications Minister Mr Stoffel Botha has launched an investigation into the matter.

Mr Schwarz said that while the intended recipients were forced to wait for months for their payments, accounts were being opened in their names, the stolen cheques deposited and the money withdrawn.

"This thing has social as well as

criminal implications," Mr Schwarz said. The people affected by the thefts were among the less well-off members of society and desperately needed the money.

Maternity benefits were supposed to assist people during their period of confinement, but he knew of cases where babies had actually been born before mothers received their cheques.

The disappearance of cheques was not limited to a few isolated cases. He had spoken to the Department of Manpower in Johannesburg where officials were being inundated with complaints about the non-receipt of cheques.

Mr Schwarz said he had complained to the Department of Manpower because it was asking people to sign forms saying they had lost the cheques before new ones were issued. The department had since stopped this procedure.

101	102	103	104	105
106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115
116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125
126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135
136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145
146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155
156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165
166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175
176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185
186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195
196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205
206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215
216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225
226	227	228	229	230
231	232	233	234	235
236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245
246	247	248	249	250
251	252	253	254	255
256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265
266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275
276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285
286	287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294	295
296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305
306	307	308	309	310
311	312	313	314	315
316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325
326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335
336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345
346	347	348	349	350
351	352	353	354	355
356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365
366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375
376	377	378	379	380
381	382	383	384	385
386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395
396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405
406	407	408	409	410
411	412	413	414	415
416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425
426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435
436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445
446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455
456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465
466	467	468	469	470
471	472	473	474	475
476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485
486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495
496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505
506	507	508	509	510
511	512	513	514	515
516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525
526	527	528	529	530
531	532	533	534	535
536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545
546	547	548	549	550
551	552	553	554	555
556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565
566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575
576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585
586	587	588	589	590
591	592	593	594	595
596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605
606	607	608	609	610
611	612	613	614	615
616	617	618	619	620
621	622	623	624	625
626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635
636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645
646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655
656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665
666	667	668	669	670
671	672	673	674	675
676	677	678	679	680
681	682	683	684	685
686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695
696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705
706	707	708	709	710
711	712	713	714	715
716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725
726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735
736	737	738	739	740
741	742	743	744	745
746	747	748	749	750
751	752	753	754	755
756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765
766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775
776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785
786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795
796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805
806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815
816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825
826	827	828	829	830
831	832	833	834	835
836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845
846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855
856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865
866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875
876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885
886	887	888	889	890
891	892	893	894	895
896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905
906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915
916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925
926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935
936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945
946	947	948	949	950
951	952	953	954	955
956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965
966	967	968	969	970
971	972	973	974	975
976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985
986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995
996	997	998	999	1000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**No. R. 256****24 February 1989**

DESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONERS OF OATHS IN TERMS OF SECTION 6 OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND COMMISSIONERS OF OATHS ACT, 1963 (ACT 16 OF 1963)

Government Notice R. 20, published in *Government Gazette* 11658 of 13 January 1989, is hereby corrected as follows:

1. Afrikaans text:

(a) The substitution of the number 24A. for the number 15A. where it appears in paragraph (a) of the Schedule.

(b) The substitution of the number 16. for the number 5. where it appears in paragraph (b) of the Schedule.

2. English text:

The substitution of the word "Advisor" for the word "Adviser" where it appears in paragraph (a) of the Schedule.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER**No. R. 272****24 February 1989**

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower has under section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), made the regulations set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In these Regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 849 of 29 April 1983, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 1235 of 17 June 1983, R. 2613 of 2 December 1983, R. 2775 of 21 December 1984, R. 2487 of 8 November 1985, R. 901 of 16 May 1986, R. 1114 of 6 June 1986, R. 2427 of 21 November 1986, R. 2161 of 2 October 1987, R. 2412 of 30 October 1987, R. 2667 of 4 December 1987, R. 419 of 11 March 1988, R. 960 of 20 May 1988 and R. 2115 of 21 October 1988.

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby in the definition of "Regional Director" amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

"(a) The Magisterial Districts of Brits, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Delmas, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Pretoria, Randfontein, Soshanguve and Wonderboom—

The Regional Director P.W.V. North, Department of Manpower, P.O. Box 393, Pretoria, 0001;"

(b) by the substitution in the Afrikaans text of paragraph (e) for the word "Goodhood" of the word "Goodwood", and

(c) by the substitution for paragraph (h) of the following paragraph:

"(h) The Magisterial Districts of Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Bethal, Bochum, Bolobedu, Carolina, Ellisras, Ermelo, Giyani, Groblersdal, Highveld Ridge, Letaba, Lydenburg, Malamulele, Mdutjana, Messina, Middelburg (Transvaal), Mokerong, Moutse, Naphuno, Nebo, Nelspruit, Pilgrim's Rest, Phalaborwa, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Ritavi, Sekgose, Sekhukhuleni, Soutpansberg, Standerton, Thabamopo, Thabazimbi, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Warmbaths, Waterberg, Waterval Boven, Witbank and White River—

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE**No. R. 256****24 Februarie 1989**

AANWYSING VAN KOMMISSARISSE VAN EDE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 6 VAN DIE WET OP VREDE-REGTERS EN KOMMISSARISSE VAN EDE, 1963 (WET 16 VAN 1963)

Goewermentskennisgewings R. 20, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* 11658 van 13 Januarie 1989, word hierby soos volg verbeter:

1. Afrikaanse teks:

(a) Die vervanging van die nommer 24A. met die nommer 15A. waar dit in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae voorkom.

(b) Die vervanging van die nommer 16. met die nommer 5. waar dit in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae voorkom.

2. Engelse teks:

Die vervanging van die woord "Advisor" met die woord "Adviser" waar dit in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae voorkom.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG**No. R. 272****24 Februarie 1989**

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekrag het kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 849 van 29 April 1983, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 1235 van 17 Junie 1983, R. 2613 van 2 Desember 1983, R. 2775 van 21 Desember 1984, R. 2487 van 8 November 1985, R. 901 van 16 Mei 1986, R. 1114 van 6 Junie 1986, R. 2427 van 21 November 1986, R. 2161 van 2 Oktober 1987, R. 2412 van 30 Oktober 1987, R. 2667 van 4 Desember 1987, R. 419 van 11 Maart 1988, R. 960 van 20 Mei 1988 en R. 2115 van 21 Oktober 1988.

2. Regulasie 1 van die Regulasies word hierby in die omskrywing van "Streekdirekteur" gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (a) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) Die landdrostdistrikte Brits, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Delmas, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Pretoria, Randfontein, Soshanguve en Wonderboom—

Die Streekdirekteur P.W.V.-Noord, Departement van Mannekrag, Posbus 393, Pretoria, 0001;"

(b) deur in die Afrikaanse teks paragraaf (e) die woord "Goodhood" deur die woord "Goodwood" te vervang; en

(c) deur paragraaf (h) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(h) Die landdrostdistrikte Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Bethal, Bochum, Bolobedu, Carolina, Ellisras, Ermelo, Giyani, Groblersdal, Hoëveldrif, Letaba, Lydenburg, Malamulele, Mdutjana, Messina, Middelburg (Transvaal), Mokerong, Moutse, Naphuno, Nebo, Nelspruit, Pelgrimsrus, Phalaborwa, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Ritavi, Sekgose, Sekhukhuleni, Soutpansberg, Standerton, Thabamopo, Thabazimbi, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Warmbad, Waterberg, Waterval Boven, Witbank en Witrivier.

gramme was in the Pietersburg goldfield where a drilling programme had been

● Oglivie Thompson

Brazil, Chile and Argentina in a variety of geological environments, with generally encouraging results.

UIF reserves at R600m

PRETORIA — Reserves in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) had reached a record level of R600m and actuaries were studying the possibility of improved benefits, Unemployment Insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers said at the weekend.

He said income from workers and employers now exceeded total payouts by R20m a month.

The UIF board would look at a number of possible adjustments to benefits based on the actuaries' report. These would include whether, because of the strength of the fund, contributions should be decreased or benefits rates increased.

Another option would be to extend the current maximum six-month benefit period.

Scheepers said new applications for benefits — there are five categories including unemployment — were being received at a rate of about 40 000 a month.

GERALD REILLY

Pay-outs to an average of 120 000 beneficiaries a month amounted to between R35m and R40m a month. Payout points now totalled more than 400.

Workers and employers each paid 0,9% of employees' earnings into the fund and the income ceiling below which workers were compelled to contribute was now R35 000.

Scheepers said the amounts paid out had varied little during the past few years.

In 1985, beneficiaries totalled 426 000 and the payout R325m; in 1986, 424 000 and R386m; in 1987, 400 000 and R388m.

Last year's figures had not yet been computed but were not expected to differ significantly, the payout was expected to be around R400m.

Academics defend UWC after unrest reports

CAPE TOWN — Large numbers of people want to work at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), according to academics and administrators who placed a half-page advertisement in the Sunday Times.

The advert was placed in response to reports of student unrest and resignations from the university's law department.

The advert — also signed by Afrikaans professor A J Coetzee and Dean of Arts J C

Own Correspondent

Malan — says UWC has growing lists of applicants for posts from people who want to be part of a university where the pressing issues of education are being faced.

The advert also slams government's SAPSE plan on subsidising education. It says the upshot of the plan is that UWC is having to manage on 48% of the subsidy given to a white university.

In Brief ...

UIF pays out R440m

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out a total of R440,4 million in benefits last year, while R739,9m was paid into the fund during the year, the Acting Minister of Manpower, Mr Eli Louw, said yesterday.

Cape Times 18/5/89

(301)

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprijs
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)

Local 60c Plaaslik

Other countries 85c Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Registered at the post office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 287

301

PRETORIA, 26 MAY
MEI 1989

No. 11882

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

No. 1006

26 May 1989

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1941 (ACT
No. 30 OF 1941), AS AMENDED

I, Louis van Assen, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, acting under the powers vested in me by section 79 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (Act No. 30 of 1941), as amended, hereby withdraw the "Scale of Fees for Physiotherapists" published in Government Notice No. R. 1886 of 30 August 1985, and any amendments to such Scale of Fees, and prescribe the "Scale of Fees for Physiotherapists" inclusive of the General Rules applicable thereto, appearing in the Schedule to this notice, with effect from 1 June 1989.

The fees appearing in the Schedule are applicable in respect of payments authorised with effect from 1 June 1989 irrespective of the date of accident in respect of which payments are made.

L. VAN ASSEN,
Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

No. 1006

26 Mei 1989

ONGEVALLEWET, 1941 (WET No. 30 VAN 1941),
SOOS GEWYSIG

Ek, Louis van Assen, Ongevallekommissaris, maak hierby bekend dat ek, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 79 van die Ongevallewet, 1941 (Wet No. 30 van 1941), soos gewysig, die "Tarief vir Fisioterapeute" soos gepubliseer by Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 1886 van 30 Augustus 1985, en enige wysigings van sodanige Tarief, intrek en die "Tarief vir Fisioterapeute" met inbegrip van die Algemene Reëls wat daarop van toepassing is, en wat in die Bylae van hierdie kennisgewing verskyn, met ingang van 1 Junie 1989 voorskryf.

Die tariewe wat in die Bylae voorkom, is op betalings wat met ingang vanaf 1 Junie 1989 goedgekeur word van toepassing ongeag die datum van die ongeval ten opsigte waarvan betalings gemaak word.

L. VAN ASSEN,
Ongevallekommissaris.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

TARIFF OF FEES IN RESPECT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES/GELDETARIEF TEN OPSIGTE VAN FISIOTERAPEUTIESE DIENSTE

GENERAL RULES GOVERNING THE TARIFF/ALGEMENE REËLS VAN TOEPASSING OP DIE TARIEF

- 001 Unless timely steps are taken to cancel an appointment for a consultation the relevant consultation fee shall be payable by the workman/Tensy stappe vroegtydig gedoen word om 'n afspraak van 'n konsultasie te kanselleer, sal die werksman aanspreeklik wees vir konsultasiegelde.
- 002 In exceptional cases where the tariff fee is disproportionately low in relation to the actual services rendered by a practitioner, a higher fee may be negotiated. Conversely, if the fee is disproportionately high in relation to the actual services rendered, a lower fee than that in the tariff should be charged/In buitengewone gevalle waar die tariefgelde buite verhouding laag is in vergelyking met die werklike dienste deur 'n praktisyn gelewer, is hoër gelde onderhandelbaar. Aan die anderkant, as die gelde buite verhouding hoog is met betrekking tot die werklike dienste gelewer, moet 'n laer bedrag as dié wat in die geldetarief aangegee word, gevra word.
- 003 The services of a physiotherapist shall be available only on referral by a medical or dental practitioner/Die dienste van 'n fisioterapeut is beskikbaar slegs ná 'n verwysing deur 'n mediese praktisyn of tandarts.

Why UIF is overflowing with cash

W/1645 29/7/87

301

REPORTS that reserves of the unemployment insurance fund (UIF) had soared to a record R650-million at the end of June have prompted calls for renegotiation of benefits and reorganisation of the board.

The National Unemployed Workers' Co-ordinating Committee (NUWCC), a Congress of South African Trade Unions project, said there were many reasons for the growth in the funds reserves, said to be growing at a rate of about R20-million a month, many of them a result of there being no representatives from the major federations on the board.

Although about 125 000 people were receiving benefits from the fund at the end of June, a NUWCC spokesman said one reason why the fund was growing was that many thousands who were eligible for benefits did not receive them.

LABOUR AFFAIRS



DICK USHER

"To claim benefits a worker must hand in his UIF card and is given a brown card stating that he is a workseeker and has applied for benefits.

"But most employers want to see the UIF card which bears the reason for his unemployment. So many workers would rather keep their cards and look for jobs than register for benefits," he said.

"If they haven't registered within nine months they lose their right to benefits and have to work for three months again before they can apply.

"A major factor is that migrant workers have to return to their homeland to apply for benefits.

"Although they're supposed to get these after two weeks they often have to wait months before getting them, then they have the expense of travelling to the homeland.

"Many simply forgo their benefits to stay in an urban area seeking fresh employment.

"And large sectors of the workforce such as farm labourers, domestic workers and some State employees pay no contributions and are excluded from receiving benefits."

Many workers believed that the 45 percent of last earnings was too small, and was only hardship relief rather than a proper social security benefit.

"If someone has worked for three years the maximum period for which they are eligible for benefits is 26 weeks but many do not know that if they have worked for more than three years they can apply for extended benefits," said the NUWCC spokesman.

Even healthier

"And, while increased employer and employee contributions have contributed to the strength of the fund, it must also be pointed out that it could be even healthier and in a state to pay better benefits to all those eligible.

"Some of its income comes from investments but we have professional advice that the fund is not making the best use of its investment opportunities.

"One of the reasons for this is that while employers and employees contribute equally to the fund, the majority of workers are not represented and therefore play no part in the decision-making process."

He said the NUWCC believed that workers were poorly informed about their unemployment benefit rights and was starting a campaign to correct this.

"And we also believe that worker representatives should have the say over fund investment and benefits," he said.

What the UIF can do for you

Story 19/8/89

301

WITH the economy on the downswing more people, especially the unskilled, are likely to find themselves without a job.

They will need everything within their grasp to keep the wolf at the door and the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) can provide temporary relief.

Mr Jack Scheepers, unemployment insurance commissioner, says UIF is not a savings or pension fund, but is a form of insurance against temporary unemployment.

Many people contribute to the fund during their working life, but because of ignorance or negligence do not apply for the benefits when they lose their jobs.

The procedure, says Mr Scheepers, is that a fund member should lodge his or her application with the local Manpower centre (offices of the Department of Manpower) soon after becoming unemployed. Those living in so-called self-governing territories like kwaZulu and kaNgwane and in areas where there are no manpower centres

JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

should apply at local magistrate's offices.

Mr Scheepers adds that a member can lodge an application even if his "blue card" has not been released or endorsed by his past employer. If the application is in order, it usually takes between four to six weeks before benefits are paid out.

The fund pays out 45 percent of the last normal earnings of the member for six months. However, if a member has contributed for longer than three years he can apply for an extension of the benefits for up to 12 months.

Employers and employees (earning less than R35 000 a year) contribute 0,9 percent to the UIF. For a member who earns R200 a month the contribution would amount to R1,80 a month.

Last year the UIF paid out R440 million in benefits to 406 000 beneficiaries. The figure might increase this year as the number of new applications has increased to 40 000 a month, compared with last year's figure which averaged between 38 000 and 39 000.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund was formed to insure workers for five specific purpose: insurance against temporary loss of employment, maternity benefits, adoption of children, illness and death benefits for the direct dependants of a member in case the member dies.

However, an article in the latest *IPM (Institute of Personnel Management) Journal* says the present UIF provisions are available to a limited number of women. The unemployed, agricultural, domestic and casual women employees are excluded.

Benefits are directly related to the existence of past earnings and the level thereof. The UIF system is reportedly "marred by bureaucratic inefficiency and many women report that benefits are received only four to six weeks after applications have been lodged".

"Women who lose their jobs permanently due to pregnancy may not claim UIF unemployment benefits because the Department of Manpower maintains that they have already claimed for maternity benefits from the fund.

Women who are the citizens of the independent states may no longer claim under the South African scheme," the article said.

An unemployed woman may be paid adoption benefits for a period not exceeding 26 weeks starting not earlier than the date on which she legally adopts a child under two years of age whether or not she is capable of and available for work.

No adoption benefits will be paid unless the application is made within 52 weeks from the date of adoption and unless the woman was in employment as a contributor for at least 18 weeks during the 52 weeks preceding adoption.

Huge rise in UIF reserves to a record total of R750m

PRETORIA — Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) reserves had risen to a massive record total of R750m by the end of September, Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers said in an interview yesterday.

Income from employees' and employers' contributions amounted to R610m in the nine months from January to September compared with R536m in the same period last year.

The number of beneficiaries also increased during the period by 46 000 to 380 000 and they received R400m in benefits compared with R320 last year.

Currently, income is running ahead of expenditure by between R20m and R30m a month.

Scheepers said last year interest earned on investments amounted to about R30m.

This year, because of higher interest rates and a larger amount invested, the return would be much greater.

Asked whether consideration was being given to reducing contributions,

GERALD REILLY

Scheepers said the issue was continually under review by the Manpower director-general in consultation with the fund's actuaries.

Meanwhile, another Manpower Department source said registered unemployment was going up.

In June this year — the latest figure — it stood at 120 420, compared with around 117 000 between April and May.

Registered

Normally unemployment tended to decline in mid-year, he said.

The registered unemployment figure normally followed the broad trend in the economy closely.

Economists said the increase in registered unemployed would reflect an increase in unemployment generally, a trend which would be apparent for months ahead because of the slow down in the economy.

SOCIAL SECURITY → UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1990

Stet 7/2/90

301

UIF reserves lifted to R544-m in 1988

Finance Staff

The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) boosted its reserves to R544,1 million during 1988, an increase of R234,4 million over the previous year.

The UIF annual report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, stated that income during the year rose almost R133 million to R799,2 million, while expenditure increased from R461,4 million to R525,1 million.

The fund paid out R292,2 million in unemployment benefits, R74,6 million in maternal benefits, R54,9 million in sickness claims and R27,7 million to dependents of deceased contributors.

The report states that the rise in the maximum earnings ceiling from R30 000 to R35 000 a year was largely responsible for the rise in the reserves from R309,6 million in 1987 to R544,1 million in 1988. In 1986 reserves totalled only R171,3 million.

The higher reserves allowed the UIF to repay R25 million of a R75 million 1985 government loan. Administration costs were R33,6 million last year.

Off Times (301)
day, April 13, 1990 3

Warrant for Winnie is issued

JOHANNESBURG. — A warrant of arrest was issued yesterday for Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, for failing to appear in the Magistrate's Court here on allegations of failure to pay unemployment fees for her workers.

A warrant for Mrs Mandela's arrest was authorised on March 16, but was held back till March 30 to enable her to make a later appearance in court.

The warrant was formally issued yesterday because Mrs Mandela made no subsequent appearance.

According to documents before the court, Mrs Mandela has allegedly failed to pay and render statements for employees at a business owned by her, Richmond Fish and Chips.

The charges relate to the period January 1 to December 7 last year. — Sapa

CMT TmPS 10/4/90 (SAP)

Mandela talks to exiles

LUSAKA. — Mr Nelson Mandela began talks with exiled leaders of the ANC at a secret venue in Zambia yesterday.

"They are not going to tell anyone where they are meeting. The talks started yesterday and they need peace for their discussions," ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sebina said.

Mr Mandela, the ANC's deputy president, arrived in Lusaka on Sunday for a two-day visit and immediately briefed Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda

Winnie's R100 fine admits guilt

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela has paid a R100 admission of guilt fine for failing to pay unemployment insurance for workers at her Richmond fish and chip shop, senior Johannesburg public prosecutor Mr Kevin Atwell said yesterday. Mrs Mandela has also paid insurance arrears to the Department of Manpower. A warrant for her arrest has been withdrawn. — Sapa *CMT TmPS 10/4/90 (SAP) 301*

on events in South Africa.

The ANC, which postponed exploratory talks with Mr F W de Klerk recently, will meet Mr De Klerk in Cape Town on May 2.

The ANC is demand-

ing the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political prisoners, the scrapping of repressive laws and the removal of troops from black townships before they will agree to end hostilities. — Sapa-Reuter

(ii) (aa) To achieve an operational level which is maximally cost-effective and audience-effective.

(bb) The rationalisation of these specific services will result in a cost saving of approximately R4 million per year. This saving will be used for the upgrading of the Africa services of Radio RSA. Besides this amount the Department of Foreign Affairs will in the current financial year contribute an additional R4,4 million out of its own image-building (communication) budget to the continuation of the remaining external news services of the SABC. The Department will therefore have to curtail its own image-building (communication) programmes abroad accordingly.

(2) The SABC made a statement in this regard on 9 April 1990 and I responded as follows to questions raised by the hon member on this subject during the debate on my vote in parliament on 26 April 1990:

"I believe the honourable member for Johannesburg North was a little unfair to my department today. He apparently relied heavily on an article he had read in some magazine or newspaper. If I heard him correctly, he stated that the overseas services of *Radio RSA* are on the point of being closed down. That is not correct. In the 1989/90 financial year 37% of the total image-building budget of my department was spent on these services. In 1990/91 their share will increase to 45%. Compare this with the 26% of the United States' total image-building budget that is spent on the Voice of America.

We have investigated this matter over a period of two years, and it has been found that very few people listen to short wave broadcasts in Northern Europe today. These are not my facts and the honour-

able member can check them. In Northern Europe today people listen to and view other media communications.

I want to refer the honourable member to an expert finding in the *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, vol 33 No 2, and I quote: 'Audience research conducted by other international broadcasting organisations shows that while *Radio RSA* does not appear to have substantial audiences in Western Europe or Northern America, its programmes reach almost as many listeners as do those of the Voice of America and the BBC in parts of the Third World, and it outstrips both of these stations in Eastern Africa and much of Southern Africa.' I hope the honourable member is now satisfied and will help me to give the correct information to the lady who wrote the article."

National Manpower Commission: representation
340. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Manpower: *Answered 31/5/90*

(1) Whether any employee organisations and/or trade unions affiliated to (a) Cosatu and/or (b) Nactu are represented on the National Manpower Commission; if so, (i) which specified organisations and/or trade unions are so represented and (ii) when did they join, if not,

(2) whether any such organisations and/or trade unions were invited to serve on the Commission; if not, why not; if so, which organisations and/or trade unions;

(3) whether any organisations and/or trade unions invited to serve on the Commission refused to do so; if so, for what reasons in each case? *B830E*

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER: *Answered 31/5/90*

(1) (a) Employee organisations and/or trade unions are not as such represented on the National Manpower Commission. Representation on the National Manpower Commission is based on the fact that knowledgeable persons are appointed in an individual capacity, although an association with the most important employers' and em-

ployees' organisations is pursued.

No individual nominated by Cosatu affiliated trade unions serves on the National Manpower Commission.

(i) and (ii) Fall away *Answered 31/5/90*

(b) Subject to the first section of (a) above, the National Secretary to the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa, which is affiliated to Nactu, is appointed in an individual capacity on the National Manpower Commission. *Answered 31/5/90*

(i) The National Secretary of the aforementioned trade union serves in an individual capacity on the National Manpower Commission.

(ii) The appointment was made with effect from 1 April 1988.

(2) Subject to the first section of (1)(a) above, all registered trade union federations and registered trade unions with more than 15 000 members were invited during December 1987 to nominate individuals for appointment to the fourth National Manpower Commission. Thereafter Cosatu and Nactu were asked whether they were interested in nominating persons for appointment on the National Manpower Commission. They did not respond to this request. Written invitations to nominate individuals for appointment on the National Manpower Commission were sent to the Presidents of Cosatu and Nactu on 21 February 1990. Similar invitations were sent to trade unions affiliated to Cosatu and Nactu on 25 February 1990.

(3) Up to 3 May 1990 no formal reaction was received from Cosatu or Nactu. One of the Cosatu-affiliated trade unions thus far acknowledged receipt of the invitation while two Nactu affiliated trade unions nominated three persons each for appointment to the National Manpower Commission. It is not known why the other organisations did not react.

Female educators: salary adjustments

346. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education: *Answered 31/5/90*

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black low-qualified female educators will benefit from the recent announcement that their salaries are to be structurally adjusted as from 1 April 1990;

(2) what will this structural adjustment cost the State for the current financial year? *Answered 31/5/90 B846E*

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: *Answered 31/5/90*

(1) (a) 1 321

(b) 15 829

(c) 303

(d) 62 403

(2) R184 million

UIF office space in Pretoria

354. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower: *Answered 31/5/90*

Whether there is a shortage of office space for the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Fund who are accommodated in the Laboria Building, Pretoria; if so, (a) what is the extent of the shortage and (b) what steps have been or are being taken in this regard? *B861E*

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER: *Answered 31/5/90*

Yes

(a) Approximately 3 839 square metres in additional office space are needed at this stage. It is expected that the need for additional office space will soon increase.

(b) It is endeavoured to acquire the necessary additional accommodation in consultation with all parties concerned.

Awaiting-trial prisoners

372. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: *Answered 31/5/90*

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1989? *B900E*

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: *Answered 31/5/90*

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners incarcerated in South African prisons on the

affects the subsidy and (b) is subject to a quota; if so, (i) why, (ii) how is the subsidy affected and (iii) what are the quotas set?

12/5/90 8/5/90 B925E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, there are three categories which are eligible for subsidy:

- public pre-primary schools which are fully maintained by the Department
- departmentally controlled private pre-primary schools, the teaching staff of which are paid in full by the Department
- grant-aided private pre-primary schools receiving an annual *per capita* subsidy according to a specific scale to a fixed maximum;

(2) (a) no,

(b) Yes,

- (i) Own affairs schools for White pupils are provided in accordance with the existing Constitution and legislation. Pupils of other races are admitted in accordance with the principle of rendering service to other population groups
- (ii) see (2)(a)
- (iii) as agreed upon after consideration of the local circumstances. These may differ in the provincial education departments.

New models for schools

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: 11/5/90 8/5/90

(1) Whether he intends to announce final decisions in respect of new models for schools by a particular date; if so, by what date; if not, why not; ~~12/5/90~~

(2) whether the delay in announcing these decisions has any effect on the forward-planning of schools; if so, what steps are being taken to assist schools in this regard?

B926E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: 11/5/90 8/5/90

(1) Yes, at the earliest possible date after the recommendations of the six statutorily recognised advisory bodies have been received and taken into consideration and any other steps that may be necessary have been taken;

(2) no, the status quo applies and schools plan accordingly.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Unemployment insurance cards

318. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower: 11/5/90 8/5/90

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1989 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category? 301 B808E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes — 7 987

(b) Yes — 10 669

Unemployment Insurance Fund: benefits

319. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower: 11/5/90 8/5/90

(a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1989 and (ii) paid out in benefits by the Fund in that year and (b) (i) to how many applicants were benefits paid and (ii) what actual or estimated number of such applicants was (aa) White, (bb) Coloured, (cc) Indian and (dd) Black? 301 B809E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) R870 940 539*

(ii) R562 965 266*

(b) (i) 472 091

(ii) Separate figures are not available.*

*See financial statements of the Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for 1989.

Note: The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit.

Unemployment Insurance Fund: balance

320. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower: 11/5/90 8/5/90

(1) What was balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1989;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund by State employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid: 301

(3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1989 in respect of administration costs;

(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

(5) how many employers were registered with the unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1989? B810E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R862 808 398 (reserves)

(2) (a) (i) R 43 980 883

(ii) R562 965 266*

(b) 472 091*

(3) (a) 14,74%

(b) R35 218 064 (depreciation excluded)

(4) (a) Not available

(b) Not available

(5) 158 793

*Total benefits and applicants, not only in respect of State employees. Those figures are not available. See question 319.

Note: The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit. Please see also the annual report for this information.

SABC: curtailing of external broadcasting services

334. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 11/5/90 8/5/90

(1) Whether the South African Broadcasting Corporation recently held consultations with his Department with a view to curtailing certain external broadcasting services; if so, (a) what was the import of these discussions and (b) (i) what decision was reached and (ii) what were the (aa) reasons for and (bb) financial implications of this decision;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? 12/5/90 8/5/90 B824E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) Over the past three years extended and regular consultations were conducted at the highest level between the SABC and the Department of Foreign Affairs regarding the rationalisation of some of the external services of Radio RSA which proved to be no longer audience — and cost-effective. In the light of these consultations, based on a comprehensive study by the Department on the utilisation and cost-effectiveness of short wave radio broadcasting to North America and Europe, the Department of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the SABC, came to the conclusion that there was a need for improvement and rationalisation.

(b) (i) the decision taken entails:

— The improvement and expansion of Radio RSA's short wave broadcasting to Africa where this type of communication method is highly effective and where South Africa does not readily enjoy access through the use of alternative communication media.

— The suspension of such services to the Northern Hemisphere and South America. At the same time there will be concentration on more modern, more effective and more accessible communication methods in order to reach in this way the key multipliers in those communities, knowing that the majority of Radio RSA's current short wave listeners in these areas do not fall within this category.

Increase in demands for UIF payouts expected

PRETORIA — Demands on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) could be expected to rise sharply this year, with increased unemployment certain to follow in the wake of the slowing economy, economists said yesterday.

Although the Manpower Department declined to release the latest figures, it is known the fund is in a strong position to meet the

GERALD REILLY

expected increased benefit payouts.

For months the contributions of employees and employers have exceeded payouts from the fund.

According to the UIF's 1988 annual report released earlier this year, the amount in the fund at the close of 1988 was R544,1m — an increase of R234,4m

compared with 1987.

Total income during the year amounted to R799,2m and expenditure to R525,1m.

Volkskas economist Adam Jacobs said early indications of the braking of the economy were noticed some months ago but in recent weeks the downturn had accelerated.

Jacobs said the mood among businessmen was

marked by uncertainty and anxiety caused mainly by the volatile political climate and signs of a sharp economic slowdown.

All relevant indicators, he said, pointed to zero growth this year which meant not only that newcomers to the labour market would look in vain for jobs, but that lay-offs of those currently employed seemed inevitable.



NATIONAL EMPLOYERS GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(“NEG”)

Announcement

Standard Merchant Bank Limited is authorised to announce that, following initial responses from a number of interested parties to an offer for the sale of National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association Limited's (“NEMGIA”) 73% shareholding in NEG, negotiations are continuing with those prospective purchasers whose indicative offers approximated the expectations of NEMGIA. Finality regarding the purchase of NEMGIA's shares should be reached early in June 1990.

The Board of Directors of NEG wish to emphasise that it is their considered belief that the sale of NEMGIA's shareholding should in no way affect NEG's business which has been conducted on a sound basis in South Africa for over 40 years.

Johannesburg
17 May 1990

UIF reserves nearing R1bn

GERALD REILLY (301)

PRETORIA — Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) reserves are expected to exceed R1bn within the next two or three months.

Unemployment insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers said at the weekend that by the end of March the reserves had reached the record level of R940m. *15/04/28/5790*

The monthly income from contributions by employers and employees exceeded pay-outs to beneficiaries by more than R20m.

Latest figures showed benefit payments were fluctuating between R45m and R50m a month against an income of R72m to R75m. With administrative costs, the fund's monthly expenses amounted to between R45m and R52m.

Scheepers said the number of beneficiaries varied between 120 000 and 140 000 a month, with 42 000 to 45 000 new applications for benefits.

He pointed out more than 40 000 unemployed beneficiaries a month fell away after receiving the maximum of six months' payments. If they found employment and again became unemployed after 91 days they could re-apply for relief.

The main reason for the high level of the UIF was the raising of employer and employee contributions to 0,9% of an employee's earnings in June 1987.

Another had been the lifting of the earnings ceiling below which workers could qualify for benefits.

Economists said the fund's reserves ensured it would be able to absorb any strain resulting from the expected increase in unemployment this year.

Chaos as Zimbabwe police hit strikers

HARARE — The centres of Zimbabwe's two major cities were thrown into chaos yesterday morning when riot police used teargas and batons to break up meetings of striking teachers, income tax assessors and government Salary Bureau staff.

In Harare's African Unity Square several children, some as young as six, were knocked down in the stampede to escape a barrage of teargas.

In Bulawayo, baton-wielding

MICHAEL HARTNACK

riot squad members failed to distinguish shoppers from 3 000 demonstrating teachers.

"This is war. This is only the beginning," said one teacher in Harare, a former guerrilla.

"The government should never have used violence to attack peaceful demonstrations."

The government claims only 12% of Zimbabwe's 84 000 non-graduate teachers are on strike

demanding a 33% pay rise backdated to March 1, when their university-trained colleagues won an increment. But most primary schools remained closed yesterday as the strike entered its second week.

It is believed up to 6 000 civil servants have stopped work.

President Robert Mugabe flies back today from a state visit to Malaysia and Indonesia to confront the wave of industrial unrest.

State to stop paying UIF contribution

Political Staff 301

CAPE TOWN — The state's contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is to end in terms of an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act tabled in Parliament yesterday. 8/10/90

In terms of Section 29 of the present Act the state must contribute to the fund — on an annual basis — an amount equal to 25% of annual contributions to the fund to a maximum of R7m.

Contributions to the UIF have, however, increased to such an extent that the present contribution of the state amounts to just 0,72% of the total paid into the fund.

The memorandum attached to the Bill states that in 1989 contributions by nearly 156 000 employers and 5,2-million contributors amounted to some R967m. As a result the maximum contribution made by the State of R7m had "very little effect" on the fund.

The Bill does provide, however, that if at any stage because of claims by contributors the UIF is unable to meet its financial commitments, the state may still make an advance to the fund.

here are
ome loans
from.

301

301

Cape Times, Thursday, June 7, 1990 5

Labour Party advert confusing domestic workers — union

By BARRY STREEK

A LABOUR PARTY advertisement which claimed domestic workers had been brought under the Unemployment Insurance Act and would be paid minimum wages was misleading and confusing, the South African Defence Workers Union (Sadwu) said yesterday.

Labour Party PRO Mr Peter Hendrickse admitted yesterday that the advertisement should have said

that domestic workers would receive these benefits and not imply that they already received them.

Mr Hendrickse said the Minister of Manpower, Mr. Eli Louw, had said that domestic workers and agricultural workers would be brought under the ambit of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, but legislation would only be before Parliament next year.

"The advertisement should have said they 'will' be brought under these acts," Mr Hendrickse said.

Sadwu said it rejected the Labour Party's statement on legislation for domestic workers.

"They are totally confusing our workers, as it will still take one or two years before domestic workers will be recognised by the present government. Therefore we condemn the way

the Labour Party is using this advertisement to get votes from innocent workers."

The advertisement, which was published on the weekend with a photograph of Mrs. Terry Hendrickse, the wife of LP leader Mr. Allan Hendrickse, was headlined: "Look at what the Labour Party of SA has achieved."

This included the right of domestic workers in the same street to

form unions and the right for them to negotiate individually or through unions for maternity leave, working hours, leave rights, sick leave, salaries and pensions.

Mr. Peter Hendrickse said the LP had negotiated a settlement with Mr. Louw that domestic and farm workers would be brought under the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act next year.

CME Times 7/6/90

State payments to UIF to stop

Political Staff

301

THE state's contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is to end in terms of an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act tabled in Parliament yesterday.

In terms of Section 29 of the present Act the state must contribute to the fund an amount equal to 25% of the annual contributions to the fund to a maximum of R7 million.

Contributions to the UIF have, however, increased to such an extent that the present state contribution amounts to just 0,72% of the total.

The memorandum attached to the Bill states that in 1989 contribution by nearly 156 000 employers and 5,2 million contributors amounted to some R967 million. As a result, the state's contribution had "very little effect".

The Bill does provide, however, that if the UIF is unable to meet its financial commitments the state may still make an advance to the fund.

- (2) (a) 25 764
(b) 4 320
(c) 1 535

NOTE: A large number of the stolen vehicles are taken to countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaïre, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho. Although some of these vehicles are identified in the countries concerned, it is difficult to retrieve them as the co-operation of the authorities of these countries cannot be obtained.

Police Force: resignations/shortage

501. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force (i) in 1989 and (ii) from 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many new recruits were there during each of these periods;

- (2) what was the shortage of policemen of each rank in each province as at (a) the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) 31 December 1989?

B1155E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) 3 048 in 1989.
(ii) 2 589 until 31 May 1990.
(b) (i) 3 716 in 1989.
(ii) 4 154 until 31 May 1990.
(2) (a) On 31 May 1990, 4 925 posts were vacant country-wide.
(b) On 31 December 1989, 5 304 posts were vacant country-wide.

PE area: technicians

505. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) (a) How many technicians for (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians are there in the Port Elizabeth area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) what was the (a) capacity of and (b) enrolment at each such technician as at the latest specified date in 1990 for which information is available;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (3) whether there are any plans to build additional technicians in this area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who will be allowed to attend such technicians?

B1172E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) The Port Elizabeth Technician is the only technician which serves the Port Elizabeth area. Students of all population groups are registered at this technician which falls under the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly
(b) 1990
(2) (a) 3 000
(b) 3 975.

- (3) The Department of National Education does not initiate the planning and building of technicians. The State Departments responsible for education should be approached in this regard.

Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits: OFS

519. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) What total amount was paid out in Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits in the Orange Free State in the 1988-89 and 1989-90 financial years, respectively;
(2) in respect of each of these financial years, (a) how many (i) Blacks, (ii) Whites, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians received such benefits and (b) what was the total amount involved in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) 1988 — R21 518 683
1989 — R30 336 445

- (2) (a) and (b) Figures for the different population groups are not readily available.

NOTE: The figures are for the period 1 January to 31 December of each year concerned.

Clinics for termination of pregnancies

531. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether there are any clinics for the termination of pregnancies in South Africa; if so, (a) (i) what are their names and (ii) where is each located and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

NOTE: The figures are for the period 1 January to 31 December of each year concerned.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

No, there are no specific clinics for the termination of pregnancies but abortions are carried out at provincial hospitals and some private hospitals

- (a) (i) and (ii)
provincial hospitals,
Sandton Clinic,
Louis Leipoldt Hospital, Bellville, and
Poli Clinic, Port Elizabeth
(b) 11 June 1990.

Diarrhoea/dysentery: child deaths

541. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the Central Statistical Service keeps statistics of the number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black children who died of (i) diarrhoea and (ii) dysentery; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant

statistics for 1989 or the latest specified year for which they are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Statistics on children who died of diarrhoea and dysentery are not kept separately. In the compilation of statistics on deaths, the Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (which is based on the International Classification of Diseases) is used to distinguish the different causes of death. Diarrhoea and dysentery are not identified separately but fall under Ill-defined Intestinal Infections in the group Intestinal Infectious Diseases. Child deaths in this category during 1988 (the latest year for which such statistics are available) were:

- Children*
(a) 15
(b) 805
(c)** 11
(d) 3 892

* Children under one year of age. This age group is normally used to calculate the infant mortality rate.
** Asians are shown. Data on Indians are not separately available.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1927

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 1990

1928

(3) Yes. ~~2~~

(a) Pupils attend secondary schools in New Brighton, KwaZakhele and Zwile residential areas.

(b) Transport cost by municipal bus from Walmer to the nearest secondary school amounts to R2,40 (return ticket) per day for those who make use of a pre-paid coupon system. For others the cost is R3,40 per day.

(4) No 1 and 2 as on 6 February 1990.
No 3 as on 5 June 1990.

Unemployment Insurance Fund: cheques

517. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Manpower: ~~Answered~~ 21/6/90(1) (a) How many Unemployment Insurance Fund cheques were forwarded to employees in the 1988-89 financial year and (b) what was the total amount of such cheques; ~~301~~

(2) whether any of these cheques were lost and subsequently replaced; if so, how many in each case;

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(3) whether his Department suffered a loss as a result of replacing such cheques; if so, what total amount was so lost? ~~Answered~~ 21/6/90 B1215EThe MINISTER OF MANPOWER: ~~301~~

(1) (a) The information on the number of cheques forwarded is not readily available.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes, 3 257 of which 1 404 cheques were re-issued and 1 853 are still receiving attention.

(3) No.

Note: The figures are for the period 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 which is the financial year of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Independent Black states: total amount spent on projects ~~4283~~518. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid: ~~Answered~~ 21/6/90

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1989-90 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent? B1217E

INDEPENDENT BLACK STATE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Bophuthatswana	Isoseng Township Development	R 3 304 014,87
	Atamalang Township Development	201 368,11
	Pampierstat Township Development	715 957,36
		R 4 221,340,34
Transkei	Ezebeleni Township Development	R 4 053 948,09
Ciskei	Mdantsane Township Development	R 8 879 053,38
	Sada/Whittlesea Township Development	1 677 819,56
	Bisho: New government offices — Civic Square	71 658,95
	Bisho: New building for Radio Ciskei	7 842,38
	Bisho: New offices for Departments of Health, Welfare, Pensions and Agriculture	192 303,77

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1929

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 1990

1930

INDEPENDENT BLACK STATE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
	Middeldrift Prison	149 812,15
	Bisho: New service bay facilities for the Quarter Master Stores Complex	11 853,13
	Settlement of farm labourers	1 391 904,92
	Ntabatumba Settlement	1 563 695,68
	Glenmore water supply	2 627,24
	Total amount spent	R13 948 571,16
		R22 223 859,59

Universities: number of students

520. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Education: ~~Answered~~ 21/6/90

(1) (a) Which universities fall under his Department and (b) what is the number of students at each of these universities;

(2) what annual subsidy is paid to each of these universities;

(3) whether the relevant subsidy formula is applied fully; if not, (a) why not and (b) what amount should each university receive annually according to this formula? B1219E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (b)

University of Zululand 5 556

University of the North 9 424

Medical University of Southern Africa 1 807

Vista University 5 564 (contact tuition)

18 142 (teletuition)

6 June 1989

Amount voted in the 1990/91 financial year for normal recurrent expenditure

(2) University of Zululand R38 764 000

University of the North R47 776 000

Medical University of Southern Africa R41 258 000

Vista University R57 137 000

Amounts include adjustments in salaries of administrative assistants as well as the 10% non-pensionable allowance for all personnel.

Subsidies are calculated annually in terms of the SAPSE-110 financing formula.

(3) No.

(a) Due to a lack of funds the Universities of Zululand, the North and Vista cannot be funded in full accordance with the subsidy formula. The amount voted in the 1990/91 financial year for the Medical University of Southern Africa for normal recurrent expenditure is higher than the amount provided for by the subsidy formula mainly as a result of the fact that the University has not yet come to an agreement with the Transvaal Provincial Administration regarding the financing of certain aspects of the rendering of medical services.

(b) for 1990/91

University of Zululand R64 348 000

University of the North R65 014 000

Medical University of Southern Africa R26 047 000

Vista University R70 021 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

3 257 UIF cheques lost

A TOTAL of 3 257 unemployment insurance fund cheques were lost during the 1988-89 financial year, Manpower Minister Eli Louw said yesterday. (30)

Replying to a question from Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow), he said 1 404 of the lost cheques had been re-issued, while 1 853 were still receiving attention. W/Mael 22/6/90

Regarding the cost involved in re-issuing cheques and dealing with the outstanding batch, Louw said the department concerned had suffered no financial loss as a result of replacing the wayward cheques. — Sapa

R55m for jobless

51 Times
22/7/90

ALTHOUGH R55-million a month is being paid to 140 000 beneficiaries, reserves of the Unemployment Insurance Fund should meet claims, says the Department of Manpower. Reserves were slightly more than R1 billion at June 30. (301)

Office under threat without sponsors

Staff Reporter

A REGISTERED welfare and fund-raising organisation, the Western Cape Unemployment and Advice Office, is in danger of closing down because of a lack of funding, its director said yesterday.

Mr Abduragiem Booth said six of the organisation's eight offices had already closed down, and the remaining two would shut soon unless the organisation received sponsorship.

Former sponsors Warner Lambert, Caltex and Permanent Homes have withdrawn their sponsorship because of the "deteriorating economic situation", he said.

The welfare organisation, headquartered in Wellcome Shopping Centre, Athlone, has 7,200 unemployed people on its books who "would suffer if it closed down".

"We are making a desperate appeal for clothing companies to come forward with clothing and blankets and for food companies to come forward with food parcels," Mr Booth said.

He also appealed for sewing machines, which "unemployed people could use to make clothing items for resale purposes". This is in keeping with the organisation's philosophy which is to help people to help themselves, sometimes by funding people for suitable training.

... in Soweto.

... and near their history," he said.

UIF reserves ^{chess} will not dry up ^{12/8/90}

By PATRICK MAFARO

(301)

342

MILLIONS of unemployed black people covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be relieved to know the fund has enough reserves to meet present obligations.

This comes at a time when economists are painting a bleak picture of employment prospects as a result of the economic slowdown.

According to Azar Jammie, of the economic forecasting bureau Econometrix, about two million new workers would be unable to find employment during the next two years.

Jammie said the economy was unlikely to grow fast enough to absorb new job seekers.

Manpower Department director-general Daniel Fourie said UIF benefits amounting to R55 million a month were paid to 140 000 beneficiaries.

Fourie said UIF reserves amounted to R1-billion at the end of June this year. In terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Fund reserves were invested in government and semi-government stocks, he said.

"Although new claims for benefits increased from 41 000 a month last year to an average of just more than 50 000 this year, the reserves are sufficient to meet present obligations.

"To cope with vast increases in unemployment, the building-up of the reserve fund is continuing."

Downturn sees claims for UIF benefits surge

GERALD REILLY

301

PRETORIA — Unemployment claims have increased from 41 000 to 51 000 a month since this time last year, reflecting the economic downturn.

However, funds are accumulating in the unemployment insurance fund (UIF) by R10m a month in spite of rising unemployment and increased claims. The amount in the fund is about R1,1bn. Income is estimated at R75m a month and payouts to beneficiaries at R65m a month.

The fund is supported by payments from 164 000 employers and 5,5-million employees.

Economists warn that the fund will come under increasing pressure as the downturn continues. Volkskas economist Adam Jacobs said the trend was reflected in the latest Central Statistical Service debt figures.

These show that in the three months to the end of July the number of summonses for debt increased by 15% to 252 868 compared with May-July last year.

Civil judgments also increased in the three months by 13,5% to 127 313. *B 104 28/9/90*

Jacobs said demand conditions in the economy would continue to weaken and pressure on company profits would intensify.

More companies were finding themselves ill-equipped to withstand the pressures and would go under. Individual insolvencies would also increase.

But UIF managers are confident the fund is strong enough now to weather any storm before the economy starts to pull out of recession and employment increases.

Winnie Mandela fined on UIF charges

WINNIE Mandela, wife of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, was convicted and sentenced in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to a fine of R200 or 10 days in jail after pleading guilty to charges of not paying Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions for two of her workers. *Blam 2/11/90*

Her lawyer Ismail Ayob said yesterday Mandela paid the fine.

Magistrate SJ Janse van Rensburg found her not guilty of contempt of court.

301
MATTHEW CURTIN

A summons was issued on September 13 for Mandela's failure to pay UIF contributions between January 1 and August 10 for two staff members at the fish and chips shop in Empire Road, Richmond, in which she has an interest.

The charges also related to her failure to submit a statement for the first six months of this year and to endorse a UF3 return form to the fund.

Soaring UIF payouts mark job losses

CH & TR 5/11/90

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Soaring demands for benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) reflect an increasingly alarming employment problem, economists say.

According to Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Mr Jack Scheepers, new applications for benefits increased in October by more than 25% to 54 000. Last month beneficiaries totalled 181 000 — one of the highest figures for years.

Benefits payouts during 1989 totalled R562m. This year so far benefits have soared to R632m.

Another indicator pointing to the extent of unemployment is that this time last year the surplus of income over expenditure amounted to some R23m a month. This has fallen to a surplus of R9m.

The fund itself, however, is at a record level of R1,1bn. During the first 10 months of the year its income totalled R742m against payouts of R632m.

Econometrix chief economist Mr Azar Jammie said the fund statistics confirmed a worsening unemployment problem.

If the economy was going backwards, jobs had to be lost. The increase in demands for benefits showed that even workers usually in a stable employment situation were losing their jobs.

New UIF benefit applications soaring

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — New applications for Unemployment Insurance benefits increased in October by more than 25% to 54 000, says commissioner Jack Scheepers.

And economists say the soaring demand reflects an increasingly alarming employment problem.

Last month the number of beneficiaries totalled 181 000 — one of the highest figures for years. Benefits payouts for 1989 totalled R562m. This year benefits soared to R632m in only 10 months.

Surplus of income over expenditure this time last year amounted to some R23m a month. This has fallen dramatically to a surplus of R9m. The fund itself however, is

at a record level of R1,1bn. During the first 10 months of the year its income totalled R742m against payouts of R635m.

The number of employers subscribing to the fund was now 165 000, with employees totalling in excess of 5,5-million.

Econometrix chief economist Azar Jammine said the fund statistics confirmed a worsening unemployment problem.

If the economy was going backwards, jobs had to be lost. The increase in demands for benefits showed even workers normally in a stable employment situation were losing their jobs.

Troops replacing cops at border posts

SADF-troops are to replace police at a number of border posts from December 7 to make the policemen available for other tasks.

This was disclosed by the army's directorate of public relations in Pretoria at the weekend.

Police will remain responsible for all legal procedures at the border posts and the army will exclusively be used for the search of vehicles,

patrols and the safety of the border posts.

The South African Military Police will be responsible for the training and control of the troops.

The first training course, which focusses mainly on the tracing and identification of drugs

and explosives, has already been completed.

Among the border posts to be manned are Beit Bridge and Pontdrif on the northern border, Komatipoort and Oshock on the eastern border, Onverwacht in Natal and Caledonspoor, Maseru Bridge and Van Rooyen's

Gate in the Free State.

The first group to be deployed consists of national servicemen, mem-

bers of 32 Battalion and dog handlers from the military police. - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Employment act

Talks will have to be held with all groups before the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act

can be made applicable to the agricultural sector, Manpower Minister Eli Louw said at the weekend. - *Sapa*

Booklet

copy. If companies instal condom vending ma-

LOOK READER

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) was requested to submit fully substantiated recommendations regarding the following: (301)

(a) The manner in which the amendment Bill should be implemented. The general feeling of the Unemployment Insurance Board is that all agricultural workers should be admitted simultaneously to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, but that a period of grace of 12 to 24 months should be allowed, after the coming into operation of the Act, for all employers in agriculture to register with the Fund. It would, *inter alia*, enable the Fund and the Department to adjust their staff structure. In South Africa there are approximately 66 000 farmers who employ almost 1,3 million farm workers and the inclusion of the farm workers would certainly have considerable financial and administrative implications for agriculture and the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Any practical proposals to relieve the administrative implications of the extension of this Act would be appreciated.

(b) The manner in which the nearly 550 000 seasonal workers, who are employed annually in agriculture, should be dealt with.

(c) Dealing with part-time employees, casual workers and contract workers in view of the provisions of section 2 of the Act.

(d) The calculation and recording of payments *in natura*. According to the Central Statistical Service's Agricultural Survey of 1987 the cash remuneration in the agricultural sector amounted to R1 343 million and the *in natura* payments to R408 million.

(e) Serving the agricultural workers. A large percentage of agricultural workers are far removed from the nearest town or city and also from the nearest Unemployment Insurance Office. The question which needs to be answered is how it would affect unemployed contributors in agriculture, especially if it is taken into consideration that when a farm worker loses his job, his whole family often has to leave the farm with him to find a livelihood elsewhere.

(f) Recommendations on the formulation of possible amendments to the Act.

In par. 5 of its report the NMC indicated that the report was only provisional because it was not possible for the NMC to liaise with the office of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner during the investigation in respect of recommendations on the administration of the Fund. The investigation of the administration of the Fund was, however, not referred to the NMC in terms of section 2D (1) (b) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956). There is a standing invitation that requests for liaison be addressed to the Director-General.

2. Instruction

By direction of Mr Eli Louw, Minister of Manpower, the report of the National Manpower Commission on the inclusion of farm workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, is published in the Schedule hereto for general information and comment.

Die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie (NMK) is versoek om volledig gemotiveerde aanbevelings oor die volgende te doen:

(a) Die wyse waarop die Wysigingswetsontwerp geïmplementeer moet word. Die algemene gevoel van die Werkloosheidsversekeringsraad is dat alle landbouwerkers gelyktydig tot die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfond toegelaat moet word, maar dat daar 'n grasietydperk van 12 tot 24 maande na die inwerkingstelling van die Wet verleen moet word vir alle werkgewers in die landbou om by die Fonds te registreer. Dit sal onder andere die Fonds en die Departement in die geleentheid stel om hulle postestruktuur aan te pas. Suid-Afrika het ongeveer 66 000 boere, wat sowat 1,3 miljoen plaaswerkers in diens het, en die insluiting van die plaaswerkers sal sekerlik aansienlike finansiële en administratiewe implikasies vir die landbou en die werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds hê. Enige praktiese voorstelle om die administratiewe implikasies van die uitbreiding van hierdie Wet te verlig, sal waardeer word.

(b) Die wyse waarop die nagenoeg 550 000 seisoenswerkers wat jaarliks in die landbou in diens is, hanteer behoort te word.

(c) Die hantering van deeltydse werknemers, los werknemers en kontrakwerkers in die lig van die bepalinge van artikel 2 van die Wet.

(d) Die berekening en rekordhouding van *in natura*-vergoeding. Volgens die Sentrale Statistiekdiens se landbou-opname van 1987 het kontantvergoeding in die landbou daardie jaar R1 343 miljoen bedra en die waarde van *in natura*-vergoeding R408 miljoen.

(e) Die bediening van landbouwerkers. 'n Groot persentasie landbouwerkers is ver verwyder van die naaste dorp of stad en uiteraard ook van die naaste Werkloosheidsversekeringskantoor. Die vraag wat beantwoord moet word, is hoe dit werklose bydraers in die landbou sal raak, veral as in ag geneem word dat wanneer 'n plaaswerker sy werk verloor, sy hele gesin dikwels saam met hom die plaas moet verlaat en 'n ander heenkome moet vind.

(f) Aanbevelings oor die formulering van moontlike wetswysigings.

In par 5 van sy verslag dui die NMK aan dat dit net 'n voorlopige verslag is omdat dit nie vir die NMK moontlik was om ten tyde van die ondersoek ten opsigte van aanbevelings oor die administrasie van die Fonds met die kantoor van die Werkloosheidsversekeringskommissaris skakeling te hê nie. Die ondersoek na die administrasie van die Fonds is egter nie kragtens artikel 2D (1) (b) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956 (Wet No. 28 van 1956), na die NMK verwys nie. Daar is 'n staande uitnodiging dat versoeke om skakeling aan die Direkteur-generaal gerig kan word.

2. Opdrag

In opdrag van mnr Eli Louw, Minister van Mannekrag, word die verslag van die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie oor die insluiting van plaaswerkers onder die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, 1966, in die Bylae hieronder vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer.

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) was requested to submit fully substantiated recommendations regarding the following: (301)

(a) The manner in which the amendment Bill should be implemented. The general feeling of the Unemployment Insurance Board is that all agricultural workers should be admitted simultaneously to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, but that a period of grace of 12 to 24 months should be allowed, after the coming into operation of the Act, for all employers in agriculture to register with the Fund. It would, *inter alia*, enable the Fund and the Department to adjust their staff structure. In South Africa there are approximately 66 000 farmers who employ almost 1,3 million farm workers and the inclusion of the farm workers would certainly have considerable financial and administrative implications for agriculture and the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Any practical proposals to relieve the administrative implications of the extension of this Act would be appreciated.

(b) The manner in which the nearly 550 000 seasonal workers, who are employed annually in agriculture, should be dealt with.

(c) Dealing with part-time employees, casual workers and contract workers in view of the provisions of section 2 of the Act.

(d) The calculation and recording of payments *in natura*. According to the Central Statistical Service's Agricultural Survey of 1987 the cash remuneration in the agricultural sector amounted to R1 343 million and the *in natura* payments to R408 million.

(e) Serving the agricultural workers. A large percentage of agricultural workers are far removed from the nearest town or city and also from the nearest Unemployment Insurance Office. The question which needs to be answered is how it would affect unemployed contributors in agriculture, especially if it is taken into consideration that when a farm worker loses his job, his whole family often has to leave the farm with him to find a livelihood elsewhere.

(f) Recommendations on the formulation of possible amendments to the Act.

In par. 5 of its report the NMC indicated that the report was only provisional because it was not possible for the NMC to liaise with the office of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner during the investigation in respect of recommendations on the administration of the Fund. The investigation of the administration of the Fund was, however, not referred to the NMC in terms of section 2D (1) (b) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956). There is a standing invitation that requests for liaison be addressed to the Director-General.

2. Instruction

By direction of Mr Eli Louw, Minister of Manpower, the report of the National Manpower Commission on the inclusion of farm workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, is published in the Schedule hereto for general information and comment.

Die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie (NMK) is versoek om volledig gemotiveerde aanbevelings oor die volgende te doen:

(a) Die wyse waarop die Wysigingswetsontwerp geïmplementeer moet word. Die algemene gevoel van die Werkloosheidversekeringsraad is dat alle landbouwerkers gelyktydig tot die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfond toegelaat moet word, maar dat daar 'n grasietydperk van 12 tot 24 maande na die inwerkingstelling van die Wet verleen moet word vir alle werkgewers in die landbou om by die Fonds te registreer. Dit sal onder andere die Fonds en die Departement in die geleentheid stel om hulle postestruktuur aan te pas. Suid-Afrika het ongeveer 66 000 boere, wat sowat 1,3 miljoen plaaswerkers in diens het, en die insluiting van die plaaswerkers sal sekerlik aansienlike finansiële en administratiewe implikasies vir die landbou en die werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds hê. Enige praktiese voorstelle om die administratiewe implikasies van die uitbreiding van hierdie Wet te verlig, sal waardeer word.

(b) Die wyse waarop die nagenoeg 550 000 seisoenswerkers wat jaarliks in die landbou in diens is, hanteer behoort te word.

(c) Die hantering van deeltydse werknemers, los werknemers en kontrakwerkers in die lig van die bepalinge van artikel 2 van die Wet.

(d) Die berekening en rekordhouding van *in natura*-vergoeding. Volgens die Sentrale Statistiekdiens se landbou-opname van 1987 het kontantvergoeding in die landbou daardie jaar R1 343 miljoen bedra en die waarde van *in natura*-vergoeding R408 miljoen.

(e) Die bediening van landbouwerkers. 'n Groot persentasie landbouwerkers is ver verwyder van die naaste dorp of stad en uiteraard ook van die naaste Werkloosheidversekeringskantoor. Die vraag wat beantwoord moet word, is hoe dit werklose bydraers in die landbou sal raak, veral as in ag geneem word dat wanneer 'n plaaswerker sy werk verloor, sy hele gesin dikwels saam met hom die plaas moet verlaat en 'n ander heenkome moet vind.

(f) Aanbevelings oor die formulering van moontlike wetswysigings.

In par 5 van sy verslag dui die NMK aan dat dit net 'n voorlopige verslag is omdat dit nie vir die NMK moontlik was om ten tyde van die ondersoek ten opsigte van aanbevelings oor die administrasie van die Fonds met die kantoor van die Werkloosheidsversekeringskommissaris skakeling te hê nie. Die ondersoek na die administrasie van die Fonds is egter nie kragtens artikel 2D (1) (b) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956 (Wet No. 28 van 1956), na die NMK verwys nie. Daar is 'n staande uitnodiging dat versoeke om skakeling aan die Direkteur-generaal gerig kan word.

2. Opdrag

In opdrag van mnr Eli Louw, Minister van Mannekrag, word die verslag van die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie oor die insluiting van plaaswerkers onder die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, in die Bylae hieronder vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer.

3. Comments invited

301

(a) All interested parties are hereby invited to submit **written** comments on the NMC report as soon as possible. Comments should be forwarded to the **Director-General: Manpower, P.O. Box 5703, Pretoria, 0001, for attention Mr Jack Scheepers, Telephone (012) 322-7085.**

(b) Comments should reach the Director-General not later than 1 February 1991.

(c) The comments, together with the recommendations of the NMC and the reaction of the Government thereto will be translated into a draft Bill by the Department of Manpower. This draft Bill will be published for comment in the *Gazette* as soon as possible. Thereafter a final Bill will be drawn up by the Department of Manpower for submission to the Government.

(d) Comments on paragraphs 1 (a) to (f) above also, would be appreciated.

(e) Where comments are offered on the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act **state clearly to which section, subsection or paragraph of the Act the comment has reference.**

(f) The name, telephone number, fax number and address of a person who may be contacted in regard to the comments should also be stated clearly.

The report of the NMC was received by the Department on 30 November 1990 and it had to be translated into English before it could be published on 21 December 1990.

3. Kommentaar

(a) Alle belanghebbendes word hierby versoek om so spoedig moontlik **skriftelik** kommentaar op die NMK-verslag te lewer. Kommentaar moet gestuur word aan die **Direkteur-generaal: Mannekrag, Posbus 5703 Pretoria, 0001, vir aandag mnr. Jack Scheepers, Telefoon (012) 322-7085.**

(b) Die kommentaar moet die Direkteur-generaal nie later as 1 Februarie 1991 bereik nie.

(c) Die kommentaar sal, saam met die aanbevelings van die NMK en die Regering se reaksie daarop, deur die Departement van Mannekrag in 'n konsepwetsontwerp verwerk word. Hierdie wetsontwerp sal so gou moontlik in die *Staatskoerant* vir kommentaar gepubliseer word. Daarna sal die Departement van Mannekrag 'n finale wetsontwerp opstel vir voorlegging aan die Regering.

(d) Kommentaar oor paragrawe 1 (a) tot (f) hierbo sal ook waardeer word.

(e) Waar kommentaar gelewer word oor die bepalinge van die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, **moet duidelik gemeld word op watter artikel, subartikel of paragraaf van die Wet die kommentaar betrekking het.**

(f) Die naam, telefoonnommer, faksnommer en adres van 'n persoon met wie oor die kommentaar geskakel kan word, moet ook duidelik gemeld word.

Die NMK se verslag is op 30 November 1990 deur die Departement ontvang en moes vertaal word voordat dit op 21 Desember 1990 gepubliseer kan word.

SCHEDULE**NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION****A. INTRODUCTION**

1. During the discussion of his budget vote on 27 April 1990 the Minister of Manpower announced that the inclusion of farm workers under the Unemployment Insurance Fund was receiving attention and that draft legislation in this regard would be submitted during the 1991 Parliamentary session. It has therefore been decided in principle that farm workers should be included under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

2. The Minister accordingly requested the NMC on 14 September 1990 to make recommendations to him on problems concerning the inclusion of farm workers under the Unemployment Insurance Fund, as set out in his letter.

3. Certain proposals with regard to the problems identified are discussed below.

4. It should, however, be emphasised that the recommendations in this document are the **provisional recommendations** of the NMC. It would be preferable to discuss them with the Department of Manpower (DMP), since the administrative implications of the recommendations on the Unemployment Insurance Fund could not be investigated thoroughly without the contribution of the DMP.

B. PROPOSALS ON PROBLEMS THAT ARE FORESEEN IN THE APPLICATION OF THE ACT TO THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**1. INFORMATION CAMPAIGN IN RESPECT OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ACT ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**

1.1 It is considered to be of the utmost importance that employers and their employees should be informed thoroughly as to the application of the Act to the agricultural sector and the benefits that it offers them. The purpose of the Act must be emphasised, viz to provide for the insurance of employees against the risk of loss of earnings arising from unemployment owing to termination of employment, illness, maternity or the adoption of children, and to provide for lump sum payments to the dependants of deceased contributors.

G
se
wc
enble
res
are

SOCIAL SECURITY - UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE

1991 - 1992

Clashes over extension of UIF

SHARP conflict over the unemployment rights of seasonal farmworkers surfaced in National Manpower Commission debates over the extension of the Unemployment Insurance Act to agriculture.

Seasonal and occasional workers comprise an estimated 560 000 — 40 percent — of the farming workforce.

In a report gazetted last month, the NMC recommended that only "regular" farmworkers, excluding seasonal, occasional and casual labourers, should be covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Under the current Act, workers are eligible for UIF if they work at least eight hours a week for one employer. In industries declared seasonal, workers must be continuously employed for eight months to claim.

Apparently in response to South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) concerns, the NMC recommended a general eight-month limit on farms.

"It has automatically assumed the whole of agriculture to be seasonal, which is not the case," said lawyer Dawie Bosch.

Cosatu proposed a three-month limit, subject to viability, stressing that most seasonal farmworkers were employed for three months or less. This was vigorously opposed by the SAAU.

Bosch said he found the SAAU's approach "peculiar ... They seem to reject a three-month cut-off regardless of whether the fund can bear it.

"UIF involves very little cost and administrative inconvenience. Ironically, it will enable farmers to dismiss in better conscience."

Thumbprint system for unemployment benefits

w/6/10/91 2/2/91 30/

By BLAISE HOPKINSON
Business Staff

FIRST National Bank (FNB) and computer company Unidata have developed a new cash dispensing machine system which uses thumbprint identification, reports the authoritative South African Labour News.

Discussions have been held with the Unemployment Insurance Board for the system to be used for unemployment benefit payouts.

FNB spokesman, Mr Brent Chalmers, told Labour News the bank would be paid leasing fees and charge for each transaction.

"We hope there will be a spin-off in people opening accounts with us," Mr Chalmers said.

He cited the system as an example of first world technology being applied to solve a third world problem.

A single machine is now being tested in KawZulu for handling pension payouts.

The Unemployment Insurance Board is awaiting a report from the National Productivity Institute before deciding on the system.

Unemployment commissioner, Mr Jack Scheepers, told Labour News as many as 1 000 machines would be needed. The UIF paid out between R75 million and R85 million a week to about 180 000 beneficiaries through 329 payout points.

500 000 black people face bleak future without work

Sowetan 25/2/91 *301*

AS the country reels from the effects of the economic recession, more and more people find themselves having to face a bleak future without jobs.

During the past five months more than 500 000 black people were unemployed throughout the country, according to the Department of Manpower.

Mr Johan Muller, an official of the Department of Manpower, said the actual figure recorded was 540 128, but added that this "was the tip of an iceberg".

He said this figure could be more than tripled as it only recorded the number of people who had registered as being unemployed during the past four weeks with his department.

"There are obviously a large number of people

By IKE MOTSAPI

who have been unemployed for many years now," he said.

"So, the actual figure is not known, but I know that it is very high," he added.

He was supported by Mr Isaac Pathle, the managing director of Labour Watch, an organisation that monitors the unemployment situation of blacks in the country.

Millions

"If we take that into consideration, then the figure of people presently unemployed in the country, could rise up to millions," he added.

He said an average of 20 000 blacks register every month to be placed in jobs while more than 36 000 people are paid

certain amounts of money under the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

The department describes workseekers as a person older than 15 years, not compelled to attend school and who voluntarily report at Manpower offices or its agents with the purpose of being placed in employment.

Muller added: "In the past, the registered unemployment figure reflected bona fide workseekers who registered at the Department, as well as unemployed contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund who were capable of and available for work and, who were required to register for work before they were entitled to apply for unemployment benefits.

"Such a person is required to sign a prescribed unemployment register regularly as proof of his continued unemployment, but does not necessarily re-register every month.

Register

"As the statistics were derived from the placement register, the registered unemployment figure, was suspect.

"For this reason, and as from July last year, a new method was introduced where, inter alia, also data from the UIF

was brought into the account.

"It is, unfortunately, not yet available in that format," he added.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:

Amendment of section 1 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act No. 29 of 1977, section 1 of Act No. 9 of 1979, section 1 of Act No. 1 of 1981, section 1 of Act No. 1 of 1982 and section 1 of Act No. 27 of 1986

1. Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of the definition of "agriculture";
- (b) by the insertion of the definition of "calendar month" after the definition of "business":

"calendar month" means a period that extends from a day in a month up to and including the day preceding the day that corresponds numerically to the first-mentioned day in the following month;";

- (c) by the substitution for the definition of "contribution" of the following definition:

"contribution" means the amount payable by an employer, or a contributor, **[or from public funds,]** in terms of section 29 and "contribute" has a corresponding meaning;";

- (d) by the substitution for the definition of "officer" of the following definition:

"officer" means an officer as defined in section 1 of the Public Service Act, **[1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957)]** 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984);";

- (e) by the substitution for the definition of "public service" of the following definition:

"public service" means the public service according to the provisions of section **[3] 7** of the Public Service Act, **[1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957)]** 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984);";

- (f) by the substitution for the definition of "seasonal business" of the following definition:

"seasonal business" means any business **[declared to be a seasonal business in terms of section 5 (1)]** or a class or type of business that has work available for persons for not more than 13 weeks in any period of 12 calendar months owing to seasonal fluctuations in the supply of raw materials required by the said business or class or type of business or owing to seasonal farming activities;"; and

- (g) by the substitution for the definition of "seasonal worker" of the following definition:

"seasonal worker" means **[subject to the provisions of section 5 (2) and (3),]** a person receiving earnings in a seasonal business **[who is not a member of the administrative, clerical, technical, office, sales or maintenance staff in that business]** and who is employed by the same

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet No. 29 van 1977, artikel 1 van Wet No. 9 van 1979, artikel 1 van Wet No. 1 van 1981, artikel 1 van Wet No. 1 van 1982 en artikel 1 van Wet No. 27 van 1986

1. Artikel 1 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur die omskrywing van "beampte" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"beampte" 'n beampte soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Staatsdienswet, **[1957 (Wet No. 54 van 1957)]** 1984 (Wet No. 111 van 1984);";

- (b) deur die omskrywing van "bydrae" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"bydrae" die bedrag kragtens artikel 29 deur 'n werkgewer, of 'n bydraer, **[of uit Staatsfondse]** betaalbaar, en het "bydra" 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis;";

- (c) deur die omskrywing van "kalendermaand" na die omskrywing van "inspekteur" in te voeg:

"kalendermaand" 'n tydperk wat strek van 'n dag in 'n maand tot en met die dag wat die dag voorafgaan wat numeriek ooreenstem met eersbedoelde dag in die volgende maand;";

- (d) deur die omskrywing van "landbou" te skrap;

- (e) deur die omskrywing van "seisoensbesigheid" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"seisoensbesigheid" enige besigheid **[wat ingevolge artikel 5 (1) 'n seisoensbesigheid verklaar is]** of 'n klas of soort besigheid wat weens seisoenswisselings in die toevoer van grondstowwe deur bedoelde besigheid of klas of soort besigheid benodig of weens seisoensboerderybedrywighede werk vir persone vir hoogstens 13 weke in enige tydperk van 12 kalendermaande beskikbaar het;";

- (f) deur die omskrywing van "seisoenswerker" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"seisoenswerker" **[behoudens die bepalinge van artikel 5 (2) en (3),]** 'n persoon wat verdienste in 'n seisoensbesigheid ontvang **[en nie 'n lid is van die administratiewe, klerklike, tegniese, kantoor-, verkoops- of instandhoudingspersoneel in daardie besigheid nie]** en vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 13 weke gedurende 'n tydperk van 12 kalendermaande by dieselfde werkgewer in diens is maar wat nie 'n lid van die normale voltydse personeel by so

NOTICE 203 OF 1991

301

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

1. Following comments received on General Notice 1077 of 1990, published in *Government Gazette* No. 12905 of 21 December 1990, on the proposals by the National Manpower Commission regarding the inclusion of farm workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, a draft amendment Bill has been drawn up and is published in the Schedule hereto for general information and comment.
2. The draft amendment Bill has also been forwarded to the National Manpower Commission (NMC) for consideration and recommendations.
3. (a) All interested parties are invited to submit **written** comments on the draft amendment Bill as soon as possible. Such comments should be forwarded to the Director-General: Manpower, P.O. Box 5703, Pretoria, 0001, for attention Mr Jack Scheepers [Tel. (012) 322-7085].

(b) Comments should reach the Director-General not later than **2 April 1991**.

(c) The name, telephone number, fax number and address of a person who may be contacted in regard to the comments should also be stated clearly.
4. The final amendment Bill will be drawn up by the Department of Manpower for submission to the Government after the comments received on this draft amendment Bill have been processed.

SCHEDULE

BILL

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to extend the scope of application of the Act; to discontinue the contribution of the State to the Unemployment Insurance Fund; to amend the conditions involved in and the period of qualification applicable to the payment of adoption benefits; to delete the requirement that the Minister of Finance be consulted regarding the purchase of fixed property, regarding schemes to combat unemployment and to raise loans at private institutions; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

KENNISGEWING 203 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

VOORGESTELDE WYSIGING VAN DIE WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

1. Na aanleiding van kommentaar wat ontvang is op Algemene Kennisgewing No. 1077 van 1990, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* No. 12905 van 21 Desember 1990, oor die Nasionale Mannekrag-kommissie se voorstelle ten opsigte van die insluiting van plaaswerkers onder die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, is 'n konsepwysigingswetsontwerp opgestel en word dit in die Bylae hieronder vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer.
2. Die Konsepwysigingswetsontwerp is ook aan die Nasionale Mannekragkommissie (NMK) deurgestuur vir oorweging en aanbeveling.
3. (a) Alle belanghebbendes word versoek om so spoedig moontlik **skriftelik** kommentaar op die Konsepwysigingswetsontwerp te lewer. Die kommentaar moet gestuur word aan die Direkteur-generaal: Mannekrag, Posbus 5703, Pretoria, 0001, vir die aandag van mnr. Jack Scheepers [Tel. (012) 322-7085].

(b) Die kommentaar moet die Direkteur-generaal nie later nie as **2 April 1991** bereik.

(c) Die naam, telefoonnommer, faksnommer en adres van 'n persoon met wie oor die kommentaar geskakel kan word, moet ook duidelik gemeld word.
4. Die finale Wysigingswetsontwerp sal deur die Departement van Mannekrag vir voorlegging aan die Regering opgestel word nadat kommentaar wat op hierdie Konsepwysigingswetsontwerp ontvang is, verwerk is.

BYLAE

WETSONTWERP

Tot wysiging van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, ten einde die toepassingsbestek van die Wet uit te brei; die bydrae van die Staat tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds af te skaf; die voorwaardes verbonde aan en die kwalifiserende tydperk van toepassing op die betaling van aannemingsvoordele te wysig; en die vereiste dat die Minister van Finansies geraadpleeg moet word betreffende die aankoop van vaste eiendom, betreffende skemas om werkloosheid te bestry en om lenings by private instellings aan te gaan, te skrap; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

301 4. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (c).

Amendment of section 7 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act No. 118 of 1977, section 4 of Act No. 9 of 1979, section 3 of Act No. 1 of 1982, section 2 of Act No. 89 of 1982 and section 3 of Act No. 27 of 1986

5. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (g) of the following paragraph:

"(g) the payment of any other expenditure incurred by the Director-General in the administration of this Act, including the expenses referred to in section [49,] 64C, 64F or 64H."

Amendment of section 8 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 4 of Act No. 1 of 1982

6. Section 8 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The moneys of the fund other than such moneys as may be required to meet the current expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of this Act shall be deposited with the **[Public Debt Commissioners]** Public Investment Commissioners in an account to be known as the unemployment insurance fund account, and such moneys shall be regarded as 'deposits' in terms of section [5] 6 of the **[Public Debt Commissioners Act, 1969 (Act No. 2 of 1969)]** Public Investment Commissioners Act, 1984 (Act No. 45 of 1984): Provided that the Director-General may, after consultation with the board, invest all or a portion of the surplus moneys of the fund with any private institution registered with the Registrar of Financial Institutions."

Substitution of section 9 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 5 of Act No. 9 of 1979

7. The following section is hereby substituted for section 9 of the principal Act:

"(1) The Minister shall, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, in consultation with the Treasury, make available to the fund a maximum amount of 25 per cent of the total amount of the contributions paid to the fund in terms of section 29 (1) by employers in respect of themselves and the contributors employed by them during the previous financial year, should the fund at any time be unable to defray any expenditure in connection with the administration of this Act, including the payment of benefits in terms of the provisions thereof and amounts payable in terms of section 38.

(2) The appropriation of the amount contemplated in subsection (1) shall take place with the approval of Parliament and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister, in consultation with the Treasury, and such amount shall be deposited in the fund at the time and in the manner determined by the Minister.

4. Artikel 6 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (c) te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 7 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet No. 118 van 1977, artikel 4 van Wet No. 9 van 1979, artikel 3 van Wet No. 1 van 1982, artikel 2 van Wet No. 89 van 1982 en artikel 3 van Wet No. 27 van 1986

5. Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (g) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(g) die betaling van alle ander uitgawes wat die Direkteur-generaal in verband met die uitvoering van hierdie Wet aangaan, met inbegrip van die in artikel [49,] 64C, 64F of 64H bedoelde koste."

Wysiging van artikel 8 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet No. 1 van 1982

6. Artikel 8 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(1) Die gelde van die fonds, behalwe die gelde wat nodig is om die lopende uitgawes in verband met die uitvoering van hierdie Wet te dek, word by die **[Staatskuldkommissaris]** Openbare Beleggingskommissaris in 'n rekening, met die naam van die werkloosheidversekeringsfonds-rekening, gestort en sodanige gelde word as 'deposito's' kragtens artikel [5] 6 van die Wet op die **[Staatskuldkommissaris, 1969 (Wet No. 2 van 1969),]** Openbare Beleggingskommissaris, 1984 (Wet No. 45 van 1984), beskou: Met dien verstande dat die Direkteur-generaal, na oorlegpleging met die raad, die geheel of 'n gedeelte van die surplusgelde van die fonds by enige private instelling wat by die Registrateur van Finansiële Instellings geregistreer is, kan belê."

Vervanging van artikel 9 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet No. 9 van 1979

7. Artikel 9 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"(1) Die Minister moet, uit gelde wat vir dié doel deur die Parlement beskikbaar gestel word, in oorleg met die Tesourie 'n maksimum bedrag van 25 persent van die totale bedrag van die bydraes wat ingevolge artikel 29 (1) deur werkgewers ten opsigte van hulself en die bydraers in hul diens gedurende die vorige boekjaar aan die fonds betaal is, aan die fonds beskikbaar stel, sou die fonds te eniger tyd nie in staat wees om die uitgawes in verband met die uitvoering van hierdie Wet, met inbegrip van die betaling van voordele ingevolge die bepalings daarvan en bedrae betaalbaar ingevolge artikel 38, te bestry nie.

(2) Die beskikbaarstelling van die bedrag in subartikel (1) bedoel, geskied met die goedkeuring van die Parlement en op die voorwaardes wat die Minister in oorleg met die Tesourie bepaal, en sodanige bedrag word in die fonds gestort op die tye en die wyse wat die Minister bepaal.

employer for a period of not more than 13 weeks during a period of 12 calendar months but who is not a member of the normal full-time staff at such business:

Provided that a person who was a seasonal worker employed by the same employer for an uninterrupted period of 13 weeks shall cease to be a seasonal worker should he continue to be employed by that employer after the expiry of the said period;"; and

Amendment of section 2 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act No. 27 of 1967, section 1 of Act No. 87 of 1968, section 1 of Act No. 61 of 1971, section 1 of Act No. 12 of 1974, section 1 of Act No. 51 of 1975, section 1 of Act No. 6 of 1978, section 2 of Act No. 9 of 1979, section 2 of Act No. 1 of 1981, Proclamation No. R. 278 of 30 November 1979, Proclamation No. R. 193 of 17 October 1980, Proclamation No. R. 202 of 15 October 1982, section 1 of Act No. 89 of 1982, Proclamation No. R. 189 of 2 December 1983, Proclamation No. R. 209 of 21 December 1984, Proclamation No. R. 193 of 25 October 1985, sections 46 and 47 of Act No. 97 of 1986 and section 1 of Act No. 36 of 1987

2. Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion of paragraph (k) of subsection (2);

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (l) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"(l) persons who are officers in terms of the definition of "officer" in section 1 of the Public Service Act, [1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957)] 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984); or"; and

(c) by the substitution for paragraph (n) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"(n) persons who in terms of section 23 of the Educational Services Act, 1967 (Act No. 41 of 1967), section 12 of the Coloured Persons Education Act, 1963 (Act No. 47 of 1963), and section 12 of the Indians Education Act, 1965 (Act No. 61 of 1965), are for all purposes in respect of pension and retirement benefits dealt with as if they occupied posts included in a division of the public service referred to in section [3] 7 (1) (a) of the Public Service Act, [1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957)] 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984); or".

Deletion of section 5 of Act No. 30 of 1966

3. Section 5 of the principal Act is hereby deleted.

Amendment of section 6 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 3 of Act No. 9 of 1979 and section 2 of Act No. 1 of 1982

'n besigheid is nie: Met dien verstande dat 'n persoon wat vir 'n ononderbroke tydperk van 13 weke 'n seisoenswerker in diens van dieselfde werkgewer was, ophou om 'n seisoenswerker te wees indien hy na die verstryking van genoemde tydperk in die diens van daardie werkgewer aanbly;"; en

(g) deur die omskrywing van "Staatsdiens" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'Staatsdiens' die staatsdiens volgens die bepalings van artikel [3] 7 van die Staatsdienswet, [1957 (Wet No. 54 van 1957)] 1984 (Wet No. 111 van 1984);".

Wysiging van artikel 2 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet No. 27 van 1967, artikel 1 van Wet No. 87 van 1968, artikel 1 van Wet No. 61 van 1971, artikel 1 van Wet No. 12 van 1974, artikel 1 van Wet No. 51 van 1975, artikel 1 van Wet No. 6 van 1978, artikel 2 van Wet No. 9 van 1979, artikel 2 van Wet No. 1 van 1981, Proklamasie No. 278 van 30 November 1979, Proklamasie No. R. 193 van 17 Oktober 1980, Proklamasie No. R. 202 van 15 Oktober 1982, artikel 1 van Wet No. 89 van 1982, Proklamasie No. R. 189 van 2 Desember 1983, Proklamasie No. R. 209 van 21 Desember 1984, Proklamasie No. R. 193 van 25 Oktober 1985, artikels 46 en 47 van Wet No. 97 van 1986 en artikel 1 van Wet No. 36 van 1987

2. Artikel 2 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (k) van subartikel (2) te skrap;

(b) deur paragraaf (l) van subartikel (2) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(l) persone wat beampes is ingevolge die omskrywing van 'beampte' in artikel 1 van die Staatsdienswet, [1957 (Wet No. 54 van 1957)] 1984 (Wet No. 111 van 1984); of"; en

(c) deur paragraaf (n) van subartikel (2) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(n) persone wat ingevolge artikel 23 van die Wet op Onderwysdienste, 1967 (Wet No. 41 van 1967), artikel 12 van die Wet op Onderwys vir Kleurlinge, 1963 (Wet No. 47 van 1963), en artikel 12 van die Wet op Onderwys vir Indiërs, 1965 (Wet No. 61 van 1965), vir alle doeleindes ten opsigte van pensioen- en uitdienstredingsvoordele behandel word asof hulle poste beklee wat ingesluit is in 'n afdeling van die Staatsiens [waarna] bedoel in artikel [3] 7 (1) (a) van die Staatsdienswet [1957 (Wet No. 54 van 1957)] 1984 (Wet No. 111 van 1984), verwys word; of".

Skrapping van artikel 5 van Wet No. 30 van 1966

3. Artikel 5 van die Hoofwet word hierby geskrap.

Wysiging van artikel 6 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 3 van Wet No. 9 van 1979 en artikel 2 van Wet No. 1 van 1982

301

(3) (a) Apart from the amount made available by the Minister in terms of subsection (1), the Minister may make any further advance to the fund that he may deem necessary should the fund experience financial problems.

(b) Such advance shall be made with the approval of Parliament and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister in consultation with the Treasury.

(4) The moneys advanced in terms of subsection (3) and the interest thereon shall be a charge against the fund."

Substitution of section 9A of Act No. 30 of 1966, as inserted by section 1 of Act No. 30 of 1986

8. The following section is hereby substituted for section 9A of the principal Act:

"9A. If **[no]** sufficient moneys **[can]** cannot be appropriated by Parliament for the fund for the purposes contemplated in section 9 (3), the Director-General may, after consultation with the board and the actuary, **[and with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance,]** raise loans for the fund from private institutions registered with the Registrar of Financial Institutions, on the conditions agreed upon between the parties, to enable the fund to meet the expenditure in connection with the administration of the Act."

Amendment of section 29 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act No. 51 of 1975, section 2 of Act No. 29 of 1977, section 12 of Act No. 9 of 1979, Proclamation No. R. 193 of 25 October 1985 and Government Notice No. 2392 of 14 November 1986

9. Section 29 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (2).

Amendment of section 31 of Act No. 30 of 1966

10. Section 31 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) If the amount of any contributions or any other payment is not paid by an employer at the time when it becomes payable, the Director-General may, in his discretion, impose upon and recover from the employer a penalty, determined either generally or specially, of not exceeding ten per cent per calendar month or part of a calendar month of the cumulative amount unpaid, or **[one]** twenty rand, whichever is the greater: Provided that the Director-General may waive any such penalty in whole or in part."

(3) (a) Behalwe die bedrag wat die Minister ingevolge subartikel (1) beskikbaar moet stel, kan die Minister enige verdere voorskot wat hy dienstig ag aan die fonds maak, sou die fonds finansiële probleme ondervind.

(b) Sodanige voorskot word gemaak met die goedkeuring van die Parlement en op die voorwaardes wat die Minister in oorleg met die Tesourie bepaal.

(4) Die gelde ingevolge subartikel (3) voorgeskiets en die rente daarop is 'n las teen die fonds."

Vervanging van artikel 9A van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 1 van Wet No. 30 van 1986

8. Artikel 9A van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"9A. Indien daar nie voldoende gelde deur die Parlement vir die doeleindes in artikel 9 (3) beoog, aan die fonds beskikbaar gestel kan word nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal, na oorlegpleging met die raad en die aktuaris **[en met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies]**, lenings by private instellings wat by die Registrateur van Finansiële Instellings geregistreer is, vir die fonds opneem op die voorwaardes waaromtrent tussen die partye ooreengekom word, om die fonds in staat te stel om die uitgawes in verband met die uitvoering van die Wet na te kom."

Wysiging van artikel 29 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet No. 51 van 1975, artikel 2 van Wet No. 29 van 1977, artikel 12 van Wet No. 9 van 1979, Proklamasie No. R. 193 van 25 Oktober 1985 en Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2392 van 14 November 1986

9. Artikel 29 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 31 van Wet No. 30 van 1966

10. Artikel 31 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(1) Indien 'n werkgewer nie die bedrag van bydraes of 'n ander betaling op die tyd wanneer dit betaalbaar word, betaal nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal, na goedgekeurde, 'n pene, wat of in die algemeen of spesiaal vasgestel word, van hoogstens tien persent per kalendermaand of gedeelte van 'n kalendermaand van die kumulatiewe onbetaalde bedrag, of **[een]** twintig rand, watter bedrag ook al die grootste is, aan die werkgewer opleë en dit op hom verhaal: Met dien verstande dat die Direkteur-generaal van so 'n pene of 'n gedeelte daarvan afstand kan doen."

301
Amendment of section 34 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 14 of Act No. 9 of 1979 and amended by section 4 of Act No. 36 of 1987 and section 1 of Act No. 102 of 1987

11. Section 34 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) Subject to the provisions of **[sections]** section 47 **[and 49]**, the benefits that may be paid to a contributor shall not exceed—

- (a) one week's benefits for each completed four weeks' employment as a contributor between the first day of January 1950 and the thirtieth day of July 1962; and
- (b) one week's benefits for each completed six weeks' employment as a contributor on or after the thirtieth day of July 1962."

Amendment of section 36 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 16 of Act, No. 9 of 1979, and amended by section 3 of Act No. 1 of 1981, section 10 of Act No. 1 of 1982 and section 3 of Act No. 29 of 1988

12. Section 36 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (2) for the words "Minister of Health and Welfare" of the words "Minister of National Health".

Amendment of section 37A of Act No. 30 of 1966, as inserted by section 6 of Act No. 36 of 1987

13. Section 37A of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of section 34 and of this section and of any applicable regulation made under section 62, a female contributor who is unemployed may be paid benefits, hereinafter in this section referred to as adoption benefits, in accordance with the provisions of this Act for a period not exceeding twenty-six weeks, commencing not earlier than the date **[on which she legally adopts a child under the age of two years, whether or not she is capable of and available for work]** of application to a commissioner of child welfare in terms of section 18 (1) of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No. 74 of 1983), for the adoption of a child under the age of two years at the time of the application, whether or not she is capable of and available for work: Provided that no payment of adoption benefits shall be made to such contributor before the adoption order is issued by the Children's Court and submitted to the claims officer."

- (b) by the substitution in paragraph (b) of subsection (5) for the word "eighteen" of the word "thirteen"; and

Wysiging van artikel 34 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos vervang deur artikel 14 van Wet No. 9 van 1979 en gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet No. 36 van 1987 en artikel 1 van Wet No. 102 van 1987

11. Artikel 34 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(4) Behoudens die bepalings van **[artikels]** artikel 47 **[en 49]** oorskry die voordele wat aan 'n bydraer betaal mag word, nie—

- (a) een week se voordele vir elke voltooide vier weke diens as 'n bydraer tussen die eerste dag van Januarie 1950 en die dertigste dag van Julie 1962 nie; en
- (b) een week se voordele vir elke voltooide ses weke diens as 'n bydraer op of na die dertigste dag van Julie 1962 nie."

Wysiging van artikel 36 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos vervang deur artikel 16 van Wet No. 9 van 1979, en gewysig deur artikel 3 van Wet, No. 1 van 1981, artikel 10 van Wet No. 1 van 1982 en artikel 3 van Wet No. 29 van 1988

12. Artikel 36 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "Minister van Gesondheid en Welsyn" deur die woorde "Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid" te vervang.

Wysiging van artikel 37A van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 6 van Wet No. 36 van 1987

13. Artikel 37A van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(1) Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 34 en van hierdie artikel en van enige toepaslike regulasie kragtens artikel 62 uitgevaardig, kan daar aan 'n vroulike bydraer wat werkloos is voordele, hieronder in hierdie artikel aannemingsvoordele genoem, ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Wet betaal word vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses-en-twintig weke, wat begin nie vroeër nie as die datum **[waarop sy wettig 'n kind onder die ouderdom van twee jaar aanneem, hetsy sy vir werk geskik en beskikbaar is al dan nie]** van aansoek aan 'n kommissaris van kindersorg ingevolge artikel 18 (1) van die Wet op Kindersorg, 1983 (Wet No. 74 van 1983), om aanneming van 'n kind onder die ouderdom van twee jaar ten tyde van die aansoek, hetsy sy vir werk geskik en beskikbaar is al dan nie: Met dien verstande dat geen betaling van aannemingsvoordele aan sodanige bydraer sal geskied alvorens die aannemingsbevel deur die Kinderhof uitgereik en aan die eisebeampte voorgelê is nie."

- (b) deur in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (5) die woord "agtien" deur die woord "dertien" te vervang; en

- (c) by the insertion of the following subsection after subsection (5):

301
“(6) For the purposes of this section a female contributor shall be deemed to have become unemployed on the date upon which her contract of service or apprenticeship or learnership was terminated or, notwithstanding that her services have not been terminated, shall be deemed to be unemployed if, in respect of any period referred to in subsection (1), she is not in receipt of any earnings or receives from her employer less than one-third of her normal earnings.”

Amendment of section 38 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 18 of Act No. 9 of 1979 and amended by section 5 of Act No. 1 of 1981, section 12 of Act No. 1 of 1982, section 7 of Act No. 27 of 1986 and section 7 of Act 36 of 1987

14. Section 38 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2) Application for payment in terms of subsection (1) shall be made in the form prescribed to the **[divisional inspector]** regional director, as defined by regulation, in the area in which the applicant resides or resides temporarily or, if the applicant is outside the Republic, to any such **[divisional inspector]** regional director.”

Amendment of section 46 of Act No. 30 of 1966

15. Section 46 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsections (3) and (4) of the following subsections:

“(3) The Minister may **[, after consultation with the Minister of Finance,]** authorize the payment from the fund of the whole or any portion of any amount which may become payable in connection with the application of the scheme, including any expenditure incurred in the administration thereof.

(4) The Minister may at any time—

- (a) **[after consultation with the Minister of Finance,]** withdraw or alter any authority granted in terms of subsection (3);
- (b) on the recommendation of the board, withdraw or amend any scheme.”

Amendment of section 52 of Act No. 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 24 (a) of Act No. 9 of 1979

16. Section 52 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) **[Subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, the]** The Director-General may purchase or otherwise acquire immovable property required wholly or partly for the purposes of this Act and may alienate or let any property so acquired.”

- (c) deur die volgende subartikel na subartikel (5) in te voeg:

“(6) By die toepassing van hierdie artikel word 'n vroulike bydraer geag werkloos te geword het op die datum waarop haar diens-of vakleerlingskap-of leerlingskapkontrak beëindig is of, niesteenstaande dat haar dienste nie beëindig is nie, geag werkloos te wees indien sy, ten opsigte van 'n tydperk in subartikel (1) bedoel geen verdienste ontvang nie of van haar werk-gewer minder as 'n derde van haar normale verdienste ontvang.”

Wysiging van artikel 38 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos vervang deur artikel 18 van Wet No. 9 van 1979 en gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet No. 1 van 1981, artikel 12 van Wet No. 1 van 1982, artikel 7 van Wet No. 27 van 1986 en artikel 7 van Wet No. 36 van 1987

14. Artikel 38 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(2) 'n Aansoek om betaling ingevolge subartikel (1) word op die voorgeskrewe vorm gedoen by die **[afdelingsinspekteur]** streekdirekteur, soos omskryf by regulasie, in die gebied waarin die applikant woonagtig of tydelik woonagtig is of, indien die applikant buite die Republiek is, by enige sodanige **[afdelingsinspekteur]** streekdirekteur.”

Wysiging van artikel 46 van Wet No. 30 van 1966

15. Artikel 46 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikels (3) en (4) deur die volgende subartikels te vervang:

“(3) Die Minister kan **[, na oorlegpleging met die Minister van Finansies,]** die betaling uit die fonds magtig van die **[hele]** geheel of 'n gedeelte van 'n bedrag wat betaalbaar word in verband met die toepassing van die skema, met inbegrip van enige uitgawe aangegaan by die uitvoering daarvan.

(4) Die Minister kan te eniger tyd—

- (a) **[na oorlegpleging met die Minister van Finansies,]** 'n magtiging ingevolge subartikel (3) verleen, intrek of verander;
- (b) op aanbeveling van die raad, 'n skema intrek of wysig.”

Wysiging van artikel 52 van Wet No. 30 van 1966, soos vervang deur artikel 24(a) van Wet No. 9 van 1979

16. Artikel 52 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(1) Die Direkteur-generaal kan **[onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Minister van Finansies,]** vaste eiendom wat geheel of gedeeltelik vir die doeleindes van hierdie Wet nodig is, aankoop of andersins verkry en enige aldus verkree eiendom verhuur of vervreem.”

Transitional provisions

301

17. (1) An employer who was, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, not included under the scope of application of the principal Act, shall comply with the relevant provisions of the principal Act within a period of 12 months of the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) The Minister may, if he deems it necessary, after consultation with the board, by notice in the *Gazette* from time to time extend or suspend the period referred to in subsection (1).

(3) An employer contemplated in subsection (1) who fails to comply with the provisions of the principal Act within the period referred to in subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) When a business or a class or kind of business had prior to the commencement of this Act been declared to be a seasonal business in terms of section 5 (1) of the principal Act, such declaration shall be withdrawn with effect from the date of commencement of this Act.

Short title and commencement

18. This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1991, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

(1 March 1991)

Oorgangsbepalings

17. (1) 'n Werkgewer wat onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet nie onder die toepassingsbestek van die Hoofwet ingesluit was nie, moet binne 'n tydperk van 12 maande na die datum van die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet aan die betrokke bepalinge van die Hoofwet voldoen.

(2) Die Minister kan, indien hy dit dienstig ag, na oorlegpleging met die raad, by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* die tydperk bedoel in subartikel (1) van tyd tot tyd verleng of opskort.

(3) 'n Werkgewer bedoel in subartikel (1) wat in gebreke bly om binne die tydperk bedoel in subartikel (1) aan die bepalinge van die Hoofwet te voldoen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) Wanneer 'n besigheid of 'n klas of soort besigheid voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet tot 'n seisoensbesigheid ingevolge artikel 5 (1) van die Hoofwet verklaar is, word sodanige verklaring vanaf die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet ingetrek.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

18. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidsversekering, 1991, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal.

(1 Maart 1991)

Education and Culture in the House of Representatives) was also consulted in each case—in accordance with section 20(5)(a) of the Act.

(4) No. *Heussel 10/4/91*

(a) The university was unwilling to bear the costs.

(b) Administration: House of Representatives.

(5) No. Arrangements for the recovery of the costs were concluded with the responsible Department.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Aids education programme

169. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Education: *Heussel 10/4/91*

(1) Whether the Department is involved in drawing up an Aids education programme for use in schools in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which categories of education will this programme be used, (b) who will be expected to present it and (c) who is responsible for drawing up this programme; *Heussel 10/4/91*.

(2) whether it will be compulsory to use this programme in the categories referred to above; if not, why not? B450E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Existing general policy concerning norms and standards for syllabuses, examination and certification in pre-tertiary education is currently being revised. At this stage it is not foreseen that the policy will extend to the level of specific guidance programmes. In all possibility, only certain themes regarding guidance will be indicated. This means, therefore, that the development of specific programmes will be in the hands of the various Ministers of departments of State responsible for education and that the Department of National Education will not be involved.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(2) Falls away

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Persons gainfully employed

200. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Heussel 10/4/91*

What percentage of gainfully employed (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were (i) directly and (ii) indirectly in State employ in the Republic as at 31 December 1990?

Heussel 10/4/91 B521E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)*	23,6	13,0	10,6	6,3
(ii)**	9,2	4,8	3,5	6,2

* Represents: — Central Government
— Provincial Administrations
— Government Trade Establishments

** Represents: — Civil Services of the Self-governing Territories
— Local Authorities
— Parastatal Institutions
— Universities and Technicons
— Agricultural Marketing Boards
— Public Corporations

NOTE

1. The number of gainfully employed persons is estimated on basis of the mid-year estimate of the economically active population, the number of unemployed persons and the ratio of self-employed persons according to the 1980 Population Census.

2. The information furnished is as at 30 September 1990 as the results of the survey for the quarter ending 31 December 1990 are not yet available.

Outstanding telephone applications

212. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:

What was the total number of outstanding telephone applications in the area reserved for (a) White and (b) Black occupation in each specified major urban area of the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B560E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

The position as at 28 February 1991 was as follows:

	(a)	(b)
Cape Peninsula	682	1 982
Port Elizabeth	48	2 081
East London	70	70
Uitenhage/Despatch	13	751
Central Johannesburg	1 036	0
East Rand	2 715	12 132
North Rand	2 359	1 891
West Rand	406	2 444
Pretoria	1 925	3 299
Vaal Triangle	948	5 603
Bloemfontein	81	558
Welkom	164	942
Kimberley	120	349
Durban	1 071	4 829
Pietermaritzburg	125	1 637

PE area: technicons

225. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Education: *Heussel 10/4/91*

(1) (a) How many technicons for (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians are there in the Port Elizabeth area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished; *Heussel 10/4/91*

(2) what was the (a) capacity of and (b) enrolment at each such technikon as at the latest specified date in 1991 for which information is available;

(3) whether there are any plans to build further technicons in the area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who will be allowed to attend these technicons;

(4) how many students were refused admission to technicons in the Port Elizabeth area in 1991 on the basis of a lack of adequate accommodation? B590E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (a) The Port Elizabeth Technikon is the only technikon which serves the Port Elizabeth area. Students of all population groups are registered at this technikon which falls under the De-

partment of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly.

(b) 1991 *Heussel 10/4/91*

(2) (a) 3 000

(b) 4 400

(3) The Department of National Education does not initiate the planning and building of technicons. The State Departments responsible for education should be approached in this regard.

(4) This information is not available from the Department of National Education.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

243. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower: *Heussel 10/4/91*

(1) What was the balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1990;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the fund by State employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid; *Heussel 10/4/91*

(3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1990 in respect of administration costs;

(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

(5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1990? B631E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R1 194 000 276 (reserves)

(2) (a) (i) R80 278 453

(ii) R854 820 705

(b) 570 102*

(3) (a) 14,78%

(b) R41 757 077 (depreciation excluded)

(4) (a) Not available

(b) Not available

(5) 167 856

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*See financial statements of the Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for 1990.

301

The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit.

Control boards: firms of attorneys

250. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether he will disclose the identity of the firms of attorneys acting for the various control boards; if not, why not; if so, in respect of each such control board for each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what are the names of the firms of attorneys concerned and (b) what amount was paid to each;

B632E

- (2) for how long has each of these firms been acting for the control boards concerned?

~~SECRET~~

(a), (b) and (2)

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Cotton Board	Ehlers and Partners	1989 R105	
	Adams and Adams	1990 R6 844	
	—	1986 —	
	—	1987 —	
Dairy Board	—	1988 —	2
	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1989 R1 460	
	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1990 R1 244	1
	Spoor & Fisher	1990 R700	
	Dyason	1986 R20 589	11
	G C Germishuizen	1986 R6 425	
	Spoor & Fisher	1986 R461	11
	Dyason	1987 R4 934	
	G C Germishuizen	1987 R50 647	
	Spoor & Fisher	1987 R33 778	
Deciduous Fruit Board	Dyason	1988 R72 143	30
	G C Germishuizen	1988 R8 161	
	Spoor & Fisher	1988 R1 438	1
	Dyason	1989 R183 715	
	G C Germishuizen	1989 R1 089	1
	Spoor & Fisher	1989 R2 823	
	Dyason	1990 R274 269	1
	Spoor & Fisher	1990 R5 696	
	Jan S de Villiers & Son	1986 —	1
	—	1987 R1 970	
Dried Fruit Board	—	1988 R170	5
	—	1989 R14	
	—	1990 —	1
	Sarembock, Lewis and Coetzee	1986 R31	
	—	1987 —	1
Fourie, Basson and Veldtman	1988 —		
Dry Bean Board	—	1989 R5 850	5
	—	1990 —	
	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1986 —	1
	—	1987 —	
Egg Board	—	1988 R885	12
	—	1989 R91	
	—	1990 R6 677	12
	Ross & Jacobsz	1986 R13 315	
	—	1987 R2 385	
—	1988 R4 010		

R854-m in claims as unemployment soars

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

RISING unemployment is the chief cause of the increase in unemployment insurance claims from R88 million to more than R854 million in the past 10 years, according to the latest annual report of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The report for 1990, tabled in parliament yesterday, shows an increase in the number of approved claims from 206 500 in 1981 to 570 000 last year.

During the same period, the number of registered employers and contributors increased from 117 600 to 167 800 and 4,1 million to 5,8 million respectively.

NEGLECT TO CONTRIBUTE

Income increased from R129,6 million to R1,1 billion.

The report says that "because of the increase in unemployment since 1982 as a result of the economic problems, drought and other factors, the number of claims for benefits are increasing annually at a rate that places a heavy burden on the staff of the fund."

In many cases overpayments and underpayments to contributors cannot

be followed up and arrear contributions cannot be collected.

"A matter that is giving rise to increasing problems is the great number of employers who either neglect to register or fail to remit their monthly contributions timeously.

"When contributors become unemployed, the benefits then cannot be paid. As many as 35 000 employers fail to submit their monthly contributions in good time."

The report said that additional inspectors had been appointed to follow up these cases and, during 1990, more than R7 million was collected, R577 200 collected in 10 percent fines, R2 million collected as a result of prosecutions and a further R205 100 collected in fines arising from prosecutions.

The report dealt with plans for the inclusion of farm workers, domestic servants and seasonal workers in the operation of the fund.

The report said further investigation had been ordered to determine the effect of the admission of the agricultural sector to the fund.

Present reserves, deemed actuarially satisfactory, are R1,1 billion.

Unemployment fund is in good financial health

CAPE TOWN — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is in good health with reserves worth more than R1,194bn at the end of last year.

And it is set to grow further this year with newly introduced developments.

The reserves in the fund increased during 1990 by R323,5m from R862,8m in 1989.

In the latest UIF annual report, Manpower director-general J D Fourie said the improvement could be attributed to the increase in the number of registered employers and employees who contributed to the UIF; raising of the maximum earnings ceiling, resulting in more employees in the higher income bracket; and the increase in the contribution rate from 0,7% to 0,9% on January 1 1987.

Fourie reported that the ceiling had been raised again, from R40 248 a year, to include those earning R46 332 a year.

It was planned to introduce legislation during this session of Parliament to include farm labourers in the UIF.

The fund's total reserves had grown dramatically over the past five years. In 1986, reserves were worth R171,3m; in 1988, R544,1m.

BILLY PADDOCK

Fourie said while reserves of R1,2bn might appear exceptionally high, actuaries had determined that R1bn was required for the UIF to meet its commitments, "especially if further economic recessions occur".

He said that as at December 31 1990, R1,144bn of the total amount of R1,194bn was invested on behalf of the fund by the Public Investment Commissioners, R41,983m was deposited with the Corporation for Public Deposits and R7,683m with the Standard Bank (Pty) Ltd.

He reported that the workload of the department had increased significantly with unemployment payments to the value of R587,966m, illness benefits to the value of R84,883m, maternity payments of R140,429m, adoption benefits worth R236 702 and payments of R41,304m to dependants of people who had died.

The number of unemployment benefit applications for 1990 was 484 210, compared with 361 073 in 1989; 438 292 were approved last year.

1171

TUESDAY, 23 APRIL 1991

(c) (i) and (ii)(aa)

<i>Prosecutor</i>	
Regional Court	
Pietermaritzburg	1
Pretoria	1
Empangeni	1
Johannesburg	1

District Court	3
Pretoria	1
Pretoria North	1
Pietermaritzburg	1
Johannesburg	10
Verulam	4
Springs	2
Wynberg	1
Stanger	1
Alberton	1
Durban	1
Benoni	3
Mtunzini	1
Krugersdorp	1
Greytown	1
Moutse	1
Kimberley	1
Vanderbijlpark	1
Empangeni	1
Witbank	1
Potgietersrus	1

Magistrate (District Court)

King William's Town	1
Stanger	1

(c) (i) and (ii)(bb)

<i>Prosecutor</i>	
Regional Court	
Cape Town	1
Wynberg	4
Worcester	1
Port Elizabeth	4
Vanderbijlpark	1

District Court	
Cape Town	2
Bellville	2
Wynberg	19
Paarl	2
Worcester	1
Port Elizabeth	5
Witbank	1
Johannesburg	1
Springbok	6
Evander	1
King William's Town	2
East London	1
Goodwood	1
Grahamstown	4
Malmesbury	1
Kuilsriver	1
Relief Staff	2
Randburg	1

Magistrate (District Court)

Wynberg	1
Queenstown	1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1172

State Advocate

Krugersdorp	1
Malmesbury	1
Johannesburg	1

Attorney-General, Cape Town	1

(c) (i) and (ii)(cc)

Prosecutor

District Court	
Verulam	4
Chatsworth	4
Durban	4
Scottsburgh	3
Pietermaritzburg	1
Pinetown	2
Johannesburg	2
Wynberg	1
Queenstown	1
Kimberley	1

Magistrate (District Court)

Durban	1
Verulam	4
Stanger	1
Ladysmith	1
Chatsworth	3
Pinetown	1

State Advocate

Attorney-General, Johannesburg	1
Attorney-General, Durban	1

Assistant State Attorney

State Attorney, Durban	2
State Attorney, Johannesburg	1

Senior Assistant State Attorney

State Attorney, Johannesburg	1

Unemployment insurance cards

277. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower *Answered 23/4/91* (301)

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1990 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category?

B736E

1173

TUESDAY, 23 APRIL 1991

1174

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Yes — 2 *Answered 23/4/91* (301)
(b) Yes — 7 728.

Education authorities: amounts allocated

284. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education: *Answered 23/4/91*

- (1) Whether he or his Department has been granted powers or additional powers in order to oversee or control the amounts of money allocated by his Department to the various education authorities; if not, by what mechanism will spending be limited to the allocation; if so, what is the nature of the powers granted;
- (2) whether any of the existing education authorities exceeded the allocation made to it by his Department in any of the past three financial years; if so, (a) which authorities exceeded their allocation and (b) by what sum did they exceed it;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *B750E*

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. Control over the amount of money allocated to the various education authorities is carried out in terms of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975). The accounting officers of the various Education departments and Administrations are in the first place responsible that the amounts budgeted are not exceeded. Appropriation accounts of departments must be audited by the Auditor-General each year.
- (2) The heads of the Education departments and Administrations concerned are accountable for their department's allocation.

cated funds. The information requested in (a) and (b) should therefore be obtained from their respective Ministers. *B750E*

(3) No. *B750E*

Nurses: new salary scales

310. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of State Expenditure and for Regional Development:

Whether new salary scales for nurses were introduced with effect from 1 July 1990 or a later date; if so, (a) what are these scales and (b) when were they introduced? *B811E*

The MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE AND FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Answered 23/4/91

- Yes;
- (a) see attached Annexure
- (b) new salary scales were introduced for nurses with effect from 1 July 1990.

Annexure

The salary scales are as follows:

Student Nurse: R7 011-9 999/7 410-12 429 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Professional Nurse: R17 403-25 584 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Senior Professional Nurse: R23 766-30 561 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Chief Professional Nurse: R31 917-37 341 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Nursing Service Manager: R37 341-43 335 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Senior Nursing Service Manager: R41 694-48 258 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Chief Nursing Service Manager: R48 258-56 217 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

Deputy Director: Nursing Services: R58 323-68 763 + 10% non-pensionable allowance

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Unemployment benefits and PAYE

MR J Q of Mamelodi writes: As a novice in the working environment I understand that PAYE is deducted monthly from my salary. Please explain more about this and whether or not it can be retrieved eventually, when you resign or retire, etc.

Is it also possible to know the amount deducted at a certain stage while you are still working?

Secondly, assist me about UIF and explain how long it is paid to somebody who is unemployed. Does one get the same pay or salary while unemployed as during employment.

Sometimes employers deduct funds like death benefits, provident fund, etc from workers' wages and these moneys are not given to employees on resignation.

Apart from trade unions, where could one get legal assistance in regard to claiming moneys illegally withheld by employers.

ANSWER: I'm afraid I have bad news for you. The PAYE which is deducted from your salary every month is the tax that you and everyone else has to pay in terms of the laws of the land.

Everyone who earns more than a certain minimum pays income tax according to pay-as-you-earn scales which are deter-

Readers' queries

READERS who have queries about personal financial and investment matters are invited to write to Magnus Heystek, c/o Money Matters, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

mined by parliament every year.

The amount which must be deducted can be checked with your salaries department. It is not refundable as the money is earmarked for state expenditure on all sorts of items, like housing, education, hospitals, the police force and so on.

Your employer will be in serious trouble if PAYE is not deducted.

The same applies to your death benefit as this is an insurance. The fact that you don't use it (because you stay alive) doesn't mean you can get it back when you leave.

However, contributions to a provident fund are fully refundable and you should receive them from your employer when you resign.

As far as your query regarding the Unemployment Insur-

ance Fund is concerned, people who lose their jobs are entitled to a weekly payment. This is equal to 45 percent of what was earned weekly in the last 13 weeks of employment.

There are limits though. You can claim one week's benefits for every six weeks you have contributed to the fund, to a maximum of not more than 26 weeks' benefits in any period of 52 weeks.

Star 1115791

Farm workers to get unemployment pay?

(36)

Political Staff CT 19/6/91

FARM workers are set to be included in the ambit of the Unemployment Insurance Act if the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament by Manpower Minister Mr Eli Louw yesterday, is passed.

The main aim of the bill is to ensure that farm workers who work continuously for the same employer for more than four months will be entitled to get benefits under the act.

Should Parliament accept the bill it will be phased in over the next year although any employers who prefer to do so could become contributors to the fund immediately after the implementation date.

Both employers and employees will have to pay 90 cents in every R100 of the worker's wage. For every six weeks of contributing to the fund the worker is entitled to benefits of one week at a rate of 45% of his wage. To qualify, the farm worker will have to have contributed for at least 13 weeks during the year before he became unemployed.

Farm labour unemployment benefits sought

Star 19/6/91
Farm labour reform was taken a step further yesterday with the introduction in Parliament of new legislation to extend unemployment insurance benefits to the agricultural sector.

The Government has been under pressure to extend labour protection and union rights to SA's agricultural workforce.

The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill phases in unemployment insurance benefits for farm workers over a year.

301
One of its features is to see that seasonal workers qualify for membership of the fund after four months' continuous service with the same employer.

The law would provide short-term protection for farm workers against loss of income resulting from unemployment, illness, maternity and the adoption of children under the age of two, as well as providing for the payment of benefits to the dependants of deceased contributors. — Political Staff.

were finally liberated from poverty, ignorance and disease. He called for investment in southern Africa's future. — Sapa.

Bill covers farmworkers

CAPE TOWN — A Bill to bring farmworkers under the umbrella of the Unemployment Insurance Act was tabled yesterday. 301

It is, however, unlikely that the measure will be passed during this session of Parliament which ends on Friday. It has not been scheduled for debate.

B10cm 17/6/77
A memorandum with the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill said the agricultural sector was at present excluded from the Act.

Bringing insurance to farms

Sowetan 19/6/91

301

A BILL to bring farmworkers under the umbrella of the Unemployment Insurance Act was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

It is, however, unlikely that the measure will be passed during this session of Parliament, which ends on Friday.

A memorandum attached to the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill said:

"The objects of the Bill are to bring the agricultural sector within the ambit of the Act (and) provide that seasonal workers in agriculture will qualify for membership of the (Unemployment In-

surance) Fund after a period of four months continuous service with the same employer."

Because such a large number of people would be affected by the amendments, there would be a phasing-in period of a year before compliance with the Act was required.

Employers who wanted to register and start contributing to the fund before the period had elapsed would be free to do so.

The Bill will now go before the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Manpower. - Sapa.

(307) CT 27/6/91
**Secret votes
on squatters**

Municipal Reporter

ALL local authorities in the Peninsula have taken part in deciding secretly which pieces of land should be allocated to squatters — yet three years later the report they drew up is still not public knowledge.

Meanwhile, the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) appears to have started implementing recommendations from this secret report "in view of the presence of squatters on certain of the areas of land referred to in the report".

Now the Cape Town City Council is complaining that the piecemeal implementation of just parts of the report is contrary to the consensus reached at the series of meetings.

UIF claims up by 50%

23 9/7/91
Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Claims for Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits have increased by 50% since last July to between 58 000 and 61 000 a month, latest statistics show.

(301)
Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers warned yesterday that payments were equalling contributions and that any increase in claims could require drawing on the UIF's reserves.

Scheepers said applications had increased by 20% since January.

Current monthly applications are 15 000 more than the 43 000 monthly claims this time last year. Benefit payments of about R100m a month are being made to 223 000 beneficiaries, compared to 150 000 last year.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. R. 1884

9 August 1991

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966**AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS**

The Minister of Manpower has, under section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act No. 30 of 1966), made the regulations set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE**Definition**

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 849 of 29 April 1983, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 1235 of 17 June 1983, R. 2613 of 2 December 1983, R. 2775 of 21 December 1984, R. 2487 of 8 November 1985, R. 901 of 16 May 1986, R. 1114 of 6 June 1986, R. 2427 of 21 November 1986, R. 2161 of 2 October 1987, R. 2412 of 30 October 1987, R. 2667 of 4 December 1987, R. 419 of 11 March 1988, R. 960 of 20 May 1988, R. 2115 of 21 October 1988, R. 272 of 24 February 1989, R. 1707 of 27 July 1990 and R. 2962 of 21 December 1990.

Amendment of regulation 13 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 13 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subregulation (2) of the following paragraph:

"(d) where the application is made by a widow or a widower, the marriage certificate of the deceased contributor: Provided that in the case of a widow or a widower who was a participant in a customary union according to indigenous law and custom, where neither the man nor the woman was a party to a subsisting marriage, the Director-General may accept such evidence as he may deem fit of the existence of such customary union."

(b) by the substitution in subregulations (3) and (4) for the words "divisional inspector" of the words "regional director", wherever they occur therein.

3. Annexure UF 126 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of the expression "Black" where it occurs.

Commencement

4. These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on 28 June 1991.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

No. R. 1884

9 Augustus 1991

WERKLOOSHEIDSVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966**WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES**

Die Minister van Mannekrag het kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet No. 30 van 1966), die regulasies in die Bylae vervat, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 849 van 29 April 1983, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 1235 van 17 Junie 1983, R. 2613 van 2 Desember 1983, R. 2775 van 21 Desember 1984, R. 2487 van 8 November 1985, R. 901 van 16 Mei 1986, R. 1114 van 6 Junie 1986, R. 2427 van 21 November 1986, R. 2161 van 2 Oktober 1987, R. 2412 van 30 Oktober 1987, R. 2667 van 4 Desember 1987, R. 419 van 11 Maart 1988, R. 960 van 20 Mei 1988, R. 2115 van 21 Oktober 1988, R. 272 van 24 Februarie 1989, R. 1707 van 27 Julie 1990 en R. 2962 van 21 Desember 1990.

Wysiging van regulasie 13 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 13 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (2) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(d) die huweliksertifikaat van die afgestorwe bydraer, waar die aansoek deur 'n weduwee of 'n wewenaar gedoen word: Met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n weduwee of 'n wewenaar wat 'n deelgenoot was aan 'n gebruikelike verbintenis ooreenkomstig inheemse reg en gebruik, waar nóg die man nóg die vrou 'n party by 'n bestaande huwelik was, die Direkteur-generaal sodanige bewys as wat hy dienstig ag, van die bestaan van sodanige egtelike verhouding kan aanvaar."

(b) deur in subregulasies (3) en (4) die woord "afdelingsinspekteur", oral waar dit daarin voorkom, deur die woord "streekdirekteur" te vervang.

3. Aanhangel UF 126 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "Swart", waar dit voorkom te skrap.

Inwerkingtreding

4. Hierdie Regulasies word geag op 28 Junie 1991 in werking te getree het.

Star 29/8/91

Requests for benefit money grow rapidly

By Paula Fray

3011

About R100 million is being paid out each month as more and more jobless people dip into the unemployment insurance benefit fund.

According to Unemployment Insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers, the payouts have increased by about 30 percent since last year and unemployment ranks high among the various benefit claims.

"During 1990 we received on average between 39 000 and 40 000 new applications for benefits each month.

"Figures for 1991 show that we have received on average about 60 000 new applications monthly for the different types of unemployment benefits."

UIF pays out record R803m in benefits

GERALD REILLY

301

PRETORIA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund paid out a record R803m in benefits in the first eight months of the year — a 50% increase on the R553m payout for January-August last year. *B10am 18/9/91*

The payment of more than R100m a month is by far the highest in the fund's 45-year history.

Unemployment insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers said the fund received an average of 64 000 new applications in each of the eight months.

This was 20% more than the 53 000 new applications received last year.

Individual payouts amounted to a record 1,5-million, compared to 1,2-million during the same period last year.

However, Scheepers said the overall picture during the past eight months seemed to point to a "sideways movement" in the demand for aid.

However, despite the increased demand for funds, income was still ahead of expenditure. Including interest on reserves of R1,27bn (R1bn at this time last year), income was about R110m a month.

Scheepers said the fund had 5,8-million employee members and 173 000 employer members.

POLICY



SOCIAL SECURITY: 1

New Nation (Leamy Nation) (301)
 Social Security For All
 25/10 - 31/10/91.

Mass organisations are seeing a need to take up struggles around social security issues like unemployment and retirement. This is not a sudden development. In 1983 workers embarked on spontaneous strikes in many areas over the government's proposal to freeze pension fund contributions. This would have meant that workers who lost their jobs would not get refunds of their contributions until they reached retirement age. But workers argued that most of them do not reach retirement age - only 1% of black workers actually reach retirement age. The strikers also argued that is when they are unemployed that they actually need the money most. The retirement money is also too little to live on anyway. Finally, the state withdrew this proposal.

CURRENT SOCIAL SECURITY DEMANDS

At the moment workers' organisations like Cosatu are making their own proposals. They have demanded that a Living Pension should be paid by the state to everyone. At Cosatu's recent Fourth Congress they called for the state old-age pension to be equalised immediately on a non-racial basis. Here are some of the other calls Cosatu has made around social security:

- * We oppose the decentralisation of state old-age pensions to bantustan governments. There should be one single scheme for all South Africans.
- * We call for better access for pensioners to receive their pensions, and more information to be available to everyone to help people claim their state old-age pensions.
- * All state employees should receive the same benefits. Presently higher-paid workers have much better schemes. Usually it is white, coloured and Indian public servants who are given these benefits, at the expense of the mass of lower-paid workers and black taxpayers who provide most of the money.
- * People with temporary jobs should get the same benefits as permanent workers.
- * We call for one national provident fund in each industry, rather than separate funds in companies. Most workers only keep their jobs between four and seven years so they never build up enough reserves in any one fund to make up a sufficient pension.

These national funds should be controlled by workers because most of the money comes from workers' contributions. Workers want to be able to invest this huge pool of money in worker colleges or whatever their social needs might be. There was an estimated R7 528 million just in contributions in 1986; about R4 386 million was paid out.

Workers are also calling for a Living Unemployment Insurance Fund benefit. This would then provide for households where the breadwinners have no job and are too young to qualify for pensions. The state should extend the existing programmes of public works e.g. building roads.

Other benefits include illness, maternity, dependants' and adoption benefits.

This fund covers less than 46% of the population. Domestic workers, casual workers and farmworkers are among those excluded. (This



figure does not include the bantustans or it would be lower still.)

The number of workers employed in state job creation schemes is dropping: from 30 121 in 1985/86 to 10 988 in 1987/88.

Other, similarly administered, state benefits which you can claim include a blind pension, a war veteran's pension, a disability grant, a parents' grant, a foster-care grant and a children's grant.

The demand for a Living Unemployment Fund looks at the more than six million people who are unemployed, or about 43% of the economically active population. Most of these people are young, including work seekers who have never had a job. This unemployment rate is rising at the rate of one million every three years. So, we can see that the economy is going to have to change very radically to provide all the jobs that are needed.

It is also very difficult to claim Unemployment Insurance Fund when you lose your job. There are many forms. Claimants have to wait at least two months and the money is less than half of what you were earning when you had a job. You will only receive one week's pay for every six weeks you worked, up to a maximum of six months. You also have to prove that you are looking for a job.

CURRENT OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEMES

Mass based organisations are presently struggling against a system where the state old-age pension is different for Africans, coloureds, Indians, and whites. For black pensioners, claiming pension money is hard. People have died waiting in pension queues outside in the cold or the heat or the rain. Pensioners are robbed. Clerks defraud pensioners. Most banks and building societies will not open accounts for pensioners, because pensioners are forced to withdraw their money almost immediately. For most white pensioners, the money is paid into accounts or sent to the post office.

There are also huge race-based differences in the provision of other facilities for housing and feeding the old, ill or the young.

STATE POLICY

From the time of the tricameral Parliament in 1983, the state has responded to its ongoing fiscal crisis by trying to shed responsibility for pensions and unemployment benefits. It has called for the private sector and individuals to take over responsibility for providing for retirement. The government says that private agencies should take over social welfare programmes such as feeding schemes and creches for children. The state wants social security schemes to be privatised.

The state is also persisting in dividing people by race. Pensions and unemployment benefits are different, and administered differently, according to the race to which you are alleged to belong. More recently the state has been saying that each community must provide for its own, according to

their accepted standards. This comes to the same thing: the old and workless in squatter townships will suffer compared to those in retirement villas or drawing civil service pensions in the suburbs.

Even after February 1990, when De Klerk's government pledged itself to pay R2 billion to schemes to share out the country's wealth, nothing has changed. Again, as the state puts the squeeze on workers through the new 1 October Value Added Tax (VAT) on most goods and services, the state is promising to "redistribute" more money to the poor. Recent estimates say this would come to about R2,25 per household per month, or barely enough to buy two loaves of bread. This is if the money even reaches most poor township families.

The Minister of Finance said in his Budget speech last year that 40% of the Budget would be devoted social services like education, health, housing and welfare. Where did it go?

Businesses are not accepting this handover of state responsibility. Many bosses refuse to negotiate provident funds. In the chemical industry, workers in some companies have fought strikes of over two months long without winning a national industry-based fund. Most bosses are rejecting the right of workers to fight together on a national level, and bargain for social security benefits centrally. Employers are also rejecting industry level funds which would cover the unorganised.

Instead the majority of bosses are attacking workers daily through retrenchments to keep their profits up. We also know that bosses are retrenching workers to keep their profits up.

WHO DOES THE STATE CARE FOR?

You try answer this question based on your daily experience. You might like to think about how Workmen's Compensation works. The laws largely operate to protect bosses; e.g. by preventing workers from taking legal cases against their employers when they are injured on duty. Racial discrimination on social security benefits is built into the laws. The laws also penalise most workers e.g. unemployment and Workmen's Compensation benefits are never enough because they are directly linked to incomes and therefore for most black workers they are calculated on less than half of already low wages. Under this system of apartheid capitalism, we have a situation in 1987 where the Africans who were 74% of the population earned 27% of the income, while the whites who were 14% of the population earned 62% of the income. We think we need a system where benefits are the same for everyone and are linked to the cost of living. What do you think? We will have more on Social Security next week.

Cosatu refuses to join revamped UIF board

By DREW FORREST

IN A move linked to its withdrawal from the National Manpower Commission, the Congress of South African Trade Unions is to refuse an invitation to sit on the Unemployment Insurance Board (UIB).

Cosatu had been asked to join a new board for its three years of office, from October this year to October 1994. Originally, the federation's goods and services committee recommended participation with a view to restructuring the UIB and bringing changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

However at its weekend meeting, the Cosatu central executive committee decided that in the light of delays in restructuring the NMC, attempts to revamp the board from

within were unlikely to be productive.

It decided instead to take demands for improvements in unemployment insurance to proposed national negotiations with the state and employers on the economy.

Cosatu's Lisa Seftel said that if macro-economic talks produced a binding agreement on UIF, including the restructuring of the board, Cosatu would review its refusal to participate.

Cosatu's decision reflects growing union discontent with the benefits of participation in state structures.

Coupled with the federation's withdrawal from the NMC, it is a significant setback for embryonic "tripartism" on the labour front.

New unemployment cover for executives

TOM HOOD
Business Editor

301
AR 9/11/91

EXECUTIVES can now take insurance cover against losing their job through retrenchment or redundancy.

A world-first insurance product devised by the Sage group pays the policyholder up to 60 percent of monthly taxable earnings for a period of six or 12 months.

A second product, Bondpayer, enables the retrenched employee to fund mortgage instalments.

The new products, announced today, are underwritten by Sage Specialised Insurances, an associate of Sage Life.

"The need for job loss insurance is highlighted in the current situation, where an increasing number of highly-skilled and well-paid executives are being retrenched," says Dr Morris

Bernstein, managing director of Sage Life.

"The State Unemployment Fund (UIF) only covers those who earn less than R3 861 a month, so there is no support for retrenched executives, who are forced to use up their severance packages in order to meet immediate financial commitments."

Employees between the ages of 18 and 55 with monthly taxable earnings of at least R4 000 and who has been with the same employer for 24 months are eligible.

The policy may not be offered to anyone contributing to UIF.

On a salary of R4 000 a month R84 (which, after tax saving, amounts to R52,08 — only 1,3 percent of earnings) will secure a payout of R2 400 a month for up to six months.

The Bondpayer policy pays up to 150 percent of bond instalments for six or 12 months.

No. R. 2697**15 November 1991****WET OP BEHEER OOR WYN EN SPIRITUS,
1970 (WET No. 47 VAN 1970)****MAKSIMUM HOEVEELHEID DRUIWE WAT IN
1992/93 GEKOOP OF VERKRY MAG WORD**

Ek, André Isak van Niekerk, Minister van Landbou, handelende kragtens artikel 16 (2A) van die Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970 (Wet No. 47 van 1970), stel hierby die maksimum hoeveelheid druiwe wat gedurende die jaar 1 Februarie 1992 tot 31 Januarie 1993 in totaal van wynboere en koöperatiewe verenigings gekoop of verkry mag word deur persone wat gelisensieer is om in drank handel te dryf en distilleerders, op 53 802 metrieke ton vas.

A. I. VAN NIEKERK,
Minister van Landbou.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG**No. R. 2698****15 November 1991****WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET 1966****WERKLOOSHEIDBYSTANDSKOMITEES**

Ek, Eli van der Merwe Louw, Minister van Mannekrag, handelende kragtens artikel 16 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet No. 30 van 1966), wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 841 van 21 Mei 1971 deur die Bylae daarby deur die Bylae hieronder uiteengesit, te vervang en stel hierby met ingang van 1 Januarie 1992 die Werkloosheidbystandskomitees in wat in die Bylae hiervan genoem word, met seggenskap in die gebiede vermeld.

E. VAN DER M. LOUW,
Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 2697**15 November 1991****WINE AND SPIRIT CONTROL ACT, 1970
(ACT No. 47 OF 1970)****MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF GRAPES WHICH MAY BE
PURCHASED OR ACQUIRED DURING 1992/93**

I, André Isak van Niekerk, Minister of Agriculture, acting under section 16 (2A) of the Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970 (Act No. 47 of 1970), hereby fix the maximum quantity of grapes which may during the year from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 in the aggregate be purchased or acquired from winegrowers and co-operative societies by persons licensed to deal in liquor and distillers, at 53 802 metric tons.

A. I. VAN NIEKERK,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER**No. R. 2698****301****15 November 1991****UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966****UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT COMMITTEES**

I, Eli van der Merwe Louw, Minister of Manpower, acting in terms of section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act No. 30 of 1966), hereby amend Government Notice No. R. 841 of 21 May 1971 by the substitution for the Schedule thereto of the Schedule set out below and establish with effect from 1 January 1992 the Unemployment Benefit Committees referred to in the Schedule hereto having jurisdiction in the areas specified.

E. VAN DER M. LOUW,
Minister of Manpower.

BYLAE

<i>Naam van werkloosheidbystandskomitee</i>	<i>Regsgebied</i>
1. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Pretoria	Die landdrosdistrikte Brits, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Delmas, Kempton Park, Koster, Krugersdorp, Marico, Pretoria, Randfontein, Rustenburg, Soshanguve, Swart-ruggens en Wonderboom.
2. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Johannesburg	Die landdrosdistrikte Johannesburg, Randburg en Roodepoort.
3. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Durban	Die Provinsie Natal.
4. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Port Elizabeth	Die landdrosdistrikte Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Albert, Alexandria, Aliwal-Noord, Barkly-Oos, Bathurst, Bedford, Bethulie, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Hofmeyer, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Joubertina, Kirkwood, Middelburg (Kaapprovinsie), Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Rouxville, Somerset-Oos, Springfontein, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Tarka, Uitenhage, Venterstad, Willowmore en Zastron.
5. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Kaapstad	Die landdrosdistrikte Beaufort-Wes, Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calitzdorp, Calvinia, Carnarvon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Die Kaap, Frazerburg, George, Goodwood, Heidelberg (Kaapprovinsie), Hermanus, Hopefield, Knysna, Kuilsrivier, Ladismith, Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Mosselbaai, Murraysburg, Namakwaland, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Piketberg, Prins Albert, Riversdal, Robertson, Simonstad, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Strand, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Uniondale, Vanrhynsdorp, Victoria-Wes, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington, Williston, Worcester, Wynberg en die hawe en nedersetting van Walvisbaai.

<i>Naam van werkloosheid- bystandskomitee</i>	<i>Regsgebied</i>
6. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Bloemfontein	Die landdrosdistrikte Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Botshabelo, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clocolan, Colesberg, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hennenman, Jagersfontein, Koppies, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Marquard, Odendaalsrus, Parys, Petrusburg, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Senekal, Smithfield, Theunissen, Trompsburg, Ventersburg, Viljoenskroon, Virginia, Vrede, Vredefort, Welkom, Wepener, Wesselsbron en Winburg.
7. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Germiston	Die landdrosdistrikte Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Nigel, Oberholzer, Sasolburg, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging en Westonaria.
8. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Witbank	Die landdrosdistrikte Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Bethal, Bochum, Bolo-bedu, Carolina, Ellisras, Ermelo, Giyani, Groblersdal, Hoëveldrif, Letaba, Lydenburg, Malamulele, Mdtjana, Messina, Middelburg (Transvaal), Mokerong, Moutse, Naphuno, Nebo, Nelspruit, Pelgrimsrus, Phalaborwa, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Ritavi, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Soutpansberg, Standerton, Thabamopo, Thabazimbi, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Warmbad, Waterberg, Waterval Boven, Witbank en Witrivier.
9. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Oos-Londen	Die landdrosdistrikte Cathcart, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Indwe, King William's Town, Komga, Lady Grey, Maclear, Molteno, Oos-Londen, Queenstown, Stockenström, Stutterheim en Wodehouse.
10. Werkloosheidbystandskomitee, Kimberley	Die landdrosdistrikte Barkly-Wes, Bloemhof, Bothaville, Britstown, Christiana, Coligny, De Aar, Delareyville, Gordonia, Hanover, Hartswater, Hay, Herbert, Hoopstad, Hopetown, Jacobsdal, Kenhardt, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Koffiefontein, Kuruman, Lichtenburg, Noupoot, Phillipstown, Postmasburg, Potchefstroom, Prieska, Richmond (Kaapprovinsie), Schweizer-Reneke, Ventersdorp, Vryburg, Warrenton en Wolmaransstad.

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of unemployment benefit committee</i>	<i>Area of jurisdiction</i>	301
1. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Pretoria	The Magisterial Districts of Brits, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Delmas, Kempton Park, Koster, Krugersdorp, Marico, Pretoria, Randfontein, Rustenburg, Soshanguve, Swaruggens and Wonderboom.	
2. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Johannesburg	The Magisterial Districts of Johannesburg, Randburg and Roodepoort.	
3. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Durban	The Province of Natal.	
4. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Port Elizabeth	The Magisterial Districts of Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Albert, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Bathurst, Bedford, Bethulie, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Hofmeyer, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Joubertina, Kirkwood, Middelburg (Cape Province), Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Rouxville, Somerset East, Springfontein, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Tarka, Uitenhage, Venterstad, Willowmore and Zastron.	
5. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Cape Town	The Magisterial Districts of Beaufort West, Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calitzdorp, Calvinia, Carnarvon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Frazerburg, George, Goodwood, Heidelberg (Cape Province), Hermanus, Hopefield, Knysna, Kuils River, Ladismith, Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Mossel Bay, Murraysburg, Namaqualand, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Piketberg, Prince Albert, Riversdale, Robertson, Simon's Town, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Sutherland, Swellendam, The Cape, Tulbagh, Uniondale, Vanrhynsdorp, Victoria West, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington, Williston, Worcester, Wynberg and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay.	
6. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Bloemfontein	The Magisterial Districts of Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Botshabelo, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clocolan, Colesberg, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hennenman, Jagersfontein, Koppies, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Marquard, Odendaalsrus, Parys, Petrusburg, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Senekal, Smithfield, Theunissen, Trompsburg, Ventersburg, Viljoenskroon, Virginia, Vrede, Vredefort, Welkom, Wepener, Wesselsbron and Winburg.	

<i>Name of unemployment benefit committee</i>	<i>Area of jurisdiction</i>
7. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Germiston	The Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Nigel, Oberholzer, Sasolburg, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging and Westonaria.
8. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Witbank	The Magisterial Districts of Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Bethal, Bochum, Bolobedu, Carolina, Ellisras, Ermelo, Giyani, Groblersdal, Highveld Ridge, Letaba, Lydenburg, Malamulele, Mdtjiana, Messina, Middelburg (Transvaal), Mokerong, Moutse, Naphuno, Nebo, Nelspruit, Pilgrim's Rest, Phalaborwa, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Ritavi, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Soutpansberg, Standerton, Thabamopo, Thabazimbi, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Warmbaths, Waterberg, Waterval Boven, Witbank and White River.
9. Unemployment Benefit Committee, East London	The Magisterial Districts of Cathcart, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Indwe, King William's Town, Komga, Lady Grey, Maclear, Molteno, Queenstown, Stockenström, Stutterheim and Wodehouse.
10. Unemployment Benefit Committee, Kimberley	The Magisterial Districts of Barkly West, Bloemhof, Bothaville, Britstown, Christiana, Coligny, De Aar, Delareyville, Gordonias, Hanover, Hartswater, Hay, Herbert, Hoopstad, Hopetown, Jacobsdal, Kenhardt, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Koffiefontein, Kuruman, Lichtenburg, Noupoot, Phillipstown, Postmasburg, Potchefstroom, Prieska, Richmond (Cape Province), Schweizer-Reneke, Ventersdorp, Vryburg, Warrenton and Wolmaransstad.

No. R. 2707

15 November 1991

WET OP MANNEKRAGOPLEIDING, 1981

MINING INDUSTRY ENGINEERING TRADES TRAINING BOARD: WYSIGING VAN LEERVOORWAARDES

Ek, Eli van der Merwe Louw, Minister van Mannekrag, handelende kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981, wysig hierby met ingang van die eerste Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1273 van 16 Junie 1989, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 2172 van 6 Oktober 1989, R. 2821 van 22 Desember 1989 en R. 2411 van 12 Oktober 1990—

(a) deur in klousule 3 van die Voorwaardes subklousule (1) (a) deur die volgende subklousule te vervang:

"(1) (a) 'n Werkgewer moet 'n vakleerling maandeliks besoldig ooreenkomstig die vakleerling se jaar van erkende diens teen minstens die skale hieronder uiteengesit:

<i>Jaar van erkende diens</i>	<i>Skaal per jaar R</i>
Eerstejaar.....	864
Tweedejaar.....	996
Derdejaar.....	1 144
Vierdejaar.....	1 315
Vyfdejaar.....	1 512
Sesdejaar.....	1 737
Sewendejaar.....	1 998."

E. VAN DER M. LOUW,
Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 2708

15 November 1991

WET OP MANNEKRAGOPLEIDING, 1981

TEKSTIELNYWERHEID: AANWYSING VAN AMBAGTE EN VOORSKRYWING VAN LEERVOORWAARDES

Ek, Eli van der Merwe Louw, Minister van Mannekrag, handelende kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981—

(a) wys hierby in die Tekstielywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ondervermelde ambagte

No. R. 2707

15 November 1991

MANPOWER TRAINING ACT, 1981

MINING INDUSTRY ENGINEERING TRADES TRAINING BOARD: AMENDMENT OF CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP

I, Eli van der Merwe Louw, Minister of Manpower, acting in terms of section 13 of the Manpower Training Act, 1981, hereby amend, with effect from the first Monday after the date of publication of this notice, Government Notice No. R. 1273 of 16 June 1989, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 2172 of 6 October 1989, R. 2821 of 22 December 1989 and R. 2411 of 12 October 1990—

(a) by the substitution in clause 3 of the Conditions for subclause (1) (a) of the following subclause:

"(1) (a) An employer shall pay an apprentice monthly in accordance with the apprentice's year of recognised service, at not less than the rates specified below:

<i>Year of recognised service</i>	<i>Rate per month R</i>
First year.....	864
Second year.....	996
Third year.....	1 144
Fourth year.....	1 315
Fifth year.....	1 512
Sixth year.....	1 737
Seventh year.....	1 998."

E. VAN DER M. LOUW,
Minister of Manpower.

No. R. 2708

15 November 1991

MANPOWER TRAINING ACT, 1981

TEXTILE INDUSTRY: DESIGNATION OF TRADES AND PRESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP

I, Eli van der Merwe Louw, Minister of Manpower, acting in terms of section 13 of the Manpower Training Act, 1981, hereby—

(a) designate in the Textile Industry in the Republic of South Africa the undermentioned trades as trades in

Job-loss protection for the high earners

SITimes (B4SS) 17/11/91

By IAN SMITH

WIDESPREAD re-trenchment, hitting skilled and managerial employees for the first time since the Second World War, has opened a market niche for the Sage and IGI insurance groups.

They have formed Sage Specialised Insurances (SSI), 80% held by Sage and the rest by IGI, to provide cover for retrenched professionals.

The first of two new policies is designed to cover up to 60% of monthly taxable income for retrenched or redundant employees who earn at least R4 000 a month. It is claimed to be the first policy of its type in the world.

Difficult

The BondPayer policy covers the retrenched employee earning at least R2 000 a month for up to 150% of bond instalments. The premium is designed to cover interest-rate increases and PAYE.

"The increasing number of highly skilled and well-paid people who are being retrenched highlights the need for both policies," says SSI executive deputy chairman Morris Bernstein.

"The number of qualified people looking for jobs and the limited number of vacancies make it difficult to find new posts quickly. The cover

is designed to tide them over until they are placed."

Both policies will provide monthly payments for six months or a year.

Research carried out in preparation for the launch of the policies shows that it usually takes between four months and a year for an executive to find a new job.

The State Unemployment Fund (UIF) covers people who earn less than R3 861 a month.

Retrenched executives are often forced to use their severance pay to meet monthly

expenses and replace a company car.

SSI chief operations officer Tony Singleton says: "Retrenchment is beyond the control of the employee. Historically it has seldom figured in executives' regular financial planning."

The policies are open to employees between the ages of 18 and 55 who are retrenched because of the employer's lack of business or company closure and to those who become redundant because a post is eliminated. Retrenched employees must

register with at least two approved employment agencies before they benefit.

Exclusions include job loss through ill-health, injury, pregnancy, strikes, misconduct, resignation and retirement.

Test research shows that 34% of eligible people questioned said they would include Job Loss cover in their financial planning and another 38% said they would consider the option.

"This indicates there is a growing awareness of the risk of unemployment," says Mr Singleton.

Record

Labour consultant Andrew Levy says it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of unemployed people, but most surveys put the figure at between 40% and 50% of the economically active population.

The UIF announced a record payout of R803-million in benefits in the first eight months of the year.

Mr Levy says: "For the first time in post-war history skills give no guarantee of job protection. Our experience shows that clerical, professional and managerial employees are affected."

"They include large numbers of accountants, lawyers, stockbrokers, engineers, draughtsmen, architects, general managers, advertising and personnel executives."

He says retrenchments will increase as the recession continues and job openings



MORRIS BERNSTEIN: Retrenchment opens a market niche

will lag behind the economic recovery.

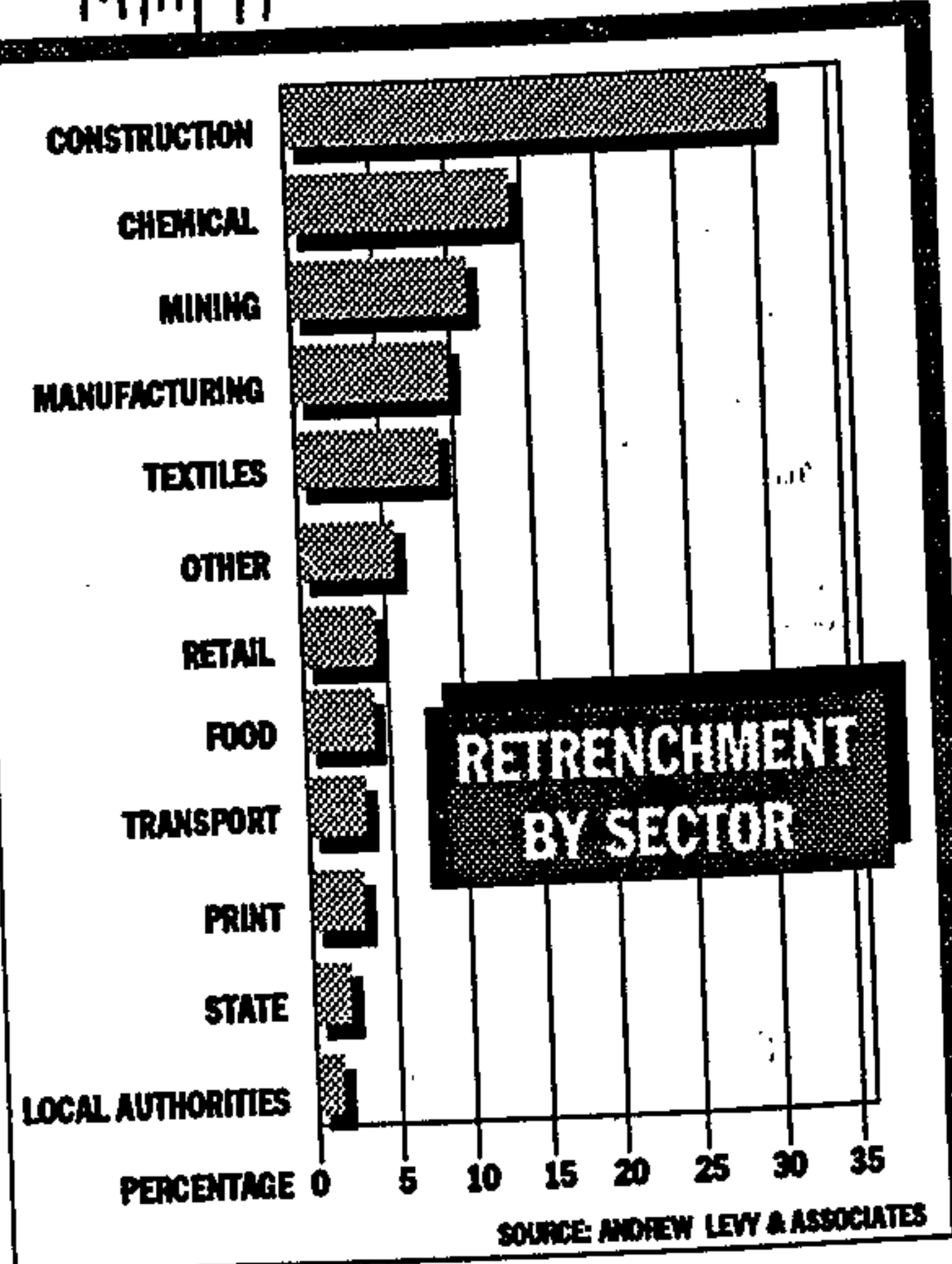
The Job Loss policy will provide R2 400 a month for six months for a monthly premium of R84 or the same amount for a year for a monthly premium of R132. Monthly pay-outs are limited to R12 000.

The BondPayer policy will provide R1 000 a month for six months for a premium of R35 a month or R1 000 a month for a year for a monthly premium of R55.

Tractors speed up

SITimes (B4SS) 17/11/91
A RUSH to buy tractors after the introduction of VAT lifted sales to 484 in October from 393 in the same month last year.

The sharp improvement suggests that sales for the year could rise to about 3 000 units compared with forecasts of 2 500, according to the SA Agricultural Machinery Asso-



Fears over new UIF cash payout

By Zingisa Mkhuma

Unemployment Insurance Fund beneficiaries — who are now being paid in cash in terms of the new scheme introduced by the Department of Manpower last month — fear they may be targets for robbers.

But people with no bank accounts have welcomed the scheme, saying it saves them the trouble of having to have their cheques endorsed before they can cash them.

Carol O'Leary, who received her cash payment for the first time at the Department of Manpower office in Johannesburg yesterday, said she feared that carrying cash would expose her to muggers and thieves.

"It won't take long for crooks in Jo'burg to know that we are getting cash from the department — and it is women who are at a risk of being mugged in town," she said.

Esabel Marais of Mondeor agreed that people now ran the risk of walking the streets with cash in their pockets.

She said: "At least we should be given an option. I have a bank account and I would feel much safer with a cheque."

But Patience Buthelezi of Emdeni in Soweto said she welcomed the cash payment system because she did not have a bank account.

However, Ms Buthelezi and others complained that the introduction of a single payout point had led to long queues and increased waiting time.

Department of Manpower Johannesburg regional director Monty Knoesel said the department had introduced the scheme after numerous requests from unemployed people who did not have bank accounts.

He said the number of endorsement requests increased dramatically from 200 in April last year to 11 000 in November.

Mr Knoesel said most banks would not open accounts for unemployed people and that these people always came back to have cheques endorsed.

"We were duplicating work as we had to give out the cheques, and the people would bring them back for endorsement. Then they had to go and cash them at the Reserve Bank."

Mr Knoesel admitted there had been "teething problems".

UIF cheque fraud (301)

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts has expressed concern at the extent of fraudulent cashing of UIF cheques.

In a report tabled on Thursday but dated April 1991, the Committee said that the auditor-general, in his report on General Affairs for 1989-90, had noted 3 257 benefit cheques from the UIF amounting to R2,7m were intercepted and cashed unlawfully.

B.D. 31/1/92

More apply for UIF

GREATER demands were being made on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) as the number of the jobless continued to rise but the fund was able to meet demands, UIF commissioner Jack Scheepers said yesterday. (301) He said beneficiaries increased last year by 20% to 683 553. Payouts climbed to a record level of R1,2bn compared with R812m in 1990. Scheepers said the fund's reserves stood at R1,3bn and income grew from R1,2bn in 1990 to R1,3bn last year.

13/Dec 14/12/92

STAR 6/3/92
**More dip into UIF
as joblessness soars**

About R105 million is paid out each month as more and more jobless people dip into the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

UIF commissioner Jack Scheepers said yesterday about R105 million was paid out each month to about 250 000 beneficiaries. "On average about 62 000 new applications for benefits have been received during 1991 compared to 45 000 each month during 1990 — an increase of about 9 000 a month," he said. (30)

Little cheer greets Bill extending UIF

CAPE TOWN — An amended draft law extending unemployment insurance to farm workers has been met with little enthusiasm from two groups who were party to National Manpower Commission negotiations on the issue.

The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill potentially excluded up to half the country's estimated 1,2-million farm workers from qualifying for unemployment benefits, a spokesman for the Department of Manpower said yesterday.

The Bill was published last year,

and reissued on Tuesday with relatively minor amendments.

It proposes that seasonal workers — farmhands hired for less than four continuous months a year with the same employer — be excluded from the Act. This provision could be extended to eight months.

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) co-director Kobus Kleynhans said farmers had serious misgivings about the Bill. *Bl Day 12/3/92*

Johann Hamman, of the Centre for Rural Legal Studies in Stellenbosch, said it was understandable that sea-

sonal workers had been excluded as "their ability to contribute to the fund is limited by starvation wages and regular unemployment". (301)

But this did not mean that seasonal workers should not be granted social rights. They were indispensable for crop harvesting. "To treat them as unworthy would be to ignore their contribution to the economy."

Their average annual income — R591 according to 1990 Central Statistical Service figures — amounted to barely 8% of the generally accepted minimum living level. — Sapa.

Fund 'will cope' with rise in unemployment

CAPE TOWN — About 74 000 people had claimed unemployment benefits each month this year, 12 000 more than in 1991, Deputy Manpower Minister Glen Carelse said yesterday.

There was no cause for worry that the Unemployment Insurance Fund would not cope, despite the flood of applications, he said during the manpower budget vote debate.

Contributions to the fund would be increased soon.

The maximum annual income for contributors to qualify for unemployment insurance had been raised to R53 044 on May 1 from R46 332.

A new building costing about R50m was to be built to accommodate the administration of the fund as the Laboria Building in Pretoria was too small. Construction was expected to be completed by the second half of 1994.

UIF claims were paid out within four weeks of application and delays were caused mostly by employers who did not comply with the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Manpower Minister Piet Marais said the department intended combining its job creation and unemployment training schemes.

It was decisively important that the

training of unemployed people be fitted into the country's total training structure, he said.

About 1.4-million unemployed people had been trained between 1985 and 1991. Of these, about 25% had been employed immediately and another 15% entered the informal sector or were given jobs later.

The job-creation programme had given work to unemployed people for short periods, mainly to create fixed assets for local authorities. Once the work had been completed they were left jobless.

The department had found that lack of suitable jobs created false expectations on completion of training.

The erosion of new-found skills of people who could not immediately be placed in employment raised the question of whether training funds were being spent effectively. Courses were "ad hoc" and did not contribute significantly to an individual's market value.

The department was trying to lay the ground for structured qualifications. Training for the formal sector would be based on institutional training and training on the job.

It was envisaged that it would be financed from the Fund for the Training of Unemployed Persons and from funds released by Parliament. — Sapa.

UIF claims rocket in recession

STAR 25/5/92

By Shirley Woodgate (301)

Applications for unemployment benefits have soared from an average of 43 000 a month in 1990 to 62 000 last year and 74 000 in 1992, with no indication that the climb will be halted in the current economic climate.

Unemployment Insurance Fund commissioner Jack Scheepers said the fund was currently paying out about R105 million monthly to about 220 000 beneficiaries in five different categories: maternity, sickness, adoption, death and, by far the biggest, unemployment.

Between 80 and 85 percent of the beneficiaries were in the skilled and semi-skilled sector and individual payments were therefore limited to small amounts.

A serious implication for these people was that they were the least likely to find alternative employment when they were retrenched, and unemployment payments were paid out for only six months, after which time the employee was on his own.

The maximum salary for qualifying for unemployment benefits is R53 000 a year.

Mr Scheepers said the fund was "very sound", with its current reserves standing at R1,1 billion.

However, if the present economic situation persisted or

worsened, it might become necessary to reassess the actuarial projections.

A total of 176 000 employers are registered with the fund, collectively responsible for deducting contributions from 6,1 million employees.

The current rate of contributions is 0,9 percent of salary from each employee, matched by the employer, making a total contribution of 1,8 percent of salary to the fund.

Mr Scheepers said these were low compared to the scale of benefits which equalled 45 percent of the employee's last monthly earnings and the fact that benefits paid over six months generally matched contributions paid over 20-25 years.

It was important that employees realised they had to apply to one of the Department of Manpower's 488 payout points or any Department of Justice office for UIF benefits within 91 days of being retrenched, even before receiving their "blue card" (unemployment insurance record card), or else they risked being disqualified for late applications.

During 1991 the UIF prosecuted 7 000 employers who did not have blue cards or failed to pay contributions to the fund during the year.

These were usually small businesses with between four and 20 employees on their books. In these cases, employees who were retrenched failed to qualify for proper benefits.

Farmworkers to get UIF benefits

A BILL aimed at bringing farmworkers under the ambit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was debated in parliament this week.

The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill provides for seasonal workers to qualify for unemployment insurance after four months' work for the same employer.

Ciprius 14/6/92

UIF keeping its head above water

PRETORIA — The R1,1bn Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is maintaining a balance between income and payouts in spite of the steady increase in unemployment over the past three years.

In the first six months of the year the number of applications for benefits averaged 70 000 a month compared with a monthly average of 64 000 for the whole of last year. The trend is continuing, according to a UIF spokesman.

However, the situation was being closely monitored and the fund's actuaries said there was no need for concern that the fund would have to dip into its capital reserves.

Another statistic reflecting the increasing number of jobless is the number of

31047 20/7/92 (301)
GERALD REILLY
payments from the fund in the first six months of this year, which averaged 212 000. This compares with a monthly average of 200 000 during 1991.

In spite of the increased number of unemployed, higher earnings have compensated for any income loss.

The earnings ceiling below which workers are obliged to contribute is R54 000.

The employee and employer pay 0,9% each of the worker's gross earnings. Last year the average payouts totalled R103m and income about R116m.

A beneficiary is entitled to 45% of his last earnings for six months.

Job losses paint a bleak picture

CAPE TOWN — In nearly one in five black households, at least one family member had recently lost his job, a public opinion survey conducted earlier this year has found. 31047 20/7/92

The survey found that 19% of black households had experienced a family member's job loss because of retrenchment, redundancy or the employer's business closing down.

The results of the poll were released last week by Research Surveys.

It said it seemed that most of those retrenched had lost their jobs between February and May this year.

In most cases where the breadwinner had lost his job, other employed members of the family had been able to provide partial or complete support, but in one of three of these households there had not

Political Staff

been alternative support from other household members.

While 33% believed the position of breadwinners would improve over the next year, 18% thought it would get worse and 30% were unable to predict whether their circumstances would change.

"Although the majority of black metropolitan households do not appear to have been hit by the recession through retrenchment or redundancy, it is nonetheless disturbing to think that fully one in five has been affected to some extent.

"Given the uncertainty on the political front, it is dubious whether the situation will improve in the foreseeable future, and whether the optimism of certain of these households will be justified," Research Surveys said.

STAR 2217192 (301)
Trainer cautioned over UIF

Racehorse trainer Arthur Faul, convicted of not paying funds to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, was yesterday cautioned and discharged in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Magistrate R le Roux noted that Faul had subsequently paid the R623 he owed. He accepted Faul's explanation for

not appearing in court on the previous trial date.

Faul said: "I was not aware I had to be in court as I never received a summons personally."

Faul was charged with failing to pay funds between August 1 last year and March 10 this year and failing to submit the relevant statements. — Court Reporter.

R500 000 a hectare, than on land far from the city centre — such as that at Orange

development on vacant mining land in and around the city's CBD.



UIF pays R105m a month to jobless (301)

By Gerald Reilly 11/8/92

PRETORIA — Payments out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) are averaging R105m a month.

About 70 000 applications were being received every month and about 212 000 payments were being made, a UIF spokesman said at the weekend.

The R1,1bn-strong fund could be strained if an estimate that 500 000 more people would join the ranks of the unemployed in the next 12 months turned out to be accurate. The estimate was made by Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut economist Nick Barnardt.

A UIF spokesman said at least some of this number would be entitled to fund benefits. While fund reserves had increased in recent years, current income roughly matched payouts.

DP manpower spokesman Brian Goodall said the current strength of the fund should enable it to with-

stand the expected big increase in the numbers of unemployed people for a while.

However, legislation amended in Parliament last session to include farm workers could place great strain on the fund, possibly necessitating an increase in employer-worker contributions or an increase in the current government grant of R7m, he said.

A Manpower Department spokesman said the likely implementation date for the amendment was January.

Farmers would be given time to register.

Currently employers and workers each contribute 0,9% of wages and salaries to the fund.

It is compulsory for anyone who earns less than R54 000 a year to contribute to the fund.

LABOUR ADVICE

How the Unemployment Insurance Fund works

STAN 31/8792.

(301)

"What am I going to do? Now I have no job!"

Every month thousands of South Africans lose their jobs: they leave their work, they get retrenched or the business closes down, or they are fired.

People join the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) while they are working. This is an insurance scheme which pays money to workers if they lose their jobs.

Workers pay the UIF a fee every month, and if they lose their jobs, they get some money while they are not working. However, if the workers always have a job, they will never get any money back.

Most workers should be covered by the UIF. However, there are some people who do not get UIF.

- You will not be covered by UIF if you:
- Earn more than R891 a week,
- Work less than eight hours a week,
- Are a domestic worker

Most people are entitled to claim unemployment insurance when they lose their jobs. **Learn & Teach** offers advice on what rules workers need to know in order to claim unemployment insurance.

(farm workers will be covered by UIF soon);

- Work for the Government (unless you do not belong to a government pension fund).
- There are many rules you need to know to claim any money owed to you from the UIF.

Every pay day your employer takes some of your wages for the UIF. The law says the amount you pay is 0,9 percent of your wages. This means that for every R10 you earn, 9c is paid to the UIF. Companies must also pay the same amount into the fund.

Applying for UIF

When you start a job your employer must:

- Register your name with the UIF office in Pretoria. This must be done within one month from the day you start

the job.

- Send the money from your wages plus the company's payment to the UIF.
- Make sure the company has your blue Contributor's Record Card. This is known as blue card. The law says every worker who pays UIF must have a blue card. You cannot get UIF without it.

If you do not have a card, the company must get one for you from Pretoria. The law says the company must apply for the card within one month of your starting work.

When you leave your job, you must be given your blue card. Make sure all these things are written correctly on it:

- Your name; ● identity number; ● sex; ● when you started work with the company; ● when you stopped work

with the company; ● the amount of money you earned when you left. ● If any information is wrong, or your boss does not give you a card when you leave, complain at the Department of Manpower.

Payment

You can only claim UIF if you do not have a job. But, before you claim any money you must have worked for at least 13 weeks.

The UIF will pay you 45 percent of what you were earning in the last 13 weeks of your job. This means that for every R100 you were earning, you will be paid R45. Payments are spread over six months.

The amount you will get from the UIF depends on how long you worked: you will be paid one week of UIF benefits for every six weeks you worked.

Learn & Teach magazine is available at street corners and book stores at R1,95.

1021

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
SALETHU LIBRARY

15 SEP 1992



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

R1,00 Prys • Price
R0,10 Plus 10% BTW • VAT
R1,10 Verkoopprys • Selling price
Buitelands **R1,40** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Vol. 327

PRETORIA, 7 SEPTEMBER 1992

No. 14235

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 101, 1992

WYSIGINGSWET OP WERKLOOSHEID-
VERSEKERING, 1992

(WET No. 130 VAN 1992)

Kragtens artikel 18 van die Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1992 (Wet No. 130 van 1992), bepaal ek hierby **8 September 1992** as die datum waarop artikel 15 van genoemde Wet in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Twee-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

L. WESSELS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. 101, 1992

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT
ACT, 1992

(ACT No. 130 OF 1992)

Under section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No. 130 of 1992), I hereby determine **8 September 1992** as the date on which section 15 of the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-two.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

L. WESSELS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

15. KLOUSULE 46: WERKGEWERS-ORGANISASIEGELDE

(a) Vervang die uitdrukking "25c" in subklousule (1) deur die uitdrukking "40c".

(b) Vervang die uitdrukking "drie volle werkdag" in subklousule (2) deur die uitdrukking "40 uur".

16. KLOUSULE 47: OPLEIDINGSFONDS VIR DIE BOUNYWERHEID

Vervang subklousule (1) deur die volgende:

"(1) Nademaal die Raad verwittig is van die instelling van die Opleidingskema vir die Bounywerheid [ingestel deur die Bouindustrie Federasie (Suid-Afrika), ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1948 van 11 September 1987, kragtens die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981], magtig die Raad hierby, vir die doel om die oogmerke te implementeer wat in die konstitusie van genoemde Opleidingskema uiteengesit word, die insameling van bydraes ooreenkomstig die prosedures soos voorgeskryf en bereken teen 1,5% van die bruto weeklikse loon betaal deur 'n werkgewer. Die Raad is verder geregtig op 'n invorderingsgeld soos voorgeskryf in die konstitusie van genoemde Opleidingskema.

(2) 'n Opleidingskema, soos voorgeskryf deur die Bouindustrie Federasie (Suid-Afrika) en in ooreenstemming met die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981, moet in die landdrosdistrik Kroonstad ingestel gestel word."

17. Voeg die volgende nuwe klousules 47A en 47B in:

"47A. SPAARSKEMA

(1) 'n Werkgewer kan, met die skriftelike toestemming van sy werknemer vir wie 'n loon in klousule 4 (1) van die Ooreenkoms voorgeskryf is, 'n bedrag van R2 per week aftrek van die loon van sodanige werknemer wat minstens 40 uur gedurende daardie week vir hom gewerk het.

(2) Bedrae wat ingevolge subklousule (1) afgetrek word, moet weekliks aan die Raad betaal word en moet namens die betrokke werknemer deur die Raad in 'n spesiale trustrekening gehou word.

(3) Die bedrag in die krediet van die werknemer moet voor of op 31 Desember elke jaar deur die Raad aan hom betaal word, min die bedrag wat met die magtiging van die werknemer as ledegeld aan die vakvereniging betaal moet word.

47B. KLAGTES

Alle klagtes moet binne vier weke na die ontstaan van 'n geskil tussen 'n werkgewer en 'n werknemer by die Raad se agent aangemeld word.

Aldus gedoen en geteken namens die partye te Kroonstad hede die 30ste dag van Oktober 1991.

J. H. LABUSCHAGNE,
Voorsitter.

F. LE R. GELDENHUIS,
Ondervoorsitter.

M. M. KEEVEY,
Sekretaris.

No. R. 2585

11 September 1992

WERKLOOSHEIDSVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekrag het kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet No. 30 van 1966), die regulasies in die Bylae hierby, uitgevaardig.

15. CLAUSE 46: EMPLOYER'S ORGANISATION FEES

(a) In subclause (1), substitute the expression "40c" for the expression "25c".

(b) In subclause (2), substitute the expression "40 hours" for the expression "three full working days".

16. CLAUSE 47: BUILDING INDUSTRIES TRAINING FUND

Substitute the following for subclause (1):

"(1) Whereas the Council has been advised of the establishment of the Building Industries Training Scheme [inaugurated by the Building Industries Federation (South Africa) in terms of Government Notice R. 1948 of 11 September 1987, in accordance with the Manpower Training Act, 1981], the Council hereby authorises, for the purpose of implementing the objects set forth in the constitution of the said Training Scheme, the collection of contributions in accordance with the procedure prescribed and calculated at a rate of 1,5% on the weekly gross wages paid by an employer. The Council is furthermore entitled to a collection fee as prescribed in the constitution of the said Training Scheme.

(2) A Training Scheme, as prescribed by the Building Industries Federation (South Africa) and in accordance with the Manpower Training Act, 1981, shall be instituted in the magisterial district of Kroonstad."

17. Insert the following new clauses 47A and 47B:

"47A. SAVINGS SCHEME

(1) An employer may, with the consent of his employee for whom wages are prescribed in clause 4 (1) hereof, deduct an amount of R2,00 per week from the wage of such employee who has worked for him for not less than 40 hours during that week.

(2) Amounts deducted in terms of subclause (1) shall be paid weekly to the Council and shall be retained by the Council on behalf of the employee concerned in a special trust account.

(3) The amount standing to the credit of the employee shall be paid to him by the Council by not later than 31 December each year, less any amount authorised by the employee to be paid in respect of subscriptions to the trade union.

47B. COMPLAINTS

All complaints are to be reported to the Council's agent within four weeks from a dispute arising between an employer and an employee."

Thus done and signed at Kroonstad on behalf of the parties, this 30th day of October 1991.

J. H. LABUSCHAGNE,
Chairman.

F. LE R. GELDENHUIS,
Vice Chairman.

M. M. KEEVEY,
Secretary.

No. R. 2585

11 September 1992

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower has, under section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act No. 30 of 1966), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

BYLAE**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 849 van 29 April 1983, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 1235 van 17 Junie 1983, R. 2613 van 2 Desember 1983, R. 2775 van 21 Desember 1984, R. 2487 van 8 November 1985, R. 901 van 16 Mei 1986, R. 1114 van 6 Junie 1986, R. 2427 van 21 November 1986, R. 2161 van 2 Oktober 1987, R. 2412 van 30 Oktober 1987, R. 2667 van 4 Desember 1987, R. 419 van 11 Maart 1988, R. 960 van 20 Mei 1988, R. 2115 van 21 Oktober 1988, R. 272 van 24 Februarie 1989, R. 1707 van 27 Julie 1990, R. 2962 van 21 Desember 1990 en R. 1884 van 9 Augustus 1991.

Wysiging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) 'n Lid van die raad of van 'n komitee, uitgesonderd 'n lid wat 'n beampte is, word 'n toelae of besoldiging betaal van, in die geval van 'n raadslid, R34,00 per uur met 'n maksimum van R272,00 per dag en, in die geval van 'n komiteelid, R30,00 per uur met 'n maksimum van R233,00 per dag, ten opsigte van elke uur waartydens so 'n lid 'n vergadering van die raad of van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, bywoon of daarheen of daarvandaan reis."; en

- (b) deur in paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (2) die uitdrukking "spoorweg- of padmotordiens van die SA Spoorwegadministrasie" deur die uitdrukking "vervoerdienste van Transnet Bpk. of van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Bpk." te vervang.

Inwerkingtreding

3. (1) Die wysiging van regulasie 4 (1) van die Regulasies word geag op 1 Julie 1991 in werking te getree het.

(2) Die wysiging van regulasie 4 (2) (a) van die Regulasies word geag op 1 April 1990 in werking te getree het.

No. R. 2597**11 September 1992**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

INTREKKING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNIS-
GEWINGKLERASIENYWERHEID, KAAP: OOREENKOMS VIR
DIE PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE

Ek, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Adjunkminister van Mannekrag, trek hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2355 van 21 Augustus 1992, in met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing.

G. M. E. CARELSE,

Adjunkminister van Mannekrag.

SCHEDULE**Definition**

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 849 of 29 April 1983, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 1235 of 17 June 1983, R. 2613 of 2 December 1983, R. 2775 of 21 December 1984, R. 2487 of 8 November 1985, R. 901 of 16 May 1986, R. 1114 of 6 June 1986, R. 2427 of 21 November 1986, R. 2161 of 2 October 1987, R. 2412 of 30 October 1987, R. 2667 of 4 December 1987, R. 419 of 11 March 1988, R. 960 of 20 May 1988, R. 2115 of 21 October 1988, R. 272 of 24 February 1989, R. 1707 of 27 July 1990, R. 2962 of 21 December 1990 and R. 1884 of 9 August 1991.

Amendment of regulation 4 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) A member of the board or of a committee, other than a member who is an officer, shall be paid a remuneration or allowance of, in the case of a board member, R34,00 per hour with a maximum of R272,00 per day and, in the case of a committee member, R30,00 per hour with a maximum of R233,00 per day, in respect of every hour during which such member attends to travels to or from a meeting of the board or of a committee, as the case may be."; and

- (b) by the substitution in paragraph (a) of subregulation (2) for the expression "rail or motor service of the SA Railways Administration" of the expression "transport service of Transnet Ltd. or of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Ltd".

Commencement

3. (1) The amendment of regulation 4 (1) of the Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 July 1991.

(2) The amendment of regulation 4 (2) (a) of the Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 April 1990.

No. R. 2597**11 September 1992**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CANCELLATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE

CLOTHING INDUSTRY, CAPE: AGREEMENT FOR
THE COUNTRY AREAS

I, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Deputy Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, cancel Government Notice R. 2355 of 21 August 1992, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice.

G. M. E. CARELSE,

Deputy Minister of Manpower.

Unemployment Fund's payouts exceed income

GERALD REILLY

361

PRETORIA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund's subscription income had been overtaken by benefits payouts, a fund spokesman said at the weekend.

However, when the fund's investment interest and government's annual R7m grant are taken into account the reserves, just more than R1bn, are being maintained at that level. *810m 5/10/92*

The UIF has asked its actuaries to report on the fund's ability to maintain itself against a background of continually rising unemployment.

"We are not in dire straits but we must obviously look ahead," a fund spokesman said.

He pointed out provision was made in legislation governing the fund for government to make bigger contributions should this be necessary.

The spokesman said depletion of the fund was being accelerated by the greater number of unemployed and the resultant smaller contributions to the fund.

It was also found that periods of unemployment generally were longer and benefits had to be paid out for longer periods.

At present there are just over 6 million employee contributions to the fund and 175 000 employers.

Fund statistics show in the eight months to end-August the number of applications for benefits increased by nearly 70 000 to 574 490.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The provisions contained in clauses 3 to 27 of the Former Agreement, as further extended, renewed, amended or re-enacted from time to time, shall apply to employers and employees.

5. CLAUSE 12: BENEFITS

Substitute the following for subclause (1) (j):

"(j) The total amount of benefits payable to a member and his dependants in any one year shall not exceed the following amounts:

In the case of a member contributing a minimum of R8,50 per week: R2 000.

In the case of a member contributing a minimum of R12,00 per week: R3 000."

6. CLAUSE 16: CONTRIBUTIONS

Substitute the following for subclause (1):

"(1) Provided that no deduction shall be made from the wages of a member who has worked less than 24 hours in the week in which the deductions fall due, every employer shall on the first pay-day after the date upon which this Agreement comes into operation and thereafter on every pay-day deduct from the wage of each and every member in his employ contributions at the following rates:

All employees *earning the prescribed scale for Grade II-VIII employees*: Minimum contribution R8,50 per week.

All employees *earning the same or more than the minimum prescribed wage for Grade I employees*: Minimum contribution R12 per week."

This agreement signed at Knysna on behalf of the parties this 6th day of November 1991.

L. F. FECHTER,

Chairman.

S. LE ROUX,

Vice-Chairman.

M. LOYSON,

Secretary.

No. R. 2936

23 October 1992

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966**AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS**

The Minister of Manpower has, under section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act No. 30 of 1966), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE**Definition**

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 849 of 29 April 1983, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 1235 of 17 June 1983, R. 2613 of 2 December 1983, R. 2775 of 21 December 1984, R. 2487 of 8 November 1985, R. 901 of 16 May 1986, R. 1114 of 6 June 1986, R. 2427 of 21 November 1986, R. 2161 of 2 October 1987, R. 2412 of 30 October 1987, R. 2667 of 4 December 1987, R. 419 of 11 March 1988, R. 960 of 20 May 1988, R. 2115 of 21 October 1988, R. 272 of 24 February 1989, R. 1707 of 27 July 1990, R. 2962 of 21 December 1990, R. 1884 of 9 August 1991 and R. 2585 of 11 September 1992.

4. ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Die bepalinge soos vervat in klousules 3 tot 27 van die Vorige Ooreenkoms soos verder verleng, hernieu, gewysig of herbekragtig van tyd tot tyd, is van toepassing op sowel werk-gewers as werknemers.

5. KLOUSULE 12: BYSTAND

Vervang subklousule (1) (j) deur die volgende:

"(j) Die totale bedrag wat in 'n bepaalde jaar se lidmaatskap aan bystand aan 'n lid en sy afhanklikes betaal is, mag hoogstens die volgende wees:

In die geval van 'n lid wat 'n minimum van R8,50 per week bydra: R2 000.

In die geval van 'n lid wat 'n minimum van R12,00 per week bydra: R3 000."

6. KLOUSULE 16: BYDRAES

Vervang subklousule (1) deur die volgende:

"(1) Mits geen bedrag afgetrek word nie van die loon van 'n lid wat minder as 24 uur gewerk het in die week waarin die bydraes verskuldig word, moet elke werk-gewer op die eerste betaaldag na die datum waarop hierdie Ooreenkoms in werking tree en daarna op elke betaaldag, van die loon van elke lid in sy diens bydraes teen die volgende tariewe aftrek:

Alle werknemers wat *die voorgeskrewe skaal vir Graad II-VIII werknemers verdien*: Minimum bydrae R8,50 per week.

Alle werknemers wat *dieselfde of meer as die minimum voorgeskrewe loon vir Graad I werknemers verdien*: Minimum bydrae van R12 per week."

Hierdie ooreenkoms is names die partye op hede die 6de dag van November 1991, te Knysna onderteken.

L. F. FECHTER,

Voorsitter.

S. LE ROUX,

Ondervoorsitter.

M. LOYSON,

Sekretaris.

No. R. 2936

23 Oktober 1992

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966**WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES**

Die Minister van Mannekrag het kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet No. 30 van 1966), die regulasies in die Bylae hierby, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 849 van 29 April 1983, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 1235 van 17 Junie 1983, R. 2613 van 2 Desember 1983, R. 2613 van 2 Desember 1983, R. 2775 van 21 Desember 1984, R. 2487 van 8 November 1985, R. 901 van 16 Mei 1986, R. 1114 van 6 Junie 1986, R. 2427 van 21 November 1986, R. 2161 van 2 Oktober 1987, R. 2412 van 30 Oktober 1987, R. 2667 van 4 Desember 1987, R. 419 van 11 Maart 1988, R. 960 van 20 Mei 1988, R. 2115 van 21 Oktober 1988, R. 272 van 24 Februarie 1989, R. 1707 van 27 Julie 1990, R. 2962 van 21 Desember 1990, R. 1884 van 9 Augustus 1991 en R. 2585 van 11 September 1992.

Amendment of regulation 4 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

“(1) A member of the board or of a committee, other than a member who is an officer, shall be paid a remuneration or allowance of, in the case of a board member, R38,00 per hour with a maximum of R297,00 per day and, in the case of a committee member, R32,00 per hour with a maximum of R254,00 per day, in respect of every hour during which such member attends or travels to or from a meeting of the board or of a committee, as the case may be”.

Commencement

3. The amendment of regulation 4 (1) of the Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 August 1992.

No. R. 2949

23 October 1992

WAGE ACT, 1957

AMENDMENT OF WAGE DETERMINATION 463: MEAT, COLD STORAGE, BACON CURING AND SMALL GOODS INDUSTRY, CERTAIN AREAS

I, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Deputy Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 15 (6) of the Wage Act, 1957, amend Wage Determination 463: Meat, Cold Storage, Bacon Curing and Small Goods Industry, Certain Areas, published under Government Notice R. 1973 of 8 September 1989, in accordance with the Schedule hereto and fix the third Monday after the date of publication of this notice as the date from which the said amendment shall be binding.

G. M. E. CARELSE,

Deputy Minister of Manpower.

Wysiging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(1) 'n Lid van die raad of van 'n komitee, uitgesonderd 'n lid wat 'n beampte is, word 'n toelae of besoldiging betaal van, in die geval van 'n raadslid, R38,00 per uur met 'n maksimum van R297,00 per dag en, in die geval van 'n komiteelid, R32,00 per uur met 'n maksimum van R254,00 per dag, ten opsigte van elke uur waartydens so 'n lid 'n vergadering van die raad of van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, bywoon of daarheen of daarvandaan reis”.

Inwerkingtreding

3. Die wysiging van regulasie 4 (1) van die Regulasies word geag op 1 Augustus 1992 in werking te getree het.

No. R. 2949

23 Oktober 1992

LOONWET, 1957

WYSIGING VAN LOONVASSTELLING 463: VLEIS-, KOELKAMER-, SPEKBEREIDING- EN KLEINGOEDERENYWERHEID, SEKERE GEBIEDE

Ek, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Adjunkminister van Mannekrag, wysig hierby kragtens artikel 15 (6) van die Loonwet, 1957, Loonvasstelling 463: Vleis-, Koelkamer-, Spekberediging- en Kleingoederenrywerheid, Sekere Gebiede, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1973 van 8 September 1989, ooreenkomstig die Bylae hiervan en bepaal die derde Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing as die datum waarop genoemde wysiging bindend word.

G. M. E. CARELSE,

Adjunkminister van Mannekrag.

72 000 unemployed seek help each month

PRETORIA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund has so far taken the enormous financial strain of rising unemployment without being compelled to draw on the fund's R1.2bn capital reserves.

(301)
Unemployment insurance commissioner Jack Scheepers said yesterday on average the commissioner's office received 72 000 applications a month for benefits in the first nine months of the year, against about 62 000 last year. At present the fund's income from employee and employer contri-



GERALD REILLY

butions and interest on investments amounted to about R125m a month.

Investment interest had to be used for the first time in years to supplement subscription income. A year ago income was roughly the same at R125m, but benefits payouts were significantly lower at between R95m and R100m.

Scheepers said it was unlikely it would be necessary to draw on capital in the next few months, but if

18/11/92
unemployment continued to increase the situation would be reviewed.

Up to end-September this year 2-million separate payments had been made to a monthly average of 210 000 beneficiaries, against 1.7-million payments to about 170 000 beneficiaries last year. Total benefits amounted to R1.18bn, compared with R907m in January-September last year.

Scheepers said the increasing number of beneficiaries and applicants had placed an enormous load on the commissioner's staff.

Back-up for the jobless

Sowetan 7/12/92
By Ike Motsapi and Isaac Moledi

HAVE you been retrenched or dismissed lately?
If so, do you know your rights on how to claim for your benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Fund?

This is what you have to do.

The UIF was established by the Unemployment Insurance Act Number 30 of 1966. It came into effect in 1967.

The scheme was started because of the high unemployment rate.

Unemployment always poses a serious problem for the stability of the country.

This scheme helps thousands of unemployed people in the country.

However, it must be noted that the UIF is not a savings or pension fund scheme, but merely a form of insurance against temporary unemployment.

The UIF was formed to help workers for the following reasons:

- Insurance against temporary loss of employment.
- Maternity benefits.
- Adoption of children, and;
- Illness and death benefits for the direct dependants of a member.

It must be noted that "benefits" are directly related to the existence of an employee's past earnings and the level thereof.

Initially only employees earning less than R38 532 a year could become members of the UIF scheme.

Government Gazette No R2 099, which came into effect on September 29 1989, fixed the maximum rate of earnings which qualifies a person as a "contributor" at R38 532 a year.

The UIF provides that qualifying contributors with 45 percent of their average earnings calculated over the last 13 weeks of employment.

It provides one week's benefit for every six weeks as a contributor; but it is limited to 26 weeks (6 months). Thereafter, contributors may sometimes apply for supplementary benefits.

WHERE TO CLAIM UIF BENEFITS.

There are many offices of the Department of Manpower where UIF claims can be made. Most towns have an office of the Department of Manpower.

■ The do's and don'ts in jobless situations:

One can also lodge a claim at the local Commissioner's office, or even at the Labour Bureau.

People living in "self-governing" or nominally independent "states" (Lebowa, KwaZulu, KaNgwane), where there are no Manpower offices, can apply for UIF benefits at the local magistrate's office.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR UIF BENEFITS?

To qualify for UIF benefits, you must have been a contributor to the Fund for at least 13 weeks.

A contributor means a person who has entered into an employment or apprenticeship contract with an employer. He/she must earn not more than R38 532 a year or R3 200 a month.

Certain categories of workers are excluded. Domestic workers in private households, farmworkers (excluding forestry workers), seasonal workers, migrant or foreign workers, casual workers, and civil servants or State employees are not entitled to UIF benefits.

The contribution of the workers which is deducted weekly or monthly from their earnings must, together with the contribution of the employer be paid over to the Fund before the 10th day of each month.

If a worker is aware that his/her employer is not registered with the fund, and that his/her contribution is not paid to the Fund, he/she must report this to the nearest office of the Department of Manpower.

HOW TO CLAIM UIF BENEFITS.

The usual procedure is that a Fund member or contributor must lodge his/her application with the local offices of the Department of Manpower. He/she must do this as soon as possible after becoming unemployed.

When you lose your job, always obtain your Blue Card, that is, your UIF card. The Blue Card is filled in by your employer when you start your employment. When you are discharged your employer must fill in all your necessary details.

Your card must show the following:

- Your name and address;
 - Your identity and your job number;
 - The date on which you started working for him/her;
- and
- Your wages and the deductions made.

UIF overhaul not enough — probe

BIDAY 11/12/92 301

GRETA STEYN

THE Mouton committee has called for an urgent overhaul of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), saying that recent efforts to improve efficiency are not enough.

But the UIF has disagreed, saying it is productive and effective in dealing with unemployment benefits.

The Mouton report, released this week, said further improvements were urgently required to benefits, communications and administration to improve perceptions of the UIF and to "cater adequately for unemployment."

However, Manpower Department spokesman Johan Smit responded yesterday to the Mouton criticism by saying the department did not agree with the report.

"We are uncertain as to what surveys the Mouton committee conducted to determine the perceptions of the people."

He said the Unemployment Insurance Board, which comprised employer organisations and trade unions, would have informed the Minister of Manpower if negative perceptions existed. The board was the Minister's advisory body on the UIF.

He said the UIF asked the National Productivity Institute (NPI) last year to investigate the administration of the fund.

The NPI report found the fund was productive and effective. Smit added that the NPI had made certain recommendations on computerisation and handling of claims.

"Through its own efforts, the UIF has succeeded in paying out benefits within four weeks of an application

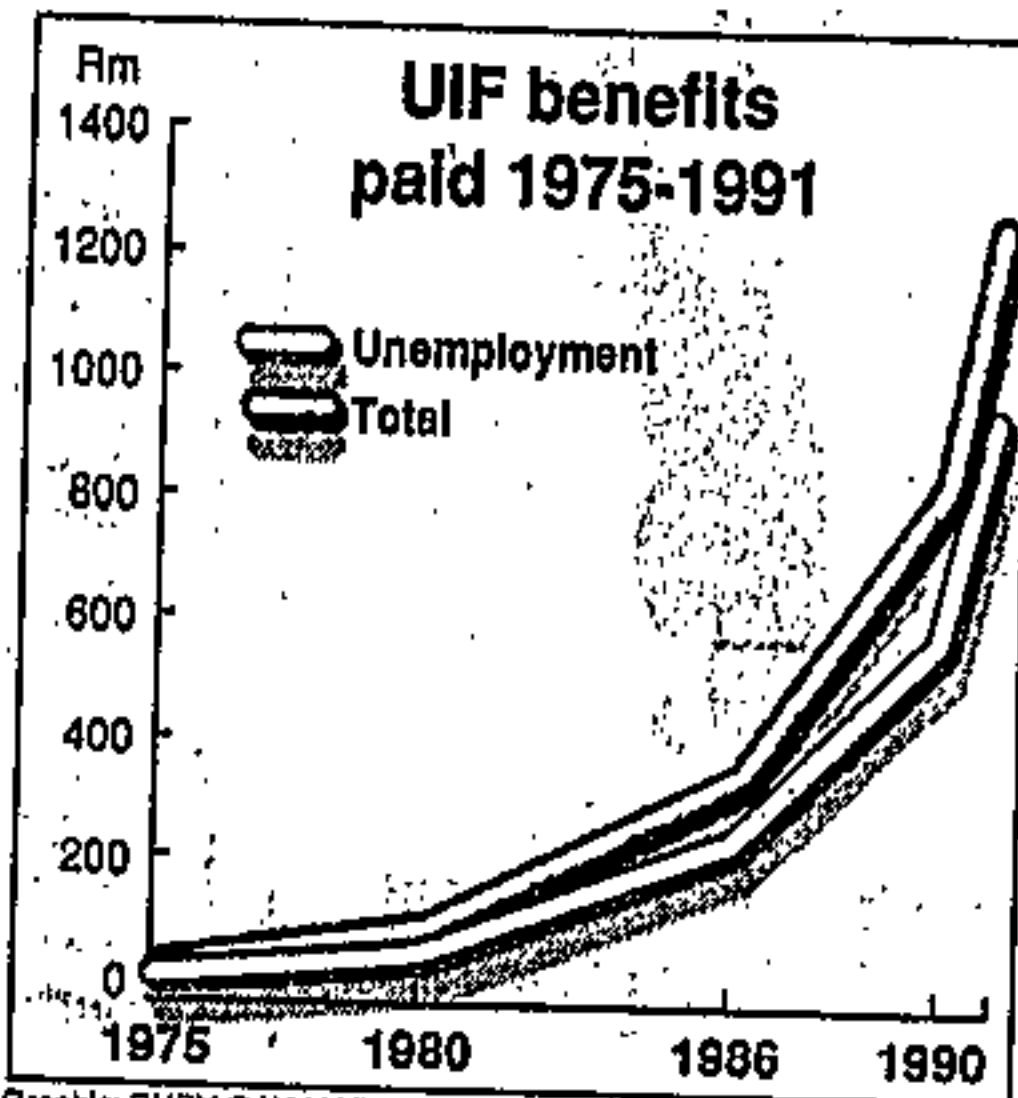
being lodged. A year or so ago, it was about eight weeks," Smit said.

The Mouton report, however, said this goal was not yet being attained, as 40% of the more than 70 000 applications received monthly could not be paid within four weeks. This was largely the result of employers not complying with the UIF Act.

"More employers will be prosecuted in the near future for failure to comply with the requirements of this Act," the report said.

It noted the UIF had been adversely affected by public service staff cutbacks. "This restraint was inappropriately applied to the UIF, which was experiencing substantial growth in work load. The committee was pleased to learn the Minister of Manpower recently approved the appointment of additional staff."

Smit said the number of applications received during the year to October was almost 725 000, an increase of almost 13% from 1991.



Big UIF scam uncovered

Sowetan 23/12/92.

301

■ **LOSING OUT** When people rightfully claim

unemployment their funds have been milked dry:

By Ike Motsapi

A SCAM INVOLVING FRAUDULENT Unemployment Insurance Fund claims amounting to thousands of rands has been uncovered.

An investigation by *Sowetan* has revealed that scores of unemployed workers have lost thousands of rands as a result of the operation, masterminded by employees of the Department of Manpower and their associates.

The Department of Manpower yesterday confirmed in a statement that it was aware of incidents involving fraudulent UIF claims.

The department, however, was not aware of the existence of "such syndicates" and appealed to the public to give information about the scam to the police.

The department said 124 cases were presently under investigation. Of these, 24 had been handed over to the police for prosecution.

Ms Corneille Barnard, public relations officer for the department, said the 24 cases, which related to fraud involving R76 000, were from the Johannesburg area. Witwatersrand police

spokesman Warrant-Officer Andy Pieké said he could not say how many people were involved because the case was still under investigation.

A *Sowetan* source said the syndicate had been operating for a long time, resulting in thousands of people "losing out" when they went to make their claims.

The source said: "What happens is that fictitious blue cards are issued by the syndicate from within the department to associates outside the department.

"These people then come to make claims at the offices of the Department of Manpower for unemployment benefits.

"The sad thing is that when people rightfully come to make claims after losing their jobs, they are told that they are not entitled to benefits because their funds have dried up."

Barnard said: "The department will not hesitate to act against persons committing such offences.

"All employers are requested to ensure that blue cards are dealt with and stored correctly or locked away out of reach of unauthorised persons," she added.

SOCIAL SECURITY - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1993

UIF shock in store for some employees

By Meg Wilson
Finance Staff

January is increase time for many employees, but quite a number may find that their pay slip is not all good news this month.

Apart from the additional increase in employee tax which usually goes with a salary increase, employees could also suddenly be faced with an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) contribution of around R40 a month.

Maximum rate

The reason is that the Unemployment Insurance Act has been amended to raise the maximum rate of earnings at which it is compulsory to contribute to the fund.

Last year, the maximum gross salary was R4 420 a month, at which rate the monthly contribution from the employee would have been R39,78 (or 0,9 percent of gross), which was matched by the employer.

From January 1, the new maximum gross is R4 849 a month (or R1 119 a week), and the UIF contribution payable on that scale works out to R43,64 a month.

Leaving aside variable pension fund deductions and medical aid contributions, the UIF

(301) contribution, added to employee tax at the ceiling level, will now result in a total for the unmarried taxpayer of R1 380,97 instead of R1 337,33.

For a married man with two children the total will now be R1 136,54 (R1 092,90).

For a married woman the total is R1 430,47 (R1 386,83).

Raising the earnings ceiling is likely to put a lot more people within the UIF contributions net than before.

This will particularly be the case in those companies where increases have been held down this year as a result of the recession.

For example, if you were earning R4 421 a month last year, you would not have contributed to the UIF.

But if your increase is below 10 percent (or 9,7 percent, to be exact) you will now have to contribute.

For those employees who were already in the UIF net, the raised ceiling will mean an increased contribution along with their salary increase, unless their gross is now more than R4 849 a month.

Last year, more than 6 million employees and their employers contributed 1,8 percent of their gross wages or salaries to the UIF.

The fund also earned interest on its investments, and collect-

ed a total of some R125 million a month.

However, by the last quarter of 1992, unemployment had risen so rapidly that payouts were costing all of this, compared with an average R95 million to R100 million a month in 1991.

A continuing rise in the number of jobless persons this year would have meant that the fund had to dip into its reserve, which has so far remained untouched.

The answer, then, was to increase the amount of income which is generated by contributions.

Bigger payouts

However, the solution may be only a short-term one, since increasing the size of the net also means increasing the potential number of beneficiaries — and raising the ceiling also means bigger individual payouts.

These are calculated on the basis of 45 percent of salary, for six months, at the time the beneficiary last contributed to the UIF.

The fund is also likely to face an increasing drain on its resources in the event of continued drought, especially after September, when the registration of an estimated 1,2 million farmworkers now eligible to join the fund is completed.

More evidence of fraud

FW pledges action on corruption

CAPE TOWN — President FW de Klerk yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to clean government — even as more details of fraud and maladministration were disclosed in Parliament.

The report of the joint committee on public accounts highlighted apparently illegal Civil Co-operation Bureau activities and fraud involving the Unemployment Insurance Fund. It was tabled a day after the auditor-general's, which noted losses of millions of rands in the homelands.

De Klerk, speaking after a meeting with British Deputy Foreign Secretary Lynda Chalker, said legal action would be taken against wrongdoers. If, after investigation, it was found that charges could not be brought, "other steps" would be taken.

He said simultaneous disclosures of corruption in more than one department were "disconcerting", but the way government was handling the issue should instil confidence in the international community.

It showed government was not running away from the issue, but was prepared to take effective steps to rectify the situation.

Chalker commented: "Any government must deal with corruption when it occurs. There is so much to be done and there are many good people, like President de Klerk, who are trying to get it right."

"I do not believe SA will be seen in a negative light for these reasons. The main task now is a peaceful transition and to make sure that any assistance received is spent on that for which it is given."

The report of the joint committee on

public accounts, which scrutinises public spending, focused on CCB secret projects in which about R13m was at issue. It covered:

□ The R3m involved in Project Samosa, in which CCB members were paid pensions shortly before the secret project was closed down. This had been recovered;

□ Project Goldie, where expenditure was directed inland and was therefore prima facie unauthorised. As this was the subject of a police investigation the committee refrained from making a recommendation;

□ The 10 remaining projects of the CCB's "Region 6". There was insufficient information on the expenditure and the committee was therefore obliged to regard the R577 000 involved as unauthorised.

The committee noted that "progress in this matter has been hampered by the fact that certain members require indemnity before revealing information". Steps had been taken to trace the missing files;

□ The remainder of the CCB operations involved R10.5m. This was verbally approved by successive commanding officers Maj-Gen Eddie Webb and Maj-Gen A J M Joubert. The committee found the expenditure was not regarded as unauthorised.

The committee also detailed the loss of R1.6m by the Foreign Affairs Department. The money was paid to and stolen by a Nigerian businessman after an abortive attempt to set up a chain of pro-SA magazines in West Africa.

□ To Page 2

Corruption

The committee also expressed concern at the extent of fraud involving UIF benefits, noting that 3 257 benefit cheques valued at R2.6m had been intercepted and unlawfully cashed.

Meanwhile, the ANC said Monday's disclosures in the auditor-general's report should come as no surprise.

Sapa reports the ANC said the misuse was blatantly expressed in the golden handshakes proffered to all who collaborated with or ensured the implementation of apartheid.

"Homelands were never economically viable and were established to further a narrow, ethnic agenda. The enormous expenditure incurred to establish and maintain the Bantustans is a result of grand apartheid designs."

It added: "But what occurs in Bantustans merely mirrors what takes place at a central government level. At no level of government is there planning. The economy is run on an ad-hoc basis and the disastrous consequences are there for all to see."

Bophuthatswana's Finance Minister Martin van den Berg took issue with the report, saying the claims that all four TBVC states were unable to repay their debt did not apply to Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana was financially in a better position than most countries in Africa, with no debts in arrears and an expected surplus in its budget.

The Ciskei Council of State said the homeland's government had taken over from "a corrupt regime" three years ago. It pledged to do everything within its power to place the Ciskei economy on a sound footing.

"The steeply declining economic situation in the region and the crippling effects of the unremitting drought are all factors which have negatively affected the pace of economic reform in Ciskei."

DP leader Zach de Beer said the report showed the time had come for the voters to turn against the NP at the ballot box.

DP finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said no government which displayed such utter ineptitude in managing state funds deserved to stay in power.

"There can be no doubt that since then, the extent of corruption and rip-off has increased dramatically as civil servants line their own pockets before time runs out. The government should hang its head in shame."

● See Page 4
● Comment: Page 12

Aug 24/24 93
**Bid to curb
R2-m UIF (30)
cheque fraud (124)**

THE Joint Committee on Public Accounts has expressed concern over the extent of fraud involving Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits.

The committee said the Auditor-General's 1989/90 report had stated that 3 257 benefit cheques to the value of R2 669 005 had been intercepted and unlawfully cashed.

It recommended an investigation by the UIF's accounting officer, in consultation with the Department of State Expenditure and the Reserve Bank.

In its reply, the Department of State Expenditure said a committee investigating UIF fraud had resumed its operations in 1990.

Personnel had been trained to deal with fraud, special computer programmes had been installed and notices warning against fraud were displayed at UIF offices.

Beneficiaries were encouraged to collect their cheques personally instead of having them posted. — Sapa.

Concern over UIF fraud ³⁰¹

CAPE TOWN — The Joint Committee on Public Accounts has expressed concern at the extent of fraud involving Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits.

The committee said the Auditor-General's 1989/90 report had stated that 3 257 benefit cheques to the value of R2 669 005 had been intercepted and unlawfully cashed. *STAR 24/2/93*

It recommended an investigation by the UIF's accounting officer, in consultation with the Department of State Expenditure and the Reserve Bank.

In its reply, the Department of State Expenditure said a committee investigating UIF fraud had resumed its operations in 1990. — Sapa.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I did say the matter was *sub judice*.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if that matter is *sub judice*, is he prepared to state that since 1989 the hon member for Rylands has taken many victims of the Group Areas Act to the regional office in Cape Town for assistance? Is he aware of that?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I know the hon member for Rylands is a very popular member of Parliament. However, I am not aware of any submissions that he has made.

*3. Mr M Rajab—Education and Culture. [Withdrawn]

*4. Mr M Rajab—Education and Culture. [Withdrawn]

Vice-rector of Durban-Westville: resignation

*5. Mr A SINGH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether a special arrangement has been entered into with the vice-rector of the

University of Durban-Westville in return for his resigning on reaching the age of 60 years later this year; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what are the other relevant details;

(2) whether this arrangement has been approved by the council of this university; if not, why not; if so, when

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D28E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Since the University of Durban-Westville is an autonomous institution, this question was referred to the Rector for reply.

The Rector replied that a satisfactory arrangement had been negotiated with the vice-rector concerned. This arrangement was approved by the Council of the University on 26 November 1992.

The vice-rector concerned will be retiring on reaching the age of 60 years later this year and not resigning as stated in the question.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Labour bureaux: registrations

48. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 (Act No 62 of 1981), as at the end of each month (a) 1991 and (b) 1992?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) and (b)

	1991		1992	
	M	F	M	F
January	134 490	52 085	163 236	69 131
February	205 329	86 336	197 491	88 143
March	150 356	65 368	180 789	81 972
April	203 660	83 709	201 814	92 461
May	147 490	63 327	197 425	88 814
June	177 781	73 295	201 002	92 048
July	208 490	85 285	212 389	93 807
August	178 497	72 808	213 303	92 040
September	157 720	62 730	226 507	97 192
October	202 217	79 881	215 015	90 055
November	206 268	81 823	213 885	87 422
December	190 603	73 602	232 330	89 934

[Note: The Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 (Act No 62 of 1981) does not make provision for "labour bureaux". The figures as stated above refer to the number of persons who registered with the offices of the Department of Manpower as work-seekers for the relevant periods.]

Unemployed persons in each inspectorate area

49. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at 31 December 1992? B136E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Region	1992
Central Areas	32 888
Eastern Cape	22 792
Natal	66 692
North Eastern Tl	32 715
PWV-Central	37 944
PWV-North	30 607
PWV-South	40 766
Western Cape	54 235

Note: As from August 1991 registered unemployment figures according to race groups are no longer available.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

50. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1991 and 1992, respectively;

(2) in respect of each year, (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund by State employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid;

(3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the fund in respect of administration costs in 1991 and 1992, respectively;

(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money was held in the Fund, and (b) how many persons were involved in this amount, as at 31 December 1992;

(5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1992? B137E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER: (301)

- (1)

1991: R1 216 293 171
1992: not yet available*
- (2)

(a) (i) 1991: R55 596 303
1992: not yet available*
(ii) 1991: R1 236 863 890
1992: not yet available*
(b) 1991: 667 064
1992: not yet available*
- (3)

(a) 13,75%
(b) 1991: R55 114 486
1992: not yet available*
- (4)

(a) and (b) This information is not readily available
- (5)

1992: 178 238
- * Note: Figures have not as yet been audited.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Burrows, Mr R M— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Education and Culture, 101	Pienaar, Mr D S— <i>General Affairs:</i> Law and Order, 1 <i>Own Affairs:</i> Agricultural Development, 222
Chiole, Mr J— <i>General Affairs:</i> Transport, 51	Rajab, Mr M— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Education and Culture, 140, 266
Gerber, Mr A— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Education and Culture, 19	Rajbansi, Mr A— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Budget and Auxiliary Services, 271
Isaacs, Mr N M— <i>Own Affairs:</i> Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 127	Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 144
Leon, Mr A J— <i>General Affairs:</i> Justice, 58	Soal, Mr P G— <i>General Affairs:</i> Home Affairs, 189
Nel, Mr W U— <i>General Affairs:</i> Justice, 7	Van der Merwe, Mr H D K— <i>General Affairs:</i> Home Affairs, 183

UIF 'may become bankrupt'

27/2/93
c.T. (301)

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

ANOTHER government-controlled body, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, was facing bankruptcy, the Democratic Party said yesterday.

The DP's manpower spokesman, Mr Robin Carlisle, said it was quite clear that UIF could not continue paying out at the same level as it had been over the past year.

Its payments had increased from R853 million to R1 237m and the number of people receiving benefits had increased from 438 000 to 667 064 between 1991 and 1992.

"It is quite clear that the fund cannot possibly survive at this level of payments," Mr Carlisle said.

This was largely due to the economic situation in South Africa, but UIF's prospects were alarming.

He said this after the Minister of Manpower, Mr Leon Wessels, revealed that the balance of the UIF was R1,2 billion at the end of 1991 but it had also paid out R1,2 billion in benefits in the same year.

Chief Justice: retirement

32. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the present Chief Justice is due to retire, if so, when;
- (2) whether consideration has been given to the choice of a successor to the present Chief Justice; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any (a) members of the judiciary, (b) members of political parties and organizations currently engaged in the constitutional negotiation process, (c) representatives of the organized legal profession and (d) academic lawyers have been or will be consulted prior to the appointment of a new Chief Justice; if not, why not;
- (4) whether consideration has been given to (a) requesting the present Chief Justice to continue in office, after the date on which he is due to retire, until the inauguration of a new constitution or (b) the appointment of a lawyer of eminence and stature outside the ranks of the current judiciary to the position of Chief Justice;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B68E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) to (5)
I would like to refer the hon member to the press statement issued by the State President on 10 February 1992 in this regard. A copy is attached for the sake of convenience.

EMBARGO: ONMIDDELIK

PERSVERKLARING DEUR DIE STAATSPRESIDENT, MNR F W DE KLERK

Hiermee word bekend gemaak dat Sy Edele Hoofregter M M Corbett, wat op 14 September 1993 by bereiking van die ouderdomsgrens normaalweg uit aktiewe diens sou tree, uitgenooi is om vir 'n verdere tydperk in die pos van Hoofregter te dien.

Die bekleër van die Hoofregtersamp is bestem om vanweë sy besondere onafhanklikheid 'n prominente rol in die oor-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

gangproses te speel. Hoofregter Corbett se ervaring en die feit dat hy as persoon wye agting geniet, maak hom besonder geskik om so 'n rol te vervul.

Indien nodig, sal die Parlement genader word om wetgewende magtiging hiervoor te verleen. Hoofregter Corbett het die uitnodiging aanvaar.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT
KAAPSTAD
10 FEBRUARIE 1993

Additional teaching posts: Cape Peninsula

39. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether any additional teaching posts have been created at primary and secondary schools in the Cape Peninsula in 1993; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many were created at such (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools, (b) what are the names of the schools involved and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B56E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Yes.

(a) (i) 137

(ii) 34

(b) Primary Schools

	Number of Posts
Effakeni	6
Mfuleni	2
Siyazakha	23
Andile	1
Mkanyiseli	1
Nomlinganiselo	1
Thembanani	1
Chuma	7
Ebulunkweni	11
Injongo	1
Chumisa	2
Eluxolweni	1
Emithini	1
Ikhusi	1
Khayelisha No 1	2
Kukhanyile	2
Luleka	24
Nkazimlo	11

(b) Primary Schools

	Number of Posts
Holungile	1
Nwasahlobo	1
Sivile	3
Sombambisana	1
Sosebzena	1
Soyisile	1
Ummangaliso	2
Umtsha	24
Vuselela	1
Vusumoya	1
Vuzamanzi	2
Yomelela	1

Secondary Schools

	Number of Posts
ID Mkize	2
Kulani	2
Lagunya	1
Langa	2
Stembel Maitso	1
Fezeka	1
Ikanvaletu	5
Nelson Mandela	1
Oscar Mpetsha	1
Bulunko	5
Inltanganiso	4
Luhlaza	2
Maliso	1
Masiyile	1
Mvuzenivuse	1
Thandokhulu	4

(c) 1 January 1993.

Unemployment Insurance Fund: amount paid

81. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1992 and (ii) paid out in benefits by the Fund in that year and (b) (i) to how many applicants were benefits paid and (ii) what actual or estimated number of such applicants was (aa) White, (bb) Coloured, (cc) Indian and (dd) Black? B214E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

These figures are not available yet as they are still subject to auditing.

Unemployment insurance cards

82. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1991 and 1992, respectively, for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category? B215E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 1991: Yes, 8

1992: Not yet available*

(b) 1991: Yes, 9 108

1992: Not yet available*

*Note: Figures have not as yet been audited

Own Affairs:

Students registered at various universities

13. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black students (i) were registered and (ii) completed their studies for a degree at (aa) the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys, (bb) the University of Pretoria, (cc) the University of the Orange Free State, (dd) the Rand Afrikaans University, (ee) the University of the Witwatersrand, (ff) the University of Cape Town and (gg) the University of Natal in 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively? B196E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Pertaining to (a), (b), (c), and (d) (i) and (ii) (aa), (bb), (cc), (dd), (ee), (ff) and (gg) the statistics were taken from the annual SAPSE reports of the institutions. Tables with the required information for the period 1987 to 1991 are attached. The information for 1992, however, is not available.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Slump causes first UIF deficit

301
CT12/5/93

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) ran at a R211 million deficit for the first time last year — but actuaries had found that its finances were in a "sound state" for the immediate future.

The fund's expenditure last year totalled R1 674m and its income R1 464m. Its deficit was paid out of its reserves which dropped below R1 000m for the first time in three years to R918 m.

The UIF's 1992 report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said its expenditure last year increased by 24,6%, but its income only went up by 4,5%.

New claims for benefits increased to an average of 72 000 per month in 1992, compared with an average of 62 000 per month in 1991 and R326,9 m more was paid out in benefits than was the case in 1991.

During 1992, 701 266 applications for unemployment benefits had been received compared with 589 261 the previous year and a total of R1,2 bn was paid out. This increase was mainly due to the constantly deteriorating economy and the resultant increase in unemployment.

"Increased obligations"

Last year's deficit amounted to R210 594 558.

"In consultation with the actuaries it was calculated that the fund needs reserves of at least R1 000m to ensure that the increasing financial obligations for the next two to three years can be met," the report said.

Despite UIF's stated confidence, its reserves dropped for the first time by 17,6%.

UIF said 656 394 applications for assistance were approved last year, an increase of 118 633 over the 1991 figure, and the total amount of benefits was R1 214 628 720, an increase of R288 386 066.

Inspectors carried out 39 367 visits to employers during 1992 and collected R9,5 million during these visits.

The report stated that the number of approved claims rose from 252 623, involving about R120m, in 1982 to 792 894 claims amounting to about R1 558m last year. The number of registered employers increased from 120 210 to 178 238, while the number of contributors increased from 4,1m to 6,3m.

UIF runs at deficit for first time

CAPE TOWN — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) ran at a R211m deficit for the first time last year — but actuaries found that its finances were in a "sound state" for the immediate future.

The fund's expenditure was R1,674bn and its income R1,464bn. Its deficit

was paid out of reserves which dropped below R1bn for the first time in three years to R918m.

The UIF's 1992 report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said its expenditure last year increased by

24,6%, but its income went up only 4,5%.

New claims for benefits increased to an average of 72 000 a month in 1992, compared with an average of 62 000 in 1991. R326,9m more than in 1991 was paid out in benefits.

The UIF said the increase in administrative expenses were within limits and could be attributed to an increase in postal, telegraph and telephone services, the maintenance of the fund's properties, the high inflation rate and the increase in civil service salaries. Administrative costs, including depreciation and bad debts, were R70,8m compared with R65,3m in 1991.

The UIF had surpluses of R273m in 1988, R329m in 1989, R242m in 1990 and R57m in 1991.

"Despite the deficit shown in 1992, the fund's finances are, according to its actuaries, in a sound state for the immediate future. Various actuarial reports were obtained during 1992 regarding the financial prospects of the fund, and from these reports it appears that there is little reason for concern."

Despite the UIF's confidence, reserves dropped for the first time by 17,6% and a similar decline during 1993 would see them decline even further to about R755m, well below its 1989 reserves of R860m.

Political Staff

Recession pushes UIF Star 12/5/93 into the red

Political Staff

301

CAPE TOWN — Rising unemployment and a record number of claims from the jobless has pushed the Unemployment Insurance Fund into the red.

The UIF — which paid out more than R1,2 billion last year — ended the year with a R210 million deficit, according to the fund's annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

However, with reserves totalling R918,8 million, the report says the fund is "in a reasonably stable financial position ... for the immediate future".

Benefits claims last year rose to 701 266, against the 589 261 received in 1991.

This is attributed to the "constantly deteriorating economy", according to the report.

It notes: "Despite the deficit, the fund's finances are, according to its actuaries, in a sound state for the immediate future."

"Various actuarial reports were obtained during 1992 ... and from these reports it appears there is little reason for concern."

Actuaries advised the fund that it needed reserves of at least R1 billion to meet growing obligations over the next two or three years.

Giving rise to increasing problems is the great number of employers who either neglect to register with the fund or do not remit their monthly contributions promptly, says the report.

"As many as 38 000 employers fail to pay their monthly contributions promptly."

Ailing UIF set to get new HQ

By Meg Wilson
Property Editor

The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), which now has reserves to last only about 18 months, is getting a R40 million new head office in Pretoria.

Located in Bosman Street and due for completion next year, the building will provide some 12 500 sq m of office space and house 500 staff and the UIF's mainframe computer.

Meanwhile, increasing unemployment continues to put the fund under pressure. (301)

During the first quarter of this year, its reserves fell to R918 million, the first time they had gone below the R1 billion which actuaries had recommended it hold to meet growing obligations.

Currently the reserves stand at about R800 million, which UIF commissioner Koos van der Merwe says the actuaries have calculated is sufficient to meet its commitments for "at least 18 months".

Last year, more than 6 million employees and their employers contributed 1,8 percent of their gross salaries or wages to the UIF. The fund also earns interest on its investments, and last year collected around R125 million a month. However, by the last quarter of 1992, payouts were swallowing all of this, compared to an average R95 million to R100 million a month in 1991.

The number of payouts last month rose to 233 000 (211 000 in May 1992) and the amount paid out increased to some R162,3 million (R119,8 million).



...nded a Community Development Foundation seminar at the of the armed struggle in the transitional period and post-MP Johan Vilonel, left, Philip Powell of Inkatha and Phil na is on the right.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Rising unemployment 'strains fund's resources'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Increasing unemployment and the consequent unprecedented payout volumes from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has placed an enormous strain on the fund's resources.

It is understood that, at a meeting of the UIF Board last week, recommendations to bolster its finances and slow the drain were made to Manpower Minister Leon Wessels.

Sources said the fund was draining away at a rate of about R45m a month. In May, payouts totalled R162m from R119m in the same month last year, while income declined to R109m from R112m.

At this time last year, the fund's resources amounted to just over R1bn. Since the beginning of the year, this had been reduced by more

than R200m.

The sources said the options available to strengthen the fund included raising worker and employer subscriptions, currently 0,9% of a worker's earnings, and scaling down benefits.

Other options included raising the threshold at which payments were compulsory to above the current income level of R55 000 and greater government support.

Currently 6,8-million employees and 180 000 employers subscribe.

The number of applications for benefits in May totalled 71 000, up 6 000 from last May, while the number of beneficiaries totalled 233 000 (210 000).

Subscription income now failed to cover payouts.

Population predictions

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — SA's population would increase by more than 40% within 20 years, Unisa's Bureau of Market Research has predicted.

In a report released yesterday, it estimated that the total population of SA, including the TBVC states, would rise from 38-million currently to more than 54-million by 2011.

The growth would have a major impact on the composition of the population and could signal an appreciable improvement in black living standards, the report said.

While the proportion of the economically active population (between 15 and 64 years) was expected to expand considerably, the number of dependents would drop.

In 1991 there were 80 economically dependent blacks for every 100 eco-

nomically active. This figure would fall to 58 dependents per 100 by 2011.

"Provided the jobs are available, this decline in the dependency ratio will bring about an appreciable improvement in black living standards," the report said.

All population groups would experience a decline in fertility and mortality and would age accordingly.

Up to 90% of the population increase would occur in the black sector, with annual increases in the total population peaking in 1996-2001 before beginning to taper off.

In all population groups, the growth rate would decelerate over the 20-year period, the report said.

Inkatha complains about SADF

DURBAN — The Inkatha Freedom Party has called on the Goldstone commission to investigate alleged assaults by security force members of its supporters at Mpushini, in the Umbumbulu district outside Durban.

Inkatha said yesterday it had received widespread complaints of assaults and harassment — allegedly by SADF soldiers carrying out weapons searches — from residents in Mpushini.

The Natal/KwaZulu regional dis-

pute resolution committee said it would look into the allegations immediately.

A Goldstone commission spokesman said he had not received an official complaint by Inkatha or a request for the assaults to be investigated by yesterday afternoon.

A Durban SADF liaison officer said she had become aware of the complaints only yesterday and would respond later. — Sapa.

Week's toll in SA is 67 lives

JONATHAN DAVIS

POLITICAL violence nationwide claimed 67 lives and left 20 people injured in the week ending Tuesday, the Human Rights Commission said in its weekly report released yesterday.

The death toll was lower than the previous week's, when 78 deaths and 55 injuries were reported.

Most of the past week's violence occurred in the PWV region, with 29 deaths, and included massacres in Sebokeng, where 12 people were killed, and in Evaton, where six people were shot dead.

Violence-related deaths in Natal were down to 26 from the previous week's 46. The report said the focus of violence had shifted from the Midlands to the south coast, and 13 people were killed at Murchison on June 20.

Eight people died in the western Cape, one was killed in the eastern Cape, and two people died in an attack at Khutsong in the western Transvaal.

Two members of the SAP were killed during the period, the report said. A member of the crime intelligence service was shot dead in Katlehong, and another policeman died in Crossroads.

Fund helps if you are retrenched

Star 10/7/93
(301)

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Unemployment Insurance Fund bear fruit in times of need. However, to qualify for benefits certain conditions must be met — and this includes exhibiting a willingness to work, writes LEIGH ROBERTS.

THE employee's monthly contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) bear fruit if he is retrenched. However, certain conditions must be met before the fund will pay out.

To qualify, the contributor must have been employed and contributed to the fund for at least 13 weeks during the year immediately preceding the date of his application for a payout.

Provided he contributed to the fund for at least 13 weeks, he may make a claim against it up to eight and a half months after leaving his job.

Not all employees are obliged to contribute to the fund. Excluded are public servants, domestic and farm workers and those who earn more than R46 332 a year.

A prerequisite of a payout is that the unemployed contributor be capable and willing to work, and indeed be seeking work. The fund is an insurance fund covering temporary unemployment and not a social service fund.

Payouts limited

The unemployed contributor must obtain a UIF card (blue card) from his former employer. While application for fund benefits can be made without this card, benefits will be paid only on presentation of the card. If the employer does not issue the card speedily, the contributor can report the matter to the Department of Manpower.

The amount of the fund's payout equals 45 percent of your last month's salary. However, the length of time you may receive this benefit is determined by the period during which you made contributions and limited to a maximum of six months.

The contributor is entitled to one week's benefits for every six weeks he contributed to the fund. In other words, if you contributed for less than three years, your payout period is less than six months.

If the contributor has benefit weeks to his credit the six-month period may, on application to the fund, be extended.

Payouts are made on

UIF bolstered by contributions increase

PRETORIA — The ailing Unemployment Insurance Fund was bolstered by an announcement yesterday that contributions by employers and employees would be increased to 1% of earnings from October 1.

The increase, from 0,9%, was necessary because of the "prevailing poor economic situation" and the pressure put on the fund by the high unemployment rate, said Manpower Minister Leon Wessels. *B/Say*

The fund registered its first deficit last year, causing a R211m fall in reserves to about R800m. *25/8/93*

Sources said the fund was draining away at a rate of about R45m a month and without an increase in contributions would last only another 18 months.

ADRIAN HADLAND

The rise in contributions, approved by Cabinet, was an interim measure. Additional increases were possible next year on the Manpower Department's recommendation. Measures to limit expenditure, including payments to TBVC states, would be implemented, Wessels said. *(301)*

Wessels announced that a team from the departments of Manpower, State Expenditure and Finance, as well as the Commission for Administration, would investigate the state's contribution to the fund.

The deadline for employers in the agricultural sector to register with the fund was extended to November 30.

Interim step - Wessels

Embattled UIF to get 0,1% boost

Star 25/8/93

201

■ BY PAUL BELL
LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) are to rise 0,1 percent to 1 percent from October 1 to relieve financial pressure.

Announcing this yesterday, Minister of Manpower Leon Wessels said the increase — which he described as an interim measure — had been recommended by the UIF board, which includes employer and trade union representatives.

Actuaries had been consulted, and the recommendation had been approved by the Cabinet.

Cosatu, which has so far refused to sit on the UIF board, had been informally advised of the measure, said manpower director-general Joel

Fourie. Wessels said a task force drawn from the departments of Manpower, State Expenditure and Finance, as well as the Commission for Administration, had been assembled to investigate the State's contribution to the UIF.

Manpower had been given the task of monitoring the situation, and if the negative trend continued, further corrective steps would be recommended to the Cabinet.

■ The South African Agricultural Union has asked the Department of Manpower to extend for a further nine months the period of grace allowed to farmers to register their workers.

While the department is considering this, an extension will be granted to November 30.

Hike in payments to UIF

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Manpower Minister Mr Leon Wessels moved to bolster the ailing Unemployment Insurance Fund yesterday by announcing that contributions by employers and employees would be increased from October 1.

The increase, from 0,9% to one percent of employee earnings, had been necessary due to the "prevailing poor

(301) CT 25/8/93
economic situation" and the pressure of high unemployment, he said.

The fund registered its first deficit last year causing a R211 million fall in reserves from more than R1 billion to about R800m. Sources said the fund was continuing to drain away at a rate of about R45m per month.

The rise in contributions, approved by the cabinet this week, was an interim measure and additional increases were possible next year.

UIF dues rise

201
27/8-2/9/93
■ THE minister of manpower this week announced employee and employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be increased from 0,9 percent to one percent of salary from October 1.

Unemployment in South Africa is running at 48 percent of the economically active population and this is placing pressure on the fund.

UIF period of grace extended

PRETORIA. — The nine-month period of grace allowed for employers in the agricultural sector to register with the Unemployment Insurance Fund has been extended by two months until November 30. ~~4~~ 301

In a notice in Friday's Government Gazette Manpower Minister Mr Leon Wessels said interested parties were invited to make written submissions on the matter to the director-general of manpower before October 15. CT 30/8/73

UIF reserves further below minimum level

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

B/Day

THE unemployment Insurance Fund's (UIF) reserves have dropped further below the minimum level the fund has said is required to meet its rising obligations.

Fund figures put current reserves at R750m, against R917,9m at the end of last year, compared to the R1bn reserves level the UIF said was needed to meet its increasing financial obligations in 1994/95.

The UIF is currently paying R165m a month in unemployment, illness and other benefits to about 250 000 people, compared with R125m a month to 227 000 beneficiaries in 1992.

Over the past few years the UIF experienced great financial demands because of increasing unemployment, a spokesman said. However, certain remedial measures had been taken.

Last week the fund announced it was increasing contribution rates by 11,1% for employers and employees from October 1 as a temporary measure. The total contribution of employers and individuals will be 2% of the contributors' earnings, up from 1,8% previously, until October 1994.

Other steps include curtailing expenditure and appointing an interdepartmental task group to investigate a larger government contribution, which is now pegged at R7m a year.

The fund has also announced a temporary halt in payments for a period beyond the prescribed 28 weeks over 52 consecutive weeks.

A joint working group of the Unemployment Insurance Board and the National Economic Forum is considering extending benefits to workers laid off temporarily.

And the Manpower Department has just received a report on possible ways to include domestic workers in the fund.

FW, Mandela named

OSLO. — President F W De Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela have been nominated for the 1993 Nobel Peace prize.

The news surfaced yesterday when it became known that the nominations for the 1993 prize closed on February 1 — leaving peacemakers Mr Yassar Arafat and Mr Yitzhak Rabin outside the deadline.

Other nominees include Czech President Mr Vaclav Havel, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

"I expect that we shall see the most recent events in the Middle East reflected in the nominations for the peace prize," said Mr Geir Lundestad, director of the Nobel Institute.

"But the deadline for nominations for the 1993 prize closed on February 1."

There were 120 nominations for this year's award, worth R2,89 million. The names of the recipients will be announced on October 15.

Tourist shot dead in Miami

MONTICELLO, Florida. — A British tourist was shot dead and another wounded yesterday at an interstate highway rest stop in northern Florida — nearly a week after a German tourist was killed in Miami.

Police said a man was killed and a woman was wounded in their car by two young men who went up to the vehicle in an apparent robbery attempt.

The man died at the scene. The woman was airlifted to hospital, where she was in satisfactory condition.

The man was the ninth foreign visitor to Florida to be killed in the past year. — UPI

Unita closes in as truce call is rejected

JOHANNESBURG. — Rebel forces closed in for the kill around the besieged Angolan city of Cuito yesterday as the government rejected a Unita ceasefire offer.

The government demanded international sanctions against Unita and said its truce call was a propaganda play before a United Nations Security Council debate on the renewed civil war.

The rebels poured artillery fire into Cuito and there was fighting on all defence lines, Angolan state radio said.

"A thick pall of smoke makes it difficult for the sun's rays to get through. The number of dead is incalculable. They must be several hundred," the report said.

"The city is being put to the torch and the sword."

The central highland city — described by foreign aid workers as a "forgotten Sarajevo" because of its appalling suffering — has been under siege for eight months.

The total death toll is estimated at 20 000 people.

Unita military commander, General Arlindo Chenda Pena "Ben Ben", on Monday presented proposals for a unilateral ceasefire from next Monday.

Diplomats expressed scepticism about the offer, saying Unita had repeatedly violated the 1991 peace accords since returning to war after losing elections last September to the ruling MPLA. — Sapa-Reuter

UIF call to farmers

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Free State farmers should not fulfil their obligations to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, said Dr Pieter Gous, president of the Free State Agricultural Union.

Contrary to previous information given to farmers, the fund had serious financial problems, he said yesterday.

As farmers were not responsible for this crisis, which could lead to big increases in premiums, they

could not be expected to make the fund liquid and healthy. Dr Gous said the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) had already asked for registration to be postponed until 1994.

There were urgent negotiations under way with the Department of Manpower and to strengthen the hand of the SAAU farmers should wait for further developments.

Those who had already registered were advised not to pay the increase of 0,9% to 1%. — Sapa

Call to punish rights violators

JOHANNESBURG. — Perpetrators of human rights violations during the apartheid era should be brought to book, three prominent political figures said on last night's Agenda.

The TV programme, featuring former Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Azanian People's Organisation's Dr Aubrey Mokoape, centred on the ANC's recommendation that a Commission of Truth be established. A fourth guest, Pretoria bomb blast victim Mr Neville Clarence, said it would be more practical to simply wipe the slate clean.

Archbishop Tutu and Mrs Suzman said people who had committed atrocities on both sides should be brought to book. Mrs Suzman emphasised compensation for families, and Archbishop Tutu stressed the need to deal with the past to start with the future.

CT 640193
**More paid out
in UIF: R200m**

PRETORIA. (201) The amount paid out in unemployment insurance each month is approaching R200 million. The Department of Manpower said R185m had been paid out in July this year, compared with R151m last July. The number of people drawing benefits rose by 16 000 to 268 000. — Sapa

Dump site curbs possible

307 CT 25/10/93

Staff Reporter

THE access of squatters to the Vis-sershok dump site may be curtailed after more than 100 Khayelitsha pupils were apparently poisoned after eating sweets found at the site.

All the pupils were discharged from Groote Schuur and Red Cross Children's hospitals at the weekend.

The pupils fell ill on Thursday after eating the sweets scavenged by hawkers on the site.

A spokesman for the site owner, Waste-Tech, said the agreement with the squatters granting them access to the site was under review and controls might be tightened.

"In the agreement only 50 people a day are allowed on site to take only paper and plastic," he said.

The results of laboratory tests being conducted on the sweets should be available early this week.

Farmers win UIF delay

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — Farmers would have to register with the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) only by April 1 next year, the SA Agricultural Union said yesterday.

A union spokesman said Manpower Minister Leon Wessels had agreed to the postponement after an appeal from the agricultural sector. *31 Day*

Farmers could now register any time before March 31 1994 but would not have to pay their premiums before April. Farmers could also opt to pay their premiums on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis. *26/11/93*

The union had insisted on the postponement as a result of pressure on the UIF as well as the recent tariff increase from 0,9% to 1%, the spokesman said.

Farm workers had not benefited from the fund, while no large-scale retrenchments had been experienced in the sector. *(301)*

□ Sapa reports the union was investigating the feasibility of setting up a private security fund separate from UIF. This fund could also be used to pay out pension and funeral benefits, the union spokesman said.

Think for yourself!

Rote-learning SA's downfall

■ Generations of South Africans have been educated via the "by heart" method — and if that doesn't change so that students understand rather than simply absorb knowledge parrot-fashion, the country could be headed for a major decline.

DI CAELERS

Weekend Argus Reporter

SOUTH Africa is slipping fast in international competitiveness — and will slide out of the picture unless drastic changes are made in its education system.

This warning comes from experts in the field of cognitive education — a relatively new concept here — who are not simply talking about redressing educational inequality, but of a vital switch from "by-heart" teaching styles to much more understanding and analysis on the part of pupils and students.

They were reacting to news earlier this month that South Africa had slipped from eighth to 11th place in 1993 in a 15-state comparison of emerging industrial nations — being pipped at the post by Chile, Hong Kong and Singapore, among others — in the latest World Competitiveness report.

South Africa appeared at or near the bottom of the list in the categories of people, government, worker motivation and education. Commentators said people responsible for productivity were the country's greatest asset and that South Africa would remain at the bottom of the international competitiveness scale until there was an improvement in literacy and education, and a stable government.

"The only way South Africa will become a winning nation is if we do something about educating our people and developing our human resources," said Anita Worrall, a representative of the newly-formed International Association for Cognitive Education in South Africa.

The ability to think for yourself, according to Dr Worrall, was not taught at all in South African schools where, instead of being taught thinking skills, the art of comparison, solving problems and analytical perception, pupils were simply expected to regurgitate information.

Farmers in workers' fund row

SHARON SOROUR

Labour Reporter

DISGRUNTLED farmers, who were threatening to boycott obligatory payment of Unemployment Insurance Fund premiums, have obtained permission from the Manpower Ministry to postpone registering with the fund until April.

Compulsory registration was postponed to April 1 after the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) met Manpower Minister Leon Wessels, the union said.

This follows a row between farmers and UIF commissioner Koos van der Merwe after the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), an SAAU affiliate, decided it was "irresponsible" to advise its members to contribute to the fund.

Mr Van der Merwe asked farmers to comply with their obligations to protect their workers. He said the decision of the TAU's general council was "in conflict with agreements from organised agriculture".

SOCIAL SECURITY — Unemployment Insurance

1994 — 1997

UIF maximum to be raised ⁽³⁰¹⁾

JOHANNESBURG. — The maximum level of earnings for contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund is to increase from April 1, it was reported yesterday.

CT 26/1/94
Minister of Manpower Mr. Leon Wessels said the level would increase from R58 188 to R63 648 a year.

The risk of unemployment increased in an economic slump, hitting even higher-paid workers, he said. — Sapa

Employers ignore UIF duty

KATHRYN STRACHAN

UNFOUNDED rumours on the financial position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund had prompted many employers in the agricultural sector not to register with the fund, the Manpower Department said. *B1 Sen*

Department spokesman Francois de Villiers said that at the end of March fewer than 30% of the expected number of employers had registered. *18/4/94*

He said that in the light of remedial measures instituted last year to strengthen the fund, it would definitely be able to fulfil its obligations. *(301)*

As the grace period for registering had expired, steps would be taken against employers who had neglected to sign up workers. However, as conflicting rumours had been circulating about employers' obligation to register, the fund had decided to send final reminders first.

UIF taking the strain

PRETORIA — Unprecedented demands on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) had resulted in a R24m monthly deficit, the amount by which payments exceed income, a fund spokesman said.

Reserves at the end of April were R400m — less than half the figure at the end of April last year.

The spokesman said it was hoped the fund's assets would stabilise at the current level of R400m. But even if the monthly deficit of R24m continued, the fund's resources would be able to hold out for another 15 months (301)

However, the drain was slowing as large numbers of unemployed people had exhausted their fund credits and were not entitled to further aid unless there were exceptional circumstances, he said.

GERALD REILLY

June to September last year was a crisis period, when demands on the fund soared, applications for benefits hit a monthly record of 81 000 and payouts R185m. In that period, payouts exceeded income by a monthly average of more than R70m.

In the first four months of this year, applications for benefits rose slightly to a monthly average of 79 000 from 78 000 in the same period last year.

However, among the applicants were beneficiaries whose fund credits were exhausted and who were not entitled to full or any further benefits.

Consequently, average monthly payouts for the four months had declined to R150m, compared with R168m over the same period last year.

UIF 'leak' sees reserves fall to R400m

CAPE TOWN — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) reserve had fallen to R400m from R1,2bn early in 1993, acting Director-General of Labour Joggie Kastner said in parliament yesterday. **28/6/94** **BN** that expenditure far exceeds income," Kastner said. **(301)** He said the fall in reserves was not excessive when measured against the turnover of around R3bn a year.

Kastner told the joint committee on finance that the gap between income and expenditure had narrowed recently, but had not yet closed.

"There is a big leak in the bucket in

Kastner rejected a suggestion by Freedom Front Senator Pieter Gouws that workers should be billed for the possible shortfall. He said there was no proposal as yet to increase contributions. — Reuter.

State boost for UIF urged

Star 12/9/94

Cape Town — A task team probing the troubled Unemployment Insurance Fund has recommended that the State should increase its contribution to the fund, the acting director-general of the Labour Department, Joggie Kastner, has disclosed.

The team also called for the 11,1 percent temporary increase in members' payments, imposed late last year, to be made permanent.

The State's contribution at present is restricted to R7 million of the fund's income of R1,6 billion annually.

In 1993 expenditure exceeded income by R552 million. This year expenditure was exceeding income by R23 million a month. The fund's reserve had dipped to only R220 million at the end of July, Kastner said. — Political Correspondent

(301)

UIF reserves fall to a dangerous low

CAPE TOWN — — The reserves of the Unemployment Insurance Fund had shrunk so much that it would be able to meet its obligations only until April 1995, Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said in Parliament yesterday.

The present shortfall was in excess of R20m, and the fund's reserves had decreased from R1bn in 1991 to a provisional level at June 30 this year of R230m.

The Cabinet had called for discussions on a task group proposal that the state fund the shortfall to the extent of 25% of employers' and employees' contributions.

It had also been recommended that the state contribute an additional R60m a year for not more than five years.

If approved these recommendations would be implemented in the 1995/96 financial year.

Senator Piet Gous (Freedom Front) said organised agriculture believed the state contribution to the fund had to be

increased and employers were not in a position to make larger contributions.

Senator Dries Bruwer (FF) said that no farmers would invest in a bankrupt business, and they would not participate in the fund even though they were obliged to by law.

B/Day
"We want to put it very strongly: this fund must be put right or put out of its misery," he said. *19/10/94*

Senator Errol Moorcroft (DP) said he found it remarkable that in one year the fund's balance had shrunk from R1,145bn to R606m, a reduction of something like 50%. *(301)*

He hoped the Minister would give his "absolute attention" to the problem, as the fund was going to be bankrupt soon.

Moorcroft said he also found it extraordinary that administration costs could rise 20% in one year in spite of the fact that marginally fewer applicants were served. — Sapa.

Ailing UIF shortfall at R20-m

Star 19/10/94

Cape Town — The reserves of the Unemployment Insurance Fund had shrunk so much that it could meet its obligations only until April 1995, Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said in an interpellation debate yesterday.

The shortfall was in excess of R20 million. The fund's reserves had decreased from R1 billion in 1991 to a provisional level of R230 million on June 30.

The Cabinet had called for discussions on a task-group proposal that the State fund the shortfall to the extent of 25 per cent of employees' and employers' contributions. (301)

It had also been recommended that the State contribute an additional R60 million a year for not more than five years.

If approved, these recommendations would be implemented in the 1995/96 financial year.

He said South Africa was going through one of its most difficult economic recessions. The fund was an insurance against unemployment, and demands on it could continue to rise. — Sapa.

UIF cash running out, says minister

(301)

ARL 19/10/94

THE reserves of the Unemployment Insurance Fund had shrunk so much that it would be able to meet its obligations only until April 1995, said Labour Minister Tito Mboweni in parliament.

The shortfall was more than R20 million, and the fund's reserves had decreased from R1 billion in 1991 to a provisional level at June 30 this year of R230 million, he said in an interpellation debate yesterday.

The cabinet had called for discussions on a task group proposal that the state should fund the shortfall to the extent of 25 percent of employers' and employees' contributions.

It had also been recommended that the state contribute an additional R60 million a year for up to five years.

If approved, these recommendations would be implemented in the 1995/96 financial year.

Senator Piet Gous (Freedom Front) said organised agriculture believed the state contribution to the fund had to be increased, and that employers were not in a position to make larger contributions.

Senator Dries Bruwer (FF) said no farmers would invest in a bankrupt business, and they would not take part in the fund even though they were obliged to by law.

"We want to put it very strongly: this fund must be put right or put out of its misery," he said.

Senator Errol Moorcroft (DP) said he found it remarkable that in one year the fund's balance had shrunk from R1,145 billion to R606 million, a reduction of about 50 percent.

He hoped the minister would give his "absolute attention" to the problem, as the fund was going to be bankrupt soon.

He also found it extraordinary that administration costs could rise 20 percent in one year in spite of the fact that marginally fewer applicants were served. — Sapa.

Cosatu call for speedy restructuring of UIF

By Mzimasi Ngudle

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund must immediately be restructured, the Congress of South African Trade Unions has said.

In its review of key issues affecting trade unions during last weekend's central executive committee meeting, Cosatu said the fund had been mismanaged to the stage where it was on the point of bankruptcy. It urged the Government to rescue the fund through financial support but said workers' contributions should not be increased.

Cosatu also called for an independent audit of the fund, public disclosure of

audit findings and the arrest and prosecution of individuals who defrauded the fund.

On wages, Cosatu resolved to seek an urgent review of wage and salary structures in the country.

Access to Information

Cosatu also said the task force overseeing the drafting of the Freedom of Information Act should cover access to company information.

Cosatu also resolved that the Government should look at the flight of capital out of the country caused by foreign investments from domestic companies such as Sappi, Gencor and Anglo American.

Sowetan

25/10/94

(301)

Government will bail out the ailing UIF — Mboweni

ADRIAN HADLAND

CAPE TOWN — Government had been asked to bail out the ailing Unemployment Insurance Fund to the tune of R372m, it was announced yesterday.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said in order to stabilise the fund, which is expected to register a R302m deficit for 1994, government would be required to pay an additional R60m per annum into the fund over the next five years, on top of its current R70m annual contribution.

Bridging capital of R72m would also be provided to cover shortfalls accruing over the period between January and March next year.

"We want to indicate to the country and to the contributors to the fund that we are fully committed to maintaining and stabilising the fund," he said.

The recommendations for additional state assistance, which were framed by an inter-departmental task group, were being considered by the Cabinet's treasury committee, Mboweni said.

Since 1986, the number of applications to the fund had risen 80% while payments had increased 99% and the rand value of payments had soared 516%.

During 1993, 862 000 claims had been received by the fund — up from 635 000 claims in 1990 — resulting in payouts of just over R2bn for unemployment benefits and R178m in maternity and adoption benefits.

The fund's reserves had fallen from R1,1bn in 1991 to about R140m by September this year.

The situation had been exacerbated by rising levels of structural unemployment and by late payments from some employers.

The task group recommended that the 11,11% surcharge on employers and employees' contributions, implemented as a temporary measure, be made permanent and that the financial year of the fund be changed from January/December to April/March.

Mboweni said while government was committed to ensuring the fund remained functional and services were improved, measures aimed at promoting vocational training and retraining would be emphasised.

A new computer system would also improve the collection of late or arrears contributions.

The decline of the fund was a temporary problem though a multiparty co-ordinating committee would be established to investigate its longer-term future as well as broader social security issues, Mboweni said. The fund was aimed at providing short-term assistance only.

Minister steps in to damp down fears in UIF crisis

ARG 26/10/94 (301)

CHRIS WHITFIELD
Political Staff

LABOUR Minister Tito Mboweni has moved strongly to address fears about the future of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), revealing a range of steps designed to sustain the fund.

He also gave an unequivocal commitment to ensuring the UIF remained functional and its services improved.

Mr Mboweni revealed at a Press conference here that a task group involving the departments of Finance and State Expenditure, the UIF office and the UIF board had recommended to the cabinet that:

- The temporary 11,11 percent surcharge imposed on employers and employees in October last year be made permanent;
- The state finances the fund's monthly shortfall at a rate "not exceeding 25 percent of the contributions received annually from employers";
- In a move to stabilise the fund, the state contributes an additional amount of at least R60 million per year for five years from the 1995/96 financial year;
- An amount of R72 million be made available to the fund as bridg-

ing capital to cover the estimated monthly shortfall from January 1995 to March 1995, when the new financial year begins.

The recommendations have gone before the cabinet and been referred to the treasury committee for its consideration. The committee will report back to the cabinet for a final decision.

Mr Mboweni said the Department of Labour was "addressing shortcomings in the administration and is seeking ways of countering late payment of contributions".

The UIF's reserves have declined sharply since 1992. In 1991 they stood at R1,1 billion but by September this year were around the R140 million mark.

Over the past three years monthly expenditure has consistently exceeded monthly income.

Mr Mboweni said factors giving rise to this situation included the economic recession, the increase in unemployment levels and the increased length of time people remained unemployed and drew on the fund.

He also pointed out that the government's contribution to the fund remained unchanged at R7 million annually from 1977.

Mboweni gives UIF assurance

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Labour Minister Tito Mboweni has moved strongly to address fears about the future of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, revealing a range of steps designed to sustain the fund.

At a press conference yesterday he also gave an unequivocal commitment to ensuring the UIF remained functional and that its services improved.

Among recommendations put forward is that the temporary surcharge imposed on employers and employees in October last year be made permanent and that the State finance the fund's monthly shortfall at a specified rate.

The recommendations have gone before the Cabinet and been referred to the treasury

committee. The committee will report back to the Cabinet for a final decision.

The reserves of the UIF have declined sharply since 1992. In 1991 they stood at R1,1 billion but by last month were around the R140 million mark.

Mboweni said factors giving rise to this situation included the economic recession, the increase in unemployment levels, and the increased length of time people remained unemployed and drew on the fund.

He also pointed out that the Government's contribution to the fund had remained unchanged at R7 million annually from 1977.

The Minister also said provision should be made to include those such as domestic workers and the self-employed who were at present excluded from the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

(301)

Govt to bail out ailing UIF

Political Staff

(301)

THE government had been asked to bail out the ailing Unemployment Insurance Fund to the tune of R372 million, it was announced yesterday.

Labour Minister Mr Tito Mboweni said in order to stabilise the fund, which is expected to register a R302m deficit for 1994, the government would be required to pay an additional R60m per annum into the fund over the next five years, on top of its R70m annual contribution.

Bridging capital of R72m would also be provided to cover shortfalls accruing over the period between January and March next year. CT 26/10/94

"We want to indicate to the country and contributors to the fund we are fully committed to maintaining and stabilising the fund," Mr Mboweni told a media conference.

The recommendations for additional state assistance were being considered by the cabinet's treasury committee.

Inefficiency sinks the UIF

Sowetan 28/10/94

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE Government has warned thousands of employers and prosecuted almost 100 over the past two years for failing to keep Unemployment Insurance Fund records up to date.

This comes in the wake of an announcement last week by Minister of Labour Mr Tito Mboweni that UIF reserves were running out and that the fund will be able to meet its obligations only until April next year.

The fund is expected to register a deficit of R302 million in 1994. The Government is expected to pay an estimated R60 million a year into the fund over the next five years, in addition to its current annual contribution of R70 million.

Mboweni said the Government was committed to ensuring the fund remained functional and to improving its services.

Responding to a question by the Democratic Party's Mr James Selfe, Mboweni said 24 employers were prosecuted for neglecting staff records in 1992 and 69 in 1993. Warnings were issued to 7 728 in 1992 and 10 631 in 1993.

"This can be attributed to the intensification of thorough inspection and follow-up services made possible by the creation of additional posts in the regional offices of the Department."

Budget drafters sent back to drawing board

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

GOVERNMENT departments face a return to the drawing board in drafting next year's Budget, after the cabinet imposed a ceiling on increases in spending.

Budget priorities were the main focus of yesterday's cabinet meeting.

"Ministers and their departments should, where necessary, re-prioritise their departmental budgets to accommodate all expenditure within the guideline amounts for 1995/96," the cabinet

said in a statement.

Yesterday's discussion follows a briefing last week on economic growth objectives, including the need to create a stable climate to encourage foreign and domestic investment.

Government spokesman have emphasised a continuing commitment to reducing the deficit before borrowing.

Also discussed at yesterday's meeting was the filling of the 11,000 public service vacancies, which drew millions of applications when advertised earlier this year.

"The cabinet reaffirmed its decision that these vacancies should, within the framework of existing regulations, be filled in a way that would assist in making the public service more representative of the community."

An inter-governmental forum, to ensure co-operation and co-ordination among the three levels of government, was approved.

Labour minister Tito Mboweni was given the go-ahead for proposals to shore up the cash-strapped unemployment insurance fund.

It was disclosed earlier this

year that the fund faced running dry early next year.

● A procedure to set up a national commission on higher education, to advise the government on issues related to the restructuring of higher education, was approved.

Jairam Reddy was appointed as chairperson.

● The cabinet is to appoint a commission of inquiry into the potentially hazardous stockpiling of spent mercury catalyst in Kwa-Zulu-Natal by Thor Chemicals.

Govt yes to UIF surcharge of 11%

The Cabinet approved an 11,11 percent surcharge yesterday on Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions from December 1, the Ministry of Labour said in a statement. 24/11/94

It said this meant a temporary surcharge of 11,11 percent recently imposed would continue.

The ministry said the Cabinet had also approved several other proposals by an interdepartmental task group appointed to investigate the fund, which has been strapped for cash.

It said Minister of Labour Tito Mboweni and Minister of Finance Chris Liebenberg would determine what proportion of the fund's shortfall the State would finance, but it would not exceed 25 percent of total contributions paid annually by employers and employees. (301)

The State's contribution would be reviewed annually by Parliament.

The ministry said: "The fund's monthly expenditure has consistently exceeded monthly income over the past three years and its reserves have decreased from R1,1 billion in 1991 to approximately R140 million as at September 1994."

— Sapa.

Cabinet approves 11% UIF surcharge

CABINET yesterday approved an 11% surcharge on Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions from December 1, effectively ensuring the continuation of the recently imposed surcharge.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said Cabinet also approved the formation of an interdepartmental task group to investigate the fund, which consistently paid out more than it gained during the past three years. The ministry said the fund's reserves had decreased from R1,1bn in 1991 to about R140m in September 1994.

Mboweni and Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg would determine what proportion of the fund's shortfall would be financed by the state, but this would not exceed 25% of total contributions paid annually by employers and employees.

The Cabinet held intensive discussions on the 1995/96 Budget, saying afterwards only that an expenditure ceiling was agreed.

Although no details were released, the Cabinet statement issued after the meeting suggested government's commitment to "belt-tightening" had been affirmed at the meeting.

The filling of 11 000 vacant civil service posts was again discussed. The Cabinet said the posts would be filled "in a way that would assist in making the composition of the public service more representative of the community".

The discussions follow objections raised

TIM COHEN

by Deputy President FW de Klerk, who said not all posts would be affirmative action posts.

The Cabinet did decide, however, that the posts would be filled "within the framework of existing regulations".

It was informed of the potentially hazardous stockpiling of spent mercury catalyst in KwaZulu/Natal by Thor Chemicals, and it resolved to appoint a commission to investigate the matter.

A state guarantee for the construction and maintenance of the Warmbaths-Pietersburg toll road was also approved.

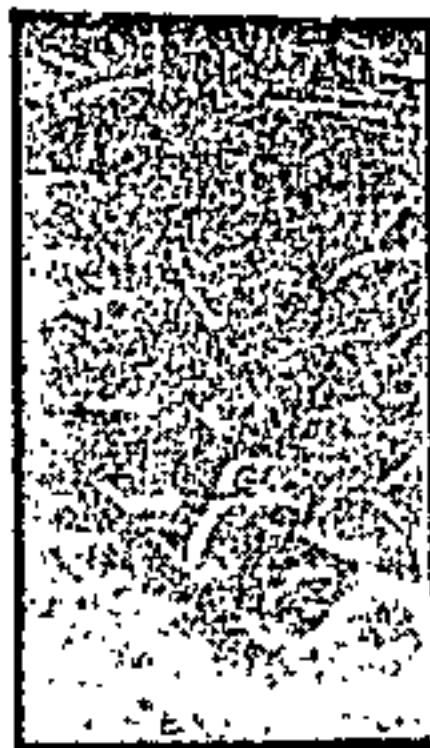
The basis for the establishment of a national commission on higher education was approved and Prof Jaipam Reddy was appointed its chairman. (301)

An intergovernmental forum and sub-structures to ensure co-operation and co-ordination among the three levels of government was also approved.

The Cabinet accepted recommendations by Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal on the revision of the naming of government water schemes.

The submission to Parliament of the following bills was approved:

- ☐ The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill;
- ☐ The Industrial Development Amendment Bill; and
- ☐ The Chiropractors, Homeopaths and Allied Health Service Professions Amendment Bill.



HOSKEN'S



MSELE
FINANCE HOLDINGS LIMITED

Agriculture 'being penalised over UIF'

LOUISE COOK

GOVERNMENT was trying to save its disastrous Unemployment Insurance Fund to the detriment of the agricultural sector, Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said yesterday. *B1 Day*

Bruwer, who was reacting to the new policy requiring farm workers to contribute for the first time, said farm workers would not agree to pay deductions, meaning farmers would have to foot the bill.

"It would simply lead to further unemployment as farmers are forced to reassess their workforce, because of additional expenses, taxes and losses due to the drought."

Farm workers did not need this insurance and it was inappropriate for government to extend UIF regulations to agriculture.

Agriculture had the most stable workforce with only 5% annual turnover in the sector's 1,3-million employees, he said. It supported more than 8-million people.

The move would jeopardise the reconstruction and development programme because farmers supported an average of five dependants a worker. *6/12/94*

"These people would have no support in cases of retrenchments resulting from farmers having to pay the UIF contributions of their workers," Bruwer said. *(301)*

UIF reserves have over the past three years dropped to R140m from R1,1bn.

R268-m lifesaver for UIF

Political Correspondent (301) ARG 16/3/95

A BAIL-OUT for the beleaguered Unemployment Insurance Fund has been included in the budget.

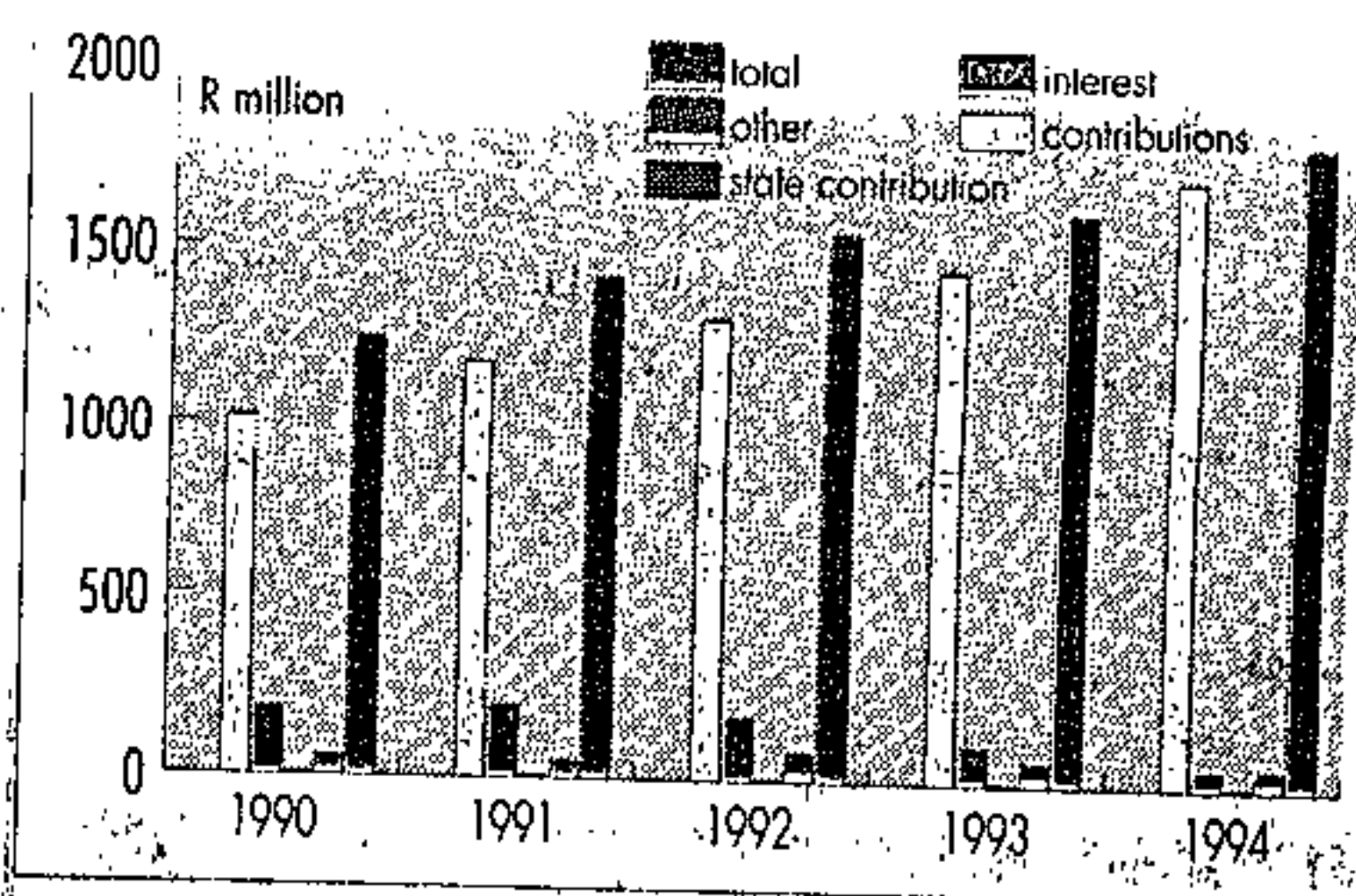
The department of labour is to be given R268 million for the UIF, of which R250 million is a special payment.

The fund has been drained severely by a long recession, leading to warnings last year that it was at risk of drying up altogether.

The labour department is to be given R80 million towards a scheme for training the unemployed.

The scheme includes on-the-job training aimed at securing permanent employment for trainees.

UIF income and payouts 1990 - 1994



UIF returns to financial health

By ROY COKAYNE

(301) CT(BE)22/3/95

PRETORIA BUSINESS EDITOR

The Unemployment Insurance Fund, which approached disaster in the early 1990s downturn, appears to have weathered the storm and is returning to financial health.

The UIF was forced to draw almost R1 billion from its reserve account during the past three years to supplement its income from contributions and ensure benefits were paid to all qualifying applicants.

Department of labour figures show that in December last year, 259 669 people were registered as unemployed, compared with the peak of 346 307 in September 1993, and a low of 202 678 in July 1990.

These figures reflect only the formal sector unemployment rates, including only those employees who had made UIF contributions and subsequently lost their jobs and thus could collect benefits.

Many unemployed people do not register and the real figure is certainly much higher. Labour Minister Tito Mboweni last month described as "extremely conservative" figures released by the Central Statistical Service indicating that at least 3,6-million South Africans — 3 million of them black — were unemployed.

Provision

Even given its narrow parameters of assistance, the UIF underwent severe pressure in the early 1990s, forcing the fund to draw almost R1 billion from its reserve account.

Now the UIF appears to have survived the flood of payments, albeit with drastically depleted reserves. It has a balance of about R250 million, compared with reserves of R1,05 billion in 1992 and R498 million in 1993.

A funding provision of R268 million for the UIF was included in last week's Budget. Department of labour spokesman Francois de Villiers said the state was providing a R250 million contribution in bridging finance for shortfalls in the 1995/96 financial year.

He said that of the remaining R18 million, R7 million was the state's contribution towards the UIF while the remainder was to be put aside for the unemployment funds of the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei homelands. These funds are to be integrated but negotiations to create one fund have not been finalised, he said.

De Villiers said the UIF's monthly expenditure has consistently exceeded its monthly income since the beginning of 1992.

Shortfalls had to be financed from the UIF's reserve account. The total shortfall in the 1992 financial year was R230 million, which had increased to R545 million in the 1993 financial year before narrowing to about R102 million last year. But, De Villiers said, early indications were that the abnormal conditions of the last three years were abating and the financial pressure on the UIF was lifting, thanks to the revival of the economy.

The monthly income from contributions for October to December last year was sufficient to meet the expenses of the Fund. For the first time since 1992 there was no need to withdraw money from the reserve account.

Funds needed to ease strain on UIF coffers

WIDENING the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to include high earners would boost contributions by about R55m a year, National Labour and Development Institute (Naledi) senior researcher Ravi Naidoo said yesterday.

Speaking at a social welfare conference in Johannesburg, Naidoo said a recent Naledi survey suggested a payments boycott by employers as contributions had dropped by 25% during the past two years, well above retrenchment estimates.

Stopping this gap was essential to ensure the fund continued to meet demands.

Sharing the same platform and speaking in his personal capacity, Labour Ministry official Gerard van Wyk said other funding methods should be urgently sought to ensure the UIF could meet the basic needs of SA's estimated 32% jobless population and extend its scope to job placement, training and retraining.

A recent survey suggested that an unemployment policy which paid the jobless in line with the poverty datum line would cost the state R43bn a year, almost half its current tax revenue, Van Wyk said.

ERICA JANKOWITZ

The fund was only a handout system which did nothing to create jobs or stimulate economic growth. This should be rectified in light of SA's development needs.

Naidoo said no unemployment assistance existed in SA which meant only those who had been active in the labour market could qualify for current benefits. These only lasted for a maximum of six months and paid 45% of the most recent basic wage without a minimum payment level.

Also, the fund catered for maternity and sickness benefits and was not confined to those connected to job loss.

Recent problems in the fund which were the result of the severe economic recession experienced in the early 1990s, were partially due to the UIF being originally designed to cater only for white unemployed. Since its extension to include other race groups, it was not restructured to ensure its long-term viability.

However, Van Wyk said the fund had met all its commitments for the past seven months without a deficit.

Plans to eradicate social welfare fraud

URGENT measures to eradicate social welfare payout leakages were in the pipeline as estimates suggested about R1bn a year was lost through maladministration and fraud, Welfare and Population Development Minister Abo Williams said yesterday.

Addressing delegates to a conference near Johannesburg exploring SA and German social security provisions, Williams said task teams would be established to conduct random tests of welfare payments to identify where leakages had occurred.

Any payment officials suspected of fraudulent activities would be handed to

ERICA JANKOWITZ

the police for immediate prosecution and complaints would be investigated in collaboration with provincial authorities.

Western Cape University economics head Pieter le Roux said a recent study confirmed that welfare fraud totalled about R1bn a year and was escalating.

Williams said government was revising the social security system to rationalise existing grants and consolidate the plethora of legislation into a single statute. Complete parity would be achieved soon and a single database of recipients would help eradicate fraud.

Magistrates' go-slow is put on hold

CAPE Peninsula magistrates, who threatened to start a go-slow yesterday, would abide by a Magistrates' Association of SA decision not to embark on the action until a meeting on Friday, association president Jan Venter said yesterday.

Venter was reacting to media reports that they would begin a go-slow yesterday.

A central committee meeting of the association on Thursday, however, requested Mitchell's Plain magistrates should not embark on the action until all members had been consulted.

Venter said magistrates' grievances revolved "mainly" around salaries, but the circumstances of their employment was

GAVIN STAFFORD

also an issue as they were carrying a "heavy workload".

He could not comment on what the outcome of the meeting would be, but said: "Magistrates are very responsible people and would not doing anything drastic."

Sapa reports two Western Cape chief magistrates said their courts had not been affected by go-slows.

Bertus Jooste, responsible for the West Coast and Karoo, and Jaco van Reenen, responsible for Mitchell's Plain to George, said courts were functioning normally.

Govt promises 'can't be kept'

~~4/1/95~~ (30/1/95) CT 31/5/95

SOUTH Africa has not budgeted for the unemployment insurance and conciliation rights promised to farm and domestic workers, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) told members of Parliament yesterday.

AHI delegation leader Mr Theo Pegel told the parliamentary committee on labour that the Commission on Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration proposed in the Labour Relations Bill would cost five times the budgeted amount if it covered farm and domestic workers.

He said the AHI was also concerned that the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), which is already under extreme pressure, would not be able to carry the proposed extension of its cover to

include farm and domestic workers.

"These rights have to be extended. But if you promise something, the cash has to be there. I think it is irresponsible to take on a commitment that you cannot serve," he said.

Sanlam delegate Mr Gerrie Botha said the AHI had calculated that the inclusion of farm and domestic workers under the provisions of the proposed commission would push the cost from the budgeted amount of R30 million to about R150m a year.

ANC committee members said in response that, while accepting the criticisms of the fund itself, they would like to see a crackdown on businesses that failed to pay their UIF contributions. — Reuter

Workers angered by insurance fund

28/6/95
(265) (301) Sowetan

By Sibusiso Mabaso

ABOUT 2 000 Soweto Council employees are in uproar over moves by their employers to transfer their insurance fund to another company without their consent.

Work in Soweto where most of the council workers are employed came to a standstill yesterday when angry workers, including clerks, nurses and traffic officers, marched on the offices of the Greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council Chambers demanding that they be refunded their insurance money.

The decision to march on the offices of the TMC was taken at the Jabulani council chambers after a meeting between the Soweto Council management and the workers reached a deadlock.

According to workers, trouble started

after they had experienced many problems regarding their insurance fund scheme.

The workers alleged that Kaap Trust, who brokered a group scheme introduced in 1990, had transferred their insurance funds held by Southern Life to Sanlam Insurance without their knowledge. They demanded that the now defunct Soweto Council refund them all their contributions.

A spokesman for the workers committee, Mr Shadrack Kapiwa, told *Sowetan* that they were not happy about the manner in which the whole matter was being handled by council management and Kaap Trust.

"We suspect mismanagement of funds here," he said.

The workers dispersed after they were told that a meeting involving all stakeholders would be held on July 5 at the Metropolitan Centre in Braamfontein.

Keep out, ministers warn land invaders

(307) ARG 12/8/95

THE full weight of the law would be brought to bear on anyone illegally occupying land in informal settlements outside Umtata, say the Minister of Housing, Sankie Nkondo, and the Minister of Land Affairs, Derek Hanekom.

President Nelson Mandela visited the Chris Hani, Joe Slovo and Mandela settlements near Umtata last Sunday.

The president was concerned that the settlements had been established through illegal occupation, the ministers said.

The government wanted to make it clear that anyone intending to move on to this land now would have no support from the State.

A joint delegation from the Housing and Land Affairs ministries would visit the area on Wednesday for talks with the provincial and local governments and "all interested parties".

Although the government was strongly committed to dealing with landlessness, it planned on doing so systematically to ensure that everyone would be treated fairly.

It did not see land invasion as a solution and thought it made the problem more difficult, the ministers said. — Sapa.

ULF coughs up R544-m

(201)
Political Correspondent

SPENDING in excess of income by the Unemployment Insurance Fund more than doubled to R544 million in 1993.

This was disclosed in a report to parliament by Auditor-General Henri Kluever.

The increase was caused by a rise of R401,4 million in benefit payments and R11,5 million spending on staff.

A drop in reserves available for investment caused interest earnings to drop by R66,4 million in the 1993/94 financial year. *ARG 16/8/95*

Measures to stabilise the rise in spending and an increase in the contribution rate had not been enough to stem the financial deterioration of the fund.

An interdepartmental task group had met several times to consider the financial state of the fund.

At the time of compiling the report, further proposals to improve the finances of the report had not been dealt with.

Mr Kluever noted that benefits worth a total of R16 million had been paid in error in 21 771 cases.

Touts harass jobless over UIF payouts

(301) ST(CM) 20/8/95

VISITORS to Cape Town's labour department are being forced to run a gauntlet of abuse and harassment by "agents" touting for "businessmen" who cash unemployment insurance cheques in return for a commission.

The touts operate outside the Thomas Boydell building, which houses regional police headquarters and the Labour Department.

At least three different "businesses" operate from vans, which have been converted into mini-armoured vehicles, parked at the corner of Parade and Spin streets.

A Labour Department security guard has laid a charge of assault after allegedly being threatened with a knife. Women staffers in the Thomas Boydell building have also complained of harassment, police said this week.

"We have no problem with the payouts, but people leaving and entering the buildings — especially women — have complained about being harassed and having crude remarks hurled at them," police spokesman Raymond Dowd said.

A senior Labour Department official said he and his colleagues were "fed-up" with the situation, but said it was up to the police and traffic department to take action.

The Department of Labour hoped to resolve the problem with electronic cash payments.

This week the Sunday Times watched the touts at work.

Five or six keep watch at the entrance to the building and rush towards anybody coming down the steps, tugging, pulling and exhorting them to cash their UIF cheques at the nearby trucks.

A Sunday Times reporter was subjected to a similar onslaught, accompanied by loud swearing, on Wednesday.

One startled man tried to barge through the touts' ruck on Friday, wildly shaking his head as he was bombarded

with offers to do "business".

Richard Hendrickse, a security guard attached to one of the mobile payouts advertised as "The Poor Man's Friend", confirmed that the touts were paid between R20 and R40 a "shift".

The paymaster inside the armoured Land Rover, Shurese Naidoo, said he cashed 15 to 25 UIF cheques daily.

His rounds took him to Labour Department offices at Bellville, Elsies River, Mitchells Plain, Nyanga Station and Westgate.

Sean van Staden, jobless for two months, said the cash trucks offered instant money at a two to four percent commission on each transaction.

Instant payments cut out a seven-day wait for cheques deposited with banks, and the paypoints also created jobs for the middlemen.

He said many shops cashed UIF cheques, but insisted that beneficiaries buy goods in return.

The Labour Department spokesman said "anti-social problems" had only arisen when the private payout service became competitive.

By CHARL DE VILLIERS



CASH IN A FLASH . . . One of the fortified vehicles used as a pay point for cashing UIF cheques outside Cape Town's Labour Department offices. Posing on the vehicle are some of the "agents" who tout for business

Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

UIF hopes for better showing this year, after cutting shortfall

(301) BD 11/10/95
PRETORIA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund said it expected an improved performance this year after limiting its shortfall to R102m in 1994, UIF director-general Siphosiso Pityana said yesterday.

Improved macroeconomic trends would lead to sustainable improvement in the fund, he said at a media conference.

"The state of the fund should be looked at as part of the overall economy. The growth rate, if sustained, will show a slight increase this year and with that the unemployment situation should improve.

"The fund has shown a promising performance since the end of the last year," he said.

Shadrack Mkhonto, newly appointed unemployment insurance commissioner, told reporters the fund's poor record over the past three years had improved this year.

"The fund's average pattern for 1995 has shown we are R3m in the black with a monthly income average of R156m and expenditure of R153m," he said.

The UIF's annual report, released yesterday, showed the fund had registered a shortfall for 1994 of R102m — the third year in a row.

In the 1993 financial year the shortfall was R545m and in 1992, R230m.

"The fund has utilised almost R1bn from its reserves over the past three years to supplement its income," the report said.

Pityana said the abnormally high rate of unemployment, which approached 50% in the past three years, had drained the fund's reserves.

Last year's shortfall had, however, been lower than the expected R230m shortage, indicating a possible financial upturn.

Mkhonto said he would back an increase of state contributions to the fund, currently R7m a year.

"It is peanuts compared to what other states pay towards welfare.

"We carry the extra burden of certain welfare benefits, such as adoption, which is affecting our situation within the fund," Mkhonto said. — Reuter.

Unemployed's insurance in better health

(301) ST(BT) 22/10/95

By THABO KOBOKOANE

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund is showing signs of returning to a healthier state, but still showed a shortfall of R102-million last year.

The lower shortfall in 1994, compared with a R544-million deficit in 1993, was mainly the result of an 11% cut in spending last year.

The UIF's annual report says the recent economic upswing has led to a decline in lay-offs and thus to a slowdown in claims.

Figures released by the UIF show that the number of applications for benefits dropped to an average of 64 000 a month in 1994 against an average of 70 000 the previous year. Despite fewer claims, the report says the soaring unemployment rate, nearly 50%, continues to affect the financial reserves of the UIF.

In the 1992 and 1993 financial years, the UIF declared a total shortfall of R230-million and R544-million respectively due to lay-offs. Over the past three years the fund had to use R1-billion from reserves to supplement income and finance benefit payments.

Despite the demand on reserves, the UIF report

shows a R251-million balance at the end of 1994.

The report says this "is an indication of the fact that sound decisions in respect of desirable levels of reserves were made in the past, and contributors can rest assured that the Fund's reserves will grow again when economic conditions improve and the unemployment rate decreases".

In the 1995/96 budget, the Cabinet made a funding provision of R268-million for financial assistance to the fund should it be necessary.

Other measures implemented to ensure the fund continues to meet its financial obligations include an 11% surcharge on employee and employer contributions to the UIF and legislation calling on the state to finance any monthly shortfall.

Income in 1994 rose 12% to R1,8-billion, from R1,5-billion in 1993, as a result of the increased rate of contributions, general wage increments in 1994 and the lifting of the maximum earnings ceiling from R58 188 to R63 648 during the year.

UIF (301) FM 27/10/95
Staunching the flow?

It's too early to say that the Unemployment Insurance Fund has recovered from what would constitute technical insolvency in a

ECONOMY & FINANCE

private insurer.

Government has again said it stands behind the fund as insurer of last resort; so the technical problem is almost academic.

The fund had to draw down reserves again in 1994, to cover a deficit of R102,4m — better than 1993's R544,4m extraction.

Contributory factors included the upswing, fewer layoffs and the thousands who had used up their credit.

The focus should now shift from solvency to the administration's ability to run the fund effectively. The glossy annual report, issued 10 months after the year-end, contains unaudited statistics — hardly designed to inspire confidence. If the reasons for unaudited figures are accepted (they would not get approval in the private sector), an actuarial report might be a good idea.

The statement made during the report's presentation by DG Sipho Pityana and new commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto that "we are developing a relationship with the Ministry of Trade & Industry with a view to knowing the number of new employers" — and, therefore, identifying contribution defaulters — was also mystifying.

The reported effort to track down defaulters is more convincing.

A special task force of inspectors cost the fund about R500 000 but recovered more than R2m. This is a good return on resources employed. ■

Drop in '94 benefit pay-outs helps UIF

(301)
A FINANCIAL crisis faced by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in recent years appears to be a thing of the past.

Department of Labour director-general S M Pietyana said although the fund had a large shortfall at the end of 1993, its financial deterioration had been stemmed.

"This mainly came about as a result of a steady decrease in benefit payments during 1994," Mr Pietyana said in reply to a question before parliament's joint standing committee on public accounts.

ARG 11/11/95
"Since the beginning of this year the fund's monthly expenditure has broken even with its monthly income and it is expected that this trend will continue for the rest of the financial year."

Deputy director-general Jogie Kastner told the committee the fund's reserves stood at R250 million. The estimated surplus would be R30 million by the end of this financial year. There was strong pressure from the employer side for the state to increase its contribution to the fund. The state contributed R7 million a year. — Sapa.

Symposium about abuse of cooking oil

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Cooking oil, its frequent re-use and the dangers of continual use will be the subject of a national symposium in Bloemfontein on December 7.

It will be the country's first national symposium focusing on the abuse of cooking oil. Delegates from government, producers of cooking oil and end-users such as fast-food outlets are expected to attend.

ARG 11/11/95
There will be several prominent speakers from South Africa and abroad.

A German university has granted DM150 000 (R384 000) for further research of dirty and poisonous cooking oil. Research by Lodewyk Kock and Alfie Botha at the University of the Free State has led to legislation prohibiting the sale of used cooking oil.

Professor Kock said there was a great deal of ignorance among the public and owners of fast-food operations about the use of cooking oil. An elementary testing kit is available. — Sapa.

Mboweni tackles UIF restructure

(301) Star 13/11/95
BY THABO LESHILO

Pretoria — Labour Minister Tito Mboweni this weekend set in motion the process of restructuring the outmoded Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Mboweni told a gathering attended by members of the Senate committee on labour, the National Assembly portfolio committee on labour, employees of the labour department, and other stakeholders that the fund fell far behind international developments in protecting the unemployed.

"It simply no longer meets the requirements of a fundamentally changed society nor can it cope with the social consequences of economic restructuring," said Mboweni.

He said the fund, established in the 1930s, was inadequate in that it excluded people who have been unemployed for a long time and its board was unrepresentative.

The fund also excluded domestic workers and public-service officials, and excluded workers who have been placed on short time or who have been temporarily laid off. Women who earn more than a third of their wages during maternity also suffered.

Mboweni said the fund should operate in association with the training and retraining of employees as well as job creation.

He cited Germany, where a single body handled job placement, career counselling, apprenticeships, promoted vocational training, as well as providing unemployment insurance.

Mboweni said: "South Africa will not succeed in solving its unemployment problem unless its labour policies are successfully integrated with its overall economic policy."

The fund provided only temporary relief for unemployed workers whereas addressing the causes of unemployment required an effective economic policy and social partnership, he said.



MAKING THE GRADE Go Suspensions and Axles managing director Gerald O'Reilly (right) and Abe Slon (chairman) after being awarded the SABS ISO 9001 certificate of registration. The company, which designs, develops and manufactures axles and suspensions for trailers in the heavy transport industry, is the first such local manufacturer to achieve this recognition

PHOTO: JOHN WOODROOF

Sanctions-busting fund to go

BY BRUCE CAMERON

Cape Town — One of the last economic-support structures of apartheid, the formerly secret National Supplies Procurement Fund, should be dismantled by early next year.

The fund was the channel for billions of rands used by the National Party government at the height of the international sanctions campaign to finance the stockpile of essential equipment and supplies, ranging from chemicals to high-technology equipment.

In a written submission to the parliamentary committee on public accounts, Zav Rustonjee, director general of trade and industry, said there was R12,6 million outstanding in loans owed to the fund while the fund owned 42 000 tons of contaminated sulphur.

The interest-free loans were for glass tubes, liquid seals, bearings and electronics.

With the exception of a loan of R449 000 to Kopp Electronics, all other loans would soon be repaid to wind down the fund.

(74) Star 13/11/95

Mboweni tackles UIF restructure

(301)
CT(BR) 13/11/95
BY THABO LESHMO

Pretoria — Labour Minister Tito Mboweni this weekend set in motion the process of restructuring the outmoded Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Mboweni told a gathering attended by members of the Senate committee on labour, the National Assembly portfolio committee on labour, employees of the labour department, and other stakeholders that the fund fell far behind international developments in protecting the unemployed.

"It simply no longer meets the requirements of a fundamentally changed society nor can it cope with the social consequences of economic restructuring," said Mboweni.

He said the fund, established in the 1930s, was inadequate in that it excluded people who have been unemployed for a long time and its board was unrepresentative.

The fund also excluded domestic workers and public-service officials, and excluded workers who have been placed on short time or who have been temporarily laid off. Women who earn more than a third of their wages during maternity also suffered.

Mboweni said the fund should operate in association with the training and retraining of employees as well as job creation.

He cited Germany, where a single body handled job placement, career counselling, apprenticeships, promoted vocational training, as well as providing unemployment insurance.

Mboweni said: "South Africa will not succeed in solving its unemployment problem unless its labour policies are successfully integrated with its overall economic policy."

The fund provided only temporary relief for unemployed workers whereas addressing the causes of unemployment required an effective economic policy and social

UIF 'must be restructured'

(301)
Renee Grawitzky

BD 13/11/95

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund needed to be restructured, Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said on Friday.

Speaking at a stakeholders meeting on the Unemployment Insurance Fund in Pretoria, Mboweni said the aim of the meeting was to set in motion the process for the restructuring of the fund to formulate a new policy on "unemployment coverage".

Mboweni listed a number of the fund's shortcomings, including the fact that the long-term unemployed were effectively excluded from getting benefits and benefits were payable for a maximum of 26 weeks out of a cycle of 52 weeks.

Before the meeting, labour department director-general Sipho Pitsoana said that since the beginning of the year, the fund's monthly expenditure had broken even with monthly income.

A spokesman for the fund said in recent months contributions to the fund exceeded what was being paid out. He put this down to the fact that people had not claimed within the allowed period.

Mboweni said that SA would not solve its unemployment problems unless "its labour policies are successfully integrated with its overall economic policy". The fund had to be linked with other social services such as job placement, career counselling and vocational training.

UIF restructuring gets a kickstart

(301)

ARG 15/11/95

ESTELLE RANDALL
Labour Reporter

THE restructuring of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) got a kickstart when Labour Minister Tito Mboweni met representatives from Nedlac, the Department of Labour, members of the Senate Committee on Labour and the Portfolio Committee on Labour in the National Assembly.

The Labour Ministry's five-year programme, released earlier this year, included a section on restructuring the UIF, which identified the need to establish a multipartite task team to develop a national policy on unemployment coverage and to restructure the UIF.

In his address to the meeting, Mr Mboweni said the UIF no longer met the needs of a fundamentally changed society, nor could it cope with the social consequences of economic restructuring and endemic unemployment.

The fund began in the early 1930s and was based on a scheme operating in the United Kingdom at that time.

Current inadequate provisions of the fund included its effective exclusion of long-term unemployment, domestic workers, public service officials and those whose earnings exceeded set maximum levels.

Benefits of the fund were also inadequate as these were payable for a maximum period of 20 weeks only;

workers on short-time or who were temporarily laid off could not draw benefits; and women who earned more than a third of their salaries during maternity leave could not make use of the maternity benefits of the fund.

The former board of the fund was also unrepresentative and lacked the necessary authority to function properly.

Mr Mboweni said an active labour market policy needed an unemployment insurance fund which was linked to other social services. In Germany, he said, a single institution and a single law administered job placement, career counselling, vocational training, apprenticeships and unemployment insurance and assistance services.

This approach resulted in better co-ordination between job placement, training and unemployment insurance, ensured that benefits were only paid to genuine workseekers, and priority was placed on job creation rather than payment of benefits.

Successful implementation of such a model needed sufficient funds and finding alternative ways to finance a new scheme was a key challenge. In its five-year programme, the ministry identified the International Labour Organisation or a donor country as possible sources of assistance.

Fund commissioner axed over R63m claims backlog

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — Umtata's Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) commissioner, Vuyani Qina, has been relieved of his duties following maladministration which led to a backlog of 25 000 claims involving R63m — the majority dating back eight years.

Labour director-general Siphosiso Pityana said yesterday responsibility for the Transkei fund would be taken over immediately by UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto.

An investigation showed that the Umtata office had been in a state of breakdown for years, Pityana said. Its financial records could not be audited and normal accounting functions had not been performed.

A massive backlog in the processing of claims had built up and about 25 000 claims had not yet been finalised.

More than 3 000 current claims, received during the past six months, had not been processed.

BD 6/2/96 301
"Approximately 22 000 files in respect of applications received over the past eight years still need to be finalised," he said.

In addition, there had been a complete breakdown at the 29 magisterial paypoints in the former Transkei.

"Applicants reporting to sign the unemployment register or to collect payments are receiving very little, if any, assistance."

Special work teams had been set up to help the Umtata office, an administrator had been appointed to oversee the day-to-day functioning of the office and auditors Coopers & Lybrand had been appointed to investigate alleged irregularities, he said.

Mkhonto said the fund was not in any immediate financial danger, holding funds of about R400m.

"However, R270m is stuck in endowment policies and will become available only in eight years, but we have R123m in reserve to cover monthly claims," he said.

sowetan 6/2/96
R63-m
backlog
in UIF
(301)
claims

UMTATA – Unemployment Insurance Fund commissioner Vuyani Qina has been dismissed from his post with immediate effect, Ministry of Labour director-general Mr Sipho Pityana said in Pretoria yesterday.

The dismissal was prompted by a R63 million backlog in unemployment fund insurance claims.

"It is clear that he (Qina) is not able to control the situation there," Pityana told reporters in Pretoria. "There is a need for much firmer leadership."

Pityana said almost 25 000 claims, of which 22 000 were about eight years old, had not been finalised.

There had also been a complete breakdown at the 29 pay points in the former Transkei.

"It is evident that applicants reporting to sign the unemployment register and to collect payments are receiving very little, if any, assistance," he said.

The financial records of the Umtata fund were in an unauditible state and a lack of motivation among staff had led to a total breakdown in discipline.

Pityana said the situation in Umtata could delay the April 1 date set for the integration of unemployment insurance funds.

A private firm has been appointed to investigate alleged irregularities already identified in an auditor-general's report released in 1994.

The labour department would be guided by this report and appropriate measures would be taken to deal with any malpractice or misconduct.

An administrator had been appointed to oversee the everyday functioning of the Umtata fund and special work – teams would assist the Umtata office.

A firm of accountants would be appointed to the fund with a view to stabilising its financial administration, Pityana said. – Sapa.

Farmers in trouble over unpaid UIF

301 (4)
Thousands of farmers, including Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer, could face prosecution for failing to comply with the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Department of Labour said yesterday.

The office of the unemployment insurance commissioner has handed 1 630 cases to public prosecutors' offices, and the department was investigating a further 5 930 cases for possible legal action, it said.

The act was first amended in 1993 to include farmworkers, but a grace period was granted until March 1994. Farmers had to start paying unemployment insurance from April 1 1994. - Sapa.

Star 13/6/96

Farmers will be prosecuted

Sowetan 14/6/96
(301)

By Abdul Milazi Labour Reporter

THE Department of Labour is to prosecute 5 930 farmers who are not contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

Department spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said yesterday that farmworkers lived under slave conditions where they did not have pension schemes, and to compound their problems, some farmers did not contribute to the UIF.

He said this had left scores of dismissed farmworkers without income, unlike workers in other sectors who received allowances from the UIF contributions while looking for jobs.

Majatladi said the UIF commissioner had already taken action against farmers who were not paying, and the public prosecutor was currently handling 1 630 cases.

Farmers were previously excluded from the UIF Act, until it was amended in 1993. However, the government gave them a period of grace until March 1994.

Unemployment insurance

Majatladi said farmers had to start paying unemployment insurance from April 1994, and many had not paid. The department intended prosecuting Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) president Mr Dries Bruwer and his colleagues, after the union had vowed not to pay, claiming that the rules of the fund were not acceptable to the farming sector.

He also claimed that many agreements between the previous government and his union had been broken.

"Regarding Bruwer's allegations that several agreements were broken by the previous government, perhaps it should be mentioned that the former department of manpower had entered into discussions with various interested parties, including the TAU, but no formal agreement was reached with any union," Majatladi said.

"The statement that the rules of the UIF were unacceptable to farmworkers cannot be appreciated by the department. The department had gone to great lengths to reach all employers and employees in the sector."

Bruwer was yesterday not available for comment.

'High-income earners should contribute to UIF'

ARG 20/6/96 (301)

HIGH-income earners also should be required to pay unemployment insurance, the Labour Market Commission has recommended.

This would make the fund more solvent, the commission says.

The government has had to bail out the UIF on several occasions, even though contributions from workers and employers have doubled in less than 10 years. In the 1995-96 budget, R268 million was allocated to UIF.

One reason for this is that the fund has a growing number of low-income contributors with a high risk of unemployment, while those earning high incomes, with low risk of unemployment, are excluded.

The commission recommends those with salaries of more than R69 420 a year no longer be excluded from unemployment insurance contributions

TBVC funds meld with SA

(301) B0 3/7/96

PRETORIA — The unemployment insurance funds of former Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana were dissolved on Monday and integrated with that of SA, the labour department said yesterday.

This had been done in terms of the Integration of Labour Laws Act, which allowed for the repeal of labour laws in the former TBVC states.

This meant all contributions by employers in the former independent states had to be paid into the SA fund in Pretoria. The records of the funds had been sent to the Pretoria office, and employers would soon receive new reference numbers.

The integration might cause delays in processing of claims. — Sapa.

R1,9-bn paid into fund for jobless

Minister faces UIF revamp over 40 percent unemployed

(301) ARG 19/7/96

CLIVE SAWYER

Political Correspondent

MORE than R1,9 billion was paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund last year by employers, employees and the state.

Contributions by employers and employees totalled R1,958 billion and the state paid in R7 million.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said 721 030 people were paid benefits from the fund last year. He was replying to a question from National Party MP Armiston Watson.

He said 213 846 from Gauteng were paid benefits, 165 318 from Kwazulu-Natal and 134 327 from the Western Cape.

The Labour Ministry's Labour Market Commission last month recommended a revamp of support for the unemployed.

It said the existing UIF scheme failed to cater for most of the job-

less, now estimated to be about 40 percent of the population.

It recommended that high-income earners should also contribute to the fund.

At present, a relatively low R69 420 a year was the cut-off point above which earners were exempt from contributing to the fund.

Mr Mboweni last year began reforming the fund with a meeting of representatives from the National Economic Development and Labour Advisory Council (Nedlac) and the national assembly committee on labour.

He said that one of the fund's inadequacies was that it provided only temporary relief.

The fund had neared crisis point in the early 1990s with a sharp increase in demand for benefits, but claims had since decreased.

Meanwhile, 78 claims, some

more than two years old, by employees for compensation for occupational injuries were pending because assessors to hear the claims had not been appointed.

Mr Mboweni, replying to a question from Democratic Party senator James Selfe, said that he had not yet appointed assessors in terms of the 1993 Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act because the names submitted to him by the Compensation Board were "not sufficiently representative of the population".

"I am prepared to appoint assessors as soon as the Compensation Board provides me with a more representative list," he said.

He said 78 objections and applications from injured employees had been received in 1994 and 1995, and were pending.

The new act, which replaced the Workmen's Compensation Act, came into effect on March 1, 1994.

respective councils of universities on a yearly basis and do not form part of the financial statements to be submitted to the Department. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the deficits, if any, of the respective universities for the three years, as requested.

Academic hospitals: percentage of bed occupancy

472. Dr R T RHODA asked the Minister of Health:†

What was the percentage of bed occupancy in each academic hospital in the Republic in 1995? N826E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Hospital	Percentage
Baragwanath	64,80%
Coronation	51,30%
GaRankuwa	62,30%
Groote Schuur	72,56%
HP Verwoerd	83,40%
Hillbrow	56,20%
JG Strijdom	79,90%
Johannesburg	110,00%
Kalafong	78,10%
King Edward VIII	74,00%
National (Bloemfontein)	70,00%
Pelonomi	58,00%
Red Cross	71,88%
Tygerberg	74,00%
Umlata	146,70%
Universitas	59,00%
Wentworth	63,00%

Source: Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Eastern Cape Provincial Departments of Health.

Persons found dead in police cells

477. Mr H A SMIT asked the Minister for Safety and Security:†

How many persons died in police cells in 1995 as a result of (a) natural causes, (b) suicide, (c) injuries sustained before arrest and (d) other causes? N831E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- (a) 10
(b) 36
(c) 69
(d) 17

Public Services: posts abolished

480. Mr T D LEE asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration:†

Whether any posts in the Public Service were abolished in 1995; if so, how many in each department?

The MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Yes, posts were abolished in the Public Service during 1995. The required information is contained in the Annexure hereto, and has been supplied by the various departments, provincial administrations and organisational components.

ANNEXURE

Department/Provincial Administration/Organisational Component	Number of posts abolished during 1995
Department of Agriculture	807
Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology	3
Department of Constitutional Development	244
Department of Correctional Services	61
Department of Defence	14 214
Department of Education	0
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	12
Department of Finance	12 303
Department of Foreign Affairs	16
Department of Health	7 988
Department of Home Affairs	6 500
Department of Housing	341
Department of Justice	64
Department of Labour	6 111
Department of Land Affairs	742
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	3
Department of Public Works	19
Department of Safety and Security	0
Department of Sport and Recreation	2
Department of State Expenditure	1 218
Department of Trade and Industry	50
Department of Transport	4

Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	17
Department of Welfare	45
National Intelligence Agency *	
Office of the Minister for the Public Service and Administration	0
Office of the President	4
Office of the Public Service Commission	34
Provincial Administration: Eastern Cape +	
Provincial Administration: Free State **	35 703
Provincial Administration: Gauteng	13 203
Provincial Administration: KwaZulu-Natal +	
Provincial Administration: Mpumalanga +	6 601
Provincial Administration: Northern Cape +	
Provincial Administration: Northern Province +	
Provincial Administration: North West +	
Provincial Administration: Western Cape +	
South African Secret Service *	0
Central Economic Advisory Service	25
Central Statistical Service	10
Office of the Executive Deputy President from the Largest Minority Party	2
Office for Public Enterprises	39
South African Communication Service	14

* The relevant information is classified and has not been made available.

Includes integration posts to accommodate the ex MK/Apla soldiers.

** Includes the posts received from the previous dispensation—information could only be supplied for the period 1 July 1994 to 29 February 1996.

@ 16 623 posts were abolished at the education and culture services of the ex Administrations (House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates), as well as the

Department of Education and Training. On 1 July 1995 these posts were all added to the establishment of the national Department of Education—will in due course be allocated to the provinces.

+ No information could be obtained from these institutions.

Unemployment Insurance Fund: payments

484. Mr A WATSON asked the Minister of Labour:†

(a) What was the total amount paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1995 and (b) how many persons received unemployment insurance in each of the provinces in the past financial year? N838E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) Amount paid into Fund in 1995:

Contributions by employers and employees	R1 958 818 000
State contribution	R7 000 000
Total amount	R1 965 818 000

(b) Number of persons who received benefits

Gauteng	213 846
KwaZulu-Natal	165 318
Eastern Province (*)	59 175
Northern Cape	35 597
Free State	46 890
Western Cape	134 327
Mpumalanga/Northern Province (**)	65 877
Total number of beneficiaries	721 030

(*) This excludes payments made by the Unemployment Insurance Funds in the former Transkei and Ciskei.

(**) This excludes payments made by the Unemployment Insurance Funds in the former Venda and Bophuthatswana.

Violence on trains/stations

485. Mr Z D MNGUNI asked the Minister for Safety and Security:†

How many deaths occurred as a result of violence on trains and stations in (a) the Western Cape, (b) KwaZulu-Natal and (c) Gauteng in 1995? N839E

UIF crackdown on employer claims

ESTELLE RANDALL
LABOUR REPORTER

301

ARG 31/10/96

The Department of Labour fund which compensates workers for occupational injuries and diseases is to crack down on employers who understate wage bills – and on hospitals which overcharge.

The Compensation Fund relies largely on companies paying the correct amounts in contributions, but a spot check showed one company had understated its wage bill by about R5 million and seven had underpaid contributions by R600 000.

Acting compensation commissioner Joggie Kastner would not divulge the names of the companies at a briefing yesterday on the Compensation Fund's 1994/1995 annual report.

But he said the department was serious about stopping underpayment. Penalties for defaulting employers might be increased to act as a deterrent and the fund was also evaluating two proposals on how to carry out effective wage audits, and would run a pilot study in Gauteng.

Possible co-operation with the Receiver of Revenue was also being explored.

Spot checks of bills submitted by hospitals had shown over-billing.

Wage increases help UIF show turnaround

CAPE TOWN — The Unemployment Insurance Fund, which recorded a deficit of R102m in 1994, showed a turnaround last year, making a surplus of R35,728m.

The fund, which provides short-term insurance cover to qualifying people who lose their jobs, and lump sums to dependants of deceased contributors, released its annual report in Cape Town yesterday.

The improvement in results were in spite of an increase in applications for UIF and the fact that R53,469m more was paid out in benefits than in 1994, UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto told a news briefing.

The turnaround was mainly at-

tributable to general wage increases in SA last year and an increase in the maximum earnings ceiling on which UIF had to be paid from R68 000 to R76 000.

The fund's total income was R2,057bn, which increased from R1,842bn in 1994 while expenditure rose to R2,021bn.

The fund's expenditure in the previous year was R1,944bn.

The number of people claiming UIF continued to increase in the current financial year, with benefit payments up until the end of last month amounting to R1,78bn, Mkhonto said.

The fund had accumulated a deficit for the year to September of R114m, but hoped to cover this with investment income.

(301) PD 31/10/96
A three-man team looking into the role of the fund is due to make its final report by the end of next month.

Its recommendations will cover the inclusion of workers not currently covered by UIF legislation, the improvement of the benefit structure and the introduction of a central database to combat fraudulent claims.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni said restructuring the fund was a lengthy process, made more complex by having to incorporate funds from the former TBVC homelands.

There were continued problems with people who made claims when they were no longer unemployed, he said. — Sapa.

Revamp on the cards for unemployment fund

ESTELLE RANDALL
LABOUR REPORTER

(301)

ARG 1/11/96

The Unemployment Insurance Fund is running an average monthly deficit of R18,6-million, but the shortfall is being covered by interest on reserve funds.

This was disclosed in Cape Town by fund commissioner Shakes Mkhonto at a presentation of the fund's annual report for 1994-95.

Mr Mkhonto said he expected the fund to show an increase in income for this year as had been the case last year.

Last year the fund's income exceeded its spending by R35,7-million whereas in 1994 it had shown a deficit of R102-million.

This was in spite of an increase in applications to the fund last year, when about 3 million individual payments were made.

The increase of about 12 percent in the fund's income last year could be attributed to general wage increases granted during the year and the increase in the maximum earnings of workers who may contribute to the fund, the department reported.

But the fund had an ever-increasing problem with employers who neglected to register or failed to submit monthly contributions.

Last year the fund carried out 34 538

inspections, from which it collected only R9 585. It collected another R526 347 from fines on defaulting employers. About 6 000 employers were prosecuted.

So far, the formerly separate unemployment insurance funds have been integrated. But big changes are in store next year to deal with the social consequences of economic restructuring and unemployment.

A task team to restructure the fund will make far-reaching recommendations by February.

Increasing unemployment-related benefits and the possibility of some of these being paid as lump sums instead of in monthly instalments for six months are among likely changes.

The fund offers short-term insurance cover against unemployment resulting from joblessness, maternity or adoption and illness.

It also pays benefits to direct dependents of deceased members of the fund.

Contributors receive a week's benefit for every six weeks of employment to a maximum of 26 weeks.

Last year unemployment applications approved rose from 579 312 to 605 756. Payouts totalled R1,495-billion, an increase of almost R49-million over 1994. Maternity benefits approved were 65 308, an increase of 1 407.

Massive fraud plunges UIF from surplus to a deficit

CHRISTO VOLSCHEK

ECONOMICS EDITOR

Cape Town. — Fraud running into hundreds of millions of

rands will push the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) into

deficit in the financial year to

December 31 after top manage-

ment had budgeted for a surplus.

The state-run fund's management budgeted for the payout of unemployment, maternity and other benefits to drop slightly

from last year's R1,8 billion.

But figures for the first nine months of the present financial year, released yesterday, show the actual payout in the year will be closer to R2,3 billion.

A spokesman for the fund confirmed that fraud would account for the lion's share of the projected R500 million overrun on the budgeted payout.

The integration of the funds of the former TBVC states with the UIF and the lifting of the ceil-

ing on earnings for contributors to R76 000 a year from R68 000 in July this year are expected to increase the income of the fund and limit the deficit to between R100 million and R200 million, based on ruling trends.

The fund ran up three consecutive deficits in 1992, 1993 and 1994, but recovered last year when it notched up a small surplus of R94 million. It acts as a social safety net for workers in the formal sector who lose their in-

comes because of retrenchment, illness or pregnancy.

Employers and employees each contribute an amount equal to 1 percent of the employee's salary to the fund. A worker who loses his job after having contributed to the fund for at least three years receives 45 percent of his last monthly salary for at least six months.

When the fund runs up a deficit it dips into its reserves. Big deficits between 1992 and

1994 resulted in an alarming drop in the reserves. From R961 million in 1992, the reserves dropped to R240 million in 1994.

Last year, the reserves stabilised at R251 million and in July this year the amalgamation of the fund with the TBVC funds resulted in a top-up of the reserves to R959 million.

The unexpected deficit this year will again eat into the recently replenished reserves.

"Crime syndicates are be-

lieved to be behind the fraud. The UIF and the police are investigating the fraud and arrests have been made," Eva Tladi, the fund's finance director, said yesterday.

For the time being, management is planning no rescue operation other than a clampdown on fraud. The fund is not expected to run up another deficit next year. "We are expecting the payout to drop significantly next year as we clamp down on the criminals," said Tladi.

Govt loses R180-m on UIF

(301) Sowetan 5/12/96

By Abdul Milazi

THE Government is losing about R180 million because of employers cheating on the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto says defaulting employers are a major problem in the restructuring of the Fund, proposed by the Department of Labour in 1994.

"This problem could not be addressed sufficiently during 1995 because of a shortage of staff. Defaulting employers will have to receive special attention as soon as the vacant positions are filled," said Mkhonto.

The Fund has since prosecuted 6 059 employers and collected R536 347 in fines from defaulters.

A total of 34 538 inspections were conducted this year and R9 585 unclaimed contributions was recovered.

He said the major problem in verifying payroll information submitted by companies was the lack of a central database of the country's worker.

"Currently we are forced to accept whatever information companies give us. Another complication is that the payroll is submitted as a lump sum without breaking it down into individual employee salaries."

"Our inspectors cannot do inspections of all the country's largest and smallest companies."

Mkhonto said his plan was to liaise with the receiver of revenue and the Department of Trade and Industry to disclose certain information to the UIF,

to enable it to apprehend defaulters.

He says that under the new constitution the DTI and receiver of revenue have a right not to disclose information they deem confidential.

"If companies can submit the correct tax submissions to the receiver of revenue we

will compare the figures with those on our records and see which company is cheating," said Mkhonto.

According to Mkhonto many companies shrink the figures when submitting their payroll so that they pay less in contributions.

Businesses are required to contribute one percent of the total payroll a month, while employees also pay one percent of their salary.

Currently we are forced to accept whatever information companies give

Court to decide in row on UIF benefits

Jacob Dlamini

(201)

BD 24/11/97

THE Unemployment Insurance Board would ask the Supreme Court to decide if local government councillors should be allowed to draw unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits, the labour ministry said yesterday.

The move was aimed at obtaining clarity on whether councillors could be regarded as unemployed following a row sparked by Durban south African National Congress mayor Elias Mkhize who continued to collect UIF benefits despite getting a monthly allowance of about R14 000 last year.

Mkhize has since stopped receiving benefits, but the case caused an uproar with opposition parties asking if he had not broken the law.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni sought legal advice on the matter, but found there was no statutory definition for the term "unemployed" in terms of both the Unemployment Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Mboweni said there was a "political and moral question" involved, "but I'm of the view that this matter should be considered by the councillors themselves, the institutions on which they serve and the public whom they represent".

SA Local Government Association chairman Collin Matjila welcomed the ministry's move: "There are currently no deductions made from councillors' allowances and the law is not clear on whether that should be the case, so we welcome any decision that seeks to clarify that."

Labour ministry spokesman Estelle Randall said there were few councillors drawing UIF benefits but her department wanted the matter clarified.

□ Sapa reports that two labour department clerks had been suspended pending an investigation into alleged fraud involving the UIF, the department said yesterday.

Millions paid to fund unnecessarily

1227 088 (307) BD 29/1/97
MILLIONS of rands in unnecessary premiums were being paid to the Workers' Compensation Fund, a Johannesburg risk management company claimed yesterday.

Mike Kruger of Statutory Liability Insurance Consultants, part of the MIB Group, said some employers remained ignorant of their right to query their risk rating by the fund and, in many cases, to have their premiums reduced.

Kruger said the fund was in the black — premiums outweighing claims and costs.

"While this is undoubtedly due in part to good management, it's clear from our experience that millions of rands in overpaid premiums are going into the fund's coffers."

"The key to correcting the scenario lies in an accurate rating commensurate with the risk of the insured employer."

"Unbeknown to employers, they have every right to query their ratings and where justified, have those ratings adjusted to reduce their premiums."

Typically, a company was rated according to historical performance of the sector in which it traded, Kruger said. Premiums were calculated broadly on the basis of 65% premium to 35% cost.

He said his firm had come across numer-

ous examples where companies did not fit the risk profile of the sector in which they had been placed and subsequently paid premiums applicable to that sector as a whole.

"It's not the compensation commissioner's task to correct the situation. The onus is upon the employer to have his rating reassessed and changed if justified."

Kruger said correct rating was critical from the outset but retrospective rerating was feasible.

"The company should monitor and manage its employee compensation risk exposure, applying high-tech risk management techniques."

The complexity of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries Act was a problem and in need of simplification, he said.

"In the interim employers have to tussle with the act, and their own registration and rating, often without professional input."

"In one case a major employer had 45 different ratings, and after rationalising the situation, the number of ratings was reduced to 20 and premiums cut drastically, with obvious benefits to the bottom line."

"There are numerous companies out there in similar situations with every right to query ratings." — Sapa.

Pr
ye

(ii) 1 January 1997 till 30 April 1997

- (2) (a) Yes.
1 543
- (b) Yes.
1 177
- (c) Yes.
1 177
- (3) (a) and (b) No.
- (4) (a) 2 116
(b) 448

Dept: annual report

658. Ms M E TURROK asked the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology:

- (1) (a) What was the cost of printing his Department's 1996 annual report, (b) why was the report printed in five languages, (c) how many copies were printed, (d) in which provinces was it distributed and (e) to which bodies was it distributed;
- (2) whether his Department intends printing future annual reports in the same format; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? N1100E

The MINISTER OF ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (1) (a) The printing costs were R92 453,77.
- (b) Section 6 of the Constitution enshrines a policy of official multilingualism. In addition this section stipulates that for the purposes of government at least two official languages must be used. The Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology is fully committed to realising the constitutional provisions on multilingualism and to promoting the development and use of all our official languages.

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Unemployment Insurance Fund: statistics

63. Mr P G MARAIS asked the Minister of Labour:

- (a) What total amount was paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1995, (b) how many persons received unemployment insurance in each of the provinces during the past financial year and (c) what was the percentage increase or decrease in each case? N119E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

- (a) Amount paid into the Fund in 1996:

Contributions by employers and employees	-	R 324 402 095,23
State contribution	-	R 7 000 000,00
Total amount		R 331 402 095,23

- (b) Number of persons who received benefits:

Gauteng	-	245 670
KwaZulu-Natal	-	182 151
Eastern Province	-	73 365
Northern Province	-	37 365
Free State	-	53 677
Western Cape	-	150 398
Mpumalanga/Northern Province	-	74 486
Total number of beneficiaries	-	817 212

Public sector: pension/provident funds

132. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the average annual investment return achieved by each of the public sector's pension and provident funds in the 1995-96 financial year? N221E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

In respect of the Government Employees Pension Fund, the average annual investment return is as follows:

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Average interest yield	13,40%	13,30%	12,55%	11,81%	11,50%	13,35%
Average yield	14,25%	14,19%	14,61%	13,13%	11,84%	13,01%

There is no provident fund.

Banks: profit before tax/income tax

270. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the amount in (a) profit before tax earned and (b) income tax paid on those profits by South African banks in each of the latest specified three financial years for which information is available? N418E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The details of the banks below which were furnished by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue are in respect of the last three financial years which have been assessed. Details of 6 banks which are not available are not included in the figures but would not materially effect them -

- (a) Profits before tax R8 085 385 092
(including dividends of R1 260 322 360)
- (b) Income tax paid R1 332 159 249

Designing/producing newly designed coins

320. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the cost to the State of designing and producing the newly designed coins brought into circulation in 1996? N510E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The new designs (in terms of the new constitution) for 1996 were incorporated with the new dies needed annually for normal production runs of circulation coinage. New dies are manufactured on a continual basis because they wear out in the minting process. Dates have to be changed once a year as a matter of routine.

The design change done in 1996 added approximately R50 000 to the costs of the South African Mint Company. The total cost was less than 0,5% of the total coinage ordered by the South African Reserve Bank for local consumption during calendar 1996.

Wine-producing estate in Paarl: cheap migrant labour

406. Prof B TURROK asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Fraudulent

(301)

Sowetan 22/2/97

claims leave

UIF in a crisis

The UIF is losing more than R1 billion annually

By Abdul Milazi and Gerry Reilly

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund is losing more than R1 billion a year due to payout for fraudulent claims by crime syndicates who are working with some government employees at various labour centres around the country.

Director general of the Department of Labour Sipho Pitjana told Sowetan Business that 50 percent of the claims for benefits processed by the fund each month were fraudulent.

According to the Fund's 1995 annual report a total of R2 billion was spent last year on payouts and administration, while R1 billion was spent in 1994. The fund itself has sagged over the past 12 months by R125 million to the current figure of R820 million.

The number of benefit payments increased in the first six months this year to 1 402 264 from 1 396 532 over the same period

last year.

Applications for benefits also increased in the same period, from 398 805 to 439 486.

The fund's income from member's contributions in January-June - workers and employers are levied at one percent of wages amounted to R1,149 billion.

Monthly pay-outs leave a deficit of around R12 million.

Forged cards

Spokesman for the Department of Labour Musa Ndwandwe said the government believed that there were syndicates who submitted forged blue cards with fictitious names and cashed the cheques.

Ndwandwe said the syndicates had to work with "inside people" who processed the fraudulent claims and also assisted in cashing the cheques.

He said there were also cases of government employees cashing legitimate payment cheques



Director General of the Department of Labour Mr Sipho Pitjana

while their owners were continually told that the payment was not ready.

"But this is not happening on a large scale, the fraudulent claims are draining a lot of money from the government."

Pressure on the UIF's dwindling resources is increasing as the number of jobless South Africans continues to rise.

This is clear from official figures which show the fund is draining at a rate of R12 million a month, as income from members' subscriptions is overtaken by benefit payments.

He argued that the current problems were inherited from the previous government which had segregated departments performing similar duties.

R28-m UIF money recouped

Sowetan 25/7/97 (301)

By Abdul Milazi

THE Department of Labour yesterday said it has recovered R28,8 million of the estimated R44,1 million lost by the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) through fraud last year.

Government spokesman, Musa Ndwandwe said the money was recovered through a joint fraud prevention operation with the South African Police Service, which involved spot checks and random inspection of company premises, launched late last year.

Ndwandwe said after intensive investigation, the Department of Labour intercepted fraudulent cheques amounting to R4,22 million,

R39,79 million in overpayment and R140 000 stolen at payout points by employees.

Ndwandwe said other forms of fraud involved workers applying for unemployment benefits while they were still employed. He explained that this occurred when people made false unemployment cards (blue cards) with fictitious periods of employment for which they are paid.

"A syndicate specialising in this kind of fraud was unearthed during an investigation into the problem last year. Its operations were highly professional and very difficult to detect," said Ndwandwe.

He said members of this syndicate

were in possession of rubber stamps of several companies which they used to "authenticate" applications for unemployment benefits.

"The investigation has since connected 230 fraudulent applications involving R1,5 million with the syndicate," Ndwandwe said.

He said the Fund would continue to update its systems and procedures in an attempt to counter the fraud.

According to the Fund's 1995 annual report, R2 billion was spent last year on pay outs and administration, while R1 billion was spent in 1994. It also said the fund's current reserves were down to R820 million. This was R125 million less than the previous year.

Salary ceiling for UIF coverage raised

Jacob Dlamini

BD 12/8/97

CAPE TOWN — Labour Minister Tito Mboweni yesterday announced the extension of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) coverage to workers earning up to R82 992 a year.

The extension comes into effect on September 1 and is designed to keep pace with salary increases.

UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto said the 8,3% increase in the maximum earnings ceiling was aimed at providing continuing unemployment insurance cover to the majority of SA's workers.

"There is a danger that a lot of people will keep on falling out of the net

provided by the UIF if we don't extend its coverage to keep pace with annual salary increases. The UIF covers the most vulnerable workers and we need to ensure that its coverage stays constant," he said.

The UIF covers 5-million workers and receives about 700 000 applications for benefits every year.

Mkhonto said the extension would not lead to an increase in contributions and would have no effect on salaries.

At present the UIF deducts 1% from wage bills and from workers' salaries.

Last year UIF payments, which are reviewed annually using a survey of market conditions, were made to workers earning up to R76 752 a year.

□ EMPLOYMENT

(301) CT(MR) 13/8/97

Compulsory membership of UIF extended

Tito Mboweni, the labour minister, had extended compulsory membership of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to all workers earning up to R82 992 a year, with effect from the beginning of next month, the department of labour said yesterday. It said the new cutoff meant workers earning up to R82 922 a year would contribute to UIF and employers were expected to "make the necessary salary deductions and pay these to the UIF with effect from September 1". UIF coverage has previously applied to workers earning up to R76 752 a year. "The 8,31 percent increase... has been affected to keep pace with wage increases and to continue unemployment insurance coverage for the majority of workers in South Africa," the department said. "Notices about the increased maximum earnings ceilings are being sent to all registered employers." — *Frank Nxumalo, Johannesburg*



Major crackdown on UIF defaulters

ARG 3/9/97

Many W Cape bosses guilty

Many Western Cape employers have been failing to make unemployment insurance payments for their staff - who find they are not covered only when they apply for dole.

The Department of Labour has collected R16-million in a crackdown on businesses that have failed to make payments as required by law. The money was collected in the first half of the year and the amount is expected to increase to more than R20-million by December.

The campaign was initiated by the Unemployment Insurance Fund collections department in January and aimed to collect R8-million by the end of June. But by the end of May more than R9-million had already been collected by inspectors.

Yusuf Larney, programme head of the unemployment insurance division, said this was the tip of the iceberg. "There are lots more companies guilty of not paying up that still need to be investigated," he said.

**SPECIAL
REPORT**



LENORE OLIVER

Many employees found out that their employers had not paid UIF contributions only when they applied for benefits.

"In many cases we have found that monthly deductions were made from the employees' salaries but the money was not paid into the fund," Mr Larney said. About 10 percent of cases ended up in court.

By law employers and employees have to pay 1% of employees' salaries to the UIF every month. The law provides for exemptions for contract workers, civil servants and some seasonal workers.

The payments are made to the Labour Department's head office in Pretoria, where a check is kept

on defaulters. After a few months of payments not being made, information on defaulters is sent to the provincial offices for investigation.

"We try to correspond and find a solution with the defaulters," Mr Larney said. "It stands to reason that there will come a time when a decision will have to be taken if we cannot come to such an arrangement. Our only alternative then would be to go to court."

Mr Larney said settlements were mostly reached out of court. Ignorance also played a part in non-payment.

"In the informal trading sector many people do not know about the laws. It is therefore our aim to also educate people and to ask defaulters to come forward so we can help them," said Mr Larney.

Often employees asked employers not to deduct unemployment insurance because they wanted their full salaries.

"Employers should remember this is the law and there should be no debate," he said.

UIF faces false claims for R5,7-m

(301)
By JOVIAL RANTAO

Political Correspondent

8 Jan 21/10/97
Cape Town - A total of 542 people have been prosecuted in the past year for falsifying Unemployment Insurance Fund claims involving R5,7-million, Labour Minister Tito Mboweni told Parliament yesterday.

Replying to a question from Democratic Party leader Tony Leon, Mboweni said the Government had been able to recover R5,4-million.

Although they were inadequate, procedures had been put in place to verify the authenticity of UIF claims.

"The fund's business plan for 1997 calls for all claims officers to verify entries on record cards of at least 50% of all applications received.

"The target of verifying at least 50% of the information contained on contributors' record cards has been met by the majority of provincial offices and labour centres," Mboweni said.

"It should be noted the fund gets more than 800 000 applications a year and most of the cards have more than one entry recorded, implying that there are literally millions of entries."

Squatter bill meets opposition

By Jovial Rantao
Political Correspondent

Cape Town - The Prevention of Unlawful Occupation of Land Bill has met stiff opposition from the banking and agricultural sectors.

The draft legislation will repeal the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and seeks to curb illegal land invasions by establishing fast-track, lawful and fair legislative processes in terms of which people who illegally occupy land can be evicted.

In its submission to Parliament's housing committee, the Council of South African Banks (Cosab) said the banking sector was concerned at the potential

(306)
threats the new bill posed to the stability of the entire property market and to land values.

Cosab general manager Stuart Grobler said his organisation was particularly concerned about a provision in the bill which restricted the application of the bill to illegal occupiers who have resided on the land for a period of not less than one year.

The South African Agricultural Union said the bill did not provide the necessary protection to landowners.

The Gauteng Association for Local Authorities said local government would be affected to such an extent that it would be unable to deal with unlawful land occupation.

Star 22/10/97

(1) Whether she was present in the House during Question Time on 4 June 1997; if not, (a) what was the reason for her absence, (b) who granted leave of absence to her and (c) what were her whereabouts at the time;

(2) whether any Minister or Deputy Minister was acting on her behalf during her absence; if so, who;

(3) whether the reasons for her absence were made available to the public; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether she was on a visit abroad at the time; if so, (a) who did she meet, (b) what was the purpose of the visit, (c) how did such visit benefit South Africa and (d) what advice did she obtain from the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning such visit;

(5) whether she met with any institutions and/or bodies during this visit; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) which institutions and/or bodies and (b) when was the last time a Minister visited each such institution and/or body?

N1522E

THE MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(a) to attend to funeral arrangements of my father, Mr A H Fraser.

(b) the Whip was informed that due to the reason mentioned in (a) I would not attend Parliament during that specific week and

(c) Cape Town;

(2) yes, the Minister of Health,

(3) yes, as far as official appointments were scheduled;

(4) no.

(a) to (c) fall away;

(5) no,

(a) to (c) fall away.

*6. Mr D DE V GRAAFF – Trade and Industry, [Written Question No 909] [Removed.]

Commuters using motor cars/minibus taxis/trains/buses

*7. Mr G M E CARELSE asked the Minister of Transport: [Written Question No 919]

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of South African commuters in urban areas made use of (i) motor cars and/or motor cycles, (ii) minibus taxis, (iii) trains and (iv) buses in 1995 and 1996, respectively?

N1615E

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Information is not available on the basis for the years as requested, but the current estimated market share split is as follows:

Bus 25%

Trains 25%

Taxi 50%

This market share split represents only the commuter market excluding private motor vehicles.

Market share percentages applicable to all modes of transport can only be calculated correctly if a common denominator such as passenger kilometers or passengers per day is given as a standard reporting format. Information is, however, not available in this format. It is believed that this information will only become available once authorities at lower spheres of government have compiled transport plans for their areas.

Black farmers: land taken away without compensation

*8. Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:† [Written Question No 930]

Whether his Department has details in regard to black farmers whose land according to the White Paper on Land Policy, was taken away from them without compensation; if so, what are the relevant details?

N163E

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No, restitution claims are lodged with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights which deals with each claim according to the merits. Because of the extent of claims already received (currently more than 16 000 claims), keeping statistics of the kind referred to in your question is administratively almost impossible and will place an unbearable burden on the Commission.

Much historical research has been done on the scale and nature of dispossession of black farmers from their land. A consistent picture of cruelty and insensitivity emerges. This is why we are engaged in a restitution process today – to in some way compensate people for the losses they suffered under the racially discriminatory laws of the land which dispossessed mainly black people of their land rights.

Department: payments to non-statutory service providers

*9. Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:† [Written Question No 931]

(a) What is the total amount spent by his Department in payments to non-statutory service providers during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) to which service providers were such payments made and (c) what amount was paid to each such service provider?

N1632E

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The Departments of Land Affairs and Agriculture employ many non-statutory service providers. However, the kind of information requested by the hon member is not readily available. The Financial Management System of the Public Service is designed in such a way that it is not easy to retrieve such information.

In order for me to respond fully to the question posed by the hon member, each contract entered into by the Department since January 1995 must be checked manually and the information correlated with the information on the Financial Management System. Such a task would involve

several weeks of work by a number of officials.

*9. Mr A S BEYERS – Agriculture and Land Affairs:† [Written Question No 931] [Question standing over.]

Benefits paid out from UIF

*10. Mr A WATSON asked the Minister of Labour: [Written Question No 933]

At how many pay-points in the Republic were benefits paid out from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1996.

N1635E

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR:

There were 500 applications and pay-points in the Republic where benefits were paid out from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1996

*11. Mr J J DOWRY – Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting. [Written Question No 937] [Removed.]

Job creation

12. Comdt A BLAAS asked the Minister of Labour: [Written Question No 938]

(1) How many jobs were created in (a) total and (b) each specified industry (i) in (aa) 1995 and (bb) 1996 and (ii) during the period 1 January 1997 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

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

N1640E

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) The Department of Labour does not have figures for the number of jobs created. However, we have statistics on people employed on a specific date. The number of people employed on a specific date compared with the number for a previous date can indicate how many jobs were created or lost during a particular period.

Our employment figures cover only the formal non-agricultural sectors and the public sector's community, social and personal services.

(a) Total

A total of 4 850 jobs were lost during 1995 in

inside trains as well as the general level of crime, cleanliness of toilet facilities at stations was also identified as a matter needing attention.

(2) Detailed monitoring of commuter perception through a complaint monitoring system is however performed regularly and improvements in service delivery can be deduced as follows:

Complaints as measured from 1995 to 1996:

Complaints related to security, station cleanliness and attitude of staff have all decreased from 1995 to 1996, indicating an improvement in these service elements. Complaints related to station toilets have increased by 5% from 1995 to 1996.

These results should be seen in the context of a constantly improving reporting system (more complaints are being reported than before).

UIF: income/expenditure

*28. Dr F J VAN HEERDEN asked the Minister of Labour: [Written Question No 978] **(301)**

(a) What was the annual (i) income and (ii) expenditure of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) in (aa) 1995 and (bb) 1996 and (b) what was the state of the UIF's reserve as at the latest specified date for which information is available? **N1683E**

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) The annual income and expenditure of the Unemployment Insurance Fund is as follows

		R,000
(i) (aa)	Income	1995 2 057 015
(b) (bb)	Income	1996 2 404 328
(ii) (aa)	Expenditure	1995 2 021 287
(b) (bb)	Expenditure	1996 2 312 334
(b) Reserve as at 21-08-97		748 217

NB. 1996 figures are unaudited and thus not final figures.

*29. Mr I J PRETORIUS – Home Affairs. [Written Question No 979] [Removed.]

*30. Mr B C BESTER – Home Affairs. [Written Question No 980] [Removed.]

*31. Mr I J PRETORIUS – Home Affairs. [Written Question No 981] [Removed.]

Minister/Deputy Minister: present/absent on sitting days

*32. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance: [Written Question No 982]

Whether (a) he and (b) his Deputy Minister were present at Parliament on each sitting day during the first six months of 1997; if not, (i)(aa) on how many sitting days was he or she absent from Parliament and (bb) on how many of these days was he or she absent (aaa) on State business, (bbb) on leave and (ccc) on grounds of ill-health and (ii) on how many of the days on which (aa) he and/or (bb) his Deputy Minister were absent on State business, was he or she in (aaa) Cape Town or (bbb) any other specified city? **N1687E**

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Minister Manuel

(a) No

(i) (aa)	28
(aaa)	28
(bbb)	None
(ccc)	None
(ii) (aaa)	1 day
(bbb)	27 days

(9 days in Jhb/Pta; 2 days in Cape Town; 1 day in Bisho; 2 days in Washington; 2 days in Harare; 3 days travelling to, and in, Abidjan; 1 day in Edinburgh; 1 day in London; 1 day in Bonn; 3 days in Tokyo; 1 day in New York and 1 day in Chicago).

Deputy Minister Marcus

(b) No

(i) (aa)	3
(aaa)	3
(bbb)	None
(ccc)	None
(ii) (aaa)	None
(bbb)	3 days

(2 days in Johannesburg and 1 day in Durban)

Note:

Presence in Parliament is per decision of Cabinet that members of the Executive be present for own legislation on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The balance of each week is spent fulfilling executive functions, primarily in Pretoria.

Children living in poverty
*33. Mrs E J CHAIT asked the Minister for Welfare and Population Development: [Written Question No 985]

(a) How many children were and (b) what percentage of the total child population was living in poverty in South Africa in 1996? **N1690E**

The MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Approximately 9.6 million children and

(b) this figure constitutes approximately 60% of the total child population.

Ladysmith floods: amounts paid out from fund

*34. Mr J W MARÉE asked the Minister for Welfare and Population Development:† [Written Question No 986]

(1) What amounts were paid out by the Government from the Disaster Relief Fund in each of the past ten years to support individuals in Ladysmith who suffered losses as a result of floods;

(2) whether the Government will be prepared to make funds available for individuals who suffered losses as a result of floods this year; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? **N1693E**

The MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Ladysmith was declared a disaster area in 1987, 1988, 1989, 1994 and 1996. The following amounts were paid out:

Year	Number of Applications	Amount
1987 + 1988	19 032	R 19 938 000
1989	455	R 493 000
1994	1 947	R 964 342
1996	1 135	R 5 678 898
Total	22 569	R 36 074 240

(2) Ladysmith has not been declared a disaster area during 1997 and no funds will therefore be paid out to individuals. In terms of Section 26 of the Fund Raising Act No 107 of 1978, financial assistance is given to individuals when the President has declared the area a disaster area.

Northern Province: constructing/reconstructing/maintaining roads

*35. Col N G RAMAREMISA asked the Minister of Transport:† [Written Question No 987]

What amount (a) has been budgeted for the current and (b) was budgeted for the previous financial year for (i) constructing, (ii) reconstructing and (iii) maintaining roads in the Northern Province? **N1694E**

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Out of the National Road fund the following amounts were budgeted:

Year	Maintenance (R million)	Reconstruction (R million)
1996-97	15 335	8 990
1997-98	17 638	89 093

Note:

The construction of the new toll road from Kranskop toll plaza to Pietersburg was financed by private sector funds and did not appear on the National Road Fund Budget. The amount spent on construction of this road in the 1996-97 financial year was R300 million.

Minister: trips outside RSA

*36. Dr W A ODENDAAL asked the Minister of Health: [Written Question No 988]

(a) How many days in 1995 did she spend outside the borders of the Republic, (b) what was the (i) purpose, (ii) destination, (iii) duration and (iv) cost of each visit and (c) who accompanied her in each case? **N1695E**

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

I regret that I am unable to answer this question at this time.

The information will be provided as soon as the records for 1995 have been obtained from Pretoria.

then chairperson of the OAU). Kenya and Zimbabwe, was mandated by the second regional summit on the conflict in eastern Zaire, which took place in Nairobi on 16 December 1996, to assist international efforts in bringing about a peaceful solution to the conflict.

South Africa facilitated talks involving a Zairean Government delegation and Mr Kabila (and his delegation), by providing a secure venue.

It will also be recalled that these meetings led to the face-to-face meeting of President Mobutu and Mr Kabila on board the SAS Outeniqua in the Congolese harbour of Pointe Noire on 4 May 1997, in presence of President Mandela. Mr Kabila handed President Mobutu a document containing proposals of the Alliance and agreed that President Mobutu would have a period of 8 to 10 days in which to study the proposals after which the second meeting would take place on board the SAS Outeniqua.

This second face-to-face meeting never took place and while Mr Kabila was still in Cape Town, consulting with President Mandela, President Mobutu on 16 May 1997 announced in Kinshasa that he was relinquishing power but not his position.

In view of the vacuum at the level of Head of State, created by the unforeseen flight of President Mobutu, and the gravity of the situation, Mr Kabila announced on 17 May 1997 that, he, the President of the ADFL, was assuming as of that day the functions of Head of State of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(a) In view of the above, this question falls away.

(b) In view of the above, this question falls away.

Steps to address taxi violence

*38. Mr J S A MAVUSO asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether he or his Department has taken or intends taking any steps to address taxi violence in South Africa, if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N1602E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes. However, it is important first of all to situate the issue of violence within the framework of

the wider problems we have had to address in the process of regulating and rebuilding this vital service industry.

As mentioned in my reply on 14 February 1997, the Government initiated the National Taxi Task Team process in order to exhaustively investigate all the problems which were at that time surfacing in the taxi industry. Our analysis showed that the problems fell into three main groups, namely regulation and control, formalisation and training, and economic assistance. Working groups were established under inter-governmental liaison structures to tackle the problems identified and to find appropriate and enforceable solutions.

At this stage it is still too early to make any easy claims of success, as the process is still unfolding. I can, however, point out some significant milestones in the implementation of various key measures recommended by the NTTT.

The process of conditional registration of taxi associations and their members, and the special legalisation procedure for illegal taxi operators, were simultaneously launched at the special meeting of MINCOM held on 5 and 6 August 1996.

Application forms for registration and legalisation, manuals explaining the procedures, as well as posters and leaflets promoting the processes were distributed to all Provinces. Town Clerks of local authorities, Local Road Transportation Boards (LRTBs) and provincial taxi offices, where these had been established. The documentation was available at all these centres by 12 August 1996.

In the interim:

- all Provinces appointed or designated their Registrars;
 - taxi offices were established and staffed;
 - computer software for the registration of taxi associations was installed at all Registrars' offices; and
 - all Provinces began accepting applications for registration and legalisation.
- Funding for these processes was provided by the National Department of Transport.

During January, February and March 1997, I held meetings with MECs, provincial officials and leaders in the taxi industry in most of the

Provinces to discuss the issues of registration and legalisation. In the great majority of instances, the reaction of the taxi industry was positive.

To date, 1 255 taxi associations nationwide have applied for registration. This represents close to 100% of all existing taxi associations (though it must be noted that name changes etc. can make it difficult to be certain that our record of existing associations is 100% accurate).

The Provincial Registrars are currently engaged in the process of checking the details provided by these associations to verify their compliance with all the conditions laid down for registration, and to ensure that associations which have not yet provided all the information required, do so in the shortest possible space of time. In the meantime, the practical effects of registration are bearing fruit. As the Honourable Member will no doubt have been able to observe in the streets not far from this House, taxi route markers are now being used to regulate operations on all metropolitan routes; and this has already had a dramatic effect in eliminating the violence which previously arose from unregulated competition on over-traded routes.

Let me turn now, however, to the issue of violence in its remaining organised forms. On 24 December 1996 the President met with taxi representatives from the northern provinces and strongly urged them to make their contribution to a nonviolent climate within the industry by ensuring that all associations applied for registration by the end of February 1997.

Following this, on 6 March 1997 my colleague, the Minister of Safety and Security announced the establishment of an investigating team headed by Director Neville Thoms with a specific mandate to isolate and combat the remaining pockets of organised, systematic violence by criminal elements opposed in principle to the regulation of the industry.

This initiative has become an integral element of a broader co-operative effort by the Ministers of Safety and Security, Justice and myself to ensure that, in addition to the usual measures undertaken by the security and justice system, special efforts are made to eradicate violence in the taxi industry.

In the recent past the Provinces of Gauteng and the North West took specifically targeted actions to address violence in particular areas (Soshanguve and Mabopane north of Pretoria) by introducing special legislative measures. At this stage the violence in these areas has subsided and the taxi industry is co-operating with the introduction of special measures to identify operators who should and should not be operating from these areas.

(2) Not at present.

Registration of employers with Unemployment Insurance Fund

*39. Mr A WATSON asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether any progress has been made since 1994 with the registration of employers in the agricultural sector with the Unemployment Insurance Fund; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what progress had been made in this regard at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N1603E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) The Unemployment Insurance Fund has made progress with regard to the registration of employers in the agricultural sector. In this regard the following information can be provided:

Number of registered employers in the agriculture sector

December 1994 - 40980

December 1995 - 44229

December 1996 - 47059

(2) A statement is not deemed necessary at this point in time.

Relevant authorities informed of notices of failed appeals

*40. Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any steps have been recommended or taken to (a) ensure that notices of failed

during which the stations must be brought up to the standards prescribed.

Note: Although the questions were directed to me, it should be noted that in terms of the Constitution, the Provincial Administrations are the executive authorities for road traffic.

St Lucia: "World Heritage Site"

*27. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:†

- (1) Whether any steps have been taken with a view to declaring St Lucia as a "World Heritage Site"; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

- (2) whether the Dukuduku forest will be included therein; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1789E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism has initiated the necessary steps to submit a nomination to have St Lucia Wetlands inscribed on the List of World Heritage Sites. The Department informed the World Heritage Centre in writing at the end of July 1997 that it intended submitting the nomination before 31 October 1997. The Department is currently studying the nomination to make sure that all the relevant information is included. The nomination will be submitted as soon as this task is complete.

- (2) The Dukuduku State Forest is included in the area that is to be nominated to have St Lucia Wetlands inscribed on the List of World Heritage Sites. The Natal Parks Board, affected community and the Kwa-Zulu/Natal Minister of Indigenous and Environmental Affairs are involved in ongoing negotiations to arrive at a resolution, that will suit all parties, concerning the portion of land that will be incorporated into the Park and from which the community will have to be moved, and the benefits that will accrue to the community in exchange for the land.

Properties acquired for land distribution

*28. Dr E A SCHOEMAN asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:

Whether any properties have been acquired by his Department in the Somerset East district for the purpose of land distribution; if so, (a) what amount was paid for each property, (b) in which area is each located, (c) what is the nature of each such property and (d)(i) how many breadwinners are accommodated in each case and (ii) what are the conditions attached to the lease or purchase of these properties? N1790E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (a) Prinsloo R3,870 million
Karkotskraal R1,950 million

- (b) Somerset East Municipal District

- (c) Prinsloo - Dairy farm, grazing and irrigation
Karkotskraal - Grazing and irrigation

- (d) (i) 388, the two farms are to be managed as a unit.

(ii) The Department of Land Affairs will be the owner of the farm and the agency agreement is to ask the local authority to manage the farm on our behalf and will also be responsible for the collection of any levies and manage and maintain all fixed and movable assets.

Report on Independent Broadcasting

Authority made public

*29. Mr J J DOWRY asked the Minister for Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting:†

Whether the report of an independent auditing firm, the name of which has been furnished to his Department for the purposes of his reply, with regard to the financial management of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, will be made public; if not, why not; if so, when?

N1791E

The MINISTER FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING:

The Auditor-General is responsible for the auditing of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's record of accounts and financial statements and reports thereon from time to time in terms of standing procedures.

However, an independent firm of accountants has been appointed by the Authority to:

- Stabilize the current financial management position;
- Provide management and Council with relevant and reliable financial information to enable them to manage the Authority effectively; and
- Ensure implementation of defined financial controls and procedures.

The accounting firm reports to the Council of the IBA and also provides the Department of Communications, which is working with the IBA to ensure proper financial and administrative control, with regular progress reports.

These steps follow a resolution on 19 May 1997 by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts calling on this Ministry to ensure that an interim financial management capacity is set up in the offices of the IBA without compromising its autonomy as provided for in the Constitution.

In accordance with paragraph 8(d) of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) dated 28 May 1997, the IBA should report to the Committee on progress made by not later than 30 September 1997.

State subsidies to Mossgas

*30. Mr A H NEL asked the Minister of Minerals and Energy:†

- (a) What amount in State subsidies has been paid to Mossgas since production began in 1992 and (b) in terms of what procedures and/or regulations are subsidies being paid to Mossgas at present? N1792E

The MINISTER OF MINERALS AND ENERGY:

- (a) A total amount of R1 208.4 million has been

paid to Mossgas in the form of tariff protection and synthetic fuel product price compensation payments.

The Cabinet also approved on 28 February 1996 to grant guarantees to the amount of R910 million for the development of the FA Satellite gas fields to protect the reserves of South Africa.

- (b) Tariff protection and synthetic fuel compensation payments are made to Mossgas from the Equalisation Fund in terms of a Cabinet decision [1993] and resultant Ministerial Notices served on CEF (Pty) Ltd.

Invitation to congress of Free State Agricultural Union

*31. Dr E A SCHOEMAN asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:†

- (1) Whether he received an invitation to the congress of the Free State Agricultural Union on 12 and 13 August 1997; if not, what steps does he envisage taking in respect of his relationship with this union; if so,

- (2) whether he attended this congress; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? N1793E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. I have no record of ever receiving an invitation from the Free State Agricultural Union and I do not envisage taking any steps in respect of my relationship with that union.

- (2) Falls away

Large-scale mechanisation on farms: research

*32. Mrs M J BADENHORST asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:†

- (1) Whether he or his Department has done any research or had any research done to determine whether existing labour legislation and other legislation applicable to farmers in the agricultural sector, promotes large-scale mechanisation on farms; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,

Addendum clarifying the percentages in numbers.

1995

Occupational Class	Registered with Councils	Registered, but not residing in the RSA	Registered, but not practising	Practice in Private Sector	Practice in Public Sector	Practice in Private Sector, but rendering services to Public Sector	Practice in Public Sector but also doing private practise
Dentists	4 102	198	4.8%	119	2.9%	3 088	75.3%
Pharmacists	9 653	435	4.5%	692	7.2%	7 071	73.3%
Specialists	7 899	593	7.5%	697	8.8%	3 607	45.7%
Medical Practitioners	27 297	1 901	6.9%	6 360	23.3%	11 655	42.7%
						697	17.0%
						1 455	15.0%
						3 002	38.0%
						7 381	27.0%
						89	2.9%
						53	0.75%
						124	34.5%
						183	15.7%
						21	3.0%
						39	2.6%
						74	2.5%
						539	7.3%

1996

Occupational Class	Registered with Councils	Registered, but not residing in the RSA	Registered, but not practising	Practice in Private Sector	Practice in Public Sector	Practice in Private Sector, but rendering services to Public Sector	Practice in Public Sector but also doing private practise
Dentists	4 235	187	4.4%	123	2.9%	3 194	75.4%
Pharmacists	9 780	409	4.2%	707	7.2%	7 363	75.3%
Specialists	8 062	601	7.4%	402	5.0%	4 013	49.8%
Medical Practitioners	28 381	1 859	6.6%	6 444	22.7%	12 976	45.7%
						731	17.3%
						1 301	13.3%
						3 046	37.8%
						7 102	25.0%
						92	2.9%
						55	0.75%
						1 287	32.1%
						1 789	13.8%
						27	3.7%
						43	3.3%
						61	2.0%
						440	6.2%

Sources: Representative Association of Medical Schemes (RAMS), National Department of Health (DOH), South African Medical Services (SAMS), Provincial Health Departments, Interim Medical and Dental Council of SA and Interim Pharmacy Council of SA

*21. Mr P I BIKITSHA – Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting. [Written Question No 965] [Removed.]

Access to running water/sanitation facilities

*22. Mr Z D MNGUNI asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: [Written Question No 966]

(a) What percentage of (i) urban and (ii) non-urban households in South Africa had no ready access to (aa) running water and (bb) sanitation facilities as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) on what basis are such statistics kept? N1668E

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

Partnership agreements in land reform projects

The Department unfortunately does not yet have figures specifically for rural and urban areas. The database does, however, give the total number of people with and without adequate water and sanitation as defined in the 1994 White Paper. This is given below:

Province	% without adequate water	% without adequate sanitation
Western Cape	4.5	7.9
Eastern Cape	48.1	8.7
Northern Cape	10.6	29.6
Free State	16.9	59.0
KwaZulu-Natal	79.2	88.0
North West	60.7	87.7
Mpumalanga	39.0	66.3
Northern	69.0	88.1
Total	48.1	72.1

You will note that no figures are available for Gauteng Province since that has not been prioritised by the Department survey. Further, the KwaZulu-Natal figures exclude the Durban-Maritzburg corridor. This survey is continuing and it will be approximately mid 1999 when accurate disaggregated survey data is available for urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The survey data is collected as part of the Department's planning process, conducted jointly with province, and local government in order to prioritise investment in service provision. It is hoped that detailed census information will also soon be made available by Central Statistical Service.

Harwood

Partnership agreements in land reform projects

*23. Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs: [Written Question No 972]

Whether any partnership agreements with regard to land reform projects have been concluded between his Department and any private institutions, if so, (a) what agreements and (b) in what (i) province and (ii) district has each such project been undertaken? N1677E

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No, formal partnership agreements between the Department and private institutions have been concluded. There is however a close working relationship with institutions like certain co-operatives, banks and companies like the New Farmer Development Company, who themselves form partnerships with land reform beneficiaries. Our policies allow for and encourage partnerships in the form of share equity schemes, joint ventures and so forth.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

I would, for the sake of clarity, like to inform you that:

Land reform beneficiaries receive a planning grant to enable them to contract private institutions to assist them with the planning process. The appointment of these private institutions follows a thorough transparent process. This involves calling for expressions of interest, assessing applications in consultation with beneficiaries according to criteria and terms of reference, and signing a contract approved by the State Attorney.

This approach is used in all Provinces. The Department of Land Affairs is developing a database of service providers. This will ensure that the selection process is fair. The Department will be in a position to identify the districts where projects involve contracts with private institutions as soon as the database is in operation.

*24. Mr A S BEYERS – Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting. [Written Question No 973] [Removed.]

Harwood

(1) Whether she was present in the House during Question Time on 4 June 1997; if not, (a) what was the reason for her absence, (b) who granted leave of absence to her and (c) what were her whereabouts at the time;

(2) whether any Minister or Deputy Minister was acting on her behalf during her absence; if so, who;

(3) whether the reasons for her absence were made available to the public; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(4) whether she was on a visit abroad at the time; if so, (a) who did she meet, (b) what was the purpose of the visit, (c) how did such visit benefit South Africa and (d) what advice did she obtain from the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning such visit;

(5) whether she met with any institutions and/or bodies during this visit; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) which institutions and/or bodies and (b) when was the last time a Minister visited each such institution and/or body?

N1522E

The MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(a) to attend to funeral arrangements of my father, Mr A H Fraser.

(b) the Whip was informed that due to the reason mentioned in (a) I would not attend Parliament during that specific week and

(c) Cape Town;

(2) yes, the Minister of Health.

(3) yes, as far as official appointments were scheduled;

(4) no.

(a) to (c) fall away;

(5) no.

(a) to (c) fall away.

*6. Mr D DE V GRAAFF - Trade and Industry, [Written Question No 909] [Removed.]

Commuters using motor cars/minibus taxis/trains/buses

*7. Mr G M E CARELSE asked the Minister of Transport: [Written Question No 919]

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of South African commuters in urban areas made use of (i) motor cars and/or motor cycles, (ii) minibus taxis, (iii) trains and (iv) buses in 1995 and 1996, respectively?

N1615E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Information is not available on the basis for the years as requested, but the current estimated market share split is as follows:

Bus	25%
Trains	25%
Taxi	50%

This market share split represents only the commuter market excluding private motor vehicles.

Market share percentages applicable to all modes of transport can only be calculated correctly if a common denominator such as passenger kilometers or passengers per day is given as a standard reporting format. Information is, however, not available in this format. It is believed that this information will only become available once authorities at lower spheres of government have compiled transport plans for their areas.

Black farmers: land taken away without compensation

*8. Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:† [Written Question No 930]

Whether his Department has details in regard to black farmers whose land according to the White Paper on Land Policy, was taken away from them without compensation; if so, what are the relevant details?

N163E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No, restitution claims are lodged with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights which deals with each claim according to the merits. Because of the extent of claims already received (currently more than 16 000 claims), keeping statistics of the kind referred to in your question is administratively almost impossible and will place an unbearable burden on the Commission.

Much historical research has been done on the scale and nature of dispossession of black farmers from their land. A consistent picture of cruelty and insensitivity emerges. This is why we are engaged in a restitution process today – to in some way compensate people for the losses they suffered under the racially discriminatory laws of the land which disposed mainly black people of their land rights.

Department: payments to non-statutory service providers

*9. Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs:† [Written Question No 931]

(a) What is the total amount spent by his Department in payments to non-statutory service providers during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) to which service providers were such payments made and (c) what amount was paid to each such service provider?

N1632E

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The Departments of Land Affairs and Agriculture employ many non-statutory service providers. However, the kind of information requested by the hon member is not readily available. The Financial Management System of the Public Service is designed in such a way that it is not easy to retrieve such information.

In order for me to respond fully to the question posed by the hon member, each contract entered into by the Department since January 1995 must be checked manually and the information correlated with the information on the Financial Management System. Such a task would involve

several weeks of work by a number of officials.

*9. Mr A S BEYERS - Agriculture and Land Affairs:† [Written Question No 931] [Question standing over.]

Benefits paid out from UIF

*10. Mr A WATSON asked the Minister of Labour: [Written Question No 933]

At how many pay-points in the Republic were benefits paid out from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1996.

N1635E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

There were 500 applications and pay-points in the Republic where benefits were paid out from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1996

*11. Mr J J DOWRY - Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting. [Written Question No 937] [Removed.]

Job creation

12. Comdt A BLAAS asked the Minister of Labour: [Written Question No 938]

(1) How many jobs were created in (a) total and (b) each specified industry (i) in (aa) 1995 and (bb) 1996 and (ii) during the period 1 January 1997 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

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

N1640E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) The Department of Labour does not have figures for the number of jobs created. However, we have statistics on people employed on a specific date. The number of people employed on a specific date compared with the number for a previous date can indicate how many jobs were created or lost during a particular period.

Our employment figures cover only the formal non-agricultural sectors and the public sector's community, social and personal services.

(a) Total

A total of 4 850 jobs were lost during 1995 in

Special courts bid to halt UIF 'fraud culture'

R124-m underpaid

ARLT 18/11/97 (301)

JOSEPH ARANES
STAFF REPORTER

Fraud is undermining the Unemployment Insurance Fund, where registered employers underpaid by R124-million last year, national fund commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto warns.

And R33-million recovered last year from people who had drawn benefits while employed was "just the tip of the iceberg", he told Western Cape business and Labour Department officials yesterday.

A special court, possibly located in the Labour Court, was being proposed to deal with the "culture of fraud" prevalent in the running of the fund.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966, which governs the fund, would be reformed to correct the imbalances caused by the years of apartheid, he said.

"The image of the fund is bad and there is a general feeling that corruption is rife and the most vulnerable of our workforce, like farmworkers and domestic workers, is excluded from the benefits," Mr Mkhonto said.

"Another perception is that the fund is badly managed. This could largely be due to the fact that we have just integrated five funds, four from the former homelands, into one. But we are streamlining and rationalising our operation so we can deliver a faster and more efficient service."

Mr Mkhonto said these problems did not start "the other day" but had

emerged soon after the fund was introduced in the 1930s. The fund was based on European social welfare principles, which assumed that all citizens were equal and there would be solidarity in the labour market and in society in general.

"It did not take into account that morality in this country is lost and on its way out and being replaced by crime. Not a single case of fraud was reported prior to 1994, yet it existed. There was a psychology that missing cheques or people drawing benefits while employed were not crimes.

"In the past year we collected R33-million from people who fraudulently drew benefits while still employed. This is just the tip of the iceberg, but with the proposed changes to the legislation we hope to put tougher measures in place to stamp out this corruption."

Mr Mkhonto said it was not only the workers who were misusing the system. Employers were just as guilty. Millions of rands were underpaid and not all businesses were registered with the fund.

"We are no longer going to tolerate this culture of crime in the fund and people guilty of defrauding the system will have to face the consequences of their actions. They will be treated like criminals and will have the choice of either going to jail or not entering the institution," he said.

One of the proposals to stamp out corruption would be to set up special courts in the Labour Court, with the same powers as magistrates.



BRENTON GEAL

In tune: the Sunshine Entertainers welcome national UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto to the provincial Labour Department

SOCIAL SECURITY - U.I.F
1998 - 1999

Bosses chief culprits in UIF fraud

ED WEST
DEPUTY BUSINESS EDITOR

The Western Cape Department of Labour is scoring early successes in the fight against Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) fraud - and labelling employers themselves the chief culprits.

Western Cape UIF director Yusuf Larney says the department has netted about R3-million a month for two months since adopting a new strategy - one similar to that being used by the SA Revenue Services to trace tax dodgers.

A recovery unit of several inspectors goes to specific areas and questions employers door-to-door on their UIF contributions.

The Labour Department's bill for unemployment benefits for about 38 000 people in the Western Cape totals more than R30-million a month.

Mr Larney says the most common type of

UIF fraud in the province is by employers not paying their workers' UIF contributions.

"Some companies employ hundreds of people. If they put employees' contributions in the bank for just one month, interest amounts to a tidy bit, but they are in fact stealing from their employees," he says.

The second most prevalent fraud is the interception of UIF cheques in the post.

Mr Larney says the police have caught several people involved in this type of fraud in the past two months.

He says people receiving benefits can protect themselves from this kind of fraud by not signing any documentation from anybody professing to be from the Department of Labour before they telephone the department to check.



Cleaning up: regional UIF director Yusuf Larney

(301) ARG 6/7/98
Other steps being taken include controls within the department itself, and the issue by the UIF commissioner of a new employment card replacing the old employment "blue book". Only one employer can be registered on the new card.

The department is also investigating the introduction of electronic payment methods for unemployment benefit.

"We're trying to make going to the paypoints in the province a much smoother process, and we want to get rid of the queues," says Mr Larney.

"We are not policemen, we are here to help people. We will deal with every claim in a humanitarian manner. We will be sitting with unemployment for a long time to come yet. We have made it our business to manage it properly."

Increased retrenchments put strain on the UIF

By Isaac Moledi
Money Matters Editor

SOUTH Africa has a high level of job losses and if employees do not ensure that workers' contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) are transferred, they may lose out.

According to UIF spokesman Chris Mill, an increase in retrenchments has increased the number of the claimants from the fund. As a result, unemployed people whose employers have not contributed to the fund may not be eligible for their benefits.

The fund obtains its revenue mainly from employers and workers as well as interest from its investments and an annual contribution from the state. This contribution is based on the total annual contributions from employers and employees.

Contributions are calculated at a rate of two percent of a worker's salary. The employer – of which there

are about 280 000 registered with the UIF – is responsible for the full amount of the contributions due by him and his contributor but he may deduct one percent from the contributor's earnings in order to reimburse himself.

In terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act Mill says employers are obliged to transfer theirs and the employees' contribution to the fund in order that contributors who are unemployed should benefit.

Contributions received as at June 30 this year are more than R190,5 million. Although the fund's total funds during the same period were more than R326,7 million, benefits paid out exceeded contributions by more than R45,8 million.

About 883 361 applications were approved from June last year to June this year, resulting in more than R2,4 billion in benefits paid out.

Although Mill stresses that the fund

is still financially sound and that it will not close down as is being alleged, he admits that the recent retrenchments have placed a strain on its liquidity.

In terms of the Act benefits in general relate to unemployment, illness, adoption and maternity.

Unemployment benefits are paid to an unemployed contributor at a rate of 45 percent of his or her last salary as a contributor, depending on the amount of credit days accumulated. For instance, if you were earning R1 000 a month, you will receive R450 a month from the UIF.

To qualify for unemployment benefits a contributor has to be capable of and available for work and actively seeking work.

One is only regarded as a contributor if one's annual earning is less than R7 400 a month.

A further qualifying condition is that one must have worked for at least three months as a contributor or should

Procedures to follow when applying for benefits

■ It takes between six to eight months for claims to be processed; however, this depends on the correct submission of supporting documents and the time it takes to verify information supplied by the applicant.

■ An applicant receives 45 percent of his or her last salary as a contributor. If you were earning R1 000 a month, you will receive R450 a month from the UIF.

■ Benefits are being received for a maximum period of six months depending on the number of days to one's credit. For every six weeks one worked as a contributor, one week's benefits will be received.

■ Applications for benefits should be made as soon employment has been terminated. Remember, application without the "blue card" (UIF 74) is possible but benefits will only be paid after the blue card has been handed in.

have been otherwise employed during the year before one applies for benefits.

Illness benefits are paid to contributors who, due to illness, become unemployed and earn less than one third of their normal earnings. Benefits

■ Applications should be submitted to the nearest office of the Department of Labour.

■ The following documents are necessary when applying for benefit:

● Green bar coded ID document.
● Bank Account details including the name of the bank, type of account, branch and branch number.

● Latest salary advice (pay slip)
■ No unemployment benefits will be paid to a person who simply decides not to work any more. Being tired of work and giving it up does not qualify one for benefits. One has to be capable of work and must be willing to accept a job, if such a job is available.

■ Inform the office of the Department of Labour if the employer has not registered but has deducted UIF contributions or if the employer has simply not registered with the fund.

are payable at a rate of 45 percent of the last salary as a contributor for the maximum period of 26 weeks.

Maternity benefits may be paid to a woman contributor who becomes unemployed due to pregnancy and earns less than one third of her normal earnings.

False claims deplete UIF

LENORE OLIVER

While many jobless people walk the streets of Cape Town, some employed people are creaming off the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

They have stolen millions through fraudulent claims, says Labour Department acting deputy director Nico Groenewald.

He estimates the loss nationally at more than R4,5-million so far this year.

But the department has vowed to crack down on illegal claims with the help of credit rating agency Information Trust Corporation which blacklists people who do not repay the stolen money.

The fund is for the sole use of the unemployed and people can draw benefits for up to six months.

Mr Groenewald said the problem was on the increase and that the department was determined to track down perpetrators.

"This sort of fraud runs into millions of rands every year.

"What happens is that people find jobs before the six months' claiming period is over but continue drawing benefits knowing it is illegal. We are intent on taking tougher action," he said.

Illegal claimants are caught when their applications, captured on the department's computer, are compared with employment records.

"Once the information is punched into the computer system we can pick up whether the person has drawn benefits while he or she was employed."

The department then sends letters to the culprits telling them to pay back the money they were not entitled to within 21 days.

If this fails, the person is listed with Information Trust Corporation and if no arrangement is made to repay the money the person is blacklisted.

Mr Groenewald said the department was taking tougher action and had also prosecuted people for fraud.

(301) ARG 14/8/99

More claim from UIF as recession bites deep

Long queues now include professionals as well as unskilled workers

(301) AR 5/11/99

LYNNE APPOLIS
STAFF REPORTER

The recession has left more and more people in the Western Cape dependent on unemployment benefits during the holidays.

And with thousands of matriculants due to get their results today, it seems the situation is unlikely to improve soon.

About 890 people lined up at the Southfield Civic Centre in Wynberg for unemployment benefits last week. But about 40 000 people queue for unemployment benefits each month.

These include professionals, skilled and unskilled workers.

Mark Appolis, senior administration officer at the Department of Labour, said the unemployment rate in South Africa was very high and was escalating.

"That is the reality that we are faced with," said Mr Appolis.

"You have professional people in queues as well. It's not your normal unskilled person anymore. Ten years ago, there were more unskilled people in the queues."

The applications for UIF benefits is escalating because of the downturn in the economy."

The Department of Labour receives about 16 000 applications for unemployment benefits each month from various business sectors in the Western Cape.

Mr Appolis said the department planned to deposit benefits into the banking accounts in future, in a bid to streamline the process and eliminate long queues.

The Western Cape has about 200 pay points where people receive benefits from 8am.

Sometimes, the Department of Labour provide services from as early as 7am to make up time when public holidays leave them a day short.

People queuing at the Southfield Civic Centre last week included the young, the middle-aged as well as the elderly.

Maxine Meyer, 25, had to leave her previous job after the company for which she worked was liquidated at the end of last month.

This was the second time she had visited the Civic Centre.

"I applied (for unemployment) and then I had to come and sign (a form)



Living on the bread line: nearly 900 people queue at the Southfield Civic Centre in Wynberg to receive unemployment benefits. 'I don't know if I'll get my money today. I don't know how long I will have to wait for money. I think all of us want money today'

BRENTON GELACH

and today I have to sign again.

"I don't know if I'll get my money today. I don't know how long I'll have to wait for money," said Ms Meyer.

Irene van der Schyff from Retreat had been standing in the queue since 10.40am.

She has been unemployed for over two months.

"I was given notice," she said. "I'm expecting money. I think all of us want money today."

Two women, preferring to remain anonymous, said most of their colleagues had been retrenched and said they were queuing because they "need the money".

Roslyn Zautner, mother of two, has been unemployed for more than six months.

She was retrenched because "they (the company) did not have any more work", she explained.

Charl Adams, spokesman from the Cape Chamber of Commerce, said the Western Cape was showing a lower retrenchment rate in comparison with other provinces.

However, he explained that while

the Western Cape showed a lower retrenchment rate, downscaling in companies still took place.

Mr Adams said the diverse economy of the Western Cape contributed to the gross domestic product of the region.

He said sectors like the fishing industry, the wine industry, industrial developments up the West Coast and especially the booming tourist industry were boosting the Western Cape economy in comparison to the negative growth rate in the rest of the country.

A development like Capricorn Park near Maitzenberg was cited as an initiative which would create future growth in the Western Cape.

"In comparison with the rest of South Africa, the Western Cape is comparatively doing quite well," said Mr Adams.

"There are always people downsizing, but a number of other jobs are created at the same time."

Jobs were created by entrepreneurial initiatives and small businesses, he said.



Waiting game: 'You have professional people in the queues as well. It's not just your normal unskilled person anymore. Ten years ago there were more unskilled people in the queue'

More claim from UIF as recession bites deep

Long queues now include professionals as well as unskilled workers

(301) ARG 5/11/99

LYNNE RIPPENBAAR
STAFF REPORTER

The recession has left more and more people in the Western Cape dependent on unemployment benefits during the holidays.

And with thousands of matriculants due to get their results today, it seems the situation is unlikely to improve soon.

About 890 people lined up at the Southfield Civic Centre in Wynberg for unemployment benefits last week. But about 40 000 people queue for unemployment benefits each month. These include professionals, skilled and unskilled workers.

Mark Appolis, senior administration officer at the Department of Labour, said the unemployment rate in South Africa was very high and was escalating.

"That is the reality that we are faced with," said Mr Appolis.

"You have professional people in queues as well. It's not your normal unskilled person anymore. Ten years ago, there were more unskilled people in the queues."

"The applications for UIF benefits is escalating because of the downswing in the economy."

The Department of Labour receives about 16 000 applications for unemployment benefits each month from various business sectors in the Western Cape.

Mr Appolis said the department planned to deposit benefits into the banking accounts in future, in a bid to streamline the process and eliminate long queues.

The Western Cape has about 200 pay points where people receive benefits from 8am.

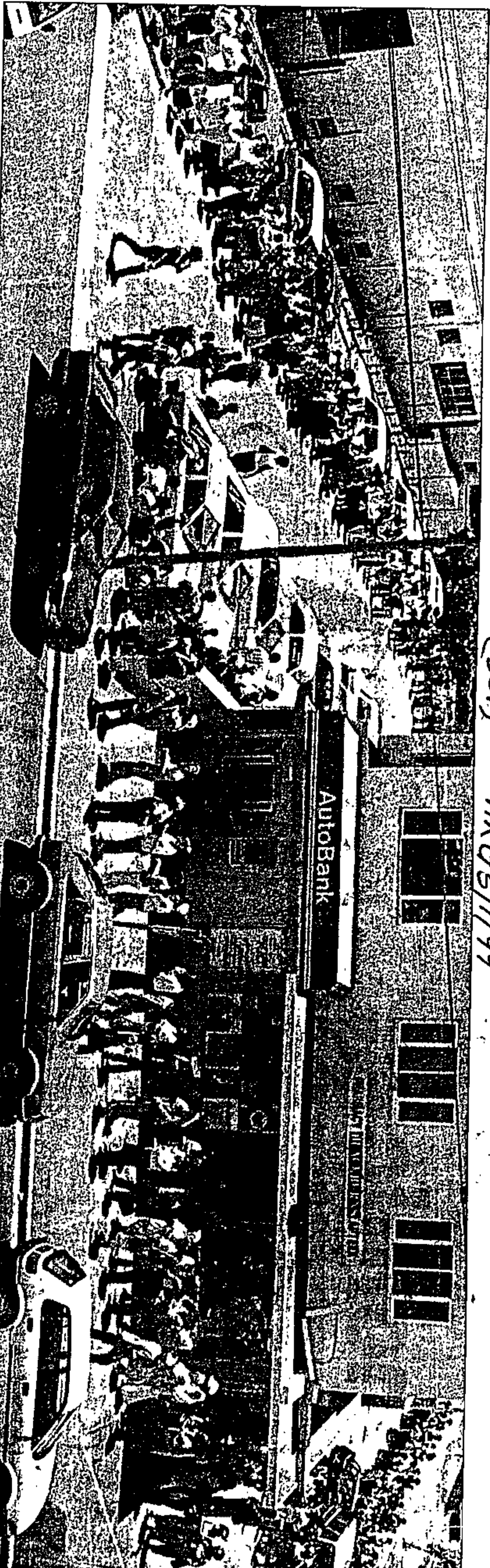
Sometimes, the Department of Labour provide services from as early as 7am to make up time when public holidays leave them a day short.

People queuing at the Southfield Civic Centre last week included the young, the middle-aged as well as the elderly.

Maxine Meyer, 25, had to leave her previous job after the company for which she worked was liquidated at the end of last month.

This was the second time she had visited the Civic Centre.

"I applied (for unemployment) and then I had to come and sign (a form)



Living on the bread line: nearly 900 people queue at the Southfield Civic Centre in Wynberg to receive unemployment benefits. 'I don't know if I'll get my money today. I don't know how long I will have to wait for money. I think all of us want money today'

BRENTON GEACH

and today I have to sign again.

"I don't know if I'll get my money today. I don't know how long I'll have to wait for money," said Ms Meyer.

Irene van der Schyff from Retreat had been standing in the queue since 10.40am.

She has been unemployed for over two months.

"I was given notice," she said.

"I'm expecting money. I think all of us want money today."

Two women, preferring to remain anonymous, said most of their colleagues had been retrenched and said they were queuing because they "need the money".

Rosilyn Zauthe, mother of two, has been unemployed for more than six months.

She was retrenched because "they (the company) did not have any more work", she explained.

Charl Adams, spokesman from the Cape Chamber of Commerce, said the Western Cape was showing a lower retrenchment rate in comparison with other provinces.

However, he explained that while

the Western Cape showed a lower retrenchment rate, downscaling in companies still took place.

Mr Adams said the diverse economy of the Western Cape contributed to the gross domestic product of the region.

He said sectors like the fishing industry, the wine industry, industrial developments up the West Coast and especially the booming tourist industry were boosting the Western Cape economy in comparison to the negative growth rate in the rest of the country.

A development like Capricorn Park near Muizenberg was cited as an initiative which would create future growth in the Western Cape.

"In comparison with the rest of South Africa, the Western Cape is comparatively doing quite well," said Mr Adams.

"There are always people downsizing, but a number of other jobs are created at the same time."

Jobs were created by entrepreneurial initiatives and small businesses, he said.



Waiting game: 'You have professional people in the queues as well. It's not just your normal unskilled person anymore. Ten years ago there were more unskilled people in the queue'

ET (BR) 4/11/98

Minister says UIF is only tip of the jobless iceberg

FRANK NXUMALO

Johannesburg — People registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) represented only 13 percent of the unemployed total, Shepherd Mdladlana, the minister of labour, said yesterday.

Mdladlana was speaking following the release of the new quarterly Bulletin on Unemployment Insurance Fund Beneficiaries and Registered Job Seekers.

This bulletin replaced the monthly Bulletin of Registered Unemployed Statistics.

Mdladlana said more than 290 000 unemployed people were registered with the UIF in February. Their numbers, which had

been increasing over the past few years, were "placing a considerable strain on the fund", he said.

"The number of job seekers has also been increasing since the beginning of 1997. These figures indicate the magnitude of the challenge faced by the department as it seeks to restructure the UIF and the department's Unemployment Services.

"A process of consultation and policymaking is already in motion to ensure that the department continues to assist those who register for UIF benefits and to improve its service to those seeking jobs in the formal sector, while also seeking ways to ensure the long-term sustainability of the fund," the minister said.

UIF claims, registrations at a record high

(301)
CAPE TOWN — A total of 293 957 people were registered as Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) beneficiaries in March this year, compared to 249 272 in the same period last year, according to the labour department's quarterly bulletin.

The number of new registrations with the fund were at the highest level yet recorded, it said.

"This implies a very high level of job losses in late 1997 and early 1998."

The bulletin showed that the number of women registering for UIF benefits had increased steadily since 1993.

It also showed that a significant proportion of the people registering had completed at least 10 years of schooling.

Labour deputy director-general Les Keddledas told Parliament's labour portfolio committee on Tuesday one of the main challenges his department faced was a restructuring of the UIF.

"We need to introduce measures to improve employee access, financial viability and management accountability." — Sapa.

BD 5/11/98

Criminals defraud UIF of millions

(201)

FRANK NXUMALO

CT(PR) 17/11/98 LABOUR EDITOR

Johannesburg — Fraudulent claims on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) by crime syndicates operating mainly from outside the department of labour were costing the state "substantial amounts of money", which were difficult to quantify, the department of labour said yesterday.

The department said widespread fraud was undermining the sustainability of the fund and exacerbating the financial strain caused by rising unemployment claims.

Chris Mill, a UIF official, said methods included syndicates of company human resources officers selling stamps and blue cards based on "fictitious periods of service", to potential beneficiaries in exchange for a percentage of the claims.

"The fund ... has no choice but to resort to drastic measures to ensure compliance with the law," said Shakes Mkhonto, the UIF commissioner.

"These include the prosecution of companies which fail to comply as well as publicising the names of these companies."

Unemployment cover for public servants could cost govt R1bn

René Grawitzky

EXTENDING the coverage of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to public servants — which could cost government about R1bn a year — is among a range of options considered by a report on the fund's viability.

The report, due for release in the next two weeks, has been compiled by government, labour and business representa-

tives. Besides the controversial proposal to extend coverage to public servants, the report also considers whether the fund should cover domestic workers and those earning above the fund's present ceiling of R80 000 a year.

Sources close to the process said no decision had been taken on the inclusion of public servants.

The intention is to release the report for comment, after which recommenda-

tions will be put to government.

The report co-incides with early signs that the fund's financial position is beginning to stabilise after months of shortfall. It is still too early to claim a turnaround, but the fund broke even in September and October for the first time this year.

In September, Labour Minister Shepherd Mdladlana said he might meet the finance department to discuss the possibility of the fiscus bailing out the fund. At

the time it was said to be running a R120m overdraft.

Mdladlana said that the fund's financial difficulties were caused largely by an increase in applications for unemployment benefits while fraud had exacerbated the shortfall.

The turnaround in the fund's financial position could be partially attributed to a range of measures implemented to combat fraud and corruption. These include

setting up an internal fraud unit at the fund's head office and a fraud hotline; the introduction of electronic payment of benefits; and ensuring that all cheques are nontransferable. From March, no claims will be accepted without the new barcoded identity documents.

The labour department said yesterday that claims would only be approved if the applicant was able to submit a copy of a salary slip before becoming unemployed.

a year

UIF fraud will no longer be brooked

CP 29/11/98

(301)

Strict measures implemented to stop UIF rip-offs

THE DAYS of employers deducting Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) contributions from their employees and failing to forward these to the Fund will soon be over.

The Department of Labour is restructuring the UIF system to ensure employers comply – or face prosecution. A national campaign was recently launched to rid the system of fraud.

Anti-corruption measures to be introduced include the establishment of fraud prevention units who will investigate suspected fraudulent claims.

The department discovered that there were also some people who received unemployment benefits while employed.

A verification process to ensure that all information supplied by employers and employees is true will be put in place to stop false claims.

The UIF has created a toll-free number fraud number – 0800-601148 – to enable members of the public to report any fraudulent activity related to unemployment insurance.

UIF Commissioner Shakes Mkhonto has called on employees and employers to ensure that they comply with the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

He warned that those who failed to comply with the Act would be prosecuted.

“Fraud is undermining the Fund’s sustainability and exacerbating the financial strain caused by rising unemployment claims,” said Mkhonto.

He said the Fund had no choice but to resort to drastic measures to ensure compliance.

“These measures include prosecution of companies which fail to comply as well as publishing the names of these companies,” he warned.

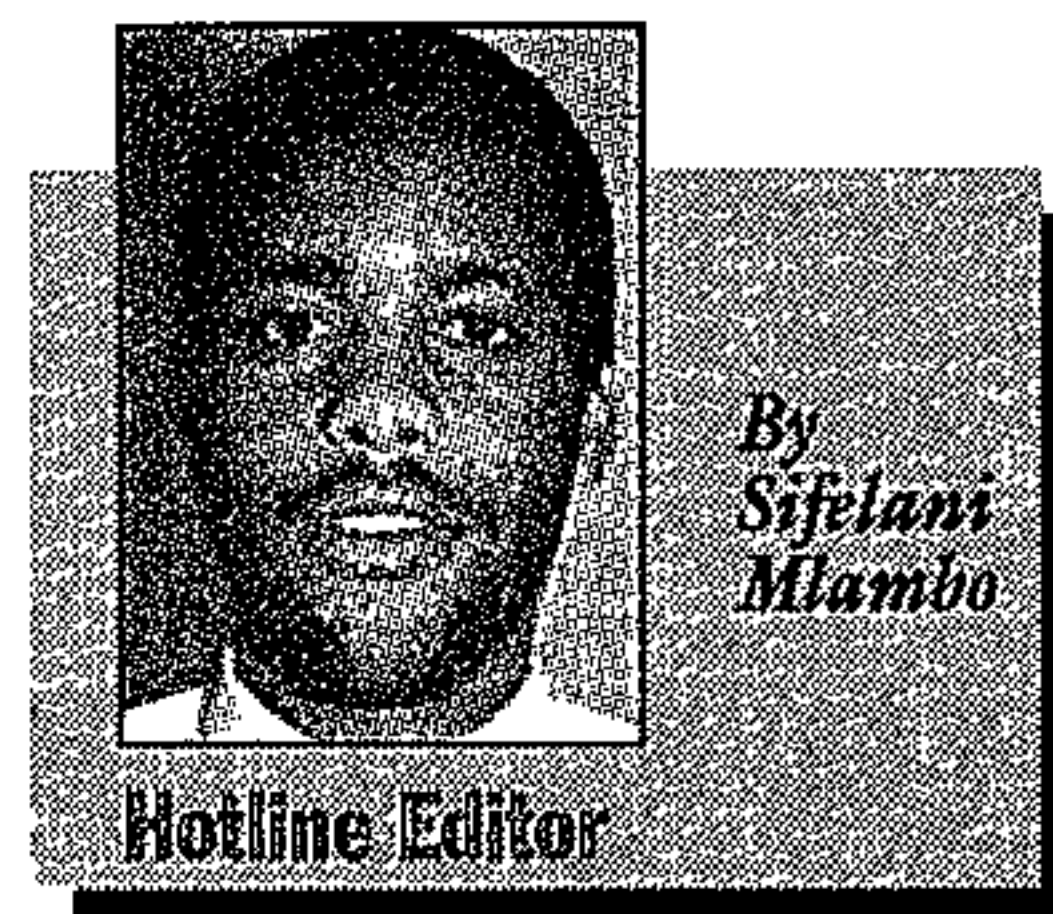
Another measure which has been introduced to curb fraud is the use of payslips when claiming benefits.

Claims for benefits will be approved only when the applicant is able to submit a copy of his or her payslip.

This will show what salary the applicant received before becoming unemployed as well as the deductions of Fund contributions.

This measure has been introduced to prevent applicants from claiming benefits based on falsely inflated salaries.

In the absence of a salary advice, the applicant will be asked to submit a



By
Sifelani
Mlambo

Hotline Editor

certificate of service from his or her employer proving that the applicant was a contributor to the Fund.

In the drive to clamp down on fraud involving UIF cheques, those applying for UIF benefits will also be asked to submit details of their bank

accounts for the payment of benefits.

Finally, as from March 31 next year no application for UIF benefits will be accepted if the applicant does not have the new 13-digit barcoded identity document.

A report on the restructuring of the UIF will be released in the first week of next month.

The report was drawn up by a three-man task team mandated to investigate options for the Fund and report back to the Ministry of Labour.

New legislation governing the workings of the Fund has been in the pipeline for several years and the report could provide a basis for it to be drafted.

The current legislation is outdated and has many loopholes.

Mdladlana to seek funds to bale out unemployment fund

Reneé Grawitzky

LABOUR Minister Shepherd Mdladlana is to arrange a meeting with Finance Minister Trevor Manuel to discuss the possibility of the fiscus bailing out the Unemployment Insurance Fund which is running at a shortfall of close to R100m a month.

The shortfall has soared this year due to increasing applications for unemployment benefits and fraud.

Mdladlana told a Johannesburg media briefing yesterday that the finan-

cial difficulties were caused largely by an increase in applications for unemployment benefits. Fraud was exacerbating the shortfall. For example, employers were inflating employee salaries to avoid complying with the fund's regulations.

Sources said there was also fraudulent use of the fund's "blue cards", in which there was a roaring trade.

It is understood that the fund is running a R120m overdraft, and reserves of R150m will have to be used to cover the overdraft.

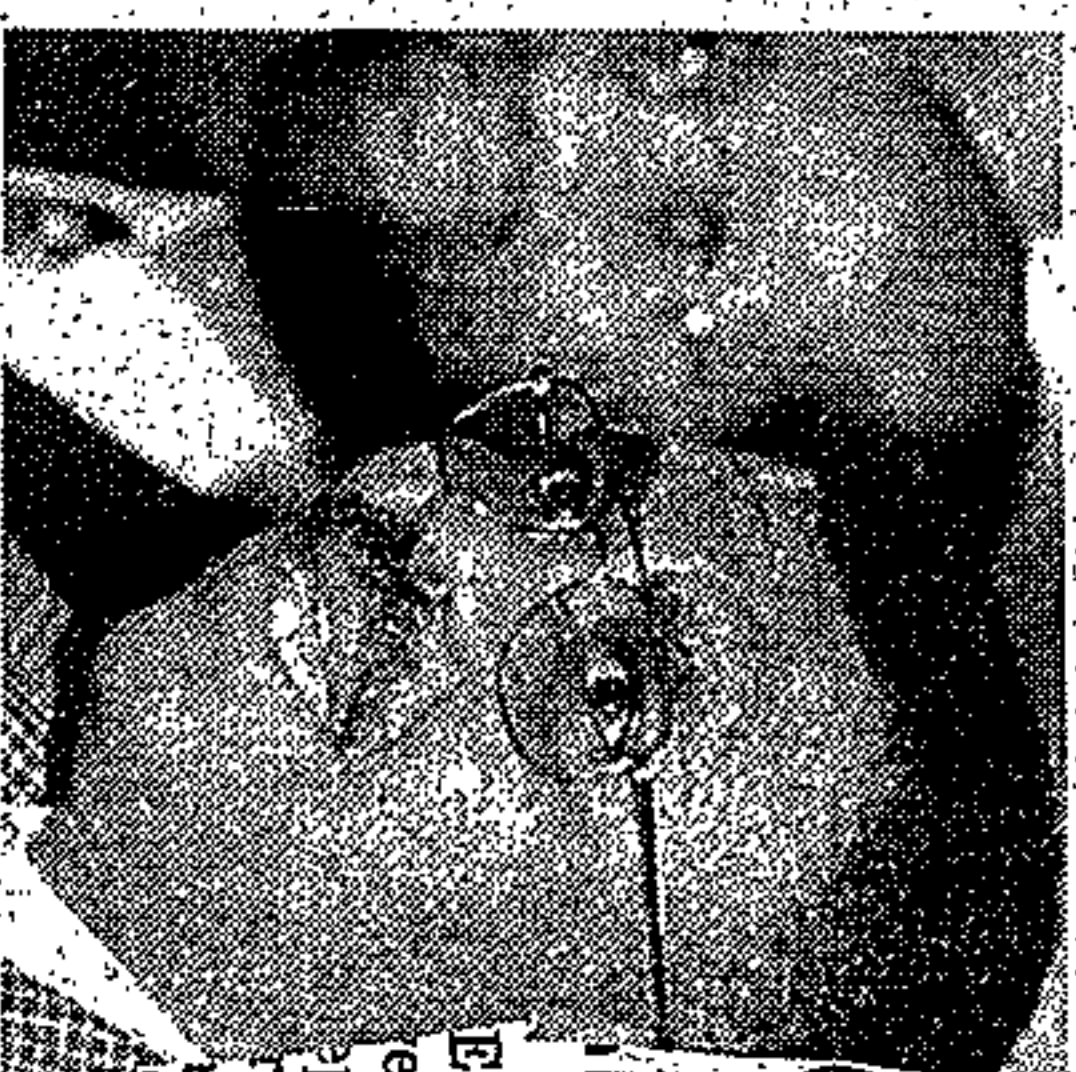
Sources said the Unemployment Insurance Act provided that the state would be the final guarantor of the fund and would, therefore, have to bale it out as its monthly shortfall of R90m was expected to rise to more than R100m. The fund's monthly income is R250m while its outflow is R350m.

Mdladlana said the act would have to be reviewed and the fund restricted as it had outdated systems which "no longer meet the requirements of a fundamentally changed society".

Sources said new unemployment in-

surance legislation would have to be linked with the issue of social security. There would also have to be discussion on why government, as the largest employer, did not contribute to the fund.

Government is considering an amendment to the act to provide for an increase in maternity benefits from three to four months, in line with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act. This will require an increase in the employer and employees' contributions to the fund. Mdladlana said amendments to the act would be published shortly.



MDLADLANA

Unemployment fund tightens up procedures

By JOSEPH ARANES

Cape Town

Thousands of unemployed people now face another major hurdle in getting relief as the Unemployment Insurance Fund is radically restructured to eliminate fraud.

But the changes, including a decision to pay benefits only to people with bank accounts, will make it more difficult for the 50 000 beneficiaries who seek money from the fund every month.

The fund is fighting to remain fluid as millions of rands have been fraudulently claimed and hundreds of companies across the country are not paying in their contributions while still deducting money from their employees.

Workers who earn less than R7 410 a month contribute 1% of their gross salary to the fund, and employers match that amount.

When unemployed, workers can qualify for relief, the fund paying out 45% of their last salary for a period of six months.

Last week, fund commissioner Shadrick Mkhonto issued directives to Labour Depart-

ment offices across the country outlining the changes, which came into effect immediately.

No claim will be approved if people cannot produce a valid 13-digit identity document and all further payments on current claims will be suspended until the new identity number is submitted.

Applications will only be processed once a bank or Post Office account has been opened.

Applicants whose employers have not paid their contributions to the fund for three or more months will be turned away. They will be advised that their boss is in arrears and that there is no proof that the applicant has been contributing.

Another major change is the fund's decision that payments will be made every 20 days instead of the previous 28-day cycle. This will mean nine slightly smaller payments instead of the previous six.

Yusuf Larney, the Western Cape's deputy director of the fund, said the new measures were a serious attempt to eradicate fraud and safeguard the fund's beneficiaries.

Fraud forces jobless into another pay battle

JOSEPH ARANES
STAFF REPORTER

Jobless people face another major hurdle in getting relief with the implementation of radical changes to the Unemployment Insurance Fund to eliminate fraud.

The changes, including a decision to pay benefits only to people with bank accounts, will create more difficulties for the 50 000 beneficiaries who seek money every month. The changes come as the fund is fighting to remain liquid because millions of rand-

are drawn from it fraudulently and hundreds of companies across the country are not paying contributions - although they are deducting the money from their employees' pay.

All workers who earn less than R7 410 a month contribute 1% of their gross salaries to the fund and their employers match the amount. The fund pays jobless people qualifying for relief 45% of their last salary for six months.

Last week fund commissioner Shadrick Mkhonto issued several directives outlining the changes, which came into effect immediately.

In terms of these no claim may be approved if a person cannot produce a valid 13-digit identity document. All further payments on claims will be suspended until applicants submit new identity documents.

Beneficiaries unable to provide details of their bank accounts will not have their applications processed until they have opened accounts at banks or the post office.

Applicants whose employers have not paid their contributions to the fund for three or more months will be turned away. Applicants will be advised that their bosses are in arrears and that there is no proof that the

applicants have been contributing.

Another major change, aimed at controlling the escalation in benefits, is payments every 20 days instead of the previous 28 days. This will mean nine slightly smaller payments instead of the previous six.

Yusuf Larney, the Western Cape's deputy director of the fund, said the new measures were a serious attempt to eradicate fraud and safeguard the fund's beneficiaries.

"We are looking at new and innovative ways of reducing the amount lost to fraud-

To page 3

ARCT 14/9/98

Yet another hurdle for SA's jobless

From page 1

lent operators and money sharks.

"Some employers are deducting money but never pay it into the fund. We are also looking at an electronic payout system which would eliminate cheque fraud."

The fund's blue card will also change. Instead of the boss signing it and putting the company stamp on it, employers must now give redundant workers new cards with the companies' unemployment fund registration numbers on them.

"When this is fully implemented we will be able to access the information required immediately. We will also be able to track down companies not paying their contributions.

"In the past year our inspectors collected R26-million in arrears."

The informal sector, for example, provides jobs for almost 18% of working people yet very few contribute, which translates to losses of between R5-million and R10-million a month.

Mr Larney said the rationale behind reducing the period between payouts would help the fund remain liquid. The department understood the difficulties applicants would face, but said the moves were in their best interests. "We are embarking on a massive information campaign to take people through the process without much difficulty."

No fun on the dole, page 9

(301)

(301)

UIF pledge on rogue employers

ESANN DE KOCK

PERSONAL FINANCE REPORTER

People who can prove

Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions have been deducted from their pay are entitled to claim, even if their employers have failed to pass on the payments.

This assurance was given by UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto in a discussion of the new regulations designed to cut fraud.

Mr Mkhonto said people whose payslips showed UIF payments had been deducted could submit claims.

All workers earning less than R7 410 a month have to contribute 1% of their pay to the fund and employers are supposed to match this.

Mr Mkhonto said the department was taking a tougher line with employers and individuals who abused the system.

The department is also imposing measures to ensure that UIF money reaches those who need it most and discussing the possibility of including domestic workers in the category of those eligible to claim UIF.

■ Who can claim UIF – and how? See Personal Finance in Saturday Argus tomorrow

New move to root out UIF fraud

ARL 10/8/98

(301)

ED WEST
Deputy Business Editor

Western Cape ANC leader

Ebrahim Rasool has joined forces with the Department of Labour to combat unemployment benefit fraud and improve the lot of the jobless.

Western Cape Department of Labour executive director Yusuf Larney says his department and Mr Rasool would share ideas on how to reduce fraud relating to unemployment insurance and how to increase awareness, particularly in the informal sector, of the need to keep

employment records.

"In our communities almost every second person is employed informally, or is an informal employer, but in most cases, records are not kept."

These records were not only important in terms of preventing fraud by the employer, but could also help former employees of informal businesses to access unemployment insurance benefits, said Mr Larney. Staff turnover in the informal sector was particularly high, he said.

In terms of the new strategy, Department of Labour inspectors will be calling on informal businesses and owners will be required to fill in a

form specially drawn up for informal traders. The form says employment records must be kept in future, or punitive measures will be taken.

The Department has launched a campaign to request from employers the names and identification numbers of each employee. Each employer will also have to submit the names of the officers or individuals who sign unemployment cards.

The Western Cape department of labour handles approximately 850 applications for unemployment insurance every day and paying benefits to the unemployed of an average of R35-million a month.



Shake: Ebrahim Rasool and Yusuf Larney

Khayelitsha speaks on effects of poverty

ISSUES raised yesterday during the Khayelitsha leg of the nationwide Speak out on Poverty hearings included the abuse of women and children stemming from poverty and unemployment.

"Alcohol abuse is a problem that leads our men to abuse us and our children," said Nomathise Tsobleyo.

"Weekends were like a war zone in our home. My children would always cry because they knew that when my husband was around there would be war."

Tsobleyo said she stayed with her husband for the sake of her children, but after leaving home her children were happier and felt free.

Another issue raised was the endemic gangsterism on the Cape Flats.

Rose Claasen, the mother of a gangster, said: "No mother wants their child to be a gangster. My child grew up in an abusive home where his father abused me and the children." She said violence was an everyday occurrence and she believed this had led her son to gangsterism.

Claasen said corruption was rife in the police and local police took sides in gang wars, exacerbating the situation.

Many of those who testified at the hearings said improved access to government information and legal support and services was necessary for poor people to use their rights under the new Constitution.

The hearings continue in Athlone today. — Sapa

Increased joblessness could sink UIF by 1999

THE unemployment insurance fund (UIF) could run dry next year if the demand on it continued to increase, unemployment insurance commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto said yesterday.

He was speaking after the release of the fund's 1997 report, which recorded a deficit of R254 million on an outlay of R2793m.

The deficit in 1996 was R158m after a R36m surplus in 1995.

"If things get worse we might go to cabinet to ask for rescue," Mkhonto said.

International Labour Organisation actuaries had predicted in 1996 that the fund would run dry by the year 2000, but if present trends continued, he did not believe the fund would last even that long.

The UIF had commissioned actuaries Alexander Forbes to advise on the reasons for the deficit and what was needed to keep the fund afloat, he said.

"We may have to consider increasing contributions or relying on the state, which is something I don't think the taxpayer will be happy about."

Mkhonto also said the UIF was waiting for the go-ahead from Labour Minister Tito Mboweni to begin looking at amendments to the UIF Act.

Possible changes might include forcing employers who had not contributed to pick up the tab for

former employees' claims, going an administrative rather than criminal route to claim arrears, and reviewing who should control and who should benefit from the UIF.

We may have to consider increasing contributions or relying on the state

Mkhonto said the fund had enough figures to show that fraud in the system was not the real cause of its problems. The current deficit was caused mainly by the general increase in unemployment.

Joblessness figures for 1997 had been up 71 000 on 1996, and in the first half of this year alone the formal sector had shed 62 000 jobs. These figures were "not really encouraging", he said. — Sapa

UIF 'may run dry by 2000'

(301)
Vuyo Mvoko

60 3/6/98

CAPE TOWN — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) was in a "precarious" state and funds could dry up in the next two years, labour department director-general Siphos Pityana told Parliament yesterday.

Pityana and UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto told the labour portfolio committee that provisional, unaudited figures for 1997 showed a loss of R254,854m.

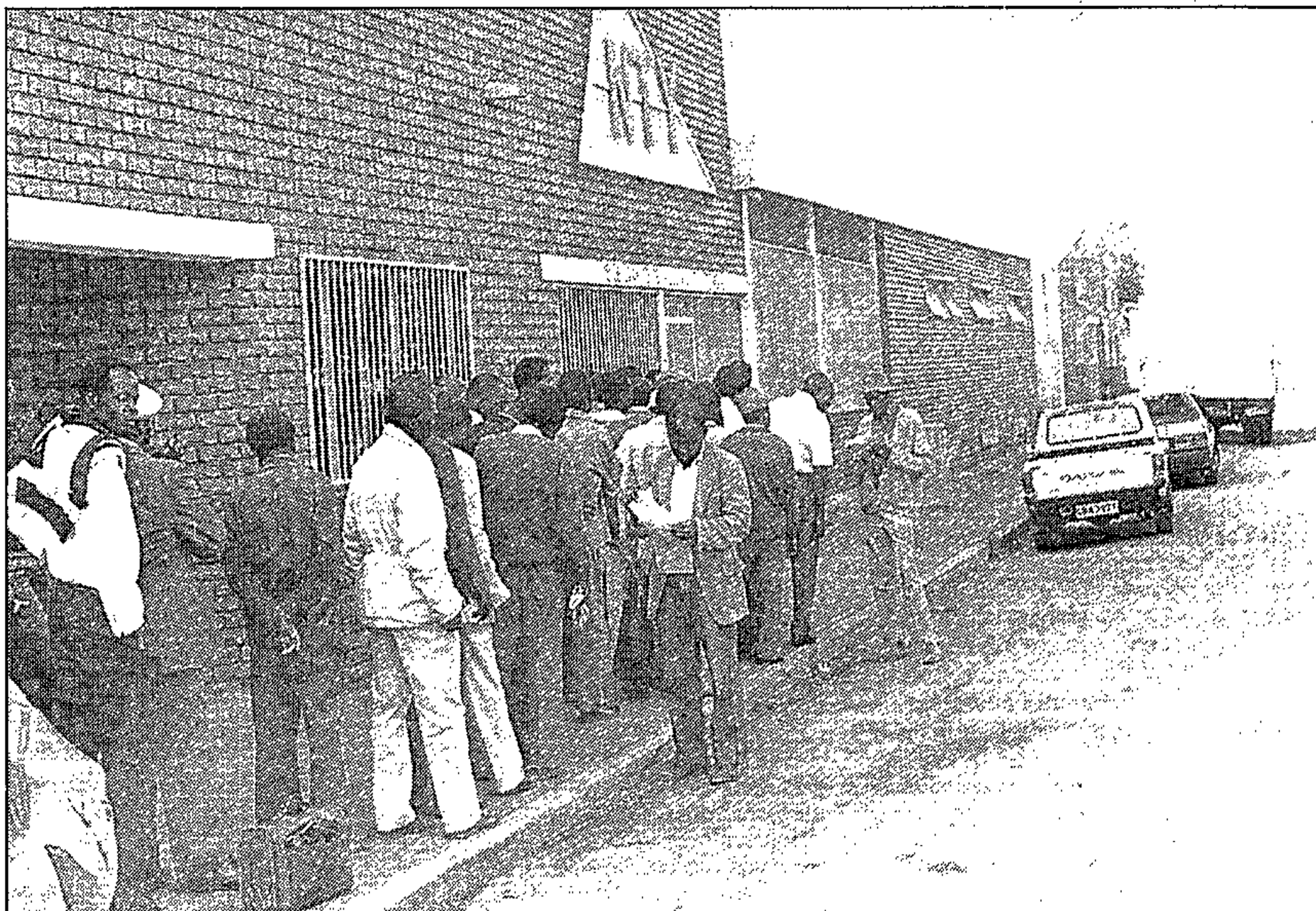
The fund's annual report said an actuarial appraisal by the International Labour Organisation forecast that the fund's reserves would be depleted by the year 2000 unless something was done now to supplement the fund's income and/or curb its expenditure.

Actuarial firm Alexander Forbes had therefore been appointed to advise the Unemployment Insurance Board, which oversees the fund.

Pityana said cabinet had already been told of the "precarious" situation, and the department intended to make a second report to cabinet after holding another meeting with the board soon.

The department was still studying the causes of the massive increase in payouts, Pityana said, but it seemed they were due to retrenchments.

Mkhonto also reported growing incidents of fraud. About 8 316 cases involving more than R40m were identified last year, but "that might be only the tip of the iceberg", he said.



DROPPING FUND . . . A typical queue for the unemployment insurance fund. It is said that there are 2,3-million South Africans under the age of 30 without work. These people are draining the fund at an alarming rate.

UIF in revenue loss

(301) CP 315/98

THE financially stressed Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is losing unknown millions of rands annually through dishonest employers failing to pay, or deliberately underpaying their fund levies, says a spokesman for the fund.

However, he told City Press that an intensified drive by fund inspectors launched earlier this year was expected to dramatically reduce the big revenue loss.

Meanwhile the fund is draining away at an alarming rate of more than R20-million a month.

The latest statistics reflect a still worsening unemployment crisis in the current bogged down economic climate.

They said there are 2,3 million South Africans under the age of 30 without work. Sixty five percent of them have never had a job.

The funds current monthly income from the one percent levy on employers pay rolls and workers wages is averaging out at about R200-million.

A year ago the figure was R181-million.

Monthly payouts to the 870 000 beneficiaries has risen to R221,3-

million, compared with R180-million a year ago.

A big gap has, therefore, opened up between income and benefit payouts in the past 12 months.

In the 12 months period under review, according to the spokesperson, the fund reserves dropped by R207-million to R738-million.

The fund is trapped between a levy income falling because of continued growth in unemployment, and rising benefits payout for the same reason.

However, says the spokesperson, there is no talk at this stage of raising levies.

Government's contribution to the fund is fixed at R7-million annually.

And although unemployment in the mining industry has not yet had a significant impact, the threat of increased lay-offs in the industry is causing concern.

Meanwhile World Bank economist, Peter Fallon, said in Johannesburg earlier this month that South Africa had to get its macro-economics and social fundamentals right to tackle the unemployment crisis.

SA NEWS DIGEST

□ FRAUD

Department of labour to prosecute officials for R70 000 in bad claims

(301) et (MA) 7/5/98
The department of labour would prosecute three officials from its Northern Cape regional office for allegedly processing fraudulent Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) claims involving more than R70 000, a spokesman for the department said yesterday.

Samantha Henkeman, the spokesman, said Marlin Kenny, Linda Brink and Joyce Harding would be charged with misconduct in terms of the provisions of section (17) (2) (e) of the Public Services Act, 1994. "The department has received a statement from Brink admitting her involvement," Henkeman said. She said Harding had allegedly issued fraudulent cheques and received a reward of R1 500 from Kenny. Harding had admitted her involvement by signing a sworn statement, Henkeman said.

Shadreck Mkhonto, the UIF commissioner, said the department would do everything in its power to clamp down on fraud and bring criminals to book. He congratulated all those who had made it possible for the three accused to be charged. — *Frank Nxumalo, Johannesburg*

Healthy state of affairs

JOVIAL RANTAO

ET 20/5/98

THE Compensation Fund reports a healthy financial state but warned that it would take tough action against employers who fail to report workplace accidents.

In a briefing to Parliament's Labour Committee, Bongi Magojo, the acting Compensation Fund's commissioner, said the government would take tough action against employers who failed to register with the Department of Labour and those who failed to pay assessments due to the fund.

Magojo said a total of 1 242 court orders were issued against employers who had failed to pay R8,2-million in assessments due to the Department of Labour.

"Several employers were penalised for various violations such as failure to report accidents return of earnings, late or non-rendering of earnings and non or late payments of assessments.

"The net yields from such penalties and interest payable amounted to R37 364," Magojo said.

The primary role of the Compensation's Fund — formerly the Workman's Compensation — is to alleviate the plight of workers who get injured at work by making payments to such victims in accordance to a defined criteria.

Magojo also reported that there were unacceptable delays from employers in the reporting of injuries.

Violators of Workers Compensation Act pay up R37m

Action on negligent employers

FRANK NXUMALO

LABOUR EDITOR

Johannesburg — More than a thousand court orders were issued last year against employers who violated the Workers Compensation Act, yielding more than R37 million in penalties and payable interest, the department of labour said yesterday.

The department said 1 242 court orders had been issued against employers for failing to report accidents, incorrect return of earnings, late or non-rendition of earnings and late or

non-payment of assessments.

The Compensation Fund annual report said total revenue was R1,5 billion, up 30,5 percent from R1,1 billion in 1996 and made up of assessments and interests levied on more than 200 000 registered employers.

The department said the number of compensation awards rose 5,69 percent from 97 339 to 102 879 because of the increase in medical awards, which constituted 89,34 percent of the total.

"The rise in hospital tariffs by 8 percent and private hospitalisation by 25 percent is of great

concern as private hospitalisation takes up more than 40 percent of the total cost of medical aid for the fund."

The department said it would reduce the amount of cash and cheques handled by its personnel, introduce monthly debtor statements in addition to the usual final reminders and redesign the notice of assessment to include a deposit slip as measures of improving debt collection and reducing fraud.

"This allows employers to deposit their assessment directly into the fund's bank account,"

said Bongi Magojo, the interim fund commissioner.

"This is not only good for the fund's cash flow, it also saves the employer the interest that he would otherwise have been charged while the cheque is in the post office before it is received by the fund.

"It also helps to reduce the possibilities of cheque fraud and avoid all problems experienced through the mail system."

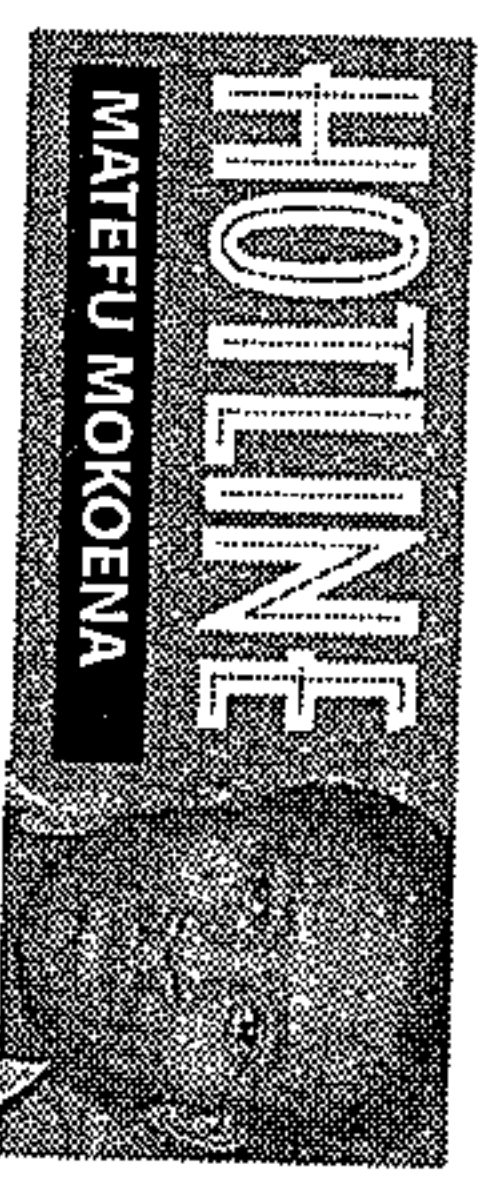
She said compensation pensioners now had a choice to receive their benefits directly into their bank accounts or by cheque.

ET(MR) 21/5/98

(301)

Here's the lowdown on accident compensation

(301) CP 11/7/99



DUE to the increasing number of readers who approach Hotline complaining about the failure of their employers to compensate for injuries received in the line of duty, we would like to give more information on compensation for occupational injuries as stipulated in the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Disease Act.

If an employee is injured in an accident resulting in his disability or death, such employee or his/her dependants will be entitled to the benefits provided for and prescribed in the Act.

If the accident results in temporary disability lasting for three days or less, whether total or partial, no payments must be made.

If an accident is attributable to serious and wilful misconduct of the employee, no compensation shall be paid unless the accident results in serious disability of the employee, or unless the employee dies as a consequence of the accident leaving behind a dependant.

The commissioner may order the individual employer or mutual association liable to pay the full medical cost, or part of it as determined by the commissioner. The commissioner may deter-

mine that an accident arose in the course of employment, even if the employee was at the time of the accident acting contrary to any law applicable to his/her employment or to any order by or on behalf of the employer, or if he/she was acting without any order of his employment, if the employee was, in the opinion of the commissioner, acting in the interests of his employer.

If an accident takes place while the employee is being driven to or from the place of employment for the purposes of his/her employment, either by the employer or another employee and in a car specially provided for that purpose, the accident is deemed to take place in the course of employment.

Written or verbal notice of an accident must, as soon as possible after it happened, be given by or on behalf of the employee concerned to the employer, and notice of the acci-

dent must also be given as soon as possible to the commissioner in the prescribed manner.

Failure to give notice to an employer will not bar a right to compensation if it is proved that the employer had knowledge of the accident from any other source at or about the time of the accident.

Failure to give notice to an employer or any error or inaccuracy in the written or verbal notice given of the accident will not bar a right to compensation, if in the opinion of the commissioner:

- The compensation fund or the employer or mutual association concerned would not be seriously prejudiced by such failure if notice is then given or the error or inaccuracy is corrected.

- The failure, error or inaccuracy was caused by an oversight, absence from the country or other reasonable cause.

An employer will within seven days after receiving notice of an accident or having learned of it in another way report it to the commissioner.

An accident includes any injury reported by an employee to his employer if the employee when reporting the injury alleges that it hap-

pened in the course of employment, even if in the opinion of the employer the alleged accident did not arise in the course of employment.

If an employer fails to report an accident which has happened to an employee in his/her service within seven days after having received notice of it, or having learned of it in some other manner, the commissioner may impose a fine of not more than the full amount of the compensation payable to the employee in respect of such an accident, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable.

An employer must at the request of an employee or the employee's dependant furnish him/her with a copy of the notice of the accident given by the employer to the commissioner in respect of a claim for compensation.

An employee who has been in an accident must, when reporting on the accident or thereafter at the request of the employer or commissioner, give whatever information and documents as the employer or commissioner may direct.

An employer must within 14 days after having received a claim send it and the relevant information and documents to the commissioner.

UIF 'can handle retrenchments'

ARGUS 20/7/99 (301)
ARGUS CORRESPONDENT

Johannesburg – Mass retrenchments expected this year will put a strain on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) but fund administrators are confident that they will cope.

UIF commissioner Shadrack Mkhonto said the fund was a going concern and will meet all its obligations to pay unemployment benefits.

Labour analysts were however sceptical. Gavin Brown, from Andrew Levy and Associates, said the fund would be severely taxed should 50 000 or 60 000 retrenched employees apply for benefits over a short period of time.

"For a number of years the claims have exceeded the contributions to the fund and this will continue until the fund is reviewed," Mr Brown said.

Contributions from employers and employees should be increased to enable the fund to ensure that the contributions it received and the benefits it paid balanced, he said.

In the interim the fund was probably making up some of its shortfall from decreased pressure to pay out maternity benefits as more companies offered paid maternity leave to employees, Mr Brown said.

UIF loses millions to fraud

By Mzwakhe Hlangani
Labour Reporter

THE transformation of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which lost about R140 million last year through fraud, requires the creation of a wider social security framework and integration with broader economic policies, organised business, labour and experts have recommended.

A comprehensive report by the task team commissioned by Labour Minister Mr Membat-hisi Mdladlana, also took note of the impact of the apartheid era on the labour market and the UIF.

It also recommended the establishment of a national contributor database which would improve significantly the fund's ability to eliminate fraud and abuse by both employees and employers.

The study found that the current structure and regulations of the UIF, designed in the apartheid era, were inappropriate in the new dispensation and not financially sustainable.

Speaking on the release of the report in Pretoria yesterday, Mdladlana stressed: "The current law is outdated and manifests a number of shortcomings which hamper effective administration and management of the fund, given the impact of economic restructuring and the legacy of structural unemployment."

He also decried the high rate of non-compliance by "unpatriotic employers" who also took advantage of weak litigation procedures and pressures on the justice system.

Unemployment benefit payouts exceeded contributions by more than 90 percent. For example, reserves were run down rapidly to cover deficits from R1,14 billion in 1991 to R960 million in 1992 and to R403 million in 1993.

By 1995 the fund had started to recover but fell to R600 million this year, UIF commissioner Mr Shadrack Mkhonto said.

(301)
4/12/98
for review

Steps have reduced the fund's overdraft by R110m

Minister takes drastic measures to rescue UIF

CT(MR)4/12/98 (301)

FRANK NXUMALO

LABOUR EDITOR

Johannesburg — Drastic short-term measures had been introduced to ensure the continued viability of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), Membathisi Mdladlana, the minister of labour, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the release for public comment of the Technical Task Team report on the restructuring of the UIF.

From now temporary identity documents would not be accepted and beneficiary cheques are non-negotiable. Measures also include single-entry blue cards and the requirement of additional documents such as service certificates.

"The services of the Credit Bureau have also been engaged in the collection of arrears contributions from employers.

"These measures have brought some stability in the interim and have contributed to a reduction in the fund's overdraft from R160 million to R50 million," said Mdladlana.

The minister said the current law was outdated as it was based on a scheme founded in the UK in the early 1930s, which had been designed to deal with unemployment of a cyclical nature in a limited and exclusive labour mar-

ket characterised by a loyal and highly protected labour force.

Shadreck Mkhonto, the national UIF commissioner, said South Africa no longer enjoyed a "patriotic employer contributor base" but rather consisted of a combination of employers who were no longer patriotic and an emergent black elite that had a "history of boycotts".

The fund would also have to cover high-income and domestic workers, which was not viable.

The report recommended that the fund retain its status as an unemployment insurance scheme and that it should "not be focused on becoming an unemployment assistance scheme.

"Regarding UIF coverage, the report recommends that coverage be extended to all workers, with minimal exclusions.

"Specifically, it is recommended that UIF coverage be extended to domestic workers, high-income workers and civil servants."

Mkhonto said a figure of R100 000 a year had been recommended as the ceiling for high-income earners and that maternity and unemployment benefits should be separated as way of removing gender discrimination from the UIF.

In addition, the report proposes a minimum benefit of R200 and a maximum of R2 240 a month.

BUSINESS

with the FINANCIAL TIMES

Jobless fund to extend to bosses

Public servants also included in task team's proposals

Reneé Grawitzky

ALL employees, including chief executives, will be liable for contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund if proposals by a government-appointed task team are implemented.

The call to extend coverage of the fund — and by implication the obligation to contribute to the fund — to public servants, domestic workers and higher-paid employees is among a range of recommendations to improve the fund's viability.

The task team is made up of Ravi Naidoo representing labour, Barry Shipman representing business and Charles Meth for government.

The recommendations — aimed at restructuring the fund — could impose additional costs on private and public sector employers.

The inclusion of high-income earners could assist in spreading the costs of unemployment insurance more widely.

The report recommends a change in the benefit structure to grant higher benefits to lower-paid workers. The fund now pays out 45% of the applicant's last salary, but the report calls for a graduated benefit schedule ensuring that lower-paid workers receive 70% of their last salary to 35% for higher paid employees.

The report also calls for a minimum benefit of about R200 to a maximum of R2 240 a month.

The long-awaited report — compiled in December 1996 and released by the labour department yesterday — also aims to guide the department in drafting a new unemployment insurance act. The two-year delay in circulating the report for comment has been attributed to the fact that negotiations on other legislation took longer than expected and the department did not want to flood the market with legislation.

Sources said there was strong resistance within government to extending cover to public servants because of the cost implications, which could run into billions. In contrast, the report said "contributions from government workers

would go a long way towards solving the fund's perennial financial difficulties".

The calculation of benefits and contributions for high income earners would be based on a possible ceiling of R120 000 and not on a percentage of actual salary. The report did not recommend a change in the present contribution of 2% of salary, shared equally between employers and employees. The department said it was unlikely that these parties would be agreeable to an increase in the figure.

The release of the report coincides with moves by government to ease the fund's financial pressures. In July, the fund suffered a shortfall of up to R100m. Labour Minister Shepherd Mdladlana secured a cabinet guarantee that the fund could access loans of up to R600m. At the time, the fund was running at an overdraft of between R120m and R168m.

Fund commissioner Shakes Mkhonto said yesterday the fund's overdraft was down to R44m. This could be partly attributed to the fact that the fund broke even in September and October for the first time this year. In addition, a range of measures had been put in place to combat corruption and ensure compliance by employers.

Mkhonto said the R600m facility would keep the fund going until the new legislation came into effect, but a rise in retrenchments and unemployment could alter the scenario.

Other recommendations include establishing a national database to keep individual contributor records to reduce fraud and improve the funds' administration, and separating maternity and unemployment benefits.

The task team was required to make recommendations on a national policy on unemployment coverage including unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance. The team concluded that national unemployment coverage was not the domain of the fund alone.

Picture: Page 2

Changes to unemployment fund envisaged

Reneé Grawitzky (301)

EMPLOYEES who become unemployed as a result of their own misconduct or resignation could be required to wait up to three months to collect maternity benefits.

This is among a number of wide-ranging proposals made by the labour department in a report on the restructuring of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

The report — compiled by a tri-

partite task team appointed by government in 1996 and released on Thursday — also called for the abolition of the 13-week prescription period for which benefits could be claimed. The current UIF act provides that to be eligible to claim unemployment insurance, a person must have worked for 13 weeks in the past 52.

The task team instead proposed that credits should be built up in the four years preceding a claim for ben-

efits at the rate of one week's benefits for each six weeks employment as a contributor, subject to a maximum of six months benefits a year.

One of the report's most controversial recommendations has been to extend the act's coverage to high-income earners, public servants and domestic workers.

It also proposes that the fund and labour department arrange with local authorities and the SA revenue service to collect contributions.

BD 8/12/98

Outdated UIF law 'found wanting'

CP 13/12/98
(301)

By SIFELANI MLAMBO
Hotline Editor

MINISTER of Labour Membathisi Mdladlana this week released the report on the restructuring of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) for public comment.

The release of the report marks the beginning of a new chapter for the fund.

It comes after a process initiated by the Department of Labour four years ago after the fund was identified as a key policy area that needed restructuring.

The current law governing the UIF is outdated and has a number of shortcomings which hamper the effective administration and management of the fund.

Launching the report, Mdladlana said the law had been found wanting with regard to its provisions for enforcement and compliance, and had given employers the scope to

avoid compliance.

Secondly, the fines and penalties imposed on employers who failed to comply with the law had been inadequate deterrents.

This was worsened by a low level of successful prosecutions in a justice system which had a tremendous workload.

He said the law had expanded coverage in a non-viable manner.

"Larger numbers of low income earners with a high risk of unemployment have been included, while those with a low risk of unemployment and a potential high-income source for the fund have been excluded," he said.

He said as a result of massive unemployment the fund found it difficult to continue operating.

"The result of this has been a drastic decline in contributions and therefore the income base of the fund has been affected," he said.

There has also been an increase in the number of applications for unemployment benefits."

He said the high rate of non-compliance by employers, who take advantage of weak litigation procedures and pressures on the justice system, was being addressed immediately.

"The establishment of a comprehensive and national contributor database will also significantly improve the fund's ability to eliminate fraud," he said.

Mdladlana said in order to ensure the continued viability of the fund, drastic short-term measures had been introduced.

These included the non-acceptance of temporary identification documents and making beneficiary cheques non-negotiable.

The Credit Bureau (ITC) had also been collecting arrear contributions.

He said these measures had brought some stability in the meanwhile and have contributed to a reduction in the fund's overdraft from R160 million to R50 million.