PUBLIC SECTOR- GOVT. MISCELLANEOUS DEPT.

1991

SEPT. — DEC.

Soviet Union eager to boost SA ties

Star 12/9/91

Star Bureau

LONDON — Despite the political changes taking place in the Soviet Union, Moscow is still keen to strengthen relations between itself and South Africa, a leading Soviet Foreign Ministry official has said.

Yuri Kazimirov, head of the Africa department, was meeting two senior Democratic Party members, Colin Eglin and Peter Soal, who are on an eight-day fact-finding mission to the Soviet Union.

He told the two it was his government's intention to strengthen bonds between the two countries as South Africa moved away from apartheid.

He and his colleagues in government were pleased that the days of excessive Soviet militarism in Africa were over and that a new climate for economic co-operation was developing.

The DP leaders also met Russian President Boris Yeltsin's right-hand man, Alexandas Routsky, who played a key role in manning the barricades in front of the Russian parliament during the recent failed coup.

Pik off to Australia — as Evans's guest

B/Day 13/9/91

BILLY PADDOCK

IN A breakthrough in SA's frosty relations with Australia, Foreign Minister Pik Botha will soon become the first SA Minister to visit that country in more than 20 years

Botha's visit as a guest of Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans next month, for three or four days, would be the first by an SA Foreign Minister, Australian government sources said yesterday

After visiting Australia he would go on to New Zealand, the sources said.

This news comes on the eve of today's Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in India, where, it is believed, the first phase in lifting sanctions — on visas, tourism and landing rights — could begin

Diplomatic sources said a softening in attitudes had come after ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa's comments that most of the preliminary obstacles to negotiations had been cleared and the main aim was striving for an interim government

Apart from African countries and India, most Commonwealth states wanted these person-to-person sanctions to be lifted because of the hardship experienced by people wanting to visit their families

A source said another possibility was that sports sanctions, particularly regarding cricket, could be lifted because most of the political problems had been ironed out and only internal administrative arrangements were delaying the process.

An Australian diplomat said the strongest opposition was expected to come from Zimbabwe, which would lose substantial revenue if Qantas Airlines scaled down its Harare operations by setting up in SA

Australia was one of the first countries to impose sanctions on SA and said it would be one of the first to lift them once apartheid was finally abolished.

Successive Australian governments scaled down links with SA, not issuing visas in this country and refusing to allow Qantas to operate to SA or SAA to land in Australia.

After years of sometimes hostile relations, Evans visited SA in June — but he left on an acrimonious note after an altercation with security forces during a township tour and public differences with Botha regarding funding for the ANC.

His visit was, however, hailed as a reward for President F W de Klerk's scrapping of all racially based legislation.

Govt spending soars by 17,9%

JOHANNESBURG — Government's spending soared 17,9% in the first five months of the fiscal year compared with last year and was well above the budgeted 13,7% for the year

Exchequer figures show socio-economic and police spending largely behind a 29,7% year-on-year rise in spending in August Revenue collections continued to lag behind the budgeted 11,1% for the fiscal year, rising only 4,1% year-on-year to August.

Economists said government was heading for a R1,5bn larger deficit before borrowing this fiscal year as a result of high socio-economic spending and low revenue collections The deficit had risen substantially during the period, and could result in a government deficit of about R11,6bn for the year, compared with the budgeted R10,1bn

Departments should have spent only 41% of their budgetary vote in the first five months of the fiscal year, but many departments had exceeded this. Planning, Provincial Affairs and Housing had spent 49,5% of their vote, Home Affairs 47,4%, and Education and Training 45,3%

The SADF appeared to have been relatively successful in curbing expenditure It spent 32,5% of its budgetary vote during the period.

The SAP had spent 48,6% of its vote.

Absa economist Pierre Morgenrood said revenue receipts were slightly below July's level, so the low level of revenue collections in the first quarter could safely be regarded largely as an aberration

Pik is sued for R25-m

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has confirmed that he is being sued by JALC Holdings for about R25 million over a contract involving the Transkei government.

Botha is being sued in his capacity as Foreign Affairs Minister for allegedly interfering with an agreement between JALC and Transkei authorities.

Front

The company is claiming R17 283 888,24. Directors Chris van Rensburg, Lawrie Painting and Athos Poulos are also claiming about R7,5 million.

JALC has been at the centre of controversial claims and investigations in recent years. In 1988 it was investigated by the Harms Commission of Inquiry. It was also claimed to have been a Government front organisation. - *Sapa.*

I'll defend R25-m suit, says Pik

(259)

Star 2/19/91

Staff Reporter

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha will defend a R25 million action instituted by a Johannesburg construction company, a spokesman for the Minister said yesterday.

Jalc Holdings SA claims Mr Botha interfered in a contractual agreement between it and Transkei's government.

The company is claiming R17 283 888, according to papers lodged against Mr Botha

Jalc directors Chris van Rensburg, Lawrie Painting and Athos Poulos have also submitted independent claims for damages of almost R7,5 million on similar grounds.

The Minister has until Saturday to respond to the 42-page summons.

The basis of Jalc's claim is that Mr Botha caused severe financial losses to the company and three directors by allegedly instructing Transkei's military leader, General Bantu Holomisa, not to pay outstanding sums owed to the company.

Copies of press reports from 1988, included in the correspondence between Foreign Affairs and Jalc's lawyers, quoted Mr Botha as saying he had ordered SA's ambassador in Umtata, Gert Terreblanche, to tell Transkei's government to withhold payment to Jalc pending the outcome of an inquiry into irregularities.

At that point General Holomisa had refused to pay Jalc R11 million for allegedly defective work on a housing project.

Mr van Rensburg yesterday declined to comment.

Jalc has said it intends to sue General Holomisa for non-payment of debt. The summons has not yet been issued.

When Jalc first announced it would sue Mr Botha and General Holomisa, the Transkeian leader said he had decided on his own not to pay the debt

In support of their claim, the directors said in their petition that Mr Botha, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, had "owed a duty of care" to them as SA citizens in their transactions with foreign governments

They claim Mr Botha breached his duty of care in several respects by "knowingly, intentionally, alternatively recklessly" issuing the instruction to Transkei's government

This instruction was given at a time when Mr Botha should have been aware, or should have foreseen, that Jalc would be "severely prejudiced" in its contract with Transkei and in future financial dealings would suffer pecuniary damage as a result.

Pik 'will contest Jalc's R25m lawsuit'

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha has confirmed yesterday's newspaper report that he is being sued by Jalc Holdings for R25m over a contract involving Transkei's government B1Day 2/9/91 (259)

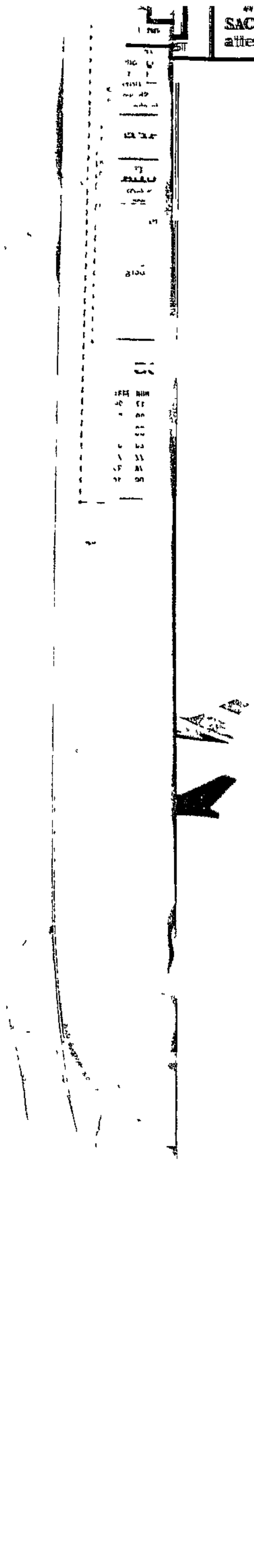
The Minister said he intended opposing the lawsuit but that he could not comment further as the matter was sub judice

Botha is being sued in his capacity as Foreign Minister for allegedly interfering with an agreement between Jalc and Transkei authorities

In papers lodged against him, Jalc is claiming R17 283 888,24 Directors. Chris van Rensburg, Lawrie Painting and Athos Poulos are also claiming about R7,5m

The company and the directors charge that they suffered heavy financial losses as a result of the Minister's interference

Jalc Holdings is the parent company of Jalc Construction, Jalc Finance, Jalc Ciskei and Jalc Mauritius Jalc has been at the centre of various claims and probes in recent years. In 1988 it was investigated by the Harms Commission of Inquiry — Sapa



while reaffirming the SACP's view that that coup attempt was unconstitu-

The SACP statement also gave support to the peace accord and said the party was giving its representatives the necessary mandate to help the process

Botha 'is not involved in Jalc's loss'

B/Day 3/9/91

UMTATA — Transkei was not instructed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha to withhold payment to Jalc Holdings, the homeland's ruler, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, said yesterday

In a statement from Umtata, Holomisa said the decision not to pay Jalc, which built houses in Transkei, was taken by the homeland administration "without any input from the SA Foreign Affairs"

Jalc is suing Botha for R25m for allegedly instructing Transkei not to pay the company

Holomisa said the reverse was true, and that Botha's department tried to press his government into paying Jalc Any suggestion to the contrary was "a pack of lies"

Discussed 259

Poor and defective workmanship were the reasons Transkei had refused to settle its account with Jalc

Holomisa said he met Botha in Cape Town on June 8 1988, where the issue of Jalc was discussed

"I informed him (Botha) that the matter could not be handled at the political level I advised the minister to tell Jalc to observe channels of communication," said Holomisa

A meeting was also held with Jalc, where Holomisa told a representative of the company, Chris van Rensburg, why his government would not pay any more money to Jalc — Sapa

Thawing out Soviet-SA relations

259

Star 3/9/91

Eight South African foreign affairs officials were recently sent to establish an SA interests office in the Soviet Union. Reporter PAT DEVEREAUX called the Moscow hotel where they are operating and spoke to deputy head of the office Henning Pieterse about how he and others are coping with recent events, including the shortlived coup.

"I must stress that at no stage have we been in any danger Our South African office has been a very unlikely target during the political turbulence We decided it was best just to sit tight and maintain a low profile," said Mr Pieterse.

"We woke up on the Monday morning the coup started and we heard the news on television in our hotel room Fortunately the news was in English as we get American cable network television news at the Penta Hotel, in Olimpiski Prospekt street," he said.

"In the streets outside the hotel there was no indication of any problems No crowds or military vehicles Nothing to show there was a coup in progress"

Barricades

Later that afternoon Mr Pieterse said he went up to Red Square to the Kremlin to see what was going on. There a crowd of about 20 000 people had gathered around Boris Yeltsin's Russian headquarters and set up barricades against the military tanks.

"I saw a few scuffles but not much was happening I decided to return to the hotel where the TV networks regularly updated us on the coup situation

"I immediately called my family in South Africa to reassure them that I was in no danger. There has been no panic at the office and we have kept in regular contact with the Soviet foreign ministry"

Once Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was reinstated, Mr Pieterse said, the South African officials felt more relaxed as there had been some uncertainty. However, he declined to comment on further political developments, saying he was in a sensitive position

Professor Gerrit Olivier, a former Pretoria University political science professor, heads the foreign interest office in Moscow. A Tolstoy fan, Professor Olivier faces the challenge of breaking down 40 years of diplomatic separation between the two countries

As ex-academics he and his wife, Millie, who is to join him in the next fortnight, firmly believe that wherever they are in the world they will have no trouble establishing contacts

HURCH IN S(

ED 1892

The SA Interest Office team is running the office from their hotel, but, says Mr Pieterse, they recently managed to obtain contracts for private accommodation and office premises which they will be moving into soon.

The aim of the Interest Office is to establish relations with Soviet officials and trade links as well as political relations. Although the office has diplomatic privileges it has no consular functions

"It was agreed by our Government and the Soviets that we operate under the auspices of the Austrian embassy and we are not allowed to fly the SA flag or display SA insignia The same applies to the Soviet interest office in Pretoria," said Mr Pieterse.

Giving his personal impressions of living in Moscow, Mr Pieterse said "I have been here a month and have not had much time to explore Moscow because we are working round the clock I also have not yet bought a car because of time constraints

"The lifestyle is very different .It is rather surprising to me, coming from a consumer society, to see the lack of a consumer-based society. Most shops are State-run and the selling of products is very different from South Africa"

He said he, Professor Olivier and others in the team were learning to speak Russian but they had employed a Russian who spoke fluent Afrikaans to translate "if things got tough" He added that most Soviet people spoke fairly good English, a little German or French

Tourists

Mr Pieterse said it seemed Moscow was a major tourist attraction. Many South African tourists as well as academics and business people had visited the office

What Moscow lacked in living standards it made up for in the cultural sphere, he said He and other officials had wined and dined diplomats at various venues and had attended the Bolshoi theatre and music conservatories

Most of the officials on the team expect to spend a four-year term in Moscow helping to broaden the base of South Africa as a player in international politics.

Decision not to pay Jalc to nothing to do with Pik

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha did not advise Transkei to withhold payment to a Johannesburg Jalc company, Jalc Holdings SA, Transkei Major-General Bantu Holomisa said yesterday.

Chairman of the Transkei Military Council, Maj-Gen Holomisa said the decision not to pay Jalc was taken by the Transkei General Council in a statement issued by his office.

In the statement, by South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs, it was said: "Any subsidies Jalc is a pack of lies and that Pik Botha had no knowledge of this initiative and without consulting the Transkei Government."

The statement said Jalc had tried in vain to get the Transkei to pay Jalc R25 million which has accumulated interest since 1988.

Holomisa said he had told Mr Botha that he had "could not be handled at political level" and advised him to tell Jalc "to obtain" and refer the matter to commercial channels.

Holomisa said he had told Mr Botha that he had "could not be handled at political level" and advised him to tell Jalc "to obtain" and refer the matter to commercial channels.

Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement that Jalc had been informed by Mr Botha that the Transkei Government had no intention of paying the outstanding payment to Jalc.

He

FW to visit Middle, Far East

TIM COHEN

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk would soon undertake an overseas visit that would include the Middle and Far East, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Details of the trip are not known, but diplomats are speculating that De Klerk will visit two Middle East nations and at least one in the Far East

Israel, Turkey and Egypt have been mentioned, and in the Far East he might visit either Taiwan, Hong Kong or Singapore.

A spokesman for De Klerk's office said yesterday De Klerk had indicated further visits to other countries would take place.

But no details could be disclosed at this stage, the spokesman said

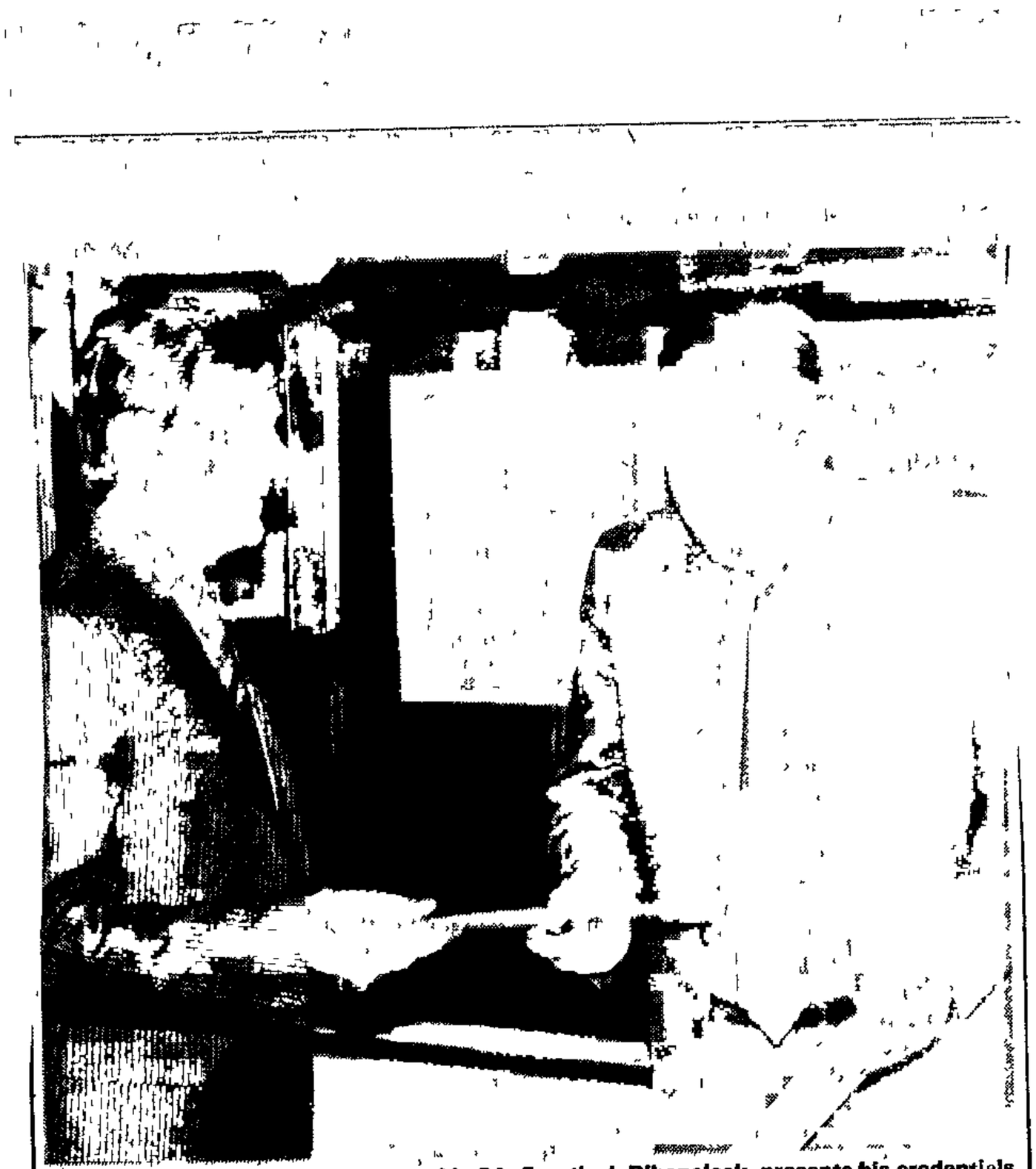
Diplomatic sources said the most likely destination was Israel because there had been speculation about such a trip in June, when Israel lifted almost all its sanctions against SA

At the time it was reported that De Klerk would visit Israel before the end of the year, following an invitation by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

Japan's consul-general in SA, Ohia Masatoshi, said while he would personally welcome a trip by De Klerk to Japan, such a visit was unlikely in the near future

Taiwanese consul-general Loh I-cheng said De Klerk had a standing invitation to visit his country

● See Page 5



Czechoslovakia's new consul-general in SA, Frantisek Dlhopolcek, presents his credentials to Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria yesterday. *Picture: ROBERT BOTHA*

Czechoslovakia and SA resume official ties

PRETORIA — The first Czechoslovakian diplomatic representative in SA since consular relations between the two countries were broken off in 1963 yesterday presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Frantisek Dlhopolcek, consul-general of the Czechoslovakian Federal Republic, said after the brief ceremony he would help to strengthen and widen co-operation between the two countries.

He believed that diplomatic relations would eventually be upgraded to ambassadorial level.

Botha said he hoped the Prague government could support the NP's constitutional proposals.

Dlhopolcek responded that he had attended the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein on Wednesday and had found the ideas similar to those of his government. — Sapa.

Cabinet calls for 2% spending cut

B1pay 6/9/91

259

THE Cabinet has asked all departments, other than those involved in social spending, to trim 2% from their proposed guidelines for departmental expenditure for the 1992/93 financial year

Announcing this yesterday, State Expenditure director-general Henri Kluever said a 2% spending cut by the departments would result in a saving of about R1,2bn, assuming government expenditure increased by 13% next year

The departments had already submitted their guidelines when the request was made.

Kluever said the request did not apply to the educational and social service departments, where historical imbalances had to be addressed.

He said the process of drawing up spending guidelines was still in its early stages, and his department would have to examine the departments' responses to see if the cuts could be justified

As a general policy, government was trying to reduce state expenditure as a

TIM COHEN

percentage of GDP, but he stressed that it was extremely difficult in an environment where the size of the "cake" was not getting bigger

But SA did have some factors in its favour, such as the fact that it was no longer engaged in full-scale military operations and that its relations with the outside world were improving

Kluever did not spell out which departments were not included in the request. But he did say that the Foreign Affairs Department was one of those requested to submit cost-cutting proposals.

However, an expanding department like Foreign Affairs would find it "very, very difficult" to trim its expenditure without seriously affecting its functioning, he said.

The proposal was not unusual in the sense that it formed part of a programme which was set in motion on an annual basis. The making of a Budget was a process of negotiation and give-and-take, he said

STATE EXPENDITURE

Who's the boss?

259

FM 6/9/91.

Criticism is mounting that government's Ministry of State Expenditure, created to administer State spending, is unworkable Critics say the UK system should be followed, with one Minister in charge of the total Treasury function and two Deputy Ministers responsible for the separate revenue and expenditure functions

A report in *Business Day* last week even quoted State Expenditure director-general Henri Kluever as accusing Department of Finance officials of refusing to let the new department handle government spending The latest State expenditure figures were released by the Department of Finance, as was an accompanying press release

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn says the split of ministries is nonsensical. "Treasury's primary function is to maintain responsibility for the Budget," he says "It cannot be responsible solely for setting the Budget " He believes two divisions within Treasury is the only way to go

"It's courting disaster to have two Ministers. The Finance Minister must have sole authority to stand up to special pleading by other Ministers within the Cabinet "

Another economist says "From an administrative point of view it makes no sense to have separate ministries There must be one person to take charge of Treasury decisions "

But officialdom is moving to cover up suggestions of a rift — or ineffectiveness Kluever has claimed he was seriously misquoted, while Minister of State Expenditure Amie Venter says discussions between himself and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis are ongoing. "The process (of forming the new department) is nearly complete "

Venter says the department is "basically fully operational " Five chief directorates already report to the Department of State Expenditure He adds that "there has not been any stoppage in its activities, nor has there been any debasement in the control of

Expenditure Minister Venter
basically fully operational





Finance Minister Du Plessis *ongoing discussions*

State expenditure or the planning of the 1992-1993 Budget "

Exchequer issues for April-July show total expenditure of R27,4bn, or 32,1% of the R85bn budgeted for the fiscal year — virtually identical to the percentage of the year already elapsed.

Treasury was split into two departments as it was felt that one Minister could not cope with the volume of work The idea was for Du Plessis to be responsible for broad policy guidelines and for setting expenditure limits, while Venter's department would negotiate with each government department within these limits

So far, agreement as to the functions of the new department has not been reached, though its formation was announced in early April Functions set so far are drawing up the expenditure budget, designing financial systems for control of State expenditure and administering the State Tender Board Others will be finalised "within two weeks "

Even countries with single, strong finance ministries have difficulty keeping State spending under control. Experience of our new system so far, coupled with recent figures indicating that the number of public-sector employees continues to rise, hardly suggests that it will be an improvement ■

Arms find strains Yugoslavia links

Clipper 8/9/91

259

By SEKOLA SELLO

EFFORTS to establish diplomatic links between South Africa and Yugoslavia were nearly torpedoed following the interception of arms intended for secessionist Croatians

South Africa's largest arms manufacturer, Armscor, was allegedly implicated in the shipment of 19 tons of weaponry for Croatian rebels fighting Yugoslavia's federal government

South Africa, which is at an advanced stage of establishing diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia, this week denied any involvement in the arms for Croatia deal

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's office said "the South African government had not authorised the sale or delivery of any arms" to Yugoslavia

A Foreign Affairs spokesperson said the affair had not jeopardised plans to establish ties between the two countries because Belgrade had accepted that Pretoria was guiltless in this incident

The weapons were allegedly procured in South Africa, re-routed via Mmabatho in Bophuthatswana and sent to Yugoslavia in an Ugandan-registered plane

The Weekly Mail on Friday reported a complex network of middlemen and companies which were established to buy the arms

Nationals from Canada and Britain were involved

According to the *Mail*, Anton Kikas, a Croatian Canadian, and Paul Restorick, a company representative, concluded the arms deal with Armscor through the help of Michael Carvalho, a British citizen resident in South Africa

The arms shipment was loaded on to a Boeing 707 at Mmabatho Airport and the plane departed for Entebbe Airport in Uganda. From there it was to fly to Slovenia, a breakaway republic bordering Croatia However, it was intercepted by Yugoslavia officials

Pretoria threatened me – ex-envoy

Star 9/9/91

259

By Mike Siluma
Star Bureau

LONDON — Diplomatic clashes which charactised relations between South Africa and Britain in the post-1976 era were recalled last week when the former British ambassador to South Africa revealed he had twice been threatened with expulsion for criticising Pretoria's handling of the Namibian question

Sir David Scott, ambassador to South Africa from 1976 until his retirement in 1979, made the revelation in a letter to a newspaper, refuting allegations that he and his staff had poorly served the then Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, in order to appease Pretoria

Dr David Owen retired from politics last week

In his letter, Sir David said he had twice been threatened with being declared persona non grata, both by Prime Minister John Vorster and President Botha

Of his clash with Mr Botha, Sir David said "This was in March 1979, about four months before I left South Africa Mr Botha had accused the Group of Five (Western countries, including Britain) of negotiating in bad faith on the Namibian issue I then issued a statement pointing out that such accusations were very damaging to relations between Britain and South Africa.

"Thereafter I was summoned to see Mr Botha in his office, where he told me that my action was quite unaccepatable If I did not watch my step, he said, I would be asked to leave South Africa."

Sir David denied that British diplomats in South Africa had "leaned over backwards to accommodate apartheid"

SA got more than R600m aid in 1990

TIM COHEN

MORE than R600m in aid reached SA last year, excluding funding given to political parties, an article in the International Affairs Bulletin suggests.

The ANC and Swapo received R142m each in 1989 from the Swedish government alone. And the ANC would probably get that amount for several years, says the article, written by Alan Whiteside from Natal University's Economic Research Unit.

The largest individual bilateral donor listed in the article is the US, which provided R80m in 1986/87 for education, human rights and black private enterprise development.

Bilateral (or single country) donors gave some R229m in 1990, of which the European Development Fund, which is attached to the EC, provided R42m.

Multilateral aid (from agencies representing more than one country or group), which is currently comparatively small, will increase dramatically beginning next year and increase steadily until about 1997 peaking at about about R500m. BLOOMY 9/9/91.

Whiteside concludes that the flow of aid to SA is much greater than is generally realised.

In addition, the aid given to SA is very different from aid given to most countries as it has political rather than developmental goals.

SA says 'yes' to Transkei overdraft

Bloan 9/9/91 TIM COHEN 259

TRANSKEI would no longer be denied overdraft facilities by SA, the territory's military council chairman Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said at the weekend.

Holomisa did not say how large an overdraft Transkei needed, but earlier this year it was reported that the country needed about R300m to fund its operational expenditure

An informed source said yesterday that would not be enough

It was proposed at the time that SA extend overdraft facilities of this order to Transkei. But SA apparently refused to do so unless Transkei agreed to cut government spending.

Holomisa said reinstatement of overdraft facilities followed a "very positive" meeting between himself and Foreign Minister Pik Botha at the weekend. This had followed an equally positive meeting with President F W de Klerk.

Holomisa also disclosed that Transkei would take part in SA's national peace convention next week and was prepared to sign the proposed peace accord

It was also agreed during discussions with Botha, he said, that the SA government would investigate discrepancies between Transkeian civil service salaries and those paid in other independent states

He said government expenditure was well under control

"There are no white elephants in the Transkei," Holomisa said.

NO TRADERS
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KRUGERSDORP LONEHILL RANDBURG RANDFONTEIN RANDPARK RIDGE ROSEBANK SECUNDA SOUTHGATE SUNWAR



Gallic visit . French Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn (right) faces the media at a conference with Foreign Minister Pik Botha Picture Jacoob Rykliff

Top French delegation on trade visit to SA

259 Star 20/9/91.

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

French Industry and Trade Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn and a delegation of MPs and businessmen who arrived in South Africa yesterday, are to meet Finance Minister Barend du Plessis

The meeting in Pretoria will be one of four meetings the delegation will hold today

The others will be with business organisations, including the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Southern Africa

Shortly after arrival yesterday, the delegation was briefed by the French Trade Commission and later had talks with Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers, and Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Dr Tertius Delport

During its five-day visit the delegation — which was met at Jan Smuts Airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and French Ambassador Joelle Bourgois — will hold talks with a wide range of business and political leaders, including President de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela

Others will include Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett, Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Dr Org Marais, Cosatu secretary-general Jay Naidoo, and Nafcoc president Dr Sam Motsuenyane

Addressing a press conference at the airport on their arrival, Mr Strauss-Kahn said his visit to South Africa — the first by a high-ranking French Minister since 1975 — had both political and economic importance for the two countries

He said France, which was one of apartheid South Africa's fiercest critics, now wanted to be among "the strongest supporters" of the political change

Mr Strauss-Kahn said France wanted to have stronger economic links with South Africa, so that his country could appear at the top of the list of this country's trading partners.

"It is obvious to everybody that South Africa can be a leading country in Africa, and it will therefore need France's help"

But normalisation of relations would have to take place "parallel to the continuing democratic process"

Mr Strauss-Kahn said Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was not one of the people he would meet, because France wanted to preserve its good relations with the ANC

Mr Botha, sitting next to Mr Strauss-Kahn, immediately added that the IFP leader was not being snubbed by the French delegation, but it had a tight schedule

In his remarks at the press conference, Mr Botha said South Africa had gone a long way towards eradicating apartheid and had nothing to hide

INTEREST RATES

Nailing the culprits

Inflation is being driven by government spending

FM 20/9/91.



Interest rates have been falling steadily in a number of major industrial economies Last Friday, the US Federal Reserve Board lowered its bank lending rate from 5,5% to 5%, which prompted at least one bank to drop prime by the same amount to 8% The UK base rate fell a half percentage point to 10,5% on September 4 and, in July, Japan's prime rate was reduced to 7,63% These are only the latest in a series of adjustments in key rates that have taken place this year

But these declines in countries that are among our major trading partners don't necessarily set the scene for a similar move in SA Though they ease pressures by reducing the cost of offshore funding, real interest rates in SA are still relatively low compared with those in countries with which we do business They have fallen as inflation has risen from a low of 12,8% in mid-1990 to nearly 16% in June

This is the heart of the problem Despite determined monetary policy, inflation has remained stubbornly strong

There are two reasons One relates to expectations that prompt businesses to raise prices, and workers to ask for wage increases, above the expected rate of inflation The other relates to government spending and its impact on aggregate demand

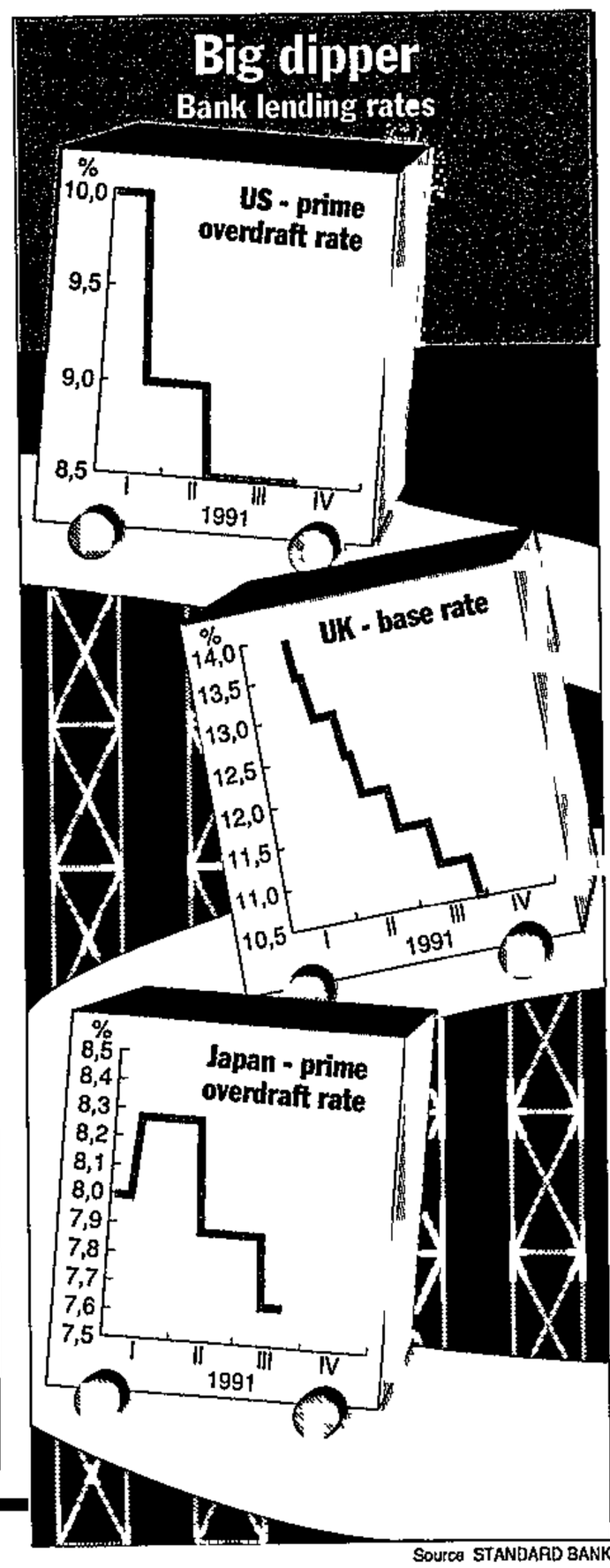
In the 12 months to June, consumption by government, which started to accelerate towards the end of last year, was 5% higher than in the previous 12 months This growth is expressed in real terms, that is, after the effect of inflation has been removed Economic growth in the period was negative So government's share of the economy is growing significantly With publication of figures on flows in and out of the State Exchequer Account in the first five months of the fiscal year, it becomes clear that appropriate monetary policy is being sabotaged by government's failure to impose fiscal discipline

Last month government spending was 29,7% higher than in August last year and, in the first five months of the fiscal year, it was up nearly 18% on the same period in the previous year This is well ahead of the budgeted rise of 13,7%

Nedbank group economist Edward Osborn argues that the sharp rise is due to a technical reason "It is off a low base, in that spending last year got off to a slow start This year's expenditure level in the first five months is almost exactly in line with budget estimates, excluding the R1,2bn contingency provision The big jump between July and August was entirely due to the half-yearly interest payments"

However, spending is only part of the problem Revenue rose 13% August-on-August and 4,1% over the five months — against a budgeted 11,1% rise for the year Businesses that want to survive the recession are cutting back on spending at an estimated rate of 15% this year But government, which does not have to generate an operating surplus or even cover costs, faces no such constraint on its spending It is free to make an operating loss year after year, to decide each year the extent of the loss, and then finally to generate an even greater loss at the end of the year In most years it makes full use of all these options

The 1991/1992 fiscal year is proving no exception Faced with a shortfall in tax inflows in the recessionary climate, government is not cutting back on spending but rather pressing ahead The result is that the deficit for the fiscal year, so far, amounts to more than R8bn, not far short of the year's targeted R10,1bn deficit



Source STANDARD BANK

Of even greater concern from the point of view of monetary policy, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals pointed out in his annual address, the deficit has been financed "to a large extent by an increase in the net claims of the banking sector on the government" Government has been running down its deposits with the Reserve Bank and borrowing from the commercial banks thereby creating assets against which the banks are able to gear up their business And government is doing so at a time when its avowed policy is to reduce the rate at which credit is extended

Says Standard Bank chief economist Nico Czypionka "This has contributed to a large build-up in the money market at a time when the Reserve Bank was desperately trying to mop up excess liquidity The running down of government deposits at the Bank had the effect of increasing net claims on government and as a consequence increasing the money supply"

As long as government spending causes monetary expansion, interest rates cannot fall without unleashing dangerous inflationary forces The losers then are private consumers who have been forced to cut back on their borrowings and businesses, which have been obliged to reduce their inventories, run down capacity utilisation and allow their capital stock to age The result is negative economic growth and rising unemployment

These developments reinforce inflationary expectations The role of expectations was highlighted by Deputy Governor Jaap Meijer in a speech to a trade association last week The inflationary impulses of the Eighties were excessive monetary demand, the weakening of the exchange rate and inflation Now, he saays, it "is an expression of deeply entrenched inflation expectations, inflation Now, he says, it "is an expression of deeply entrenched inflation expectations, rate tend to be regarded as permanent and possibly as foreshadowing further inflation increases, whereas declines in the inflation rate tend to be discounted as fortuitous, self-reversing and temporary"

From a strategic point of view then, it would not be advisable to reduce the official Bank rate Says Czypionka "The growing deficit comes at a time when consumer price inflation has been rising and when the introduction of VAT at the end of the month is expected to create at least a once-off rise in prices of 1,5%-2% Stals will not want to be seen to be accommodative"

continued

So those who would like to see interest rates fall should plead for less government spending and/or higher taxes Each of these, or a combination, would reduce the size of the deficit and its inflationary consequences

Of course, both remedies have a price An increase in taxes, in an economy that already has one of the highest corporate tax rates in the world, would be a huge disincentive to growth And a reduction in State spending would be politically difficult

It is only fair to concede that the need to effect a redistribution of resources has increased the demand on State coffers But this is only a part of the total picture Included in the Exchequer figures are countless outflows on wasteful projects including a wide range of industrial "incentives"

These include

☐ Accelerated tax write-offs, announced in June, on capital expenditure for selected projects (*Economy & Finance* September 13),

☐ A regional industrial development scheme introduced in May to provide relocation assistance for overseas companies prepared to establish themselves in areas outside the PWV and Durban This scheme replaces a more wasteful earlier version and is scheduled to be run down over five years,

☐ The General Export Incentive Scheme to be in place for five years The open-ended nature of the scheme is already causing problems (*Business* August 23) because there are doubts as to whether the R2,4bn budgeted for the scheme will cover the actual costs,

☐ Zero VAT rating for exports,

☐ Export marketing assistance,

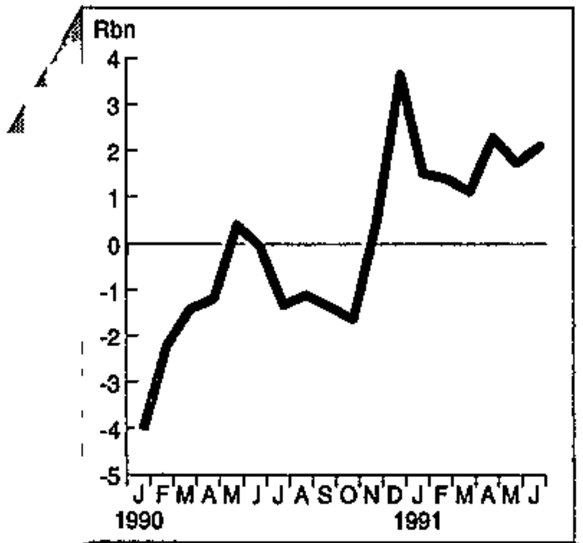
☐ A tax deduction of 25% of expenditure on scientific research, and

☐ A subsidy of up to 50% of the cost of technological innovations This is capped at over R40m for five years

These are ostensibly to promote growth in certain sectors and in specific regions, and to encourage exports Deputy Minister of Trade & Industry David Graaff points out that these types of incentive are common in most industrial countries "to promote specific aspects of industrial investment, including those that have low inflation and low tax rates"

But what these incentives avowedly set out to achieve could be accomplished if government lowered the tax rate and still achieved a non-inflationary deficit

The incentives are a visible example But as we all know there are countless other unnecessary outflows to dubious projects hidden in the published figures All on the top of the heavy costs of the replicated administrative structures created by apartheid





An unwelcome exogenous pressure is now coming from a falling gold price "which reduces the supply of credit," says Econometrix's Azar Jammine "So it is more important than ever to allocate our resources appropriately This means through the market mechanism and not through government intervention And as long as government's share of the economy continues to grow, markets cannot operate effectively"

Unfortunately, there seems no solution under the present inexplicable system of fragmented control Responsibility for the Budget rests with Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, but responsibility for State Expenditure lies with Amie Venter, also Minister of Regional Development, who assumed his present post as Minister of State Expen-

Continue

First step to handing over Walvis Bay

PATRICK BULGER

SA's agreement with Namibia to administer Walvis Bay jointly was the first step towards Namibia gaining control of the enclave, Namibia's Attorney-General Hartmut Ruppel said yesterday. (259)

Ruppel was commenting on a statement by the SA Foreign Affairs Department on Friday that agreement in principle had been reached on joint administration as an "interim measure". B|Day

"We hope it's the first step towards realising what we hope to achieve — that is, Namibian sovereignty over Walvis Bay," Ruppel said. 23|9|91.

SA's representative in Namibia, Riaan Eksteen, would not comment on speculation that the agreement was a step towards SA relinquishing sovereignty over the enclave.

Eksteen said a committee would examine which activities lent themselves to joint administration of Walvis Bay

The committee would also examine the status of guano producing off-shore islands as well as the Orange River boundary between the two countries.

Agreement close on SADF

B|Day 23|9|91

BILLY PADDOCK

AGREEMENT on a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force was likely within the next few weeks, despite differences of emphasis between ANC and government proposals, sources in both camps said yesterday

ANC sources expressed surprise at the "remarkably progressive proposals from this defence force", but believed them to be too general.

The ANC was also concerned that they did not provide for "sufficient monitoring or enforcement mechanisms".

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said government had only received the ANC counter-proposals on the code 10 days ago and the SADF was still studying these He expected negotiations to start within the next two weeks.

An ANC source said its counter-proposals were not designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state.

"What we want as interim measures are windows into the operations of the SADF to try to open it to public scrutiny," he said

The ANC has called for:

- The immediate disbandment of the SADF's special forces,
- The formation of a national defence commission appointed by the National Peace Secretariat to oversee all military matters; and
- The establishment of an ombudsman, as provided for in the SA Police code of conduct, answerable to the national peace committee to initiate and oversee investigations into misconduct by SADF members

The ANC source said the reason for demanding the disbandment of the special forces was concern over allegations that they were behind the current wave of violence

If the ANC did not succeed in getting the forces disbanded, it wanted mechanisms to ensure that these forces were above criticism.

The SADF proposals, which the ANC has not contested, include provisions:

- That each soldier will be legally responsible for his own actions and may disobey orders which are illegal or contrary to the constitution,
- That the SADF is answerable only to the constitution and not the governing party, and
- For alternative forms of service and other conditions governing conscientious objectors

Pick 'n Pay

B|Day 23|9|91

From Page 1

1991 year-end.

Accounts published at the weekend show that despite a 15,6% turnover rise to R2,8bn (R2,4bn), interim results were down by 10,3% to R53,1m (R59,2m) at the operating level.

The operating profit was hit by the fact that retrenchments were delayed by agreements with the union. And, before year's end, between 1 000 and 2 000 people faced being retrenched unless the SA Commercial, Catering & Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) accepted the principle of "flexible" employment practices during the looming wage negotiations

onwards, but the group had not been able to reduce expenses such as labour costs — about 60% of the total — quickly enough to keep them in line with this slide in sales.

Also, about R70m of the more than R100m invested by the group in scanning systems for VAT was included in expenses in the six months to end-August.

These problems contributed to the fact that while Pick 'n Pay's interim turnover rose, margins fell to 1,89% (2,43%) and trading income by 10,3% to R53m (R59m).

Investment income of R7,7m from insurance policies and a lower tax rate softened the bottom-line fall in earnings a share of

was

Big stride for mixed education

Star 25/9/91

DURBAN — South Africa took a major step towards integrated education yesterday when an agreement was signed in Durban enabling black students to enrol at a white residential college of education.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase and KwaZulu Education Minister Lionel Mtshali signed a service agreement allowing Edgewood College to admit 200 KwaZulu students from January for the college's pre-service diploma course from next year.



Piet Clase ... historic precedent set

Addressing Natal educationists at Edgewood, Mr Clase said the service agreement set an historic precedent in education in South Africa.

In his reply, Mr Mtshali called the signing a breakthrough because it enabled KwaZulu students to be absorbed into a Natal College of Education instead of being confined to a distance learning programme.

Edgewood College rector Professor Andrea le Roux, a staunch advocate of a nonracial education system, said the agreement was an historic step towards bringing all the peoples of Natal into closer harmony. — Sapa.

NZ remains cool on Pik Botha visit

259

Star Foreign Service

WELLINGTON — New Zealand Acting Prime Minister Don McKinnon said yesterday that despite the coming visit of South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, relations between the two countries were still "at a fairly low temperature".

"The fact is that Mr Botha wants to come here, and I'm prepared to see him, give him a chance to talk to New Zealand people, and give them a chance to talk to him," Mr McKinnon said.

He noted that he had sent out invitations to other South Africans, among them ANC leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, as well as President de Klerk.

Mr McKinnon said that, for the New Zealand government, the important thing was that South Africa continued to make changes which moved towards a constitutional agreement acceptable to the majority of its people.

Soviet gunfight four dead

259
ARG 25/9/91

TBILISI (Soviet Union) — Four people were shot dead today in a gunfight outside a power station between pro-opposition guardsmen and police loyal to President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the Georgian leader said

The deaths, a day after Mr Gamsakhurdia imposed a state of emergency in Tbilisi, heightened tension in one of the Soviet Union's most volatile areas and raised the possibility of weeks of confrontation spilling over into a bloodbath

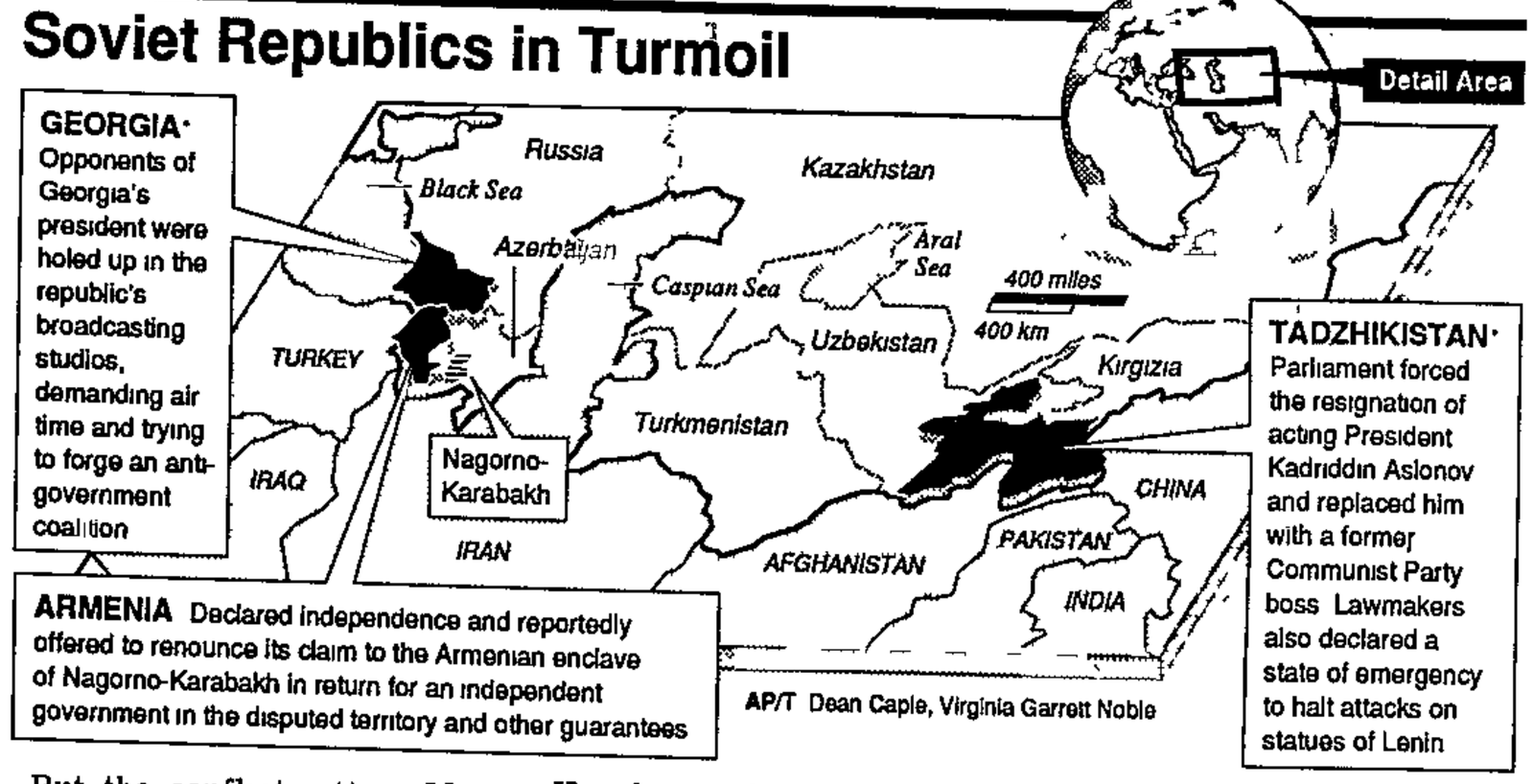
The nationalist president, under intense pressure to step down, said rebels within the badly-divided National Guard had come to the power station outside Tbilisi at 2 30am with the aim of cutting off the republic capital's power supply

Flashpoints persisted in other widely-separated parts of the Soviet Union

There was no sign of a let-up in the country's most protracted conflict — the mainly Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh inside Azerbaijan — in spite of the unexpected signing of an accord to resolve differences between Azerbaijan and Armenia

In Dushanbe, capital of the central Asian republic of Tajikistan, demonstrators packed a central square for the second day running to demand the reinstatement of a moderate leader ousted by communist deputies

Soviet Republics in Turmoil



But the conflict pitting Mr Gamsakhurdia against an increasingly broad range of opponents had the greatest potential for turmoil and violence

Opposition groups accuse Mr Gamsakhurdia of using authoritarian methods, stifling freedom of expression and discriminating against ethnic minorities

But the former dissident and chief architect of Georgia's drive to secede from the Soviet Union still has considerable support and can muster large crowds at rallies

The embattled president accused the head of the rebel guard faction of threatening to take control of 11 strategic points in and around Tbilisi

He also said his dismissed Prime Minister, leading opposition figure Mr Tengiz Segua, was "appealing for bloodshed"

"It is not war yet," he said, adding that he intended to arrest and disarm any rebel members of the National Guard at large

Mr Gamsakhurdia said the dead were two rebel guards and two loyalist officers Four people had been wounded and two guards had been arrested and were being held inside the station

The president has been under increasing attack during three weeks of demonstrations as politicians of the Round Table alliance who helped secure his landslide election in May have defected to opposition ranks.

In announcing emergency rule yesterday, Mr Gamsakhurdia told a news conference the opposition had forced his hand by illegal actions, including the occupation of the republic's television centre and other key buildings

"The situation in Georgia is tense," he said

"We will make them leave the building but there will be no shooting or force"

Opposition groups, which have demonstrated every day for three weeks against Mr Gamsakhurdia, are calling for a special session of parliament — Sapa-Reuter

the Great Moscow Circus which opens at the Cresta Shopping Centre in Randburg on

New claims of police slush funds

Star 26/9/91

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Directors of a Johannesburg labour consultancy firm yesterday declined to comment on allegations in a weekly financial magazine that the firm had been set up and funded by the security police to influence labour relations to the detriment of the ANC and its aligned trade union confederation, Cosatu

The latest slush fund allegations come in the wake of Government assurances that all secret funding operations had been stopped following disclosures of covert State funding of Inkatha and its trade union, Uwusa.

The influential Financial Mail yesterday reported that Major Derrick Botha, the same security policeman who supplied R1,5 million in secret funds to Uwusa, was the connection between the security forces and the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services headed by Rand Afrikaans University labour relations academic Professor Kobus Slabbert.

The article claimed that well-known businessmen and academics, as well as TV personality Ruda Landman, had been used to lend credibility to these activities.

Ms Landman, co-presenter of M-Net's Carte Blanche programme, wrote the foreword to a book on domestic servants and labour relations written by Professor Slabbert, Potchefstroom academic Professor Johann Coetzee and Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar. The book was published by the Liaison Bureau

Well-known publisher Koos van Niekerk, a director of the Liaison Human Resources Management Services (the umbrella company of the Liaison Bureau) yesterday declined to comment because of the "sensitivity of the matter" 284 259

Liaison Bureau trustee Professor Coetzee said he did not know what the article was about

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said it was difficult to comment before having studied the article, but said the ANC was very concerned about such allegations in view of the exposures of covert Government funding.

Ms Marcus said the ANC had repeatedly called on the Government to make public details of secret projects.

The allegations in the magazine article were faxed to the police at noon yesterday They had not replied at the time of going to press.

'Dirty tricks' revelation angers ANC, Cosatu

Police admit slush project

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Star 29/9/91

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday confirmed that the security police had funded a Johannesburg-based labour relations firm — which involved prominent Afrikaner academics — to "counter labour unrest and promote sound labour relations"

Mr Kriel said "this involvement" with Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services CC had started in 1989 and had been terminated in July this year "with the exception of still-to-be-finalised individual contractual obligations"

The Financial Mail (FM) this week revealed that security policeman Major Derrick Botha, who had handled the R1,5 million slush fund payment to Inkatha's trade union, Uwusa, was the connection between the Security Branch and Liaison Bureau, headed by Rand Afrikaans University labour relations academic Professor Kobus Slabbert.

The FM said the firm had been set up and funded by the security police to influence labour relations to the detriment of the ANC and its aligned trade union federation, Cosatu

Interference

The ANC and Cosatu yesterday responded angrily to Mr Kriel's acknowledgement, condemning the State's undercover interference in labour relations and politics and expressing doubts about President de Klerk's assurance that all secret funding projects had been halted.

In a statement, Mr Kriel said "at no stage whatsoever" were the activities of



On fire . . Professor John Cartwright, dean of the faculty of arts at Cape Town University, runs from a burning barricade after trying to extinguish it yesterday Students set up barricades and disrupted lectures in a show of solidarity with striking workers at the university. ● See Page 3 Picture Associated Press

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In a statement, Mr Kriel said "at no stage whatsoever" were the activities of Liaison Bureau, a close corporation involved in training employers in "reasonable" labour relations, aimed at disrupting the normal activities of unions.

The aim was to promote healthy interaction betweeen employees and employers at a time when widespread labour unrest had led to work disruptions and substantial economic losses.

The "valuable contribution" of the firm towards improving labour relations had been borne out by "the great interest shown by employers in the advice offered by the bureau".

Mr Kriel said details of the project had been submitted to the Advice Committee on Special Secret Projects appointed by Mr de Klerk last month.

He added that the Security Branch had not been involved in the activities of

● To Page 3

P. 1.0.

SLUSH FUNDS

Dangerous liaisons

FM 27/9/91 259

How a Security Police operation acquired academic respectability

The covert use of government slush funds by some security policemen to achieve political ends has not stopped — despite government assurances to the contrary

The *FM* has documents which indicate that Major F P R (Derrick) Botha, the security policeman who supplied R1,5m in secret funds for Inkatha's union, Uwusa, is involved with a prominent Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) academic in a project aimed at influencing labour relations to the detriment of Cosatu and the ANC

The project is similar to those which gave financial underpinning to Inkatha rallies and Uwusa According to a letter to the Security Police controller of the operation, its object was to "promote peace on the labour front and economic growth by means of depoliticising actions"

It used apparently neutral figures to intervene in the labour arena

At the head of the project is Prof Kobus Slabbert, a senior labour relations academic at RAU Since 1989 he has been the kingpin of an operation behind the cover of the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services CC Within Liaison Bureau, Major Botha is the main connection to the security forces (The Uwusa project was known as Projek Omega Operasie Alpha, and Botha was its controller)

All Liaison Bureau personnel signed an oath of secrecy on a prescribed SAP form prohibiting them — in terms of the Protection of Information Act (1982) — from divulging documents or information related to the project

The document pledges in part that the Act "is not only applicable during my term of office, but also after my services with the SA Police have been terminated" But the personnel were not members of the SAP and, in the opinion of the *FM*'s legal advisers, the secrecy oath is not necessarily binding on them

According to files lodged with the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria, Liaison Bureau (CK 89/09596/23) was formed on March 9 1989 to act as "labour advisers and consultants" The members of the close corporation were Slabbert; a Richard Tanner (ID no 511005 555 7088) of Hollard Place, 323 Jacob Mare Street, Pretoria, and Leon Lotter (ID no 470306 5040 003) of 1 Kiepersol Gardens, Farmers Folly, Lynnwood, Pretoria

At one stage Marius Botha, a brother of Major Botha, held 20% of the shares in Liaison Bureau A close associate of Slabbert, Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar of the firm Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart, joined Liaison Bureau later as a member Marius Botha, Tanner, Lotter and Pienaar have since resigned

Another close associate of Slabbert is Prof Johann Coetzee, a senior lecturer in business management at Potchefstroom University, who is also on the board of Liaison Bureau.

Several well-known businessmen, academics and TV personality Ruda Landman were used to lend credibility to these activities Landman, of M-Net's *Carte Blanche* programme, wrote a foreword to a book on domestic servants and labour relations written by Slabbert, Pienaar and Coetzee and published by Liaison Bureau



Slabbert



Van Niekerk

After Liaison Bureau was formed Slabbert, in a personal memorandum to Major Botha dated October 23 1989, requested that a private company be formed which could be used by Liaison Bureau as what was termed a *verwysingsbron* — literally translated, a reference source, but also in Slabbert's words "'*n oorhoofse maatskappy*" (umbrella company) through which "Liaison Bureau could expand its influence without forfeiting its credibility"

This company — called Liaison Human Resources Management Services — operates as a business and employs various people from the private sector

Its directors are Slabbert; Pienaar, Coetzee, Koos van Niekerk (a well-known publisher of legal and academic books), former Volkskas labour expert Petrus Claassen, now a group executive with the new banking group Absa, Anton Bruwer, a labour consultant, and Prof Naas Raubenheimer of RAU's management psychology department Eskom official Gert Drey has since resigned from the board, but was a director at the inception

Slabbert and Pienaar were involved in an earlier project devised to "negotiate and implement an insurance package in favour of Uwusa" Both were members of a close corporation, Union Ninety Nine Brokers, registered on April 25 1988 A former Lifegro employee, Retief Leonard, was the third member of the CC The registered address of Union Ninety Nine Brokers was given as PO Box 639, Vanderbijlpark — the initial postal address for Liaison Bureau

In September 1988 Union Ninety Nine's name was changed to Industra Brokers — which later used the name of Industra Consulting Enterprises, a name registered in 1987. Pienaar and Slabbert were also members of Industra Consulting Enterprises Others were Tjaart van der Walt of Pretoria University's Sociology department; Theodore Venter of Potchefstroom's Political Science Department, an André Fourie of Helderkruin; and Jacobus Stephanus Gericke of Potchefstroom

In May 1989 Leonard threatened Industra Consulting with legal action, alleging that he had been promised sole rights in negotiating an insurance package for Uwusa on behalf of Industra Consulting On June 19 1989 Slabbert sent a letter from Leonard and a memo to Major Botha in Pretoria Earlier, on June 13, Slabbert had sent to Botha a summons against Industra for outstanding rent, as well as petrol statements from himself and Pienaar A copy of this letter was given to another security policeman, Piet Badenhorst, who had been seconded by Botha to Liaison Bureau's offices in Curatio Building in Auckland Park

Prior to this, however, according to the minutes of a February 3 meeting attended by Slabbert, Pienaar and Major Botha, it was decided that Pienaar would draw up employment contracts between members of the close corporation and the "investors" (*beleggers*) This is a code phrase for the Security Police

Among the documents in the *FM*'s possession are copies of unsigned draft agreements between Slabbert, Pienaar and senior Security Police officers One is an (unsigned) *pro forma* agreement between "Prof J A Slabbert (on the one hand) and Mr J D Pretorius (ID no 571226 5005 00 4) and Mr A Oosthuizen (ID no 490520 5036 00 3)" This stipulates that Slabbert would have 51% of the shares in yet another company, Liaison

continued

Danes surprised by Pik's vitriol

W|Mail 27|9-3|10|91

Danish MPs visiting South Africa to examine sanctions were greeted by a stern lecture from Foreign Minister Pik Botha and bungling by the African National Congress, reports

PETER TYGESEN

A VISITING group of Danish parliamentarians this week was given a surprising insight into the quality of some South African politicians.

Their tour included a 45-minute tongue-lashing by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and a briefing from an African National Congress official, who claimed the government had issued the delegation with false documentation

In addition, the delegation was stunned that Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer did not know the extent of illiteracy among the black population

"I would have thought such information was the very foundation he should act upon," quipped one of the five visiting MPs.

The delegation was made up of two representatives of the Danish government, keen to eradicate all sanctions towards South Africa, and members of opposition parties which has forced the government to retain sanctions.

Regardless of this, Botha wasted no time lambasting the entire delegation for not having lifted sanctions. "We had hardly been seated before he started whipping us," Liberal MP Joergen Estrup said After almost 15 minutes of ministerial tirade, Estrup finally managed to break through

"I very politely interjected that I hoped he had invited us in order for us to explain the reasons for the Danish position — but he immediately brushed me off," Estrup recalled. "He said he knew exactly what our position was, and that he knew everything about our various parties' stand We never felt welcome."

"It was rather unpleasant," commented Conservative MP Agnete Laustsen, a tireless campaigner against sanctions

Socialist People's Party MP Ebba Strange (62) laughed when recalling the ordeal: "It was like being 13 and facing your stern father with a request to go out for a night He went on and on and on about how naughty we were, and I felt like cutting through and saying — 'Alright, I've heard you, but can I go now '"

At the end of the meeting Botha's eyes suddenly twinkled and he asked if they "would like to meet the State President?" Turning to his telephone, he once again inquired whether it was really important for them to see him.

Considering that a meeting with FW de Klerk had been on the agenda ever since the trip was planned, "we felt he was a bit silly", Strange concluded.

During the visit Botha emphatically denied that there were still political prisoners in jail. As proof he handed the delegation a copy of the minutes of a June 30 meeting on the issue between the government and the ANC

The issue is at the core of a three-step Danish plan to lift sanctions, which will be initiated once all political prisoners have been released Simultaneously, Denmark will lift its blocking of an earlier European Community decision to lift some sanctions, thereby enabling South Africa to resume its export to the EC of iron, steel and Krugerrands

The document later became the centre of controversy, when ANC legal team member Matthew Poosa claimed that Botha had only furnished the Danes with half the agreement

He went on to say that the minister obviously had tried to deceive the Danes, and a report to this extend was immediately filed to the Danish public by a reporter from the Danish news agency accompanying the delegation

The ANC, however, climbed down the next day when the organisation admitted that the minister had omitted nothing

Apparently, the original agreement had been typed with double spacing — and thus took up two pages As the copy from the minister had been typed with single spacing — and thus took up only one page — this had apparently trickered Poosa into claiming the alleged fraud

"Outrageous!" Laustsen commented, clearly infuriated with this display of incompetence

These events however, were not allowed to overshadow an otherwise "so far very rewarding visit" according to Government MP Jorgen Winther, who at a press conference in Johannesburg lauded the quality of some leaders "With men like Thabo Mbeki, FW de Klerk and (host) Frank Chikane at the helm of this country, there is certainly plenty of reason to place great hope for the future of South Africa," he said

Our man at UN has plenty to smile about

Pretoria's new UN ambassador Jim Steward, one of Pretoria's most experienced diplomats, was a counsellor in the delegation of 1974 when SA was expelled. Back in New York, he is pleasantly surprised by how things have changed.

Star 28/9/91

MIKE LITTLEJOHN

NEW YORK — The United Nations was long considered a "hot seat" for South Africa's diplomats

It was a place where snubs and widespread incivility were a part of daily life The crowning ignominy came in 1974 when the country was ousted from the General Assembly

But back in New York today as Pretoria's new UN ambassador, Jim Steward, who was a counsellor in the delegation in those difficult days, says he is pleasantly surprised by how much has changed

Mr Steward is unlikely to be reclaiming representation and voting rights at the General Assembly session that began last week But diplomats on all sides believe he will experience no small degree of satisfaction when he leads his delegation back towards the end of 1992

The near-demise of the economic boycott, new diplomatic ties with important countries such as Argentina and with former Soviet satellite states, the invitation to the nation's athletes to re-enter Olympics competition — all in the wake of President de Klerk's reforms — have already transformed the country's UN status

After a cordial meeting with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, to whom he submitted his credentials last week, Mr Steward sipped a white wine spritzer in the delegates' lounge and remarked to a UN friend from the 1970s how welcome he found the new political climate

When he served in New York between 1970 and 1976, a South African diplomat's life was very grim, he said Even colleagues from countries with ties to South Africa were reluctant to be seen with their counterparts from Pretoria

No more, however "Since President de Klerk has reversed South African policies, there has been a great receptivity from the UN secretariat and membership," he said

"Although there are still some pockets of hostility, I think it is generally recognised that South Africa has rejoined the ranks of the democratically minded countries and that our policies are fully reconcilable with those of Western democracies under principles enunciated in the UN Charter"

Actions like the cancellation of planned visits to South Africa by the prime ministers of Australia and Canada represent setbacks, but Mr Steward made it clear that he still considers the trend is solidly on a positive course

The new ambassador, a tall, trim man with a sense of humour and a talent for story-telling, is one of Pretoria's most experienced diplomats A chartered accountant by profession, he applied for and was accepted by the diplomatic service in London in 1957 — "because I wanted to do something for my country", he said Later, he became a Middle East specialist, serving in Cairo and Beirut for more than eight years

AFTER his first UN term, he was an under-secretary and deputy director in the Department of Foreign Affairs and was named ambassador to Italy in 1982 Returning to Pretoria five years later, he became director of the European section, and immediately before being sent back to New York was chief director for Europe and multilateral organisations

Vernon Rudston Whitefoord Steward — he says he has always been known as Jim, because that is what his mother called him — was born in Zululand in 1931, the only child of a sugar-planting family Zulu was his first language, but he has forgotten much of it

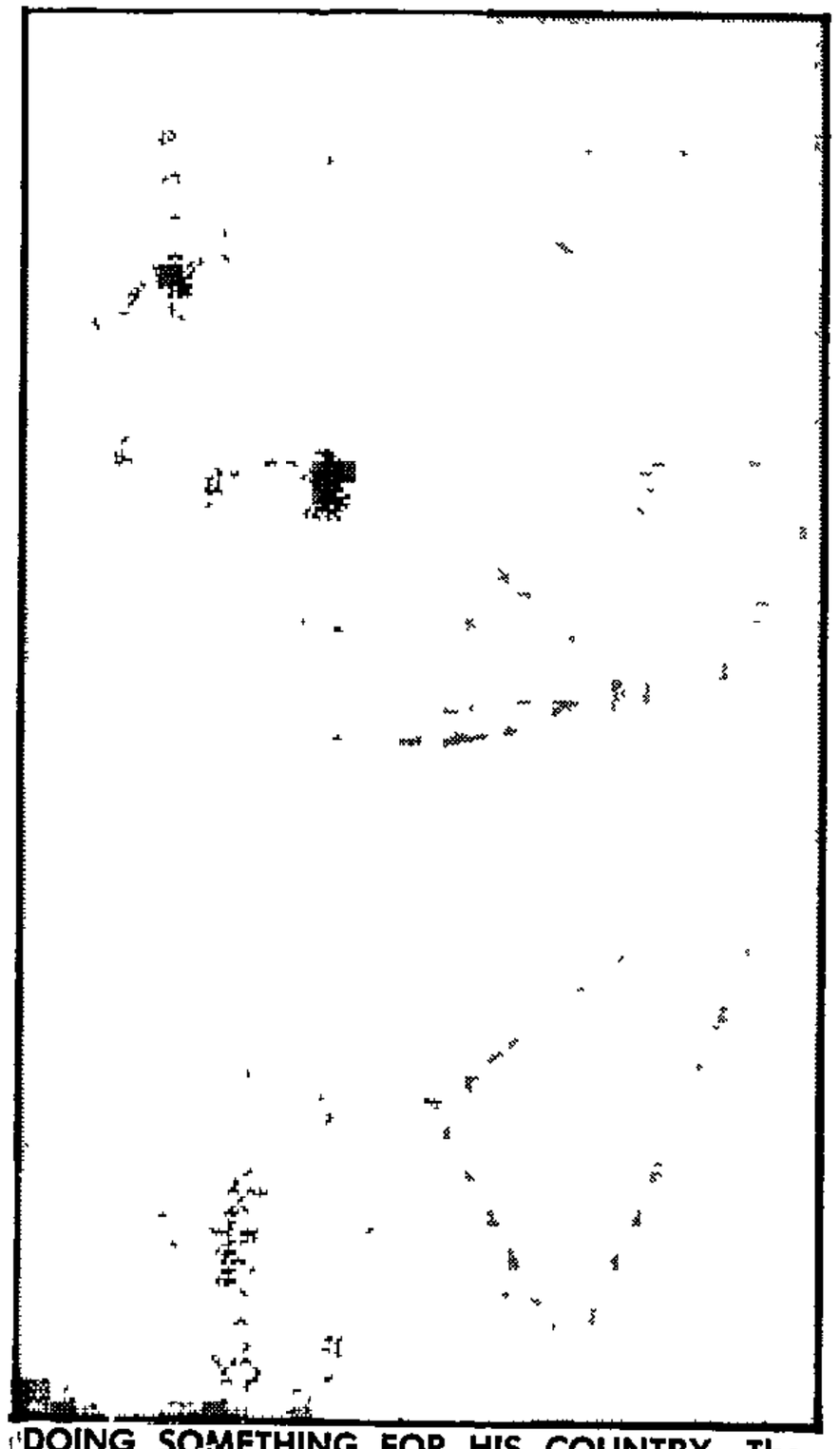
His grandfather was Sir William Jukes Steward, a modest merchant who left England in the last century to make his fortune in publishing in New Zealand and later became Speaker of the New Zealand House of Commons

The Whitefoord part (originally Wheatford) comes from an English ancestor According to family legend, he kept his sovereign's feet dry by dumping a wagonload of wheat so that the king might ford a swollen stream

Like Sir Walter Raleigh, he was knighted on the spot "At any rate, that's the story," Mr Steward said

A Hilton College and Wits graduate, the ambassador also has solid Afrikaner lineage His father left New Zealand to, as he put it, "suppress the bloody Boers", and at the age of 50 wooed and took for his second wife the 24-year-old daughter of General Louis van Zijl — Mr Steward's mother The general was one of those who claimed South West Africa from the Germans in World War 1

Divorced since his first term at the UN, Mr Steward has not remarried He has three sons



DOING SOMETHING FOR HIS COUNTRY The new ambassador — a tall, trim man with a sense of humour and a talent for story-telling.

Concern over FW group

Sowetan 2/10/91.

By MONK NKOMO

CHURCH leaders are unhappy about the advisory committee appointed to investigate covert Government operations

Speaking at a Press conference yesterday after meeting President FW de Klerk in Pretoria, Archbishop of Cape Town Desmond Tutu and the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said they had expressed black people's concern at the all-white composition of the committee

Tutu said De Klerk had told them the committee was made up of people of integrity who had no political bias and knew a lot about the law

There was a perception among blacks that the committee investigating these covert operations could have been made of church leaders, political organisations and trade unionists, said Tutu

Their meeting with De Klerk was cordial and centred on the building of trust following the so-called "Inkathagate scandal"

Among other issues discussed with De Klerk and Cabinet Ministers Barend du Plessis and Hernus Kriel were transitional arrangements towards a new South Africa, violence and the integrity and trust between them and the Government.

"There is an openness on the part of the State President that we did not experience with his predecessor He is someone that we want to trust," Tutu said (259)

Both leaders said they also raised the assassination on Sunday of Mr Sam Ntuli, general secretary of the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal

Blacks 'distrust secret-funds body'

Star 2/10/91

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The all-white membership of the recently appointed State President's advisory committee on secret funding would not engender the necessary trust from black South Africans, church leaders told President de Klerk yesterday

Addressing the media after a lengthy meeting with Mr de Klerk in Pretoria's Union Buildings, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the committee ought to have been consisted of people approved by the churches, trade unions and political organisations in order to build confidence among people on the ground

"Mr de Klerk was hurt that people would question his integrity and he wanted us to know that he meant what he said (in halting covert operations), but it is not enough just to be told that things have changed," said Archbishop Tutu

The level of trust among people had eroded considerably in the wake of the Inkatha funding scandal, he added

Archbishop Tutu said people were "still being assassinated and disappearing" and that no one would fail to suspect Government involvement in covert operations unless there was confidence in those handling the matter

SA Council of Churches secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane added that his organisation would have doubts in calling for the end of sanctions when investments may be going into covert funds

However, the SACC was "prepared to do anything within reason to assist in the formation of the new South Africa"

Archbishop Tutu announced that church leaders would be meeting with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel in the near future to discuss the entire question of violence

The meeting with President de Klerk had been open-hearted and friendly, he added

...and he blamed media

Yesterday

...or illegality," he said ... system

Secret project 'terminated'

Bl Day 3/10/91 (25)

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel is sticking to his earlier statement that a security police-funded labour relations project to undermine Cosatu had been terminated

But "there are contractual obligations with regard to this particular terminated project", Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He was responding to a report in the Financial Mail, which said the kingpin behind the Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations, Rand Afrikaans University academic Prof Kobus Slabbert, had sent the bureau's latest "concept letter" to his handler, security police Maj Derick Botha on September 4

Kriel said last week the cut-off date for his department's involvement in the secret project was July 31 "with the exception of still-to-be finalised individual contracts".

Kotze said it was not in the least surprising that contact between the bureau and the SAP would continue due to these contractual obligations

"Such contact in no way negates Minister Kriel's earlier statement and he again gives assurance that such projects have been terminated"

BILLY PADDOCK

He said this project had been submitted to the Ellison Kahn Commission, set up by President F W de Klerk to investigate funding of secret state projects, before the Financial Mail exposed the funding

After the Inkatha and Uwusa funding scandal, De Klerk told a televised news conference that all funding of a party political nature had been stopped and would not continue He also gave a list of projects that fell within this category and had been terminated

However, he did not mentioned the Liaison Bureau project, its termination or it being submitted to the Kahn Commission despite the security police, according to the FM, having paid more than R374 000 into the bureau's bank account between March 30 and September 28 1989 This figure did not include the R5 000 a month tax-free wage paid to Slabbert or numerous other payments, the FM said

RAU principal Prof Cas Crouse yesterday refused to comment on the issue and said the university's investigation into Slabbert's activities was still in progress

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Star 3/10/91

Pik on triple diplomatic trip

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By Peter Fabricius

Foreign Minister Pik Botha leaves today for a week of official visits to Australia, New Zealand and Taiwan

His visit to Taiwan is intended to clear the way for President de Klerk's visit later this year.

Mr Botha will become the first South African foreign minister to visit Australia He will meet Prime Minister Bob Hawke and leader of the Opposition Tim Fischer.

In New Zealand Mr Botha will meet Foreign Minister Don McKinnon and leader of the Opposition Mike Moore

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

17 OCT 1991

Staatskoerant
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PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 91, 1991

VERKLARING VAN DIE DERTIGSTE DAG VAN MEI 1992 TOT 'N OPENBARE FEESDAG

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wet op Openbare Feesdae, 1952 (Wet 5 van 1952), verklaar ek hierby die dertigste dag van Mei 1992 tot 'n openbare feesdag in die Republiek

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

E. LOUW,
Minister van die Kabinet.

No. 93, 1991

PUBLIKASIE VAN 'N OOREENKOMS AANGEGAAN OP 19 APRIL 1991 TUSSEN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE DEMOKRATIESE REPUBLIEK VAN MADAGASKAR

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1989 (Wet No 74 van 1989), publiseer ek hierby die Ooreenkoms aangegaan op 19 April 1991 kragtens artikel 4 (a) van genoemde Wet tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Demokratiese Republiek van Madagaskar, waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir die uitruil van Verteenwoordigers tussen die twee lande en waarin die voorregte en immuniteite wat sodanige verteenwoordigers sal geniet, bepaal word

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. 91, 1991

DECLARATION OF THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY 1992 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Public Holidays Act, 1952, (Act 5 of 1952), I hereby declare the thirtieth day of May 1992, as a public holiday throughout the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

E. LOUW,
Minister of the Cabinet.

No. 93, 1991 259

PUBLICATION OF AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED ON 19 APRIL 1991 BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 5 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1989 (Act No. 74 of 1989), I hereby publish the Agreement concluded on 19 April 1991 by virtue of article 4 (a) of the above-mentioned Act between the Republic of South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar wherein provision is made for an exchange of Representatives between the two countries and wherein is stipulated the privileges and immunities the said representatives shall enjoy.

b) The terms of the appointment of the Representative and of the approval for such an appointment are determined by the laws and customs of the sending and the receiving States respectively.

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ARTICLE 4

APPOINTMENT OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF STAFF OF THE MISSION

a) The term "mission" shall mean the Representative Office,

b) The term "members of the mission" shall mean the Representative and the members of the staff of the mission,

c) The term "members of the staff of the mission" shall mean the members of the official staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service staff of the mission;

d) The term "members of the official staff" shall mean persons employed exclusively in the official work of the mission,

e) The term "members of the administrative and technical staff" shall mean the members of the staff of the mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission,

f) The term "members of the service staff" shall mean all those persons who are in the domestic service of the mission;

g) Nationality of the Representative and members of the official staff:

The Representative and the members of the official staff of the Representative Office shall in principle have the nationality of the sending State. They may be appointed from the ranks of nationals of the receiving State only with the express consent of that State, which may withdraw such consent at any time

h) Person declared "persona non grata".

The receiving State may at any time inform the sending State that the Head or a member of the mission is not acceptable The sending State shall then recall the person in question and terminate his functions

ARTICLE 5

NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND MOVEMENTS

The Government of the Republic of South Africa or that of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, as the case may be, shall be notified in advance of:

a) the appointment of members of the mission, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their functions,

b) the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the mission and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be a member of the family of a member of the mission,

c) the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission

b) Les modalités de la nomination et du consentement du Représentant sont fixées respectivement par les lois et usages de l'Etat d'envoi et de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 4

NOMINATION DES AUTRES MEMBRES DU PERSONNEL DE LA MISSION

a) L'expression "mission" s'entend du Bureau de Représentation.

b) L'expression "membres de la mission" s'entend du Représentant et des membres du personnel de la mission.

c) L'expression "membres du personnel de la mission" s'entend des membres du personnel officiel, du personnel administratif et technique et du personnel de service de la mission.

d) L'expression "membres du personnel officiel" s'entend des personnes employées exclusivement au travail officiel de la mission

e) L'expression "membres du personnel administratif et technique" s'entend des membres du personnel de la mission employés dans le service administratif et technique de la mission

f) L'expression "membres du personnel de service" s'entend de toutes personnes employées au service domestique de la mission.

g) Nationalité du Représentant et des membres du personnel officiel:

Le Représentant et les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation auront en principe la nationalité de l'Etat d'envoi Ils ne peuvent être choisis parmi les ressortissants de l'Etat de résidence qu'avec le consentement exprès de cet Etat, qui peut en tout temps le retirer

h) Personne déclarée "non grata".

L'Etat de résidence peut à tout moment informer l'Etat d'envoi que le Chef ou un membre de la mission n'est pas acceptable L'Etat d'envoi rappellera alors la personne en cause, mettant aussi fin à ses fonctions

ARTICLE 5

NOTIFICATION SUR LES NOMINATIONS ET DEPLACEMENTS

Sera notifié à l'avance au Gouvernement de la République d'Afrique du Sud ou à celui de la Republique Démocratique de Madagascar, selon le cas.

a) la nomination des membres de la mission, leur arrivée et leur départ définitif ou la cessation de leurs fonctions,

b) l'arrivée et le départ définitif d'une personne appartenant a la famille d'un membre de la mission et, s'il y a lieu, le fait qu'une personne devienne ou cesse d'être membre de la famille d'un membre de la mission;

c) le recrutement et le congédiement de personnes résidant dans l'Etat accréditaire, en tant que membres de la mission

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet·

R. F. BOTHA,
Minister van die Kabinet

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar have, on the basis of common desire to encourage friendly relations between the two countries and in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, agreed on the following.

ARTICLE 1

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

The establishment of a Representative Office, the name of which shall contain the official title of the sending State, being the official local representative in the receiving State, shall take place by common consent.

ARTICLE 2

FUNCTIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

The functions of the Representative Office shall consist particularly in.

a) representing the sending State in the receiving State,
b) negotiating with the Government of the receiving State,
c) keeping itself informed, by all lawful means, of conditions and developments in the political, commercial and economic life of the receiving State, reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State and providing information to interested parties,
d) promoting the development of political, economic and commercial relations between the two States,
e) protecting in the receiving State and within the limits permitted by international law the interests of the sending State and its nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate;
f) issuing passports and travel documents, visas and other appropriate documents,
g) giving aid and assistance to the nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending State;
h) inspecting and giving assistance to ships and aircraft registered in the sending State and to their crews.

ARTICLE 3

APPOINTMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE

a) The term "Representative" refers to the Head of Mission, who is the official Agent responsible for directing the Representative Office. He is appointed by the sending State and is authorised to exercise his duties by the receiving State

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fifth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet

R. F. BOTHA,
Minister of the Cabinet.

ARRANGEMENTS SPECIAUX

Les Gouvernements de la République d'Afrique du Sud et de la République Démocratique de Madagascar, sur la base de la volonté commune à favoriser les relations d'amitié entre les deux pays, sont convenus, d'après le principe de la réciprocité, de ce qui suit

ARTICLE 1

ETABLISSEMENT DU BUREAU DE REPRESENTATION

L'établissement du Bureau de Représentation dont l'appellation contient le titre officiel de l'Etat d'envoi, comme Representation Officielle en poste dans l'Etat de résidence, se fait par consentement mutuel.

ARTICLE 2

FONCTIONS DU BUREAU DE REPRESENTATION

Les fonctions du Bureau de Représentation consistent notamment à.

a) représenter l'Etat d'envoi auprès de l'Etat de résidence;
b) négocier avec le Gouvernement de l'Etat de résidence;
c) s'informer, par tous les moyens licites, des conditions et de l'évolution de la vie politique, commerciale et économique dans l'Etat de résidence, faire un rapport à ce sujet au Gouvernement de l'Etat d'envoi et donner des renseignements aux personnes intéressées;
d) favoriser le développement des relations politiques, économiques et commerciales entre les deux Etats;
e) protéger dans l'Etat de résidence les intérêts de l'Etat d'envoi et des ses ressortissants, personnes physiques et morales, dans les limites admises par le droit international;
f) délivrer des passeports et des documents de voyage, ainsi que des visas et documents appropriés,
g) prêter secours et assistance aux ressortissants, personnes physiques et morales, de l'Etat d'envoi;
h) contrôler et prêter assistance aux navires et aux avions immatriculés de l'Etat d'envoi, ainsi qu'à leurs équipages

ARTICLE 3

NOMINATION DU REPRESENTANT

a) L'expression "Représentant" s'entend du Chef de mission. Celui-ci est l'Agent officiel chargé de diriger le Bureau de Représentation Il est nommé par l'Etat d'envoi et est consenti à l'exercice de ses fonctions par l'Etat de résidence.

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ARTICLE 6

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

The receiving State shall grant all facilities to the Representative Office for the execution of its functions

ARTICLE 7

USE OF THE OFFICIAL TITLE AND NATIONAL EMBLEM

The sending State shall have the right to display publicly its official title and its national emblem outside its official premises or inside the building that houses its official premises

ARTICLE 8

ACCOMMODATION

a) The receiving State shall assist the sending State in obtaining suitable premises;

b) The term "mission premises" shall mean the buildings or parts of a building or adjoining ground which, whoever the proprietor might be, are used for the purposes of the mission, including the residence of the Representative,

c) The sending State and the Representative shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in respect of the premises of the mission, other than such as represent dues and taxes for particular services rendered

ARTICLE 9

INVIOLABILITY

The official staff, the premises, archives and documents of the Representative Office and the Residence of the Representative shall be inviolable, according to the provisions of international law

ARTICLE 10

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Subject to the laws and regulations concerning zones into which entry is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the members of the Representative Office shall be free to move about and travel in the territory of the receiving State

ARTICLE 11

FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE AUTHORITITES OF THE SENDING STATE

a) The receiving State shall allow and protect the freedom of the Representative Office to communicate for all official purposes. In such communication with the Government, with diplomatic missions and other official stations of the sending State, the Representative Office may use all appropriate means of communication, including diplomatic couriers, the diplomatic bag and messages in code or in cypher,

b) The official correspondence of the Representative Office shall be inviolable The term "official correspondence" shall mean all correspondence relating to the Representative Office and its functions,

ARTICLE 6

DISPOSITIONS GENERALES CONCERNANT LES FACILITES, PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES

L'Etat de résidence accorde toutes facilités au Bureau de Representation pour l'accomplissement de ses fonctions.

ARTICLE 7

USAGE DU TITRE OFFICIEL ET DE L'EMBLEME NATIONAL

L'Etat d'envoi a le droit d'afficher publiquement, à l'extérieur de ses locaux officiels ou dans le bâtiment qui abrite ses locaux officiels, son titre officiel et son emblême national

ARTICLE 8

LOGEMENT

a) L'Etat de résidence doit aider l'Etat d'envoi à se procurer les locaux nécessaires.

b) L'expression "locaux de la mission" s'entend des bâtiments ou des parties du bâtiment ou du terrain attenant qui, quel qu'en soit le propriétaire, sont utilisés aux fins de la mission, y compris la résidence du Représentant.

c) L'Etat d'envoi et le Représentant sont exempts de tous impôts et taxes au titre des locaux de la mission, pourvu qu'il ne s'agisse pas d'impôts et taxes percus en rémunération de services particuliers rendus

ARTICLE 9

INVIOLABILITE

Le personnel officiel et les locaux, les archives et les documents du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que la Residence du Représentant sont inviolables, selon les mesures prévues par le droit international

ARTICLE 10

LIBERTE DE CIRCULATION

Sous réserve de ses lois et règlements relatifs aux zones dont l'acces est interdit ou reglementé pour des raisons de sécurité nationale, les membres du Bureau de Représentation ont la liberté de déplacement et de circulation sur le territoire de l'Etat de residence

ARTICLE 11

LIBERTE DE COMMUNICATION AVEC LES AUTORITES DE L'ETAT D'ENVOI

a) L'Etat de résidence permet et protège la liberté de communication du Bureau de Represéntation, pour toutes fins officielles. En communicant avec le Gouvernement, les missions diplomatiques et les autres postes officiels de l'Etat d'envoi, le Bureau de Représentation peut employer tous les moyens de communication appropries, y compris les courriers diplomatiques, la valise diplomatique et les messages en code ou en chiffre.

b) La correspondance officielle du Bureau de Représentation est inviolable. L'expression "correspondance officielle" s'entend de toute la correspondance relative au Bureau de Représentation et à ses fonctions

c) The Representative Office bag shall be inviolable wherever it may be and shall not be opened or detained;

d) In the case of diplomatic couriers, their persons shall be inviolable.

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ARTICLE 12

COMMUNICATION WITH NATIONALS OF THE SENDING STATE AND WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE RECEIVING STATE

a) The members of staff of the Representative Office shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State;

b) In carrying out their functions, they may also approach the competent authorities of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 13

PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILIES

a) The receiving State shall treat the officials of the Representative Office and their families (spouse, dependent children and any dependent person approved by the receiving State) with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any infringement of their person, freedom or dignity,

b) The receiving State shall exercise its jurisdiction over the members of staff of the mission who are nationals or permanent residents of that State in such a way so as not to hinder them excessively in the execution of the functions of the Representative Office.

ARTICLE 14

EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION AS FOREIGNERS AND FROM RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS

The officials of the Representative Office and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to registration as foreigners and residence permits

They shall also be exempt, in respect of services rendered to the sending State, from the obligations and laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning work permits for foreign employees

ARTICLE 15

IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION

The members of the official staff and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them shall have immunity against criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State except in the case of·

a) a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the receiving State, unless such a member holds it on behalf of the sending State for purposes of his official functions;

b) an action relating to succession in which such a member is concerned as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State,

c) La valise du Bureau de Représentation sera inviolable où qu'elle soit et ne sera ni ouverte ni détenue

d) Pour le cas des courriers diplomatiques, ils jouissent de l'inviolabilité de leur personne.

ARTICLE 12

COMMUNICATION AVEC LES RESSORTISSANTS DE L'ETAT D'ENVOI ET AVEC LES AUTORITES DE L'ETAT DE RESIDENCE

a) Les membres du Personnel du Bureau de Représentation ont la liberté de communiquer avec les ressortissants de l'Etat d'envoi.

b) Dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, ils peuvent également s'adresser aux autorités compétentes de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 13

PROTECTION DES FONCTIONNAIRES ET DE LEURS FAMILLES

a) L'Etat de résidence traitera les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que leurs familles [conjoint(e) et enfants à charge, ainsi que toute personne à charge approuvée par l'Etat d'accueil) avec le respect qui leur est dû et prendra toutes mesures appropriées pour empêcher toute atteinte à leur personne, leur liberté et leur dignité.

b) L'Etat de résidence doit exercer sa juridiction sur les membres du personnel de la mission qui sont ressortissants de cet Etat ou qui y ont leur résidence permanente de facon à ne pas entraver d'une maniere excessive l'accomplissement des fonctions du Bureau de Représentation

ARTICLE 14

EXEMPTION D'IMMATRICULATION DES ETRANGERS, DE PERMIS DE SEJOUR ET DE PERMIS DE TRAVAIL

Les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant a leur foyer sont exempts de toutes les obligations prévues par les lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence en matière d'immatriculation des étrangers et de permis de séjour

Ils sont, par ailleurs, en ce qui concerne les services rendus à l'Etat d'envoi, exempts des obligations ainsi que des lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence en matière de permis de travail pour la main d'oeuvre étrangère

ARTICLE 15

IMMINUTE DE JURIDICTION

Les membres du personnel officiel, ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à leur foyer jouissent de l'immunité de la juridiction pénale, ainsi que de la juridiction civile et administrative de l'Etat de résidence, sauf s'il s'agit.

a) d'une action réelle concernant un immeuble privé situé sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence, a moins qu'un tel membre ne le possède pour le compte de l'Etat d'envoi, aux fins de ses fonctions officielles;

b) d'une action concernant une succession dans laquelle un tel membre figure comme exécuteur testamentaire, administrateur, héritier ou légataire, à titre privé mais non au nom de l'Etat d'envoi;

c) an action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by such a member in the receiving State outside his official functions

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ARTICLE 16

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY

a) The sending State may waive immunity against jurisdiction of the members of its mission and of the other persons having immunity within the framework of these special arrangements;

b) The waiver must always be express and in writing,

c) A waiver of immunity against jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity against execution of the judgment, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

ARTICLE 17

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

The officials of the Representative Office are exempt from all dues and taxes on the salaries which they receive in respect of their services

ARTICLE 18

EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY

The receiving State shall allow entry and exemption from all customs duties, taxes and other related dues other than for storage, transport and expenses related to similar services for:

— goods intended for the official use of the Representative Office

— goods intended for the personal use of the official and the members of his or her family (as defined in Article 13) living with him or her, including effects intended for the setting up of his or her establishment

Consumer goods should not exceed quantities necessary for the direct use of the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 19

EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL SERVICES

The receiving State shall exempt the members of the official staff of the Representative Office and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them from all personal service of any kind whatsoever, from all public service of any kind whatsoever and from all military obligations.

ARTICLE 20

FEES AND CHARGES

The Representative Office may, throughout the territory of the receiving State, levy fees and charges for the issue of visas

The amounts levied by means of the said fees and charges and the relative receipts shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in the receiving State

c) d'une action concernant une activieté professionnelle ou commerciale quelle qu'elle soit, par un tel membre dans l'Etat de résidence, en dehors de ses fonctions officielles.

ARTICLE 16

RENONCIATION A L'IMMUNITE

a) L'Etat d'envoi peut renoncer à l'immunité de juridiction pour les membres de sa mission et des autres personnes jouissant de l'immunité dans le cadre des présents arrangements spéciaux

b) La renonciation doit toujours être expresse et écrite.

c) La renonciation á l'immunité de juridiction pour une action civile ou administrative n'est pas censee impliquer la renonciation á l'immunité quant aux mesures d'exécution du jugement, pour lesquelles une renonciation distincte est nécessaire.

ARTICLE 17

EXEMPTION FISCALE

Les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation sont exempts des impôts et taxes sur les salaires qu'ils recoivent du fait de leurs services.

ARTICLE 18

EXEMPTION DOUANIERE

L'Etat de résidence accorde l'entrée, ainsi que l'exemption de tous les droits de douane, taxes et autres redevances connexes autres que frais d'entrepôt, de transport et frais afférents á des services analogues pour:

— les objects destinés á l'usage officiel du Bureau de Représentation;

— les objets destinés á l'usage personnel du fonctionnaire et des membres de sa faimille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant á son foyer, y compris les effets destinés á son établissement

Les articles de consommation ne doivent pas dépasser les quantités nécessaires pour leur utilisation directe par les intéressés

ARTICLE 19

EXEMPTION DES PRESTATIONS PERSONNELLES

L'Etat de résidence doit exempter les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Representation, ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'artricle 13) vivant á leur foyer, de toute prestation personnelle, de tout service d'intérêt public et des charges militaires.

ARTICLE 20

DROITS ET TAXES

Le Bureau de Représentation peut percevoir sur le territoire de l'Etat résidence, les droits et taxes relatifs á le délivrance de visas.

Les sommes percues au titre des droits et taxes susmentionnés et les recus y afferents sont exempts de tous impôts et taxes dans l'Etat de résidence

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ARTICLE 21

DURATION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

a) Members of the official staff of the Representative Office entering the territory of the receiving State shall have the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled from the moment when their appointments are notified to the receiving State;

b) Such privileges and immunities shall cease at the moment when they leave the territory of the receiving State or on the expiry of a reasonable period which they shall be granted for that purpose;

c) In the event of the death of a member of the official staff, his or her spouse and minor children shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period to leave the territory of the receiving State

ARTICLE 22

PROPERTY OF A MEMBER OF THE OFFICIAL STAFF OR OF A MEMBER OF HIS OR HER FAMILY IN THE EVENT OF DEATH

In the event of death of a member of the official staff or of a member of his or her family accompanying him or her, provided the deceased was not a citizen of the receiving State, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death

Death duties shall not be levied on the said movable property.

ARTICLE 23

DUTIES

Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

ARTICLE 24

OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Members of the Representative Office and their families (spouse and dependent children) living with them shall not practise for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.

DONE AT Pretoria on 19 April 1991 in two copies, in French and English, both texts having equal validity

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

R. F. BOTHA,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

J. BEMANANJARA,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ARTICLE 21

DUREE DES PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES

a) Les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation arrivés sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence bénéficient des privilèges et immunités auxquels ils ont droit, aprés notification de leur nomination á l'Etat accréditaire.

b) Lesdits privilèges et immunités cessent au moment où ces personnes quittent le territoire de l'Etat de résidence ou á l'expiration d'un délai raisonnable qui leur aura été accordé á cette fin

c) En cas de décès d'un membre du personnel officiel, son époux(-se) et ses enfants mineurs continuent de jouir des privilèges et immunités dont ils bénéficient jusqu'á l'expiration d'un délai raisonnable, leur permettant de quitter le territoire de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 22

PROPRIETE D'UN MEMBRE DU PERSONNEL OFFICIEL OU D'UN MEMBRE DE SA FAMILLE EN CAS DE DECES

En cas de décès d'un membre du personnel officiel ou d'un membre de la famille l'accompagnant (non ressortissant de l'Etat de résidence), l'Etat de résidence permet le retrait des biens mobiliers du défunt, à l'exception de ceux qui ont été acquis dans l'Etat de résidence et qui font l'objet d'une prohibition d'exportation au moment de son décès.

Il ne sera pas prélevé de droits de succession sur lesdits biens mobiliers.

ARTICLE 23

DEVOIRS

Sans préjudices de leurs privilèges et immunités, toutes les personnes bénéficiaires ont le devoir de respecter les lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence et de ne pas s'immiscer dans les affaires intérieures de cet Etat.

ARTICLE 24

AUTRES ACTIVITES PROFESSIONNELLES OU COMMERCIALES

Les membres du personnel du Bureau de Représentation et leurs familles [conjoint(e) et enfants à charge] vivant à leur foyer ne doivent pratiquer aucune activité professionnelle ou commerciale dans un but personnel et lucratif dans l'Etat de résidence.

FAIT à Pretoria le 19 Avril 1991 en double exemplaire, en langues francaise et anglaise, les deux textes faisant également foi.

POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

R. F. BOTHA,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DE MADAGASCAR

J. BEMANANJARA,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

SLUSH FUNDS

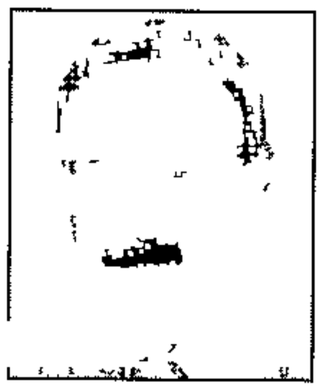
How the cash flowed

259
FM 4/10/91

Rand Afrikaans University Prof Kobus Slabbert has been maintaining contact with his controller Slabbert is the boss of Liaison Bureau for Labour Relations Services CC, which has been funded by security police slush funds (*Leaders* September 27).

All staff members of the Liaison Bureau were paid by the security police — in most cases in cash These included Slabbert — the kingpin of the covert operation — and Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar Slabbert got R5 000 a month tax-free The Liaison Bureau began with a payment of R50 000 topped up at monthly intervals, authorised by Major Derick Botha of the security police For one period alone, March 30 to September 28 1989, the security police paid more than R374 000 into the Liaison Bureau's bank account at Volkskas, Auckland Park

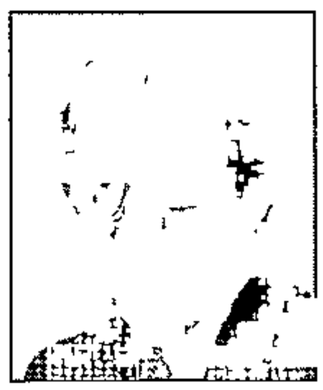
These deposits were made by Slabbert and an accountant But the drawer was reflected as Lowaldi Enterprises — an organisation with a cheque account at Volkskas, Van der Walt Street, Pretoria



Slabbert



Claassen



Van Niekerk

The payments were agreed at a meeting held on February 22 1989 in which the security police, identified as the "investors," were represented by one A Oosthuizen and Brig Gerrit Erasmus, Slabbert and Pienaar also were present.

The *FM* has also learnt that Koos van Niekerk, a director of Liaison Human Resources Services, a private company set up by the CC, was also on the security police payroll Van Niekerk was also given a travelling allowance while both Slabbert and Pienaar had company vehicles Certain vehicles were registered in Slabbert's name, and among Liaison Bureau's vehicles were a blue Nissan (registration NJW 660T), a grey Nissan Sentra (NJW 650T), a Nissan Skyline (NHY 063T) and a BMW 325i (LKX 142T)

There appear to have been perks as well. Liaison Bureau paid a monthly premium of R150 towards a R250 000 insurance policy on the life of Slabbert A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting on February 5 1989. It was attended by Van Niekerk (not yet a director of Liaison Human Resources), Pienaar, Slabbert and Botha (Last month Slabbert cancelled this policy — Old Mutual flexi-policy number 728 1249)

Slabbert eventually came to control the entire operation At a special meeting on March 22 this year — attended by Slabbert, Pienaar, Van Niekerk and Anton Bruwer, a labour consultant and director of the private company — a decision was taken that Pienaar, Van Niekerk and Bruwer would "voluntarily and unconditionally relinquish their shareholding in Liaison and cede it to Prof J A Slabbert in the form of compensation and/or any profit-sharing " The three would also unconditionally relinquish claims against any assets owned by Liaison Human Resources (Pty) and Liaison Bureau

The payment of income tax by Liaison Bureau's personnel was discussed between Slabbert and Botha on several occasions In a letter of April 25 last year Slabbert wrote "It is recommended that the investors contribute to the tax owed by the project and/or as channelled to the respective project leaders " But the tax should not be added on in addition to the remuneration since this "could result in a double tax assessment to the project and the project leaders "

On September 3 last year at another meeting the tax issue was once again raised According to the minutes it was decided that Liaison Bureau would have to pay the additional amount of tax which had been "allocated" to Slabbert, Pienaar and Van Niekerk A meeting to discuss this was scheduled between Slabbert and "the donors " At least R250 000 of the slush funds came from Lowaldi Enterprises and, according to a deposit slip, F P R Botha (Derick Botha's initials) paid R53 769,05, of which R4 410,65 was in cash, to Liaison Bureau on April 10

Petrus Claassen, an Absa executive involved with Liaison Pty, was paid R40 000 by Liaison's "management" section — and a further R525 between July 1 and July 25 this year Slabbert's RAU colleague, Prof Naas Raubenheimer, received R20 000 from "management" during the same period In addition, at a September 3 meeting last year, R21 000 was agreed on as payment to Claassen for a "Spoornet contract "

Pienaar's firm, Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart (DPS) played a prominent part in Liaison Bureau's operations At a meeting held on March 22 1989, differences with the SA Law Society over the question of a DPS office in the Liaison office were discussed It was decided that, should the Law Society refuse permission for Pienaar to share an office with Liaison Bureau as an attorney, he would occupy the office for three days "as one of Liaison's directors so as not to contravene the society's rules "

The legal typist at DPS's Johannesburg office would primarily be used for Liaison's legal work While she would be employed by DPS for security reasons, Liaison would be responsible for her salary The minutes continue "To avoid the coupling of Liaison and DPS (by the payment of her salary from Liaison's bank account into DPS's account) the typist should from time to time be paid in cash by the investors via Mr Pienaar . "

□ In response to the *FM*'s report, Law & Order Minister Hernus Kriel has given the assurance that the cut-off date for his department's involvement in the secret project was July 31 — "with the exception of still-to-be-finalised individual contracts " But in a letter to Botha on September 4 (which is in the possession of the *FM*) Slabbert dispatched "the next concept newsletter for your urgent attention and comment " And he continued "I would also like to receive your opinion on the theme of 'affirmative action,' seeing that it appears to be a reasonably sensitive subject "

Botha's hand-written comment on this letter compliments Slabbert for his "good exposition (uiteensetting)" of these matters

In another recent document Slabbert set out the goals for Liaison Bureau At the time, in August, he was planning a business strategy for the secret project, a new letterhead, and he made a note to "get a blueprint from Naas Raubenheimer (a RAU colleague) for Liaison in 1992 " He was planning a "think tank" with Raubenheimer and Claassen (As we reported last week, there is no evidence that Claassen and others who were brought into the Pty company were aware that it was a front for the security police)

Meanwhile, *Business Day* this week reported that RAU principal, Prof Cas Crouse, has ordered an investigation into Slabbert's involvement with Liaison Bureau and the security police Slabbert declines to comment to the *FM*

Eddie Botha

Cape Trustees' Jannie Rousseau said

...Meanwhile, the 1 500 investors in the R70m Masterbond Participation

...management of some of its other businesses provided these met up with BoE standards.

SA under pressure from US

THE SA Foreign Affairs Department is coming under pressure from the US embassy to secure the release of two US citizens detained in Bophuthatswana, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Laurie Adams and Christopher Benner are among 16 protesters held in custody in Mmabatho charged with creating a public disturbance, attending an illegal gathering and furthering the aims of a banned organisation (the Black Sash).

US spokesman Barrie Walkley said the US had no diplomatic relations with Bophuthatswana and considered the area part of SA. "We have expressed our deep concern to the SA government and requested them to intervene to secure the immediate release of Adams and Benner We hold the SA government responsible for their welfare and release".

DAVE LOURENS

"To our knowledge, the US citizens did nothing which would have caused arrest in any democracy. We are appalled the two were detained and denied access to legal counsel for over 24 hours"

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the government is proceeding in the normal manner to secure the release of SA and any other citizens held in Bophuthatswana"

Simelane moved

ANTHONY NDLOVU

HUNGER striker Johannes Simelane was yesterday moved from Bophelong Hospital to another hospital "for tests" after refusing medical examinations and treatment, a Bophuthatswana government official said yesterday.

And yesterday 19 Bophuthatswana prisoners joined the hunger strike, bringing the total to 24.

The homeland's Prisons Services commissioner Maj-Gen Cas Delport refused to disclose where Simelane had been moved to.

Simelane, who was jailed for his part in the unsuccessful bid to topple President Lucas Mangope in 1988, has now been without food for 51 days.

More secrets

Another labour organisation has been infiltrated by the security police At the same time that security police Major Derick Botha, with the co-operation of Rand Afrikaans University professor Kobus Slabbert, controlled the Auckland Park-based Liaison Bureau with slush funds, Botha's colleagues set up a Cape Town operation (*Leaders* September 27)

A memorandum, marked "top secret" and dated September 11 1989 (the *FM* has a copy), deals with the launch of a Cape Town labour organisation, Management Services Coordination Employers (Manco) The memorandum was sent by the Western Cape branch of the security police to their Pretoria headquarters

According to the document, "an employers' forum" was formed on August 30 of that year after Cape Town security policemen had various discussions with company directors and managers in the area It further states that "a five-member committee, under the chairmanship of the Cape Employers' Association's former chairman Frank Lighton, was elected by 35 representatives."

During the meeting, Lighton, according to the memo, informed those present that the forum did not replace existing employer's organisations Its aim was to inform members on labour law, union strategies, actions during labour unrest and legal aspects, including industrial court decisions, and to assist smaller firms

A Captain Brink of the western Cape Security Police commented to his superiors that it was clear from the meeting that more firms were interested in joining the forum "Members of this office (the Security Police) — without getting involved personally — will maintain the necessary contact with committee members and will receive a report-back of the most important decisions," wrote Brink

He added· "In order to dodge undesirable elements, as well as newspapers, the matter is regarded as confidential at this stage "

Various handwritten notes are visible on the memo One written comment on the document states that the forum will improve the security police influence in the western Cape At the bottom of the page the name "Maj Botha" is handwritten

In a follow-up memo, dated September 19 1989, also stamped "top secret" with the certifying signature of one P J J du Preez, a meeting of the elected committee on September 6 1989 is discussed The memo states that 15 new members joined the forum at a meeting held on September 13 and that possible stayaway actions were discussed as well as the possible consumer boycott expected later that month

Again Captain Brink reported to his superiors in Pretoria He said that contact between the Cape security police and various companies had increased

The name "Maj Botha" again appeared at the bottom of the document As was earlier reported, Major Derick Botha, the controller of Liaison Bureau, had also been involved with the R1,5m funding of the Inkatha union, Uwusa

The *FM* called Major Botha to inquire whether he and the Botha mentioned on the security police memo were the same person "I am not interested in talking to you," he said before slamming the receiver down The *FM* has also not received any response from an earlier request to interview Law & Order Minister Hernus Kriel about his department's involvement in labour organisations

Manco's Frank Lighton, however, expressed his "astonishment" when told by the *FM* of the two memoranda. Describing himself as an honorary administrator, Lighton said that he had never before heard of Botha He knows a Captain Brink, said Lighton, but he could not recall that Brink had been present at the inaugural meeting of Manco

"We have never been involved with the security police," he said. "I cannot speak about secret documents "

Meanwhile, the Commission for Administration, which has been investigating and negotiating labour legislation for civil servants, has cancelled a contract with Liaison Bureau and terminated the services of Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar, a former member of the close corporation (See *Not guilty*)

Pienaar, a partner of law firm Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart, had been a member of a committee representing the commission Said commission chairman Danie du Toit "We did not know about Mr Pienaar and Liaison Bureau's involvement with the security police," he said "If we had known, we would not have contracted him."

Pienaar told the *FM* on Monday that the first contact with the security police had been made by Kobus Slabbert and that he (Pienaar) initially had no knowledge of it Thereafter, he attended a meeting with the Security Police at Slabbert's request to advise them on legal matters Liaison Bureau CC was formed afterwards, said Pienaar He was involved only to conduct legal work for Liaison Bureau and the company which was later formed It must be stressed, however, that the company Liaison Human Resources had never been involved with the State and that it only aimed at assisting clients

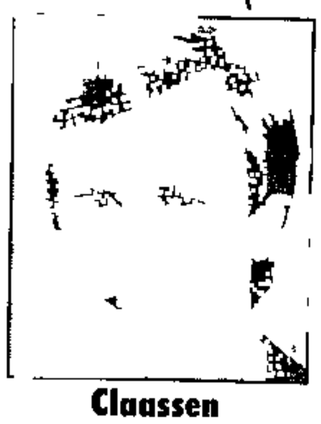
"The partners of Du Plessis Pienaar & Swart were at all times informed about the company's clients, but from the nature of the sensitivity of the close corporation's (Liaison Bureau) client (the security police), were not fully informed as far as that client was concerned "

Pienaar added that he had been informed about the cancellation of the contract between Liaison Bureau and the Commission for Administration, but was awaiting instructions from his client (Liaison Bureau)

Eddie Botha

Continue →

FM 11/10/91 (259)



Claassen

SLUSH FUNDS (259)

Not guilty FM 11/10/91.

Absa executive Petrus Claassen, whose name had been closely linked with Liaison Bureau's front company, Liaison Human Resources Management Services, says he resigned as a director of the company some time ago Rand Afrikaans University academic Kobus Slabbert, the kingpin of Liaison Bureau, has confirmed this to the *FM* in writing But the necessary documentation has not yet been lodged with the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria

Claassen says he had informed Slabbert in writing about his decision not to assist Liaison Human Resources in future He defends his role with the company and says that the remuneration management courses (*vergoedingsbestuur*) he had presented on behalf of the company, to organisations such as Transnet, were above board

Claassen says he had never done anything unethical in his life "I have not attended one directors' or management meeting of Liaison As a director of the company I was involved in an advisory capacity and never received any directors' compensation for this from Liaison"

He adds he had been unaware of the security police's involvement with Liaison Bureau, or that Liaison Human Resources had been a front for the security police "I had nothing to do with the security police, neither was I ever paid by them I have never been involved in any way with sinister activities," Claassen says

The *FM* has a statement signed on behalf of SAP Commissioner Johan van der Merwe stating that Claassen "had at no stage, knowingly or unwittingly, been involved with the SAP, whether in his personal or official capacity" All documentation in the possession of the *FM* substantiates this and indicates that Claassen's integrity is above question

Claassen says "If I had known that any of the funds originated from the security police I would not have involved myself I have had contact with trade unions on both sides (of the spectrum) and my relationship with unions, including Cosatu, has always been sound and above question" He adds that any insinuation that he had been deliberately involved with projects aimed at the undermining of Cosatu or any other trade union is devoid of all truth

At the time of his appointment at Volkskas (before amalgamation of that banking group with United and Allied to form Absa) he had informed his employers about his involvement with Liaison Human Resources and had permission from the bank to be involved, Claassen says

Last week the *FM* reported that, according to a Liaison Human Resources balance sheet, between July 1 and July 25, Claassen had received two cheques for R40 000 and R525 In September last year a Liaison meeting approved an amount of R21 000 to be paid to Claassen for work to be done

Claassen confirms that these amounts were paid to Liaison Human Resources by bona fide clients for management courses and the analyses of top executive remuneration packages Claassen's fees came from the payments of these genuine clients

Liaison Human Resources has a wide range of private-sector clients, its consultancy services and publications by the company enjoy recognition in academic and business circles

Slabbert confirms this and says Claassen had done consultancy work on an ad hoc basis for various clients

He first met Slabbert at RAU in 1989, says Claassen Six months later he met Vanderbijlpark attorney Hugo Pienaar, one of the other Liaison Bureau CC's members Pienaar has since also resigned

"On one occasion I asked Kobus Slabbert what had happened to the balance of the money paid to the company for consultancy work done by me He explained it to my satisfaction Further than that I never had sight of the balance sheets or any other company documentation I understood Liaison Human Resources to have been a bona fide research centre and consultancy firm I never had any thought that Slabbert had been involving himself with the security police and that Liaison Human Resources had been connected with them"

Claassen says he discussed the matter with Slabbert after the involvement of the security police with Liaison had been reported by the *FM* (*Leaders* September 27) "I told him that I was unhappy that I was never informed about the true state of affairs In retrospect, with the information now available to me, I emphatically state that I would not have done any work for the company" ■

CURRENT AFFAIRS (259)
FM 11/10/91

Diplomatic breakthrough for SA as Pik visits China

ST Times 13/10/91

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

IN a dramatic diplomatic breakthrough, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has paid a secret visit to China.

On arrival at Jan Smuts Airport from a trip to Australasia and the Far East, Mr Botha said he had visited a country in the East.

He hinted that it was China when he said "Whatever relations we build with mainland China, relations with Taiwan will not be affected"

It is understood that Mr Botha met his Chinese counterpart, Mr Chen Queng, on Friday

Foreign Affairs officials are known to have been quietly developing relations with China over the past two years.

South African businessmen have also been exploring business opportunities in mainland China, particularly in the territories adjoining Hong Kong, such as Macau

When Hong Kong is incorporated into China in 1997 free market policies will continue to apply in these economic zones

Because China is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, developing diplomatic ties with that country has long been a goal of South Africa.

The South Africans have been careful not to let the emerging links with mainland China affect their relations with Taiwan, which is this country's sixth-largest trading partner

It is understood that Mr Botha and his officials told the Taiwanese authorities about their intended visit to China before their visit to Beijing on Friday

Soviet MP in first SA visit

Sowetan 14/10/91

259

THE first Soviet member of parliament ever to visit South Africa arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

On a 10-day private visit, Mr Iosef Kobzonm, was met at Jan Smuts Airport by a contingent of Pretoria-based Soviet diplomats.

Before leaving the Soviet Union, Kobzon, who sits on the parliamentary sub-committee for public affairs and the committee of culture and external public relations, met the Russian vice-president, the Minister of health and the head of the Soviet Women's Peace Organisation to discuss his visit.

Kobzon plans to meet delegates of all political groups. He is particularly interested in establishing contact with representatives of cultural and health organisations with a view to creating exchange programmes - *Sapa.*

South Africa chums up to Beijing

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa and Communist China could establish informal diplomatic relations soon, following Foreign Minister Pik Botha's secret visit to Beijing last week.

Well-informed sources believe the two countries could set up indirect representation in each other's territory, possibly through scientific, cultural or other study institutes.

Botha and his office have steadfastly refused to comment on reports that he secretly slipped into Beijing while visiting Taiwan last week. However, there is no doubt the visit took place and that Botha also visited other Eastern countries secretly.

It has also been learnt that Botha was scheduled to visit Japan to pave the way for a visit by President FW de Klerk next year.

But his visit had to be called off at the last minute because of the sudden change of premiership in Japan.

International relations experts believe the main significance of Botha's visit to Beijing was that it took place at all.

"In crossing the Bamboo Curtain, he overcame a vast ideological divide, compounded by China's suspicion about South Africa's strong relations with Taiwan," one observer said.

Sources said South Africa has made it clear it will not sacrifice its relationship with Taiwan for the sake of improved relations with the mainland.

Botha and Chinese government officials could also have been expected to discuss trade, co-operation in marketing certain raw materials possessed by both countries, and technolocial assistance to China in mining.

Botha's forays mark the importance of the East as a trading partner.

SA-China links now possible

Star 16/10/91

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

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Mr Botha and Chinese government officials could also have been expected to discuss trade, co-operation in marketing certain raw materials possessed by both countries, and South African technological assistance to China in mining.

Mr Botha's forays into the East mark a growing recognition by South Africa of the importance of the East both as a trading partner and a model for South Africa's development.

In South African diplomatic circles there is a fear that the "awakening economic giant of Asia might become another ship, like Europe, which passes Africa by"

"Our concern is that Africa might be the only Third World continent left in the world in five to 10 years' time," one source said.

South Africa had to learn the lessons of the Asian economic miracle — including the need for disciplined, highly productive labour

"But it seems that, with its campaigns of mass action, the ANC wants to steer this country firmly into the backwaters of the Third World"



Pik Botha . . . secret forays to the East.

Govt spending 'on a dangerous trend'

SHARON WOOD

GOVERNMENT spending was on a dangerous trend which could lead only to the complete sabotage of monetary policy, Pretoria Chamber of Commerce spokesman Les Page-Shipp said at the Sacob 1991 annual convention in Pretoria yesterday

The chamber's motion to call on government to reprioritise and restructure all public expenditure was endorsed unanimously

There had been a disturbing increase in government spending this year and a staggering hike in staff numbers, Page-Shipp said.

"There is no doubt that the duplication of departments contributes to this monster," he added.

A Cape Town delegate said there should be a commission, consisting of the National Productivity Institute, the private sector and government, to do a cost analysis to suggest an alternative handling of the system

Finance Department chief director Viv Solomon said he "heartily sympathised" with the motion But he said it would be living in a fool's paradise to believe government expenditure would come down

State Expenditure director-general Henry Kleuver agreed saying the motion was on the right track and that government must try to limit expenditure "But given the realities of where SA stands this is going to be very difficult"

Conference delegates criticised the split in the Finance Department six months ago when the State Expenditure Department was created.

Page-Shipp said "Someone has to admit responsibility for the problem — but those responsible dither around ineffectively

He said State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter had not been able to carry out the task allotted to this new department.

"The Finance Department has not been able to control cash-flow. The situation is unacceptable"

Standard Bank Investment Corporation MD Conrad Strauss said the main danger ahead for SA would be the recent conduct of fiscal policy, which had caused jitters in the capital market.

"In a worst-case scenario the total year's deficit could rise to over 5% of GDP," he said.

However, at a Sacob banquet last night Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises Dawie de Villiers said redistribution of wealth would not address the disparities and inequalities of the past

De Villiers said government had absolutely no intention of allowing this to happen

GST and VAT hidden factors

Revenues up as spending by state slows

B/Day 21/10/91

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SIMON WILLSON

AFTER a slow start to the fiscal year, government revenue growth picked up during the second quarter to September, while the increase in state spending slowed appreciably.

Finance Department figures for the first half of fiscal 1991/92, released at the weekend, indicate that it may still be premature to expect a budget deficit well above the targeted figure of R11,8bn.

The wild card in the Budget equation remains VAT revenues which, following the introduction of the tax at the end of September, will accrue only in the second half of the current fiscal year.

A statement accompanying the figures admitted to "uncertainties" about the cash-flow implications of VAT.

Government revenues, budgeted to rise by a revised 11% this fiscal year, were up a meagre 0,7% on 12 months earlier at the end of the first quarter. First-quarter state spending, meanwhile, raced ahead by 20,7% against a budgeted 15,1% for the full year, signalling the possibility of a large overshoot in the budget deficit.

Revenues rallied in the second fiscal quarter, however, to stand 8,2% ahead of the 1990/91 September quarter. Spending growth eased off over the same period to a level 14,8% up on last year. At the halfway mark of the current fiscal year, therefore, revenues are up 4,9% and spending 17,6% over last year.

On releasing the figures, the Finance Department restated government's determination to control spending strictly and keep it within the budget's guidelines. The department said the current year's budgeted government spending level of R86bn "should not be exceeded".

Private-sector estimates of revenue prospects for the remainder of the fiscal year are divided: some are cautiously optimistic, citing the likelihood that the bulk of the rise in revenues has been effectively "back-ended" by the introduction of VAT. Others fear a ballooning deficit resulting from continued buoyant spending and a revenue undershoot.

Stanbic MD Conrad Strauss said last week state expenditure could overshoot by R2bn if the current tempo was maintained, while the continuing recession held back revenue by depressing receipts from income tax and sales tax. Strauss outlined a worst-case scenario in which the budget deficit-to-GDP ratio topped 5%.

Bankorp chief economist Nick Barnardt believes it is quite possible that the authorities have underestimated VAT proceeds, and notes two other VAT-related factors that could boost revenues during the second half of fiscal 1991-92.

"VAT has had the effect of postponing a certain amount of capital spending Given the import-intensive nature of much of this delayed spending, it could lead to a pick-up in imports during the fourth quarter of the calendar year which would increase customs revenue.

"It is also possible that back-payments of GST from the many evaders of this tax that are being uncovered by VAT could increase state revenue."

☐ To Page 2

Revenues

B/Day 21/10/91.

The new Finance Department estimates for fiscal 1991/92 now envisage a budget deficit for the year equivalent to 3,9% of GDP, compared with a projected deficit-to-GDP ratio of 3,4% in the March Budget speech. Such an outturn — well above the 3% limit for this ratio recommended by the IMF — should not be interpreted as excessive fiscal stimulation of the economy, according to Barnardt, who forecasts a deficit GDP ratio of 4% for 1991-92.

☐ From Page 1

"Including strictly all government and government-related spending — such as that by the Independent Development Trust — would take the deficit-to-GDP figure to 4% That is not aggressively stimulatory when you remember that government spending is only some 2% higher in real terms, while revenues are low because of the recession's impact on the tax base and not because of tax cuts"

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ity of an investment i[illegible] ic decline and [illegible] recovery.

Japan.

There is also a strong likelihood that air links between the two countries will soon

● Comment: Page 8

Tokyo trip on cards for FW

B 1 Day 23/10/91

JONATHON REES

JAPAN is likely to establish full diplomatic links with SA before the end of the year — a move which might be timed to coincide with a possible visit by President F W de Klerk in December [illegible]

Japan, which this week scrapped most economic sanctions on SA, currently has consular representation in SA. The two nations have had diplomatic relations since 1962.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Tokyo that the Japanese foreign ministry said yesterday it was studying the possibility of establishing full diplomatic ties with SA and inviting De Klerk for a visit.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe said his government would decide on the timing of a visit by De Klerk "after feeling the pulse of the impact of our decision" to lift sanctions.

No formal comment was available from Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

Foreign affairs sources said, however, that the establishment of diplomatic relations would involve consultation and negotiation, which would begin as soon as an official signal was received from Tokyo

The Japanese move towards the establishment of full diplomatic links was a very positive and welcome development and SA would be keen to cement the ties as soon as possible, they said

"The Japanese have obviously decided to go in boots and all — dropping sanctions, establishing diplomatic links and inviting the State President to visit," a source said.

A spokesman for the President's office said there was no news about the possibility of a visit to Japan He declined to comment on media speculation

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Turkey opens first consulate

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Sowetan 23/10/91

SOUTH Africa's first Consul-General from Turkey, Mr Sami Cansen Onaran, handed his letter of appointment to Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria yesterday.

Onaran said it was a privilege and an honour to be Consul-General to South Africa.

"My mission will be to expand and promote relations between South Africa and Turkey. I will not spare any effort to accomplish this"

Botha said it was an historic and important moment for South Africa as Turkey was an important Muslim country

"Turkey is an important trading country for South Africa

"I trust that with the assumption of his duties here trade between the two countries will expand and blossom rapidly".

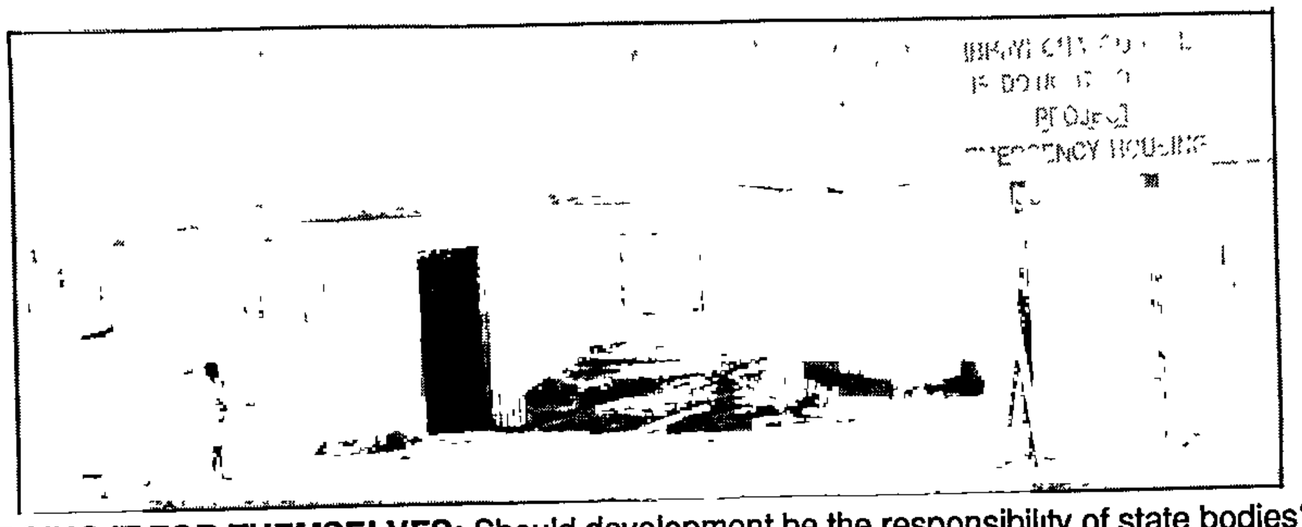
Botha admitted that "behind-the-scenes" trading in "various goods" had been taking place between the two countries in the past few years

"But now it can be done openly That is the difference" - *Sapa*

'Put development planning under grassroots control'

For decades, the South African government constructed a complicated network of development structures costing billions of Rands which they linked to the security apparatus. SANDI O'DOWD, of the South African Health Workers Congress (SAHWCO) argues the time has come to tame the securocrats:

South 24/10 - 30/10/91.



DOING IT FOR THEMSELVES: Should development be the responsibility of state bodies?

THE VEIL OF SECRECY surrounding the security forces is only just beginning to lift. Much more remains to be revealed about secret funds, special forces and the manipulation of South African society.

Most attention has focused on Inkatha The fact that the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) also received secret funding has drawn much less comment.

However, this points to a much more extensive network of secret operations, through which the entire structure of black local authorities was placed under the supervision and protection of the security forces.

This piece of the government's secret history is of great strategic importance. It shows clearly the government took the control of regional development planning away from the private sector.

It also shows how desperate was the attempt to create black local authorities under the tricameral system — set up under armed protection and supported by a nation-wide network of secret committees under the National Security Management System (NSMS).

Through the State Security Council, Joint Management Centres, Regional Development Associations and Regional Services Councils, the government developed parallel layers of advisory development committees and security apparatuses between 1975 and 1988

Documents in the possession of SAHWCO reveal the State Security Council still stands between the Commission for the Administration, the civil service body and the cabinet.

Thus, no interim administration at cabinet level can tackle the real problems of cleaning up and transforming the apartheid bureaucracy without confronting and taming the security network.

At issue is the accountability of the state security apparatuses and the relationship between civil society and the state.

The original Regional Development Associations were independent organs of civil society, with the power to lobby state departments for development funding for their regions.

While it is true RDAs were dominated by the private sector and, by virtue of apartheid, the majority were excluded from them, they represented a counter-balance to state power and allowed for a measure of popular participation in regional development planning.

All this ground was lost in the past decade. The RDAs were first co-opted and later subordinated to the Regional Development Advisory Committees, losing their independence and becoming toothless advisory bodies.

All of this was necessary for the government to be able to force through its absurd plans for the racial-geographical dismemberment of South Africa, against widespread resistance.

Much of the tension between employer organisations and the government in the 1980s, leading to the Carlton Conference and similar initiatives, can be traced to discontent with the strategy, and to state co-option of development planning.

Many questions remain unanswered today.

- How much of the R4,1 billion in the SADF special account for 1991 is budgeted for the support of JMCs or their successors?
- How much secret funding through these or police channels is required to prop up the fast-collapsing black local authorities?

LOOKING AHEAD, attention focuses on the relationship between civil society and the state in a new society.

A wide range of anti-apartheid community organisations are starting to engage with the Independent Development Trust and other non-governmental development agencies.

The massive amounts of development funding that will be necessary to upgrade black areas in the coming years will not be channelled through the security-linked system set up at so much expense.

Instead, we are returning to the older pattern of bodies based in civil society negotiating directly for development finance with central funds, through regional forums

The new non-governmental structures are far more broadly-based than the old. They are nonracial and thus open to the majority. This time round the major players are not employers associations but community-based organisations such as civics.

Development workers in SAHWCO have been monitoring this development for some time now, in close liaison with civic bodies.

The right to local control of the development process is being strongly asserted at the grassroots. SAHWCO has for some time been promoting the idea of Local Service Networks, which will bring together all service units at local level, including schools, clinics, libraries, community centres and possibly churches and sports bodies, to plan inter-sectoral community development strategies.

There is another, related, lesson in the apartheid experience which must not be forgotten. The free process of negotiation between civil society and the government was replaced by centralised bureaucratic planning.

We have learned enough to know that whatever the future of the economy, communities must never again be subjected to such manipulation by any external authority.

Asian premier in SA

DARIUS SANAI

SINGAPORE's Prime Minister Goh Chuk Tong arrived in SA yesterday for a two-day private visit — the first by a non-African Commonwealth head of government in more than three decades

A senior SA government source described the visit as a "very good step" for relations between the two countries

The source said the visit was only the second by the head of a Commonwealth government since Harold Macmillan's trip in 1960 Singapore's economic muscle made it an important potential trading partner for SA, he added

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT

Half time

FM 25/10/91 (259)

Though still slow, cash flows into the State Exchequer account gained momentum in the second quarter of the fiscal year After rising only 0,7% to R14,4bn in the first quarter over the first quarter of the preceding year, the rise in the second quarter was 8,2% In the six months to September, the total collected was 4,9% up, at R34,9bn

It is not clear where the improvement has come, as a detailed breakdown will not be available for two weeks. Figures in the *Government Gazette* for April-September show only that nearly R31bn came from Inland Revenue and nearly R4bn from Customs & Excise Inland Revenue collections were 6,5% higher than in the comparable period and Customs & Excise 4,8% lower

FM 25/10/91 (259)

The rate of expenditure growth slowed from 20,7% (to R21,1bn) in the first quarter to 14,8% in the second The rise in the first half is 17,6%, to R42,2bn, issues are just under half the budgeted figure — nearly R86bn

As a result, the gap between issues and receipts retreated from R6,7bn in the first quarter to R547m in the second, making R7,2bn for the first half

In a report released with the Exchequer figures, the Department of Finance says "Due to uncertainties concerning the precise cash flow implications of the implementation of VAT, any inferences on the course of budgetary revenue for the year as a whole should be treated with circumspection" It points out also there is no strong seasonal pattern in total issues year-on-year

It reaffirms the commitment to "maintain strict control over expenditure and thus keep it within the Budget guidelines" ■

Wassenaar's last blast on State pension funds

S/Times (Buss) 27/10/91. (259)

THE death of former Sanlam chairman Andreas Wassenaar saved Finance Minister Barend du Plessis from further criticism of Government pension funds' deficits.

Dr Wassenaar died while drafting a second letter to Mr Du Plessis. Business Times has a copy of the half-completed letter which Mr Du Plessis did not receive.

In February this year, Dr Wassenaar wrote to Mr Du Plessis, asking him why the multibillion-rand actuarial deficits on the State pension funds were not included in published State debt.

He also asked for a list of the Members of Parliament and Office Bearers Fund set up under Act 112 of 1984, together with details of each member's salary and other particulars. He had been unable to obtain such a list from a former Health Minister or from G P C de Kock, secretary for Parliament.

Acceptable

The fund for MPs and office bearers is completely unfunded. Benefits are paid directly by taxpayers Members qualify for pensions after only 12 years' service The number of persons qualifying is thought to be expanding rapidly as homelands, provincial and city councils have launched similar schemes.

Mr Du Plessis replied on April 30 that the internationally acceptable definition of State debt did not include actuarial shortfalls on pension funds

He said the State pension funds were being brought into line with those in the private sector and that a committee of experts would advise the Government

Mr Du Plessis declined to give a list of members of the MPs pension fund, but said that article 3 of the Act defined members He added that members of the executive committees of the provinces were also included.

Business Times Reporter

Mr Du Plessis said only the Speaker of Parliament had the prerogative of disclosing MPs' salaries

The Government was investigating its pension funds with the consulting actuary and this would take some time.

In his second — unposted — letter Dr Wassenaar asked to be excused for his critical comments

He wrote. "To publish the State debt and to omit the shortfall on pension funds gives a wrong impression of the State's financial position."

Useful

His question about members of the MPs pension fund had been misinterpreted. The definition of office-bearers did not help.

"My point is that somewhere a list must appear which gives the particulars about each member — his name, date of birth, date of election or appointment and present salary. The correspondence which I have already had implies that no such record exists"

Dr Wassenaar said self-governing states had passed legislation entitling their members of parliament and office-bearers to pension rights similar to those of the SA Parliament. In one state, tribal chiefs had successfully claimed inclusion.

"The financial obligations thus being built up will have to be met by future taxpayers"

Dr Wassenaar said the actuarial investigation proposed by Mr Du Plessis would be useful only if the consulting actuary was instructed to estimate the liabilities incurred under schemes set up under Act 112 of 1984 and similar legislation

"Excuse my comments on the appointment of a committee of experts. A person who is not a qualified actuary cannot be regarded as an expert on pension funds. In the committee there are only four experts and two should not have been appointed.

"One is a public servant with a personal interest and the other one is the consulting actuary. He works for the State in his advisory capacity .. By his appointment on the committee, he compromises himself as consulting actuary.

"The other members of the committee are apparently experts in many areas in which I am ignorant, but are not trained to make authoritative decisions about pension funds"

Dr Wassenaar complained about the legacy of pensions for city councillors left by former minister Chris Heunis He said that with the exception of mayors, councillors worked part time. Their pensions were calculated on income that was not taxable because it was intended to compensate councillors for costs. Councillors' pensions should also be subjected to actuarial evaluation

Crusade

"To give you an idea of the possible financial implications of the schemes, I examined the city of Cape Town's pensions for existing councillors' past service The council approved pensions for past service which, according to them, would cost the ratepayers of Cape Town R1,7-million.

"According to my calculations, the cost to the Cape Town ratepayer will be more than R20-million if their so-called non-taxable salaries and pensions rise at 15% a year"

Dr Wassenaar's death brought to an abrupt halt his one-man crusade to get the funds into line with those of the private sector.

Because of excessive benefits — notably public servants' ability to buy back notional service — and inadequate contributions and returns on their investments in gilt paper, the Government Service Pension Fund's actuarial liabilities exceeded its assets by R23-billion in 1988.

In addition, the Sats pension fund was R6,3-billion short of its liabilities and that of the Pension Fund for Associated Services R3-billion — a total R32,2-billion

Dr Wassenaar estimated the deficits had grown to R42,6-billion by March this year in spite of two ad hoc contributions of R1-billion each in Mr Du Plessis' 1990 and 1991 Budgets

Defence

Dr Wassenaar's strident criticism forced the Government to deal with the issue.

The State's major reform has been to increase amounts paid by taxpayers into the funds. Although most private-sector employers contribute 12% of an employee's salary, the State pays 21% Taxpayers' contributions have risen by R2-billion to R8,5-billion annually in the past two year

Contributions to State pension funds rank not far behind education, defence and interest as a cost to taxpayers

The State has also reduced buyback benefits and authorised trustees to buy shares and property to improve yields

Czechs to meet De Klerk

B10 29/10/91 259

ANTHONY NDLOVU

A TOP-level Czechoslovak government delegation led by Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and Foreign Trade Minister Jiri Brabec arrives in SA today for a four-day visit

Dienstbier will sign an accord with Foreign Minister Pik Botha today, elevating diplomatic relations between the two countries to full ambassadorial status.

The two Czech ministers will also meet President F W de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and top SA business leaders with an eye to broadening trade links.

Diplomatic and commercial relations between SA and Czechoslovakia have improved steadily since the "Velvet Revolution" of November 1989 which brought former dissident Vaclav Havel to power.

During the first seven months of 1991 trade between SA and Czechoslovakia was worth R130m

The Czechoslovaks' main exports to SA are glass, textiles and machinery tools

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The day the ANC took tea with Durr

B|Day 30|10|91

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KIN BENTLEY

LONDON — The ANC's London representative recently took tea in South Africa House with SA's ambassador in London in a move symbolising a new welcoming approach being adopted by the mission

"I decided we would have a new openness, lower the drawbridge on fortress SA and make it more user-friendly," said ambassador Kent Durr.

As apartheid has been phased out, the embassy has started to shake off its defensive, cagey character — acquired in the face of ongoing attacks from vitriolic anti-apartheid protesters

And, as Durr put it in an interview in his office yesterday, now that the doors to the international community have been unlocked, he and his colleagues are more than ready to open them

This is happening on the political and the economic fronts — with the most symbolic move perhaps coming when the ANC's chief representative in London, NEC member Mendi Msimang, was invited round for tea and shown the building and its facilities

Durr said that shortly after his arrival in April he called on the then ANC president Oliver Tambo. He had also received the Inkatha representative, Ben Skosana, at the embassy, as well as representatives of other political parties.

He stressed that the embassy's facilities were "available to all political parties in SA at all times".

But perhaps the key area for the former Trade and Industry Minister has been his promotion of trade contacts and the wide range of diplomatic initiatives he has undertaken in his first six months

On Monday, for instance, he met Commonwealth secretary-general Chief Emeka Anyaoku, who left for SA on a fact-finding mission yesterday, accompanied by embassy minister Richard Carter.

The embassy has also become a home from home for many SA businessmen who make use of special new facilities made available to them by the trade section

Durr said a wide range of facilities, including telephones, faxes, secretarial services and information, could be used by visiting businessmen, who had only to cover the cost of calls they made.

And from next month South Africa House formally puts out the welcome mat to the general public with the opening of a new visitors' bureau

Carter said: "With the changes in SA, we now find it so much easier to open South Africa House and make it more of what it ought to be: SA's house."

Work on the visitors' centre — in a formerly empty room opening at street level on to the corner of Strand Street and Trafalgar Square, with a view through Admiralty Arch and down The Mall to Buckingham Palace — is nearing completion.

SA evacuates Kinshasa mission members

JONATHON REES

SA EVACUATED its remaining diplomatic staff from its Kinshasa mission and flew them and other foreign nationals to Johannesburg yesterday. B\Days 30/10/91

Mission head Herman Hanekom said on arrival at Waterkloof air base. "Anarchy prevails there at the moment"

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who was at the airport to meet evacuees on an SAAF Hercules, said the evacuation was a temporary measure and would not disrupt relations with Zaire. 258 259

Nine SA mission staff members and eight citizens of Canada, Greece, India and Britain flew to SA via Lusaka after Foreign Affairs arranged emergency clearance for the flight.

All South Africans were now believed to be out of Zaire, Botha said.

☐ To Page 2

Kinshasa B\Days 30/10/91

258 259 ☐ From Page 1

He described the situation as "very difficult and too risky", but said that the SA mission would be restored as soon as the situation normalised

Most South Africans and families of mission staff were evacuated on September 26

Hanekom said parts of Kinshasa had been declared out of bounds to his staff and that mission vehicles had travelled through the city in convoy.

Canadian importer Karim Premji, 31, said he left Kinshasa after soldiers looted his home and business and he felt his life was in danger.

However, a Greek businessman on the flight said he had felt safer in Kinshasa than Johannesburg. He had leapt at the opportunity of a free flight to inspect his SA business interests.

Richard Wynne, the British director of a Kinshasa bus company, said the pattern of violence had changed from random attacks to specific political targets

The situation was very tense, with troops blowing up cars and houses.

Canadian Harun Patel, 27, said both his shops in Lubumbashi had been looted and burned, costing him about $300 000. He hoped to return as soon as possible to salvage remaining assets in the southern copper-mining town.

Hanekom refused to speculate on the chances of a military-led coup in Zaire, saying the military command had been skilfully decentralised by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

● See Page 6



Czechoslovakia's Deputy Prime Minister Jiri Dienstbier, left, and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

SA upgrades diplomatic links with Czechs

B Day 30/10/91

PRETORIA — Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Czechoslovakia's Deputy Prime Minster and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier signed agreements yesterday upgrading their consulates in Pretoria and Prague to embassies, and abolishing the need for visas for diplomats.

30/10/91 B Day

Dienstbier said Czech citizens could hardly afford to travel to SA, but there should be no difficulty in obtaining visas at the respective embassies.

Dienstbier said his country could assist SA with gaining entry to European markets while SA could help Czechoslovakia with African markets — Sapa.

NIS denies spying on CP

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) emphatically denied in a statement yesterday that it had launched any projects against any political party

Allegations were levied by the Conservative Party that the NIS was spying on it.

A spokesman said the service did not involve itself with party politics but only with bona-fide security-related matters

The NIS conducted intelligence work under the Security Information and the State Security Council Act — Sapa

Pik bound for Soviet Union



sky
2/11/91.

POLITICAL STAFF

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha is set to fly soon to the Baltic states and the Soviet Union amid warming relations between South Africa and those countries

A Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday confirmed Mr Botha's travel plans, but refused to divulge any details, or the exact purpose of the tour

It is believed the delicacy of the talks has brought on the official silence But reports emanating from Moscow, quoting officials sources, yesterday confirmed Mr Botha's visit

It is not known whether Mr Botha will be back in time for President F W de Klerk's departure for Israel, the Republic of China and Mauritius If not, he will join the President in Tel Aviv at the outset of the eight-day tour.

Hint that state security is threatened

FW admits: NIS is spying on CP

Star 2/11/91.

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ALAN DUNN and STAFF REPORTERS

PRETORIA — President de Klerk has admitted that National Intelligence Service agents are monitoring certain Conservative Party activities, which suggests that they may be officially viewed as a threat to the state.

In a startling response to CP claims that the NIS is spying on it, Mr de Klerk said yesterday that the service concerned itself with any instance, including CP activity, which endangered the safety of the state.

But he emphatically denied that it would do so for party-political ends "It has got nothing to do with usual party politics," he said, noting that intelligence was gathered because of proven or suspected threats to the state.

Mr de Klerk's admission directly contradicts a denial by the NIS on Thursday that it was involved in projects launched against any political party

The NIS issued the statement specifically in answer to CP charges that the NIS was spying on it.

A spokesman for the service said. "In no manner can the normal working operation (*werkverrigting*) of the service be labelled secret projects or be equated with them Likewise, there is no question of any projects being launched against any political party"

Last night the CP national secretary Andries Beyers said Mr de Klerk's startling admission meant he had lied to the country during the Inkathagate scandal when he said there was no covert monitoring of political parties

By-election

Mr de Klerk was speaking at a lunch-time political meeting in Welkom in support of Mr Jack Kloppers, the National Party candidate for the Virginia by-election, set for November 28

He was reacting in a carefully worded speech to charges by the CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who has claimed that the NIS is using sophisticated bugging devices to spy on the

● TO PAGE 2.



NIS

● FROM PAGE 1.

party and is using agents — virtually one to each of 41 MPs — to persuade them to join constitutional negotiations. Star 2/11/91.

Mr de Klerk said Dr Hartzenberg was trying to create a false image of the NIS spying on the CP on behalf of the Government, and thus the National Party This was an apparent attempt to breathe new life into the CP's "hate politics".

The NIS had nothing to do with the CP as a legal political party concerning itself with normal political activities,

Mr de Klerk said that while the NIS also had the primary responsibility of counter-espionage, it had an additional duty when it became a target for infiltration by other intelligence interests

"It is an unfortunate state of affairs, but also a fact, that the CP boasts repeatedly of its own spies which spy on the state," he said

On the undermining of state security and political espionage by political parties, he said those who instigated violence and unrest, or were guilty of war talk and threats of violence, were in conflict with the law and exposed themselves to security attention

Anybody spying on the state and trying to gather information illegally also exposed himself to investigation

The NIS was required by law to timeously warn the Government of any threat or potential threat to the state — not the NP

As in any democratic country, its activities included the maintenance of public order, the protection of the country against foreign intelligence services, the protection of leaders' lives, the combating of external interference in domestic affairs and the identification of revolutionary and radical political violence and those perpetrating it

"The NIS is a national asset It serves the country It does not spy on other political parties to the advantage of the governing party"

However, CP MP Clive Derby-Lewis rejected as "far-fetched" Mr de Klerk's inference that the CP was a threat to the state The NIS monitoring of the CP was an "abuse of state funds", he added



RAINY START. South Af practice run for today's N

Pik on week-long visit to the Soviet Union

Business 4/11/91

BILLY PADDOCK

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha left SA at the weekend for a week-long visit to the Soviet Union to establish links with the Baltic states and the Ukraine, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

Botha's visit could also pave the way for a meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President F W de Klerk.

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden is accompanying Botha and it is understood that the party is hoping to meet Gorbachev, Russian Federation leader Boris Yeltsin, Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin and St Petersburg mayor Anatoly Sobchak.

The spokesman said except for Sobchak the other meetings could not be confirmed

Botha is scheduled to see leaders of the three Baltic states — Latvian Prime Minister Ivars Godmanis and Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans, Estonian President A Ruutel and Foreign Minister Lennary Meri, and Lithuanian President Vytautus Landsbergis, Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius and Foreign Minister Aldiras Saugargas.

The team will also visit Kiev before travelling to Israel on Saturday where they will join De Klerk in Tel Aviv for a state visit.

From Israel the presidential party will travel to Taiwan for another visit. From Taiwan De Klerk's party will travel to Mauritius for a two-day state visit.

Pik meets Latvian leaders, visits Riga

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Foreign Minister Pik Botha began a tour of Baltic and Soviet republics yesterday with a visit to Riga in Latvia

He met Latvian President Anatolijs Gorbunovs, Premier Ivars Godmaris and Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans.

At a news conference Mr Botha said Latvia's problems were worse than he had expected

A foreign affairs spokesman said it was not yet clear whether Mr Botha would meet Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

He will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin and former Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, parliamentarians and journalists in Moscow

If Mr Botha does meet Mr Yeltsin it will be in St Petersburg which Mr Yeltsin will visit for the official re-naming of the city He will also meet mayor Anatoly Sobchak.

Today Mr Botha will fly to Estonia to meet President Ruutel and Foreign Minister Lennart Meri He will then go to Lithuania to meet Foreign Minister Aldiras Saugardas and President Vytautas Lansbergis

On Saturday he will fly to Israel to meet President de Klerk at the start of his official visit

NEWS IN BRIEF

(259)

Finnish ambassador

THE Finnish ambassador to SA, Karl Ekblom, presented his credentials to President F W de Klerk in Pretoria yesterday.

Ekblom said the message behind his appointment was one of trust in the irreversibility of the process of change in SA. To encourage the process, Finland had lifted "people-to-people" sanctions and trade sanctions and diplomatic relations had been raised to full ambassadorial level.

6/11/91 Business Day

All play and no work . . .

259

Sowetan 7/11/91

PIK BOTHA, the Foreign Minister, proved himself to be panicky and jittery when a South African ambassador was kidnapped. Education Minister CR Swart, who was soon to be State President, pooh-poohed opera and ballet on a visit to Paris - he wanted the Folies instead.

All these frank revelations, and more, come from retired ambassador Donald Sole. Here historian AT VAN WYK, of Unisa, summarises the Sole memoirs in the first of a two-part series.

WHAT do South African cabinet ministers and other dignitaries get up to on their manifold "official" visits abroad?

Well, some go to work and some go to play

A few of the latter have been identified by Donald B Sole, former senior diplomat, in his as-yet-unpublished memoirs

However, it was no "funmaker" who forced him into early retirement in 1982. it was what he terms the "ineffiency of Head Office" in Pretoria and the irritation of "His Master's Voice"

Voice

By inference, this was the "voice" of Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his chief lieutenant, Dr Brand Fourie, then Director-General of Foreign Affairs.

In his reminiscences of close on 500 typed pages - copies of which have been presented to some institutions - he pays tribute where due

But he is also forthright in his criticism.

He speaks with the authority of a diplomat who served his country for 44 years, half of them as an Ambassador

However, although he also is a trained historian (MA, Rhodes), he committed a deed for which posterity will not forgive him .

In the early 1950s, a Cabinet party turned up in Gay Paree, where Sole was minister at the Embassy.

He says "Almost invariably none spoke the language and all expected to be entertained The only exception was Malan . .

"By way of contrast, the Minister of Education, much to our sly amusement, was not interested when we offered to take him to the opera, the ballet or to a symphony concert, but preferred instead to visit the Folies Bergeres and the Moulin Rouge "

He does not mention the minister by name, but it must clearly have been Mr CR Swart, who later became South Africa's first President

The first cabinet member to call on him at Vienna was FC Erasmus, Minister of Defence and Forestry.

"It was in this latter capacity that he purported to visit Austria.

Study

"But he was so disinterested that it was sheer embarrassment to me He had come to Austria to see Vienna, not to study forests."

An embarassment of a different nature was in store for Sole and his wife, Elizabeth, during the visit of another president-to-be, NJ Diederichs

Diederichs, then Minister of Commerce and Industries, was accompanied by Mrs Diederichs

Being a state visit, Austrian hospitality provided for an official banquet and visit to the Opera. It also provided for a return banquet - for which the official guest had no funds available.

Accordingly, Sole had to pay for it out of his own pocket.

Diederichs skipped engagements to "do his own thing" and failed to turn up for an official tour of the Eumig factory.

When Mrs Diederichs learned that her husband had missed receiving a Eumig camera, she asked whether Sole would not hand over his

"What could I do but comply? She was a very difficult woman to deal with

"Every head of mission heaved a sigh of relief when she left his territory."

Visit

One incident which made him "especially furious" happened shortly after the ministerial couple's arrival at their hotel. Mr and Mrs Sole called on them to go over the programme of their visit

"Mrs Diederichs was not very interested and, turning to Elizabeth, asked her to turn on the bath for her, making sure she had rinsed it out first, as she wanted to bath and change!"

Retired ambassador recounts the tale of what South African diplomats got up to while abroad

While serving in Bonn they had to cope with a host of VIPs from South Africa - about half of whom "came mainly for the joy ride"

Fire

Of those whose work performance turned out to be "quite disastrous", Sole mentions ministers PC Pelser, JJ Loots, Frank Waring and Lourens Muller

Connie Mulder turned up with a large delegation, ostensibly to inspect the excellent information set-up in Germany, "but had other irons in the fire".

He showed little interest in what was laid on for him, and his German opposite number remarked that although Mulder had a dynamic personality, "it flattered only to deceive".

Notorious

Then there was the anonymous deputy minister who got into serious trouble on Hamburg's notorious Reeperbahn, centrepiece of the red light district

Many South African parliamentarians turned up unprepared for what they had to face, ill-informed about their own country, unwilling to study the material they were supplied with by the Embassy, and generally oblivious of the poor impression they made on the Germans.

Complex

Not infrequently, Opposition members performed better than Government members, several of whom seemed to suffer from an inferiority complex.

The average parliamentarian was out-classed by black travellers like Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Lucas Mangope and Cedric Phatudi.

Sole, whose career started in 1938 and who was posted in London at the outbreak of World War 2, offers a running commentary on some of the outstanding events and personalities of his day.

● Continues tomorrow

Govt moves staff to new department

259 SHARON WOOD 1990

GOVERNMENT has transferred about 1 000 people from Central Computer Services to its State Expenditure Department to get it up and running

The move follows the recent announcement that the split between the State Expenditure and Finance departments had been finalised. B109 7/11/91

The new State Expenditure Department is expected to clamp down on government spending, which has been well ahead of budget in the first six months of the year.

State Expenditure director-general Henri Kleuver said his department would not control individual departments' spending because they had their own budgets, but if a department was not keeping to budget State Expenditure would step in.

The system of monitoring departments' spending was in place again, he added. A senior Finance official said recently this had fallen into disuse and had contributed to the lack of control over state spending.

Kleuver said yesterday he would have to "wait and see" whether he was happy with the recent department split. There would have to be a lot of co-operation between the two departments and if this was successful the split would work, he said.

The split was intended to lighten the load of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis. It received strong objections from within government and from business because five months after being appointed, State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said he was not able to do his job because the division of tasks had not been implemented.

Kleuver also criticised the split because he said Finance Department officials were not allowing him to do his job

Last month government finalised the arrangement that revenue would remain within the ambit of the Finance Department and that the State Expenditure Department would be responsible for planning and controlling state expenditure.

Government spending and revenue figures would be drawn up by the State Expenditure Department and given to the Finance Department.

Strange affairs

Sowetan 8/11/91 (259)

This is the second and last part of the frank revelations of retired South African ambassador Donald Sole, which have been summarised by Unisa historian AT VAN WYK

At no stage does Sole question Botha's capabilities as a Minister, but he is outspoken about what he terms "Pik's proclivity to emotionalism".

DONALD SOLE'S comments are of a contemporary nature spanning several decades and they constitute the flesh and marrow of historical writing

Of Foreign Affairs action (or inaction) during the war, he says "Our trouble is we have no foreign policy except such ideas as are carried in General Smuts' head

Working in close cooperation with Smuts, he has a high esteem for him as a world class statesman until his third visit to London shortly before the end of the war

Downhill

"Thereafter he went downhill, but at first imperceptibly so"

And by April 1945 he was out of touch with "the postwar generation and its attitudes of mind"

Sole also deals with the unorthodoxy of Deneys Reitz as High Commissioner in London, the relationship between Smuts and Churchill, his own fears of what would befall the country under JG Strydom "when Malan goes", the readiness of Verwoerd to come to terms with somebody with a mind equal to his own, as well as with a host of other personalities and topics

Neglect

From his own research into Foreign Affairs files, Sole in the 1940s confronted Smuts with neglect over the past years

He had established that Britain, after World War I, suggested that South Africa proclaim its sovereignty over the segment of the Antarctic to the south of Agulhas But nothing was ever done about it

Smuts was surprised, and as the Russians were then showing interest in the same area, he hastily had the Prince Edward and Marion Islands annexed

Powers

During World War 2, Churchill repeatedly suggested to Smuts that he annex South West Africa He refused, believing that the world powers through the United Nations-to-be would allow him to incorporate the area

Had he followed Churchill's advice, South West Africa might never have become so thorny a problem and might have been part of SA today

Stationed in London during the war, Sole was closely involved in investigations into dealings between certain South Africans and Hitler's Nazis

Reports

Some of the reports which passed through his hands contained "extremely delicate material relating to certain prominent members of the National Party which I received from British intelligence"

Not wishing to allow this information to become known and further bedevil Boer-Brit relations in South Africa, he kept the reports under lock and key and in 1953 destroyed them

Does Sole, with his historical training, know how long historians have been hunting for these self same documents? His destruction of historical evidence amounts to an act of cultural homicide

During the war, and for many years after it, a healthy team-spirit was maintained between Sole and Brand Fourie, who joined the department in 1939 The relationship came under strain when the latter became department head in 1966

Worry

Sole explains "I had looked forward to Brand Fourie s appointment I did not worry me that he had been my junior I assumed the old camaraderie would continue

"But this was not to be When he became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Brand Fourie adopted a policy of not really confiding in anybody"

Lack of proper communication made matters difficult for Sole On several occasions his German and/or American sources had information on South African developments long before he got word from Fourie This happened, for example, with BJ Vorster s visit to Germany in 1976

Drama

There were also other problems, as highlighted by the drama surrounding the kidnapping of ambassador Eddie Dunn in San Salvador in 1979/80

Sole writes "The vacillation in Pretoria, and what appeared to us to be a lack of resolution in Head Office, were quite frightening in their implications We were fearful that precedents might be set which could endanger the lives of other diplomats"

The kidnappers demanded an enormous amount in ransom

The money was in the process of being exchanged for his life but before delivery Dunn was killed in an as yet unaccountable way

Mr Sole says "Head Office in Pretoria was too far away to function as an operations unit but was unwilling to delegate responsibility, though it was we, not they, who sought the intervention of various authorities in a bid to apply pressure to the kidnappers"

Headache

During all of this, the kidnapped ambassador s son acted with great obduracy in El Salvador to become as it is put, "a pain in the arse" to Sole and his colleagues "But if Dunn junior was a headache to us, there were times when Pik Botha was even more so Pik became very panicky and jittery"

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Exploits

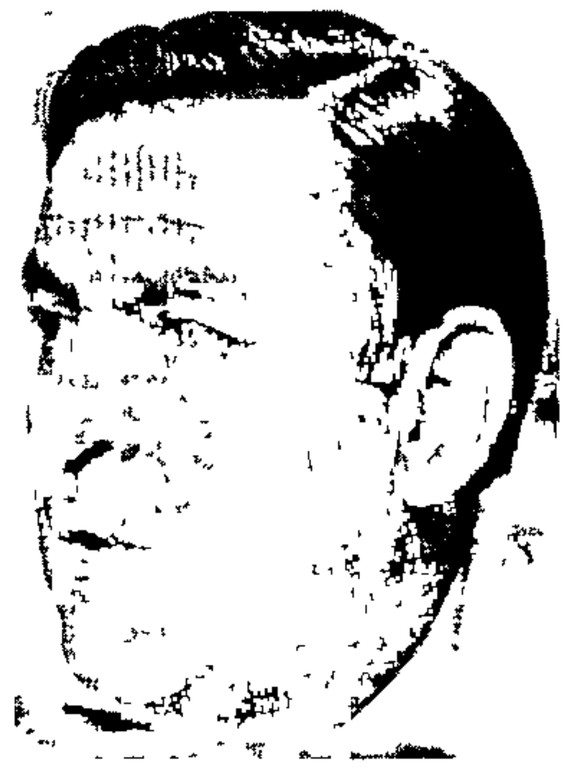
Concerning South Africa's military exploits in face of the "total on slaught , he is critical of the Government s massive support' of Abel Muzorewa in the then Rhodesia He calls it "support which cost the South African taxpayers a mint of money in fruitless expenditure"

Briefing

About the war in Angola he, as ambassador in Washington, was not much better informed by his own Government than the ordinary South African citizen "Throughout my stay in Washington I received no confidential briefing whatever from Pretoria on either the objectives or the extent of the SADF operations in Angola"

He had to rely on press reports and other US sources

On Botha's handling of the Namibian issue, he says the Minister did not "have behind him a department that was properly organised to assist him"



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PIK BOTHA

The forum would identify a prior



HARDER LINE: President De Klerk at the Transvaal NP congress where he got tough with the ANC

FW visit may aid farmers

S/Times 10/11/91

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

A DOUBLE taxation agreement and Taiwanese assistance for South African agriculture could flow from President FW de Klerk's visit to the Republic of China this week.

The President left last night on a week-long trip which also includes a visit to Israel and Mauritius.

The visits to Israel and the Republic of China have been classified as full State visits — the first Mr De Klerk has been accorded outside SA since becoming President.

SA's relations with Israel are sound, although some difficulties could arise over attempts by this country to foster relations with Israel's Arab neighbours, who present a potentially lucrative market for South African produce.

Taiwan is SA's sixth largest trading partner and this country enjoys a positive trade balance in excess of R1-billion.

Relations with the Republic of China are extremely good, but possible problems could arise over sensitivities in that country over SA's recent attempts to improve relations with communist China.

SA and Soviets sign an accord

Sl Times 30/11/91

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement restoring consular relations between the countries (259)

Foreign Affairs deputy director-general Rusty Evans said from Moscow that the protocol was signed between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin at 3.15pm yesterday after four hours of talks in Moscow

The restoration of consular relations normalises relations between the countries. Consular relations were severed in 1956 and Interest Offices in both countries were established only in the middle of this year.

Protocol

The signing of the protocol took place during Mr Botha's week-long visit to the Ukraine and the Baltic states before he joins President FW de Klerk on a visit to Taiwan and Israel.

The normalisation of relations is expected to be cemented by a visit by Mr De Klerk to Moscow in the third week of December, after he visits Japan.

The protocol stated that the two countries recognised that establishing and broadening SA-Soviet co-operation met the interests of the people of both countries

Pik denies any military collusion

(259) (BBB) (BBB) Star 12/11/91

By Alan Dunn
Political Staff

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday repudiated longstanding suspicions of military collusion between South Africa and Israel

Signing a wide-ranging memorandum of understanding aimed at general co-operation with Israel with his Israeli counterpart David Levy, he noted that military co-operation was conspicuous by its absence from the accord

"I trust that this will finally eliminate the suspicions, charges and accusations of some dark, secret co-operation between the two countries," he told reporters afterwards

He said the agreement should normalise relations with Israel

Military co-operation was not a priority in the present phase of South African development

The agreement, in the fields of culture, humanities, art, science, sport, education, medicine, agriculture, tourism, ecology and the environment, was to consolidate and expand co-operation between the countries in important disciplines

Black man fights sanctions for FW

BDay 13/11/91 259

WASHINGTON — Like many diplomats who populate Embassy Row, Paul Jacobs has a courtly, non-confrontational style, the sort of smooth demeanour essential to the art of diplomacy

He is also a pioneer of sorts, a symbol of the fundamental shift that has taken place in his homeland Jacobs is South African He is also black

The comfortable trappings Jacobs enjoys as an SA diplomat are a far cry from his humble beginnings. He is one of nine children who lived off the proceeds of a family-run shebeen near Pretoria

But he developed a passion for education, not only as a means of bettering his life but also that of South Africa's black youth Before coming to Washington, he spent 35 years working in SA state schools

He is an unswerving opponent of apartheid and, perhaps more surprisingly, of the economic sanctions imposed on SA

Part of his mission as embassy first secretary is to convince Americans that sanctions, however well-intentioned, have had a devastating effect on the well-being of countless South Africans — virtually all of them black

Jacobs, 53, reflected the other day on his migration from teacher to diplomat.

"I taught for 35 years Fifteen of those, I was headmaster of three different schools. It is very difficult to try to teach a child when that child comes to school hungry, when the child is not properly clothed, when the child's family is not properly housed," he said

Jacobs said much of his time was spent raising funds at factories and other firms to help his pupils and their families He came to rely heavily on some of the American companies with outposts in SA

Frustration

Then, in 1986, Congress overrode President Ronald Reagan's veto of sanctions on SA Although the sanctions did not require US firms to pull out of SA, Jacobs said many did so anyway His community service efforts suffered

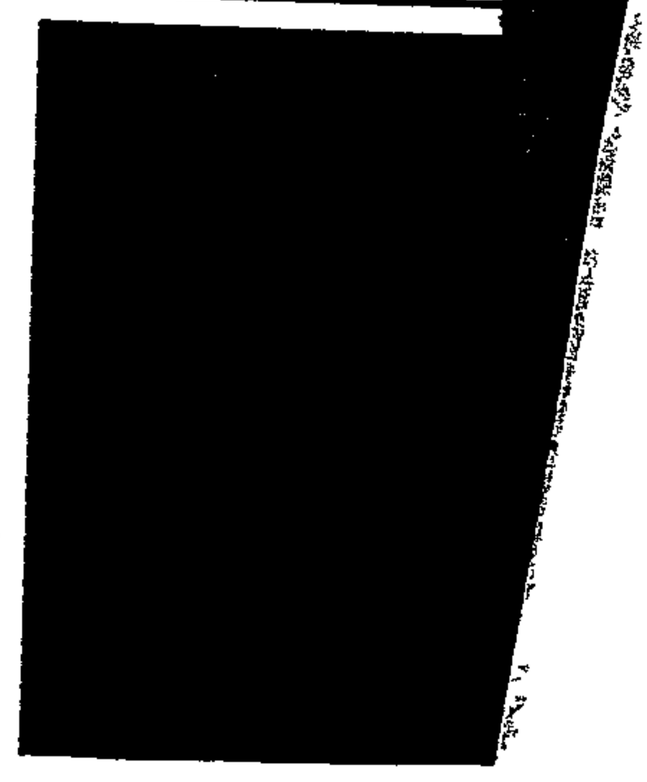
Funds began to dry up. Rising unemployment left many families impoverished The American firms, he said with an air of certainty, "should not have withdrawn"

In frustration, Jacobs decided to try to find a way to take his case against sanctions to the American people Two years ago, he left his career in education and became a trainee in the SA diplomatic service He arrived in Washington last July

By coincidence, less than a month after his arrival, President George Bush lifted the sanctions in response to reforms by President F W de Klerk

Jacobs's boss is ambassador Harry Schwarz, who shares his subordinate's distaste for both apartheid and sanctions Jacobs has lobbied hard to end all curbs on US-SA economic ties, talking with state legislators and others He seems disappointed with the results so far

"The only state that has lifted sanctions since I've been here is Oregon. All the others are still saying it is premature," he said — Sapa-AP



Govt funding completed

B/Day 13/11/91

259

ANDREW GILL

BUDGETED government funding for this financial year has been completed, according to the Reserve Bank, but a wild card still exists in the form of lagging revenue figures.

The Bank released figures to the market yesterday that showed it had borrowed R7,1bn from the local capital market since April, compared to the envisaged R7bn needed.

It had received a R7,5bn commitment from the Public Investment Commissioner and about R600m from its Deutschmark-denominated issue on the European capital market earlier this year

Budgeted total funding needs were put at R15,1bn, which is covered by the three sources of funds The Bank said its funding activities for government were complete but it would continue its secondary market operations in government stock

This would be done in an attempt to further reduce the gap between government and Eskom stock, currently running at about 40 points.

Finance Department deputy director-general Estiaan Calitz said borrowing was completed on the basis of Budget figures. However, it was now dependent on how revenue figures performed in the wake of VAT.

If revenue figures did not perform as hoped the Bank had various options, a source said.

It could roll over a portion of the maturing R3,2bn in government's R120 issue in mid-February, or it could issue short-dated Treasury bills with a maturity date after April next year.

It could also make use of the anticipated ECU-denominated bond issue some time in

☐ To Page 2

Govt funding

B/Day 13/11/91

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☐ From Page 1

January or February next year, or issue stock when options on government stock expired in February.

The likely form of the rollover of the R120 issue would be an issue of further stocks in current issues maturing in about 1994.

The relatively short-dated issue is seen as one of the more attractive government issues at the moment because of continued investor emphasis on the short side in the face of an uncertain socio-economic environment

This has been borne out by the recent turnaround in the fortunes of the R150s maturing in 2005 and the R144s maturing in 1996. The R144's previous trading level, about 10 points above the R150s, has recently been slashed to trade 10 points below

113(Continued)

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO -

describe the audit procedures which should be carried out with respect to the following:

(a) Statutory aspects relating to the minutes	(11)
(b) The fixed sales contract	(5)
(c) The claim against the company	(4)
(d) Purchase of shares in Sunny (Pty) Ltd	(4)
(e) Overseas debts	(4)
(f) The problem with Triangle (Pty)Ltd	(12)
(g) Fixed assets referred to above.	(5)

(F.Q.E.1986 Q.4)

Relations with Italy to enter new phase

13/11/91

259

th Africa and Italy were on the threshold of a new phase in ir relationship, Deputy Foreign Minister Renier Schoeman said in Pretoria yesterday

After extensive talks with his Italian counterpart Andrea Borruso, who is on an official visit to South Africa, Mr Schoeman said positive implications would flow from the strengthening of the relationship between the two countries.

He regarded the visit by the high-powered delegation as very important

"This is an indication of the structures

The presence of the high-powered delegation showed the special attention Italy was giving to the ongoing evolution in South Africa, he said.

Mr Borruso described the meeting as amicable, frank and constructive — Sapa

importantbe we attach to our bilateral relationships with Italy and the future importante we see Italy playing in southern Africa," Mr Schoeman said

Mr Borruso indicated that the extensive talks held between the two governments could lead to the establishment of formal

The judge who tried to bribe the ambassador

(259) S|Times 17/11/91



PIK BOTHA the 'mercurial' foreign minister often clashed with Donald Sole

uth Africa's vil service is not ways that civil.
RIAN OTTINGER eports on Donald le's unpublished moirs

UTH AFRICA's most sen- ambassador in the PW tha administration has losed that he took early rement because of weari- with the incompetence the Department of Foreign tairs

For 44 years Donald Sole ved South Africa as a dip- mat in Pretoria, the United tions Austria, Germany finally, as ambassador to United States

But on June 30 1982, he re- ed early, exhausted by the itude of Foreign Affairs adquarters, its weakness in e face of Dr Connie ulder's Department of mation, its failure to ult its own mission in ashington on events at me, its departmental "in- nity" and, says Mr Sole, emotionalism of Foreign ister Pik Botha

This unprecedentedly nk, even brutal, appraisal South Africa's diplomatic ps is revealed in the ublished memoirs of Mr

Aggressive

Entitled *This Above All*, journal was completed years ago and dis- ed to selected libraries research. It was not nded for distribution, but ments have been pub- ed without Mr Sole's oval.

Mr Sole was South Africa's bassador to the United ates from May 1977 until retirement in June 1982 He served during the anti- ith African administra- n of Mr Jimmy Carter and first years of the Reagan dministration with its new icies of "constructive gagement" His term also ided with the early ars of the PW Botha dministration, with its ag- essive and defensive eign policy.

But, the memoirs reveal, Sole's main problems lay so much in Washington in Pretoria

Deterioration

Having spent eight-and- half years in Germany, I become accustomed to rman efficiency US effi- ncy was not quite up to standard, but was never- very high In my final ars, against this back- ound, I found it difficult to oncile myself to the in- ciency of the Department Foreign Affairs head ce."

His period in Washington, Mr Sole, was character- by a marked deteriora- in his relations with Pre- art of it was due to Pre- a's incompetence. When ate President Diederichs the embassy was not icially informed for six urs, a telegram with tructions on how to handle icate matter lay unat- ded in Pretoria for two s, and in one case an ap- ation for visas for a up of important Ameri- visitors was sat upon by eign Affairs for three-

MR DONALD SOLE'S memoirs are alive with condemnations of free-loading parliamentarians and incompetent officials sent to try the patience of serving officers abroad

Former Defence Minister Frans Erasmus skipped tours hosted by the Austrian government so he could swan around Vienna, while Dr Nico Diederichs and his wife broke official engagements for a sightseeing trip to the Hungarian border

Visiting officials expected Mr Sole, then ambassador in Austria, to get tickets for the opera, symphony concerts or the Spanish Riding School

One cabinet minister's wife even asked Mr Sole's wife to run her bath for her

A Transvaal member of the provincial council, recalls Mr Sole, asked the ambassador to arrange a cocktail party for him and present him with 1 000 cigarettes and a bottle of whisky. This Mr Sole did, out of his own pocket.

Then there was the visiting South African judge who tried to bribe him to contravene Austrian custom regulations Mr Sole refused — whereupon the judge sent him a note of apology from his hotel room and a five pound note

Foreign service colleagues also do not escape criticism Mr Sole tells of diplomats buying up television sets cheaply in 1976 and sending them back to South Africa as official baggage

The security consciousness of the service also comes under attack.

When the embassy was moving from one building to another in Bonn, top secret documents about South African and German collusion on nuclear technology were put in a non-secret file and left in an unlocked basement

The document was pilfered — and led later to a massive public exposure which cost the career of one of Germany's top generals.

But above all, Mr Sole bewails the insensitivity and gawkiness of many South African officials and parliamentarians when abroad.

The classic case, he notes, occurred during a reception for a Canadian parliamentary delegation when a senior National Party parliamentarian, a Mr Van der Heever, observed loudly that the Eskimos were Canada's "niggers"

"Can you beat it?" inquires Mr Sole

The Department of Inefficient Affairs

(259) S|Times 17/11/91



DONALD SOLE . . weariness

and-a-half months Sole found out about the delay only when the party was on the point of leaving

The Department of Foreign Affairs also made itself guilty on occasions of "departmental inhumanity" — the sudden assignment of officers without regard to their personal circumstances.

More disturbing, said Mr Sole, was the "pusillanimity" of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria in its attitude to the former Department of Information, which was then conducting its own vigorous, and often totally unorthodox, foreign policy

His ire was particularly raised in March 1978 when Cabinet Minister Chris Heunis visited the US under the auspices of the Department of Information without any consultation with the embassy at all.

But this was only part of a larger problem — the embassy in Washington was not given even the most elementary briefing about discussions between the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria and the US State Department

Incredibly, Mr Sole was never informed about the scale or intentions of South African military activities in Angola, and eventually had to rely on information from press briefings and the US State Department and National Security Council to establish what was really happening

This was compounded by senior military officers sometimes misleading Foreign Affairs officials about troop movements in Angola — even during negotiations with the Americans

"Such deceptions long characterised the relations between Foreign Affairs and Defence, despite denials of both ministers concerned that one department tended to operate independently of the other"

Mr Sole's unhappiness inevitably led to clashes with Foreign Minister Pik Botha

Resolved

The most memorable was when the South African government discovered a light aircraft fitted with spying equipment belonging to the Americans in 1981.

The Botha administration, without even consulting its embassy in Washington, resolved to make the incident a *casus belli* against the Carter administration — beginning with the expulsion of US military attachés. But Mr Sole pleaded for caution

Mr Botha sent an angry telegram to Mr Sole suggesting that the embassy was not doing a proper job in opposing sanctions. Had his staff not known Mr Botha to be "mercurial and emotional", said Mr Sole, some would have considered resigning.

On another occasion, when



ANDREW YOUNG . . . visa crisis

President Carter said something that could be construed to mean that South Africa was a terrorist state, Mr Botha wanted to recall Mr Sole

He was later pacified, but Mr Sole observed that "the whole incident showed again the folly of allowing a situation to develop where a minister's immediate entourage is unable, for one reason or another, or alternatively unwilling, to tell him that he is off-beam"

Mr Sole's memoirs are peppered with details of Mr Pik Botha's lack of orthodoxy

Within days of Mr Sole arriving in Washington as ambassador, quite unbriefed, the mission received a request from Mr Andrew Young, a Carter black cabinet appointee, to be allowed to visit South Africa Because of the urgency of the matter, Acting Secretary of State Christopher Warren phoned Mr Botha at home — 2am SA time.

Mr Botha, emerging from deep sleep, took the call but next day could not remember what had been said The Americans offered to play a recording of the conversation, which clearly indicated that Mr Botha had approved the visit A day and a half later, agreement was reached on the terms of the Young visit

When the State Department hesitated about granting a visa to Mr Botha to visit three weeks after the Reagan inauguration, the Foreign Minister attempted to bypass the embassy and make his own arrangements with the State Department

Again, when Dr Andries Treurnicht and the Conservative Party split from the National Party, Mr Botha phoned Mr Sole to ask if he could arrange some expression of support from the Reagan administration for Prime Minister Botha Mr Sole felt like pointing out that that really would amount to foreign interference in SA's domestic politics

Mr Sole particularly objected to the system of bringing back senior ambassadors to rusticate in Pretoria before retirement — "they stay in back rooms eking out their days, objects of pity on the part of their peers and often ridicule on the part of their juniors"

After careful consideration, and satisfied that he had done the best he could for South Africa in Washington, Mr Sole let it be known that he wished to accept early retirement

In his letter confirming his retirement, Foreign Minister Pik Botha wrote "Your decision to go has saddened me, yet your motivation has strengthened me in my resolve to do what you did to remain true to yourself"

Israel and Taiwan worried about SA's return to world community

5 | Times 17/11/91 (259)

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk, who is travelling the world in his mission to finally end South Africa's pariah status, leaves behind two worried countries.

Israel and Taiwan frequently raised one question on his visit there. Would South Africa's international reacceptance threaten their long-standing relationships with his country?

Speaking after take-off from Muscat in Oman this week, Mr De Klerk confirmed that diplomatic contact between South Africa and Arab states was growing

Earlier, answering questions in Israel, he reassured the Israelis that contact with the Arabs would not affect South Africa's links with Israel, forged in a period of isolation.

But facts are facts — the Arab nations' total trade with the rest of the world amounts to more than R400-billion, an enormous market to which South Africa, because of its policies, has hitherto been denied access

Tapping into this market will require a shift in South African foreign policy from its pro-Israeli stance to a more neutral position on Middle Eastern affairs.

The same concerns, albeit in a different context, were raised in Taiwan

Its leaders were concerned that if South Africa developed diplomatic links with mainland China, Beijing authorities could, upon receiving recognition, claim the more than 300 Taiwanese industrial concerns in South Africa as their own.

But Mr de Klerk was placatory in his speech at a sumptuous Taipei banquet.

He said his government "would not permit the introduction in South Africa of obsolete and rejected ideologies that have failed so dramatically elsewhere in the world, not to speak of economic experiments that have brought nothing but poverty and retrogression under Marxist socialism in the Eastern Bloc, most of Africa and other parts of the world".

Earlier, at a press conference, Mr De Klerk was inundated with questions from Taiwanese reporters wanting to know what effect South Africa's emerging links with mainland China would have on relations with their country

He said. "We believe old friendships are important and we won't turn our backs on old friends even though things might be changing fast for us"

But again, facts are facts Mainland China represents an enormous potential market for South Africa — which is precisely why Foreign Minister Pik Botha recently stopped over in Beijing.

Mr De Klerk and his host, President Lee Teng-hui, eventually signed a communique which acknowledged the traditional close relations between the two countries and committed their governments to establishing projects to "promote agricultural and technical co-operation for the benefit of the southern African region".

The communique added that other feasible programmes were being explored and would be undertaken in future

In his banquet speeeh, the final one he made in Taiwan before departing for Mauritius, Mr De Klerk sought to assure guests, including top Chinese businessmen, that any potential investment in South Africa would be safe

But there is no doubt that South Africa is actively pushing to enlarge its cramped horizons

Speaking to the Sunday Times this week, Mr Botha listed various countries on South Africa's agenda. In Africa they are Kenya, Egypt and Nigeria In South America — Argentina. The Soviet Union is also high on the list.

The signing of formal diplomatic links with the latter could spark a massive increase in bilateral trade with South Africa, he added.

Interviewed on board SAA's Magaliesberg en route to the Republic of China, Mr Botha said he rejected the view that the Soviet Union was an "empty shell" which did not hold any potential for increased trade

"I know there has been an assumption in many quarters in South Africa that they have a retarded technology ... that the Soviet Union is old-fashioned and unattractive where trade is concerned.

"I disagree Coming from Africa and knowing the needs of Africa and South Africa, I say there are institutions within the Soviet Union, factories with technology which we can share, buy, use and import — just as there are opportunities for our private sector to export

"I think there is vast potential."

Department defends ambassador

259

Star 18/11/91

Political Reporter

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday jumped to the defence of Pretoria's ambassador to the United Nations, Les Manley, who was criticised in a Sunday newspaper for having been on holiday in the Caribbean while a deputy minister paid an important official visit to Geneva.

Rapport said in a prominent article that Mr Manley's absence from Switzerland during a visit by Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers was regarded in "a serious light" in diplomatic circles. It quoted a senior diplomatic source in Pretoria as saying "It is unheard of for an ambassador to be absent for such reasons during a visit of this nature".

In a statement yesterday, Foreign Affairs Deputy Director-General, multilateral organisations, Jeremy Shearar said the article had created the wrong impression.

Mr Manley's request for leave had been granted and he had left contact numbers and addresses.

Govt's dearth of income results in huge deficit

BIDAY 19/11/91

EDWARD OSBORN

SA's BUDGET deficit for the first six months of the financial year, which coincides exactly with the introduction of VAT, should have been about R4,45bn. The actual outcome has been much worse at R7,2bn — R2,8bn out This is almost entirely because of sharply reduced revenues (see table), and not because of expenditures running badly beyond authorised budgetary approvals.

Two items of revenue account for the drop in income — income tax and sales tax — both of which can be attributed to the depth and duration of the recession, presumably beyond the expectations of those in the Finance Ministry responsible for the estimates of revenue On a straight half-yearly basis, income tax revenue should have amounted to R22,4bn, but only brought in R20,6bn. Similarly, sales tax revenue was R9bn as against a budgeted R9,7bn.

Total expenditures exceeded the budgetary allocations — excluding the contingency provision of R1,2bn — by only R262m or 0,6% A number of departments have drawn significantly more than half of their votes, but this is balanced out by underspending in others, mainly defence, regional development, and education and training

However, what is not clear is the degree to which overspending has been caused by higher salary costs which are provided for in a separate vote in the budgetary make-up as "improvement of conditions of service". This provides an internal source of funding of the salary increments and makes it difficult to assess the likelihood of the departments meeting their budgets by the end of the year On the face of it, it seems likely, and possibly well within the contingency backstop The director-general of Finance has given public assurance of this.

In addition to the actual deficit to date, there has been a major stock redemption outgoing of R2bn in August and miscellaneous small redemption payments, bringing the total financing needs of the State Revenue Account to R9,6bn This has been more than adequately covered by borrowing of R10,7bn, including a small borrowing abroad of R139m and was almost sufficient to counterbalance the payments on loans abroad in the period

Overall, there has been the equivalent of a financial surplus of R1 078m, from which a number of disbursements have been made leaving an addition to balances of R500m

STATE REVENUE ACCOUNT: 1991/92 (Rm)

	Budget	Expected Apr-Sep	Actual Apr-Sep	Difference
Revenue (Budget)	74 866	37 433	34 917	−2 516
Net VAT adjust	−510			
Sale of oil stocks	1 950			
2½% luxury excise	300			
Expenditure				
Votes	83 784	41 892	42 154	262
Contingency	1 200			
Exp from oil sale	1 000			
Deficit	−9 678	−4 459	−7 237	−2 778
Redemptions	−5 416	−2 224	−2 355	−131
Total finance needs	15 094	6 683	9 592	2 909
Financing				
Loans	14 150	7 075	10 529	3 454
Other	265	148	141	−7
Total finance	14 415	7 223	10 670	3 447
Finance surplus	−679	590	1 078	488
Export reinsurance fund			−450	
Other below line transactions			−120	
Change in balances			508	
Exchequer balance April 1		2 708		
Sep 30			3 216	

Treasury bills have, in net terms, been run down by R368m in the half year, and the expected payment of R450m made to the Export Reinsurance Fund out of the proceeds of last year's financial surplus

Further massive "below-the-line" disbursements have yet to be made These are a R1bn payment to the Government Pension Fund and R350m in partial reduction of Maize and Sorghum Board debt The exchequer balance, however, is adequate to meet these and, in any case, these are likely to be recycled back into the State Revenue Account

Further major redemptions of stock are expected — of R1,6bn in November and R3,2bn in February Inasmuch as the Public Investment Commissioners hold R2,2bn, the net amount to be disbursed outside the public sector is likely to be only R2,3bn in total.

Additional new borrowing will be required to meet this (or even less by the amount of the financial surplus of the first half) together with whatever deficit before borrowing arises in the second half But that seems eminently feasible given the continued flow of pension contribution monies into the state pension funds administered by the PIC, the relatively low borrowing demands of the parastatals, and the highly liquid state of the money markets The worrying aspect, however, is the rise in the public debt, which stood at 36% of GDP in June

The size of the deviation of the deficit in the second half is clearly more dependent on revenue than expenditure Expenditure is on track, but revenue is most uncertain given the tardiness of the economic recovery and the transition into VAT

☐ **Osborn is chief economist at Nedbank.**

LETTERS

Why NIS destroyed historic tape

B1 Bay 19/11/91 (25)

JONATHON REES

THE National Intelligence Service (NIS) destroyed the tape recording of a historic meeting between Nelson Mandela and P W Botha because it had no "decisive security-related value" and could have been an embarrassment, NIS said yesterday

The July 5 1989 meeting between the former president and the jailed ANC leader was recorded by Botha's staff and the tape handed to NIS after his retirement on August 15 1989, NIS said in a statement

A weekend news report said a row was brewing between President F W de Klerk and Botha, who wanted the tape to assist him in writing his memoirs.

De Klerk reportedly dispatched NIS head Niel Barnard to Botha's Wilderness home last week to discuss the matter NIS yesterday said Barnard had verified notes of Botha's conversation with Mandela

It said the tape was of "historical and political meaning" but contained no discussions of policy matters or negotiations.

The only value the recording had, NIS said, was to cover the president if a dispute had arisen over the meeting By the time the tape was handed to NIS the meeting was "already relegated to the past by various sensational developments".

Mandela has shrugged off the row over the recording Sapa reports that he said in East London at the weekend that the matter was between De Klerk and Botha

● Comment. Page 8

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No.2730 **22 November 1991**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 31 Oktober 1991

Tesourie, Pretoria

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2730 **22 November 1991**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1991 to 31 October 1991

Treasury, Pretoria.

ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Oktober Month of October 1991	Maand Oktober Month of October 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Oktober Total 1 April to 31 October 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Oktober Total 1 April to 31 October 1990
			R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo 31 Maart 1991	Exchequer Balance 31 March 1991		—	—	2 707 707 237	—
Skatkissaldo, 30 September 1991	Exchequer Balance 30 September 1991		3 216 413 387	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		5 502 361 684	5 112 811 610	36 458 317 461	34 210 874 719
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise		173 928 243	397 223 207	4 133 974 175	4 570 273 023
		R	5 676 289 927	5 510 034 817	40 592 291 636	38 781 147 742
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		6 154 203	41 471 233	40 676 659	71 631 568
		R	6 154 203	41 471 233	40 676 659	71 631 568
		R	5 682 444 130	5 551 506 050	40 632 968 295	38 852 779 310
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		4 543 684 000	—	37 303 638 150	—
Leningsheffing 1989-94	Loan levy 1989 94		—	—	1 754 663	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		97 500	—	837 600	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		205 000	—	2 086 600	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
12% 2004/5/6	12% 2004/5/6		813 000 000	—	4 933 755 000	—
			(222 500 000)	—	(1 235 365 000)	—
12 5%, 1995–1996	12 5% 1995–1996		1 052 000 000	—	3 701 861 937	—
			(155 810 000)	—	(483 305 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11		915 500 000	—	5 050 500 000	—
			(218 035 000)	—	(998 567 000)	—
6 5%, 1992	6,5% 1992		—	—	360 000 000	—
			—	—	(39 872 000)	—
10%, 1991	10%, 1991		—	—	66 200 000	—
			—	—	(2 226 000)	—
11 5%, 1999/2000	11,5% 1999/2000		124 000 000	—	661 000 000	—
			(31 790 000)	—	(154 734 000)	—
14,5% 1993	14 5% 1993		—	—	74 134 245	—
			—	—	—	—
12% 1994	12%, 1994		—	—	958 000 000	—
			—	—	(87 129 000)	—
13 5%, 2015	13,5%, 2015		430 370 000	—	430 370 000	—
			(96 433 000)	—	(96 433 000)	—
10,5% 1992	10 5% 1992		26 512 000	—	26 512 000	—
			(1 244 000)	—	(1 244 000)	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					
1991-1994	1991-1994		—	—	139 250 000	—
1991-1996	1991 1996		303 885 752	—	303 885 752	—
Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings 1990 91	Fixed Statutory Allocations 1990-91		604	—	19 373 779	—
Terugstortings, 1985 86	Surrenders 1985 86		—	—	28 049	—
Terugstortings, 1989 90	Surrenders 1989 90		—	—	155 527	—
Terugstortings 1990 91	Surrenders, 1990-91		183 748 212	—	355 623 215	—
		R	8 393 003 068	—	54 388 966 517	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A Stocks		725 812 000	—	3 098 875 000	—
		R	7 667 191 068	—	51 290 091 517	—
		R	13 349 635 198	—	91 923 059 812	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		21 814 641	8 036 329	106 512 613	51 124 408
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		870 690 131	625 633 000	5 805 219 131	4 810 255 000
Terugstortings 1989 90	Surrenders 1989 90		—	—	209 528 809	—
		R	892 504 772	633 669 329	6 121 260 553	4 861 379 408
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		3 322 708	2 256 870	19 399 141	18 554 958
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		298 000 000	258 898 000	2 308 000 000	2 047 694 000
Terugstortings 1986 87	Surrenders 1986 87		—	—	9 132 250	—
Terugstortings, 1989 90	Surrenders 1989 90		24 013	—	24 013	—
		R	301 346 721	261 154 870	2 336 555 404	2 066 248 958

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Oktober Month of October		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Oktober Total 1 April to 31 October	
			1991	1990	1991	1990
			R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		464 933	1 491 802	3 714 455	3 740 537
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		135 000 000	125 000 000	955 000 000	776 000 000
Terugstortings 1989 90	Surrenders 1989 90		8 474 981	—	8 474 981	—
		R	143 939 914	126 491 802	967 189 436	779 740 537
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***					
Provinsiale Inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	85 539 881	—
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		268 750 000	231 750 000	2 121 500 000	1 868 210 714
Terugstortings, 1989-90	Surrenders, 1989 90		—	—	36 062 590	—
		R	268 750 000	231 750 000	2 243 102 471	1 868 210 714
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Provinsiale Inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	75 879 294	41 380 285
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		99 000 000	89 000 000	972 388 000	993 000 000
		R	99 000 000	89 000 000	1 048 267 294	1 034 380 285
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Provinsiale Inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	26 321 810	11 191 332
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		102 000 000	75 000 000	652 000 000	530 000 000
Terugstortings 1990 91	Surrenders, 1990-91		—	—	39 925 270	—
		R	102 000 000	75 000 000	718 247 080	541 191 332
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Provinsiale Inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	136 231 788	77 069 427
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		292 000 000	270 000 000	2 670 673 000	2 182 808 000
Terugstortings, 1989-90	Surrenders 1989 90		—	—	188 002	—
Terugstortings, 1990-91	Surrenders 1990 91		—	—	183 187	—
		R	292 000 000	270 000 000	2 807 275 977	2 259 877 427
		R	15 449 176 605	—	108 164 958 027	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	18 665 589 992	—	110 872 665 264	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991/92	Maand Oktober Month of October		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Oktober Total 1 April to 31 October	
			1991	1990	1991	1990
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomste-rekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	**Votes**					
1 Staatspresident	State President	17 419 000	1 500 000	1 300 000	10 630 000	9 200 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	205 000	18 000	17 000	125 000	119 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	45 046 000	5 260 000	3 700 000	34 369 000	25 578 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	26 200 000	2 440 000	2 200 000	16 052 000	15 330 000
3 Buro vir Inligting	Bureau for Information	41 595 000	3 466 000	3 500 000	24 262 000	21 000 000
4 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 023 131 000	570 000 000	290 000 000	3 224 000 000	2 030 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 572 000	215 000	166 000	1 505 000	1 162 000
5 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	14 257 000	—	41 205 000	13 116 642	8 435 000
6 Weermag	Defence	9 187 096 000	850 000 000	700 000 000	5 043 000 000	4 813 000 000
7 Mineraal en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	896 092 000	34 800 000	104 799 000	778 296 000	783 244 360
8 Kantoor vir Privatisering	Office for Privatisation	4 064 000	482 000	215 000	2 348 000	1 505 000
9 Justisie	Justice	527 108 000	60 000 000	50 000 000	339 000 000	296 500 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	37 500 000	3 600 000	4 000 000	23 400 000	25 100 000
10 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 275 032 000	130 000 000	99 200 000	759 500 000	613 900 000
11 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	8 430 906 000	870 690 131	625 633 000	5 805 219 131	4 810 255 000
12 Finansies	Finance	1 537 164 000	110 059 000	117 849 000	902 652 000	740 680 998
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	15 846 538 000	932 400 000	271 000 000	9 801 260 852	8 187 662 000
		(2 741 000 000)	(725 812 000)	(51 738 000)	(3 098 875 000)	(2 219 660 000)
13 Oudit	Audit	500 000	—	—	425 000	—
14 Streekontwikkeling	Regional Development	966 055 000	40 000 000	—	348 532 000	—
15 Mannekrag	Manpower	300 543 000	29 900 000	25 000 000	195 900 000	209 000 000
16 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	3 750 788 000	298 000 000	258 898 000	2 308 000 000	2 047 694 000
17 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 378 957 000	135 000 000	125 000 000	955 000 000	776 000 000
18 Polisie	Police	4 631 833 000	490 000 000	300 000 000	3 234 000 000	2 209 200 000
19 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	374 874 000	35 000 000	27 000 000	220 000 000	202 000 000
20 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry	1 914 883 000	143 000 000	123 000 000	1 238 500 000	1 130 000 000
21 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	3 295 681 000	270 000 000	240 000 000	1 944 000 000	1 761 000 000
22 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	281 435 000	24 000 000	20 000 000	164 000 000	96 000 000
23 Vervoer	Transport	1 496 275 000	190 000 000	114 000 000	962 000 000	853 000 000

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991/92	Maand Oktober Month of October		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Oktober Total 1 April to 31 October	
			1991	1990	1991	1990
		R	R	R	R	R
24 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 842 061 000	216 000 000	144 000 000	1 071 000 000	1 003 000 000
25 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development	632 713 000	84 000 000	55 000 000	350 057 000	396 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	—	—	—	—	225 000
26 Beplanning, Prov Sake en Nas Behuising	Planning, Prov Affairs and Nat Housing	746 205 000	51 000 000	34 000 000	386 000 000	236 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	9 612 161 000	761 750 000	665 750 000	6 397 173 000	5 516 308 000
27 Landbou	Agriculture	253 770 000	8 000 000	18 000 000	217 000 000	210 000 000
28 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid	6 335 366 000	659 605 000	443 864 000	4 086 122 000	3 016 536 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	655 534 000	54 628 000	50 152 000	382 396 000	351 064 000
29 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration	160 578 000	28 000 000	—	96 654 000	208 196 000
30 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service	2 875 134 000	—	14 779 271	—	103 454 897
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	464 898 000	—	—	—	—
31 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Economic Advisory Council	4 640 000	300 000	—	2 245 000	—
32 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education	299 601 000	32 000 000	12 000 000	228 872 000	147 000 000
33 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs	168 505 000	14 523 500	7 980 000	100 220 000	98 724 000
	R	85 354 915 000	7 139 636 631	4 953 207 271	51 666 831 625	42 953 073 255
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks	2 741 000 000	725 812 000	51 738 000	3 098 875 000	2 219 660 000
	R	82 613 915 000	6 413 824 631	4 901 469 271	48 567 956 625	40 733 413 255
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***					
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	50 000 000	6 154 203	41 471 233	35 671 057	71 631 568
Uitbetalings, SA Ontw Trust 1990 91	Issues, SA Developm Trust 1990 91	—	—	—	5 005 602	—
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing	Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1 200 000	—	—	—	—
	R	51 200 000	6 154 203	41 471 233	40 676 659	71 631 568
	R	82 665 115 000	6 419 978 834	4 942 940 504	48 608 633 284	40 805 044 823
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills	—	5 291 234 000	—	37 839 488 850	—
Skatkisbiljette- Laat Aanvraag	Treasury Bills- Late Issue	—	—	—	579 290 000	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy	—	74 541	—	228 635	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae I D A	Currency Subscription I D A	—	665 391	—	3 554 419	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R D	Currency Subscription, I B R D	—	—	—	10 137 533	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (d) Wet No 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (d) of Act No 66 of 1975	—	24 519 692	—	38 599 866	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment	—	—	—	810	—
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	—	450 000 000	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	—	3 458 300	—	26 626 800	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	—	664 550	—	8 664 750	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	—	2 912 900	—	24 053 500	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
Aflossing Mei 1991 R038 R040 R043, R044 R045 R047, R055, R059, R064, R066, R070 R083, R085, R089, R093, R097 R100 R101, R103, R014 R106, R111, R113, R119 R124 R126 R133 R141	Redemption May 1991 R038 R040, R043, R044 R045, R047 R055, R059, R064 R066 R070, R083, R085 R089, R093, R097, R100 R101, R103 R104 R106 R111, R113, R119 R124, R126, R133 R141	—	—	—	66 442 632	—
Aflossing, Junie 1991 R104, R142	Redemption, June 1991 R104, R142	—	—	—	75 682 600	—
Aflossing, Julie 1991 R147	Redemption, July 1991 R147	—	—	—	113 020	—
Aflossing Augustus 1991 R100 R138	Redemption August 1991 R100 R138	—	—	—	2 000 028 500	—
Aflossing, Oktober 1991 R101, R028 R059	Redemption, October 1991 R101, R028 R059	—	830 881	—	830 881	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					
1985–91	1985–91	—	—	—	146 341 463	—
1988–91	1988–91	—	—	—	641 746	—
1989–92	1989–92	—	—	—	4 258 555	—
1990–99	1990–99	—	—	—	1 038 741	—
1982–86	1982–86	—	—	—	821 906	—
1989–90	1989–90	—	—	—	684 569	—
1983–85	1983–85	—	—	—	571 485	—
1982	1982	—	—	—	543 819	—
1983–89	1983–89	—	—	—	5 911 335	—
Uitbetalings Statuter 1990–91	Issues, Statutor 1990–91	—	—	—	12 215 514	—
Uitbetalings 1985–86	Issues, 1985–86	—	—	—	6 966	—
Uitbetalings 1986–87	Issues, 1986–87	—	—	—	2 370	—
Uitbetalings 1987–88	Issues, 1987–88	—	—	—	1 071 429	—
Uitbetalings 1990–91	Issues, 1990–91	—	—	—	204 407 428	
	R	—	5 324 360 255	—	41 502 260 122	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account R	—	11 744 339 089	—	90 110 893 406	—

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Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991/92	Maand Oktober Month of October		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Oktober Total 1 April to 31 October	
			1991	1990	1991	1990
		R	R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	*Revenue Account House of Assembly* R	—	870 690 131	625 633 000	5 805 219 131	4 810 255 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	*Revenue Account House of Representatives* R	—	298 000 000	258 898 000	2 308 000 000	2 047 694 000
Finansiewet 42 van 1991	Finance Act 42 of 1991	—	—	—	59 843 102	—
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	*Revenue Account House of Delegates* R	—	135 000 000	125 000 000	955 000 000	776 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	*Account for Provincial Services Cape* R	—	268 750 000	231 750 000	2 207 039 881	1 868 210 714
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	—	37 151 538	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	*Account for Provincial Services Natal* R	—	99 000 000	89 000 000	1 048 267 294	1 034 380 285
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	*Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State* R	—	102 000 000	75 000 000	678 321 810	541 191 333
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	*Account for Provincial Services Transvaal* R	—	292 000 000	270 000 000	2 806 904 788	2 259 877 427
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	—	213 542	—
	R	—	2 065 440 131	1 675 281 000	15 905 961 086	13 337 608 759
Totale	Totals R	—	13 809 779 220	—	106 016 854 492	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Oktober 1991	Exchequer Balance, 31 October 1991 R	—	4 855 810 772	—	4 855 810 772	—
Totale	Totals R	—	18 665 589 992	—	110 872 665 264	—

No. 2786 **22 November 1991**

16 PERSENT LENINGSHEFFING, 1994. SERTIFIKAAT No. 3336 VIR R6 200 UITGEREIK TEN GUNSTE VAN "LOTS ONE TWO THREE FOUR & SIX BENONI (PTY) LTD"

Aangesien daar by die Departement van Finansies aansoek gedoen is om 'n duplikaat van bovermelde sertifikaat wat verloor of verlê is, word hierby bekendgemaak dat tensy die oorspronklike sertifikaat binne vier weke na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by die Departement van Finansies, Privaatsak X115, Pretoria, ingelewer word, die verlangde duplikaat uitgereik sal word

No. 2786 **22 November 1991**

16 PER CENT LOAN LEVY, 1994. CERTIFICATE No. 3336 FOR R6 200 ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF LOTS ONE TWO THREE FOUR & SIX BENONI (PTY) LTD

Application having been made to the Department of Finance for a duplicate of the above-mentioned certificate, the original having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the original certificate are produced at the Department of Finance, Private Bag X115, Pretoria, within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice, duplicate as applied for, will be issued

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2727 **22 November 1991**

KENNISGEWING VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

KENNISGEWING VAN VRYWARING KRAGTENS DIE WET OP VRYWARING, 1990 (WET No. 35 VAN 1990)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Vrywaring, 1990 (Wet No. 35 van 1990), verleen ek hierby onvoorwaardelik die vrywaring bedoel in artikel 2 (2) van genoemde Wet aan Collen Bheki Mtshali, gebore 27 Junie 1973, ten opsigte van die gebeure wat op 19 Julie 1990 te Vosloorus plaasgebind het en waarop 'n aanklag van openbare geweld en 'n aanklag van die besit van 'n petrolbom in stryd met die bepalings van artikel 28 van die Wet op Ontplofbare Stowwe, 1956 (Wet No 26 van 1956), in die Streekhof te Vosloorus gebaseer is

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2727 **22 November 1991**

NOTICE BY THE STATE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTICE OF INDEMNITY IN TERMS OF THE INDEMNITY ACT, 1990 (ACT No. 35 OF 1990)

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 van 1990), I hereby unconditionally grant the indemnity referred to in section 2 (2) of the said Act to Collen Bheki Mtshali, born 27 June 1973, in respect of the events which occured on 19 July 1990 at Vosloorus and on which a charge of public violence and a charge of possession of a petrol bomb in contravention of section 28 of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956), in the Regional Court at Vosloorus are based

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-Negentig.

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Waarnemende Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet.

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 2784 **22 November 1991**

WET OP PRIVATE SKOLE (VOLKSRAAD), 1986

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN EN GELDELIKE TOEKENNINGS AAN PRIVATE SKOLE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur het kragtens artikel 9 van die Wet op Private Skole (Volksraad), 1986 (Wet No 104 van 1986), die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R. 2281 van 31 Oktober 1986, gewysig soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die Regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R. 2281 van 31 Oktober 1986, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R. 1477 van 29 Junie 1990

Wysiging van regulasie 5

2. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur na subregulasie (6) die volgende subregulasie in te voeg:

"(6A) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasies (1) en (2), kan aan 'n private skool wat geregistreer word na aanleiding van die feit dat die ouers van die leerlinge van 'n openbare skool soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Onderwysaangeleenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No 70 van 1988), op 'n wyse deur die Minister bepaal 'n keuse uitgeoefen het dat die betrokke openbare skool gesluit word en as 'n private skool geregistreer word—

(a) in die eerste jaar na registrasie 'n subsidie van 85 persent,

(b) in die tweede jaar na registrasie 'n subsidie van 70 persent;

(c) in die derde jaar na registrasie 'n subsidie van 55 persent, en

(d) daarna 'n subsidie van 45 persent,

van die bedrag in subregulasie (2) bedoel betaal word indien sodanige private skool aan die vereistes in subregulasie (5) bedoel, voldoen ".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Thirteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one.

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Acting State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet.

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 2784 259 **22 November 1991**

PRIVATE SCHOOLS ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1986

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS REGARDING THE REGISTRATION OF AND FINANCIAL GRANTS TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The Minister of Education and Culture has under section 9 of the Private Schools Act (House of Assembly), 1986 (Act No 104 of 1986), amended the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R 2281 of 31 October 1986, as set out in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In this Schedule, unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "the Regulations" means the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice No R. 2281 of 31 October 1986, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 1477 of 29 June 1990.

Amendment of regulation 5

2. Regulation 5 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion after subregulation (6) of the following subregulation:

"(6A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1) and (2), a private school which is registered as a result of the fact that the parents of the pupils of a public school as defined in section 1 of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act No. 70 of 1988), have exercised an option in the manner determined by the Minister, that the public school concerned be closed and registered as a private school, may be paid a subsidy—

(a) in the first year after registration of 85 per cent;

(b) in die second year after registration of 70 per cent;

(c) in the third year after registration of 55 per cent, and

(d) thereafter of 45 per cent,

of the amount referred to in subregulation (2) if such private school meets the requirements referred to in subregulation (5).".

Vervanging van uitdrukking

3. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "geldelike toekenning" waar dit ook al voorkom, deur die woord "subsidie" te vervang.

No. R. 2785 **22 November 1991**

WET OP ONDERWYSAANGELEENTHEDE (VOLKSRAAD), 1988 (WET No 70 VAN 1988)

INTREKKING VAN VERKLARING VAN 'N ONDERWYSINRIGTING TOT 'N STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOOL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37 van die Wet op Onderwysaangeleenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No 70 van 1988), trek ek, Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur, hierby met ingang van 1 Januarie 1992 die verklaring van die Sonskynhoekie-skool tot 'n staatsondersteunde skool in.

P. G. MARAIS,
Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. R. 2716 **22 November 1991**

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE No. 1 (No 1/1/415)

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 1 van Bylae No. 1 by genoemde Wet hiermee gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

J. A. VAN WYK,
Adjunkminister van Finansies

Subsitution of expression (259)

3. The Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "financial grant" wherever it occurs, of the word "subsidy"

No. R. 2785 **22 November 1991**

EDUCATION AFFAIRS ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1988 (ACT No. 70 OF 1988)

WITHDRAWAL OF DECLARATION OF INSTITUTION TO BE A STATE-AIDED SCHOOL

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in met by section 37 of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act No. 70 of 1988), I Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister of Education and Culture, hereby withdraw the declaration of the Sonskynhoekie School as a state-aided school with effect from 1 January 1992

P. G. MARAIS,
Minister of Education and Culture.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. R. 2716 **22 November 1991**

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE No 1 (No. 1/1/415)

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 1 of Schedule No 1 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

J. A. VAN WYK,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

BYLAE

Pos	Subpos	T. S	Artikel Beskrywing	Statistiese Eenheid	Skaal van Reg	Annotasies
64 06			Deur subpos No 6406 10 90 deur die volgende te vervang			
	" 30	5	Ander, van leer		30%	
	40	2	Ander, van tekstielstowwe		60%	
	50	9	Ander, van rubber of plastieke		60%	
	90	9	Ander		30%"	

Opmerking —Spesifieke voorsiening word gemaak vir bodele vir skoeisel en onderdele daarvan, van leer, teen 'n skaal van reg van 30% en van rubber of plastieke en van tekstielstowwe teen 'n skaal van reg van 60% Die skaal van reg op ander bodele vir skoeisel en onderdele daarvan word van 30% of 75c/pr na 30% gewysig

SCHEDULE

Heading	Subheading	C D	Article Description	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty	Annotations
64 06			By the substitution for subheading No 6406 10 90 of the following			
	" 30	5	Other, of leather		30%	
	40	2	Other, of textile materials		60%	
	50	9	Other, of rubber or plastics		60%	
	90	9	Other		30%"	

Note —Specific provision is made for uppers for footwear and parts thereof, of leather, at a rate of duty of 30% and of rubber or plastics and of textile materials at a rate of duty of 60% The rate of duty on other uppers for footwear and parts thereof is amended from 30% or 75c/pr to 30%

Star 22/11/91

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Romania, SA to establish diplomatic ties

Romania and South Africa will upgrade their relations to diplomatic level within the next week.

This emerged at a press conference held at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday after the arrival of Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastasa, who was met by his South African counterpart Pik Botha.

Mr Botha said they would be discussing various forms of co-operation between the two countries during Mr Nastasa's three-day visit.

Mr Nastasa said he was convinced the visit would positively influence the relationship between the two countries.

He said he would be discussing recent developments that had taken place in Romania and South Africa.

Mr Botha hinted at possible air links between the two countries.

A rugby team from either country might visit the other soon, Mr Botha added — Sapa.

FM 22/11/91

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SLUSH FUNDS

Arrears and expenses

Adult Education Consultants cc (AEC), the educational organisation which has been closely linked with and secretly funded by Military Intelligence (MI), controlled a network of other organisations aiming to influence the educational and labour fields.

At one stage there were also discussions between AEC and the Auckland Park-based labour consultancy, Liaison Bureau, which has been financed by Security Police slush funds, to establish closer co-operation between the two organisations.

The *FM* reported last week that a former AEC employee, Port Elizabeth educationist Ben Conradie, is threatening to sue Defence Minister Roelf Meyer and the SADF for salary arrears and other expenses after he was fired by AEC executive Louis Pasques (*Current Affairs* November 15) Conradie was recruited to work for AEC in 1986 and subsequently, on the instructions of AEC, formed a close corporation, Eduguide, which provided advisory services in the Eastern Cape

Conradie was first approached by another educationist, Johan van der Westhuizen, a former University of Port Elizabeth political scientist. According to documents filed at the Registrar of Companies, Van der Westhuizen was appointed a member of AEC in 1985. Van der Westhuizen told the *FM* on Tuesday that he was involved with AEC only in an advisory capacity but later admitted he had been a member of AEC.

He said he had resigned as a member after a while. He also denied knowing that AEC was in any way involved or financed by MI. According to Van der Westhuizen, he was a general manager with AEC He now runs his own labour consultancy in Bryanston.

Pasques this week also denied AEC had been linked with MI, adding that the matter between Conradie and AEC "is in very good hands." Otherwise, he said, "I have no comment."

However, the *FM* reported last week that former MI General Witkop Badenhorst, who testified before the Harms Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Co-operation Bureau, played a major part on behalf of AEC and the SADF to try to mediate a settlement with Conradie.

Pasques headed AEC since its formation. Other members included Hans Schultz, Jacob Koen, Drikus Botha, Victor Human, Gert Grobler and Van der Westhuizen. In 1988, all but Pasques, Schultz, Koen and Botha had resigned.

After he was appointed by AEC Conradie was initially involved with a secret project, Projek Henry Other big amounts were also transferred into various accounts at the time.

The *FM* understands that AEC's financial policy was partly responsible for the "credibility problem" which arose between Conradie and his employers, leading eventually to his dismissal

Other close corporations, all connected with AEC and which aimed, like Eduguide, to serve in an advisory capacity, were formed during that period. They included Topmans Bestuursdienste, which was intended to oversee AEC's financial affairs, Betapers Personeel Konsultante in Louis Trichardt, Montage Bestuurskonsultante in Bellville and DIA Plus BK in Kimberley

After Conradie was fired, Dynamic Teaching cc was formed in Port Elizabeth to replace Eduguide Drikus Botha, who since formed MMD Makelaars, was a member of AEC and Eduguide cc, though Conradie claimed in papers during an Industrial Court application that Botha never contributed to his membership fee in Eduguide.

The *FM* understands that, during his term of employment, Conradie was visited by an employee of Liaison Bureau, Koos van Niekerk During the discussions between the two, it was decided that Conradie would be contacted by Liaison managing member Kobus Slabbert, the Rand Afrikaans University academic who masterminded the labour consultancy project. Slabbert was also involved with a pension scheme for members of the Inkatha union, Uwusa Both the Uwusa project and Liaison had been controlled by Security Police Major Derick Botha. Slabbert's role in Liaison is now being investigated by RAU.

Eddie Botha

NIS was corrupt, PW tells Barnard

ST Times 24/11/91

Sunday Times Reporter

FORMER State President PW Botha claims he appointed Dr Niel Barnard director-general of the National Intelligence Service to stamp out corruption.

In a conversation between the two men at Mr Botha's Wilderness home last week, Mr Botha told Dr Barnard "I brought you into National Intelligence because you were a corrupt department, and you know it. Of course, you know, National Intelligence, or the Bureau, were a useless bunch. Do you remember that?"

Dr Barnard said he could not comment "as this was the way they handled it"

Responded Mr Botha "Wait now man, I brought you in with a task and I told you to sort out this department and co-operate with the other intelligence departments" (251)

Scandal

Dr Barnard became head of NIS in May 1980 at the age of 31

NIS was the successor to the Bureau of State Security which was renamed the Department of National Security in the wake of the 1978 Information scandal.

Under former prime minister John Vorster, General Hendrik Van den Bergh became South Africa's "intelligence king", and BOSS enjoyed supremacy over the Directorate of Military Intelligence and the security police.

The rivalry apparently came to a head when General Van den Bergh learnt the SADF was preparing to secretly send paratroopers into Rhodesia.

P.T.O.

The present political scene is characterised by a huge paradox. The attention is focused on the construction of a roof for a new order Foreign and local observers cheer the deft footwork of leaders of all hues in charming the party faithful and moving ever closer to the multi-party conference.

On the other hand the walls on which the roof is resting are collapsing one after the other. The leaders can no longer count on their authority prevailing. The labour market has all but stopped taking in new entrants. Violence, always out of control in the townships, is spreading into the inner city and the suburbs Investors shudder and stay on the sidelines.

For President De Klerk the overriding priority is not any further overseas trips but to instil some backbone into the Cabinet and restore the confidence of his grass roots followers. Unlike the Botha administration, the current government only at a belated stage offers any kind of resistance to opponents who cross the line it had earlier drawn.

The question was once asked whether behind Gorbachev's nice smile there were teeth of iron. The answer turned out to be negative. For De Klerk the moment of truth has arrived.

Professor Giliomee teaches politics at UCT.

More krokodil tears from PW

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Political Staff

NEW developments have ensured that the PW Botha/Nelson Mandela tapes dispute will continue to rage this week. Sowetan 25/11/91.

Former President Botha revealed he had asked newly appointed ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt to investigate the National Intelligence Services's destruction of the 1989 tape recording

Mr Botha said he had sent the ombudsman partial minutes NIS chief Dr Neil Barnard took of the Mandela meeting plus a transcript of the stormy interview he had with Barnard a few weeks ago over the issue.

Mr Botha ended his last conversation with Barnard on an ominous note: "You have kept your secrets, I have kept mine. I am far from finished."

In a strange twist, Director of Archives Mr JH Snyman - who last week said he was investigating the legality of the NIS's actions in destroying historical material - appeared to have dropped the matter.

9 carat GOLD

PW appeals to SA's new Ombudsman

STAR 25/11/91

259

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Two new developments have ensured that the PW Botha/Nelson Mandela tapes row will continue raging this week.

Former president Botha revealed that he had asked newly appointed Ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt to investigate the National Intelligence Service's destruction of the tape recording of his meeting with the then-jailed Mr Mandela in July 1989.

Mr Botha said he had sent Mr Justice van der Walt the partial minutes that NIS director-general Dr Niel Barnard took of the Mandela meeting and also the transcript of the stormy interview Mr Botha had with Dr Barnard a few weeks ago about the destruction of the tapes.

Director of Archives J H Snyman — who last week said he was investigating the legality of the NIS's action in destroying archival material — appears to have dropped the inquiry

The transcript of the tape recording of his meeting with Dr Barnard reveals a furious Mr Botha tearing into the intelligence chief and accusing him of "stabbing me in the back".

Mr Botha also tells Dr Barnard that his minutes of the Mandela meeting do not sufficiently stress the strong stand Mr Botha took against violence and the case of the Afrikaner.

He gets Dr Barnard to admit that he insisted that Mr Mandela should renounce violence.

He also accuses the NIS of spying on his family by tapping his telephone — which Dr Barnard denies and claims there is a specific instruction that his phones should not be tapped

Mr Botha ends the conversation by saying. "You have kept your secrets, I have kept mine. I am far from finished"

Dr Barnard's notes of the Mandela meeting reveal that Mr Botha had already decided in July 1989 to release Walter Sisulu, now ANC deputy president. But Mr Botha expected Mr Sisulu not to start a propaganda campaign.

According to the notes, Mr Mandela agreed that the ANC would renounce violence if the Government took certain steps to normalise politics such as unbanning the ANC and lifting the state of emergency.

Meanwhile, the position surrounding an investigation by the director of archives of the destruction of the Mandela tapes is now unclear.

Late last week when The Star inquired about the progress of the investigation, Dr Snyman refused to comment and said the matter was in the hands of the NIS.

Under the Archives Act it is an offence to destroy official documents unless the director of archives gives permission — or if the destruction is authorised by another law.

NIS has claimed that the destruction of the tapes was covered by the Protection of Information Act and Bureau for State Security Act — but this has been queried by Democratic Party legal expert Nic Olivier.

Spymaster's iron mask cracks

STAR 26/11/91 (259)

South Africa's "man of steel" in intelligence circles, Dr Niel Barnard, was reduced to an apologetic supplicant by former President P W Botha in their recent exchange Political Correspondent PETER FABRICIUS asks why he suffered in silence



Dr Niel Barnard was probably suffering from feelings of loyalty-induced guilt

UNTIL THE publication of the transcripts of his recent conversation with former President P W Botha, National Intelligence Service chief Dr Niel Barnard was regarded as a tough, steely eyed and unsmiling security agent who was scared of no one

That view is now being reconsidered The picture that the tapes present — of a contrite schoolboy, meekly submitting to a tirade from a tyrannical headmaster — has given South Africa cause to reassess his image.

Why did this wunderkind of the security establishment allow himself to be hectored so mercilessly by Mr Botha? Was it Mr Botha's domineering personality? Or did he have a brief from the present administration to swallow his pride and suffer the abuse to placate Mr Botha?

The precise answer will probably never be known But, as many other powerful political figures have discovered, Mr Botha is a fearsome combatant. Additionally, Dr Barnard was probably also suffering from feelings of loyalty-induced guilt, which would have made it difficult for him to respond as he probably should have responded — by telling Mr Botha to go to hell.

For — as Mr Botha bluntly told him in their one-sided interview — he owes his extraordinarily powerful position in the establishment entirely to Mr Botha.

Fathoming this man is, to some degree, guesswork Dr Barnard is, quite intentionally, an enigmatic figure. From the time of his controversial appointment in 1979, he has never granted a press interview

Professor Lukas Daniel Barnard, then 31-year-old *enfant terrible* of the University of the Orange Free State's political science faculty, caused a minor sensation when Mr Botha appointed him to the most powerful security post in SA.

It was a controversial choice because of his youth and the fact that he was an academic who had never held any position in the public service — let alone the security establishment — and was therefore leap-frogging over the heads of a host of better-qualified security officers

But if Dr Barnard deliberately remained secretive in his public utterances, he was unusually revealing in his academic writings. They help to explain why Mr Botha chose him above all others to be SA's spymaster

In large part Dr Barnard's philosophy dovetailed as an academic justification for Mr Botha's often ad hoc and instinctive choice of policy

In Dr Barnard, Mr Botha clearly believed he had found someone naturally in harmony with his own notions of a total strategy

In fact Dr Barnard had written specifically on this theme in a paper entitled "The Total Onslaught against South Africa" And Mr Botha was looking for a kindred spirit to purge the NIS — and the security establishment — of the pervasive influence of John Vorster's securocrats.

For someone so secretive in public, Dr Barnard was almost luridly eloquent in the privacy of his study, revealing himself as an unabashed advocate of force used in the pursuit of "Christian righteousness" His writings are liberally scattered with allusions to "the sword of God" and he unashamedly favours what he calls the *swaardmagsanksie* — the "swordpower sanction"

This emerges most clearly in one essay in which he argues that "In world politics fragmented by sin, the sword must always be applied justifiably for the punishment of evil "The attitude that the Christian State may never take up the sword and must suffer for justice is dangerous cowardice

"The government receives the sword from the hand of God to guarantee inter-state stability and provide justice in a crooked and twisted generation."

Like Mr Botha, he was ardently anti-communist — and like him, too, was convinced that the West had lost its will to defeat communism

Like Mr Botha, he expressed the greatest contempt for any appeasement of international opinion.

In his paper "International Terror and Urban Terrorism" he said "To always set one's sails to the wind of ridiculous world opinion with its pathetic double ethical pretensions is to pawn constitutional sovereignty to the terrorists"

In the public record there is a large gap between the time he wrote these thoughts, in the 1970s, and the present.

There are a few sketchy speculations about his relative position in the hierarchy of influence in the security establishment. One suggestion is that he was tipped to succeed then Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis, but little more

And yet, in the space of those years, like other securocrats previously wedded to the idea of the total onslaught, he has apparently traversed a wide terrain to the diametrically opposed strategy of today

In the protracted negotiations which led to the Government accepting independence for Namibia, Dr Barnard played a prominent role In fact the NIS is now regarded in some Government quarters as a co-author of the new approach — and there is widespread speculation that it made some of the first tentative contacts with the ANC

The explanation for these apparent contradictions will probably remain for the moment as mysterious as President de Klerk's own conversion.

But perhaps Mr de Klerk knew the answer to the riddle when he addressed the NIS on its 21st birthday and praised it as the one security agency which provided objective security information that was not biased in any policy direction

For all his early obsession with total onslaught theory, the mysterious Dr Barnard seems to have taken a hard look at the realities of South African politics and realised there was no other way than reconciliation □

Former Boss chief threatens to sue PW

Star 26/11/91 (259)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — General H J ("Lang Hendrik") van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, threatened today to sue former State President P W Botha following remarks he made about the intelligence service under the general.

This was a new twist in the row between Mr Botha and the NIS

General van den Bergh said "I am going to sue him. I have instructed my attorney to investigate the matter with a view to proceed with a court action and to go into briefing counsel.

"I regard some of his recent remarks as a reflection on me and as libellous."

General van den Bergh (78) retired after the Info scandal in 1978

During his meeting with NIS head Dr Niel Barnard on November 12, Mr Botha told Dr Barnard that he had brought him into national intelligence in 1980 because the service had been a corrupt one "and you know it. You know full well that national intelligence, or the Bureau, had been a bad lot".

The general said "The legal action I intend taking has nothing to do with Mr Botha's dispute with Dr Barnard".

Bank condemns govt's misuse of public debt

BDay 28/11/91

SHARON WOOD

SA's growing public debt was worrying because it was being used to finance current expenditure and a rapidly-growing civil service, Standard Bank said in its Economic Review released yesterday

"Quite apart from undermining the economy's growth potential, since deficit finance should be appropriately spent on capital projects, future generations will now be paying taxes for past consumption expenditures by government from which they will have derived no benefit," it said

Interest on public debt had risen from 10,6% of total government expenditure in 1981/82 to 15,2% at present.

This debt would grow further if the TBVC states and self-governing territories rejoined a unitary SA in the context of a new constitution, it said.

In 1989/90, these off-balance-sheet contingent liabilities were R2,6bn and they ultimately would be added to current central government debt

Government could reduce the debt burden by resuming selective and progressive privatisation, or applying the principle of user charges and charging market prices for some public goods and services

In addition, Standard Bank suggested, central government should moderate its demand for new staff, which had risen at an annual average rate of 5,4% between 1981 and 1991, by streamlining its functions and procedures

Government's huge demand for scarce, skilled manpower was particularly worrying because its share of total skilled manpower had risen from 47,2% to 50,2% between 1975 and 1985

"Downsizing government, by simplifying structures, by establishing stringent expenditure priorities and by abandoning wasteful 'strategic' expenditures would almost certainly deliver a more productive utilisation of scarce human capital," Standard Bank said

There were enormous pressures on government expenditure which would increase in the near future, but it would be hazardous to the economy's long-term health if government succumbed to a "quick fix" remedy. It should aim rather for a soundly based economic "best fix".

Inkathagate: 'More damning evidence'

259

THE *Weekly Mail* yesterday said it would publish new evidence of police funding of Inkatha Freedom Party, contradicting President FW de Klerk's claim that he had revealed all details of political funding and that it had stopped

Sowetan 29/11/91

The newspaper's editor, Mr Anton Harber, said the newspaper would also give details in its edition today of how money is paid to IFP through a front institute and the role played by Major Louis Botha, the policeman at the centre of the Inkathagate scandal - *Sapa*

EXCHEQUER CRUNCH

Fin 29/11/91 p 259

With issues [illegible] Exchequer Account of R48,6bn [illegible] **only R40 6bn,** the deficit in the **first seven months** of the **fiscal** [illegible] (**to October 31**) is touching R8bn. This is more than 80% of the year's budgeted deficit of R9,7bn.

October issues were 30% **higher than** in [illegible] **ous October, but off a low base** — October 1990 issues were down 2% on October 1989. In the first seven months issues were up 19% on the comparable **period of 1990, though they still represent** only 59% of the budgeted total for **the** [illegible] **year** of R82,7bn.

Receipts to October are up **only** 4,7%, with **Inland Revenue up** 7,6% to R36,5bn, **but Customs & Excise** payments are down 0,5% to R4bn.

Sales tax collections in the **Inland Revenue figure** represent **GST** paid in September. October's VAT **collections will** appear in the November statement.

Police still funding Inkatha this year

(259) w\mail 29/11-5/12/91

The Weekly Mail has fresh evidence of security police funding of Inkatha — 10 months after President FW de Klerk ordered an end to all such funding By Weekly Mail Reporters

A SENIOR source in Inkatha has given *The Weekly Mail* evidence that security police funded an Inkatha rally in January this year

This contradicts President FW de Klerk's claim that all secret funding to Inkatha had been stopped by March 1990

Money for the rally, according to the evidence, was paid into an account of the Inkatha Institute Gavin Woods, the director of the institute, then paid for transport and other logistical back-up for the rally with cheques bearing his signature

The Weekly Mail's evidence obtained this week, suggests Major Louis Botha — the man who funded two rallies which led to the Inkathagate scandal — paid for a rally that took place at Mzumbe on the south coast of Natal on January 26 1991

This information, which indicates the police were still supporting Inkatha some 10 months after government funding to the Zulu nationalist movement was said by De Klerk to have been cut, will be presented to Peace Commission chairman Mr Justice R Goldstone

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe has ordered an immediate inquiry into the matter "A statement will be issued later," said a statement from police headquarters in Pretoria

The Weekly Mail yesterday challenged the police to telephone Botha and ask him whether he did organise and fund the January rally "I have nothing further to add," said Captain officer Craig Kotze

When confronted with the evidence Woods was not able to refute it

"There are numerous occasions — the institute being in Durban and something else being in Ulundi — we were asked to be facilitative of things, and that can be funerals, rallies, transport or whatever," he said

Asked if Botha had provided the funds, Woods replied "He (Botha) was used as a courier at times because his job made him go up to Ulundi about three times a week and occassionally an envelope would be dropped off in my office from someone in Ulundi and it was done per favour of Major Botha

"Then there would be instructions or I would be get phoned and told 'look, we've done some fundraising and the buses are going to be ready Only pay out to people that have had buses on official order' "



October 1990 Major Louis Botha, visible behind FW de Klerk, was involved in the Inkatha funding scandal Photograph AP

Woods said he had suspected that the policeman was funding Inkatha but stressed that he never had any proof of this

The January rally in Mzumbe was organised by the Inkatha Youth Brigade and was held to boost Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's image on the eve of his first-ever meeting with African National Congress president Nelson Mandela, according to the new information

The rally was held on January 26 and buses were hired to bring in crowds of supporters from different parts of southern Natal Botha was deeply involved in organising the event and took personal charge of many of the logistics, according to the evidence

Buthelezi met Mandela in Durban on January 29 This was the first time the two leaders had met since Mandela's release in February last year

Documents obtained at the time of the Inkathagate scandal indicate the police major had a mission to bolster Inkatha as a bulwark against the ANC, which was enjoying a surge of popularity in the wake of Mandela's release

The new evidence has serious implications for the credibility of De Klerk's government After the Inkathagate scandal broke De Klerk issued a press statement saying that he told parliament of various secret projects funded by the government in March last year and instructions were then issued to cancel these

The president's statement was backed by a memorandum from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis which stated "There was financial assistance at the time of the two Inkatha rallies, as well as to Uwusa (the Inkatha-linked United Workers Union of South Africa) The only other activity which may be construed as a form of aid to Inkatha is related to training by the SADF in 1986 of some 150 Zulus with a view to security and VIP protection"

Botha is the policeman who acted as the personal link between Inkatha's leadership and the security police He masterminded security police support for Uwusa and was frequently seen in Buthelezi's company

A top-secret memorandum written by the police major, which led to the Inkathagate scandal after it was leaked in *The Weekly Mail* describes Woods, in Botha's words, as a police "informer"

Lawyers for Woods subsequently produced an affidavit from Botha which rejected any implication that the institute director was a police agent w\mail 29/11-5/12/91

Asked this week to comment on the recent indications that he did work closely with the police, Woods said that, although he had extensive dealings with Botha, there was never any proof that the policeman was funding Inkatha

Woods added that he believed *The Weekly Mail's* source was someone who had infiltrated Inkatha "from the other side" and had a grudge against the organisation

He said there was an inaccuracy in one of the details provided to *The Weekly Mail* Woods declined to correct the detail and said he would use this to repudiate the validity of the report.

The Inkatha newspaper, *Ilanga,* described the January 26 rally as a huge success and claimed that it was attended by 70 000 people even though it took place in pouring rain.

The report quoted Buthelezi as telling the audience that youth resistance to the KwaZulu government was not directed against apartheid

"You have seen the destruction caused by those outsiders who come to pitch the youth against their parents

"I take my hat off to the youth of the South Coast who stood steadfastly and said 'No to political perversion," the paper reported Buthelezi as saying

"I am going to this historic meeting between the IFP and the ANC with the intention and the spirit of creating co-operation between these two organisations so that we can be free of the things that created violence between us in the past."

However, a few days after the rally there was an outbreak of violence between supporters of the rival organisations in an area some 40km from Mzumbe, where tensions had occurred over the arrival of buses to take people to the rally

Inkathagate back in the spotlight with new claims

STAR 30/11/91

CHRIS WHITFIELD

DURBAN — "Inkathagate" reared its head again yesterday with claims by the Weekly Mail that police continued funding the organisation this year in spite of assurances by President de Klerk it had been stopped early in 1990.

Both the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Inkatha Institute's Dr Gavin Woods — who the newspaper said was unable to refute its evidence on the funding of a rally in January — have flatly denied the report.

Misleading

Dr Woods said yesterday he was "conferring with senior legal opinion on how one deals with this type of journalism".

He alleged that quotes attributed to him were used out of context and in such a way as to create a misleading impression.

Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber said last night the newspaper had taped its full conversation with Dr Woods and was "happy to make it available".

He said attacks on the newspaper were attempts to obscure the real issue, which was police funding of the IFP and when this happened.

The evidence on which the story was based was extremely sound and revelations so far had only been "the tip of the iceberg", said Mr Harber.

The report in yesterday's Weekly Mail said a senior IFP source had given the newspaper evidence that security police funded an Inkatha Youth Brigade rally at Mzumbe on the Natal South Coast on January 26.

This contradicted President de Klerk's claim that funding to the IFP had been stopped by March 1990, said the report.

"Money for the rally, according to the evidence, was paid into an account of the Inkatha Institute," it said.

"Gavin Woods, the director of the institute, then paid for transport and other logistical backup for the rally with cheques bearing his signature"

The evidence suggested Major Louis Botha — "the man who funded two rallies which led to the Inkathagate scandal" — paid for the South Coast rally

Dr Woods was quoted as having said he suspected the policeman was funding Inkatha but stressed that he never had any proof of this.

However, Dr Woods said he had told the newspaper that it was "highly improbable". The claim that the money was paid into an Inkatha Institute account was "totally untrue", he said "Our auditors will have no problem proving that."

The IFP central committee's exectuive committee yesterday released a statement charging that the Weekly Mail was mounting a "vicious propaganda campaign" against it and claimed the story was timed to coincide with the preparatory meeting for the multi-party talks.

Saturday Star's attempts yesterday to elicit reaction from both the police and the Ministry of Law and Order were unsuccessful

Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Mostert of the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria would only say Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe had ordered an investigation into the allegations, and that a statement would be released in due course.

NEWS ROUND-UP

Police investigate Inkatha funding

259

ST Times 1/12/91

THE Commissioner of Police has ordered an investigation into claims that a security policeman funded an Inkatha rally in January this year

The Weekly Mail newspaper reported this week that a senior Inkatha source had provided it with evidence suggesting Major Louis Botha, who funded two earlier rallies, paid for a rally at Umzumbe on the Natal south coast on January 26.

President FW de Klerk announced earlier this year that various secret projects — including the funding of Inkatha rallies — had been stopped by March 1990.

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel, said Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe had ordered an investigation into the claims

NIS men upset by PW

Star 2/12/91

259

The League of Former Members of the National Intelligence Service has come out strongly against an alleged statement by former president P W Botha that it was "a corrupt department and a bad lot"

The head of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), Dr Niel Barnard, said in a statement yesterday league members were "upset" with statements made by Mr Botha regarding the department in discussions with him on November 12.

"As I had no desire to get involved in another unpleasant argument, which in any case had no bearing on the subject then under discussion, I replied that I was in no position to judge," Dr Barnard said

"By making this statement I would like to put on record that the service and its people have always been loyal in serving this country and have always been willing to make sacrifices in this regard

"This has been confirmed by many political officials in private and public statements"

He said the service had a high regard for the decisive role its founder members had played in the safety of the country. They had laid the foundations for a modern and highly professional intelligence capability which currently functioned to the advantage of the Government in SA

Dr Barnard said his statement was made with the knowledge and approval of State President F W de Klerk

A copy of a letter addressed to him and signed on behalf of the chairman of the League of Former Members, C J Bekker, quoted press reports alleging that Mr Botha had told Dr Barnard "Dr Barnard, I brought you into NIS because you were a corrupt department, and you know it You must know NIS and the Bureau were a weak lot

"We, as former members of the service are not aware of any happenings which in any way justify such accusations," Mr Bekker wrote "Should the statements actually have been made, we herewith wish to place on record our total rejection of them Respect for the office Mr Botha held and contributory factors of which we are aware, deters us from stronger expression on the matter

"You are free to release this letter to the press should you feel it necessary," Mr Bekker wrote — Sapa

of theft involving R7,4m. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Sabta may take over Sandton bus service

BLACK taxi organisation Sabta might take over the running of Sandton's municipal bus service when the local authority cancels its contract with a private company in June

A Sandton Town Council meeting decided last week that the agreement with Comuta Services should be cancelled because the bus service was uneconomical and under-utilised

The meeting had also been told that "excessive tariffs" paid by the bus service's commuters may have been responsible for the lack of support it was receiving

The council decided to investigate whether Sabta could provide a regular minibus service within the municipal boundaries of Sandton

The council will also investigate whether the Johannesburg Transport Department will consider extending its proposed bus routes in Sandton to cover a wider area

THEO RAWANA

Council spokesman Daleen van Wyk said yesterday the council was investigating an offer from Sabta, but this was among other options open to it

It would be clear by next April what passenger transport service was acceptable to Sandton

Sabta national media manager Fanyana Shiburi said the taxi organisation had been running a taxi service between the Johannesburg CBD and Sandton for the past eight months

Sabta was talking to Sandton and the route agreed upon would be handled by drivers trained through its Project Spear training system. "There will be tighter security on this route, with two trained guards manning each taxi," Shiburi added

Pik pays tribute to Info-busting Katzin

THE funeral of top investigative reporter and Sunday Star assistant editor Kitt Katzin — who died yesterday of cancer — will be held tomorrow

Colleagues — and Foreign Minister Pik Botha — paid tribute to the man responsible for leading the exposure of the Info scandal which brought down John Vorster's government.

DAVE LOURENS

Sunday Express editor at the time of the scandal, Rex Gibson, said four qualities particularly distinguished Katzin, 51 They were his unflagging enthusiasm, his doggedness, his total commitment to the notion that the public had to be told the truth, and his courage

"I worked with him during the momentous days of the Info scandal His life and his family were threatened as he probed the biggest political scandal of the decade Not one word he ever wrote about the Info episode has ever been seriously challenged For a consummate professional there can be no higher tribute"

Botha said that despite differences the two agreed on fundamental issues, such as the moral necessity to remove racially discriminatory legislation

He described Katzin as "always dynamic, imaginative and resourceful"

SA Union of Journalists president Sven Lünsche said Katzin had set an example to journalists through his commitment to pursuing the truth

The union's bestowal earlier this year of its Pringle Award on Katzin was a great tribute, as it had been made by his colleagues

Head of the Rand Daily Mail investigative team into the "Info" scandal, Chris Day, said Katzin had inspired all journalists

● See Page 8

USINESSMEN
NA, THE OFFICIAL
, IS LAUNCHING A
VELLER
TO 25% OFF
BENA
WORLD AIRLINES

Diplomatic visits

HAD received 52 diplomatic
its this year, the Foreign Minis-
r said yesterday. Bilateral rela-
tions with 22 countries were up-
graded in 1991, with six new
embassies being opened in central
European and Soviet states

PW infuriates NIS members

259

Sowetan 4/12/91

THE League of Former Members of the National Intelligence Service has come out strongly against an alleged statement by former State President PW Botha that "you were a corrupt department" and a "bad lot".

The head of the National Intelligence Service Dr N Barnard, said in a statement, league members were "very upset and dissatisfied" with statements made by Botha regarding the department in discussions with him on November 12.

"As I had no desire to get involved in another unpleasant argument, which in any case had no bearing on the subject then under discussion, I replied that I was in no position to judge," Barnard said.

"By making this statement I would like to put on record that the service and its people have always been loyal in serving this country and have always been willing to make sacrifices in this regard This has been confirmed by many political officials in private and public statements "

He said the service had a high regard for the decisive role its founder members had played in the safety of the country They had laid the foundations for a modern and highly professional intelligence capability which currently functioned to the advantage of the Government in South Africa

"Many founder members of the service have until recently played a key role and some are still playing a key role and render national service of high quality I wish to confirm that I am not conscious of the service at any stage of its existence being a 'corrupt department'.

"I am requesting everyone who by all rights feels that his integrity and career are being questioned, to accept my assurance of appreciation and not to take steps that will prolong this unpleasantness."

Barnard said his statement was made with the knowledge and approval of State President FW de Klerk.

A copy of a letter addressed to him and signed on behalf of the chairman of the League of Former Members, Mr CJ Bekker, quoted Press reports alleging Botha had told Barnard: "Dr Barnard, I brought you into NI because you were a corrupt department, and you know it. You must know (weet mos) NI or the Bureau was a weak lot (swak spul).

"We, as former members of the service of which there were many founder members who for years served under Botha as political head, are not aware of any happenings which in any way justify such accusations," Bekker wrote

"Should the statements actually have been made, we herewith wish to place on record our total rejection of them Respect for the office Botha held and contributory factors of which we are aware, deter us from stronger expression -*Sapa.*

Millions spent to 'convert' coloureds

Weekly Mail 6/12 - 12/12/91 (259)

National Party propaganda is being spread in the coloured community under the guise of 'Christian culture' A Weekly Mail investigation reveals that more than R12-million has been spent on the campaign

By DREW FORREST and GAVIN EVANS

A GOVERNMENT-FUNDED organisation is being used to spread National Party propaganda in the coloured community, under the guise of "Christian cultural" aid

An investigation by *The Weekly Mail* suggests that over R12-million has been paid out over a three-year period to the South African Christian Cultural Organisation (Sacco) and its affiliates — most of whom operate in the coloured community

Sacco chairman Ds Du Plessis Strauss admitted his organisation received R34 000 from the House of Representatives earlier this year and was expecting further funding from the same source However, the origin of the rest of the funding remains a mystery

At the centre of the web is a mysterious former assistant director of national education, turned private entrepreneur, Dr Louis Pasque, who was awarded the Star of Africa in 1987 for "services to state security" and also does consultancy work for the coloured Labour Party.

Pasque was the head of a close corporation, Adult Education Consultants, which he said had helped set up a range of Christian cultural organisations in coloured communities across the Cape. It also helped establish a network of consultancies, apparently manned by white Afrikaners, to provide the organisations with training and other services Its funding came via the Pretoria-based South African Board of Trustees, of which Pasque is a member

He told *The Weekly Mail* that funding for the project had come from Afrikaner well-wishers who wanted to uplift the coloured community but wished to remain anonymous Funding had also come from large businesses such as Sasol and Gencor, he said However, representatives of both these companies emphatically denied they had provided financial assistance of any nature to the board or Sacco

According to a former executive secretary of the Sacco-affiliated North-West Cape Christian Cultural Organisation (NWCCCO), Pedro Saal, many of the training courses offered were heavily ideological in content

From early 1989, when the NWCCCO was founded, the emphasis was on the "total onslaught" against South Africa, he said "We were warned that the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front were out to destroy the country There were also lectures on the dangers of communism "

In June last year — after the National Party's historic switch of political direction — "phase two" of the training programme was introduced, Saal said This significantly shifted the emphasis to the need for the coloured community to support the NP and to vote for it "when the time came"

The virtues of free enterprise were extolled and participants were warned against the danger of "taking other people's possessions"

He said the lectures were given by the Kimberley-based consultancy Dia/Plus and by Pasque's Adult Education Consultants Phase two of the training programme had been introduced at a week-long seminar by Sid Viljoen, of Adult Education Consultants, and two instructors from Dia/Plus

"It made us very angry," he said "We told the consultants they mustn't come with the Bible in their open hand and politics behind their back "

Dia/Plus manager Johan van Vuuren told *The Weekly Mail* they provided "financial and other advice" to these organisations, and acknowleded they gave "information about political parties"

"Anything they asked us for we gave," he explained

Ds Strauss said one of the aims was to "explain the views of all political groups in the South African arena, because we're moving to a democratic society"

Stellenbosch University-based Sacco consultant Johan van Balen said the main purpose of the organisation was the "upliftment of people in need and in poverty" and stressed it was not a party-political group

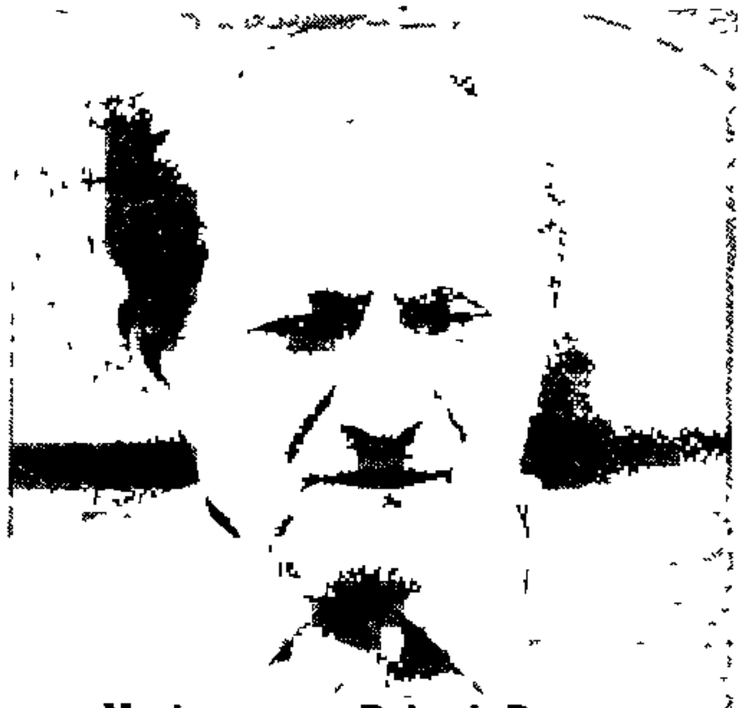
Earlier this year, he said, it had come into conflict with "liberal thinkers in the NG Sendingkerk", who did not approve of what it was doing in the coloured community.

Saal said that when he was dismissed from the NWCCCO earlier this year, the organisation was receiving a monthly budget of R24 000 from the South African Board of Trustees, an amount directly linked to the size of its membership It was also provided with three new vehicles worth R90 000, as well as office and audio-visual equipment worth about R40 000

The NWCCCO was one of Sacco's 15 other affiliates, according to Van Balen These included branches in the coloured areas of Kimberley, De Aar, the Cape Peninsula, Port Elizabeth, East London, Ceres and Vredenburg, as well as several organisations in the African communities

If they all received the same funding over a three-year period as the NWCCCO — and the Peninsula branch is likely to have received much more — the money involved would total more than R12-million.

Saal also said officials of the various organisations were brought together on a regular basis for weekend training courses at expensive hotels and resorts at no cost to themselves



Mystery man . . Dr Louis Pasque

In addition to Dia/Plus, he knew of three similar consultancies in other parts of the country. The Cape Peninsula consulting organisation, called Go-High, according to Saal, is not listed in the phone book

Saal said he had seen the monthly pay-cheque of one of the Dia/Plus staffers This had been for R14 000

He also understood that Dia/Plus' predecessor in Kimberley, Joset Housing and Management Services, had been given more than R2-million to establish new cultural organisations in the Transvaal and Free State — a project which never got off the ground

A number of incidents had made him suspect direct government funding of the project, Saal said

●Pasque had repeatedly dodged questions about the source of funding, finally telling the NWCCCO that it had come from "donors who wished to remain secret"

●The Dia/Plus manager, Johan van Vuuren, had told him the NWCCCO would have to become self-sufficient after 1994, "when elections have taken place"

●The NWCCCO's vehicles had been purchased for it by a Pretoria outfit called the "Central Co-ordinating Control Company",

●To PAGE 8

P. T. O.

Money for 'converts'

W|Mail 6|12 -12|12|91 (259) (28)

●From PAGE 3

which Van Vuuren admitted was "connected" with Dia/Plus. "They provide finance and hire out some stuff to us," he told *The Weekly Mail*. This "company" is not listed in the electronic Yellow Pages or the Pretoria phone book. Van Vuuren also saidd he often met Pasque.

●When the NWCCCO had decided at one point to break links with Dia/Plus, Saal was contacted by a Mr Venter in Pretoria. The latter had warned him to get the decision reversed, or the money would stop.

●An executive secretary of another "cultural" organisation had "sworn blind" to Saal that the ending of the war in Namibia had released funds which the government wished to use in the coloured community.

●House of Representatives MP Piet Meyer had told him at an Upington conference that he knew Pasque, who spent much time at parliament, had "more money at his disposal than you know of".

Pasque admitted that they had received funds from the House of Representatives, but denied any other government funding. He also said a delegation was sent to the Netherlands and as a result the organisation received money from the Tear Fund.

He said Adult Education had "done some training" for the cultural bodies and had helped set them up after asking community leaders if they wanted assistance. The groups were doing "brilliant" work in such areas as feeding schemes and literacy.

He declined to say how much money the South African Board of Trustees had spent and to reveal its sources of finance, other than to say that Sasol and Gencor had contributed, as well as Afrikaners who "thought dearly" of the coloured people. Confronted with Saal's claims about the NWCCCO's budget he said: "I don't know if that's true. You must ask them."

Saal's claims of political indoctrination were nonsense, he said.

Who is Dr Pasque?

W|Mail 6|12 - 12|12|91 (259)

By DREW FORREST

Dr Louis Pasque, the man at the centre of the "Christian cultural" funding mystery, made an abrupt shift from government service to private business in the crisis-ridden mid-1980s.

Pasque (66), a Unisa Doctor of Education, was continuously employed by the National Education Department from 1948 until 1986, as a teacher, inspector and assistant director of education.

Between 1979 and 1980 he was inspector of the controversial "Youth Preparedness" programme. Introduced at white schools, this was accused of heavy National Party bias.

In 1986, he shifted to the Pretoria-based Adult Education Consultants, his own company. In an interview, he said this had been disbanded and replaced by two companies providing educational packages, Pasque Development Enterprises, operating in South Africa only, and Inter-Africa, operating outside its borders.

These provided leadership, management and teacher training, he said.

Pasque confirmed that he provided a consultancy service for the coloured Labour Party. "They asked me to give them a bit of information, political guidance," he said.

Asked about the Star of Africa, which was awarded him in 1987 for his "contributions to state security", Pasque said this was in recognition of the work he had done in bringing the different race groups together through training programmes.

Police silent on Inkatha funding

w/mail 6/12 - 12/12/91 259

A week has passed and there is still a deafening silence from the police on the latest evidence of police payments to Inkatha.

By EDDIE KOCH

POLICE failed to comment this week on new evidence that Major Louis Botha, the security police officer behind the Inkathagate scandal, funded an Inkatha rally in January this year — some 10 months after the date given by President FW de Klerk as the cut-off for secret funding to the organisation.

By late yesterday — one week after the information was given to them — police headquarters in Pretoria remained silent about the latest revelations of covert support for Inkatha, despite an "immediate and urgent" investigation ordered by Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe in the wake of *The Weekly Mail's* exposé last week.

And Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods, who signed the cheques that paid for transport and other facilities for the controversial rally, has denied last week's revelations that he funded the January rally and worked closely with Botha.

He also issued a statement saying he would be prepared to have the institute's financial records audited to prove that the money for the rally did not come from the security police

But this week he declined to respond to requests from *The Weekly Mail* for independent auditors to have full access to his organisation's financial records.

New details this week show Botha was deeply involved in organising the Inkatha Youth Brigade rally on the South Coast in Natal on January 26 — three days before Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi met African National Congress chief Nelson Mandela for the first time

According to the evidence, the security police officer actively organised the venue for the rally, lobbied local chiefs to support it and arranged for pamphlets to be printed in order to advertise the event.

Botha's backing for the January rally contradicts claims De Klerk made at the time of the Inkathagate controversy that all covert funding to Inkatha had come to an end by March last year.

The latest information indicates that Botha's mission was to boost Buthelezi's public image on the eve of the Inkatha leader's historic meeting with Mandela.

This is consistent with notes in Botha's own top-secret memoranda which show that Buthelezi was deeply worried he would be eclipsed by the pro-ANC euphoria that surrounded Mandela's release.

The Weekly Mail this week made its information available to Mr Justice RJ Goldstone, chairman of the Standing Commission of Inquiry into Violence and Intimidation.

The Inkatha Institute and the police — the agencies involved in the latest controversy — failed to respond to the new disclosures despite repeated requests for comment and access to the institute's financial records.

"The investigation is still in progress and a statement will be issued later," said Law and Order spokesman Craig Kotze

He declined to comment when it was pointed out that a single phone call to Botha was needed to establish whether he funded the rally.

The latest funding revelations have serious implications for the credibility of De Klerk's government. After the last Inkathagate scandal, the president stated he had issued instructions by March last year for all covert government funding of political groups to be cut.

His statement was backed at the time by a memo from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis which said the government's only covert assistance to Inkatha came in the form of funding for two rallies last year, money for the Inkatha trade union, Uwusa, and training of an elite corps of bodyguards for kwaZulu VIPs

Inkatha responded to the latest Inkathagate report by saying "In what is now clearly becoming an established pattern, on the eve of important conferences *The Weekly Mail* reveals so-called 'evidence' aimed at discrediting the Inkatha Freedom Party

"We have been told few details about alleged police funding of transport for an Inkatha rally said to have been held earlier this year. As usual, a last-minute phone call was made to an IFP official for comment with minimal elaboration.

"We will obviously investigate the issue, as reported, but consider preparations for the multi-party talks far more crucial. We do not intend to remove our attention from this work"

SADF paid R7-m to Inkatha – Mail

STAR 13/12/91

Political Staff

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has received paramilitary training and more than R7 million from SA Defence Force Military Intelligence front organisations in the past three years, according to a report in the Weekly Mail today

IFP spokesman Walter Felgate said today he did not want to "comment on what is obviously an attempt to smear the IFP on the eve of Codesa".

No comment was available from the SA Defence Force at the time of going to press.

The Johannesburg-based weekly newspaper, which first disclosed Government funding for the IFP a few months ago, said Military Intelligence (MI) paid for the training of an "elite" IFP hit squad unit and for the equipment and maintenance of a secret camp at Mkuze in Natal

The paper said the MI paid R2,25 million for the salaries of "these Inkatha men" at Mkuze

The Weekly Mail said the conduits for MI money to the IFP were two front organisations, Creed Consultants in Pinetown and Adult Education Consultants in Pretoria, whose representatives allegedly addressed an IFP central committee meeting in 1989.

Chief Buthelezi, who strongly denied any knowledge of Government-funding for the IFP, was present at the central committee meeting addressed by the two front organisations' representatives.

This is according to the Weekly Mail's informant, "a senior Inkatha source who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's life".

The paper said the informant was the same man who had told it that police had funded an IFP rally at Mzumbe on the South Coast early this year, despite the Government's insistence that all secret funding to the IFP and its trade union, the United Workers' Union of South Africa, had stopped.

The police have since confirmed the SAP funding for the rally, but claimed that, although the rally was addressed by Chief Buthelezi, it had been organised by local chiefs in the area

MZ Khumalo, the man who resigned as Chief Buthelezi's personal assistant at the height of the "Inkathagate scandal", is said to be the link between the IFP and the two MI front organisations

STATE EXPENDITURE

FM 13/12/91

259

Rearranging the deck chairs?

Sweeping changes have been announced in the Department of Finance's expenditure control and planning functions, previously the responsibility of Director-General Gerhard Croeser

These were originally performed by Treasury But at the end of 1989 this term was dropped and the functions allocated to three divisions under separate deputy director-generals financial planning under Arnold Pretorius, financial supervision under Robert Burton, and financial relations under Estiaan Calitz Later responsibilities were interchanged

The functions are now to be moved to the Department of State Expenditure, following the decision announced in April to create a separate department under Minister Amie Venter to structure, plan and help control departmental spending

At the same time, Central Computer Services has been transferred from the Commission for Administration

Instead of three divisions, there will be seven, each under a chief director, reporting to two deputy director-generals who are still to be appointed Both posts are being advertised Four will be responsible for planning and procurement administration and three for expenditure All will fall under Director-General Henri Kluever

Of the procurement and planning functions, one will be vested in an accountant-general, who will administer the treasury and financial systems No-one has yet been appointed to this position, previously occupied in an acting capacity by Corrie Pretorius The other three remain with the people previously responsible for them

☐ Central Computer Services under Gert Lots,

☐ Financial planning, which involves Budget planning and capital expenditure, under Tommie Swanepoel, and

☐ Procurement administration — government purchases and the State Tender Board — under Collen van der Linden

Expenditure control will fall under chief directors who formerly held these positions Tobie Verwey, Flip Rademan and Arnold Peacey

Croeser remains responsible for Customs & Excise through Commissioner Daan Colesky and Inland Revenue through Commissioner Hannes Hatting

In the Department of Finance, Calitz retains financial planning and Burton financial supervision

When the *FM* went to press it was not possible to get an explanation of how these functions differ from those in State Expenditure Arnold Pretorius left the department in March to become Finance Minister of Ciskei, and financial supervision was transferred to State Expenditure soon after

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis remains responsible for broad policy relating to the Budget and sets expenditure limits in consultation with the Cabinet

The separation of functions was decided on, Du Plessis told the *FM* in April, because other responsibilities prevented him from devoting enough time to expenditure control

"This runs concurrently with compiling the following Budget and requires full-time attention " He said that rather than delegate this function to a deputy Minister as in the past, it was considered advisable that it was under the direct control of a full minister

Let us hope this turns out to be the case

Despite a sharp decline in consumption expenditure by government in the third quarter (see below), real outlays were still 9% higher in the first half of fiscal 1991-1992 than in the previous year, according to the latest Reserve Bank *Quarterly Bulletin* This pushed the ratio of government consumption to GDP to 19,5% in the first nine months of the calendar year, from 17,3% in 1985 So government can't afford any deterioration

It is difficult to see why the new arrangement should work better It would seem that further fragmentation of control over financial affairs (**see Leaders**) would make it harder for all concerned ■

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FM 13/12/91

Finger of blame

Official inflation figures — the rate at which consumer prices rise over 12 months — has kept monetary policy tight, though most other indicators signal that a relaxation is appropriate While producer prices have been rising much more slowly and real labour costs first decelerated and later declined, consumer prices soared — well ahead of the introduction of VAT

The Reserve Bank *Quarterly Bulletin* shows

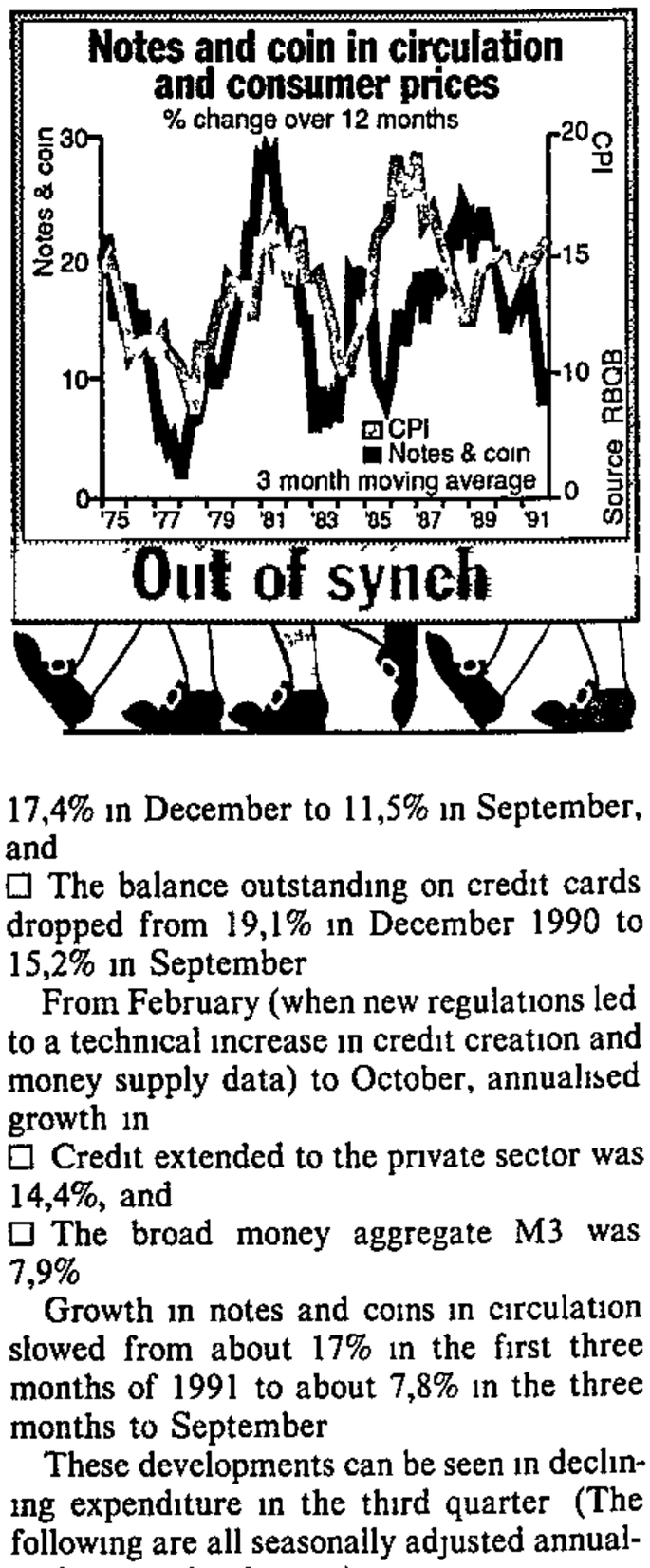
☐ The quarter-to-quarter rate of increase in production prices (seasonally adjusted and annualised) fell from a peak of 20,8% in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 1,7% in the second — a 21-year low The year-on-year rate has declined from 14,6% in November 1990 to 11,4% in September; and

☐ The year-on-year rate of increase in (non-agricultural) real unit labour costs fell from 2,9% in the second quarter of 1990 to 0,8% in the fourth and 1,7% in the first quarter of 1991, before declining by 2,1% in the second quarter — the latest available figure The real wage per non-agricultural worker fell 1,3% in the second quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1990

FM 13/12/91

At the same time, demand for credit was rising more slowly The annual increase in

☐ HP credit and leasing finance fell from



17,4% in December to 11,5% in September, and

☐ The balance outstanding on credit cards dropped from 19,1% in December 1990 to 15,2% in September

From February (when new regulations led to a technical increase in credit creation and money supply data) to October, annualised growth in

☐ Credit extended to the private sector was 14,4%, and

☐ The broad money aggregate M3 was 7,9%

Growth in notes and coins in circulation slowed from about 17% in the first three months of 1991 to about 7,8% in the three months to September

These developments can be seen in declining expenditure in the third quarter (The following are all seasonally adjusted annualised quarterly changes)

☐ Private consumption expenditure fell 1,9% (from -1% in the second quarter and +0,3% in the first),

☐ Government consumption expenditure plummeted by 24,1% (+3,6%, +18,6%), and

☐ Gross domestic fixed investment fell 11,5% (-5%, -4,7%)

With inventories still falling, these changes led to a 6,4% shrinkage in gross domestic expenditure (-3,1%, +17,6%)

Lower spending brought a 15,6% dip in import volumes in the third quarter (after rising 32,3% and 45,5% in the previous two quarters) An 8,3% increase in import prices cut the decline in value to 8,7% (These are

Continue. →

Govt tenders anger ad industry

MARCIA KLEIN

THE advertising industry has expressed concern about the handling of public interest organisations' account pitches

Association of Advertising Agencies (AAA) executive vice-president Peter de Klerk said yesterday the R1,4m national peace committee account — awarded to Hunt Lascaris and HerdBuoys — was an example of the pitches which had not been handled properly and amounted to abuse of the ad industry. Others included the Reserve Bank account and the AIDS account, which was recently awarded to Hunt Lascaris

De Klerk said he was "disenchanted with the way that public bodies were abusing the advertising agencies", and the AAA had approached the national peace committee chairman and "the highest possible authorities in government" about the issue.

He said the AAA had been using SA Communications Services (SACS) to act as a conduit between the agencies and government with regard to government pitches, and this had proved to be successful. However, SACS had no authority to act on pitches which were not purely government, and the recent pitches were happening outside of its authority.

Agency heads said yesterday that about eight disillusioned agencies had withdrawn from the national peace committee pitch

They said these public body pitches were put out out to tender, which meant that dozens of agencies were spending up to R100 000 on a pitch against a host of other agencies

They said there was no reason to ask every agency in the country to pitch, and a short list of four or five agencies could easily be chosen on credentials.

An agency head said public interest groups were in a difficult position as there was pressure on them to put an account open to tender as it had to appear to be fair "This sets the stage for a set of circumstances which is not conducive to the relationship necessary for great advertising."

Technikons, universities warned of cutbacks

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government yesterday warned it would be "impossible" to meet educational needs of technikons and universities next year

National Education Minister Louis Pienaar said there would be a "considerable difference" between the needs of these institutions and the state's ability to fund them

UCT deputy vice-chancellor Prof Dave Woods warned that continuing cutbacks in government funding had plunged SA research into crisis, jeopardising the country's ability to compete internationally.

Pienaar said education spending would amount to about 20% of the 1992 Budget.

Sapa reports Woods said engineering and science researchers had been told their government grants would be cut by between 4% and 8% from January Funding of student bursaries would be cut by 75%.

Top tax official gets settlement

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Finance is to probe charges of corruption and maladministration against itself in terms of a Supreme Court settlement with a top tax official.

It will also pay the official, Trevor Norman Foster, R164 000 for his legal costs and an undisclosed settlement.

Foster, a deputy director and head of the special investigations team of the Department of Inland Revenue, brought two applications against his bosses, claiming that his promotion had twice been blocked after he had exposed corruption within the service.

Foster, who will resign on December 31, has undertaken to abandon irrevocably all claims and/or court actions against the department.

He also undertook to stop investigating corruption or maladministration because the director-general had undertaken and committed himself to have the allegations investigated.

The parties further undertook to regard the terms of the settlement as private and confidential.

The court heard that on November 8 last year he was evaluated and found to be an unsuitable "candidate for promotion". As a result he had lost a yearly professional allowance of R20 000.

Two judges subsequently set aside a decision by the director-general that he should not be rated for promotion. — Sapa.

HAMILTON RUSSELL

New Peace Song

Sowetan 13/12/91

259

Own Correspondent

THE New South Africa has opened up new possibilities for the South African Communication Service.

Following on the efforts of its predecessor, the Bureau for Information, which dabbled in the performing arts to the tune of R4,5 million with disastrous results a few years ago, SACS has launched a new initiative to promote peace by using art and culture.

The Pretoria regional office of SACS is hosting a musical show "where art and culture will be presented as a vehicle for communication of the Peace Message in the New South Africa".

Sacco got funds from Holland

By PAT SIDLEY

THE South African Christian Cultural Organisation (Sacco), linked to alleged Military Intelligence front Adult Education Consultants, has raised money in The Netherlands to fund an exploration into rural upliftment for coloureds in South Africa

A team of three, led by Sacco Dutch Reformed Mission Church minister Peter Du Plessis Strauss, visited an evangelical charity known as the Tear Fund in The Netherlands in September and hopes to raise further money from the Dutch government

Two Dutch academics are in South Africa at the invitation of Sacco, their trip sponsored to the tune of about R6 000 by the Tear Fund.

This was confirmed by Strauss, who said he, Vredenberg headmaster Len Davids, and Sacco project minister Pastor Willie Lackay had gone to raise money for agricultural projects

Speaking from The Netherlands, Tear Fund representative Jaap Bogaards told *The Weekly Mail* that three "pastors" had visited his organisation saying they acted for the coloured community.

Bogaards said the trio had contacted the Free University in Amsterdam and had arranged for one of the lecturers in development to visit the country They wanted an expert from Agro Transfer in The Netherlands, which is linked to a Christian agricultural college, to come to South Africa

Stellenbosch University lecturer and Sacco consultant Johan van Baalen said last week that the Dutch visitors would be meeting Piet Meyer, a minister in the House of Representatives, which had funded Sacco in the past.

Although the trio all purported to be ministers, Strauss is no longer in the full-time employ of the Mission Church.

Davids is the headmaster of Panorama Primary School in Vredenberg and Lackay is not working as a pastor at all

I have nothing to hide, says Pasques

W/Mail 13/12 - 18/12/91 (259)

Dr Louis Pasques, the man at the centre of the web of Military Intelligence and secret funding allegations, defends himself in a wide-ranging interview with The Weekly Mail By GAYE DAVIS, DREW FORREST and Elnews

MYSTERY man Dr Louis Pasques was behind a radical shift in the South African Defence Force's campaign to win hearts and minds in Namibia and has close links with the secret Afrikaner nationalist organisation, the Broederbond

And Pasques was seconded to the office of former state president PW Botha in 1985 — a fact which he conveniently omits from his official curriculum vitae

This emerged from an interview in Cape Town, in which Pasques was closely questioned about his alleged ties with Military Intelligence (MI) and role in funding Inkatha and a network of "Christian cultural" organisations spreading government propaganda in coloured communities, via an alleged MI front, Adult Education Consultants (AEC)

A former high-ranking MI officer interviewed by Elnews this week said the AEC office in East London was known as Dynamic Teaching and was run by Basie Oosthuizen, who staged summer and weekend camps in coloured communities

Oosthuizen, the source said, had had direct contact with Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and had last year run a week's training course "with a hidden anti-African National Congress and anti-communist message" in Stutterheim for all black officers of the Ciskei Defence Force

He had also been instrumental in organising Gqozo's African Democratic Movement from the outset, after being drawn in by South African-based International Researchers, later Ciskei Intelligence Services

The source confirmed allegations, also made by renegade SADF intelligence officer Major Nico Basson, that Pasques had close links with the army's communications operations (Comops) section "I am quite certain he is an intelligence officer and did work for Comops," Basson told *The Weekly Mail*

Denying he had ever been an MI officer, Pasques told *The Weekly Mail* in his interview that he was responsible for all the training done by Comops, as well as its "entire communications action"

Comops, which had previously been "handing out sweeties" to local people in Namibia, underwent a significant shift at this time, he said

Pasques told how in 1985 he was "seconded" to the office of former state president PW Botha, to whom he was directly responsible But this secondment does not appear on the curriculum vitae he supplied to the Labour Party, for which he has acted as a consultant. Instead, it reflects that he was the "director of Youth Opportunities (*Jeugaangeleenthede*)" at the time

He said that AEC, founded in 1986 on his retirement from the Department of National Education after 48 years of continuous service, was granted a number of contracts by the SADF, involving the training of national servicemen deployed as teachers in Namibian schools

Pasques confirmed that as head of AEC, he had addressed a 1989 meeting of the Inkatha central committee But he denied offering R11-million for the launch of a separate, non-political, Zulu-based organisation by Inkatha, as alleged by *The Weekly Mail*'s top Inkatha source

Pasques said he was merely engaged in marketing his company, which had earlier conducted two "leadership and communication" courses for Inkatha

However, he went on to say that he used the occasion to try to persuade Inkatha not to transform itself into a political party, as this would hamper it in raising funds overseas Instead, he suggested Inkatha launch a non-party political organisation "committed to democracy", which would then be able to raise funds.

Asked why an education consultant should make suggestions about Inkatha policy, Pasques said he hoped to become the new organisation's adviser He said he was a personal friend of MZ Khumalo, Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former aide who resigned



'I did only good' Dr Louis Pasques Photo GUY ADAMS

in the wake of the Inkatha funding scandal earlier this year

He added that his desire to see foreign funds flow into Inkatha stemmed from the difficulty he had experienced in securing payment for his services to the organisation

Last week, *The Weekly Mail* reported Pasques' denial of direct government funding for a web of "Christian cultural" organisations allegedly spreading National Party propaganda in coloured communities He said the money had been provided by "Afrikaner well-wishers"

In this week's interview, he hinted broadly that the "well-wishers" concerned were all members of the Broederbond Asked whether he himself was a member of the organisation, Pasques said he could not say as he was "under oath"

Pasques said he was currently engaged in trying to raise funds in Europe as chairman of the Pretoria-based SA Board of Trustees, the conduit for channelling what appears to be millions of rands into the SA Christian Cultural Organisation and its affiliates,

He said the board had established the Central Co-ordinating Control Company (CCCC) in Pretoria, which supplied vehicles to the "cultural" organisations The CCCC was responsible for governing trust spending and would close down in February next year because of lack of funds, he said

"Consultancies" which trained the "cultural" organisations — such as Dia-Plus in Kimberley and Go High in Cape Town, neither of which is listed in the phone book — were established as spin-offs of AEC to help deal with the workload, Pasques said, adding that they ran feeding schemes, youth projects and literacy programmes

Pasques said he knew of the existence of Pinetown firm Creed Consultants, which *The Weekly Mail's* Inkatha source says funded a secret training camp at Mkuze and was in turn controlled and financed by AEC, but denied any relationship

Pasques admitted knowing Creed's managing director, Guy Boardman, saying he was "the link" between Pasques and Ulundi and had approached Pasques for help in running training courses for Inkatha members Formerly employed at the Glenmore Veldskool in Natal, Boardman once worked for AEC but left "a long time ago", Pasques said

Referring to his Namibian involvement, Pasques said he first began training national servicemen in the early 1980s, before his task broadened "I did the Comops training in the SADF," he said "It was purely communication training, how to get information across to other cultural groups"

Before his arrival in Namibia, "the perception was that the army was heavy-handed" with regard to local populations, Pasques said "In my opinion Comops had to conduct dialogue with people to reduce friction"

He described his approach as one of "*ploeg en plant* (plough and harvest)" and said as a result, apartheid was dismantled in Namibia with "far less trauma and friction than we are experiencing here"

It was absurd to suggest that he was promoting National Party policy, Pasques said, although he was a member of the NP He was interested only in bringing people together — and believed this was why he was awarded the Order of the Star of South Africa in 1987 for his contribution to national security

"I've got nothing to hide I did only good," he concluded

The evidence that backs us

W|Mail 13|12-18|12|91

THE Weekly Mail's exposé of the extensive link between the South African Defence Force and Inkatha are the result of a month-long investigation. It is based in information from:

●A senior Inkatha member who witnessed much of it himself, but who has asked to remain anonymous for the time being because he fears for his and his family's safety. Some of his claims about police funding of Inkatha have been confirmed by the South African Police.

●Affidavits from some of the Inkatha members who received "hit squad" training through a military intelligence front.

●An investigation into the two front organisations, Adult Education Consultants and Creed Consultants, including visits to both of their offices and interviews with Dr Louis Pasque, who confirmed many of the details of the story.

●Interviews with a number of military intelligence experts, including some previously involved with the SADF.

●Visits to the secret Mkuze camp in Northern Natal.

●Company searches and checks on car registrations.

Some of this information has been placed before Mr Justice R Goldstone, head of the standing commission of inquiry into violence and intimidation.

We gave cash for Inkatha rally, admits police chief

STAR 13/12/91

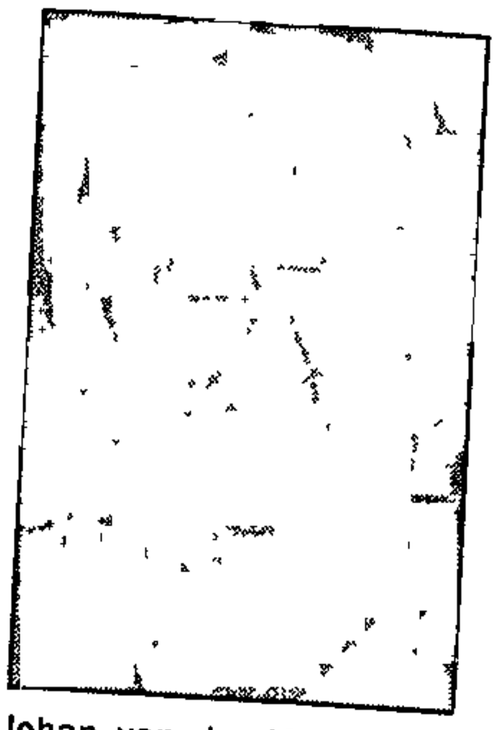
By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

South Africa's top policeman has admitted that the SAP funded a third rally addressed by Inkatha leaders — nearly a year after the secret R250 000 payment for two controversial "anti-sanctions" rallies which were revealed in the Inkathagate scandal

The payment was not revealed by the Government at the time of the Inkatha secret funding row in July, when the Government admitted to having funded two Inkatha rallies in November 1989 and in March last year and having paid R1,5 million to the Inkatha-aligned trade union Uwusa

SAP Commissioner-General Johan van der Merwe has confirmed that the results of an internal investigation show that the SAP "utilised a sum of money" for the costs of a rally at Mzumbe near Port Shepstone on January 26 this year

Speakers at the Inkatha Youth Brigade rally — which police maintain was organised by local chiefs in an anti-crime and unrest move — included IFP leader



Johan van der Merwe
police "utilised money to counter crime"

and kwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Youth Brigade leader Musa Zondi

Inkatha said the rally was attended by 70 000 people Police said 15 000 attended

General van der Merwe confirmed the use of taxpayers' money to support the third rally in a statement issued by the SAP's directorate of public relations last Friday

The statement was released only to the Weekly Mail, which reported on the funding two weeks ago

The dramatic sequel to the secret funding scandal drew furious criticism from opposition parties yesterday

The Democratic Party immediately demanded an investigation into the revelations by the multiparty National Peace Committee

And the ANC again urged the Government to come clean on all secret funding

General van der Merwe defended the spending by claiming that "the aim of the rally was to motivate youths to counter crime and violence in the area"

He said the gathering was "initiated by chiefs (Nkosis)" in the region

"The SAP are continuously engaged in discussions with organisations and individuals who are able to contribute to countering crime and violence

"In order to draw as many youths as possible to the rally, the SAP hired buses.

"Despite the fact that it rained hard on the day of the rally, some 15 000 people from areas such as Highflats, Scottburgh, Port Shepstone, Paddock, Izingolweni, Harding, Weza and Margate attended.

"During the rally, those

● To Page 3

We paid for rally – police

STAR 13/12/91

● From Page 1

present were addressed by various speakers, including chiefs, church leaders and the Chief Minister of kwaZulu. Urgent appeals were made for peace.

"The rally was not to the advantage or disadvantage of any political grouping, but in the interest of the community

"The police are prepared to work with any institution or organisation which is striving for peace in South Africa," General van der Merwe said

DP law and order spokesman Tony Leon said the SAP's justification that the rally had been supported to reduce violence "is the most pathetic excuse I have ever heard"

If so, police should sponsor the gatherings of 90 percent of the country's political parties which were non-violent

Mr Leon said the revelation "lends credence to the perception that the police are nothing but Inkatha in blue uniforms".

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the Government only confirmed secret funding once the information had been dug up

Major Botha, implicated in the first exposé of secret Inkatha funding, has again been mentioned as the person through whom the money for the rally was channelled

Police yesterday refused to disclose on whose authority the payment had been made or how much money had been spent

Former Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, sacked from the portfolio mainly because of the secret funding row, said in July the two Inkatha rallies had been sponsored to combat sanctions and promote stability

However, at the time he conceded that the IFP benefited politically from the funding

INKATHA AND THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE LINK

A peculiar way to do business

Ulmail 13/12 – 18/12/91 (259)

Weekly Mail Reporters

IF Creed Consultants is a genuine private business, it has a strange way of working.

The Weekly Mail twice visited its offices in a smart office-block, Methyr House, in Pinetown.

On one occasion it was closed at 4pm; on the other, the security door — our reporter had to press a buzzer — was opened by a man in shorts and T-shirt apparently in the midst of painting.

The man, who did not give his name and whose clothes were paint-spattered, described himself as a "lecturer".

He said he could not speak to the press or public about Creed

He did say, however, that Creed ran labour relations programmes and that teams of lecturers gave training to any organisation that hired them.

Creed's managing director, Guy Boardman, was out at a training seminar and the organisation's second-in-command, Mike Davis, was away on study leave, he added

As he spoke, another "lecturer", called "Kevin", wandered past in shorts. The desk in the reception area was unmanned.

Other tenants of Methyr House were unclear about the precise nature of Creed's activities

The Weekly Mail's senior Inkatha Freedom Party source says Creed was formed by Military Intelligence specifically to help Inkatha and located in Durban to facilitate contact with the organisation

Overseen and funded via another MI front, Adult Education Consultants (AEC), it raised funds for the training of 200 Inkatha members in Namibia and then continued to support them financially when they returned to Natal to be based at Mkuze, he says.

"Davis's negotiating skills made it possible for the 200 to be sent to Namibia," he said

AEC chief Dr Louis Pasques admitted to *The Weekly Mail* that he knew Boardman, saying he was the link between Pasques and Ulundi and had asked Pasques to run training courses for Inkatha members.

Pasques has also admitted knowing Davis, who he said worked under him in training national servicemen to teach in Namibia

According to our IFP source, Pasques and Boardman addressed an Inkatha central committee meeting in 1989, at which they offered R11-million for the launch of an Inkatha clone, which would present itself as a democracy movement.

The source says senior IFP official MZ Khumalo personally collected money from Creed for the salaries of trainees at the secret Mkuze base

You were right, admit police

W/Mail 13/12 - 18/12/91

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By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE South African Police have confirmed a *Weekly Mail* report of two weeks ago that they secretly funded a rally addressed by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on January 26 this year, nine months after President FW de Klerk claimed that covert government support of Inkatha had been stopped.

The publication of the report led to the IFP issuing a lengthy statement accusing *The Weekly Mail* of launching a "vicious propaganda campaign" against the party.

Confronted with police confirmation of the funding for the rally yesterday, IFP spokesman Walter Felgate refused to comment. Other IFP leaders contacted for comment were equally silent.

An SAP statement, issued following a "thorough investigation" of the funding, admits to having "utilised a sum of money for, inter alia, the hiring of buses". It claims that the purpose of the rally was to promote peace in the area.

The SAP statement, however, continues to be lax with the truth by claiming that the rally — which was addressed by Buthelezi — was not organised by the IFP, but by local chiefs in the area "The rally was not to the advantage or disadvantage of any political grouping but merely in the interest of the unrest- and crime-afflicted community."

However, IFP Youth Brigade head Musa Zondi has told *The Weekly Mail* that the meeting was indeed organised by the local region of the IFP Youth Brigade. Other IFP leaders contacted over the report have never contested that it was their rally.

• Continued on PAGE 2

We did fund a rally, the police admit

W/Mail 13/12 - 18/12/91

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●From PAGE 1

And the senior IFP source who initially divulged details of the meeting to *The Weekly Mail* had no question that it was an Inkatha rally

Yet Casper Venter, President De Klerk's press spokesman, yesterday refused to comment on whether or not it violated De Klerk's undertaking that the funding had stopped because "according to my understanding it was not an Inkatha rally".

He compared Buthelezi's presence there to De Klerk being invited by a private organisation to deliver a dinner speech According to *The Weekly Mail's* source, police money for the rally was paid into an account of the Inkatha Institute, whose director, Gavin Woods, paid for transport and other logistical back-up with cheques bearing his signature

The money came from Major Louis Botha, the security policeman with close links to the IFP and who was at the centre of the Inkathagate funding scandal According to a top-secret security police memorandum drawn up Botha, Woods was an informer of the Durban security police

The SAP statement in response to *The Weekly Mail* report makes no mention of Woods, neither seeking to confirm nor deny that the academic was a security branch informer. It says that the rally was a gathering for youths initiated by the chiefs in the Port Shepstone area

"The aim of the rally was to motivate youths to counter crime and violence in the area The SAP entered into discussions with the chief Nkosi in the area after they had become aware of the planned rally

"The South African Police are continuously engaged in discussions with organisations and individuals who are able to contribute to countering crime and violence In order to draw as many youths as possible to the rally, the South African Police utilised a sum of money for inter alia, the hiring of buses During the rally, those present were addressed by various speakers, including chiefs, church leaders and the Chief Minister of kwaZulu In each of the speeches, urgent appeals were made for peace in the area "

The latest revelations give rise yet again to the question of how many other IFP rallies have been paid for by SAP or other government agencies, and what other ways the government has colluded to back the IFP

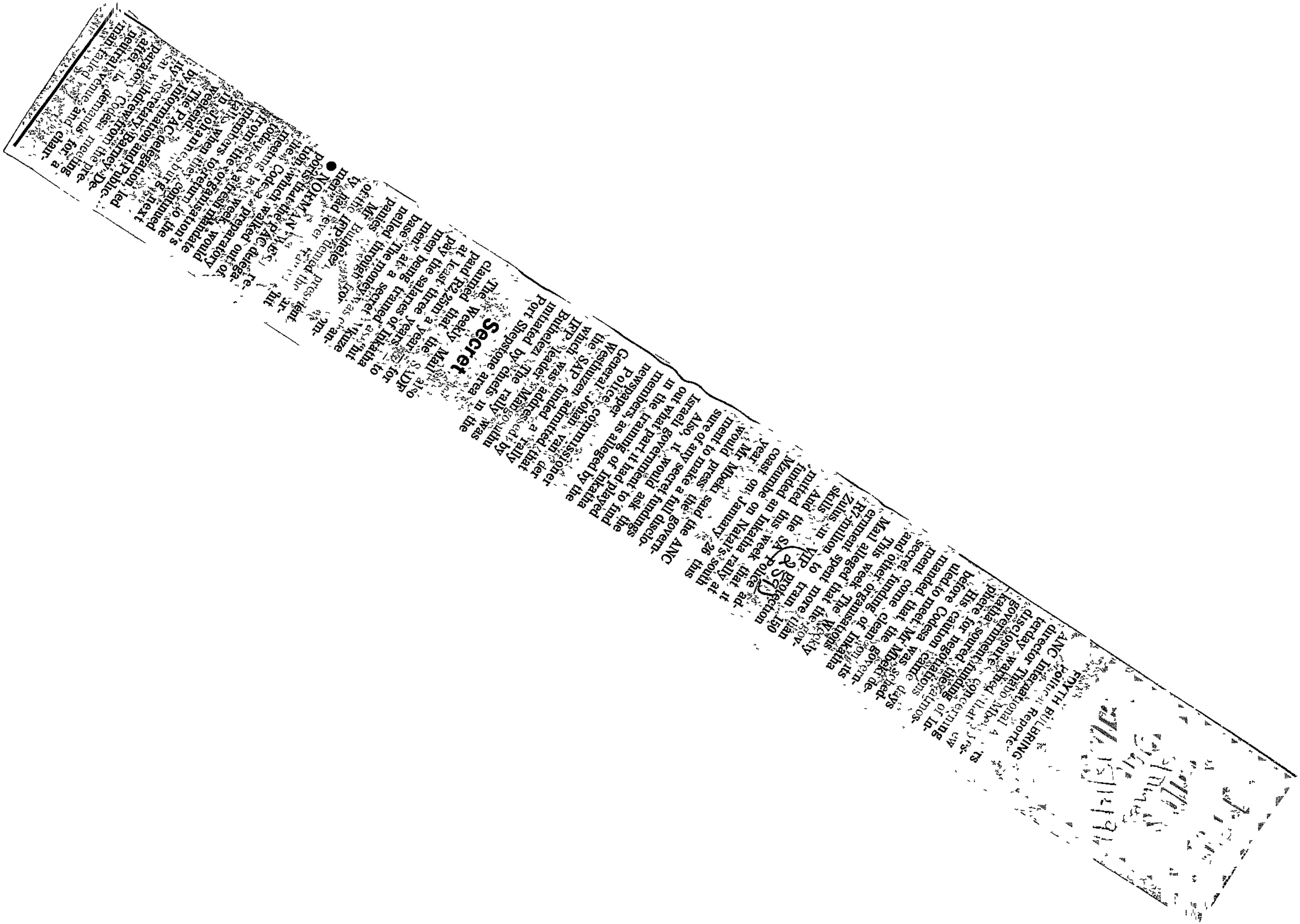
In their response to *The Weekly Mail* report of two weeks ago, the IFP said "Inkatha members pay taxes. If we have received covert state funding without leadership knowledge, in retrospect so be it "

New secrets of Inkatha's funding

Despite government assurances that secret funding was stopped

Two weeks ago The Weekly Mail ran this story

Secret



Independent probe of corruption claims

JONATHON REES

PRETORIA — An independent committee would be appointed early next year to probe alleged corruption and maladministration by Finance Department officials, a department source said at the weekend

He said "a magistrate, or other Justice Department official" would be appointed to conduct an impartial investigation into the alleged corruption.

This follows allegations against department officials by Trevor Norman Foster, a department deputy director and the head of a special investigations team of the Inland Revenue Department.

The Cape Supreme Court last week awarded Foster R164 000 for legal costs and an undisclosed settlement after he brought an action against the Finance Department, claiming his promotion had been blocked after he exposed corruption among certain officials.

Foster will resign with effect from December 31 and, in terms of the court settlement, has undertaken to abandon all claims or future court actions against the department Because an official inquiry has been launched by the Finance Department, Foster also has to agree to stop investigating alleged corruption.

A Finance Department spokesman refused to comment at the weekend

Learn how to pick ad agencies, govt told

MARCIA KLEIN

ASSOCIATION of Advertising Agencies (AAA) executive vice-president Peter de Klerk has urged government and other public service organisations to consult the AAA and the SA Communications Services (SACS) on established procedures for choosing an agency

His pleas come soon after the award of the controversial national peace committee account, from which about eight agencies withdrew at presentation stage It was a battle the advertising industry has been fighting for some time, De Klerk said

He said public projects which were not undertaken by commercial institutions often fell foul of accepted practice

Although agencies may have disagreed with the way these pitches were handled, De Klerk said they often could not withdraw as "in a highly competitive environment, they cannot be expected to turn away business" Projects offered by government and the public service were often important national issues

Public organisations which did not handle account pitches properly did not do so with malice-,but lacked understanding of the advertising industry Some were bound by certain procedures such as having to invite tenders

Despite these problems, agencies which had won accounts had won on merit

De Klerk said ideally advertisers should understand what was happening in the market, devise a short list, visit agencies and talk to existing clients before choosing an agency

Criteria

These criteria had been agreed upon by the SACS and the Association of Marketers

If the organisation insisted on a tender, a decent period of time should be allocated to agencies to pitch and they should be properly briefed and paid

From Page 1

Diplomatic ties with Poland on the cards

DARIUS SANAI

POLISH Foreign Minister Jerzy Makarczyk arrives in SA today on a four-day official visit which informed sources say will lead to the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He is the highest-ranking Polish government official to visit SA so far. A Foreign Affairs Department official said yesterday Makarczyk would meet Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria this afternoon to sign a diplomatic accord

He declined to divulge the subject of the accord, but senior diplomatic sources predicted yesterday it would establish full diplomatic relations

The rate of progress in diplomatic relations between Poland and SA has fallen behind that of other former Eastern bloc states. Poland was the first Eastern European country to hold fully democratic elections, in June 1989

But Czechoslovakia and Hungary, both slower than Poland in throwing off their communist mantles, moved to establish full ambassadorial relations with SA earlier this year Even the Soviet Union has consular relations with SA. Since April, Poland has maintained a national interest office in Pretoria

SA closes paper in Gaborone

STAR 18/12/91

GABORONE — A Botswana-based newspaper which was recently exposed as a front for the South African Government was closed at the weekend and all its equipment transported to South Africa in three huge trucks

Newslink Africa, together with its printing arm, Magnum Press, was closed on Saturday morning

But the trucks were stopped at the Tlokweng border post by Botswana immigration officials and only permitted to pass after all employees had been paid

Newslink was recently exposed as a project by South African military intelligence to influence southern African countries — Star Africa Service

Unofficial offices for Beijing, Pretoria

LINDEN BIRNS

CHINA and SA will each establish unofficial representative offices following increasing contact between the two countries in the past two months

Foreign Affairs spokesman Rafique Gangat confirmed yesterday that SA would open an unofficial office in Beijing

Chinese diplomats told Reuter the unofficial nature of the offices was simply a "fig leaf" that would fall once Beijing could reach full diplomatic recognition.

Contact between the two governments was initiated by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who visited Beijing in October

Several SA and Chinese business and private organisations had also made contact with one another, said Gangat, who reiterated President F W de Klerk's assurance to Taiwan that trade and contact between mainland China and SA would not affect diplomatic relations between SA and Taiwan

The exchange of representatives is China's first step along a similar path to that that brought Beijing closer to old ideological foes such as South Korea and Israel

Minister speaks on IFP funding

POLICE did tell State President FW de Klerk "the facts" of an Inkatha Freedom Party rally in Mzumbe because they believed it did not fall within the scope of assistance to the organisation

This was said yesterday by Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel in reaction to a report in the Weekly Mail which alleged that police funded an IFP rally on January 26 despite Government assurances that secret funding was stopped early in 1990

Kriel confirmed that the "funds were dealt with subject to the prescribed regulations and were only used to partly pay for transport costs These arrangements were made at low level".

Bona fide

He said the decision not to report the matter to De Klerk "may have been an error of judgment".

Kriel said he was convinced the actions were not "with bad intent".

He said police had thought the rally was initiated by the local headmen and not by Inkatha. They had hoped it would contribute to the end of the violence in the area

"The police believed bona fide that this matter did not fall within the scope of assistance to Inkatha. Consequently, the facts of this matter were not brought to the attention of the State President during July 1991 when the other incidents were made public"

He emphasised that he expected and would ensure "absolute impartiality" within the police, saying there was complete acceptance of this policy within the force -*Sapa.*

NOTICE 1191 OF 1991

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

Statement of assets and liabilities on the 30th day of November 1991

	1991-11-30	1991-10-31	Change
Liabilities	R	R	R
Share capital	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	—
Reserve fund	77 831 863,11	77 831 863,11	—
Notes in circulation	10 925 684 356,00	10 268 838 197,00	656 846 159,00
Deposits			
Government	6 765 135 429,38	6 600 757 857,20	164 377 572,18
Provincial administrations	433 306 335,69	561 519 061,00	(128 212 725,31)
Deposit-taking institutions	847 332 820,42	1 016 080 471,88	(168 747 651,46)
Other	84 180 161,48	94 290 593,31	(10 110 431,83)
Other liabilities	10 180 899 213,93	10 498 502 256,01	(317 603 042,08)
	R29 316 370 180,01	**29 119 820 299,51**	**196 549 880,50**
Assets			
Gold	5 897 504 829,05	5 888 313 431,62	9 191 397,43
Foreign assets	3 173 349 546,66	2 737 872 336,62	435 477 210,04
Total gold and foreign assets	**9 070 854 375,71**	**8 626 185 768,24**	**444 668 607,47**
Domestic assets			
Discounted bills	1 658 190 000,00	2 304 550 000,00	(646 360 000,00)
Loans and advances			
Government	—	—	—
Other	1 150 708 959,21	1 136 274 905,44	14 434 053,77
Securities			
Government	486 684 624,34	698 080 960,94	(211 396 336,60)
Other	1 134 985 045,00	1 122 985 044,00	12 000 001,00
Other assets	15 814 947 175,75	15 231 743 620,89	583 203 554,86
	R29 316 370 180,01	**29 119 820 299,51**	**196 549 880,50**
Rand per fine ounce	923,27	915,53	7,74
Gold holdings in fine ounces	6 387 627	6 431 590	(43 963)

C. J. SWANEPOEL,
General Manager

Pretoria, 6 December 1991

(20 December 1991)

KENNISGEWING 1192 VAN 1991

SUID-AFRIKAANSE PADRAAD

ERRATA VERKLARING VAN 'N TOLPAD PROVINSIE NATAL

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Padraad wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No 51 van 1990 deur daarin die woord en syfers "84 van 1975" te vervang met die woord en syfers "84 van 1974"

(20 Desember 1991)

NOTICE 1192 OF 1991

SOUTH AFRICAN ROADS BOARD

ERRATA DECLARATION OF A TOLL ROAD PROVINCE OF NATAL

The South African Roads Board hereby amends Government Notice No 51 of 1990 by substituting therein the word and figures "84 of 1974" for the word and figures "84 of 1975"

(20 December 1991)

KENNISGEWING 1193 VAN 1991

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR, BEHUISING EN WERKE

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

Kennisgewing No. 810 gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* 12757 van 28 September 1990 word hierby verbeter deur in die Engelse teks die woorde "Minister of the Budget and Works" deur die woorde "Minister of the Budget and Local Government" te vervang

(20 Desember 1991)

NOTICE 1193 OF 1991

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

CORRECTION NOTICE

Notice No 810 published in *Government Gazette* 12757 of 28 September 1990 is hereby corrected by the substitution in the English text for the words "Minister of the Budget and Works" of the words "Minister of the Budget and Local Government"

(20 December 1991)

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 3088 **20 Desember 1991**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 30 November 1991

Tesourie, Pretoria.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 3088 **20 December 1991**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1991 to 30 November 1991.

Treasury, Pretoria.

ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand November / Month of November 1991	Maand November / Month of November 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November / Total 1 April to 30 November 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November / Total 1 April to 30 November 1990
		R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1991	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1991	—	—	2 707 707 237	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Oktober 1991	Exchequer Balance, 31 October 1991	4 855 810 772	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	3 712 972 499	3 636 917 420	40 171 289 960	37 847 792 139
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise	1 227 019 005	1 095 112 903	5 360 993 180	5 665 385 926
	R	4 939 991 504	4 732 030 323	45 532 283 140	43 513 178 065
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	6 494 497	154 222	47 171 156	71 785 791
	R	6 494 497	154 222	47 171 156	71 785 791
	R	4 946 486 001	4 732 184 545	45 579 454 296	43 584 963 856
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***				
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills	7 933 213 000	—	45 236 851 150	—
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94	—	—	1 754 663	—
Obligasies	Bonds				
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	57 500	—	895 100	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	683 650	—	2 770 250	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock				
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6	324 000 000		5 257 755 000	—
		(88 545 000)		(1 323 910 000)	—
12,5%, 1995/96	12,5%, 1995/96	31 957 955	—	3 733 819 892	—
		—	—	(483 305 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11	343 000 000	—	5 393 500 000	—
		(79 445 000)	—	(1 078 012 000)	—
6,5%, 1992	6,5%, 1992.	—	—	360 000 000	—
		—	—	(39 872 000)	—
10%, 1991	10%, 1991	—	—	66 200 000	—
		—	—	(2 226 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000	225 000 000	—	886 000 000	—
		(55 270 000)	—	(210 004 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14,5%, 1993	1 668 697	—	75 802 942	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994	1 410 000 000	—	2 368 000 000	—
		(131 788 000)	—	(218 917 000)	—
13,5%, 2015	13,5%, 2015	1 374 200 000	—	1 804 570 000	—
		(291 063 000)	—	(387 496 000)	—
10,5%, 1992	10,5%, 1992	—	—	26 512 000	—
		—	—	(1 244 000)	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits				
1991–1994	1991–1994	—	—	139 250,000	—
1991–1996	1991–1996	—	—	303 885 752	—
Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings, 1990–91	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1990–91	—	—	19 373 779	—
Terugstortings, 1985–86	Surrenders, 1985–86	—	—	28 049	—
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87	—	—	—	—
Terugstortings, 1989–1990	Surrenders, 1989–1990	—	—	155 527	—
Terugstortings, 1990–1991	Surrenders, 1990–1991	421 493 412	—	777 116 627	—
	R	12 065 274 214	—	66 454 240 731	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A. Stocks	646 111 000	—	3 744 986 000	—
	R	11 419 163 214	—	62 709 254 731	—
	R	16 365 649 215	—	108 288 709 027	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	3 870 444	38 953 027	110 383 058	90 077 435
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account	774 269 594	766 633 000	6 579 488 725	5 576 888 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90	—	—	209 528 809	—
	R	778 140 038	805 586 027	6 899 400 592	5 666 965 435
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	2 663 786	2 772 684	22 062 928	21 327 642
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account	298 000 000	272 000 000	2 606 000 000	2 319 694 000
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87	—	—	9 132 250	—
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90	—	—	24 013	—
	R	300 663 786	274 772 684	2 637 219 191	2 341 021 642

(259)

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand November / Month of November 1991	Maand November / Month of November 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November / Total 1 April to 30 November 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November / Total 1 April to 30 November 1990
			R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		1 166 402	659 964	4 880 856	4 400 501
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		135 000 000	125 000 000	1 090 000 000	901 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	8 474 981	—
Terugstortings, 1988–89	Surrenders, 1988–89		—	7 738 386	—	7 738 386
		R	136 166 402	133 398 350	1 103 355 837	913 138 887
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Service. Cape***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	85 539 881	—
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		238 750 000	249 750 000	2 360 250 000	2 117 960 714
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	36 062 590	—
		R	238 750 000	249 750 000	2 481 852 471	2 117 960 714
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	75 879 294	41 380 285
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		124 000 000	89 000 000	1 096 388 000	1 082 000 000
		R	124 000 000	89 000 000	1 172 267 294	1 123 380 285
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services. Orange Free State***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	26 321 810	11 191 332
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		98 000 000	80 000 000	750 000 000	610 000 000
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	39 925 270	—
		R	98 000 000	80 000 000	816 247 080	621 191 332
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	136 231 788	77 069 427
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		292 000 000	305 000 000	2 962 673 000	2 487 808 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	188 002	—
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	183 187	—
		R	292 000 000	305 000 000	3 099 275 977	2 564 877 427
		R	18 333 369 441	—	126 498 327 469	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangssaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	23 189 180 213	—	129 206 034 706	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting / Estimates 1991–92	Maand November / Month of November 1991	Maand November / Month of November 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November / Total 1 April to 30 November 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November / Total 1 April to 30 November 1990
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***					
1 Staatspresident	State President	17 419 000	1 600 000	1 300 000	12 230 000	10 500 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	205 000	18 000	17 000	143 000	136 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	45 046 000	3 650 000	3 420 000	38 019 000	28 998 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	26 200 000	2 440 000	2 194 000	18 492 000	17 524 000
3 Buro vir Inligting	Bureau for Information	41 595 000	3 466 000	3 500 000	27 728 000	24 500 000
4 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 023 131 000	550 000 000	540 000 000	3 774 000 000	2 570 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 572 000	215 000	166 000	1 720 000	1 328 000
5 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	14 257 000	4 034 786	538 333	17 151 428	8 973 333
6 Weermag	Defence	9 187 096 000	800 000 000	350 000 000	5 843 000 000	5 163 000 000
7 Mineraal en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	896 092 000	37 000 000	55 410 000	815 296 000	838 654 360
8 Kantoor vir Privatisering	Office for Privatisation	4 064 000	520 000	400 000	2 868 000	1 905 000
9 Justisie	Justice	527 108 000	52 000 000	40 000 000	391 000 000	336 500 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	37 500 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	27 400 000	29 100 000
10 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 275 032 000	119 000 000	104 200 000	878 500 000	718 100 000
11 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	8 430 906 000	774 269 594	768 633 000	6 579 488 725	5 576 888 000
12 Finansies	Finance	1 537 164 000	105 659 000	110 606 000	1 008 311 000	851 286 998
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	15 846 538 000	2 638 723 050	1 791 595 000	12 439 983 902	9 979 257 000
		(2 741 000 000)	(646 111 000)	(246 003 000)	(3 744 986 000)	(2 465 663 000)
13 Oudit	Audit	500 000	—	—	425 000	—
14 Streekontwikkeling	Regional Development	966 055 000	50 000 000	—	398 532 000	—
15 Mannekrag	Manpower	300 543 000	47 098 000	23 000 000	242 998 000	232 000 000
16 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	3 750 788 000	298 000 000	272 000 000	2 606 000 000	2 319 694 000

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand November Month of November		Totaal 1 April tot 30 November Total 1 April to 30 November	
			1991	1990	1991	1990
		R	R	R	R	R
17 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 378 957 000	135 000 000	125 000 000	1 090 000 000	901 000 000
18 Polisie	Police	4 631 833 000	330 000 000	310 000 000	3 564 000 000	2 519 200 000
19 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	374 874 000	32 000 000	30 000 000	252 000 000	232 000 000
20 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry	1 914 883 000	185 000 000	140 000 000	1 423 500 000	1 270 000 000
21 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	3 295 681 000	280 000 000	280 000 000	2 224 000 000	2 041 000 000
22 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	281 435 000	25 000 000	20 000 000	189 000 000	116 000 000
23 Vervoer	Transport	1 496 275 000	160 000 000	155 000 000	1 122 000 000	1 008 000 000
24 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 842 061 000	204 000 000	150 000 000	1 275 000 000	1 153 000 000
25 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkings ontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development	632 713 000	54 000 000	35 000 000	404 057 000	431 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	—	—	—	—	225 000
26 Beplanning Prov Sake en Nas Behuising	Planning Prov Affairs and Nat Housing	746 205 000	—	34 000 000	386 000 000	270 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	9 612 161 000	752 750 000	723 750 000	7 149 923 000	6 240 058 000
27 Landbou	Agriculture	253 770 000	8 000 000	18 000 000	225 000 000	228 000 000
28 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid	6 335 366 000	810 000 000	443 864 000	4 896 122 000	3 460 400 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	655 534 000	54 628 000	50 152 000	437 024 000	401 216 000
29 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration	160 578 000	12 000 000	32 000 000	108 654 000	240 196 000
30 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service	2 875 134 000	—	14 779 271	—	118 234 168
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	464 898 000	—	—	—	—
31 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Economic Advisory Council	4 640 000	100 000	—	2 345 000	—
32 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education	299 601 000	(31 000 000)	12 000 000	197 872 000	159 000 000
33 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs	168 505 000	14 523 500	10 000 000	114 743 500	108 724 000
	R	85 354 915 000	8 517 694 930	6 652 524 604	60 184 526 555	49 605 597 859
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks	2 741 000 000	646 111 000	246 003 000	3 744 986 000	2 465 663 000
	R	82 613 915 000	7 871 583 930	6 406 521 604	56 439 540 555	47 139 934 859
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***					
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	50 000 000	6 494 497	154 222	42 165 555	71 785 791
Uitbetalings S A Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues S A Developm Trust 1990–91	—	—	—	5 005 601	—
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing	Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1 200 000	—	—	—	—
	R	51 200 000	6 494 497	154 222	47 171 156	71 785 791
	R	82 665 115 000	7 878 078 427	6 406 675 826	56 486 711 711	47 211 720 650
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***					
Skatkisbiljette *	Treasury Bills	—	6 357 279 300	—	44 196 768 150	—
Skatkisbiljette- Laat Aanvraag	Treasury Bills- Late Issue	—	—	—	579 290 000	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy	—	9 689	—	238 323	—
Betaling ingevolge Art 10 (1) (e) van Skatkis wet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act	—	263 488	—	263 488	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	Currency Subscription, I D A	—	—	—	3 554 419	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R O	Currency Subscription I B R D	—	—	—	10 137 532	—
Betaling ingevolge Art 10 (1) D van Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975	—	—	—	38 599 866	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment	—	—	—	810	—
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	—	450 000 000	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	—	3 083 500	—	29 710 300	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigings-obligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	—	538 550	—	9 203 300	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	—	2 301 200	—	26 354 700	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
Aflossing Mei 1991 R038, R040 R043, R044 R045 R047 R055 R059, R064, R066 R070 R083 R085 R089 R093, R097 R100, R101, R103 R104 R106 R111 R113 R119, R124 R126 R133 R141	Redemption May 1991 R038 R040 R043, R044, R045 R047 R055 R059 R064 R066 R070, R083 R085 R089 R093, R097, R100, R101 R103 R104, R106, R111, R113, R119, R124 R126 R133 R141	—	—	—	66 442 632	—
Aflossing Junie 1991 R104 R142	Redemption June 1991 R104 R142	—	—	—	75 682 600	—
Aflossing Julie 1991 R147	Redemption July 1991 R147	—	—	—	113 020	—
Aflossing, Augustus 1991 R100 R138	Redemption August 1991 R100 R138	—	—	—	2 000 028 500	—
Aflossing Oktober 1991	Redemption October 1991	—	—	—	830 881	—
Aflossing November 1991 R061 R041, R119, R064 R066 R045 R044, R070 R083 R055, R101 R103, R104 R100, R111, R106 R093, R097 R124 R043, R141, R038, R126, R133, R142 R147, R138, R028 R059	Redemption November 1991 R061 R041 R119, R064, R066 R045 R044, R070 R083 R055, R101 R103 R104 R100, R111, R106, R093, R097, R124, R043 R141, R038, R126, R133, R142 R147, R138, R028 R059	—	1 817 284 648	—	1 817 284 648	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					
1985–91	1985–91	—	—	—	146 341 463	—
1988–91	1988–91	—	3 850 473	—	4 492 219	—
1989–92	1989–92	—	—	—	4 258 555	—
1990–99	1990–99	—	—	—	1 038 741	—
1982–86	1982–86	—	—	—	821 906	—
1989–90	1989–90	—	—	—	684 569	—
1983–85	1983–85	—	—	—	571 486	—
1982	1982	—	—	—	543 820	—
1983–89	1983–89	—	—	—	5 911 335	—

Dienste	Services		Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand November Month of November		Totaal 1 April tot 30 November Total 1 April to 30 November	
				1991	1990	1991	1990
			R	R	R	R	R
Uitbetalings statuter 1990–91	Issues, statutor 1990–91		—	—	—	12 215 514	—
Uitbetalings 1985–86	Issues, 1985–86		—	—	—	6 966	—
Uitbetalings 1986–87	Issues, 1986–87		—	—	—	2 370	—
Uitbetalings, 1987–88	Issues, 1987–88		—	—	—	1 071 429	—
Uitbetalings 1990–91	Issues 1990–91		—	—	—	204 407 428	—
		R	—	8 184 610 848	—	49 686 870 970	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	—	16 062 689 275	—	106 173 582 681	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	*Revenue Account House of Assembly*	R	—	774 269 594	766 633 000	6 579 488 725	5 576 888 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	*Revenue Account House of Representatives*	R	—	298 000 000	272 000 000	2 606 000 000	2 319 694 000
Finansiewet 42 van 1991	Finance Act 42 of 1991		—	—	—	59 843 102	—
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	*Revenue Account House of Delegates*	R	—	135 000 000	125 000 000	1 090 000 000	901 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	*Account for Provincial Services Cape*	R	—	238 750 000	249 750 000	2 445 789 881	2 117 960 714
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991		—	—	—	37 151 538	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	*Account for Provincial Services Natal*	R	—	124 000 000	89 000 000	1 172 267 294	1 123 380 285
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	*Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State*	R	—	98 000 000	80 000 000	776 321 810	621 191 333
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991		—	8 938 033	—	8 938 034	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	*Account for Provincial Services Transvaal*	R	—	292 000 000	305 000 000	3 098 904 788	2 564 877 427
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991		—	—	—	213 542	—
		R	—	1 968 957 627	1 887 383 000	17 874 918 714	15 224 991 759
Totale	Totals	R	—	18 031 646 902	—	124 048 501 395	—
Skatkissaldo 30 November 1991	Exchequer Balance, 30 November 1991	R	—	5 157 533 311	—	5 157 533 311	—
Totale	Totals	R	—	23 189 180 213	—	129 206 034 706	—

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

No. 3129 **20 Desember 1991**

WET OP SKADELIKE SAKEPRAKTYKE, 1988

SAKEPRAKTYKEKOMITEE

Ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 8 (4) van die Wet op Skadelike Sakepraktyke, 1988 (Wet No. 71 van 1988), word hiermee kennis gegee dat die Sakepraktykekomitee van voorneme is om kragtens artikel 8 (1) (a) van die gemelde Wet 'n ondersoek in te stel na 'n sakepraktyk wat toegepas word deur Dollar Discount Carpets, mnr. S. Propheta, mev. M. C. Simantov, mnr C D'Oliveira en enige werknemer of agent van bogenoemde.

Enige persoon kan binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing skriftelik vertoe aangaande die voorgestelde ondersoek tot die Sakepraktykekomitee rig Sodanige vertoe moet gerig word aan·

Die Sekretaris

Sakepraktykekomitee

Privaatsak X84

PRETORIA

0001

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No. 3129 **20 December 1991**

HARMFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 1988

BUSINESS PRACTICES COMMITTEE

In terms of the provisions of section 8 (4) of the Harmful Business Practices Act, 1988 (Act No. 71 of 1988), it is hereby made known that the Business Practices Committee proposes to make an investigation in terms of section 8 (1) (a) of the said Act into a business practice as applied by Dollar Discount Carpets, Mr S Propheta, Mrs M C. Simantov, Mr C D'Oliveira and any employee or agent of the above

Any person may within a period of 30 days from the date of this notice make written representations regarding the above-mentioned investigation to the Business Practices Committee. Such representations must be addressed to·

The Secretary

Business Practices Committee

Private Bag X84

PRETORIA

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STAR 20/12/91

Flying start for Flitestar as BA initials accord

By John Miller

British Airways yesterday became the first international airline to sign an interline agreement with SA's newest domestic carrier, Flitestar

The deal, which will be worth millions to Flitestar, comes into operation from January 1 It also means that reservations on Flitestar can be made from 80 countries

Flitestar managing director Jan Blake said the airline had worked closely with BA in all its training aspects

BA manager Malcolm Freeman described the deal as a shot in the arm for the young airline, saying the pact would benefit incoming passengers in that they would now have a choice of airlines when travelling in SA

Other international airlines are expected to sign interline agreements with Flitestar.

Stephen Davimes

Finance Dept corruption claims to be investigated

STAR 20/12/91

By Michael Chester

Government sources yesterday confirmed the launch of a special investigation into allegations of corruption among certain officials in the Department of Finance.

The probe follows a legal battle that has ended in a R164 000 court settlement with an executive of the Department of Inland Revenue who claims he was blocked from promotion because of his accusations of corruption in the department.

The executive, Trevor Norman Foster, a deputy director in the Department of Inland Revenue and head of special investigations, has resigned with effect from December 31

Finance Director-General Gerhard Croeser said the probe would be handled by an independent committee

The rumpus came to a head in the Cape Supreme Court last week when Mr Foster took action against the Department of Finance over claims that he had not been promoted for two successive years because of his allegations of corruption.

A settlement was reached when he undertook to abandon all litigation against the Government department in terms of a settlement made an order of the court by Mr Justice J J Fagan.

Also, the Director-General of Finance would pay R164 000 towards legal costs.

In turn, the Department of Finance undertook to have Mr Foster's allegations "properly investigated" Mr Foster undertook to refrain from any further investigation and agreed to abandon "irrevocably" all claims or court applications in regard to any issues between the parties

Why FW was not told about rally

STAR 20/12/91.

Police had not brought "the facts" of a rally held on the Natal South Coast in January to the attention of President de Klerk as they had believed, with good intent, it had not fallen within the scope of assistance to the Inkatha Freedom Party, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said last night.

Mr Kriel was reacting to a Weekly Mail report that police funded an Inkatha rally at Mzumbe on January 26 despite Government assurances that secret funding was stopped early in 1990.

Earlier yesterday, Mr de Klerk said that statements made by himself and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis earlier this year had reflected all information available to them on "proven, alleged or suspected"

● To Page 3

Why FW was not told of rally

STAR 20/12/91

● From Page 1

Government funding of the IFP.

"Those statements were issued after extensive consultation and inquiry. Neither I nor the minister were aware of any allegations about information which could indicate the contrary," Mr de Klerk said.

Mr Kriel confirmed that the "funds were dealt with subject to the prescribed regulations and were only used to partly pay for transport costs. These arrangements were made at low level."

He said the decision not to report the matter to Mr de Klerk in July, when revelations of Government funding of two IFP rallies resulted in the so-called Inkathagate scandal, "may have been an error of judgment, but I am convinced that the actions were not *mala fide* (with bad intent)"

He said police had believed the rally was initiated by the local headmen and not by Inkatha, and that it would contribute to ending widespread violence in the area.

Mr Kriel said he had ascertained that all projects "of this nature" had been stopped as claimed in a statement by Mr de Klerk on July 30. — Sapa.

Van with copies featuring exposé hijacked en route to Botswana

SADF 'front' rival paper vanishes

STAR 21/12/91 (259)

A PRINT-RUN of a Botswana newspaper carrying an exposé of links between the SADF and a failed rival newspaper disappeared after the van carrying them was hijacked this week

It was alleged in The Reporter/Mmegi that rival publication Newslink Africa was a front company for the SADF, and was part of its "dirty tricks" campaign.

The panel van transporting the copies of Reporter/Mmegi from Pretoria to Gaborone was stolen from a house in Thabani near Rustenburg on Wednesday

The front-page story of the hijacked edition of Reporter/Mmegi carried the story of the closure of Newslink.

The alleged SADF front's closure has left 80 people unemployed

Mmegi carried pictures and the story of the removal of machinery and office equipment from Newslink's premises in Gaborone

The van, loaded with 15 000 copies of the weekly, printed by Saturday Star sister paper the Pretoria News, left Pretoria on Wednesday evening for Gaborone.

Botswana journalist Methaetsile Leepile said that soon after the two van drivers left Pretoria they noticed they were being followed by two vehicles, a maroon BMW and a white 1 400 Nissan Bakkie.

He said the drivers were followed to a Rustenburg petrol station

Fearing they were going to be attacked, they decided to stay the night at a friend's house in Thabani.

Mr Leepile said the BMW and the bakkie disappeared when their drivers drove to Thabani.

The theft was discovered the next morning.

"Fortunately the Pretoria News had the original plates and was able to print another load Through a chartered aircraft, we were able to distribute Mmegi on Thursday afternoon," he said

"I'm unable to tell if our papers were hijacked or if it was just ordinary theft.

"The drivers said the two vehicles following them were quite persistent.

"Whenever they reduced speed, the tailers did the same," Mr Leepile said

A western Transvaal police spokesman said he was not aware of the incident.

Cover blown

Mr Leepile said the theft had been reported to the Thabani police He gave the case number as CR 123/12/91

The controversy surrounding Newslink started in August, soon after the Inkathagate scandal broke.

It was alleged that Newslink was a front for SADF propaganda.

According to Mr Leepile, soon after Newslink's cover was "blown", the paper's circulation began to drop rapidly from 15 000 a week to about 4 000 a week

During its final days it was distributed free of charge

One of the companies mentioned in the Mmegi exposé was Verwoerdburg-based Dixon Soule Associates.

Mr Soule said, however, that his company merely acted as consultants to Magnum Press and Newslink in a "pre-printing" capacity

He said his company was engaged to help Magnum expand to the point where it could run Newslink Africa on its own

It provided technical expertise but did not influence the paper's policy in any way

Mr Soule said his company was not a front "for the SADF or anyone else"

He challenged anyone to provide proof to the contrary

Mr Leepile said Magnum Press had had to pay hard cash to paper suppliers during the past few weeks

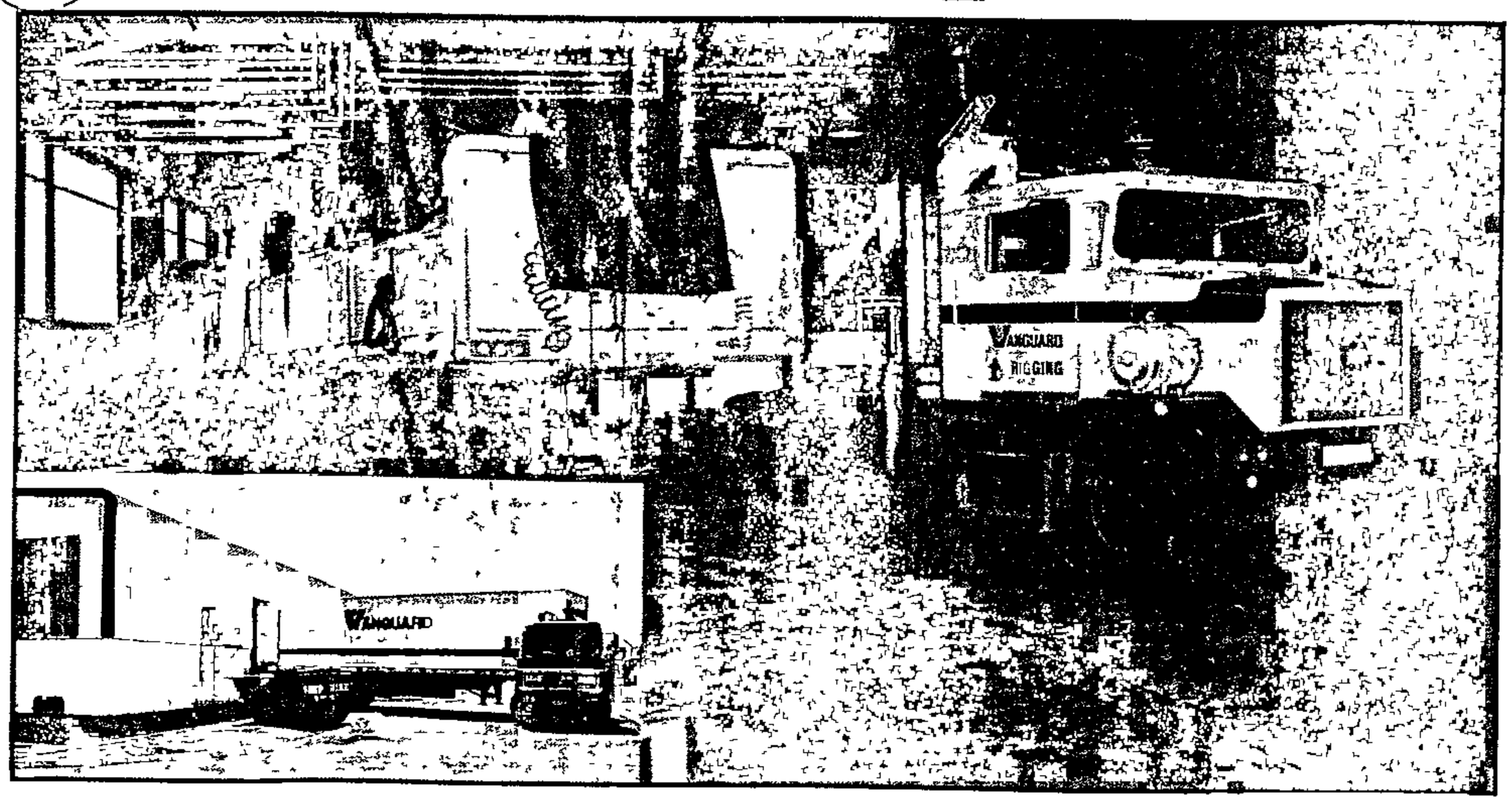
A Botswana bank was becoming edgy about Magnum's overdraft — approximately R70 000, he said

"To give the impression that all was well, Newslink decided on a public relations exercise to win back public confidence

"The first thing it did was placate fears that its employees were in fact spies parading as printers and journalists

"By threatening to take legal action against Mmegi, Newslink also hoped to win public sympathy, and most importantly, buy time — to at least deter Mmegi and other local papers from publishing any new information on them"

He said no threats were made against the Weekly Mail and New Nation, which had also published stories about the connection between the SADF and Dixon Soule Associates and Newslink.



Dirty tricks alleged

A truck being loaded with machinery in the Magnum Press warehouse at the start of the pull-out of Newslink Africa This week a vehicle loaded with 15 000 Botswana newspapers carrying an expose of links between the SA Defence Force and a failed rival paper was allegedly hijacked — and the papers are missing The Reporter/Mmegi claims that rival publication Newslink Africa was a front company for the SADF, and was part of its "dirty tricks" campaign
Inset the truck leaving the warehouse.
Photographs The Reporter/Mmegi

A joint investigation by AL-AMEEN KAFAAR of the Saturday Star and IVOR POWELL of the Sunday Star.

An SADF spokesman last night referred the Saturday Star to President de Klerk's statements, made at an international press conference

Mr de Klerk told reporters he would appoint an independent committee from the private sector to advise him on existing special secret projects

The SADF spokesman said she was not aware that the newspapers had been stolen

'Funding dried up after Inkathagate'

STAR 21/12/91

BARRY Baxter is far from being a happy man

But after being granted an order of attachment this week on Botswana property belonging to his former employers, the one-time managing editor of controversial Botswana-based newspaper Newslink Africa is a little happier than he was

What the Botswana Supreme Court ruling — which gives Mr Baxter control over a Gaborone house, valued at more than 300 000 pula (about R400 000), but still heavily bonded — means is that Mr Baxter will receive some financial compensation for having been dismissed in breach of contract

But it does little to address Mr Baxter's major complaint against his former employers Newslink and associated printing company Magnum Press that he was made the innocent dupe of South African propaganda interests in a cross-border dirty-tricks campaign

Mastermind

This week Newslink/Magnum Press was at the centre of a scandal when company chairman Abel Rudman attempted to mastermind a fly-by-night operation to move printing machinery valued at more than R2,5 million out of the territory — leaving a trail of debt and shady dealings behind him

Major creditors Barclays Bank Botswana were able to obtain an attachment order on the equipment in question in the Rand Supreme Court on Thursday, thus freezing the company's remaining assets against a full investigation of its affairs

But according to Mr Baxter the scandal goes much deeper than this

Among other allegations against Newslink/Magnum, Mr Baxter claims

● Funds for the Botswana operation dried up in the immediate aftermath of the Inkathagate slush-fundscandal — when Mr Baxter himself was dismissed as part of a "cost-cutting" exercise

● The real power behind the Magnum operation lay in the headquarters of Verwoerdburg public relations company, Dixon Soule Associates DSA was earlier this year identified as an SADF front company by former SADF career officer and self-confessed propagandist Nico Basson

This is a charge which DSA supremo Gary Dixon vehemently denies, saying there has never been any connection between his company and the SADF Other sources close to DSA have indicated, however, that projects with which the company was associated were included on a list of 40 covertly funded operations which President de Klerk planned to discontinue in the wake of the Inkathagate revelations

While the list was never made public, it is believed that drastic rearrangements were in fact made

● Important editorial decisions regarding Newslink Africa were taken by senior Q-Group/Dixon Soule personnel, with Mr Rudman often keeping a relatively low profile

Mr Rudman was at the time of Mr Baxter's employment a director of one of DSA's component companies, Future Graphics — though there has since been a fallout and he no longer serves in this capacity

Sources have also said he is a close personal friend of Foreign Minister Pik Botha — who was a central figure in the Inkathagate scandal

The same sources added that Newslink was one of a number of publications which were directed at realising "Mr Botha's dream of a constellation of southern African states under the economic and political leadership of South Africa"

Saying he had never been party to any such scheming, if it had in fact taken place, Mr Dixon indicated that legal proceedings were being instituted against Mr Rudman in connection with monies owed to the company

● Q-Group/Dixon Soule personnel were responsible for hiring and firing of staff at Newslink Africa, and appointments were made in such a way as to suggest Magnum was simply one link in the whole Dixon Soule/Q-Group chain

This comes despite earlier disavowals by Mr Dixon, who maintained there was "absolutely no connection between Dixon Soule and Newslink Africa except that we do certain layout work for them and arrange for printing when facilities break down in Botswana"

● A good deal of the content of the newspaper was in fact rewritten and compiled at the company's Verwoerdburg headquarters Regarding this charge, however, Mr Dixon said the company's interventions were not to dictate the direction of news coverage, but to fill out the publication

However, he was not prepared to vouch for Mr Rudman, whom he said the company merely treated as a client, without inquiring into his motivations or funding

● Magnum Press, which alone employs around 100 people, has run at a loss of more than a million rands since being formed in August 1990

During that period, total expenditure has exceeded R4 million, all ostensibly from Mr Rudman's own funds

But sources close to the Wolmaransstad farmer said there was no way his farming operations could, as Mr Rudman claims, support this kind of expenditure

● Most of the hands-on control of Newslink was performed by DSA director Sipke de Vries, whom Mr Basson identified as a major in the SADF Military Intelligence Civilian Force unit, the South African Army Troop Unit (Saltie, from the acronym in Afrikaans)

● Among other constraints imposed on the Newslink staff was an instruction to publish a weekly column, Washington Notes, by American journalist William P Hoar Investigations have discovered that Mr Hoar is a prominent member of the ultra-right-wing John Birch Society, and is connected to the Heritage Foundation, a US-based right-wing grouping which was exposed as having strong links with the South African regime during the Info Scandal of the late 1970s

Mr Baxter joined the staff of Newslink after responding to a Dixon Soule advertisement in May After being offered various positions — including PR accounts for the Bophuthatswana government and the editorship of the Mafikeng Mail — he was was finally introduced to Mr Rudman, who offered him the managing editor's post on Newslink, a post which he held for three months before being dismissed

When the Inkathagate scandal broke, his suspicions were intensified and he approached the Botswana authorities in order to confide his fears that Newslink was in fact a South African Government front

Shortly afterwards, amid rumours that funding was being cut off, he was summoned to Pretoria and told he was being retrenched

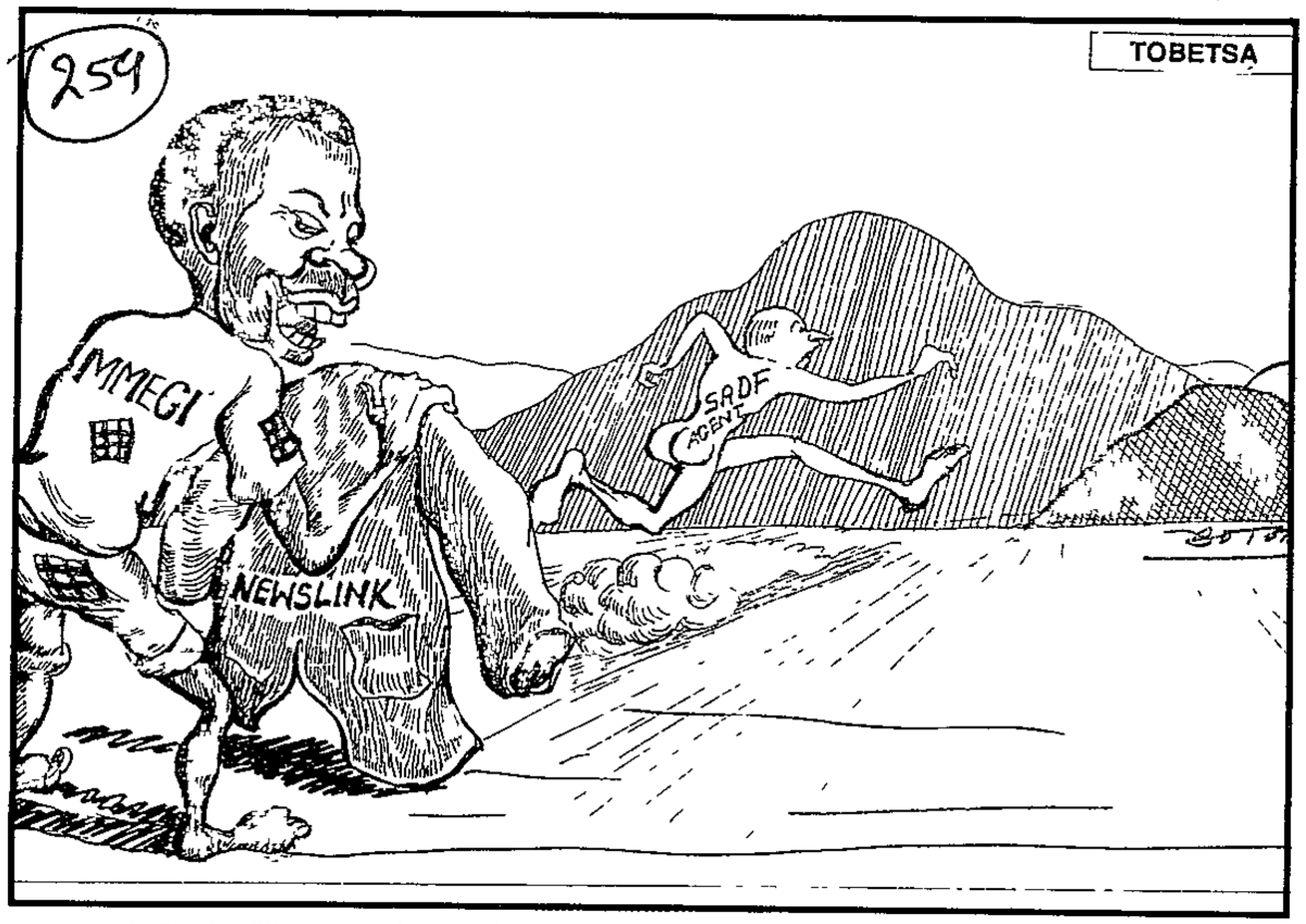
Suing

This came in violation of a lucrative two-year contract, and Mr Baxter is suing Mr Rudman for R200 000 in breach of contract

The Botswana Supreme Court attachment order was granted in the wake of abortive attempts by Magnum Press/Newslink's Mr Rudman to abscond with more than R2,5 million in moveable assets from the country

The move itself — which was executed by Johannesburg company Vanguard Rigging — was controlled by Pretoria attorney Vincent Bergh, whom Mr Rudman told reporters had bought the company The sum involved was apparently R1,8 million But no records of any such transaction were able to be traced

Despite repeated messages being left for Mr Rudman, he remained unavailable for comment Mr Bergh was apparently on holiday in Plettenberg Bay, and also failed to respond to messages



GRAPHIC INTERPRETATION· As the cartoonist from The Reporter/Mmegi saw the scandal

Media operation's moonlight flit leaves staff members

STAR 21/12/91

in lurch

ANGRY BLACK staff members waiting last Saturday night at the border gates along with Botswana labour officials who refused to allow the moveable assets of the Botswana-registered newspaper Newslink Africa/Magnum Press to pass through into South Africa until they had been paid, were the lucky ones.

They, at least, got a total of 6 000 pula (about R8 000) against unpaid salaries — which the Botswana authorities extracted from the company's owners before the trucks were allowed to move on across the border.

But some employees of the media operation — which decamped at the weekend leaving vast debts and growing evidence that it had been little more than a South African Government propaganda front — were not so lucky.

Newspaper production manager Derek Hammond, printing manager Tony Forster and printer Brian Rigby were left in the lurch.

They are owed nearly 500 000 pula (R670 000) in back-pay and for breached contracts.

They also had to make do with only 25 percent of their normal salaries for November, after Magnum Press/Newslink Africa chairman Abel Rudman pleaded temporary financial difficulties when confronted by the irate and unpaid employees.

Mr Rudman told the three men that they would be payed special bonuses at a later date for their forebearance.

Instead, the three arrived at the company's premises last Thursday to find that the whole operation was being loaded on to trucks for shipping back to South Africa.

On contacting Mr Rudman, they claim, they were told it would be a good idea to get out of Botswana.

By this stage senior executives Neil Burrows and Miles Thompson had already fled.

Since then the three men have discovered that their rent has not been paid for several months, and, as a result, all their worldly goods have been seized by landlords pending the payment of rent.

Now the three are in Johannesburg, virtually destitute.

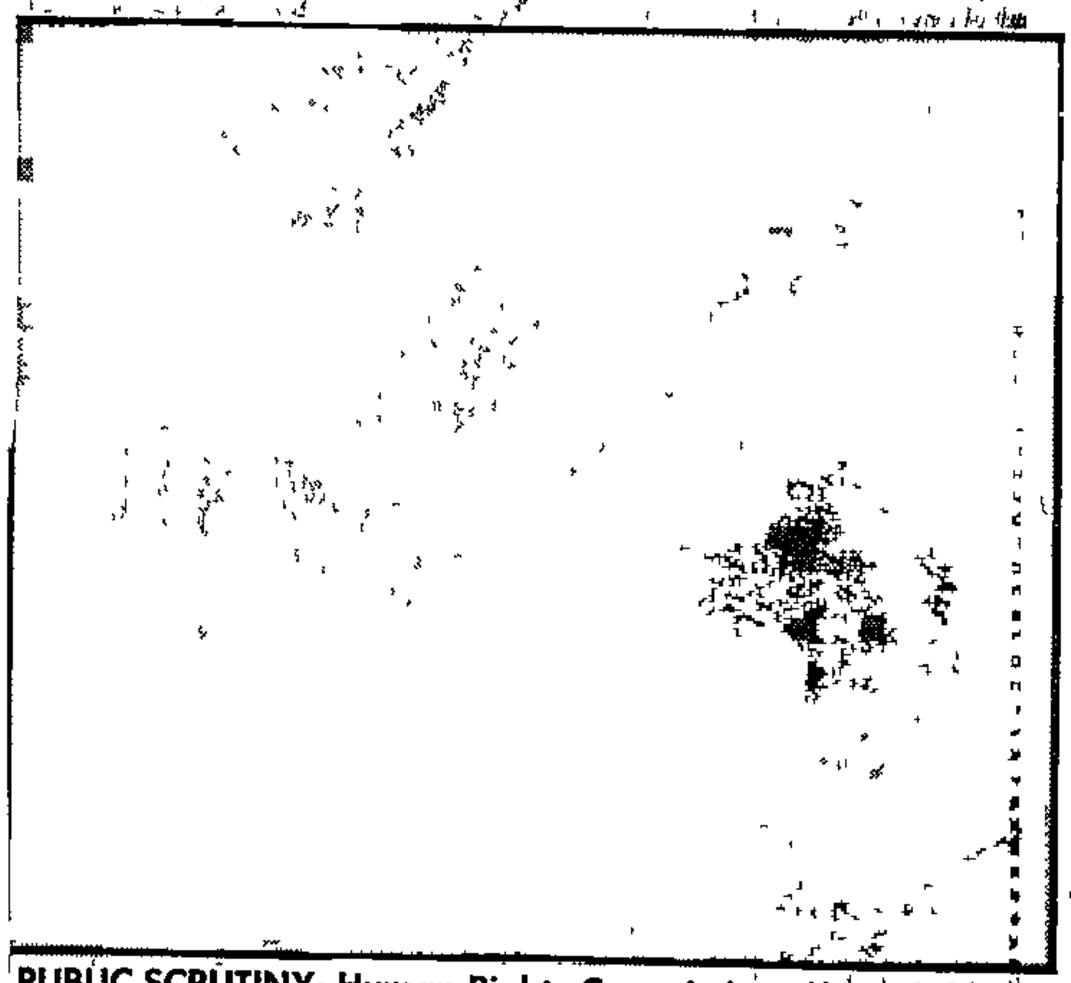
Both Mr Hammond and Mr Forster have very young children to support, and all three are married.

Telephone calls to Mr Rudman have resulted in their being informed that he is no longer responsible and that they should speak to Vincent Bergh, whom Mr Rudman claims has bought the company.

Mr Bergh, a junior lawyer in a Pretoria legal firm, is not available to help, apparently because he is away on holiday.

It was he, however, who supervised the Botswana move last weekend.

Secret projects reports 'should be opened to all'



PUBLIC SCRUTINY: Human Rights Commissioner Max Coleman calls for end to secrecy.

THE REPORT of the Advisory Committee on Special Secret Projects should be made public so that everyone — not only the Government — could study its recommendations, says Human Rights Commissioner Max Coleman

"We see this as another prime example of a Government whitewash," he said "Accepting things on face value has proved to be disastrous in the past"

Mr Coleman was reacting to the advisory committee's report to the Government which gave the go-ahead for existing secret projects to continue

The confidential report was given to President F W de Klerk on Thursday evening Mr de Klerk said the Government would study the recommendations, which included comments on draft legislation due to be submitted to Parliament early next year

Carl Niehaus, a spokesman for the African National Congress, reiterated his organisation's call for all secret projects to be opened to public scrutiny

"There has been a long involvement of the Government — and more directly the National Party — maintaining apartheid through various secret projects," he said

"More seriously, there have been many examples of employing assassins and subverting the democratic process through such projects They must be cut open to the bone"

MICHAEL SPARKS

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Tony Leon said "The kinds of secret projects of the past have been extremely harmful, not helpful, to the national interest"

He added that while an argument could be made for certain projects, "the problem is how to prevent abuse"

Guidelines for judging the secret projects were given to the committee by Mr de Klerk in July this year The guidelines required that no political party be advantaged or disadvantaged by such a project, they had to be in the broad national interest; and the project must play a positive role in promoting peace and combating intimidation, sanctions and isolation

Professor Ellison Kahn, chairman of the advisory committee, said that in examining activities of organisations such as the National Intelligence Service, the police and the defence force, "such bodies inevitably, in carrying out their functions, have to engage in covert functions"

The committee found that continuing Government projects met the guidelines of the State President Those projects that did not had been terminated by the Government on the recommendation of the committee

The committee also gave advice when the Government wanted to terminate a project, but a contractual obligation existed

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT — MISC. DEPT.

1992

JANUARY — MAY.

FM 3/1/92 (259)

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT

More red ink

In the first eight months of the fiscal year, the State Exchequer Account was in deficit by R10,9bn

This is well over the R10,1bn for the year originally budgeted in March, though below a revised projection of R11,8bn following the decision to introduce VAT at 10% rather than 12%.

Even against this revised figure, the deficit is alarming — over 92% of the total has been accumulated in only two thirds of the fiscal year, with problems on both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account

By November, receipts were up only 4,6%, to R45,5bn, against the comparable period in the previous fiscal year; in November, at R4,7bn, they were up 4,3% Spending, on the other hand, was up 19,7% to R56,4bn, and 22,9% for the month to R7,8bn

Revenue collected in the two thirds of the fiscal year is only 61% of the revised projection of R74,2bn, while expenditure tops 68% of the budgeted amount

"It's difficult to predict what will happen in the rest of the fiscal year," says Econometrix's Azar Jammine "About this time last year, the fiscal deficit was well down on budget But in the final quarter of the fiscal year, spending surged — though the deficit still ended below the budgeted figure

"Unless the opposite happens this time, and government expenditure contracts significantly, there will be a substantial deficit, which has ominous implications for taxes"

□ November revenue collections were lower than the previous month's R5,7bn These were the first figures to include VAT, introduced on September 30 ■

Afrikaner furious over leaked secret document

BROEDER PLOT TO SPLIT RIGHT



ANDRIES TREURNICHT

5/Times 5/1/92 (259) (Mdu) (Sdu)

Simon tour is on, and that's final

By STEPHANIE HULL

SUPERSTAR Paul Simon's tour of South Africa will go ahead as planned despite growing political opposition, his management announced last night

Yesterday, after a flurry of meetings with the South African promoters and Simon's management, statements supporting the tour were issued by the ANC, Inkatha, and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha

Despite last minute demands by the PAC and Azayo — the youth wing of Azapo — that it be called off, Simon's management said yesterday the singer would definitely be on stage at Johannesburg's Ellis Park on Saturday night

Majority

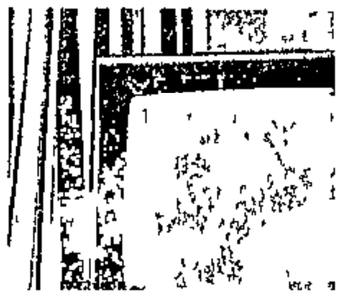
The *Born At The Right Time* tour was in the balance after threats to disrupt it and claims by musicians affiliated to the SA Musicians' Alliance that they had not been asked in advance if they supported Sama's invitation to the singer

Representatives of Simon's management, who arrived in the country yesterday, will meet with Azapo tomorrow to discuss areas of common interest

But they have made it clear that while the singer is "prepared to listen to the viewpoints of those who oppose his tour, he feels he has the support of the majority of South Africans and the major political groups"

Simon arrives this week accompanied by his pop-singer girlfriend, Edie Brickell, and his 18-year old son, Harper

...down



By DE WET POTGIETER

A COVERT group within the Afrikaner Broederbond has a secret plan to divide and discredit right-wing political groups if they cannot be forced to the negotiating table, according to a confidential document leaked to the Sunday Times

The government's intelligence service could be used against right-wing politicians, says the document, which purports to be a Broederbond strategy drawn up in September

It has also been leaked to right-wing leaders who are furious over its contents

Split

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht says the plan, which will now become known to sympathetic elements in the Broederbond, could split the organisation

The document says that if right-wing groups cannot be persuaded to sit at the negotiating table, they should be discredited and their leaders embarrassed — with the aid of the National Intelligence Service if necessary

It also says certain members of the brotherhood, presumably those suspected of right wing leanings, should not be informed of strategic decisions on the constitutional talks

The document is headed "Executive Council decisions emanating from mini-bond meetings held during the year 1991'

The leak of the plan precipitated a hasty meeting of senior members of the Broederbond who had not previously had access to the document, a source in the organisation said yesterday

The members called an emergency meeting of a Pretoria cell this weekend They met until 9pm on Friday, and late yesterday afternoon were still locked in discussion

The source said there was little doubt the document was authentic, and warned that it could give final impetus to a split in Broederbond ranks

Dr Treurnicht, a former Broederbond member, said yesterday he believed the document was genuine and that it "represents a fatal blow to the Broederbond"

Trouble

He said "Links between the brothers in responsible circles (Broederbonders serving in the cabinet) and certain members of the executive have caused concern for some time past

"But if the contents of this document are true, it proves that these people are getting shadier by the day These methods are

Why Diana says:

GET OUT OF MISS WORLD



FULL STORY ON PAGE 3

Now for the best news of '92

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C	H	A	R	I	T	Y		
C	R	O	S	S	W	O	R	D
I	S		B	A	C	K		

R320 000

can be won

See Page 7 of Business Times

SA soccer team named

NATIONAL soccer coach Jeff Butler made history yesterday when he announced South Africa's first official team and the appointment of Stanley "Screamer" Tshabalala as his assistant

The squad of 25 will start training on January 21 An SA Football Association delegation left last night for Senegal to apply for membership to the Confederation of African Football on Friday ● Full report Page 20

Trainer scoops R1,2m Pick Six

Sunday Times Reporter

ROOKIE Transvaal horse trainer and owner Dean Maroun won R1,2-million after tax in the Pick Six payout at Germiston's Gosforth Park racecourse yesterday

And it was his second victory of the day

His horse Golden Man pipped Northern Force — owned by Mr Maroun's cousin, Anthony — to the post in the second race on the card

Last night, the winner's wife declined to comment on her husband's good fortune

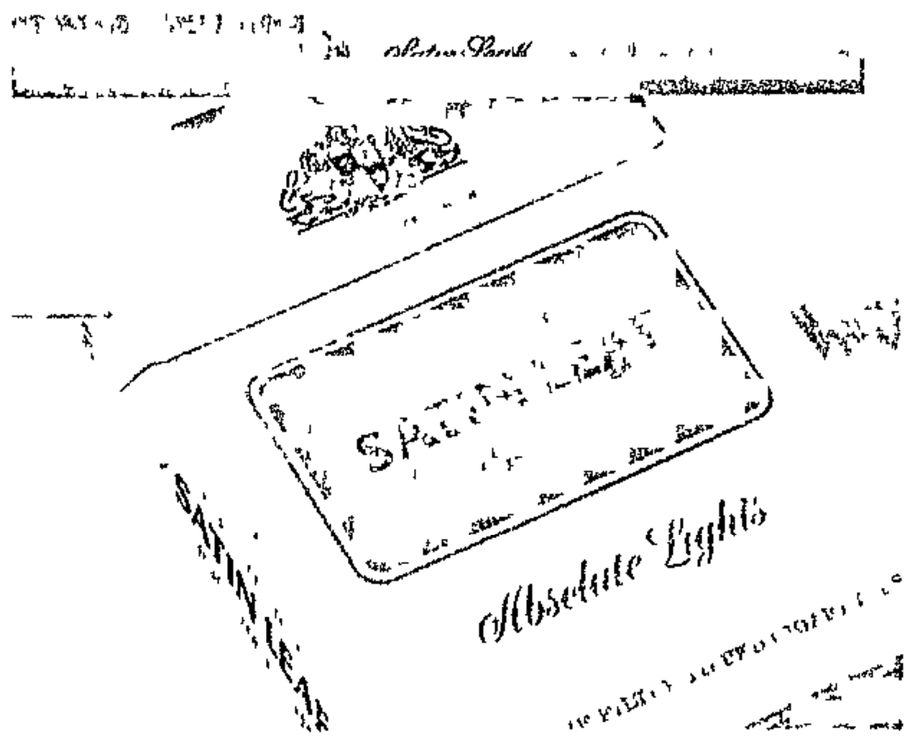
'That's confidential and we're not prepared to talk about it," she said

Mr Anthony Maroun said he was delighted at his cousin's windfall and didn't mind losing to him

"He hasn't been training

NOW

Absolutely THE LIGHTEST Courvoisier



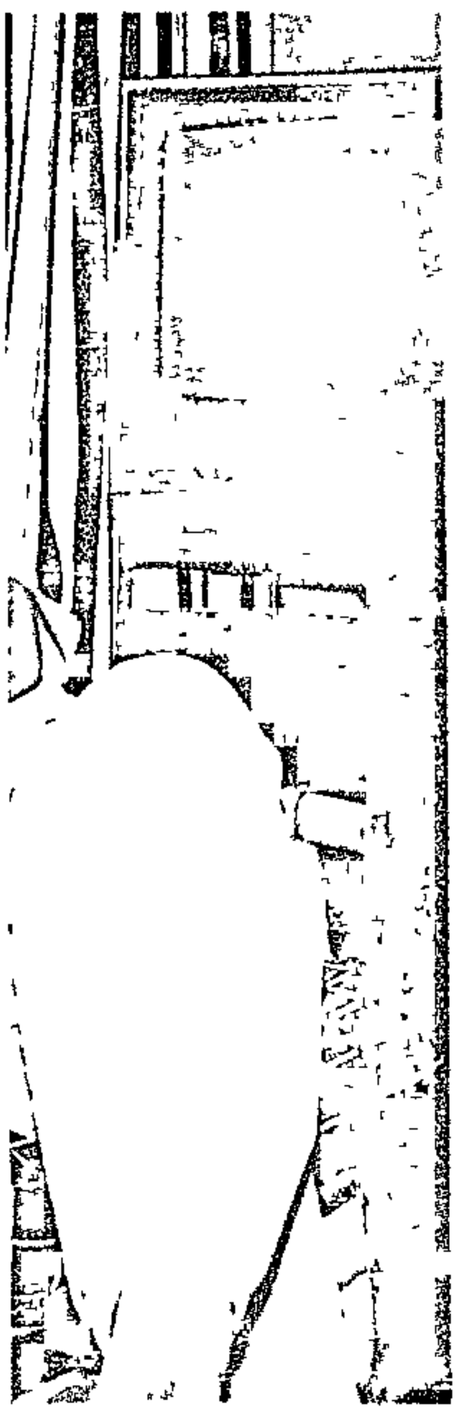
Pik Botha

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Majority

- The *Born At The Right Time* tour was in the balance after threats to disrupt it and claims by musicians affiliated to the SA Musicians' Alliance that they had not been asked in advance if they supported Sama's invitation to the singer
- Representatives of Simon's management, who arrived in the country yesterday, will meet with Azapo tomorrow to discuss areas of common interest
- But they have made it clear that while the singer is "prepared to listen to the viewpoints of those who oppose his tour, he feels he has the support of the majority of South Africans and the major political groups".
- Simon arrives this week accompanied by his pop-singer girlfriend, Edie Brickell, and his 18-year-old son, Harper

down



Picture TERRY SHEAN

il parti etc elections in ... derbond, could split the organisation

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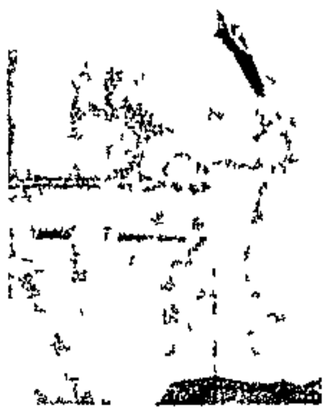
"But if the contents of this document are true, it proves that these people are getting shadier by the day These methods are resorted to only by a government in serious trouble"

CP MP Koos van der Merwe, who has also seen a copy of the document, said it disclosed "the most unbelievable corruption of the Broederbond to encourage members to lie, as well as the blatant abuse of state machinery like the NIS, the SABC and the Human Sciences Research Council"

He urged rank-and-file members of the organisation "who have not been trusted with this plan" to resign

"I do not have a problem with anyone in the government, or even in the Broederbond, trying to persuade right-wing groups to come to the negotiating table, but the methods outlined here are totally unacceptable"

□ To Page 2



FULL STOR

Trainer scoops R1,2m Pick Six

Sunday Times Reporter

ROOKIE Transvaal horse trainer and owner Dean Maroun won R1,2-million after tax in the Pick Six payout at Germiston's Gosforth Park racecourse yesterday

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Last night, the winner's wife declined to comment on her husband's good fortune

"That's confidential and we're not prepared to talk

Broederbond plot to split right

□ From Page 1

- For the sake of unity "in our own circles" some information would not be given to all brothers, and should members of the EC be confronted about this, "by anyone at all, they should necessarily deny it"
- All members of the Broederbond are to be urged to apply pressure on individual members of the AWB to join the negotiating process, thereby possibly creating division in the ranks "in the same way as has been done with the PAC". 5/11/92
- According to the document, "everything possible must be done to persuade or force right-wingers to the talks"

Suggested methods to achieve this range from "discussions with leaders and individuals at local level", to disclosure of "details which will place the leaders in a difficult position, thereby also creating a measure of division among party supporters".

To this end, "it would be justified to apply any efforts to bring the majority of right-wing organisations to the table", says the plan

"If this holds the implication that the National Intelligence Service's influence must be brought to bear, this should be regarded as a means to an end"

On the subject of the National Party, the document states:

"Since the government, or the NP, wishes to place its stamp unobtrusively on the final decisions that are formulated, proper cognisance must be taken of the contents of its planning by party supporters To exploit this to the full extent, the media must start making strong positive noises, and the SABC's leaders will have to be consulted."

Leaked document could split Bond, says Treurnicht

Staff Reporter

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) had "nothing to say" yesterday about a Sunday Times report claiming a covert group within the Afrikaner Broederbond was attempting to divide and discredit right-wing political groups

The report said a secret Broederbond document had been leaked, revealing that the NIS could be used against right-wing politicians if they could not be forced to the negotiation table

The document, headed "Executive Council decisions emanating from mini-Bond meetings held during the year 1991", also stated that certain members of the Broederbond — presumably right-wing sympathisers — should be kept in the dark about strategic decisions on constitutional talks

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the leaked document could split the Broederbond

He said some CP members of the Broederbond "will be put in a sensitive position" as a result of the leakage of the document

"There will be a number of the CP members who will not agree with such strategies, but some will be in a difficult position as to whether they will resign from the Broederbond," he said

Dr Treurnicht reiterated that the CP had no intention of joining the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa)

Reacting to the report, Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said the Broederbond could not do more than it had already done in its "smear campaigns against the right wing over the years"

"The organisation is itself discredited The Broederbond among right-wing organisations is despised and most right-wing leaders have left the organisation," he said

Mr van Tonder said the Broederbond was a "super employment organisation" which promoted members for State appointments rather than espouse a political ideology

He added there was no chance of the right wing being drawn into negotiations unless the concept of a Boer nation were accepted

R1bn boost seen for SA surplus

B 10 ay
6/1/92

SHARON WOOD

LARGER sales of strategic oil stockpiles and growing exports could push SA's current account surplus up to R7bn this year from an expected R6bn last year, Standard Bank chief economist Nico Czypionka said at the weekend

"The running down of oil stockpiles started late last year, if at all, and sales are likely to be bigger this year," he added

This would dampen the stimulatory effect of a pick-up in the economy on imports in the second half of the year

Czypionka expected exports to rise during the year because of a continuation in the momentum built up last year and the positive effect of the lifting of sanctions There would probably be no increase in the gold price, he said

"The increase in exports will not be because of higher commodity prices"

In contrast, Bankorp economist Jacques du Toit predicted a sharply lower current account surplus for the year The current account surplus would probably fall to R5,5bn in 1992 from an expected R7bn surplus last year, he said.

Imports would surge by about 37% during the year because of a growing economy, compared with an estimated 4% rise in imports in 1991, he said

Leaked 'divide and discredit' document not ours, says Broederbond

STAR 7/11/92 (259)

Political Reporter and Sapa

Afrikaner Broederbond chairman Professor Pieter de Lange has denied the existence of a document, which, it was alleged in the Sunday press, revealed an attempt to divide and discredit right-wing political groups through the National Intelligence Service.

He said in a statement released yesterday that the gullibility with which the existence of the document had been accepted without confirming its authenticity was inexplicable.

"The AB and its executive council is not in a position to employ the State's intelligence services or any other State or semi-State institution to further its aims, as is insinuated in the report".

Professor de Lange also denied the existence of a covert group within the Broederbond.

He said one of the most important goals of the Broederbond was to promote the advancement of unanimity between all Afrikaners and it would therefore be absurd for the group to act in a way which would work against this goal.

Newspaper reports also claimed the Human Sciences Research Council had compiled a low-profile report for the Broederbond on the constitutional proposals of three of the main players at the recent Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

The HSRC has denied this, saying it is an independent research organisation which had never done research for any secret organisation.

It said the document referred to was the official public newsletter of the HSRC's Centre for Conflict Analysis, which was published quarterly.

SA, Japan set for full diplomatic ties

TIM COHEN

JAPAN was set to re-establish full diplomatic relations with SA, probably as soon as next week, sources said yesterday.

After ambassadorial relations are resumed, the two countries are expected to negotiate details of a trip by President F W de Klerk to Japan sometime before June.

Japanese consul-general Masatoshi Ohtá said yesterday the resumption of full diplomatic relations was imminent, but he would not speculate on exactly when the agreement would be reached.

News reports from Toyko suggest SA and Japan will resume full diplomatic ties early next week, Sapa reports

Relations between SA and Japan have been limited to the consular level since the Second World War.

An SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said "We are in constant touch with the Japanese government on the status of our relationship, but it is too early to make a statement."

Ohta, who was the Japanese ambassador to Zambia, said the imminent resumption of diplomatic relations followed SA's moves to abolish apartheid and moves towards democracy

Senior Japanese consul Y Hiriashi said he hoped the re-establishment of diplomatic ties would stimulate Japanese activities in SA

Japanese wary as SA, Tokyo restore links

The South African Consulate-General in Tokyo will become the South African Embassy with immediate effect, Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced yesterday.

Mr Botha said this was a result of the re-establishment of formal diplomatic relations between South Africa and Japan.

A similar change in status would be effected with regard to the Japanese Consulate-General in Pretoria, the minister added.

A statement by Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Wanatabe said Tokyo had decided to resume diplomatic relations because of the positive developments in South Africa towards democracy.

The Japanese business community said there would not be any big increase in trade and investment, which depended on political stability

"We have received a lot of requests from South Africa about business plans, particularly since Japan lifted economic sanctions against Pretoria last October," said an official of a major trading house in Tokyo

"But, frankly speaking, we don't expect a drastic increase in trade between the two countries overnight."

Ironically, the political situation in South Africa has looked more unstable since Pretoria announced sweeping reforms regarding its race policies, the official added

"The political picture during apartheid was the conflict between the white Government and black groups.

"But the blacks are not speaking with one voice now and we can expect even civil war between them That makes us hesitate to commit much to the country," he said — Sapa-Reuter

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Begroting Estimate 1991/92	Maand November Month of November 1991	Maand November Month of November 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November Total 1 April to 30 November 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 November Total 1 April to 30 November 1990
		R	R	R	R	R
Doeane- en aksynsregte	Customs and excise duties					
Doeanereg	Customs duty	2 635 000 000	232 520 241	282 649 135	1 880 956 333	1 727 237 546
Aksynsreg	Excise duty	3 555 000 000	169 558 216	236 169 363	2 107 064 179	1 879 351 990
Bobelasting	Surcharge	1 409 000 000	121 625 743	213 247 747	982 557 931	1 434 985 722
Diverse	Miscellaneous	233 000 000	91 719 777	8 856 260	179 650 347	125 567 588
Brandstofheffing	Fuel levy	4 520 000 000	494 997 397	371 645 861	3 235 107 451	2 715 650 460
Gewone Heffing	Ordinary Levy	111 000 000	2 221 617	6 088 296	40 607 023	70 449 720
	R	12 463 000 000	1 112 642 991	1 118 656 662	8 425 943 264	7 953 243 026
Min Bedrag tot krediet van Sentrale Inkomste*onds	*Less* Amount to the credit of Central Revenue Fund	—	—	—	—	223 500 000
Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkoms*e	Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	4 233 000 000	172 797 000	—	3 464 269 000	2 130 526 750
Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	Total Customs and excise duties R	8 230 000 000	939 845 992	1 118 656 662	4 961 674 264	5 599 216 276
	R	74 866 000 000	4 448 328 995	4 702 271 097	44 742 912 891	43 240 718 374
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	50 000 000	57 300	436 872	42 222 854	56 968 146
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing	Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1 200 000	—	—	—	—
Toewysings uit brandstofheffing	Allocations from fuel levy					
Oliebesoedelingsfonds	Oil Pollution Fund	6 000 000	—	—	—	—
Suidwes-Afrika	South West Africa	10 000 000	—	—	—	—
TBVC-lande	TBVC Countries	140 000 000	—	—	—	—
	R	207 200 000	57 300	436 872	42 222 855	56 968 146
	R	75 073 200 000	4 448 386 295	4 702 707 969	44 785 135 745	43 297 686 520
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	38 498 334	9 134 043	148 881 392	99 211 478
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	1 707 600	3 029 829	23 770 527	24 357 471
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of delegates***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	769 368	437 906	5 650 224	4 838 407
	R	—	40 975 302	12 601 778	178 302 143	128 407 356
Groottotaal	Grandtotal R	—	4 489 361 597	4 715 309 747	44 963 437 888	43 426 093 876
Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 3088 in *Staatskoerant* van 20 Desember 1991	Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 3088 in *Government Gazette* of 20 December 1991					
In Transito, 31 Maart 1991	In Transit, 31 March 1991	—	—	—	198 934 099	—
In Transito//Te veel oorgedra, 31 Oktober 1991	In Transit/Overremitted, 31 October 1991	—	(91 338 777)	—	—	—
Invorderings soos hierbo	Collections as above	—	4 489 361 597	—	44 963 437 888	—
	R	—	4 398 022 820	—	45 162 371 987	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 30 November 1991	In Transit/Overremitted, 30 November 1991	—	556 163 813	—	556 163 813	—
In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasie	In Transit Revenue Account Administrations	—	(7 700 632)	—	(137 326 841)	—
In Skatkisrekening ontvang	Received into Exchequer Account R	—	4 946 486 001	—	45 581 208 959	—

No. 263 **17 Januarie 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 31 Desember 1991

Tesourie, Pretoria

No. 263 **17 January 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1991 to 31 December 1991.

Treasury, Pretoria

RECEIPTS—ONTVANGSTE

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Desember Month of December 1991	Maand Desember Month of December 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December 1990
		R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1991	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1991	—	—	2 707 707 237	—
Skatkissaldo, 30 November 1991	Exchequer Balance, 30 November 1991	5 157 533 311	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	6 166 004 758	4 566 521 725	46 337 294 718	42 414 313 864
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise	1 068 522 486	938 508 997	6 429 515 666	6 603 894 923
	R	7 234 527 244	5 505 030 722	52 766 810 384	49 018 208 787
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	57 300	436 871	47 228 456	72 222 662
	R	57 300	436 871	47 228 456	72 222 662
	R	7 234 584 544	5 505 467 593	52 814 038 840	49 090 431 449

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Desember Month of December		Totaal 1 April tot 31 December Total 1 April to 31 December	
		1991	1990	1991	1990
		R	R	R	R
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***				
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills	6 528 230 000	—	51 765 081 150	—
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan Levy 1989–94	277 695	—	2 032 358	—
Obligasies	Bonds				
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	26 000	—	921 100	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	240 400	—	3 010 650	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock				
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6	55 000 000	—	5 312 755 000	—
		(13 780 000)	—	(1 337 690 000)	—
12,5%, 1995/96	12,5% 1995/96	(313 746)	—	3 733 506 146	—
		—	—	(483 305 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11	76 000 000	—	5 469 500 000	—
		(16 277 000)	—	(1 094 289 000)	—
6,5%, 1992	6,5%, 1992	—	—	360 000 000	—
		—	—	(39 872 000)	—
10%, 1991	10%, 1991	—		66 200 000	—
		—	—	(2 226 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000	132 000 000	—	1 018 000 000	—
		(31 150 000)	—	(241 154 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14,5%, 1993	—	—	75 802 942	—
		—	—	—	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994	—	—	2 368 000 000	—
		—	—	(218 917 000)	—
13 5%, 2015	13,5%, 2015	42 000 000	—	1 846 570 000	—
		(8 197 000)	—	(395 693 000)	—
10,5% 1992	10,5%, 1992	473 488 000	—	500 000 000	—
		(19 860 000)	—	(21 104 000)	—
14%, 1994	14%, 1994	500 000 000	—	500 000 000	—
		(21 104 000)	—	(21 104 000)	—
Buitelandse Lenings en kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits				
1991–1994	1991–1994	—	—	139 250 000	—
1991–1996	1991–1996	378 642 471	—	682 528 223	—
Vasgestelde Statutêre Toewysings, 1990–91	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1990–91	—	—	19 373 779	—
Terugstortings, 1985–86	Surrenders, 1985–86	—	—	28 049	—
Terugstortings, 1989–1990	Surrenders, 1989–1990	—	—	155 527	—
Terugstortings, 1990–1991	Surrenders, 1990–1991	7 943 000	—	785 059 627	—
	R	8 193 533 820	—	74 647 774 551	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A Stocks	110 368 000	—	3 855 354 000	—
	R	8 083 165 820	—	70 792 420 551	—
	R	15 317 750 364	—	123 606 459 391	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	38 498 334	9 134 043	148 881 392	99 211 478
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account	665 275 826	603 483 000	7 244 764 551	6 180 371 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90	—	—	209 528 809	—
	R	703 774 160	612 617 043	7 603 174 752	6 279 582 478
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	1 707 600	3 029 829	23 770 527	24 357 471
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account	298 000 000	231 000 000	2 904 000 000	2 550 694 000
Terugstortings 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87	—	—	9 132 250	—
Terugstortings, 1989/90	Surrenders, 1989/90	—	—	24 013	—
	R	299 707 600	234 029 829	2 936 926 790	2 575 051 471
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	769 368	437 907	5 650 225	4 838 407
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account	130 000 000	120 000 000	1 220 000 000	1 021 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90	—	—	8 474 981	—
Terugstortings, 1988–89	Surrenders, 1988–89	—	—	—	7 738 386
	R	130 769 368	120 437 907	1 234 125 206	1 033 576 793
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***				
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue	—	146 889 197	85 539 881	146 889 197
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account	273 750 000	269 750 000	2 634 000 000	2 387 710 714
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90	—	—	36 062 590	—
	R	273 750 000	416 639 197	2 755 602 471	2 534 599 911

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Desember Month of December 1991	Maand Desember Month of December 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 31 December Total 1 April to 31 December 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 December Total 1 April to 31 December 1990
			R	R	R	R
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	119 257 462	75 879 294	160 637 748
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		124 000 000	89 000 000	1 220 388 000	1 171 000 000
Terugstortings	Surrenders		—	—	—	—
		R	124 000 000	208 257 462	1 296 267 294	1 331 637 748
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	26 847 082	26 321 810	38 038 415
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		148 000 000	155 000 000	898 000 000	765 000 000
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	39 925 270	—
		R	148 000 000	181 847 082	964 247 080	803 038 415
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	276 888 275	136 231 788	353 957 702
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		250 000 000	280 000 000	3 212 673 000	2 767 808 000
Terugstortings, 1988–89	Surrenders 1988–89		—	8 071 411	—	8 071 410
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	188 002	—
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		1 765 538	—	1 948 725	—
		R	251 765 538	564 959 686	3 351 041 515	3 129 837 112
		R	17 249 517 030	—	143 747 844 499	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangssaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	22 407 050 341	—	146 455 551 736	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Desember Month of December 1991	Maand Desember Month of December 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December 1990
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	**Votes**					
1 Staatspresident	State President	17 419 000	1 600 000	1 400 000	13 830 000	11 900 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	205 000	18 000	17 000	161 000	153 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	45 046 000	3 138 000	3 190 000	41 157 000	32 188 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	26 200 000	2 440 000	2 194 000	20 932 000	19 718 000
3 Buro vir Inligting	Bureau for Information	41 595 000	3 466 000	3 500 000	31 194 000	28 000 000
4 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 023 131 000	374 000 000	409 674 800	4 148 000 000	2 979 674 800
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 572 000	215 000	166 000	1 935 000	1 494 000
5 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	14 257 000	—	* 1 121 667	17 151 428	10 095 000
6 Weermag	Defence	9 187 096 000	495 000 000	700 000 000	6 338 000 000	5 863 000 000
7 Mineraal en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	896 092 000	25 400 000	71 547 000	840 696 000	910 201 360
8 Kantoor vir Privatisering	Office for Privatisation	4 064 000	600 000	1 000 000	3 468 000	2 905 000
9 Justisie	Justice	527 108 000	36 000 000	40 000 000	427 000 000	376 500 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	37 500 000	3 500 000	4 000 000	30 900 000	33 100 000
10 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 275 032 000	109 000 000	100 200 000	987 500 000	818 300 000
11 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	8 430 906 000	665 275 826	603 483 000	7 244 764 551	6 180 371 000
12 Finansies	Finance	1 537 164 000	95 659 000	110 307 000	1 103 970 000	961 593 998
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	15 846 538 000	673 600 000	603 736 652	13 113 583 902	10 582 993 652
		(2 741 000 000)	(110 368 000)	(143 201 000)	(3 855 354 000)	(2 608 864 000)
13 Oudit	Audit	500 000	—	—	425 000	—
14 Streekontwikkeling	Regional Development	966 055 000	54 000 000	—	452 532 000	—
15 Mannekrag	Manpower	300 543 000	38 000 000	—	280 998 000	232 000 000
16 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	3 750 788 000	298 000 000	231 000 000	2 904 000 000	2 550 694 000
17 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 378 957 000	130 000 000	120 000 000	1 220 000 000	1 021 000 000
18 Polisie	Police	4 631 833 000	360 000 000	310 000 000	3 924 000 000	2 829 200 000
19 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	374 874 000	30 000 000	22 000 000	282 000 000	254 000 000
20 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry	1 914 883 000	69 500 000	138 000 000	1 493 000 000	1 408 000 000
21 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	3 295 681 000	270 000 000	229 000 000	2 494 000 000	2 270 000 000
22 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	281 435 000	23 000 000	20 000 000	212 000 000	136 000 000
23 Vervoer	Transport	1 496 275 000	110 000 000	140 000 000	1 232 000 000	1 148 000 000
24 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 842 061 000	195 000 000	365 000 000	1 470 000 000	1 518 000 000
25 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development	632 713 000	74 000 000	34 000 000	478 057 000	465 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	—	—	—	—	225 000
26 Beplanning Prov Sake en Nas Behuising	Planning, Prov Affairs and Nat Housing	746 205 000	51 000 000	34 000 000	437 000 000	304 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	9 612 161 000	795 750 000	793 750 000	7 945 673 000	7 033 808 000
27 Landbou	Agriculture	253 770 000	8 000 000	18 000 000	233 000 000	246 000 000
28 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid	6 335 366 000	659 605 000	443 864 000	5 555 727 000	3 904 264 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	655 534 000	54 628 000	50 152 000	491 652 000	451 368 000
29 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration	160 578 000	12 000 000	45 000 000	120 654 000	285 196 000
30 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service	2 875 134 000	356 175 000	14 779 271	356 175 000	133 013 439
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	464 898 000	—	—	—	—
31 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Economic Advisory Council	4 640 000	300 000	—	2 645 000	—
32 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education	299 601 000	17 000 000	12 000 000	214 872 000	171 000 000
33 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs	168 505 000	9 000 000	17 304 000	123 743 500	126 028 000
		R 85 354 915 000	6 103 869 826	5 693 386 390	66 288 396 381	55 298 984 249
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	Less Discount RSA Stocks	2 741 000 000	110 368 000	143 201 000	3 855 354 000	2 608 864 000
		R 82 613 915 000	5 993 501 826	5 550 185 390	62 433 042 381	52 690 120 249

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Dienste	Services		Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Desember Month of December 1991	Maand Desember Month of December 1990	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December 1990
			R	R	R	R	R
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***						
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		50 000 000	57 300	436 871	42 222 854	72 222 662
Uitbetalings SA Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues, SA Developm Trust 1990–91		—	—	—	5 005 602	—
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing	Sorghum Beer Research Fund		1 200 000	—	—	—	—
		R	51 200 000	57 300	436 871	47 228 456	72 222 662
		R	82 665 115 000	5 993 559 126	5 550 622 261	62 480 270 837	52 762 342 911
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***						
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		—	5 849 543 000	—	50 046 311 150	—
Skatkisbiljette—Laat Aanvraag	Treasury Bills—Late Issue		—	—	—	579 290 000	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy		—	6 790	—	245 113	—
Betaling Ingevolge Art 10 (1) (e) van Skatkis Wet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act		—	—	—	263 488	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae I D A	Currency Subscription, I D A		—	—	—	3 554 419	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R O	Currency Subscription, I B R D		—	—	—	10 137 532	—
Betaling Ingevolge Art 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975		—	9 890 311	—	48 490 177	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment		—	—	—	810	—
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act, 120 of 1991		—	1 350 000 000	—	1 800 000 000	—
Obligasies	Bonds						
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		—	2 322 800	—	32 033 100	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		—	670 800	—	9 874 100	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds		—	2 094 200	—	28 448 900	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock						
Aflossing, Mei 1991 R038, R040, R043, R044, R045 R047, R055, R059, R064, R066, R070, R083, R085, R089, R093, R097, R100, R101, R103, R104 R106 R111, R113, R119, R124, R126, R133 R141	Redemption, May 1991 R038, R040, R043, R044, R045, R047, R055, R059 R064, R066, R070, R083, R085, R089, R093 R097, R100, R101, R103, R104, R106, R111, R113, R119, R124, R126, R133 R141		—	—	—	66 442 632	—
Aflossing Junie 1991 R104,142	Redemption, June 1991 R104, R142		—	—	—	—	—
Aflossing, Julie 1991 R147	Redemption, July 1991 R147		—	—	—	75 682 600	—
Aflossing Augustus 1991 R100 R138	Redemption, August 1991 R100, R138		—	—	—	—	—
Aflossing, Oktober 1991 R101, R028, R054	Redemption October 1991 R101, R028, R054		—	—	—	113 020	—
Aflossing, November 1991 R061, R041, R119, R064, R066, R045, R044 R070, R083, R055, R101 R103, R104 R100, R111, R106, R093 R097 R124, R043, R141, R038, R126 R133, R142, R147, R138, R028, R059	Redemption November 1991 R061, R041 R119, R064, R066, R045, R044, R070, R083 R055, R101 R103, R104 R100, R111, R106 R093 R097, R124 R043, R141 R038 R126, R133 R142, R147, R138, R028, R059		—	—	—	2 000 028 500	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					830 881	—
1985–91	1985–91		—	—	—	1 817 284 648	—
1988–91	1988–91		—	—	—	—	—
1989–92	1989–92		—	—	—	146 341 463	—
1990–99	1990–99		—	—	—	4 492 219	—
1982–86	1982–86		—	—	—	4 258 555	—
1989–90	1989–90		—	—	—	1 038 741	—
1983–85	1983–85		—	22 134 399	—	821 906	—
1982	1982		—	—	—	22 818 967	—
1983–89	1983–89		—	—	—	571 486	—
1983–91	1983–91		—	—	—	543 820	—
Uitbetalings, Statuter 1990–91	Issues, Statutor 1990–91		—	88 339 222	—	5 911 335	—
Uitbetalings, 1985–86	Issues 1985–86		—	—	—	88 339 223	—
Uitbetalings, 1986–87	Issues 1986–87		—	—	—	12 215 514	—
Uitbetalings 1987–88	Issues 1987–88		—	—	—	6 966	—
Uitbetalings 1990–91	Issues, 1990–91		—	—	—	2 370	—
			—	1 000	—	1 071 429	—
			—	204 408 428	—		—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	—	7 325 002 522	—	57 011 873 492	—
		R	—	13 318 561 648	—	119 492 144 329	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***	R	—	665 275 826	603 483 000	7 244 764 551	6 180 371 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***	R	—	298 000 000	231 000 000	2 904 000 000	2 550 694 000
Finansiewet 42 van 1991	Finance Act of 1991		—	—	—	59 843 102	—
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***	R	—	130 000 000	120 000 000	1 220 000 000	1 021 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***	R	—	273 750 000	416 639 198	2 719 539 881	2 534 599 911
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991		—	—	—	37 151 538	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***	R	—	124 000 000	208 257 462	1 296 267 294	1 331 637 747
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***	R	—	148 000 000	181 847 082	924 321 810	803 038 415
Finansieswet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991		—	—	—	8 938 034	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***	R	—	250 000 000	556 888 275	3 348 904 788	3 121 765 702
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991		—	—	—	213 542	—
		R	—	1 889 025 826	2 318 115 017	19 763 944 540	17 543 106 775
Totale	Totals	R	—	15 207 587 474	—	139 256 088 869	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Desember 1991	Exchequer Balance 31 December 1991	R	—	7 199 462 867	—	7 199 462 867	—
Totale	Totals	R	—	22 407 050 341	—	146 455 551 736	—

Four more envoys for SA

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa will inch closer to international acceptance today when four new ambassadors present their credentials to the Government.

The four envoys – from Chile, Argentina, Belgium and Spain – will bring to 30 the number of ambassadors in the country.

There are to date 40 foreign missions in South Africa, 26 of which are full embassies.

At least five more ambassadors are expected to arrive in South Africa within the next few weeks, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier this week South Africa's consulate in Tokyo was upgraded to full embassy status with immediate effect.

South Africa has representation in 66 countries around the world. More offices are expected to be opened in as many as 10 countries. Of the 66 missions around the world, only 35 are full embassies.

In a significant move, Pretoria is also expected to open an office in Beijing, China, by the end of next month.

The office will officially be known as the South Africa Centre for Chinese Studies.

Another office is expected to be established in Angola by the end of February.

However, there is no indication at the moment that South Africa will be readmitted to the United Nations soon.

After the country's expulsion from the UN in the mid-70s, it sank deeper into the wilderness of international isolation.

Millions of rand spent on secret projects

By DREW FORREST

CONFIDENTIAL minutes of a meeting in 1987 give a pregnant hint of the vast sums of taxpayers' money secretly spent by South African Defence Force front organisations

A copy of the minutes, made at a "broad management meeting" of Adult Education Consultants (AEC) at Val de Grace in Pretoria on September 3 1987, have been acquired by *The Weekly Mail*. They show that AEC and its offshoots overspent their budget by a staggering R1,5-million in the 1987/8 financial year.

Present at the meeting were AEC boss Dr Louis Pasques and 11 other officials, including HE Schultz, Hendrikus Botha, GC Grobler, JP Koen, C de Bruyn, Nic Haarhoff, Jos Chadhina, AJH de Villiers and Koos Laas. W[Mail · 17|11|-23|11|92

Evidence for AEC's SADF links are overwhelming *The Weekly Mail* has already revealed that Chadhina ran a front organisation called Joset Housing and Management Services in Kimberley, Haarhoff a front called Betapers Personeelkonsultante in Louis Trichardt, Laas a front called Montage Bestuurskonsultante in Cape Town and Botha a front called MMD Makelaars in Pretoria Some of these organisations still operate.

AEC's actual budget was not revealed, but the minutes predicted a deficit of R1,34-million on its 1987/8 budget. They stressed that this did not include new projects, indicating that an additional R175 000 had been granted to various managers present, R60 000 to *"kleurlinge"* (coloureds) and R14 000 to *"gematigde swartes"* (moderate blacks) for this purpose. As chairman, Pasques proposed that "certain high persons" should be informed with an eye to securing the required funds

A further indication of the scale of AEC's spending comes from another front organisation, the North-West Cape Christian Cultural Organisation, which a former official says had a monthly budget of R24 000 over a three-year period Alleged AEC offshoot Creed Consultants is said to have channelled some R7-million in salaries to 200 Inkatha military trainees over three years

The minutes cryptically refer to a matter which had been "successfully manipulated" and would be "implemented in August 1988", while handwritten notes in the margin indicate that this concerned a wrangle between the SADF and AEC A source said the military wanted to run the project directly, and that AEC was resisting this.

R9,7-billion deficit over target

By ZILLA EFRAT and DIRK TIEMANN

THE shortfall between State spending and revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year was R9,7-billion — the highest ever in nominal terms.

The gap fuels speculation that the year's deficit before borrowing could be higher than 4% of gross domestic product and above the 3,4% provided for in the Budget

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis says higher government expenditure and lower revenue are expected for the 1991-92 financial year

As a result, the "gross" deficit before borrowings will be higher than the revised estimate in October of R11,8-billion

Mr Du Plessis says Exchequer issues, an indicator of government spending, for the first nine months rose by 18,5% over the same time last year

But receipts increased by only 7,6% — against the 11% forecast after provisions for a lower VAT rate of 10% and extra revenue from excise duties and the fuel levy.

Loans

The Government is expected to ask Parliament on February 17 to approve a "mini-Budget" seeking more than the contingency reserve of R1,2-billion

Exchequer issues amounted to R62,4-billion for the first nine months

Mr Du Plessis attributes the "higher-than-budgeted" expenditure largely to increased spending on health, inter-governmental grants to black local authorities and interest on public debt

He says the rise will not cause any further financing pressure because the expected overshoot has been accommodated.

The gross financing requirement, which includes new loans and redemptions, for the nine months amounts to R13,8-billion A total of R18-billion, excluding Treasury bills and including rollovers, has been obtained

The rise in Exchequer issues is also off a relatively low base because the previous year's figures for the same time were up by only 10%

In the current financial year, Exchequer issues jumped 20,7% in the first quarter, 14,8% in the second and 20,3% in the third when compared with the previous year

Target

The issues include expenditure related to the strategic stockpiles, but they are not included in receipts because the funds have not been transferred to the Exchequer

A reliable source, who does not wish to be named, says the latest figures show that December's issues actually fell

He says issues for the eight months to November were 19,7% higher than the comparable figures last year.

Exchequer issues need to be kept at R7,5-billion for the next three months to enable the Government to meet its target

The issues for the nine months account for 72,6% of the total estimate for the year of R86-billion, including the contingency reserve and a provision of R1,9-billion from a reduction in strategic reserves

Mr Du Plessis says collections for 1991-92 are expected to be lower than the R74,2-billion forecast because of the recession

Revenue for the nine months was R52,8-billion after rising 0,7% in the first quarter, 8,2% in the second and 13,4% in the third over the corresponding periods last year

The source believes that Exchequer receipts must have received a boost in December of R7,2-billion

In the eight months to November, revenue was only 4,6% higher than in the same time last year, he says.

Government receipts would have to average at least R7,2-billion for the next three months to reach the 11,1% rise forcast for the year

Technical

But he doubts that the tempo of December's receipts can be maintained

However, Mr Du Plessis says it seems that the estimated revenue from VAT, after allowances for a lower rate and other concessions, is close to target In November, R1,2-billion was collected from VAT and R1,8-billion in December

The difference between these two figures is largely attributed to technical problems experienced in the first month of VAT collection, which also affected the second month

Mr Du Plessis says it must be borne in mind that VAT collected in a specific month must be paid before the 25th of the following month

In addition, some businesses pay VAT monthly. Others pay every two months Farmers pay twice a year

Mr Du Plessis will not comment on speculation about the 1992-93 Budget and measures that the Government could adopt in lowering tax rates.

Spy boss moved by FW

22/1/92

Political Correspondent

INTELLIGENCE chief Dr Neil Barnard is to head the Constitutional Development Service, a government department believed to be the Codesa sponsor

This moves the former head of National Intelligence Service from spying on the extra-parliamentary opposition to negotiating with it from within constitutional development

State President FW de Klerk said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday that the weight of constitutional negotiations was increasing and it was necessary to re-arrange the top structure of Constitutional Development Service

Barnard will be the head of CDS, the government department believed to be the sponsor of Codesa.

Dr Faan van der Merwe will remain chief constitutional adviser.

Barnard will assume his new position on February 1 and his old position at NIS will be filled in due course, De Klerk's statement said

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn All of 61 Commando Road, Industria, West, Johannesburg

Pik to break ice in Angola

Star 23/11/92 (8) (259)

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha will visit Angola today, ending 15 years of hostility that included several South African invasions of Angolan territory.

South African Foreign Ministry spokesman Awie Marais said yesterday Mr Botha would be in Luanda for a day, but declined to say who he would meet there.

"This [is] Mr Botha's first visit to Angola in terms of bilateral relations, though he has been there before for multinational talks about Namibia," he said

South African troops invaded Angola repeatedly between 1977 and 1988 in an effort to crush the Angola-based Swapo

Pretoria also armed and trained Angolan opposition leader Jonas Savimbi's Unita through 15 years of civil war

Mr Botha met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and senior Angolan officials repeatedly during protracted US-brokered negotiations leading to Namibia's independence in 1990

Government sources said in Cape Town this week they expected Pretoria and Luanda to end their diplomatic freeze soon and said trade links were on the horizon, including Angolan oil sales to South Africa

Mr Botha and President F W de Klerk have travelled extensively in Africa since Namibia's independence and the legalisation of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress

Trade Ministry officials say South African trade with Africa is booming — Sapa-Reuter.

PAC condemns Indian visit

THE Foreign Affairs Department yesterday confirmed that a delegation of 10 Indian businessmen, religious leaders and an MP had arrived in SA — a visit quickly condemned by the PAC.

The ANC stopped short of condemning the visit, saying only that it was not aware of the government-sponsored tour.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday the ANC was not consulted about the visit and no ANC members were scheduled to meet the visiting delegation.

The delegation consists of Prof Chandra Swami, MP Subramoney Swamy, four businessmen, two religious leaders and two educationists.

The itinerary of the group is not yet known, but it is understood it will

TIM COHEN

attend the opening of Parliament and will meet Inkatha leaders.

Durban businessman C T Bhoola said yesterday he would be hosting a lunch for the visitors today to meet members of the Indian community.

It is not the first delegation of Indian luminaries to visit the country. A group of 15, including a former Indian foreign minister, visited SA to attend the ANC national conference last year.

The PAC said it learned of the visit with "dismay" because, although "the struggle for national liberation and self-determination has intensified, apartheid and racism in SA are far from over".

China to cement ties once apartheid ends

BEIJING — China was ready to develop relations with SA once apartheid was abolished, a foreign ministry spokesman said yesterday

"China has all along supported and will continue to support the SA people in their struggle against the apartheid system," spokesman Wu Jianmin said at a weekly briefing

He urged the SA government to accelerate moves to dismantle apartheid, saying "We hope that SA will become at an early date a unified and democratic country in which all races enjoy equality."

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen made a surprise visit to Johannesburg on Monday during a six-nation tour of Africa

The tour has prevented Qian from being in Beijing for the first two days of Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy's visit to establish diplomatic relations.

Qian's unannounced stop at Jan Smuts Airport was seen as a move towards more formal relations.

He met his SA counterpart, Pik Botha, briefly in Pretoria.

The Chinese government has been the main provider of weapons and financial support to the PAC and its military wing, Apla, which has claimed responsibility for the killing of several SA policemen in the past few months

A government source said this week that it was "a fair assumption" that the government of mainland China no longer had the same attitude towards political groups in SA as it once had.

Both SA and China have been seeking to build ties with former foes. — Sapa-AP

● See Page 10

Mike Louw SA's new spymaster

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STAR 24/1/92

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's new spy chief is Mike Louw, deputy director-general of the National Intelligence Service who has been with the organisation for much of its existence.

Government sources said yesterday Mr Louw (52) would take the chair, succeeding Dr Niel Barnard, on February 1.

Dr Barnard, head of NIS for 12 years, has been appointed chief of Constitutional Development Services.

Mr Louw, a popular choice among his underlings, joined the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) shortly after its creation in 1969.

He rose through the ranks, serving in several divisions and specialising in research and analysis.

After a brief period as special adviser to Dr Barnard, he was appointed his deputy four years ago.

Mr Louw's colleagues view him as a good manager and competent analyst.

SA unlikely to switch allegiances over China

B/Day 24/1/92 (S) (259)

DARIUS SANAI

THE recent exchange of "unofficial" visits between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen suggests that relations between SA and mainland China are thawing after a protracted cold war that has lasted as long as the rule of the Chinese Communist Party

But any SA government will face a sticky problem if it wants China to follow other former arch-enemies in the defunct Soviet bloc by establishing diplomatic ties with Pretoria

The problem is Taiwan — or the Republic of China as it is known by the 29 countries which recognise it. Taiwan and China are mutually exclusive diplomatically: both claim to be the legitimate bearers of the title of the Chinese state, neither recognises the other's right to exist, and the People's Republic of China will not allow any country it has diplomatic ties with to recognise Taiwan

Over the past 40 years, SA and Taiwan developed a relationship, both political and commercial, as two countries increasingly isolated from the political scene SA was isolated because of apartheid, Taiwan, even while building itself into an economic power, found itself losing diplomatic recognition in favour of its communist neighbour because of global politics

President F W de Klerk said in Taipei late last year that the two countries' relationship would not change as long as he was heading the government At the same time, Botha was making his historic visit to Beijing, in the mould of Henry Kissinger's "secret trips" there on behalf of former US President Richard Nixon.

A senior Foreign Affairs source said that in spite of the friendly relations between Qian and Botha, and of the "unofficial" interest offices being set up in Pretoria and Beijing, no diplomatic ties were likely to develop between SA and mainland China for fear of offending the Taiwanese "It is a fairly concrete policy matter we will maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan in order to keep our excellent trade links"

There would be no political gain, he says, in "taking sides". establishing ties with China would anger Taiwan and result in little material gain for SA. The high politics which dictated the transfer of US loyalties to mainland China in the '70s do not exist in the SA context, and trade relations with mainland China can improve without diplomatic relations.

The source said one of his department's main aims was to promote foreign trade with SA, and that there would be far more to be lost than gained on this front by "ditching Taiwan for mainland China"

Senior Taiwanese diplomats concur, saying they have no objections to SA trading with mainland China — Taiwan has itself invested heavily in China in recent years — but they doubt whether the SA government would switch allegiances after years of close links.

Yet the "unofficial offices" to be set up next week by the SA and Chinese governments in Beijing and Pretoria are effectively consular offices, although Foreign Affairs will not admit it. The offices will "facilitate the issuing of visas for business and other travellers (visas will be issued on notice of less than 24 hours) and ease the flow of information between the two countries" — which are precisely the functions of a consulate.

The main purpose of this is the perception by Foreign Affairs that China is a potentially huge market for SA goods — and that there are many opportunities for Chinese specialist firms to invest in joint ventures with SA firms to tap the southern African market

Mainland China has strong ties with many "socialist" African countries because of ideological links, but knows SA has the best economic infrastructure and potential as a trading base, the source says.

Foreign Affairs agrees with general political opinion that the main reason for the survival of Chinese communism is the relaxation of state restrictions on the economy and the creation of "special enterprise zones" in the south of the country — effectively, the Communist Party in China has created a capitalist economy, kept under tight administrative rein (Most political analysts, however, also cite brutal political repression as another reason for communism's longevity in mainland China)

The Foreign Affairs source says SA companies can sell products to China and also learn utilisation techniques from the Chinese "They (the Chinese) are particularly well-placed in making small machinery and handtools, and some of the quasi-governmental corporations are particularly interested in joint ventures in SA for selling to markets in southern Africa"

But there is one problem for the carefully moulded policy of Foreign Affairs the new SA Both the ANC and PAC have repeatedly announced that they would recognise mainland China, and not Taiwan, and nothing in their recent policy statements suggests otherwise.



The PAC has been armed by the Chinese, who resemble the French in their lack of scruples about who or what they sell weapons to. And while the ANC retains its left-wing bent, and Beijing insists, in spite of growing evidence to the contrary, that it rules a unitary Marxist state, ties between SA's biggest political group and the world's most populous country seem set to remain Pragmatism may take over if the ANC comes to power — the Taiwanese ambassador was recently seen at an ANC function — but activists are unlikely to forget Taiwan's staunch support of apartheid SA

For Foreign Affairs, SA's China policy is just one of the many mysteries to be unravelled as this country undergoes its transition to democracy

TPA invites ideas on squatters

A WORKING group of all parties interested in the controversial low-cost housing strategy for the area north of Johannesburg is to be instituted, the Department of Community Development announced yesterday

Deputy director-general of the department L Dekker said the working group, chaired by chief director of Physical Planning and Development of the Transvaal Provincial Administration P P C van der Hoven, would investigate and evaluate all proposals for a solution to homelessness in the area

It would report to the Executive Committee of the TPA by March 31

About the immediate problem of relocating the Zevenfontein squatters, Dekker said the community would be moved within a week.

"The TPA is urgently negotiating with especialy the Randburg Town Council and the Sandton Town Council to try to find land closer to work opportunities and where basic services could be provided.

Dekker said more time was needed to evaluate proposals that had been received from interested groups up to yesterday morning.

"What is definite is that the community will be moved before the end of January If a suitable site cannot be found closer to Randburg or Sandton, they will temporarily be moved to Diepsloot, the original site chosen for them"

Arrangements would be made for basic sevices to be provided at this site until a permanent site could be found

"The present site at Zevenfontein is not suited It has an adverse impact on the environment and the living circumstances are poor," he said.

Dekker said the issue of finding space for the influx of poor people was obviously sensitive and the working group had been introduced to hear proposals by all interested groups and individuals. — Sapa

PW tapes subject of official probe

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt confirmed yesterday he was investigating a complaint by former President P W Botha about the destruction of the tape-recording of his conversation with ANC president Nelson Mandela

He could not say when the investigation would be completed.

A spokesman for Botha said he had no comment

The complaint concerns a recording made in 1989 of a conversation between Botha and Mandela, who at that stage was serving a life sentence The recording was destroyed by the National Intelligence Service after notes had been made about the discussions.

Last year, Botha strongly criticised the decision to destroy the recording and said this had been done without his permission.

Inquest told of Sabax's delay in advising against drips

ANDREW KRUMM

DRIP manufacturer Sabax had not "considered" advising client hospitals to change their baby drips until five months after it was told its products could be contaminated, a Johannesburg inquest into the deaths of 13 babies heard yesterday.

Sabax was first informed by Garden City Clinic of possible drip contamination on 4 May 1990, but only stopped supplying the implicated products in late September 1990

However, Sabax quality assurance manager Keith Allen said bacterial tests on products removed from hospitals and performed by Sabax in June 1990 had found no contamination

During cross-examination by Adv R Levine, representing Clinic Holdings — Garden City's holding company — Allen said a company representative had followed up incidents at Garden City Clinic and Johannesburg Hospital in May and June 1990

He confirmed the company had "not officially" considered advising hospitals to change to a heat sterilised product

On Wednesday, corporate planner for Sabax's holding company Adcock Ingram, Arthur Barnett said Sabax stopped supplying the drips in late September after contamination was found in drips received by two babies who died at Morningside Clinic.

The inquest continues.

[illegible] is sharply higher lease rates

SA and Angola to exchange envoys

STAR 24/11/92

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LUANDA — Angolan Foreign Minister Loy van Dunem and South African counterpart Pik Botha broke the ice of a 17-year diplomatic freeze yesterday with an agreement to exchange envoys.

The two countries, which have had no road, air or telephone links since Angolan independence from Portugal in 1975, agreed to open "representative offices" with full diplomatic immunity

Mr van Dunem welcomed the thaw, saying in an interview that his government would not dwell on the history of invasion and covert South African action in Angola

"We are trying hard to forget the past Angola and South Africa are the two most important countries in the region. One cannot grow without the other"

Mr Botha, who also met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and opposition leader Jonas Savimbi in Luanda, said he would promote a regional trade and technical alliance to protect southern Africa against the stronger economies in the northern hemisphere.

"This is an historic moment After all those years of isolation under apartheid, we have now opened offices in nine of the 10 countries we regard as southern Africa," he said in an interview aboard his government jet

Mr Botha said negotiations had started with Zambia over an exchange of representatives that would put South Africa in direct contact with all its nearest neighbours

South Africa had some form of diplomatic representation in Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi and Madagascar.

Mr Botha told Mr van Dunem before the signing that South Africa would build two labour training centres in Angola and would offer medical assistance and technical advice on communications

He said South Africa would train and equip Angolan troops to clear landmines scattered throughout the country during conflicts involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa and Dr Savimbi's opposition Unita

South Africa backed Unita against the Luanda government for 13 years and fought directly against Angolan and Cuban troops helping Sam Nujoma's Swapo during its battle for independence from Pretoria

Mr van Dunem said Angola would need South African help to rebuild its shattered economy but would not seek official reparations for the destruction of the war.

"We want South Africa to play an important part in repairing the damage of the war. We cannot survive without an infrastructure," he said.

One official said more than 200 bridges were destroyed during the war years, railway lines were uprooted, roads were bombed and large areas were mined.

Mr Botha said South Africa would consider helping Angola to rebuild roads, railways, bridges and reservoirs damaged by its own troops and by Unita

He said a reciprocal agreement on landing rights was imminent and urged Angola to join a three-nation pact with Mozambique to protect southern African fishing grounds against foreign exploitation

"The time has come for southern Africa to stand together, to put people first and not ideologies. I am trying to wake up my African brothers but some of them don't want to wake up," Mr Botha told Angolan reporters — Sapa-Reuter.

Public service faces axe

ST Times 26/11/92

FW vows to curb rampant state spending

(259)

ENTIRE branches of the public service could face the axe to enable President FW de Klerk to fulfil an election promise to cut taxes.

Stung by growing criticism by business leaders of his economic management and aware that despite his repeated commitment to maintain fiscal discipline government spending is way over budget, Mr De Klerk has promised "unprecedented" measures to slash spending

In terms of the new financial management plans which he announced in his opening of Parliament speech, ministers will have to prove to the cabinet within three months of the Budget that they have taken steps to keep spending in line with their reduced budgetary allocations

Survive

Where sticking to budgetary limits has political implications — for example the rationalisation or even axing of a section — the cabinet will decide

Explaining the new system, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said that in the past when departments had been asked to cut spending, they had simply "shaken the tree until enough leaves had fallen off" to enable them to survive

Now Mr De Klerk was insisting that departments

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

not only "shake leaves off but get rid of branches", he said

Job losses in the civil service would depend on management plans, Mr Du Plessis said

Last week he announced that government spending in the first nine months of the financial year was 18,5 percent above budget

As a result, the government would have to ask Parliament for a substantially larger additional budget than was envisaged by way of the contingency reserve of R1,2-billion, he said

National Party MPs, meanwhile, have become increasingly concerned about the government's management of the economy and high levels of state spending

Some said this week that Mr De Klerk and his cabinet would have to cut government expenditure — and not just promise such cuts. This was the only way the government would be able to do something about lowering the onerous tax burden on individuals

In the 1989 general election, the NP promised to drop the top marginal rate by five percentage points during its term of office

Arrogant

To date Mr Du Plessis has dropped the maximum marginal rate from 45 percent to 43 percent, but has made no adjustment for fiscal drag

Response to Mr De Klerk's announcement was varied

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said his party would take the NP seriously when it actually cut, rather than spoke about cutting, state expenditure

The ANC attacked Mr De Klerk for arrogantly claiming the right to unilaterally restructure the economy

Sunday Profile

A ploughshare for the spy boss who wielded a sword

S/Times 26/1/92.

DR NIEL BARNARD, 42, the reticent chief spy in one of South Africa's politically darkest eras, came to power at the age of 31 with views that closely paralleled those of his mentor, President PW Botha

Both were ardent Afrikaner nationalists and Christians who believed Afrikanerdom was struggling against threatening waves of barbarism — primarily communism

Dr Barnard was this week appointed head of Constitutional Development Services, which is to become a fully fledged department aiding the negotiation process — a process which includes, ironically, communists

It is unclear precisely what Dr Barnard's new position will involve Typically, he is not saying

Dr Barnard keeps to himself, is a family man and is deeply loyal to colleagues The recent fallout with his mentor, Mr Botha, is said to have upset and troubled him, but apart from those vague snippets it is difficult to paint a clear picture of the man who is largely obscured by his official role

He is known for his almost photographic recall of faces and names In conversation he is intense, even passionate, about his responsibilities, with little time for humour.

Visiting a medieval torture chamber in an Austrian castle during an official visit to Europe, he was asked by a journalist if he was looking for tips for future use His response was a frozen glare

He exercises daily, which accounts for his trim figure, and is an avid Free State rugby supporter A newspaper cartoon in his office depicts the OFS hammering the Blou Bulle

His loyalty to his department is legendary One of the hardest things, he once confided to colleagues, was being unable to publicly defend the service when it landed in controversy — which, in recent years, has happened often

His plaint, common to most spy chiefs, was that it was only when things went wrong that the service came to public attention — and not the many times when things went right

How did a 31-year-old academic end up in one of the country's most influential positions? Dr Barnard was a lecturer in international relations and head of the political science department at the University of the Free State when his doctoral thesis, and its views on a total strategy for SA, came to the attention of newly-elected Prime Minister PW Botha in 1979.

Dr Barnard, who also studied nuclear strategy in the United States, was in favour of SA developing nuclear weapons He wrote that "without a base of strength, modern diplomacy is doomed" He also said that theories that a Christian state should not use "the sword" were "fatalistic pacifism"

It is through a study of his writings that one best gets the measure of the man

In an essay, "Theoretical Reconnaissance in International Relations", he wrote "In world politics fragmented by sin, the sword must always be applied justifiably for the punishment of evil The attitude that the Christian may never take up the sword and must suffer for justice is dangerous cowardice

"The government receives the sword from the hand of God to guarantee inter-state stability and provide justice in a crooked and twisted generation"

On the basis then of a first-class mind, a severe Christianity, a puritanical militancy and absolutely no connection with any single faction within the National Party, he was appointed in November 1979 by Mr Botha to take over as head of the then Department of National Security from the omnipotent and formidable Hendrik van den Bergh, confidant of Prime Minister John Vorster

Under his stewardship, the NIS took on many roles, including intelligence gathering from abroad and evaluating domestic intelligence

In recent times it has also been involved in special investigations into allegations of security force involvement in, for example, continuing support for Renamo in Mozambique and in fanning domestic violence

But, crucially, Dr Barnard has in recent years emerged at the heart of regional and domestic negotiations He was active in the Angolan cease-fire talks and the subsequent Namibian settlement

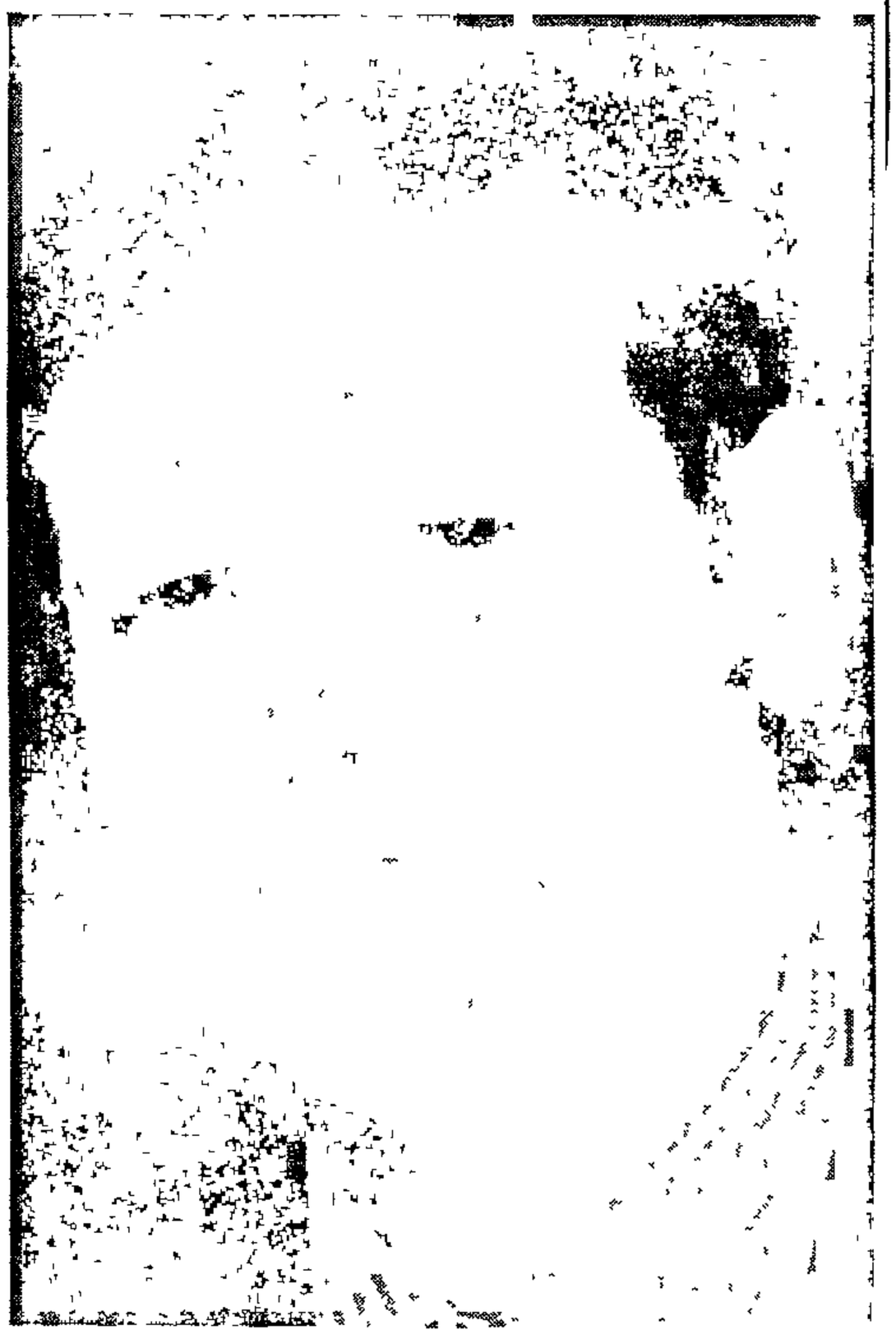
His department was responsible for making the initial contacts with the ANC in the late 80s in preliminary peace talks. And he was present at the historic first meeting between President Botha and prisoner Nelson Mandela in 1989.

He has travelled prodigiously He accompanied President De Klerk to Kenya and on the way back let slip that he had probably been to that country and elsewhere in Africa more than anyone else in the government He knows his way around Vienna, the Cold War's spy capital, like a native

But his exploits are unlikely ever to be revealed Secrecy is the currency of the spy and no less so for Dr Barnard

In 11 years in the public service he has given a press conference only once, after his appointment to NIS in 1980, when he said the NIS would tell politicians not what they wanted to hear, but the truth

Charlene Smith



NIEL BARNARD ... his views found favour with PW Botha

Government debt soars to R112bn

By DIRK TIEMANN

GOVERNMENT debt rose by 15,2% in the first nine months of fiscal 1991-92 to R112-billion last December.

It has increased by more than 80% since 1984

The cost of servicing the debt has risen by about 80% since 1984 to R11,2-billion This cost excludes the discount on new government stock

The Reserve Bank does not include the discount because the interest cost is amortised over the loan's life If the interest charge on the discount is included, the interest burden will be about R15-billion for 1991 ST Times (B455) 26/11/92.

Gross

The Government issues stock at a discount to make the stock more attractive On maturity, the Government must refund the full capital amount and interest on the discount.

The interest cost has become a problem only in the past three years It was well below R1-billion before 1980 when it exceeded R1-billion for the first time at R1,28-billion

By 1985 the interest bill had risen to R4,1-billion and in 1990 it was R9,4-billion It is now the single biggest expenditure item in the Budget

Government debt is unlikely to rise this fiscal year because R4,3-billion more than the gross financing requirement of R13,7-billion has been raised

Government expenditure is likely to be R2-billion higher than the R84,9-billion approved last year

The Government announced additional expenditure of R1-billion for socio-economic projects in August It will be financed by the sale of strategic stockpiles The Government then gave an assurance that the new total spending figure would not be exceeded

It is now expected to ask Parliament to approve expenditure of another R1-billion in the mini-Budget next month

It will also seek approval for spending R1,2-billion from the contingency reserve — it was included in the original Budget

Should government spending rise to R87-billion in 1991-92, it would exceed the revised total for 1990-91 by 16,4% This exceeds the average inflation rate of 15,3% for 1991 and is far above the budgeted 13,7% increase planned for the current year

The Government needs the extra money to meet the over-runs on health, education, interest payments and black local authorities

Director-General of State Expenditure Henri Kluever says there are good reasons for the overspending, such as the need to improve health and education services

But overspending on servicing government debt is due to an underestimate by the authorities of interest rates this year.

Large revenue shortfalls at various stages of the first nine months of the fiscal year have forced the Government to borrow at high interest rates to make up the difference

Another item on which there is heavy overspending is the allocation of grants to black local authorities Many are virtually bankrupt because of rent and service charge boycotts (259)

Smaller

Last year, the Government asked Parliament for permission to spend an extra R1,8-billion on top of a R1-billion contingency reserve

The money was needed for salaries of the police and nurses which were raised by R579-million, black housing which received R137-million and education which took R217-million

Emphasis moves to self-financing

Barend warns of sharp cuts in spending

B/Days 27/1/92 (259)

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Government was moving steadily towards user charging and self financing as President F W de Klerk and his Cabinet attempt "to put a lid on the growth in state expenditure", Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said yesterday.

Deputy Finance Minister Japie van Wyk also said yesterday that government's endeavour to control spending would mean some severe cutbacks in the Budget.

He said income had not been up to expectations and the Treasury could not really expect to get more revenue next year than it got this year

"But there are numerous uncertainties such as the income on VAT and what it will bring in in the next few months But we are expecting the deficit to be greater than we planned for and bigger than last year."

Van Wyk said that despite government's attempts to cut the overall Budget, inflation and absolutely necessary expenditure would result in an increase in real terms

Du Plessis said government was totally committed to curtailing spending. De Klerk's unprecedented statement on discipline from government was a promise he meant seriously because SA could not afford to carry on as it had without serious pruning.

"The days of patchwork cuts here and there in departments had ended," he said

"As a result of government putting a lid on the growth in state expenditure there will of necessity be substantial intra-departmental and inter-departmental adjustments," Du Plessis said

Certain departments would have substantial increases in their budgets. An example was Constitutional Development because it would be footing the bill for Codesa and constitutional negotiations.

This increase would have to be accommodated by moving money from other departments and hopefully through foreign loans

Cabinet was gearing itself to reassess past decisions and look at how it would exercise the necessary cuts.

The management plan would be used to assess where the pruning would take place and how to stop the "runaway train".

"Cabinet will be evaluating which services to stop and looking at the legal and political implications of this," he said.

He said certain departments' budgets would increase and this would mean shifting funds from one department to another. "For instance cuts can be executed in forestry and reallocated to health services or further defence cuts could be made in favour of black education."

This would not necessarily mean public servants would be retrenched Government had a policy of freezing posts and where some departments were overstaffed, members would be transferred to those that were understaffed.

Civil servants could also be offered voluntary retrenchments.

Du Plessis indicated that the quality of service might drop but said this was an inevitable price the country would have to pay if government wanted to avoid higher taxes while still upgrading and equalising services across the racial spectrum. He

□ To Page 2

Barend

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□ From Page 1

refused to be drawn on indirect taxation and the possibility of this being increased.

Du Plessis said government was moving in the direction of adjustment to user charging, levies and self financing in order to supply services

"In the case of roads we are looking at a multi-year adjustment to user charging and moving increasingly towards getting the toll system to account for much more of road construction

"But the state can never be totally relieved of its responsibility in this field as was shown this year when government allocated R200m to roads from the R1bn raised through the sale of strategic stockpiles," he said

In a further development, government at the weekend tabled a Financial Services Board Amendment Bill which, if passed, will mean the board will no longer be funded from the Budget

This is broadly in keeping with the proposal drafted by former Economic Co-ordination Minister Wim de Villiers in which parastatals that could be cut loose would be encouraged to get their own financing and operate on their own

Those that could not would be brought fully into the Budget

● Comment: Page 8

Barend faces choice over tax, social spending

BIOam 30/11/92

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis should clarify what course he intended following as he could not make SA a redistributive country and implement recommendations on tax restructuring at the same time, Deputy Reserve Bank Governor Jaap Meijer said at a parliamentary news briefing yesterday

"He cannot do both at the same time to the extent that they should be done and he should admit as much and spell out to us where he is going to find his middle course He should admit the severe dilemma he finds himself in," Meijer said (259)

Government was finding it difficult to reconcile its attempts to increase social expenditure with its planned tax reforms

"Like the State President I would imagine the Reserve Bank is informed about the course government expenditure is taking when it is just about too late," Meijer said The Bank was presented by Treasury with an absolute minimum figure of expenditure for the forthcoming year and was asked only what it proposed to do about it with regard to the deficit and taxation

"It is very hard to start cutting back on state expenditures by departments when the figures have already been published"

Meijer disclosed that there had been substantial outflows of all capital (unrelated to reserves) in the fourth quarter of last year owing to technical reasons, though the capital account for 1991 had improved over 1990 The outflow for the first three quarters was only about R1,4bn

No breakdown of the capital account for the last quarter of 1991 was available yet but it had been tentatively suggested by Reserve Bank officials that the substantial outflows were due to the abolition by the Reserve Bank of the preferential terms on much of the forward cover and forward exchange reductions

The Reserve Bank estimates an economic growth rate of minus 0,5% for 1991

He said the slowdown in output had been remarkably mild Until the third quarter total SA output in real terms was less than 1% lower than at the start of the recession in first quarter of 1989 The contraction in domestic expenditure had been larger —

☐ From Page 1

Barend

BIOam 30/11/92

slightly more than 5% — starting in the first quarter of 1989 up to the third quarter of 1991 The discrepancy between these two rates of contraction had been responsible for surpluses on the current account

Meijer said the soft figures for household consumption expenditure for the fourth quarter suggested a further acceleration in the rate of contraction

"It is sad that after holding up so well expenditure seems to have turned into a cumulative downward spiral of the typical recession type," Meijer said

Impressive achievements had been made with building up current account surpluses on the balance of payments over the past 28 quarters The current account surplus built up over 1991 from about R1,5bn in the first quarter to an unofficial figure of over R11bn in the last quarter to give an estimated surplus for the year of roughly R7bn

Regarding the gold and forex reserves, Meijer said there was a decline in December but the entire banking system was heading for reserves of about R10bn towards the end of 1991 January had also been good Although the strengthening of the reserves might have justified an upward movement of the rand, it was Bank policy not to allow this to happen

There was a 5,5% drop in the nominal effective exchange rate during the first 10 months of 1991 against the basket of currencies of SA's major trading partners There was a further drop in the fourth quarter and a level pegging in January The 5,5% decline was slightly larger than the inflation differential between SA and its major trading partners, which meant there had been a marginal decline in the the real effective exchange rate

Preliminary figures suggested a growth of 14,4% in M3 money supply figures last year, which was outside the guidelines of 8%-12% Meijer believed that the changes to the Deposit-Taking Institutions Act had had the effect of causing a lot of non-money to become money If this was allowed for, then money supply had been within or below the lower limits of the guidelines since February 1991

The Bank wanted the budget deficit to be maintained at the IMF standard of about 3% of GDP However, as the Bank believed the economy was "in greater recess than it needs to be", a mild relaxation in fiscal policy would not be opposed

● See Page 3

Warning on govt deficit

SHERIDAN CONNOLLY

EXCESSIVE government expenditure and an under-recovery of income could result in a record R13,7bn budget deficit for the 1991/92 fiscal year, Absa warned in its latest quarterly economic monitor.

The group's economics department said a budget deficit amounting to 4,5% of gross domestic product for the year would be one of the largest deficits of the past decade Such a deficit would make great demands on the country's savings fund and would result in further crowding out of the private sector

It said central government was not "living within its means" and this had several negative influences on the economy Sharp increases in current government expenditure had effectively reduced capital expenditure and had led to higher levels of direct and indirect taxation

Moreover, a possible R8bn dissaving by central government would limit the likelihood of any significant tax relief in the coming Budget Business Day 30/11/92

The article said there were indications the inflation rate could decline in the coming year.

What the SADF's covert funds cost taxpayers:

R150 million

w/mail 31/11-6/2/92

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THE South African Defence Force's secret battle for hearts and minds has cost the South African taxpayer more than R150-million.

And the spending spree is not over — millions more have been allocated to be spent over the next two years.

This is confirmed by detailed budgets and confidential project reports leaked to *The Weekly Mail*.

Some of the budget figures, for example, set aside R7-million for the Pretoria head office of a "front" organisation, R1,2-million for the establishment of training centres and R3,5-million for projects in the eastern Cape, western Cape, Transvaal, northern Transvaal, Natal and northern Cape.

The reports place heavy emphasis on the coloured community — R1,6-million is earmarked for the "mobilisation and counter-mobilisation (of coloureds) for national security objectives".

In addition, members of the coloured Labour Party were given 15 training courses in 1987 to equip it to fight three by-elections.

Another key target group are Xhosas — the eastern Cape was seen as strategically vital — with R480 000 earmarked to mobilise them against the "ANC/SA Communist Party alliance".

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deputy Minister

Barnard's appointment was a surprise to some officials in Viljoen's office but they believe his administrative capabilities will benefit the department, which will play the main support role to government's efforts at Codesa

Barnard, a politics professor from Free State University, was appointed to head NIS by former President P W Botha in 1980 He maintained a low public profile but was part of Botha's inner circle of advisers

He served President F W de Klerk with equal loyalty and was closely involved in negotiations with the ANC before the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the organisation

Barnard fell out with Botha last year because NIS apparently destroyed a tape recording of a conversation between the former president and Mandela prior to the ANC leader's release

Botha summoned Barnard to his retirement home at the Wilderness and verbally assaulted him over the issue He then released to the press a recording of the dressing down, which showed Barnard unwilling or unable to stand up to Botha His reputation as a tough spy chief was severely undermined

Political academics this week were unexcited by either Barnard's appointment or Van der Merwe's new unencumbered role One said that while Barnard was apparently a good bureaucrat, he would add no political depth to Viljoen's department

Van der Merwe, a former Director-General of Justice, was regarded as equally lacking in political imagination

Barnard will be succeeded at NIS by his long-time deputy, Mike Louw ■

CONSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

Changing the ciphers

259

The appointment of National Intelligence Service (NIS) Director-General Niel Barnard as chief of Constitutional Development Services will allow its former head, Fanie van der Merwe, to concentrate on negotiations at Codesa FM 31/1/92

Van der Merwe is regarded by government as a key adviser on constitutional issues By relieving him of administrative duties, a senior official commented this week, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen has effectively gained an additional

'Spy paid for CP minutes'

BDay 5/2/92

CAPE TOWN — A National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent had been paid R3 000 for providing the NIS with the minutes of a CP meeting, CP deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg said yesterday

He was speaking during an interpellation in which Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) asked the Minister responsible for the NIS, Kobie Coetsee, whether government was spying on his party or on CP MPs

Hartzenberg said the CP had exposed three NIS agents who admitted to spying on his party

These agents earned R6 000 a month, a travel and subsistence allowance and a further fee "for services rendered".

Langley asked the Minister whether the NIS still employed MPs, saying his party knew of a former MP who was in the service of the NIS

He alleged that government was spying on its political opponents, using the information the NIS gathered against them

"Such behaviour is thuggery It is actions such as this which contribute to the uprising"

Langley called on the Press "not to help cover up the government's misdeeds".

Coetsee said government was not spying on the CP or on CP MPs during parliamentary sessions.

The NIS gave attention to any individual or organisation who threatened the security of the state or engaged in violence, irrespective of his or her party-political affiliation

He asked MPs to discuss complaints about the NIS with him or to approach the Office of the Ombudsman with allegations of irregularities involving state funds — Sapa

CP in new claims of NIS spying

STAR 5/2/92

Political Staff

The Conservative Party has intensified its charges of the Government spying on it, claiming that three National Intelligence Service agents had been caught

Claims of political espionage emerged anew in the House of Assembly yesterday as senior Conservative MPs charged that they knew of a former MP being on the NIS payroll

"It's worse than Watergate!" interjected Frank le Roux of Brakpan, the CP's Chief Whip

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the CP, said these agents received about R6 000 a month They also received subsistance and transport allowances and were compensated for services rendered

One of them had received R3 000 for producing the minutes of a CP constituency council meeting and a membership list

"Did they return that stuff when they got it and saw it was pure politics? What do they do with those tapes when they realise it is politics? Do they turn it off and listen no further?" he asked.

Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) challenged the Minister responsible for NIS, Kobie Coetsee, to say whether the service still employed MPs, full-time or part-time.

He flatly rejected Mr Coetsee's denials that the Government was spying on the CP or Conservative MPs during sessions of Parliament

But Mr Coetsee said in question time that security attention was given to any instance or individual aiming to destabilise South Africa or posing a security risk to the State

The NIS had to give attention to any person busying himself with violence, sowing unrest, or war talk and threats of violence Nobody was immune if he became involved in an of these activities.

"Here in South Africa the Government spies on its political opponets," Mr Langley said.

"This Government bugs and we know it. Certain Ministers of this Government ferret through files in the possession of their departments. We know it," he said "It is thuggery"

Mr Langley appealed to the press not to allow this issue to be smothered.

Mr Coetsee said in November President de Klerk had made it very clear that NIS would not concentrate on a typical political acitivity.

He invited MPs with any substantive allegations to discuss them with him If MPs had charges, they should hasten to the Ombudsman

Tony Leon (DP Houghton) acknowledged the need for internal security, but said the limits of security had to be carefully defined to avoid each and every State action being justified and hidden by a reference to security.

"The NIS seems to have often by-passed this line and the extremely vague and general definition of national security in the 1972 Act which established it," he said

Government's justifications for spying on the CP were threadbare They were rendered even less convincing by an appalling legacy of "super snooping" through a myriad agencies

It remained unclear whether NIS crossed the line between the national interest and the party interests of the NP, Mr Leon said.

Goldstone hears of secret account

Evidence placed before the Goldstone commission this week about a secret Inkatha account could be the key to unlocking the extensive relationship between security forces and Inkatha.

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

A SECRET account held by Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and kept hidden from his most senior officials, was used by the South African Defence Force's department of military intelligence (DMI) to finance trained killers, the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence was told this week

It was an Inkatha account, but it was concealed from two successive secretary generals, Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Dr Frank Mdlalose Former Inkatha official Mbongeni Khumalo described to the commission how the cheque book for the account was kept by Buthelezi's personal assistant, MZ Khumalo, in a special bag with the words "After signing by Chief Buthelezi, please return to MZ Khumalo"

Nobody but Buthelezi and MZ Khumalo had access to the account; Mbongeni Khumalo only knew about it because, as a trusted official, he had often been asked to carry the bag between the two men

MZ Khumalo last year resigned from Inkatha after being implicated by *The Weekly Mail* in covert government funding of the organisation Mbongeni Khumalo, a former acting national organiser of the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade, resigned last year because of disillusionment with its links with the military

The commission is sitting to hear evidence flowing from *The Weekly Mail's* reports that military intelligence (DMI) front companies were promoting violence

The secret account — the same one used to channel security police covert funding for Inkatha rallies exposed in *The Weekly Mail* last year — could turn out to be the key to unlocking the extensive relationship between security forces and Inkatha

Mbongeni Khumalo said the military paid money into the account for the wages of 200 Inkatha personnel whom they had trained Several of the trainees became assassins

Creed Consultants, a DMI front company in Durban, used the account to pay the men R900 each, a total of R180 000 a month

President FW de Klerk has confirmed the military involvement in the training of the 200-strong elite Inkatha unit, but said it was intended to guard VIPs and government buildings.

But the former Inkatha Youth Brigade leader, who was personally involved in training of the unit and was a link-man with the military sponsors, this week named members of the unit involved in killings of African National Congress supporters He also cited occasions when agents for DMI called Inkatha to pass on warnings that the men were in danger or under threat of arrest

These men then hid at the Mkuze camp, one of three covert bases described by Mbongeni Khumalo this week as places where Inkatha and DMI or its front companies worked together

Khumalo, speaking calmly and confidently, gave further details of many of the allegations he had made in *The Weekly Mail* Lawyers for Inkatha, the police and the SADF reserved their right to cross-examine him

On Thursday, the commission heard evidence from a member of the Black Cat gang in Ermelo — scene of much violence in the past two years — about reports in *The Weekly Mail* of DMI training of Black Cat members who were also Inkatha members

Named "Mr A" to protect his identity, he explained how Black Cat members were recruited by Inkatha and, after staying at the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) office in Ermelo, were taken to Ulundi and then the Mkuze training camp "In the camp, we used beds with RSA painted on the bunks, received physical training, drilling, lectures in politics and such skills as how to abduct people or rescue our friends if attacked by the enemy," he said

The Black Cats are still led by Chris Ngwenya, now Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman in Ermelo Of the 32 Black Cats who went for training at Mkuze in 1990, about 25 are still active in Ermelo together with various others that they recruited, "Mr A" said

Asked why he didn't report their activities to police, he said "The police would simply inform the Black Cats and say I had been to them and made such reports " He added that he now feared being killed by the gang.

"Mr A" said he knew that 200 Inkatha youths from the Pietermaritzburg area were trained in the use of pump-action shotguns and 9mm handguns and that these people received the same training he had been through at Mkuze

He said he was personally present when a Warrant Officer Van Zweel of Ermelo had instructed a group of Black Cats to attack the offices of human-rights lawyer Steve Ngwenya The office was then burnt down

Buthelezi knew about secret SADF training

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi knew about the covert South African Defence Force training of 200 "loyal Zulus", according to Brigadier Sipho Moses Mathe, deputy commissioner of the kwaZulu Police.

Giving evidence to the Goldstone commission of inquiry late yesterday, Mathe said he had selected the group to protect Buthelezi and other cabinet ministers. He later said that Buthelezi's right-hand man, MZ Khumalo, had taken over and organised the training and funding for the recruits. He kept the source of training and funding for the men a secret, even from the Inkatha central committee.

Under cross-examination by Advocate David Soggott SC, Mathe said that Buthelezi, as minister of police, knew about it.

Mathe also said that the recruits did not have files with the kwaZulu Police, even though President FW de Klerk himself has said that they were legitimately absorbed into the homeland police force after their special training Mathe said a list of their names, ages and places of origin had been misplaced.

He promised the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, that he would supply the list and a firearm register at the beginning of next week.

At the beginning of the week, Justice Richard Goldstone, sitting with his full commission of five people, announced that the terms of reference for the hearings would be widened While there was no direct evidence of current funding of violent activities by the SADF or its front organisations, he set up an inquiry into these fronts and the 200 Mkuze trainees

The hearings continue

●*The Weekly Mail* is represented at the commission by Paul Kennedy, instructed by David Dison They also represent Lawyers for Human Rights and the Media Defence Trust David Soggot SC is instructed by Norman Manoim and Peter Harris on behalf of the ANC, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African Communist Party

Ex-SA diplomat in think-tank

w\Mail 7/2-13/2/92 (259)

By DREW FORREST

A MIDRAND-based political consultant, paid R7,5-million by the South African government to campaign against Swapo, has been named as Pretoria's pointman in a European centre-right economic think tank.

Former South African diplomat Sean Cleary, now managing director of Strategic Concepts at Midrand, has been named by *The Guardian* as a key figure in the International Assocation for Co-operation and Development (Acoda), an organisation founded by centre-right European politicians, ostensibly to promote "balanced" economic development in southern Africa.



Sean Cleary Photo: R BOTHA, Business Day

The Weekly Mail has also learnt that Cleary was associated with the government's internal "hearts and minds" campaign, addressing a broad staff meeting of Adult Education Consultants, a department of military intelligence-spawned "contra-mobilisation" outfit, in Pretoria, as well as sharing a platform with AEC's boss at a seminar for officers of the army's Communications Operations (Comops).

Cleary, once employed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and later director of the administrator general's office in Windhoek in the early 1980s, received R7,5-million from Pretoria to promote Namibia's South African-backed transitional government.

The Guardian says he helped found a lobbying company in London called Strategic Network International (SNI), which vigorously campaigned to discredit Swapo. Using the same offices in Westminster, SNI had become Acoda's representatives in London

It adds that that the same pattern has been repeated in Acoda's offices in Johannesburg, Windhoek, Bonn and Paris. Acoda's Paris office is shared by Interaction International, which renegade military intelligence officer Nico Basson claims is controlled by the SADF and South African Foreign Affairs Ministry to promote Unita in Angola. Cleary is known to have strong ties with Unita boss Jonas Savimbi

Backed by a number of respected British politicians and academics, including Tory MP John Biffen and former European Parliament president Lord Plumb of Coleshill, Acoda has sponsored trips to southern Africa for European MPs, arranging seminars and hosting dinners.

It is seen by some MPs as part of Pretoria's broader push to win the lion's share of investment and aid for South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

This week *The Weekly Mail* learned that Cleary was a key speaker a five-day seminar for all AEC members at the Espada Hotel in Pretoria in January 1988 AEC's mission was to mobilise against the ANC and its allies, and the seminar was designed to give staffers in front organisations additional information for use in their "training".

Former AEC chief Dr Louis Pasques denied any direct contact between AEC and Cleary, but admitted he had shared a platform with the latter at the Saldanha military college in 1988, at a training course for Comops officers.

Confirming that he had addressed the AEC seminar, on "South Africa: a First World within a rising Third World", for a fee of R300, Cleary said the course was one of scores he gave to corporate, parastatal and academic audiences between 1986 and 1991.

He knew Pasques from Namibia, and was aware of his SADF contacts, but did not know he was employed by military intelligence.

Cleary denied being a "key figure" in Acoda, saying his company was the latter's honorary representative in South Africa. Neither Acoda nor any member of its international advisory board received money from the companies with which he was associated, "nor were the companies paid by Acoda for the honorary services they rendered".

Cleary was also involved in last year's national peace process, apparently as chairman of the working group on a code of conduct for political parties. "He was nominally a business representative," said a business source this week. "But he was not part of the regular business crowd. Our impression was that he was keeping an eye on things for the government."

The SADF helped LP to fight elections

259

W|Mail 7|2-13|2 92

THE South African Defence Force helped the Labour Party fight and win three by-elections, as part of its secret countrywide drive to promote "moderate" political organisations.

Hard information that a department of military intelligence (DMI) front provided electioneering training for dozens of party workers over the period of a year is yet another setback for the beleaguered LP, which last week lost its majority in the House of Representatives in a no-confidence vote.

Party leader Allan Hendrickse last week told a media briefing that he strongly condemned SADF "meddling in black politics". He could not be contacted yesterday, but sources insist that DMI front Adult Education Consultants (AEC) offered the training free of charge. This suggests that the party leadership knew who was behind it.

Sources say that AEC boss Dr Louis Pasques decided that the LP needed help in fighting a by-election at Bokkeveld, near Ceres, in 1988. The training, by as many as eight AEC staffers, provided the model for other by-election campaigns that year in Alra Park and Natal Mid-East

In all three polls, the LP won handsomely. Cliff Nasson was returned in Bokkeveld, AJ Roper, since a defector to the National Party, won in Alra Park; and Willie White was returned in the Natal constituency.

Nasson confirmed this week he had attended a weekend seminar in Cape Town in 1987 organised by AEC. Party members who attended the course were taught "how to sell the party", how to register voters and generally run their campaigns "right up to election day", Nasson said.

The Weekly Mail possesses a copy of an SADF-printed certificate awarded to party organisers who successfully completed the electioneering course. It also has copies of the training programme, dealing with such topics as the task of the organiser, pamphleteering and fund-raising.

In the 1988 by-election, Nasson trounced his opponent, Eddie Langeveld of the opposition United Democratic Party, by what he recalled was a majority of more than 4 500. He said Langeveld had almost lost his deposit.

Nasson said that almost all the LP's branches and regions had similar courses provided for them, and that "as far as he knew", the party had paid for AEC's services.

Sources say the LP was in no position to do so, and in fact approached AEC to raise funds for it while the training was under way

Halfway through the interview, Nasson, a former teacher, suddenly insisted that he was incorrect in saying AEC ran the courses — information he had earlier volunteered without any prompting.

"It was some other organisation ... I can't remember the name. It was definitely not Adult Education Consultants" He then asked whether *The Weekly Mail* had published articles about AEC placing the organisation "in a negative light"

Nasson said he said he had never met AEC's Pasques "All I know is that Dr Pasques once addressed a national executive committee meeting of the Labour Party."



Allan Hendrickse

Asked whether he believed the course had affected the outcome of the election, Nasson said. "I don't think so — we couldn't use many of their strategies. They were of an American style

He could not remember which aspects of the training had proved unsuitable

1991 revenue collections 'on target'

REVENUE collected during the first 10 months of the current financial year was on target, figures from the Central Statistical Service showed.

Collections during the 10 months to the end of January amounted to 81,5% of the amount voted for the year to March 31 1992 This compared with 82,9% collected during the corresponding period of the previous financial year

A CSS breakdown showed revenue collected by the exchequer increased by 8,8%. Inland Revenue receipts increased by 10,9%. Customs and excise duties, on the other hand, yielded

SHERIDAN CONNOLLY

6,2% less than last year.

With two months to go to the end of the financial year and VAT revenue starting to filter in, financial authorities are confident collections for the year will be on target

During the 10-month period, the Exchequer's deficit before borrowing and debt repayment amounted to 91,4% of the deficit voted for the year This compared with 42,2% last year.

The number of Exchequer issues increased by 17,9%. Exchequer issues exceeded revenue collected by 15,2%

Govt's revenue collection back on target

STAR 15/2/92

By Sven Lunsche

Government revenue collection is back on target judging from state expenditure and income figures released in the latest Government Gazette

From April to January government revenue totalled R59,75 billion compared with R55,72 billion for the same period in the 1990/1 fiscal year

During the first 10 months of the current year the government has thus collected 81,5 percent of its budgeted income of just over R73 billion At the same stage last year income had reached 82,9 percent of the budgeted total

While the figures do not give a detailed breakdown of tax collections — including the income from VAT — they show that total inland revenue was up by 10,9 percent to R53,29 billion (R48,81 billion)

Income from Customs and Excise, however, was 6,2 percent less than last year at R6,41 billion (R6,84 billion)

Government expenditure continues to run ahead of budgeted targets In the first ten months of the fiscal year the government spent R72,34 billion, 19,1 percent more than in the comparative period in the 1990/1 fiscal year

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has budgeted for total expenditure of R85,35 billion in the current year and is set to ask Parliament to approve additional budgets before the end of the month

The deficit before borrowing during the first ten months has thus surged to R12,6 billion and is already amounting to 92 percent of the budgeted deficit for the year as a whole

Temporary residence permit: certain person

*2 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been issued with a temporary residence permit, if so, (a) what is his name and (b) (i) when, (ii) on what conditions and (iii) on whose recommendation was the permit issued,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D17E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Mr Robert Pierre Denard

(b) (i) 1989-12-16

(ii) Mr Denard's temporary residence status in South Africa must be seen against the background of the turbulence which occurred in the Comores in December 1989 My colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated publicly that both the governments of the Comores and of France had requested South Africa to accommodate Mr Denard in the interest of stability in the Comores In these circumstances the South African Government agreed to be of assistance on the understanding that Mr Denard would return to France, his country of nationality, within a reasonable period of time Numerous discussions with the French Government in this regard have, as yet, not resolved the matter No conditions were stipulated except that he was admitted as a temporary visitor

(iii) In the light of the above, his temporary residence permit was issued on the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs

(2) No

Wrongful arrest: claim

*3 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a claim for wrongful arrest made by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been settled, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what is this person's name,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D18E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, a claim was lodged, but according to a binding agreement between the parties no details of the manner in which the matter was resolved, should be made public

(2) No

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I have been informed by the hon the Chief Whip that the own affairs interpellation is intended to be a 15-minute debate, and not a 10-minute debate as indicated on the Question Paper

Havenside shopping complex

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing

(1) Whether, with reference to the sale of the Havenside shopping complex, the purchase and sale document was amended after concerned tenants had lodged an application to the Supreme Court, if so, why was it necessary to make the amendment retrospective,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D27E INT

The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, in regard to the sale of the Havenside shopping complex, I wish to point out that both the seller, the Housing Development Board, and the purchaser, Havenside Properties (Pty) Ltd, agreed to amend clause 13 of the sales agreement to allow the purchaser an extension of time to comply with certain conditions pertaining to the sale

The amendment was made retrospective to enable the sales agreement to remain in force It is therefore clear that the amendment was not made because of the application to the Supreme Court, but that it would have taken place in any event to allow the sale to proceed The reply to the second question is no

May I just add for the information of the House that the question raised by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition was also raised by the attorney representing the applicants at the Supreme Court hearing on 7 February 1992 The judge, in dismissing the argument, indicated that it was the prerogative of the seller to agree to such an extension

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, if the amendment to the purchase and sale agreement was effected in a situation in which some of the tenants, who believed they had reason to be disgruntled, had not made an application to the Supreme Court in which the main thrust of the case hinged on clause 13 of the agreement, then such an action would be justified What we need to know, particularly from the point of view that much controversy surrounded the manner in which the Havenside shopping centre was sold as well as the people who have become directors and shareholders of this particular company, is on whose advice clause 13 was amended and who took the initiative

The hon the Minister quite correctly appointed a committee of investigation I do not know whether this is public knowledge, but it is known to the Ministry and the Administration that certain shortcomings were highlighted I think there is common concern that in situations like this the interests of the residential tenants should be of paramount importance Those people who believed that the provisions of clause 13 had not been complied with properly went to court The application to the court hinged on whether the provisions of clause 13 had been fully complied with or not and whether they had been treated fairly or unfairly

These people are ordinary tenants in a particular complex and they may have reasons to be disgruntled However, on the basis of fairness, do hon members think that it was fit and proper that although an application to the Supreme Court had been made, and after the application had been made, an amendment between the purchaser and the seller was agreed upon in order to destroy the case of the applicants? I believe, subject to correction, that this amendment resulted in the application being thrown out I have been informed—and this is also subject to correction—that the learned Judge commented that there was somebody who wanted this sales agreement to go through by hook or by crook [Time expired]

The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, for the information of the House I should just like to read clause 13(1) of the agreement so that hon members can draw their own conclusions as to the relevance of this clause to the case Clause 13(1) states

> This agreement is subject to the suspensive condition that the purchaser shall by not later than 24 August 1991 deliver to the seller (a) a resolution of the Havenside Flats and Traders Association in terms of which such association ratifies this agreement, and
>
> (b) a written warranty that such resolution has been adopted in accordance with the constitution of such association and that such resolution has been approved by members of such association who together constitute at least 51% of the legal tenants of Havenside shopping and flat complex as at the time of the conclusion of this agreement "Legal tenants", for the purpose of this clause, shall mean the tenants holding valid lease agreements with the seller

Clause 13(2) states

> This agreement is subject to the resolutive condition that the purchaser ensures that outstanding rent due to the seller as at the date of the conclusion of this agreement is fully paid or secured to the seller's satisfaction by not later than 24 August 1991

In other words, there were certain compliances which had to be carried out by 24 August They were not able to do this because of the court

practically unlimited power of attorney to the aforementioned institution for the employment of their investment funds These investors cannot expect the Government to assume responsibility for the manner in which the management of the group concerned conducted its business In spite of this fact the Government appointed a task group consisting of senior officials of a number of government departments and regulatory authorities to protect the interests of investors

(2) No

(3) I assume that the honourable member is referring to the Masterbond Group of Companies, not one of the companies in the group is a registered financial institution

Financial schemes: certain group of companies

*6 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether any Government or semi-Government authorities undertook investigations into the financial schemes conducted by a certain group of companies, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) which authorities, (b) when were these investigations undertaken, (c) what reports were made and (d) what is the name of the group in question,

(2) whether any action was taken by the Government in response to these reports, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B154E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes,

(a) The Financial Institutions Office, the Financial Services Board and the Department of Banking Supervision of the South African Reserve Bank,

(b) Five inspections and one legal investigation since 14 January 1986,

(c) Inspection reports in terms of the Inspection of Financial Institutions Act, 1984 (Act No 38 of 1984), which were submitted to the institution concerned and two reports were submitted to the Attorney-General of the Cape of Good Hope for his consideration,

(d) The Masterbond Group of Companies

(2) Yes, the Department of Banking Supervision of the South African Reserve Bank consulted financial institutions for the purpose of formulating a policy on commercial paper The purpose thereof is to enable the public which (inter alia) invest in debentures, to be better informed when making their investment decisions by means of wider disclosure by the issuer of debentures This policy was finalised during September 1991 (before the application for the liquidation of certain Masterbond companies) and was statutorily enacted in Regulations which were promulgated on 7 January 1992 by the Minister of Finance in terms of section 90 of the Deposit-taking Institutions Act, 1990, as well as in provisions contained in the latest bill amending that Act

NI services for remuneration

*7 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of the National Intelligence Service †

(1) Whether he will furnish information on whether certain persons have rendered any services to the National Intelligence Service for remuneration, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has rendered such services to the National Intelligence Service, if so, what is the name of this person,

(3) whether this person is still rendering services to the National Intelligence Service,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B162E

The MINISTER OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

(1) No, It is the function of the Service to collect security intelligence as well as conduct counter-intelligence operations

continued

and to diligently execute this function In this process it is evident that the so-called services, which in the context of the question apparently means the furnishing of intelligence, are indeed rendered, in some instances for remuneration

(2), (3) and (4) Lapse

HSRC: opinion polls iro education

*8 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education †

(1) Whether the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) conducted any opinion polls in respect of public opinion regarding education in 1989 and 1990, if so, what percentage of White respondents agreed or tended to agree in 1989 and 1990, respectively, with the statement that it is essential for pupils from different racial groups to receive education in separate schools,

(2) whether the HSRC issued a statement in the media on the 1990 findings, if not, why not, if so, what were the contents of this statement?

B163E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) Yes

The HSRC did in fact in 1989 and again in 1990 in a country-wide general opinion poll include questions in respect of public opinion regarding education

In the 1989 opinion poll a question was put whether it was essential that pupils from different population groups to receive education in separate schools Of the white respondents 36,1% agreed and 12,6% were inclined to agree

In the 1990 opinion poll 42,8% agreed and 16,5% were inclined to agree

(2) Yes

The HSRC did issue a statement in the media in which the findings of 1989 were compared with that of 1990 The statement was issued to SAPA for circulation to the media The contents of this statement are indicated in the annexures hereto (The statements are provided in the language in which they were issued)

ANNEXURE A

1990 Telephonic Poll News release on 15 May 1990 Perceptions of White South Africans on School Integration

The majority of white South African adults are in favour of all schools being thrown open, while maintaining standards and admission requirements

This was revealed by a telephonic opinion survey —involving 1 856 adult whites representing the four provinces—which was recently conducted by the Centre for Conflict Analysis of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Almost 52,0% (51,6%) of the respondents were strongly in favour or predominantly in favour of all schools being thrown open if the same admission requirements and standards were applied to all, while 40,9% were either strongly against or predominantly against it

According to Drs Chris de Kock and Nic Rhoodie, senior research specialist and chief research specialist respectively at the Centre, great caution should be taken in generalising the findings to all whites in the RSA, as they are an indication of the broad trends in the country

The study was conducted after the recent announcement in parliament of two new education provision models which also make provision for the admittance of pupils of other races to white schools

"The two proposed models led to a controversial debate particularly in the media, which made it necessary to determine the public's attitude," Dr De Kock said

Responding to questions on the acceptability of the two models, 66,2% of the respondents reacted positively towards the model by which existing white government schools could be privatised—on request of the majority parents involved—and by which such private schools could decide for themselves whether pupils of other races would be admitted

54,2% reacted positively to the second model by which white government schools may allow non-white pupils conditionally (for instance if the majority of the parent community involved are in favour of schools being thrown open)

continued

the necessary proclamations to implement the principles of paragraph 3 6 2 after consultation with the interested parties

In order to give effect to clause 3 6 4, the South African Police has undertaken extensive research bearing in mind the objects of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968), with particular reference to the powers of the Minister as provided for by sections 2(2) and 2(3) of the same Act

This research having been finalized, the South African Police decided that the most effective manner to honour the contents of the spirit of the National Peace Accord is the drafting of an explicit prohibition which will prohibit a person attending or participating in any political gathering in or on any public place from being in possession of any dangerous weapon or any firearm or a replica thereof

Of paramount importance is the definition of a political gathering which includes any political gathering, concourse or procession which has been organised, convened or held or otherwise brought about with the prime intention to discuss, attack, criticise, promote, or propagate the principles or policy of a political party or organisation, whether or not such party or organisation is registered in terms of any law Excluded from the definition of a political gathering would be any traditional or cultural gathering or any ceremonial gathering

In order to evaluate the ambit of the prohibition, the attention is drawn to the proposed definition of a dangerous weapon which reads as follows

'dangerous weapon' means

(a) any object which has been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, or

(b) any object which has not been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, but which may inflict a bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault, unless a person in possession of such an object is able to prove that with respect to the surrounding circumstances he at no time had any intention of using such object for any unlawful purpose or that he at no time had any intention of using such object to intimidate any other person or persons,"

Thus the definition of a dangerous weapon will include, amongst other objects, assegais, spears and battle-axes

Members of the South African Police will as soon as the Proclamation has been published receive instructions to arrest persons in possession of dangerous weapons or firearms at any political gathering Members of the South African Police will, however, not be expected to usurp the functions of the courts in any manner whatsoever

With regard to the provisions of section 2(1) of the Dangerous Weapon Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968) which contains a prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons accompanied by the necessary unlawful intent, members of the South African Police are instructed to ensure that the prohibition is enforced

Provision may be made for certain exemptions, for example, persons in the service of the State, security guards or *bona fide* bodyguards

After consultation with the IFP and the ANC on 18 February 1992, the Government is now in a position to announce the proclamation

(2) No

Investigation of poverty problem: working group

*15 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether the working group under the chairmanship of the current Deputy Director-General (Financial Planning) of his Department appointed by the Government to investigate the poverty problem has submitted a report, if not, (a) why not and (b) when does he expect such a report to be submitted, if so,

continued

(2) whether the contents of this report will be published or made available in any other way, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B99E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) (a) No

(b) The working group followed an operational approach The results of its work were submitted to Cabinet in the form of memoranda on the basis of which various decisions were taken These decisions were reflected in this year's Budget, notably the introduction of the food intervention scheme for which the Minister of National Health was made responsible

(2) It is not intended to make a public report available, for the reason mentioned in (1)(b)

Number of prisoners previously convicted

*16 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many persons in South African prisons as at 31 December 1991 had been convicted of offences previously?

B121E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The precise information is not centrally available and can only be obtained by a costly and manpower intensive country-wide survey

However, a survey undertaken on 24 July 1991 shows that at that stage approximately 14,6% of the prison population were first offenders whilst approximately 85,4% were recidivists Should this percentages be made applicable to the prison population of 31 December 1991, it means that of 73 214 sentenced prisoners, approximately 10 689 would have been first offenders whilst one or more previous convictions would have been recorded against approximately 62 525 The fact that a previous conviction is recorded against a person does not necessarily mean that he had served a sentence of imprisonment since sentences may include for instance the following a warning and dismissal, corporal punishment, fines, suspended sentences, postponed sentences, referral to a rehabilitation centre or reformatory, etc My department is presently undertaking an investigation into the whole question of recidivism but due to the extent of this project it is unfortunately not possible to give an indication as to when it would be completed I nevertheless undertake to furnish the hon member with more information after completion of the project

Further allocations. targeted aid schemes

*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

Whether any further allocations were added to the R220 million originally budgeted for targeted aid schemes, if so, what are the amounts involved?

B130E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

None for the 1991/92 financial year

Interest on deposit made by tenant

*18 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Who receives the interest paid on the deposit made by a tenant dealt with in terms of the Estate Agents Act, No 112 of 1976,

(2) whether it is the intention to amend the said Act in this regard, if so, (a) what amendments are contemplated and (b) when is it anticipated that the amending legislation will be submitted to Parliament?

B131E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) Interest on moneys deposited in an estate agent's trust account must, in accordance with the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976), be paid by the estate agent to the Estate Agents Fidelity Fund The Estate Agents Board, however, refunds a portion of the interest to the estate agent concerned in order to compensate him for costs incurred in this regard

(2) The matter is under consideration

continued

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply—and whilst I am fully aware of the fact that the hon the Minister of Finance still has to deliver the Budget on 18 March—is it not perfectly true that each university has already been informed of the amount of money it will receive for the 1992 calendar year, and that the hon the Minister certainly could answer part 1 of this question without referring to any statistics, and certainly, if he chose, could make a statement on what the universities and technikons have already been told they will be receiving this year?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, provisional figures have been given to the various universities to allow them to get their planning in order for the new year, but these figures have not been made public and cannot be made public until such time as they are disclosed in the budget

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that a number of universities and technikons have had a reduction, in real terms, of the amounts that they received in the 1991-92 year, and that the cash-strapped universities and technikons have been placed in an enormously difficult position because of this hon Minister's policy of not supplying the subsidy formula that he should, in fact, be supplying?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I will reply to the hon member's question after the publication is released

Discussion document consultation with organisations

*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education †

(1) Whether the drafters of a certain discussion document, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, consulted beforehand with any representatives from within and outside formal education, if so, (a) what organisations within and outside formal education were consulted with and (b) what is the name of this document,

(2) whether the drafters of the document were approached by these organisations, if not, on what basis was it decided to consult with the organisations concerned and to exclude others, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether the Government formally or informally gave instructions that certain organisations had to be consulted with? B56E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION Mr Chairman, this is a reply to a question of the hon member for Brits I do not notice him here in the House but I reply regardless of this [Interjections]

(1) The drafters of the relevant discussion document consulted beforehand with representatives from within formal education, including the organised teaching profession, as well as experts from within and outside formal education In the case of experts, consultation was in the light of their personal expertise and they were not seen as representative of any organisation Representatives were consulted in accordance with existing legislation in terms of which there are structures for advising the Minister of National Education in the process of developing general policy Representation involved the various education departments, including those of the self-governing territories, the organized teaching profession, universities and technikons Organisations with which I am aware that experts have ties include Anglo American, the English Academy of Southern Africa, the HSRC, the Independent Schools Council, Prisec, the SA Akademie vir Kuns en Wetenskap and the SA Agricultural Union

(a) The initiative leading to the relevant document was taken by the Committee of Heads of Education Departments (CHED) They in turn instituted the broadly based advisory committee known as Copap—the Committee for Pre-tertiary Academic Policy This committee assisted CHED in the development of the above-mentioned discussion document Copap recommended that institution of Framework Committees according to the various subject fields In terms of the demands of the various subject fields these committees in turn evaluated and provided feedback on the proposals

continued

developed by Copap The recomposition of Framework Committees will be considered by the CHED on finalisation of the above-mentioned discussion document In accordance with existing legislation the South African Council for Education also advised the Minister of National Education on the relevant discussion document

(b) The name of the relevant document is A Curriculum Model for Education in South Africa

(2) The involvement of organisations which are represented in the various bodies involved in the development of the Curriculum Model can be attributed to existing legislation regarding advisory structures for the development of general policy It is not as a result of the fact that they approached the persons who drafted the document With the release of the Curriculum Model in the form of a discussion document it is hoped to extend the involvement already achieved as far as possible

(3) No

ANC: members entertained by NI

*4 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of the National Intelligence Service †

(1) Whether he will furnish information on whether the top structure of the National Intelligence Service has met and entertained senior members of the ANC since this organisation was declared legal, if not, why not, if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) for what purpose did they meet and entertain them,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B57E

†The MINISTER OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

(1) and (2)

Yes, Members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) meet and have discussions with many people over the full relevant intelligence spectrum and vocation all over the world, in the execution of its statutory task, in order to practise security intelligence

It would be out of place and discourteous to disclose to or enter into details of such discussions

I am prepared according to tradition to discuss with concerned colleagues the meaning and ambit of the Service's activities over a cup of tea

Rapid rail transit system. Johannesburg

*5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 106 of 2 March 1988, a decision has been taken on the introduction of a rapid rail transit system for Johannesburg, if not, why not, if so, what was the decision? B69E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

No This decision will be taken by the relevant local authorities after research regarding the financial aspects surrounding the implementation of a rapid rail transit system has been undertaken

However, the feasibility study regarding the implementation of a mass transportation system undertaken by the Department of Transport is already available and recommends *inter alia* the planning and implementation of a partial light railway system to be done on the premise of the finding that the road network in the central area will reach saturation over the medium term

It is also recommended in the report that the existing public transport system be utilised maximally over the short term This will result in existing rail, bus and combi-taxi services being continually rationalised

SAP: increase in number

*6 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) With reference to the reply to Question No 2 on 4 June 1991, (a) what was the total net increase in the number of policemen in the South African Police Force in 1991 and (b) (i) how many are still in training and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

cont in

1974, if a state of lawlessness exists in his area, a chief may prohibit the carrying of dangerous weapons [Time expired]

Mr A J LEON Mr Chairman, I should like to draw the hon the Deputy Minister's attention to two affidavits, which I have referred to him before, which clearly indicate that the police simply stood by at various train stations in Johannesburg while 20 armed thugs boarded the trains One cannot operate like this This is the SA Police Force which has to be the arbiter between the contestants in this country When the police were challenged about it, they simply said "We enforce the law according to circumstances " That is a quote from their Press release

If we are going to prevent South Africa from deteriorating into further anarchy and civil war, we must act swiftly The chief guardian of law and order, the hon the Minister, should first of all announce today the repeal of all regulations—and there are at least two that I am aware of—which permit the carrying of dangerous weapons, except in strictly defined circumstances because he has allowed them to be carried in Natal Secondly, his department must provide for the stringent enforcement of the Dangerous Weapons Act If we fail to do that, it will simply lend credence to charges of a Third Force, of State complicity in violence and the escalation of massive unrest Those things are the sort of things we should be trying to avoid [Time expired]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, I must emphasise that negotiations on this aspect started before we signed the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991 It is very important to get the co-operation of the parties concerned—that is why it took us so long to consult with the interested parties in an effort to get a proclamation which we could issue as soon as possible

It is easy to make affidavits, but it is very important that the contents of affidavits can be tested I appeal to the hon member for Houghton to take this matter up with the hon the Minister and to submit these affidavits to an investigation

I want to emphasize my serious concern with regard to the existence of Umkhonto weSizwe We had a debate on traditional and dangerous weapons, but we are also concerned about the existence of Umkhonto weSizwe and the possession of arms caches in the Republic In this regard we have not had the co-operation of the ANC to address this problem in terms of the National Peace Accord

I want to state that paragraph 3 7 3 emphatically states that no private army shall be allowed or formed Paragraph 3 7 6 provides that all existing structures, called self-defence units, shall be transformed into self-protection units which shall function in accordance with the principles contained in paragraph 3 7 The ANC has done nothing as yet to implement these provisions in terms of the Peace Accord Consequently the implementation of paragraph 3 7 will have to be dealt with as a matter of high priority In this regard I wish to point out that the liaison structures referred to in paragraph 3 7 4 cannot be implemented, owing to the lack of co-operation from the ANC [Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

Question standing over from Tuesday, 4 February 1992

Secret projects: investigation

*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the State President

(1) When (a) did the comprehensive investigation of secret projects commence and (b) was the investigation completed,

(2) whether the report relating to this investigation has been handed to him, if so, on what date? (259)

B10E

The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) (a) The Advisory Committee on Special Secret Projects under the chairmanship of Prof Ellison Kahn SC, started with its work on 2 September 1991

continued

(b) Yes (259)

(2) Yes 19 November 1991

Question standing over from Tuesday, 11 February 1992

Committee on National Priorities

*1 Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President

Whether the State President's Committee on National Priorities has met during the past two years, if not, why not, if so, (a) when did it meet and (b)(i) which of its statutory objects was it able to fulfil and (ii) in which respects were these fulfilled?

B127E

†The STATE PRESIDENT

No Since I took office, several matters previously dealt with by the Committee have been discussed and dealt with by the Cabinet as a whole The determination of priorities and how they should be reflected in the budget is an example of this Nonetheless, these discussions are preceded by the acquisition of suitable inputs from smaller committees which, I am convinced, are functioning effectively They include the new Cabinet Committee for Economic Coordination under the chairmanship of the Minister of Trade and Industry and for Economic Coordination, as well as regular discussions with the newly-established executive of the Economic Advisory Council

(a) and (b) Fall away

Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 11 February 1992

Male/female teachers equalisation of salary scales

*1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether agreement has been reached to bring about the equalisation of the salary scales payable to male and female teachers of equivalent qualifications, if so, (a) as from what date will payments be made in terms of such scales and (b) what scales will be applied,

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

B52E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) The Cabinet had already during 1990 undertaken to eliminate disparities on the grounds of gender and undertook to take the final step regarding the implementation thereof during 1992/93

(a) Should funds be allocated for this purpose, payments in terms of such scales will commence during the course of the 1992/93 financial year

(b) The scales which at present are applicable in respect of male teachers in the qualification categories concerned, will apply

(2) As soon as funds have been allocated, I will make an announcement

Universities/technikons: less money from State

*2 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether any universities or technikons are to receive in respect of 1992 the full amount which they should receive under the formula-funding policy administered by his Department, if not, why not,

(2) whether any of these universities or technikons are to receive less money from the State in real terms in 1992 than they did in 1991 in terms of the amounts determined by his Department, if so, which of these institutions,

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

B53E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Since the Minister of Finance has not submitted the Draft Budget Bill for the 1992/93 financial year to Parliament yet, the figures are not presently available

(1) Lapses

(2) Lapses

(3) Lapses

contin.

US envoy set to go to Nigeria

By Hugh Roberton
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States Ambassador to South Africa, William Swing, is expected to be replaced later this year by a senior State Department official, Princeton Lyman, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Refugee Programmes

According to officials, the changeover will take place in August, when Mr Swing's three-year tour of duty comes to an end and after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved Mr Lyman's appointment.

It is understood that Mr Swing, who is one of the State Department's most experienced Africanists, has been asked to serve as US ambassador to Nigeria, which is undergoing a faltering transition from military to democratic rule

Mr Lyman is liked and respected in Washington and the approval of his appointment by the Senate is likely to be a mere formality

One of the reasons for choosing Mr Lyman is thought to have been his expertise in the management of large foreign aid budgets US aid to South Africa is now some $80 million (about R230 million) a year, almost all of it for educational and humanitarian assistance

Although this is relatively small, plans are afoot for a multibillion-dollar aid programme for the country once a new government has been installed

Mr Swing, who is highly regarded in Washington and has a reputation for being a hard-driving and demanding head of mission, is likely to return to the US for some months before he goes to Lagos



Ambassador William Swing
.. will serve US in Lagos

NIS 'behind Mandela's release'

259

Sowetan 19/2/92

IN a revealing look behind the secret operations of the National Intelligence Service, its former chief, Dr Niel Barnard, has divulged that the NIS was the moving force behind the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC.

For the first time he has made public that before Mandela's release, the NIS arranged a top secret meeting with top ANC leaders in exile, securing their undertaking for talks with the Government which ultimately led to the Groote Schuur deliberations and Minute.

Barnard made his disclosures to Alf Ries, political editor of Die Burger, the Afrikaans daily currently publishing a three-part series on the former "super spy" who now heads the Department of Constitutional Development.

In the second article published yesterday, Barnard explains the apparent anomaly that while the NIS was conducting secret talks with the exiled ANC, the service nevertheless voiced strong objections to academics, businessmen and opposition politicians doing so.

"Our view was that as long as we fail to tackle the internal political problem, we will not solve the country's long-term problem," Barnard said at the time.

Starting in May 1988 Barnard and his colleagues had numerous discussions with Mandela in prison.

Barnard revealed that Mandela repeatedly asked to see President PW Botha and that the latter "struggled with the question of whether to accede to the request".

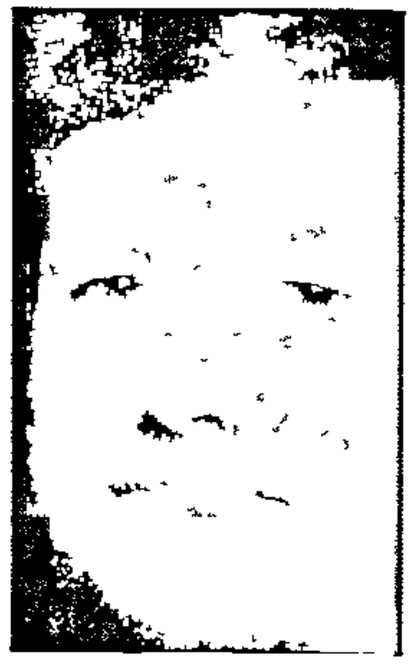
The NIS met ANC leaders in exile somewhere in Europe. Two more such secret meetings followed.

"We made such progress at these talks that the Groote Schuur meeting was already projected - *Sapa*

The role of a 'superspy' in Mandela's release

STAR 19/2/92 (259)

Dr Niel Barnard (below) reveals that the National Intelligence Service played a leading role in the release of ANC president Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress two years ago





Free Nelson Mandela waves to well-wishers after his release from Victor Verster prison on February 11 1990

IN A revealing look behind the secret operations of the National Intelligence Service, its former chief, Dr Niel Barnard, has divulged that the NIS was the moving force behind the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC

For the first time he has made public that before Mr Mandela's release, the NIS arranged a top-secret meeting with ANC leaders in exile, securing their undertaking for talks with the Government which ultimately led to the Groote Schuur deliberations and Minute

Dr Barnard made his disclosures to Alf Ries, political editor of Die Burger, the Afrikaans daily currently publishing a three-part series on the former "super spy" who now heads the Department of Constitutional Development

In the second article published yesterday, Dr Barnard explains the apparent anomaly that while NIS was conducting secret talks with the exiled ANC, the service nevertheless voiced strong objections to academics, businessmen and opposition politicians doing so at Dakar and Lusaka

"We were not against it and we never thought we could find answers to the country's problems without the ANC but we did not want to allow groups and governments from outside to act as facilitators to talks," he said.

"Our view was that, unlike Zimbabwe and Namibia, there should be no middlemen to bring us together NIS took a strong stand over years that it should be the one to make contact with the ANC because the minute there is a middleman, he wants something out of it."

In the first part of the series Dr Barnard elaborated on what the former state president, P W Botha, recently referred to as the intelligence "mess" which confronted the young academic at the time of his appointment

There was a war between the police-based security services and the NIS on the one hand and Military Inteligence on the other The NIS, a successor to the infamous BOSS under General "Lang Hendrik" van den Bergh, was in a shambles and under attack from Military Inteligence whose hawks saw the country's problems as rooted in the communist threat.

Dr Barnard had no doubt that in the first two years following his surprising appointment in October 1979 "there was a deliberate attempt to eradicate the NIS The deep lying cause was the difference in interpretation between the NIS and particularly the SADF "

The problem was eventually solved by the creation of the Co-ordinating Intelligence Committee which sat weekly, later bi-weekly and now monthly

"I can say without fear of contradiction that the intelligence community in South Africa now works well and is one of the best in the world," he said

Another interesting insight revealed by Dr Barnard was the NIS dilemma regarding the grey area between what constituted "the security of the state" and legitimate politics An example was the covert visits between politicians and the banned ANC while it was still "enemy No 1"

The NIS dealings with the ANC problem itself is the most illuminating part of Dr Barnard's tale

In view of the service's approach to the problem, around 1978/88 we started to realise more strongly that we have to turn our attention to Mr Mandela and other members of the Rivonia-group

"The question was asked whether we could arrive at a political solution while these persons were still incarcerated We were thus sanctioned by the Government to try to establish from Mr Mandela whether he was able to play a role in finding a political solution "

He and three other officials — the Commissioner of Prisons, General Willie Willemse, an NIS colleague Mike Louw, and Fanie van der Merwe of Constitutional Development — were assigned to the task

Starting in May 1988 they had numerous discussions with Mr Mandela at Pollsmoor and Victor Verster prisons

"It was no political debate but an effort on the part of knowledgeable persons to establish 'how Mr Mandela's head worked' "

Three themes were constantly explored

- Did he really want a peaceful solution?
- What was his ideological position?
- How did he see the political future of the country?

Mr Mandela's position on violence, repeated often, was that he did not believe the ANC had the military ability to "drive the Government into a corner"

His ideological position was certainly not communist although he credited the SACP with certain attractive elements and for its assistance to the ANC in the struggle

His vision of the future South Africa was one of a unitary state based on one man, one vote He acknowledged the need to cater constitutionally for the diversity of groups and their fears but rejected any notion of separate autonomous states

Dr Barnard revealed that Mr Mandela repeatedly asked to see Mr Botha and that the latter "struggled with the question of whether to accede to the request or not"

Dr Barnard recalls that "my viewpoint was Mr Botha couldn't lose by seeing Mr Mandela Should it fail, he could always say he had tried to reach an understanding If it succeeded, he would be honoured b history "

He described Mr Mandela' demeanour at the subsequen meeting as that of a "true gen tleman"

Just as secretly as Mr Man dela was smuggled into Tuyn huys for that historic meeting the NIS set about a plan to mee the ANC leaders in exile

"On occasion we said to him (Mandela) that the discussion was now in progress and tha there were other ANC mer abroad with whom we would like to talk.

"He was suspicious and op posed to the idea We arguec the matter at length " Mr Man dela's view was that talks should not be conducted through two channels He should be released first, then he would personally deal with it

The NIS, however, decided to go ahead and the first talks were conducted "in a manner I cannot reveal here" and took place somewhere in Europe ANC leaders now involved with Codesa were present.

Two more such secret meetings followed

"For the NIS to meet the ANC in Europe was no easy matter," Dr Barnard recalls "These were not chaps who could meet openly in some hotel We knew that when we travelled abroad, we were being watched. The same applied to the ANC persons

"We had to use quite interesting methods to evade observation by other intelligence services The fact that we did it without alerting anyone to our business proves we were able to do it professionally "

The talks took place before Mr Mandela's release which was then just a matter of time

"We made such progress at these talks that the Groote Schuur meeting was already projected. Our approach was that we had to keep the initiative and that we must tie in those in exile to the first talks even before Mr Mandela was released "

After the success of the Groote Schuur talks, the NIS melted into the background, Dr Barnard said — Sapa □

... and this is the price for freedom

SOWETAN 20/2/92

THE Convention for a Democratic South Africa cost the Government nearly R3,5 million last year alone, Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr Jurg Prinsloo, Conservative Party MP for Roodepoort, Viljoen said the single highest amount - R1,2 million - was spent on rent, furniture, offices, electricity, sound and lighting, flowers and plants.

He said the figures were based on provisional calculations. The Government also paid R61 700 for delegates' snacks.

Accommodation of delegates to Codesa's preparatory meetings and its first plenary session amounted to R905 580, while road and air travel expenses totalled some R822 400.

Printing, stationery and other supplies cost about R157 000, private expert and professional services another R119 000, and hired electronic data and other processing equipment more than R86 000.

Telecommunications cost about R30 020, Viljoen said.

Participants not travelling officially at State's expense were compensated out of State funds for their subsistence and travel expenses - *Sapa*

Govt's financial management slammed

B1Day 20/2/92 (259)

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — The auditor-general has delivered a scathing criticism of government's financial and resource management in his report on the performance of general affairs administration.

"The performance audits have revealed substantial shortcomings regarding the determination of needs, economic procurement and the efficient and effective utilisation of resources," Peter Wronsley said in his report, tabled yesterday.

The findings for the 1990/91 financial year also indicated that overall management arrangements related to planning, evaluation, authorisation and control over resources "either do not exist or do not function effectively"

The audited finding confirmed the "inadequacy of financial administration in central government departments"

Shortcomings included

- ☐ Stated needs for certain resources exceeded requirements;
- ☐ Buildings and land were leased or bought and not used,
- ☐ Uneconomic stock levels in warehouses,
- ☐ Tariffs were not regularly revised or market related,
- ☐ Long-term planning for resources was neither formal nor structured,
- ☐ Deficient objectives or criteria made effective performance measurement "practically impossible", and
- ☐ Management information systems provided inadequate information

"Examples of possible wastage arising from these shortcomings, amounting to millions of rands, have been included in management reports to various accounting officers . These shortcomings call for urgent attention in the public sector as a whole As far back as 1988 and 1989 resolutions aimed at addressing these problems were adopted by the joint committee on public accounts," Wronsley said

☐ To Page 2

Govt slammed

B1Day 20/2/92 (259)

☐ From Page 1

He reported unauthorised expenditure totalling R2,953m The SADF had unauthorised expenditure of R208 820 in 1985/86 and 1987/88 For stationery, where no emergency existed or the state's best interests were not served, the amount was R20 950. Another unauthorised R187 869 was spent by the SADF on computer stationery, show equipment and lawnmowers

Manpower gave R500 000 more than it should have to the National Productivity Institute

The greatest unauthorised expenditure — R2,245m — was in the Development Aid Department Wronsley said no authorisation was obtained for this expenditure in contributions to self-governing territories

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT FM 21/2/92

Touching base (259)

Rates of growth can be deceptive, as demonstrated by the latest published figures on flows in and out of the State Exchequer Account

Against all expectations, government cut back on its rate of spending last month But this is not apparent when you compare withdrawals from the account in the first 10 months of the fiscal year to January 31 with the same period a year ago

A statement of receipts into and transfers out of the account, published in the *Government Gazette* last week, shows a rise of 17,7% —to R68,3bn

However, the increase is off a low base because government spending was restrained in January 1991 and spending in the 10 months to January 1991 was up only 9,2% on the same period the previous fiscal year.

Issues to January represent less than 83% of the R82,5bn budgeted for fiscal 1991/1992, which means that they are within the pro rata budget to January

The only vote exceeding budget is Constitutional Development Services, which has withdrawn R20m — R6m morethan its annual budget This is presumably due to Codesa, but details will be revealed only when the Additional Appropriation Bill is tabled on Wednesday

A vote that is way below budget is that for Improvement in Conditions of Service, which has withdrawn only R397m of its R2,9bn A spokesman for the Department of State Expenditure explains. "There is an internal rule that this account is not utilised until all normal appropriations for salary purposes are exhausted"

This year's growth in revenue over the 10 months was 7,3%, against growth of 9,7% — excluding the R3bn from the sale of Iscor — in the same period of 1990-1991 What is encouraging is that revenue growth is accelerating — in the first four fiscal months it was up only 1,8%.

The difference between flows in and out of the Exchequer Account has been reduced from R9,7bn in the nine months to December to R8,6bn by the end of January.

This must be measured against a number of projected deficits for the year. It is 85% of the original budgeted deficit of R10,1bn, less than 73% of the revised deficit of R11,8bn which takes into account changes associated

Continue →

with the introduction of VAT and additional expenditure against the sale of strategic stock It is also 89% of the revised budgeted deficit of R9,7bn, which takes into account the sale of strategic stock.

Additional appropriations will be tabled later this month, pushing expenditure in the last two fiscal months higher This is a familiar pattern Last year, says Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn, January issues of R5,3bn were followed by R8,1bn in February and R8,3bn in March This quantum leap in the last two months of the year pushed the increase for the full year to 13,1%

Little more can be expected in terms of growth in revenue, so the deficit for the year could be as high as R12bn — higher than the budgeted amount but not as high as expected only a month ago ■

Govt and provinces need extra R28,6bn

B/Day 21/2/92

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Government has requested an additional R28,6bn to tide it and the provinces over the four months until July when the 1992/93 Budget is promulgated

State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter, tabling the Part Appropriation Bill yesterday, said R23,9bn was required by central government, including the own affairs administrations The amount was needed for salary and pension adjustments as well as the costs of continuing with schemes such as export promotion and food development programmes.

The central government appropriation represented an increase of 16% or R3,3bn over that of last year

The provincial administrations would need an additional R4,7bn — R2,1bn for the Transvaal, R1,4bn for the Cape, R700m for Natal and R500m for the Free State — which was 14,6% more than the 1991 part appropriation Salary adjustments, increases in social welfare pensions and a rise in intergovernment grants were the reasons given for the extra funding

Venter said signs pointed to an overshoot in government's deficit before borrowing for 1991/92 "with certain negative implications for public debt costs"

Exchequer issues for the first nine months of the financial year — April to December — showed an increase of 18,5% over the same period last year compared with the budgeted increase of just more than 15% On the other hand, exchequer receipts in this period increased 17,6% as against the budgeted 11,1%

Factors affecting state debt costs negatively were the higher interest rates and the depreciation of the rand against major currencies in which SA's foreign debt commitments had to be met

"Despite falls in foreign interest rates, there has thus been an overshoot in the servicing of foreign debt"

Regarding the impression that might have been created that unnecessary re-

☐ To Page 2

Extra R28,6bn

B/Day 21/2/92

☐ From Page 1

course had been made to short-term bank credit to finance state expenditure, Venter said that in an attempt to raise the status of Treasury bills as a negotiable money market instrument, the Reserve Bank initially sold more TBs during the course of the financial year

"The target in this regard, however, has already been met and the intention is to maintain the outstanding amount of these bills at more or less the present level of some R2,5bn. This policy aims at having available the paper necessary for money market management."

SUNDAY

PROFILE

The lowdown on SA's modest new spymaster

S/Times 23/2/92.

IN the world of shadows and secrets, Mike Louw comes across as a most unlikely spymaster

South Africa's new director of the National Intelligence Service is bankerish, modest and occasionally witty. He is also an optimist, even though he admits spying is not quite what it used to be

The headquarters of his 5 000-strong staff is in an unnamed building in Pretoria, identifiable only by the swivelling surveillance cameras outside The NIS staff are particularly proud of their collection of framed newspaper cartoons that cover one wall of the conference room

One of the cartoons shows Mr Louw's predecessor, Dr Niel Barnard, entwined in the reels of an audio tape — a comment on the recent volcanic reaction of former president PW Botha when he discovered that Dr Barnard's department had destroyed a tape-recording of his first meeting with ANC leader Nelson Mandela

"Mike Louw is different from his predecessors," said one aide, studying the cartoon

He is Dr Barnard was secretive and severe *His* predecessor, Hendrik van den Bergh, effective founder of the secret service, was simply ominous Mr Louw is more inclined to be open This is partly because of changed political climes But in part, say aides, it is because of his personality

This week the 52-year-old, who takes professional pride in his non-existent public profile, emerged briefly to talk about himself and his profession

"I am a naturally modest person — I think it has to do with the sort of work I do," he said

He has lived for years in a small house in a downmarket Pretoria suburb Now, reluctantly, he has to move to more spacious accommodation and accept tighter security. He takes it fatalistically: "We have to, as part of our responsibility, advise the government on personal security I suppose I have to set an example."

The NIS's public CV on Mr Louw is professionally sparse Born in the northwestern Cape, the son of a farmer, he matriculated at Prieska and obtained a degree in political science at the University of the Orange Free State in 1962 His predecessor was also from the UOFS, but Mr Louw vigorously denies this is proof of a "Kovsies mafia" in the service He served in the Department of Labour for two years and was transferred to the SADF's Directorate of Military Intelligence. That was his first taste of the world of espionage

He was seconded from the military to the Bureau of State Security in 1969, shortly after it was formed by General Hendrik van den Bergh. For the past 23 years he has been in intelligence and espionage. He has served in several posts in the NIS and on the State Security Council An appointment as special adviser to the director-general followed and then the post of deputy director-general in January 1988.

Mr Louw's forte has always been research and analysis: the service's motto, after all, is *Scientia Munit* — knowledge fortifies. He is not, as one colleague said wryly, on the fast cars and hidden microphones track.

Mr Louw describes himself as a family man — wife, three children, including a *laatlammetjie*. At New Year, the extended Louw family gathers at the ancestral home — a Free State farm called, appropriately, Nuwejaarskraal. And yes, he does read John Le Carre — and enjoys him

Le Carre's plots might give him some ideas for the intricacies of the task awaiting him

He takes office at a crucial time for the intelligence service The service is overwhelmingly white, male and Afrikaans-speaking. There are no plans, NIS sources say, to convert it into a hotch-potch of integrated "intelligence" units from other organisations.

The survival of the NIS, believes Mr Louw, depends on being objective, rational and effective in the service of the government of the day — whatever that government is. At the same time it must be vigilant Mr Louw warns against the view that one can wind down counter-intelligence operations. He believes South Africa is more vulnerable than ever — particularly through the possibility of foreign manipulation of domestic political processes

The KGB, to popularise itself, last year held a Miss KGB competition It was won by a ravishing HQ computer operator Mr Louw is not promising a Miss NIS pageant. He is, however, suggesting more openness about a once obsessively closed service

Brian Pottinger

Lack of planning is blamed for overspend

B/Day 24/2/92

259

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Lack of careful planning and over-optimistic forecasts resulting in the liquidity of the exchequer being threatened were the major causes for government overshooting its budgeted contingency reserve of R1,2bn by R1,4bn

The implementation of VAT and the need to prop up the state pension fund were the other two factors, with the increase in state debt making up nearly half of the additional appropriation of R2,9bn State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter has asked Parliament to approve

However, savings in other areas have meant spending has increased by only 0,5% over the R85,98bn envisaged at the beginning of the financial year. The total revised spending is now R86,4bn.

Government sources said at the weekend the revised expenditure was 15,6% up on the previous additional appropriation, which was slightly up on the norm of 14% to 14,5%

Implementation of VAT caused an increase in expenditure in general affairs and own affairs of well over R350m — more than R20m in white own affairs, House of Assembly additional appropriation.

In the Department of Finance explanatory memorandum justifying the R361,868m, it states that the extra R9m needed for administration is attributable to "additional posts being filled, mainly as a result of the implementation of VAT", the effect of VAT on other operating and capital costs, as well as posting fees and additional Regional Services Councils.

In requesting a further R22m for Exchequer financing, the department again says this is due to 413 new posts being filled for VAT

"The total costs would have been much higher, but the increase could be limited due to the decision to postpone the establishment of customs and excise border posts needed for the implementation of VAT," the memorandum states.

It is understood the major factor contributing to overshooting the contingency reserve was an increase in state debt and the fact that exchequer receipts were only half the expected increase over the corresponding period for 1990/91

About R300m of the overshoot is earmarked to make up the shortfall in the Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account, the Finance explanatory memorandum states.

Of this, R116m could not be met in the 1990/91 financial year and this, plus the interest and cumulative increases account for the total shortfall

The estimates also show that only half of the R220m set aside for food relief in 1991/92 has been spent, with the remainder being reallocated to the same programme in the next Budget.

Likewise government allocated only R265m of the R1bn raised from the sale of strategic oil reserves and which President F W de Klerk announced would be available for projects this year.

According to government sources the Central Energy Fund has sold off the oil and is still holding the total R1bn

● Comment: Page 8

Mauritians reconsider ties with South Africa

STAR 24/2/92

Star Africa Service

PORT LOUIS — The government of Mauritius is having second thoughts about its refusal to open diplomatic relations with South Africa, according to government sources

The official attitude is that Port Louis will not exchange diplomats with Pretoria until apartheid has gone But government sources are now saying Mauritius should not lag behind Botswana, Namibia, Angola and other African countries which had decided to establish diplomatic links with South Africa

"In the absence of an ANC veto, Port Louis has felt encouraged in its endeavour," one official said

"The situation between Port Louis and Pretoria is ripe for important decisions"

Observers think a first step might be a visit to South Africa by Mauritian Foreign Minister Paul Berenger in acceptance of the invitation issued by his South African counterpart, Pik Botha, when President de Klerk paid a "private" visite to Mauritius last year

Mr Berenger has, however, accused Mr de Klerk of running away from his responsibilities by holding a white referendum on reform and threatening to resign if he lost it

Mr Berenger said over the weekend that he would discuss the matter with the ANC representatives at the Organisation of African Unity ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa next week.

Greedy traitor's despicable deeds

STAR 25/2/92 259

Nine years after the secret trial and conviction of a Russian spy unearthed in the SA Navy, police reveal the fascinating details of Dieter Gerhardt's operation.

POLICE have lifted the lid on 20 years of espionage by former South African Navy commodore Dieter Gerhardt, who was convicted of treason during a secret trial in Cape Town in 1983

An article in the police magazine Servamus says his spying methods and modus operandi were "faultless and would make James Bond green with envy"

It says the super-spy excelled at being secretive and refused to expand his two-person network.

Gerhardt "fell into the laps of the Russians" when he walked into the Russian Embassy in London and offered to spy against South Africa "without batting an eyelid"

He had joined the South African Navy after leaving school in Standard 9 and was sent to the Royal Navy in London in 1956 for training as a cadet.

At first the Russians refused to accept him, but after 10 months of surveillance and selection to determine his bona fides, he was drawn into the sophisticated Russian spy network

The article says Gerhardt's prime motive was financial gain

"It was his sincere desire to continue to give his first wife Jeanette, who came from a wealthy (English) aristocratic family, only the best," the article says

Ironically, the marriage collapsed when the couple returned to South Africa with their three children. Jeanette could not adapt, and left, taking the children

Communication was a major problem when Gerhardt returned to South Africa in 1960, and cameras became "the backbone" of his activities

Three countries were used in his operations the country in which the agent was stationed, the country in which the handler was stationed and a neutral country where the agent and the courier could meet.

Initially Gerhardt used South Africa as the second country and placed information in "dead letter drops" or "dead letter boxes" in Newlands and Fish Hoek.

A third country was used from 1968 when his handler suspected Gerhardt was being watched Gerhardt had to find a courier and the problem was solved when he met Ruth Johr on a skiing holiday in Switzerland

They married in 1968 and Ruth took three batches of between three and five films out of South Africa

Information written on self-carbonising paper was photographed on film with 200 frames per film, sent to Gerhardt by the Russians

"As a precautionary measure, the first part of the film was in colour and the second in black and white. If the film landed in the wrong hands and was treated as a colour film, the information on the black and white section would be destroyed," Servamus says

The Russians sent Gerhardt Morse code messages twice a month and he had to memorise a code to decipher them He was also sent treated writing paper, and secret messages were written on the backs of ordinary letters

Gerhardt did not manufacture microdots to store information but had a microdot reader to read incoming microdot messages

However, he manufactured microfiches

At the time of his arrest he was commanding officer of the dockyard at Simon's Town.

"His arrest was the result of the good relationship existing between worldwide information services. The suspicion that there was an anti-South African spy in a very senior post led to swift action by the police"

Gerhardt was on his way back from a university, through which he had access to the Russians, and was arrested on arrival on January 20 1983. His wife was arrested in Simon's Town soon afterwards

Major-General H J Gloy began the investigation. He was joined by Major-General Herman Stadler, now head of police public relations

They uncovered a huge espionage network "which had done a great deal of damage to SA", the article says.

The report describes Gerhardt as an "egotistical and work-oriented person who, for his own profit, stabbed his country in the back"

"This is a despicable deed of which the four walls of his cell will remind him every day of his life"

Gerhardt was convicted of treason in December 1983 and sentenced to life imprisonment by Mr Justice G G A Munnik

Last year he applied in the Pretoria Supreme Court for his release on the grounds of being a political prisoner

Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said the application had no justification as he had spied for a foreign country for personal financial gain

Gerhardt, who became an ANC member in prison, established and maintained a secret communications network with the Soviet Union, compiling reports on South Africa, relations with other countries, the oil and arms embargoes, and the economic situation.

Some of the information was passed on to the Argentine during the Falklands War — Own Correspondent. □



Ruth Gerhardt used as a courier

Bid to do away with mini-Budget

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Government has decided to scrap the Part Appropriation or mini-Budget and will ask Parliament to approve its replacement with a statutory provision

Legislation to this effect was expected to be tabled during the current session of Parliament

State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said the measure was designed to fundamentally cut costs and bring real savings

He said the provision would be based on a financing formula that would approve funds from the Treasury to tide it over the period before the new Budget was approved

He proposed that for the first four months of the new financial year, funds in the Treasury equal to 45% of the previous year's Budget should be made available

For every month thereafter that it takes to approve the new Budget for each department a further 10% of the previous Budget should be made available, Venter said.

He said this measure was designed under the leadership of former deputy auditor-general and state expenditure director-general Henri Kluever to streamline the work and operation of his department

The department spent many man-hours to prepare the Part Appropriation every year and then there were the extra costs of printing and distributing the Bill.

"These are all cost aspects that unnecessarily increase state expenditure," he said.

The measures would also ease, streamline and speed up the work of Parliament

He insisted that acceptance of the statutory provision would in no way sacrifice proper control

Parliament and the various parliamentary select committees would still exercise the same control that they currently had over the mini-Budget.

Aeroflot hopes to fly to Jo'burg

LINDEN BIRNS

RUSSIAN airline Aeroflot is to send a delegation to SA this week to negotiate an air services agreement which would allow the world's former biggest airline to start direct flights between Moscow and Johannesburg.

Aeroflot's local representative Ramoz Sodawski yesterday declined to say when the airline hoped to start flights, but confirmed a delegation was to hold talks with Department of Transport officials

It is believed Aeroflot is keen to start flights before the middle of the year, but it is not known whether it hopes to implement scheduled or charter flights

It could not be established yesterday whether the Aeroflot visit was related to that by a Russian delegation led by Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, to arrive in SA this week.

Last year SAA and Aeroflot signed an agreement which allows the two carriers to issue tickets on each other's behalf and for Aeroflot to market SA as a destination.

SAA CE Gert van der Veer said at the time that the airline had no immediate desire to start scheduled flights to Moscow

Since the demise of the Soviet Union, Aeroflot has been split into 24 companies, representing the different states that made up the union.

The Russian arm suffered heavy losses last month when the Federation gave the go-ahead for the trebling of fares on international routes.

SA and Russia 'to set up embassies'

DARIUS SANAI

SA AND Russia are set to establish full diplomatic relations for the first time with the arrival of a Russian delegation in this country.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev's arrival on Thursday will coincide with that of a German political and economic delegations led by German Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann.

A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Kozyrev, who visited SA in December when Russia was still part of the Soviet Union — would be in SA "as the guest of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha"

Satellites

Informed sources said yesterday Kozyrev and Botha would almost certainly sign an agreement establishing full ambassadorial relations

SA and Russia are currently represented by interest sections in Moscow and Pretoria, established late last year.

SA has already established full diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, all former Soviet "satellite states" in central Europe.

Möllemann, who is Germany's equivalent of a trade and industry minister, will be accompanied by 30 bankers and businessmen, said a German embassy spokesman.

A spokesman for the German-SA Chamber said yesterday the arrival of the business delegation with Mölleman was important, but did not signal the beginning of a wave of investment in SA by German companies.

"With some parties not clear on their nationalisation policy and saying they will not honour foreign debts, German firms are adapting a 'wait and see' attitude," the spokesman said.

A member of the centrist Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP) in the ruling coalition, Möllemann will be the highest ranking German minister to visit SA, but a source close to the German government said the visit should not be seen to be granting a German seal of approval to the SA government

The source said this would only come with visits by Chancellor Helmut Kohl or Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher — and these were unlikely to occur before an interim government was in place

The embassy spokesman said Möllemann would meet ANC President Nelson Mandela, President F W de Klerk, Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys and Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo during his five-day stay.

He would also host a banquet attended by De Klerk celebrating the 40th anniversary of the German-SA Chamber of Commerce

● See Page 11

Russian visit heralds full diplomatic ties

259

STAR 26/2/92

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Full ambassadorial relations will be agreed upon between South Africa and Russia on Friday — a move seen as politically, rather than economically, significant.

A Russian delegation, including Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, arrives in South Africa tomorrow and will sign an agreement with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on Friday to establish full diplomatic ties, a Foreign Affairs Department source confirmed yesterday.

The agreement would be the most significant in a series of diplomatic breakthroughs between South Africa and Eastern bloc countries, he said.

Assessing the benefits of the new bond, Jan du Plessis, an independent political adviser specialising in Russian policy, said trade links between Russia and South Africa would be uncertain because Russia was in a state of flux.

"Russia is looking to countries which could help improve its infrastructure. It needs to upgrade its oil technology, for instance.

"However, it would not be able to export oil to South Africa as oil production in the country has dropped by 10 percent every year over the past few years," Mr du Plessis said.

One benefit is that South Africans will be able to visit Russia,

Discretion to mark foreign borrowing

SA WOULD remain prudent in its foreign borrowing in spite of keen interest to lend to the country since it re-entered world capital markets last September after a six-year absence, a top finance official said

Finance Department director-general Gerhard Croeser said "We are going to remain discreet"

He noted the Finance Department co-ordinated local activity in international capital markets via a formal queuing system "International underwriting banks and investors can thus expect a well co-ordinated approach by SA institutions"

Croeser was responding to reports abroad that the latest triumph, the recent DM200m issue by the Development Bank of Southern Africa might trigger a flood of new issues in 1992.

The six-year issue, with a 10% coupon and 101,25% issue price, was raised from an original DM150m as a result of strong demand

It followed a 250-million ecu bond issue in January by government which last September launched a DM400m bond — raised from an original DM300m.

In spite of such interest, along with widely held views that SA had become relatively underborrowed since foreign banks cut off new credit in 1985, and its reputation for reliable repayments, Croeser said 1992 funding would focus largely on rollovers, plus some new money

Interim

New money would include government's ecu issue, the Development Bank issue and perhaps one issue each by Telkom and a private sector corporate

The Independent Development Trust hoped last year to launch a $100m loan for welfare needs

It shelved the deal following conflicting views expressed on support for the issue by the ANC

Croeser said his department had a continuing "non-political administrative task" to fund the exchequer from both domestic and foreign sources and could therefore not be hamstrung by political interference.

He noted that recent loans had not only strengthened reserves but also exchequer finances which increasingly were going towards upliftment of the disadvantaged He also rejected attempts to question recent borrowings on economic grounds, including cost and burden, and needs.

Not only did the foreign borrowing reduce pressure on the domestic market and hence rates, but the Finance Department itself had to use the natural opening in the SA borrowing queue in the international capital markets — Reuter.

of what statutory provisions or regulations, if not,

(2) whether the management board of a model B school may impose compulsory school fund contributions as a requirement for admission at such a school, if so, in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations,

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

B166E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No,

(2) no,

(3) no

Departmental schools: African language as subject

*3 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many (a) schools falling under the control of his Department were offering, and (b) pupils were taking, an African language as a subject in 1991?

B192E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) 923

(b) 150 863

White teacher-training colleges: African language

*4 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether any White teacher-training colleges offer an African language as a course subject, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard, if so, (i) which colleges, (ii) what African languages are being offered and (iii) how many student teachers took such language courses in 1991?

B193E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes,

(i) Boland College of Education
Port Elizabeth College of Education
Bloemfontein College of Education
Edgewood College of Education
Durban College of Education
Natal College of Education
Onderwyskollege Pretoria
Onderwyskollege Goudstad
Johannesburg College of Education
Onderwyskollege Potchefstroom
College of Education for Further Training,

(ii) Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Zulu, Northern Sotho and Tswana,

(iii) 1 265

White old-age pensioners: means test

*5 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

Whether any steps are being taken by her Department to adjust the means test for White old-age pensioners, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

B254E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

No

When social pensions were increased as recently as 1 October 1991 the income leg of the means test was extended

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Revenue/expenditure categories

35 Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Finance

In respect of the 1991-92 budget year, (a)(i) which categories of revenue have fallen short of or exceeded the budgeted target and (ii) by how much in each case, (b)(i) which categories of expenditure have fallen short of or exceeded budgeted amounts and (ii) by how much in each case, (c) how will the additional deficit be financed or has it been financed and

(d) what is the latest estimate of the Government deficit before borrowing as a percentage of the gross domestic product?

B104E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

Since there will be a full report on the course of the 1991/92 financial year in my next Budget Speech, it is premature to answer this question at this stage

In the meantime, I attach a copy of the press release on the course of state finances for the first nine months of the 1991/92 financial year, released on 17 January 1992

Information release on the course of the 1991/92-budget for the first nine months of the financial year

Issued by the Minister of Finance, Mr B J du Plessis, MP

1 *Introduction*

In accordance with its aim to report regularly on the course of the state finances and, more specifically, the annual Budget, the Department of Finance has already issued two information documents during the current financial year This statement reports on the course of the 1991/92-Budget for the period April to December 1991, it will be the last report for the current financial year until the next Budget Speech

2 *Update on the 1991/92-budget*

2 1 *Total expenditure*

On previous occasions it was mentioned that the total expenditure level for the 1991/92 financial year could amount to R85,984 billion, which is 15,1 per cent above the revised estimated expenditure level of R74,731 billion for the 1990/91 financial year This figure includes the contingency reserve of R1,2 billion, as well as the provision of R1,95 billion to be financed from the reduction in strategic reserves

Total exchequer issues in the first nine months of the 1991/92 financial year amounted to R62,443 billion, which represents an increase of 18,5 per cent on the issues for the corresponding period in the 1990/91 financial year (see table 2) and accounts for 72,6 per cent of the total estimated amount of R85,984 billion A mere mechanical projection of the growth in expenditure for the full financial year on the basis of this growth rate, would be very misleading Although this growth of 18,5 per cent appears to be relatively high, it should be kept in mind that the total exchequer issues for the first nine months of the 1990/91 financial year increased by only 10 per cent, so that this year's growth is from a relatively low base The quarterly analysis of total exchequer issues illustrates this point (table 1)

Although 18,5 per cent can in no way be regarded as an indication of the eventual growth in budgetary expenditure, it might in fact now appear that the Government will have to ask Parliament on 17 February 1992 to approve a substantial larger additional budget than was envisaged by way of the contingency reserve of R1,2 billion The expected higher-than-budgeted expenditure requirements are related mainly to higher spending pressure on health, intergovernmental grants to Black Local Authorities, and interest on the public debt As indicated below, these higher expenditures will not bring about any further financing pressures

2 2 *Total revenue*

In the previous information release, which appeared in October 1991, total revenue was estimated at R74,156 billion, after provision had been made for the lowering of the VAT rate to 10% and for the additional revenue from excise duties and from the fuel levy This amount represents an increase of 11 per cent above the actual collections of R66,8 billion in the 1990/91 financial year

Total exchequer receipts for the period April to December 1991 amounted to R52,767 billion, which is 7,6 per cent higher than the corresponding period for 1990/91 (see table 2)

After an increase of only 0,7 per cent in the first quarter of the present financial year, receipts were up by 8,2 per cent and 13,4 per cent respectively in the second and third quarters of the 1991/92 financial year (see table 1) Although it is expected that this rising trend will be continued in the last quarter, it would at this stage appear that collections for the 1991/92 financial year will probably be even lower than the above-mentioned R74,156 billion, a phenomenon which clearly relates to cyclical factors

2 2 1 *Value Added Tax*

In analysing the receipts from Value Added Tax (VAT), various factors need to be taken into account Some of these are

— VAT which is collected in a specific month, for example October, must be paid over to Inland Revenue before the 25th of the following month (i e November) and therefore will be reflected in the November revenue figures only

— Some businesses pay VAT on a monthly basis, and others on a two-monthly basis, while farmers pay their VAT over to Inland Revenue only on a bi-annual basis

At this stage the collections from VAT for two months only are known, namely R1,2 billion for November and R1,8 billion for December 1991 The fairly large difference between these two figures is attributable mainly to technical problems experienced in the first month in which VAT was collected and which, in terms of the previous paragraph, had an effect on the figures for the second month The largest portion of VAT collected by Customs and Excise in November, was paid over only in December The same also happened in respect of transfers and repayments that took place electronically Furthermore, no VAT was paid back to the TBVC states in November, with the result that the December payment included two months' VAT The seasonal effect should also be borne in mind, for example, the fact that early Christmas shopping was done in November already, which resulted in higher VAT collections than for example in October

From the previous paragraphs it will be clear that the VAT collections for the first few months after introduction should be interpreted with great caution It would, however, at this early stage appear that the estimated revenue from VAT (after having allowed for the lower rate and other concessions) is fairly close to target

2 3 *Difference between exchequer issues and receipts*

The difference between issues and receipts therefore amounted to R9,666 billion for the period April to December 1991, compared with a revised estimate (which appeared in the October information release) of R11,828 billion for the total "gross" deficit before borrowing Since higher levels of expenditure and lower levels of revenue are now expected, the "gross' deficit before borrowing for the 1991/92 financial year will now be higher than this revised estimate The total financing requirement will consequently also be higher However, in order to establish the effect of the deficit before borrowing on the capital market, the expenditure to be financed from the reduction of strategic stockpiles should be deduced from the "gross" deficit before borrowing

The relatively large difference between exchequer issues and receipts for the first nine months of the current financial year can be ascribed to two factors, i e the specific seasonal nature of issues in the current financial year and the cyclical influence on revenue collections It should however be borne in mind that exchequer issues for the first nine months of the financial year include expenditure regarding aforementioned R1,95 billion Funds to be obtained from the reduction of strategic stockpiles, are however not yet transferred to the Exchequer and thus not included in the exchequer receipts for the first nine months of the financial year

Loan redemptions during the period April to December were as follows

	R million
Bonds	70,4
Domestic stock	3 785,1
Foreign loans	275,1
Loan levy	0,2
Total redemptions	4 130,8

The total *gross* financing requirement (new loans plus redemptions) for the first nine months of the 1991/92 financial year amounts to R13,797 billion

Financing to the amount of R18,049 billion (excluding treasury bills and including roll-overs) has already been obtained during this period (inclusive of PIC loans), made up as follows

	R million
Bonds	3,9
Domestic stock	17 221,5
Foreign loans	821,8
Loan levy	2,0
Total financing	18 049,2

As indicated, there is a relatively large difference ("surplus") between the financing obtained for the period up to 31 December 1991 and the financing requirement for the same period Even after provision has been made for further redemptions of government stock scheduled for February, the funds already acquired are sufficient to accommodate the expected overshoot of the budgeted contingency reserve (i e higher-

than-budgeted expenditure level), as well as lower-than-expected revenue collections For the remainder of the current financial year there will be no further pressure from the side of the Central Government for financing

3 *Conclusion*

For the first nine months of the 1991/92 financial year, total exchequer issues showed an increase of 18,5 per cent and total exchequer receipts an increase of 7,6 per cent over the corresponding period in the previous financial year, while the difference between issues and receipts amounted to R9,666 billion

Although the growth rate of 18,5 per cent cannot be regarded as an indication of the growth in state expenditure for the 1991/92 financial year, it would however appear that the budgeted contingency reserve of R1,2 billion will be exceeded by a substantial amount

With regard to total revenue, it would appear that for the current financial year, there is an even lower collection of revenue than was expected when the VAT rate was reduced and excise duties and the fuel levy were increased

These factors will however bring about no further financing pressure up to the end of the financial year, since the difference between the financing requirement up to 31 December 1991 and the financing obtained for the same period, has shown a relatively large surplus

As in the past, debate and speculation continue on the 1992/93-Budget and the measures that the Government can and should adopt regarding tax adjustments Experience in South Africa, as in other countries, has shown that it is not desirable to respond to such speculation outside the context of a budget, since this will merely give rise to further speculation and could even benefit some parties and disadvantage others The 1992/93-Budget, to be tabled in Parliament on 18 March 1992, offers the appropriate opportunity

TABLE 1

Exchequer issues and receipts (quarterly)

This table has been compiled from the Statements of Receipts in and Transfers from the Exchequer Account published monthly Any analysis of these statements should bear in mind that they are shown on a cash flow basis, i e

(a) Total Exchequer issues

Total issues do not represent actual expenditure Late issues and surrenders in respect of a specific fiscal year result in total issues (as shown here) differing from the actual expenditure figures as shown in the Budgetary documentation

(b) Total exchequer receipts

The receipts for month X do not include amounts in transit for that month, but include those in transit for month (X-1) This means that the April figure of each fiscal year includes the "in transit" figure for March (the previous fiscal year)

Proceeds from privatisation, other capital revenue and loans are excluded from these figures

(c) Difference between issues and receipts

As a result of (a) and (b) this does not represent the actual deficit before borrowing

TOTAL EXCHEQUER ISSUES

(R million)

	1987/88	% growth	1988/89	%growth	1989/90	%growth	1990/91	%growth	1991/92	%growth
Apr-Jun	11 944	18,5%	12 979	8,7%	16 395	26,3%	17 478	6,6%	21 089	20,7%
Jul-Sep	10 983	22,4%	12 974	18,1%	15 746	21,4%	18 354	16,6%	21 065	14,8%
Oct-Dec	11 346	23,2%	12 937	14,0%	15 758	21,8%	16 858	7,0%	20 279	20,3%
Jan-Mar	13 666	12,2%	17 715	29,6%	17 900	1,0%	21 706	21,3%		
Total	47 940	18,7%	56 604	18,1%	65 799	16,2%	74 396	13,1%		

TOTAL EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS

(R million)

	1987/88	% growth	1988/89	%growth	1989/90	%growth	1990/91	%growth	1991/92	%growth
Apr-Jun	7 291	5,9%	8 773	20,3%	11 986	36,6%	14 302	19,3%	14 399	0,7%
Jul-Sep	10 445	18,3%	13 236	26,7%	16 850	27,3%	18 969	12,6%	20 517	8,2%
Oct-Dec	9 270	8,9%	12 298	32,7%	14 202	15,5%	15 747	10,9%	17 851	13,4%
Jan-Mar	10 617	6,8%	13 904	31,0%	17 963	29,2%	17 776	−1,0%		
Total	37 623	10,2%	48 210	28,1%	61 000	26,5%	66 794	9,5%		

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUES AND RECEIPTS

(R million)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Apr-Jun	4 653	4 206	4 409	3 176	6 691
Jul-Sep	539	(262)	(1 104)	(615)	547
Oct-Dec	2 076	639	1 556	1 111	2 428
Jan-Mar	3 049	3 811	(63)	3 930	
Total	10 317	8 394	4 798	7 602	

( )Surplus

+Deficit

TABLE 2

Exchequer issues and receipts (cumulative)

This table has been compiled from the Statements of Receipts in and Transfers from the Exchequer Account published monthly Any analysis of these statements should bear in mind that they are shown on a cash flow basis, i e

(a) Total Exchequer issues

Total issues do not represent actual expenditure Late issues and surrenders in respect of a specific fiscal year result in total issues (as shown here) differing from the actual expenditure figures as shown in the Budgetary documentation

(b) Total exchequer receipts

The receipts for month X do not include amounts in transit for that month, but include those in transit for month (X-1) This means that the April figure of each fiscal year includes the "in transit" figure for March (the previous fiscal year)

Proceeds from privatisation, other capital revenue and loans are excluded from these figures

(c) Difference between issues and receipts

As a result of (a) and (b) this does not represent the actual deficit before borrowing

TOTAL EXCHEQUER ISSUES (cumulative)

(R million)

Period	1987/88	% growth	1988/89	%growth	1989/90	%growth	1990/91	%growth	1991/92
April to									
Jun	11 944	18,5%	12 979	8,7%	16 395	26,3%	17 478	6,6%	21 089
Sep	22 927	20,3%	25 952	13,2%	32 141	23,8%	35 832	11,5%	42 154
Dec	34 274	21,3%	38 889	13,5%	47 899	23,2%	52 690	10,0%	62 433
Mar	47 940	18,6%	56 604	18,1%	65 799	16,2%	74 396	13,1%	

TOTAL EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS (cumulative)

(R million)

Period	1987/88	% growth	1988/89	%growth	1989/90	%growth	1990/91	%growth	1991/92
April to									
Jun	7 291	5,9%	8 773	20,3%	11 986	36,6%	14 302	19,3%	14 399
Sep	17 736	12,9%	22 008	24,1%	28 836	31,0%	33 271	15,4%	34 916
Dec	27 006	11,8%	34 306	27,0%	43 038	25,5%	49 018	13,9%	52 767
Mar	37 623	11,5%	48 210	28,1%	61 000	26 5%	66 794	9,5%	

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUES AND RECEIPTS

(R million)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
April to					
Jun	4 653	4 206	4 409	3 176	6 691
Sep	5 192	3 944	3 305	2 561	7 238
Dec	7 268	4 583	4 861	3 672	9 666
Mar	10 317	8 394	4 798	7 602	

Guarantees/sureties: Ciskei

81 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Ciskei in the 1990-91 financial year, if so,

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or sureties as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or sureties, if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations?

B226E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) No

(b) Yes, a guarantee in respect of overdraft facilities to the Government of Ciskei

(c) No

(2) (a) R262 Million

(b) R262 Million

(3) No

(a), (b) and (c) fall away

Guarantees/sureties. Venda

82 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Venda in the 1990-91 financial year, if so,

continue →

policy of the Department on the release of people is a well-tried one which has been in position for a very long time, and it is being applied strictly

†Adv C H PIENAAR Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I want to know whether his predecessor, when he released the prisoners, acted in accordance with that well-tried policy

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I arrived there six months ago, and I am applying that policy strictly I want to give the hon member the assurance that as far as I know my predecessor applied the policy of the Department in respect of the release of prisoners with due regard to all the circumstances that prevailed in the country and in the Department

†Adv C H PIENAAR Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I just ask him why the Attorneys-General protested against the releases if his predecessor applied that policy?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am really not aware of the Attorneys-General having protested against the policy [Interjections] There is dissatisfaction, but

†An HON MEMBER That's a bull's-eye

†The MINISTER The hon member should just keep calm and not fight the referendum now already We shall fight it later

I repeat, my predecessor applied the policy with due regard to all the circumstances prevailing in the country At the moment there is much anxiety about crime That is a factor that is being taken into account That is why we are again looking at the whole policy regarding release It is a well-tried policy that has been in force for many years and has worked very well

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Certain person who left the RSA

*11 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has left the Republic of South Africa, if so, (a) for what period of time did he stay in the Republic and (b) what was the total cost to the State of keeping him in the Republic,

(2) what is the name of this person?

B255E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) The person and his spouse resided in Pretoria from 10 March 1990 until 8 November 1991 Since the latter date he has been residing in his own home in the Bisho/King William's Town area

(b) The person and his spouse were accommodated in an available house in Pretoria, where they paid their own living expenses

(2) Mr L L W Sebe

Health of certain prisoner

*12 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

(1) Whether he will make a statement on the state of health of a certain prisoner, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is this prisoner's name and (b) what are the relevant details,

(2) whether the State intends releasing this prisoner on humanitarian or other grounds, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) on what grounds?

B256E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(1) No

The privacy of prisoners as well as the professional independence of the medical practitioners who are responsible for their health care, is respected It is therefore policy not to make details available or to comment on the state of health of individual prisoners However, it can be confirmed that he has access to adequate medical and psychiatric treatment

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) The release of a patient of the State is addressed statutorily in the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) and

continue

takes place according to the mechanisms and qualifications as stipulated by the above-mentioned Act My department has no decision-making powers regarding the release of this category of persons

(a) and (b) Fall away

Medicines and Related Substances Control Act

*13 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(1) Whether the Appellate Division has ruled that the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, No 101 of 1965, are not applicable to the State,

(2) whether she has received representations that steps be taken to make the Act applicable to the State, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what has been her response to these representations?

B257E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) Yes,

(2) yes,

(a) the Chief Directorate of Procurement Administration of the Department of State Expenditure, the Medicines Control Council as well as the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Association, and

(b) I accept the decision of the Appellate Division but wish to add that it is the policy of the Government that the State must observe the laws on medicine Medicine provision by the Government must be orderly and good dispense practice must be maintained The proper way to ensure and organise this is by means of the National Policy for Health Act, 1990 (Act 116 of 1990)

Report by Dr Wim de Villiers

*14 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(1) Whether she has any intention of releasing the full text of the report by the late Dr Wim de Villiers on medicine, if not, why not, if so, when will the contents of this report be made available,

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

B258E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No, as Dr Wim de Villiers passed away before the report had been completed, the Cabinet decided not to make the contents of the report available,

(2) no

Office of the Surveyor-General price increases

*15 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Whether there have been any increases since 1 January 1988 in prices charged by the Surveyor-General's Office for (a) prints of micro-filmed diagrams and (b) copies of township film, if so, (i) what increases and (ii)(aa) when and (bb) why were the prices increased?

B259E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

Yes, the fees that the office of the Surveyor-General charges for

(a) prints of "micro-filmed diagrams" and

(b) "copies of township film"

increased since 1 January 1988

The order of the increases was as follows

(i) The fees for prints of diagrams on micro-film were increased from R1,00 in 1987 (GST excluded) to R2,00 (GST excluded) in 1990 and finally to R3,50 in 1991

The fees for paper prints of plans on film were increased from R2,00 (GST excluded) in 1987 to R3,00 (GST excluded) in 1990 and finally to R5,50 in 1991

(ii) (aa) The increases came into operation on 1 September 1990 (Government Gazette No 12715 of 31 August 1990) and on 1 October 1991 (Government Gazette No 13482 of 30 August 1991)

(bb) The reasons for the increases are the following

In view of the accepted principle to evaluate the functions of all Govern-

Ex-Inkatha man's life 'threatened'

PRETORIA — Former Inkatha Youth Brigade assistant organiser Mbongeni Khumalo's life had been threatened by members of the organisation since his decision to make certain revelations about its activities to the Weekly Mail, a committee of the Goldstone commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation heard yesterday.

Khumalo told the committee sitting in Pretoria that since he had given the information to the Weekly Mail and testified before the Goldstone Commission, he feared he would be killed B/Day

The committee of the commission is investigating allegations of SADF funding of front organisations sponsoring violence. 27/2/92

Khumalo said the reason for his resignation from Inkatha in February 1989 was that he had observed contradictions in the organisation that suggested it was not promoting peace. He had observed "extensive leaks" between the SADF military intelligence and Inkatha and the fostering of violence by Inkatha.

Asked by counsel for Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, Louis Visser, why he had not brought his "disillusionment" with the organisation to its attention before resigning, he said it was not possible to do so and "still live".

Visser put it to Khumalo that what he had told the Weekly Mail and his evidence before the commission amounted to "gossip stories and inferences".

He said Khumalo had denied in an application for employment to the KwaZulu government that he had any criminal convictions, whereas he had several. — Sapa.

Officials net thousands for using own homes

B/Day 27/2/92

252 259

LINDEN BIRNS

SEVERAL Cabinet Ministers, deputy Ministers and parliamentary officials are receiving monthly payouts varying between R5 998 and R8 700 to compensate them for using their privately owned homes instead of official state-owned residences, a Public Works spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The department's parliamentary official, Andries Meiring, said where qualifying officials owned homes in Cape Town and in Pretoria, which they used instead of state residences, they received a double payout, at present received only by Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff.

This week the Financial Mail reports that at least 25 officials are making use of the scheme, expected to cost the state at least R2,5m in the 1992/93 financial year.

Meiring said the estimated cost for the current financial year was R2,1m, or a R1,7m saving on the estimated costs of providing official residences

According to the Financial Mail, Cabinet and Ministers' Council members participating in the scheme included Pik Botha, Gerrit Viljoen, Adriaan Vlok, Sam de Beer, Rina Venter, Kraai van Niekerk, George Bartlett, Louis Pienaar, Org Marias, Leon Wessels, Kisten Rajoo, Jacob de Villiers, Yunus Moolla, Baldeo Dookie, J N Reddy and Abe Williams

Meiring said the first four tiers of payouts were paid by the Public Works budget, while the fifth was financed by the four provinces and the Ministers' councils

First-tier payments, for Cabinet Ministers, Parliament's Speaker, the President's Council chairman and Ministers in the Ministers' councils, were R8 727

Parliament's Chief Whip received a second-tier monthly payment of R7 481, while the chairmen of the three Houses of Parliament and the President's Council deputy chairman were paid the third-tier monthly rate of R6 678

The fourth-tier R6 456 monthly benefits were paid to deputy Ministers, while Provincial Executive Committee members and ministerial representatives of the Ministers' councils qualified for the fifth and lowest-tier payments of R5 998

Charles Schulz



JSE 'fights for honest market'

B/Day 27/2/92

MERVYN HARRIS

THE suspension imposed on a broking member by the JSE this week was further indication of efforts to maintain a fair and honest market, JSE executive president Tony Norton said yesterday

He was commenting on the decision by the general committee of the JSE to suspend Frank Brewer from Monday, March 2, to the close of business on Friday, March 6

Brewer, formerly a director of Frankel, Max Pollak, Vinderine, was found guilty at a special meeting of the committee on February 25 of a charge of failing to comply with a committee decision while a director of the firm

Norton said SA was experiencing a deterioration in white-collar behaviour, and people were tending to breach rules more frequently than used to be the case

"We are aware that standards have slipped and the JSE has undoubtedly been feeling some of the effects of such behaviour"



SACP objects to Moscow upgrading diplomatic ties

(259)

STAR 27/2/92

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

The South African Communist Party has called on the Russian Federation not to take the "premature and counter-productive" step of upgrading diplomatic relations with South Africa

A delegation headed by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev is to arrive in South Africa today.

A spokesman for the Russian interest section in Pretoria said he was not ready to comment on the SACP's objection, but after studying the statement might contact the party to clarify the position.

It is understood that relations between the two countries will be upgraded to ambassadorial level during the visit

The SACP condemned any attempt to upgrade diplomatic relations between Russia and South Africa, saying it was premature and counter-productive

Full diplomatic relations should be established only once interim transitional arrangements were in place because relations would then be with a more representative and legitimate authority, the SACP said

"Throughout our difficult years of struggle, the oppressed and exploited people of our country received the full political, moral and material support of the people and political and public organisations of the Soviet Union

"It is, therefore, a matter of great regret that the present Russian government should see fit to upgrade its diplomatic relations now," the SACP central committee said

Russian minister arrives to open ties

STAR 28/2/92 (259)

Staff Reporter

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev flew in to Jan Smuts Airport last night on a mission to establish diplomatic ties with South Africa.

"It is indeed a historic moment for me and for South Africa. If anyone told me five years ago that an Aeroflot aircraft carrying a Russian minister had landed at a South African airport, I would have said it was a joke," a jubilant Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha told reporters after he welcomed Mr Kozyrev.

The arrival of the Russian Foreign Minister and his delegation was "a most striking summary of changes that have occurred worldwide," Mr Botha said.

He said he hoped South Africa and Russia would open doors to each other now that "apartheid and marxism-communism had collapsed".

Mr Kozyrev said South Africa and Angola, which he had visited before arriving at Jan Smuts, were moving in the same direction as Russia in attaining common goals of human rights, freedom and free enterprise.

Nine Russian political organisations and the South African Communist Party have denounced the move towards establishing diplomatic ties with South Africa, saying it was premature at this stage.

When asked to comment on this, Mr Kozyrev said

"Seventy years of history has made us aware of communist movements and dogmatic communist movements. One has to listen to their advice and do the opposite."

Both ministers said they would do everything in their power to overcome blocks, not only from communist organisations but any opposition trying to prevent diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr Botha could not comment on whether diplomatic ties would be signed today when the parties have an official meeting, but he said discussions would take place.



Changing world . . . Pik Botha welcomes Andrei Kozyrev

FM 28/2/92

CONTINGENCY

259

Figures published in the Additional Appropriations Bill, tabled in parliament this week, show the contingency reserve was exceeded by R1,5bn.

In the Budget announced last March, total expenditure was estimated at R84,984bn. Included in that figure was:

☐ A contingency reserve of R1,2bn; and
☐ Capital expenditure of R950m to be financed from the sale of assets.

In April, the State President made a further R1bn available from the sale of strategic oil supplies to reduce social backlogs, bringing total spending to R85,984bn

The need for further additional appropriations came despite the fact that only R809m of the R1,95bn — comprising the R1bn allocated in April and the R950m — was spent. Thus, after an estimated R640m in departmental savings was brought into account, the revised total estimate of expenditure amounts to R86,388bn.

The main reasons were:

☐ R785,1m in the cost of State debt;
☐ R309,7m to make good shortfalls on the Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account; and
☐ R330m in increased expenditure of departments and administrations arising from the implementation of VAT.

FM 28/2/92 259

white "own affairs" additional appropriation debate Uys asked Minister's Council chairman Magnus Malan for details of a sum of R257 000 which was requested for compensation payments to ministerial representatives for the use of their own houses.

Malan said the payments were in terms of a scheme applicable to all political office bearers. It gave them the choice of living either in their own homes or official residences Ministerial representatives were included in the scheme for the first time at the beginning of last year. Before that they were entitled to only R1 500 a month.

Malan said entry into the scheme was conditional on the private house being within 40 minutes' travelling time from the person's office. It also had to be of the same standard as the official residence to which the office bearer would be entitled. He said four of the six white "own affairs" ministerial representatives were participating in the scheme. Applications from the other two were turned down "because the standard of housing was not considered to be on a par with that of a ministerial representative"

In its replies to the *FM*, the department said a compensation scheme was first introduced in 1982, but only "limited use" was made of it A new scheme came into operation in 1990 in an effort to cut the costs of maintaining and administering official residences

continue.

POLITICAL PERKS 259
FM 28/2/92

Houses in order

Political office bearers are being paid between R6 000 and R8 700 a month compensation to live in their own houses instead of in official State residences to which they are entitled. The beneficiaries include Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers and members of provincial executive committees

At least 25 officials are taking advantage of the scheme which is expected to cost the State more than R2,5m in the coming financial year Details of the scheme were supplied to the *FM* by the Department of Public Works in response to questions.

The issue was raised in parliament this month by the CP's Casper Uys during the

The department says a thorough investigation showed that it cost the State more than R15 000 a month to provide an official residence for a Minister This included a capital cost component based on an average value of R846 000, maintenance, the provision and maintenance of furniture, gardening and cleansing services and administration costs

In addition, the State did not have enough official residences to provide accommodation for all political office bearers and it was therefore "only fair" that those who used their own houses should be compensated "on an equitable basis."

The officials entitled to use the scheme (with the monthly amounts they are paid). Ministers, the Speaker and Chairman of the President's Council (R8 727), the chief whip of parliament (R7 481); the chairmen of the three houses of parliament and the deputy chairman of the President's Council (R6 678), Deputy Ministers (R6 456), members of provincial executive committees and ministerial representatives (R5 998). The cost of municipal services and taxes is also refunded The compensation is taxable

Ministers participating in the scheme were listed as. Pik Botha, Gerrit Viljoen, J N Reddy, Baldeo Dookie, Adriaan Vlok, Sam de Beer, George Bartlett, Kraai van Niekerk, Rina Venter, Jacob de Villiers, Yunus Moolla, Kisten Rajoo, Louis Pienaar, Org Marais, Leon Wessels and Abe Williams

Deputy Ministers were S V Naicker, Wynand Breytenbach, Theo Alant, Johan Scheepers, David Graaff and Fanus Schoeman Other office bearers were President's Council chairman Willie van Niekerk, parliamentary chief whip Alex van Breda and President's Council deputy chairman Johan Heyns.

The department also listed Phillip Saunders as a participant in his capicity as chairman of the House of Representatives, but he resigned earlier this month. The department was unable "in the time available" to give details of which MECs and ministerial representatives participated in the scheme There are 21 MECs and at least 10 ministerial representatives.

The estimated costs of the scheme in the current financial year — excluding compensation for municipal services and rates, and excluding MECs and ministerial representatives — will be R2,1m However, the department says this represents a saving for the State of R1,7m on the estimated cost of providing official residences

Participation in the scheme means some State residences have been sold. In the 1990/1991 financial year three were sold in Pretoria and Durban by public tender for a total of R1,2m, recently, two were sold in Cape Town for a total of R2,7m. The proceeds were paid into the State Revenue Account ■

Govt's R150 takes on benchmark stock's role

SHARON WOOD

GOVERNMENT's R150 stock had overtaken the Eskom E168 stock as the benchmark in the domestic capital market, market analysts said yesterday

Volumes traded in the R150 in February had been higher than in the E168 for the first time In September last year, E138 volumes had been double government's R150 stock

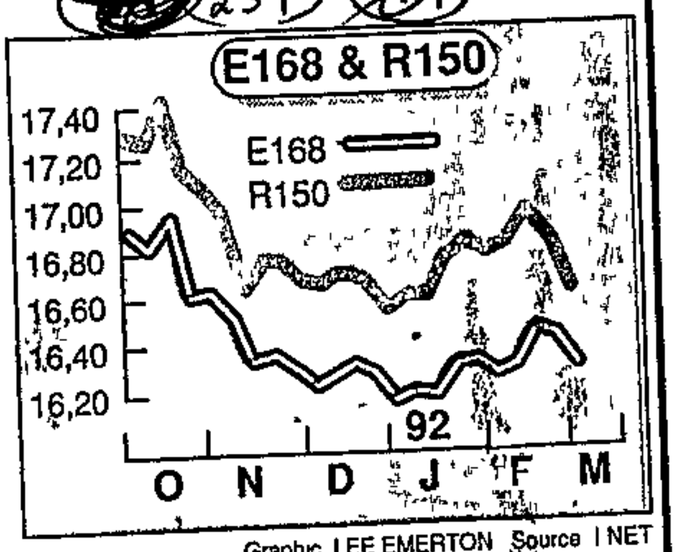
A Reserve Bank spokesman said the R150 had, to a great extent, replaced the E168 as the benchmark stock This was a result of the Bank's market-making activities in the past few weeks

Professional traders who had previously traded in E168 were now trading in R150 and volumes had risen considerably, he said.

"The gap between the two stocks has closed and will probably close even more," he said The interest differential between the R150 and E168 was 32 points yesterday, compared with a differential of between 50 and 55 points during the past few months

"Big investors are mainly in the R150 and more than half of the E168 issue is held by foreigners, who do not trade actively in the stock but rather buy and hold"

Simpson McKie analyst Marilyn Visser said the differential had narrowed very quickly, but this could be a result of manipulation ahead of the Budget



Graphic LEE EMERTON Source I NET

Government's funding requirement for the year, which would be announced in the forthcoming Budget, would give a pointer to the future size of the differential, she said A large funding requirement could see the differential between the two stocks increase again Visser did not expect the differential to narrow further

The Reserve Bank spokesman said a large funding requirement would not be financed by the R150 because the R32bn issue of the stock was already very large It would issue other government paper and keep the R150 as a market-making stock

Eskom spokesman Gerhard Ramage said Eskom was not worried about the size of the gap between the two stocks because its only concern was to get funds as cheaply as possible

Ivor Jones analyst James Greener said the R150 had already become the benchmark because it was the largest trading stock

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 321 — KAAPSTAD, 11 MAART 1992 / CAPE TOWN, 11 MARCH 1992 — No. 13844

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 808 — 11 Maart 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 27 van 1992 Gedeeltelike Begrotingswet, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 808 — 11 March 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 27 of 1992 Part Appropriation Act, 1992

ACT

To appropriate an amount not exceeding R28 600 000 000 out of the State Revenue Fund for a part of the requirements of the State during the financial year ending 31 March 1993.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 3 March 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Appropriation of moneys for part of requirements of State, excluding provinces

1. Subject to the provisions of the second proviso to subsection (1) and of subsection (2) of section 4 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there is hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund such amount not exceeding R23 900 000 000 as a charge against the State Revenue Account, as may be necessary for a part of the requirements of the State, excluding the provinces, during the financial year ending 31 March 1993, until such time as provision has been made in an Appropriation Act for such requirements

Appropriation of moneys for part of requirements of provinces

2. Subject to the provisions of the second proviso to subsection (1) and of subsection (2) of section 4 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there is hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund as a charge against the respective accounts for provincial services mentioned in subsection (1) of section 2 of the Exchequer Act, 1975, such amount not exceeding—

(a) R1 400 000 000 in the case of the province of the Cape of Good Hope;
(b) R700 000 000 in the case of the province of Natal,
(c) R500 000 000 in the case of the province of the Orange Free State, and
(d) R2 100 000 000 in the case of the province of the Transvaal,

as may be necessary for a part of the requirements of each province during the financial year ending 31 March 1993, until such time as provision has been made in an Appropriation Act for such requirements

Short title

3. This Act shall be called the Part Appropriation Act, 1992

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 321 KAAPSTAD, 11 MAART 1992 CAPE TOWN, 11 MARCH 1992 No. 13826

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 778 11 Maart 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 24 van 1992 Addisionele Begrotingswet (Volksraad), 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 778 11 March 1991

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information.—

No 24 of 1992 Additional Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1992

ACT

To appropriate additional amounts of money for the requirements of the Administration: House of Assembly during the financial year ending 31 March 1992.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 3 March 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Appropriation of additional moneys for requirements of Administration: House of Assembly

1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated for the requirements of the Administration House of Assembly during the financial year ending 31 March 1992, as a charge to the Revenue Account House of Assembly, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of the Schedule

Short title

2. This Act shall be called the Additional Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1992

Schedule

Vote No	Title	Column 1	Column 2
		R	R
1	Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly	267 000	
2	Agricultural Development	76 728 000	
3	Education and Culture	124 240 000	
	Including—		
	Assistance to declared cultural institutions		
	Museums		700 000
	Promotion of cultural services, youth work and publicity		
	Erection and maintenance of camps and camping sites		50 000
4	Local Government, Housing and Works	82 297 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid PSA restaurants		161 000
5	Budgetary and Auxiliary Services	3 853 000	
	Including—		
	Assistance to Board for Public Resorts Grants-in-aid		1 600 000
6	Improvement of conditions of service	238 465 000	
7	Welfare	14 129 000	
8	Health Services	111 623 000	
	Total	651 602 000	

Pik paves the way for FW in Japan

DARIUS SANAI

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha would visit Japan later this month, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday

Botha's trip — his first to Japan in six years — will prepare the ground for an official visit to Japan by President F W de Klerk in June or July, according to unconfirmed reports from sources close to government. This would be the first visit to Japan by an SA head of state.

Japan and SA established full diplomatic ties in January, and Japanese diplomatic sources said yesterday Botha and De Klerk had been planning to visit Japan for some time

Well-placed sources said Botha would also visit Singapore, Thailand and South Korea during the trip, but the spokesman would not confirm this

Sources also said yesterday French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas would probably come to SA later this year, making him the highest ranked French minister to visit

French foreign ministry sources said yesterday that as far as the visit was concerned, much rested on the outcome of the French local elections later this month, as well as on the negotiation process in SA

The SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said Botha would leave for Japan on March 23 for a two-day visit and would discuss political and economic relations

Sapa-Reuter reports that an official of Japan's most powerful economic group, the Federation of Economic Organisations, said yesterday "We are considering ways for closer economic relations between the two countries But we may have to give second thoughts to it if there is drastic political change after the referendum"

Beskrywing van voorgestelde grondgedeeltes wat by die regsgebied van die Stadsraad van Bronkhorstspruit beoog ingelyf te word

Begin by baken geletter A op Kaart A1390/1909 van die Restant van Gedeelte 3, groot 386,8490 hektaar, van die plaas Oude Zwaans Kraal 542 JR; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts en algemeen suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word Die genoemde Restant van Gedeelte 3 (Kaart A1390/1909) van die plaas Oude Zwaans Kraal 542 JR, Gedeelte 32 (Kaart A11372/1984) en Gedeelte 31 (Kaart A7806/1984) beide van die plaas Tweefontein 541 JR, die dorp Bronkhorstsbaai-dorpsgebied (Algemene Plan A2953/1971), Restant van Gedeelte 19 (Kaart A1173/1966), groot 179,7392 hektaar, van die genoemde plaas Tweefontein 541 JR, die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Groenfontein 526 JR: Gedeelte 5 (Kaart A2543/1950), Gedeelte 61 (Kaart A601/1988), Gedeelte 60 (Kaart A600/1988), Gedeelte 12 (Kaart A6999/1968), Gedeelte 13 (Kaart A7000/1968), Gedeelte 14 (Kaart A7001/1968), Gedeelte 15 (Kaart A7002/1968), Gedeelte 16 (Kaart A7003/1968) en Gedeelte 17 (Kaart A7004/1968), die volgende gedeeltes van die genoemde plaas Tweefontein 541 JR: Restant van Gedeelte 12 (Kaart A7729/1945), groot 295,1537 hektaar, Gedeelte 15 (Kaart A8054/1949) en Gedeelte 5 (Kaart A762/1908), Gedeelte 4 (Kaart A4195/1959) van die plaas Mullershoop 544 JR, Gedeelte 24 (Kaart A3600/1941) van die plaas Rooipoort 555 JR, Genoemde Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Mullershoop 544 JR en Gedeelte 23 (Kaart A3599/1941) van die genoemde plaas Rooipoort 555 JR, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde eiendom; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts en noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word Genoemde Gedeelte 23 (Kaart A3599/1941) van die plaas Rooipoort 555 JR, genoemde Gedeelte 4 (Kaart A4195/1959) en die Restant van die plaas Mullershoop 544 JR, Groot 866,9987 hektaar, (Kaart A2189/1959), die plaas Oudou Boerdery 626 JR en die genoemde Restant van Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Oude Zwaans Kraal 542 JR, tot by die baken geletter A op Kaart A1390/1909 van die laasgenoemde eiendom, die beginpunt

G. M. VAN GINKEL,
Sekretaris: Afbakeningsraad.

(Verwysing 12/2/9/4/13)

Description of the proposed portions of land intended to be incorporated into the area of jurisdiction of the City Council of Bronkhorstspruit.

Beginning at beacon lettered A on Diagram A1390/1909 of the Remainder of Protion 3, in extent 386,8490 hectares, of the farm Oude Zwaans Kraal 542 JR; thence generally eastwards and generally southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Remainder of Portion 3 (Diagram A1390/1909) of the farm Oude Zwaans Kraal 542 JR, Portion 32 (Diagram A11372/ 1984) and Portion 31 (Diagram A7806/1984) both of the farm Tweefontein 541 JR, the Town Bronkhorstbaai Township (General Plan A2953/1971), Remainder of Portion 19 (Diagram A1173/1966), in extent 179,7392 hectares, of the said farm Tweefontein 541 JR, the following portions of the farm Groenfontein 526 JR: Portion 5 (Diagram A2543/1950), Portion 61 (Diagram A601/1988), Portion 60 (Diagram A600/1988), Portion 12 (Diagram A6999/ 1968), Portion 13 (Diagram A7000/1968), Portion 14 (Diagram A7001/1968), Portion 15 (Diagram A7002/ 1968), Portion 16 (Diagram A7003/1968) and Portion 17 (Diagram A7004/1968), the following portions of the said farm Tweefontein 541 JR: Remainder of Portion 12 (Diagram A7729/1945), in extent 295,1537 hectares, Portion 15 (Diagram A8054/ 1949) and Portion 5 (Diagram A762/1908), Portion 4 (Diagram A4195/1959) of the farm Mullershoop 544 JR, Portion 24 (Diagram A3600/1941) of the farm Rooipoort 555 JR, the said Portion 4 of the farm Mullershoop 544 JR and Portion 23 (Diagram A3599/1941) of the said farm Rooipoort 555 JR, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned property; thence generally westwards and northwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 23 (Diagram A3599/1941) of the farm Rooipoort 555 JR, the said Portion 4 (Diagram A4195/1959) and the Remainder of the farm Mullershoop 544 JR, in extent 866,9987 hectares, (Diagram A2189/1959), the farm Oudou Boerdery 626 JR and the said Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Oude Zwaans Kraal 542 JR, to the beacon lettered A on the Diagram A1390/1909 of the last-mentioned property, the point of beginning

G. M. VAN GINKEL,
Secretary. Demarcation Board.

(Reference: 12/2/9/4/13)

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 753 **13 Maart 1992**

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 31 Januarie 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 753 **13 March 1992**

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1991 to 31 January 1992.

Treasury, Pretoria.

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Begroting Estimate	Maand Januarie Month of January		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Januarie Total 1 April to 31 January	
		1991–92	1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue					
Belasting op inkomste	Tax on income	44 817 200 000	4 291 099 731	4 027 271 718	35 157 524 631	30 954 851 718
Leningsheffing, 1989–94	Loan Levy, 1989–94	—	—	2 158 135	2 032 358	2 422 935
Verkoopbelasting	Sales tax	19 444 000 000	48 846 000	2 178 679 099	10 552 912 482	15 183 310 013
Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	Value added tax	—	1 983 964 793	—	5 167 848 128	—

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Begroting Estimate 1991–92	Maand Januarie Month of January 1992	Maand Januarie Month of January 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Januarie Total 1 April to 31 January 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Januarie Total 1 April to 31 January 1991
			R	R	R	R	R
Ander belastings	Other taxes						
Belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouers	Non-resident shareholders' tax		430 000 000	38 285 369	33 347 933	295 336 225	375 776 635
Rentebelasting op buitelanders	Non-residents' tax on interest		—	—	(1 096 857)	37 826	714 239
Onuitgekeerde winste	Undistributed profits		—	501	1 594 802	365 617	2 252 115
Geskenkbelasting	Donations tax		6 000 000	979 101	721 421	4 764 872	5 566 790
Boedelbelasting	Estate duty		75 000 000	7 890 718	5 542 838	69 857 426	73 303 077
Handelseffekte	Trade securities		175 000 000	10 633 521	12 457 400	169 474 083	203 304 880
Seëlregte en gelde	Stamp duties and fees		655 000 000	51 068 452	57 324 777	597 485 722	536 464 151
Hereregte	Transfer duties		675 000 000	92 960 956	59 651 007	749 588 827	631 552 191
Diverse	Miscellaneous		—	—	—	—	—
Mynverhurings- en eiendomsregte	Mining leases and ownership		320 000 000	(3 928 655)	20 239	219 209 634	283 655 243
Rente en dividende	Interest and dividends		55 000 000	2 819 884	3 371 141	53 236 897	52 959 420
Heffings	Levies		9 000 000	786 415	708 861	13 751 791	13 175 615
Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	Recoveries of loans and advances		56 000 000	1 878 527	1 955 528	31 671 446	63 349 183
Departementele bedrywighede	Departmental activities		994 000 000	198 908 922	54 679 832	986 224 920	1 033 303 339
		R	67 711 200 000	6 726 192 235	6 438 387 874	54 071 322 885	49 415 961 544
Min Betalings aan selfregerende nasionale state	*Less* Payments to self-governing national states		1 075 200 000	148 436 917	76 309 257	1 068 494 917	757 404 257
Totaal Binnelandse inkomste	Total Inland revenue	R	66 636 000 000	6 577 755 318	6 362 078 617	53 002 827 968	48 658 557 287
Doeane en aksynsregte	Customs and excise duties						
Doeanereg	Customs duty	....	2 635 000 000	191 174 760	164 218 361	2 311 368 812	2 099 553 500
Aksynsreg	Excise duty		3 555 000 000	233 475 985	334 542 135	2 621 238 995	2 517 409 353
Bobelasting	Surcharge		1 409 000 000	101 613 710	146 271 441	1 216 401 388	1 752 286 865
Diverse	Miscellaneous		233 000 000	161 623 018	26 825 170	500 184 731	174 730 658
Brandstof heffing	Fuel levy		4 520 000 000	480 600 994	309 460 560	4 254 896 498	3 290 792 577
Gewone heffing	Ordinary levy		111 000 000	5 056 976	22 647 539	50 956 923	96 919 145
		R	12 463 000 000	1 173 545 443	1 003 965 206	10 955 047 347	9 931 692 098
Min	*Less*						
Bedrag tot krediet van Sentrale Inkomstefonds	Amount to the credit of Central Revenue Fund		—	—	—	—	223 500 000
Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkomste	Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements		4 233 000 000	873 728 750	764 967 062	4 499 022 000	2 951 791 812
Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	Total Customs and excise duties	R	8 230 000 000	299 816 693	238 998 144	6 456 025 347	6 756 400 286
		R	74 866 000 000	6 877 572 011	6 601 076 761	59 458 853 315	55 414 957 573
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		50 000 000	15 023 182	198 268	57 495 883	57 317 666
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsingsfonds	Sorghum Beer Research Fund		1 200 000	—	—	—	—
Toewysings uit brandstofheffing	Allocations from fuel levy						
Oliebesoedelingsfonds	Oil Pollution Fund		6 000 000	—	—	—	—
Suidwes Afrika	South West Africa		10 000 000	—	—	—	—
TBVC-lande	TBVC Countries		140 000 000	—	—	—	—
		R	207 200 000	15 023 182	198 268	57 495 883	57 317 666
		R	75 073 200 000	6 892 595 193	6 601 275 029	59 516 349 198	55 472 275 239
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***						
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		—	1 634 619	348 247	154 200 180	145 196 904
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***						
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		—	1 798 845	1 859 228	27 401 995	28 933 585
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***						
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		—	62	494 056	6 206 725	5 381 963
		R	—	3 433 526	2 701 531	187 808 900	179 512 452
Groottotaal	Grandtotal	R	—	6 896 028 719	6 603 976 560	59 704 158 098	55 651 787 691
Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 490 in *Staatskoerant* van 14 Februarie 1992	Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 490 in *Government Gazette* of 14 February 1992						
In Transito, 31 Maart 1991	In Transit, 31 March 1991		—	—	—	198 934 099	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Desember 1991	In Transit/Overremitted, 31 December 1991		—	(407 309 863)	—	—	—
Invorderings soos hierbo	Collections as above		—	6 896 028 719	—	59 704 158 098	—
		R	—	6 488 718 856	—	59 903 092 197	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Januarie 1992	In Transit/Overremitted, 31 January 1992		—	452 904 435	—	452 904 435	—
In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies	In Transit Revenue Account Administrations		—	(6 073 231)	—	(184 375 374)	—
In Skatkisrekening ontvang	Received into Exchequer Account	R	—	6 935 550 060	—	60 171 621 258	—

No. 754 **13 Maart 1992**

STREEKTENDERRAAD

Die Minister van Staatsbesteding het kragtens artikel 3 van die Wet op die Staatstenderraad, 1968 (Wet 86 van 1968), mnr. H. J Carstensen met ingang van 1 Maart 1992 as lid van die Streektenderraad: Kaapstad aangestel om die Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop te verteenwoordig.

No. 754 **13 March 1992**

REGIONAL TENDER BOARD

In terms of section 3 of the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act 86 of 1968), the Minister of State Expenditure has appointed Mr H. J. Carstensen as member of the Regional Tender Board Cape Town with effect from 1 March 1992 to represent the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

No. 755 **13 Maart 1992**

STREEKTENDERRÅAD

Die Minister van Staatsbesteding het kragtens artikel 3 van die Wet op die Staatstenderraad, 1968 (Wet 86 van 1968), mnr W E. J. Burgess met ingang van 1 Februarie 1992 as lid van die Streektenderraad· Kaapstad aangestel om die Administrasie: Volksraad te verteenwoordig.

No. 755 **13 March 1992**

REGIONAL TENDER BOARD

In terms of section 3 of the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act 86 of 1968), the Minister of State Expenditure has appointed Mr W. E J Burgess as member of the Regional Tender Board· Cape Town with effect from 1 February 1992 to represent the Administration: House of Assembly.

No. 816 **13 Maart 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 29 Februarie 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

No. 816 **13 March 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1991 to 29 February 1992.

Treasury, Pretoria.

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ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Februarie / Month of February		Totaal 1 April tot 29 Februarie / Total 1 April to 29 February	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1991	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1991	—	—	2 707 707 237	—
Skatkissaldo, 28 Februarie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 28 February 1992	9 230 927 037	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	3 989 333 066	3 782 068 710	57 280 697 176	52 589 172 869
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise	1 191 206 950	991 369 520	7 601 953 437	7 829 005 240
	R	5 180 540 016	4 773 438 230	64 882 650 613	60 418 178 109
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	15 023 182	198 269	62 501 485	72 572 183
	R	15 023 182	198 269	62 501 485	72 572 183
	R	5 195 563 198	4 773 636 499	64 945 152 098	60 490 750 292
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***				
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills	9 889 084 219	—	68 545 554 169	—
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94	—	—	2 032 358	—
Obligasies	Bonds				
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	82 000	—	1 031 100	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	1 224 500	—	4 449 400	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock				
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6	(16 000 000)	—	4 267 277 004	—
		—	—	(1 344 356 000)	—
12,5%, 1995/96	12,5%, 1995/96	16 000 000	—	4 705 984 142	—
		—	—	(495 531 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11	—	—	5 517 500 000	—
		—	—	(1 104 249 000)	—
6,5%, 1992	6,5%, 1992	—	—	360 000 000	—
		—	—	(39 872 000)	—
10%, 1991	10%, 1991	—	—	66 200 000	—
				(2 226 000)	
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000	—	—	1 399 000 000	—
		—	—	(282 463 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14,5%, 1993	500 000 000	—	675 802 942	—
		(11 855 000)	—	(14 552 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994	510 000 000	—	2 928 000 000	—
		(39 053 000)	—	(262 142 000)	—
13,5%, 2015	13,5%, 2015	750 000 000	—	2 796 570 000	—
		(150 040 000)	—	(583 869 000)	—
10,5%, 1992	10,5%, 1992	—	—	500 000 000	—
		—	—	(21 104 000)	—
14%, 1994	14%, 1994	—	—	500 000 000	—
		—	—	(21 104 000)	—

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Februarie / Month of February 1992	Maand Februarie / Month of February 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 29 Februarie / Total 1 April to 29 February 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 29 Februarie / Total 1 April to 29 February 1991
			R	R	R	R
14%, 1995	14%, 1995		—	—	300 000 000	—
			—	—	(18 539 000)	—
14%, 1997	14%, 1997		500 000 000	—	800 000 000	—
			(47 273 000)	—	(74 771 000)	—
13%, 1996	13%, 1996		260 000 000	—	260 000 000	—
			(26 527 000)	—	(26 527 000)	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					
1991–1994	1991–1994		—	—	139 250 000	—
1991–1996	1991–1996		—	—	682 528 223	—
1997	1997		896 300 000	—	896 300 000	—
Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings, 1990–91	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1990–91		—	—	19 373 779	—
Terugstortings, 1985–86	Surrenders, 1985–86		—	—	28 049	—
Terugstortings, 1989–1990	Surrenders, 1989–1990		—	—	155 527	—
Terugstortings, 1990–1991	Surrenders, 1990–1991		—	—	785 060 627	—
		R	13 306 690 719	—	96 152 097 320	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A Stocks		274 748 000	—	4 291 305 000	—
		R	13 031 942 719	—	91 860 792 320	—
		R	18 227 505 917	—	156 805 944 418	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		1 634 620	348 247	154 200 180	145 196 904
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		772 678 600	569 383 000	8 733 598 400	7 388 237 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	209 528 809	—
		R	774 313 220	569 731 247	9 097 327 389	7 533 433 904
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		1 798 845	1 859 228	27 401 995	28 933 585
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		430 000 000	231 000 000	3 632 000 000	3 082 694 000
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		—	—	9 132 250	—
Terugstortings, 1989/90	Surrenders, 1989/90		—	—	24 013	392 859
		R	431 798 845	232 859 228	3 668 558 258	3 112 020 444
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		62	494 056	6 206 725	5 381 963
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		105 258 000	40 000 000	1 435 258 000	1 161 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	8 474 981	3 200 612
Terugstortings, 1988–89	Surrenders, 1988–89		—	—	—	7 738 386
		R	105 258 062	40 494 056	1 449 939 706	1 177 320 962
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	31 234 423	347 940 996	282 427 533
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		191 183 000	107 231 000	3 105 183 000	2 749 231 714
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	36 062 591	—
		R	191 183 000	138 465 423	3 489 186 587	3 031 659 247
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	72 788 560	229 975 595	259 025 887
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		140 431 000	150 784 000	1 484 819 000	1 370 784 000
		R	140 431 000	223 572 560	1 714 794 595	1 629 809 887
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	8 041 850	63 398 278	53 266 120
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		122 249 000	80 000 000	1 125 594 000	935 000 000
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	39 925 270	—
		R	122 249 000	88 041 850	1 228 917 548	988 266 120
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	93 229 044	428 044 534	512 716 769
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		373 412 000	266 058 000	3 976 711 000	3 283 866 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	136 738 299	188 003	144 809 710
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	1 948 725	—
		R	373 412 000	496 025 343	4 406 892 262	3 941 392 479
		R	20 366 151 044	—	181 861 560 763	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	29 597 078 081	—	184 569 268 000	—

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UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Februarie Month of February		Totaal 1 April tot 29 Februarie Total 1 April to 29 February	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***					
1 Staatspresident	State President	17 419 000	1 750 000	1 325 000	17 263 000	14 750 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	205 000	17 000	17 000	196 000	187 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	45 046 000	446 000	3 255 000	45 046 000	38 643 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	26 200 000	2 440 000	2 183 000	25 812 000	24 095 000
3 Buro vir Inligting	Bureau for Information	41 595 000	4 500 000	3 500 000	40 194 000	35 000 000
4 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 023 131 000	280 000 000	307 000 000	4 708 000 000	3 593 674 800
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	2 572 000	215 000	166 000	2 365 000	1 826 000
5 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	14 257 000	1 513 893	1 121 667	21 573 107	12 338 334
6 Weermag	Defence	9 187 096 000	950 000 000	950 000 000	8 108 000 000	7 713 000 000
7 Mineraal- en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	896 092 000	20 100 000	41 239 640	874 719 000	1 012 041 000
8 Kantoor vir Privatisering	Office for Privatisation	4 064 000	599 000	500 000	4 067 000	4 063 000
9 Justisie	Justice	527 108 000	50 108 000	24 373 000	527 108 000	430 873 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	37 500 000	3 100 000	2 000 000	37 500 000	38 600 000
10 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 275 032 000	116 000 000	—	1 219 500 000	878 166 000
11 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	8 430 906 000	337 879 600	569 383 000	8 298 799 400	7 388 237 000
12 Finansies	Finance	1 537 164 000	250 060 000	132 739 268	1 455 689 000	1 180 973 268
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	15 846 538 000	4 038 026 447	2 958 308 972	17 709 627 299	14 116 812 623
		(2 741 000 000)	(274 748 000)	(117 551 000)	(4 291 305 000)	(2 867 250 000)
13 Oudit	Audit	500 000	—	—	425 000	—
14 Streekontwikkeling	Regional Development	966 055 000	120 000 000	—	631 830 000	—
15 Mannekrag	Manpower	300 543 000	7 300 000	20 000 000	295 598 000	289 000 000
16 Administrasies Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	3 750 788 000	430 000 000	231 000 000	3 632 000 000	3 082 694 000
17 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 378 957 000	30 000 000	40 000 000	1 360 000 000	1 161 000 000
18 Polisie	Police	4 631 833 000	330 000 000	—	4 594 000 000	3 022 620 000
19 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	374 874 000	27 000 000	33 000 000	334 000 000	315 000 000
20 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry	1 914 883 000	84 000 000	212 000 000	1 682 000 000	1 797 000 000
21 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training.	3 295 681 000	300 000 000	10 000 000	3 159 000 000	2 536 023 000
22 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	281 435 000	44 000 000	30 000 000	279 000 000	186 000 000
23 Vervoer	Transport	1 496 275 000	90 000 000	121 000 000	1 412 000 000	1 393 000 000
24 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 842 061 000	132 000 000	152 000 000	1 763 000 000	1 800 000 000
25 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development.	632 713 000	75 000 000	55 000 000	627 057 000	531 000 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	—	—	—	—	225 000
26 Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising	Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing	746 205 000	51 000 000	32 623 000	539 000 000	392 791 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	9 612 161 000	474 289 000	407 029 000	9 221 307 000	8 084 127 000
27 Landbou	Agriculture	253 770 000	18 000 000	18 000 000	259 000 000	284 014 000
28 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid	6 335 366 000	147 639 000	443 864 000	6 335 366 000	4 791 992 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	655 534 000	54 628 000	50 152 000	600 908 000	551 672 000
29 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration	160 578 000	32 724 000	25 000 000	159 378 000	340 335 000
30 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service	2 875 134 000	585 404 000	1 069 405 366	982 612 000	1 358 198 076
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount.	464 898 000	352 986 000	197 044 000	451 612 000	197 044 000
31 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Economic Advisory Council	4 640 000	200 000	—	3 245 000	—
32 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education	299 601 000	17 000 000	17 000 000	243 872 000	199 500 000
33 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs	168 505 000	14 731 750	14 000 000	154 475 250	158 310 000
	R	85 354 915 000	9 474 656 690	8 175 228 913	81 816 144 056	68 954 825 101
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks	2 741 000 000	274 748 000	117 551 000	4 291 305 000	2 867 250 000
	R	82 613 915 000	9 199 908 690	8 057 677 913	77 524 839 056	66 087 575 101
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***					
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds.	South African Development Trust Fund	50 000 000	15 023 182	198 268	57 495 884	72 572 183
Uitbetalings, SA Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues, SA Developm Trust 1990–91	—	—	—	5 005 601	—
Fonds vir Sorghumbiermavorsing	Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1 200 000	—	—	—	—
	R	51 200 000	15 023 182	198 268	62 501 485	72 572 183
	R	82 665 115 000	9 214 931 872	8 057 876 181	77 587 340 541	66 160 147 284

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Februarie Month of February		Totaal 1 April tot 29 Februarie Total 1 April to 29 February	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***				
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills	7 251 217 000	—	64 196 452 150	—
Skatkisbiljette- Laat Aanvraag	Treasury Bills- Late Issue	—	—	579 290 000	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy	3 406	—	262 962	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (e) van Skatkis Wet.	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act	—	—	263 488	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A.	Currency Subscription, I D A.	—	—	4 840 754	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R D	Currency Subscription, I B R D	—	—	10 137 532	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975	8 185 839	—	56 676 016	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment	—	—	810	—
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act, 120 of 1991	—	—	1 800 000 000	—
Oordrag vanaf Skatkisrekening na Stabilisasierekening	Transfer from Exchequer Account to the Stabilization Account	58 296 595	—	58 296 595	—
Belastingdelgingsertifikate	Tax Redemption Certificates	—	—	4	—
Belegging artikel 10 (1) (a) Wet 66 van 1975	Investment section 10 (1) (a) of Act 66 of 1975	879 103 588	—	879 103 588	—
Obligasies	Bonds				
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	3 352 300	—	36 598 700	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigings obligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	1 024 350	—	11 583 350	—

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Februarie / Month of February		Totaal 1 April tot 29 Februarie / Total 1 April to 29 February	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	2 056 500	—	31 356 000	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock				
Aflossing, Mei 1991	Redemption, May 1991	—	—	66 442 632	—
R038, R040, R043, R044, R045, R047, R055, R059, R064, R066, R070, R083, R085, R089, R093, R097, R100, R101, R103, R104, R106, R111, R113, R119, R124, R126, R133, R141	R038, R040, R043, R044, R045, R047, R055, R059, R064, R066, R070, R083, R085, R089, R093, R097, R100, R101, R103, R104, R106, R111, R113, R119, R124, R126, R133, R141				
Aflossing, Junie 1991	Redemption, June 1991				
R104, R142.	R104, R142	—	—	75 682 600	—
Aflossing, Julie 1991	Redemption, July 1991				
R147	R147	—	—	113 020	—
Aflossing, Augustus 1991	Redemption, August 1991				
R100, R138	R100, R138	—	—	2 000 028 500	—
Aflossing, Oktober 1991	Redemption, October 1991				
R101, R028, R059	R101, R028, R059	—	—	830 881	—
Aflossing, November 1991	Redemption, November 1991	—	—	1 817 284 648	—
R061, R041, R119, R064, R066, R045, R044, R070, R083, R055, R101, R103, R104, R100, R111, R106, R093, R097, R124, R043, R141, R038, R126, R133, R142, R147, R138, R028, R059	R061, R041, R119, R064, R066, R045, R044, R070, R083, R055, R101, R103, R104, R100, R111, R106, R093, R097, R124, R043, R141, R038, R126, R133, R142, R147, R138, R028, R059	—	—	—	—
Aflossing, Januarie 1992	Redemption, January 1992				
R150	R150 ..	—	—	143 522 004	
Aflossing, Februarie 1992	Redemption, February 1992				
R150, R120	R150, R120	3 244 806 538	—	3 244 806 538	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits				
1985–91	1985–91	—	—	146 341 463	—
1988–91 ..	1988–91	—	—	4 492 219	—
1989–92	1989–92	—	—	12 213 308	—
1990–99	1990–99	1 007 578	—	2 046 319	—
1982–86	1982–86	797 249	—	1 619 155	—
1989–90	1989–90	—	—	22 818 967	—
1983–85	1983–85	554 341	—	1 125 826	—
1982	1982	1 729 099	—	2 272 919	—
1983–89 ..	1983–89	966 368	—	6 877 704	—
1983–91	1983–91	—	—	88 339 223	—
Uitbetalings, Statuter 1990–91 ..	Issues, Statutor 1990–91	—	—	12 215 514	—
Uitbetalings, 1985–86	Issues, 1985–86	—	—	6 966	—
Uitbetalings, 1986–87	Issues, 1986–87	—	—	2 370	—
Uitbetalings, 1987–88	Issues, 1987–88	—	—	1 071 429	—
Uitbetalings, 1990–91	Issues, 1990–91	—	—	204 408 428	—
	R	11 453 100 751	—	75 519 424 582	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account R	20 668 032 623	—	153 106 765 123	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly*** .. R	772 678 600	569 383 000	8 733 598 400	7 388 237 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives*** R	430 000 000	231 000 000	3 632 000 000	3 082 694 000
Finansiewet 42 van 1991	Finance Act 42 of 1991	—	—	59 843 102	—
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates*** R	105 258 000	40 000 000	1 435 258 000	1 161 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape*** R	191 183 000	138 465 423	3 453 123 996	3 031 659 247
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	37 151 538	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal*** R	140 431 000	223 572 560	1 714 794 595	1 629 809 887
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State*** R	122 249 000	88 041 849	1 188 992 278	988 266 119
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	8 938 034	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal*** R	373 412 000	359 287 045	4 404 755 534	3 796 582 769
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	213 542	—
	R	2 135 211 600	1 649 749 877	24 668 669 019	21 078 249 022
Totale	Totals R	22 803 244 223	—	177 775 434 142	—
Skatkissaldo, 29 Februarie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 29 February 1992 R	6 793 833 858	—	6 793 833 858	—
Totale	Totals R	29 597 078 081	—	184 569 268 000	—

German MPs to visit SA

DARIUS SANAI

SENIOR members of the German parliamentary committee on economic affairs are to visit SA early next month, in what an embassy spokesman described yesterday as "getting down to the nitty-gritty" of renewing business relations between the two countries.

The committee's trip comes hot on the heels of the visit to SA earlier this month by German Economics Minister Jurgen Mollemann and a delegation of high-powered bankers.

The spokesman said the committee's members would meet various business groups and politicians during their six-day stay.

The German deputy minister for post and telecommunications would visit SA later next month, with a group of communications specialists.

The purpose of their trip would be to look into cooperation in the telecommunications field.

BDay 13/3/92

ANC spells out plan for state spending

S Times 15/3/92

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By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

EQUAL pensions for all races, a drastic cut in the defence budget and the abolition of all duplicate apartheid structures are some of the proposals the ANC has for a national budget — should it take control of SA's coffers.

ANC economics department head Trevor Manuel spelt out the ANC's priorities for expenditure, cuts in the budget and proposed sources of revenue this week

He was speaking ahead of Wednesday's budget that will be presented by Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis

Taking a pragmatic approach to social expenditure, Mr Manuel said equalisation at present white levels in the areas of health, welfare, education and housing was untenable in the short term, but parity at sustainable levels would be the ANC's objective.

He said the ANC would not necessarily introduce an increase in the percentage of the budget allocated to social spending Rather there would be a redirection of available resources

Expenditure on health, which the ANC would put at 10 percent to 11 percent of the budget, would be redirected to primary health care with less emphasis on tertiary institutions.

There would be a similar approach to education with a reorientation towards primary and secondary education in addition to redressing the imbalances of apartheid

While equalisation at present white levels was untenable, substantial resources would have to be redirected to black schools and an integrated strategy was crucial to solving the crisis in education

Mr Manuel said priorities for immediate expenditure would be an increased allocation for poverty, food and drought relief, job creation and a comprehensive AIDS programme.

Pensions would be equalised on a par with white pensions immediately at a cost of over R2,5-billion, he said

Abolition

Regarding sources of revenue, the ANC foresaw public expenditure at 35 percent of GDP which is slightly above current levels and put its deficit before borrowing at two percent to five percent of GDP.

A saving of about R3,7-billion a year would be made through abolition of all apartheid duplications, he said.

Defence expenditure would also be reduced from 4,3 percent to two percent of GDP and the ANC would take a serious look at a trimmer public-service wage bill

It could also raise additional revenue by increasing user charges for certain facilities in appropriate areas at a tertiary level A capital gains tax was being investigated, but it would be fair and reasonable in order to prevent tax avoidance, Mr Manuel said

Other areas of revenue were possible taxes on certain luxury goods which would be dedicated to an area of social expenditure

An increase in the fuel levy in the short term could also be considered — taking into account the effect on inflation.

Secret account spending rises

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government spending on its secret accounts is to rise by R231,6m to a total of R4 785,2m during the 1991/2 financial year.

A sum of R4 383,1m has been allocated to the Special Defence Account and R402,1m for secret services.

The Special Defence Account budget has increased by R209,5m and the secret services budget by R22,1m.

The Special Defence Account is defined in the Estimates of Expenditure as "financing special defence accounts and purchases".

The secret services programme is to augment the secret services account to finance secret services by state departments.

Revenue collections below target

B 1 Day 16/3/92 259

SHERIDAN CONNOLLY

REVENUE collected during the first 11 months of the current financial year was below target, exchequer figures released on Friday by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) showed

Collections during the 11 months to February amounted to 88,4% of the amount voted for the financial year to end-March This compared with 90,2% for the same period the previous financial year, figures showed

Revenue collected by the exchequer was 8,5% higher in the 11-month period of the current financial year than in the year before A CSS breakdown showed inland revenue increased by 10,2% while customs and excise revenue decreased by 2,9%.

Exchequer issues for the 11-month period exceeded revenue collected by 18,0%, while issues in the same period of the previous financial year exceeded revenue collections by 10,4%

The final figures for revenue collected during the 10 months to January showed an 8,8% increase against the previous year

The final figures showed revenue collected in the first 10 months of the current financial year amounted to 81,5% of the budgeted amount, compared with 82,9% for the corresponding 10 months of the previous financial year.

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn said the lag in revenue was far higher than initially anticipated

Revenue collected to date was about R62,2bn and with a March estimate included, revenue for the full financial year to end-March should be between R72bn and R73bn

With expenditure for the year estimated to be about R87bn, the budget deficit for the current financial year could be in the order of R13,5bn, Osborn said

However, because it was not yet known what the extent of revenue from the sale of strategic stocks was, the deficit could be about R1bn less leaving the deficit in a potential range between R12,5bn and R13,5bn, he added

Osborn said the size of the budget deficit would have serious implications for the next financial year. The exchequer was now in a very serious financial position and would have to do the utmost to curb its expenditure levels

In order to contain expenditure, it would be important that salary increases for the civil service be kept as low as possible, he said

The government's supply-side reforms and the political limitations on increasing the rate of VAT offered the government limited room to increase the level of its revenue, he added

The length and depth of the recession had taken their toll on gross revenue prospects The expected upturn in the economy had been delayed and the economy would only show signs of picking late in the year, said Osborn

The diplomacy of isolation must be replaced with a diplomacy of participation, argues RAU's **Prof Deon Geldenhuys**

Time for SA to dare to be bold

STAR 17/3/92

259

NOW that South Africa is returning to the international fold, many people are only beginning to realise how isolated the country has been, says Professor Deon Geldenhuys, head of political studies at Rand Afrikaans University

In an article in the latest International Affairs Bulletin, he said more than one generation had known only a country facing constant international adversity

"Pretoria was forced on to the defensive in its foreign relations South African foreign policy was therefore designed to counter the rising tide of isolation and the threat of more drastic forms of external intervention.

"Harsh, repressive measures at home were thus accompanied by militant behaviour abroad, particularly in the southern African region"

A new co-operative relationship had been developed between South Africa and its regional neighbours since the independence of Namibia and the abolition of apartheid

"For the first time since the early '70s South Africa's official representation abroad is expanding"

Socio-cultural interaction between South Africa and the rest of the world had improved and this could be seen in the greater freedom of movement granted to South African passport holders and the number of new airlines on the South African route

Professor Geldenhuys said the ANC could still affect the pace of South Africa's return to international respectability

"The ostensible increase in SA Communist Party support is not likely to inspire Western confidence in the future of South Africa and it is on the West that the South African economy will remain critically dependent

"South African diplomacy in the phase of transition has to alert the world to the possibility that the first post-apartheid goverment may well include communists among its members This may not be a particularly appealing prospect to foreign nations with vested interests in South Africa"

He said the diplomacy of isolation had now to be replaced with a diplomacy of participation

The timely merging of the diplomatic corps and the ANC's foreign service would make it more representative of the general population and would help the situation internationally

The country would also have to rethink its ties to pariah states like Israel and Taiwan

"The important consideration is whether a state on the road back to international respectability should still be seen in the close company of the so-called pariah states

"A state is after all supposed to have no permanent friends, only permanent interests.

"South Africa can now afford to become somewhat bold and even demanding when dealing with other states," Professor Geldenhuys added

He concluded "Many countries would probably take the view that they had done their duty by somehow contributing to the struggle against apartheid what follows thereafter is none of their responsibility

"South Africa will need the world far more than the world needs South Africa." — Sapa. □



Foreign Minister Pik Botha casts his vote at the polling station in Triomf in his Westdene, Johannesburg, constituency. PICTURE: Brian Hendler

Pik to head for the Far East

HONG KONG — SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha is to visit Singapore, Taiwan, Japan and South Korea this month, the SA Consulate announced here yesterday.

An official said economic matters would top the agenda during Botha's week-long trip, during which he is to meet government leaders and businessmen. (259)

The official confirmed that Botha would visit Singapore from March 25 to 27, but gave no specific dates for his trips to the other three countries.

Earlier this month, Singapore lifted a 27-year-old ban on trade with SA. Bldaily 18/3/92

The Singapore Foreign Ministry said investments in SA would be allowed, but a ban on the sale of arms and the granting of loans was maintained — Sapa-AFP

BUDGET

Government expenditure (259) (469) 'still too high'

STAR 19/3/92

By Michael Chester

Taxpayers were warned by economists last night to brace themselves for more steep increases in income tax bills in the next 12 months — despite various concessions claiming to ease the load on middle-income breadwinners

The director of the Econometrix think-tank, Dr Azar Jammine, forecast that individual taxpayers would again be hit by the backlash of soaring Government expenditure

Revive

Economist Rudi Gouws of Rand Merchant Bank agreed "There are several favourable elements in the 1992 Budget," he said "But it is the personal taxpayer who will carry the can for the absence of cut-backs in Government spending and a growing deficit.

"The Budget will provide few stimulants to revive consumer spending," Mr Gouws added. "Because of the impact of fiscal drag on after-tax disposable incomes, household finance will remain under strain in the months ahead.

"I really expected to see more signs of reductions in the expenditure of many Government departments"

Dr Jammine said. "Quite clearly, the Government intends relying on fiscal drag and still bigger revenues from tax-payers to close a deficit that widens every year.

"First calculations show that revenue from individual income tax will climb from R28 billion last year to about R35 billion in the new 1992/93 tax year

"Taxpayers need to be reminded that in 1980/81 their tax burdens accounted for only 15,6 percent of total Government revenue Their share rose to 37,5 percent last year — and now it is going to reach perhaps as high as 40 percent"

Meanwhile, Government expenditure was set to grow by 16,5 percent, which, even allowing for a high inflation rate, meant that State spending was rising faster than the economic growth rate

"We are still on the merry-go-round of higher and higher Government spending and higher and higher tax bills

"In mitigation, the Minister of Finance had little leeway to ease the burden in view of the changes in the political situation.

"Only as recently as January 24, President de Klerk was promising unprecedented fiscal discipline and raising hopes of cuts in taxation Now we see the very opposite"

However, the SA Chamber of Business said the Minister of Finance had little option but to follow a conservative approach in drawing up the 1992 Budget against the backdrop of continued tight economic conditions.

Decline

Economic performance still dictated prudence with respect to tax cuts but Sacob believed more positive economic trends should unfold later in the year.

"It seems that total Government expenditure, expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product, will not decline this year. This disappointing performance is largely responsible for the high expected deficit before borrowing"

Unfortunately, the Budget in itself offered no immediate encouragement for the attainment of the higher rate of economic rate that was required

Sacob regretted that the Minister had to resort to another increase in the fuel tax

R1,1bn is carried over

GOVERNMENT has carried over R1,1bn from last year's allocation of R1,95bn for special capital and development projects.

The funds, derived from the sale of assets and strategic oil supplies, are mainly earmarked for spending on infrastructural projects including the building of schools, health clinics and police accommodation. Only R809m of the original sum has been spent. BD Eng 19/3/92

Public sector: South
Miscell. dept.

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259

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 321 KAAPSTAD, 20 MAART 1992 CAPE TOWN, 20 MARCH 1992 No. 13864

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 904 20 Maart 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 30 van 1992 Gedeeltelike Begrotingswet (Volksraad), 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 904 20 March 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 30 of 1992 Part Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1992

ACT

To appropriate an amount not exceeding R3 834 355 000 out of the State Revenue Fund for a part of the requirements of the Administration: House of Assembly during the financial year ending 31 March 1993.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 16 March 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Appropriation of moneys for part of requirements of Administration: House of Assembly

1. Subject to the provisions of the second proviso to subsection (1) and of subsection (2) of section 4 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there is hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund such amount not exceeding R3 834 355 000 as a charge against the Revenue Account House of Assembly as may be necessary for a part of the requirements of the Administration House of Assembly during the financial year ending 31 March 1993, until such time as provision has been made in an Appropriation Act for such requirements

Short title

2. This Act shall be called the Part Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1992

FM 20/3/92

RBQB: WHO SPENT WHAT

259

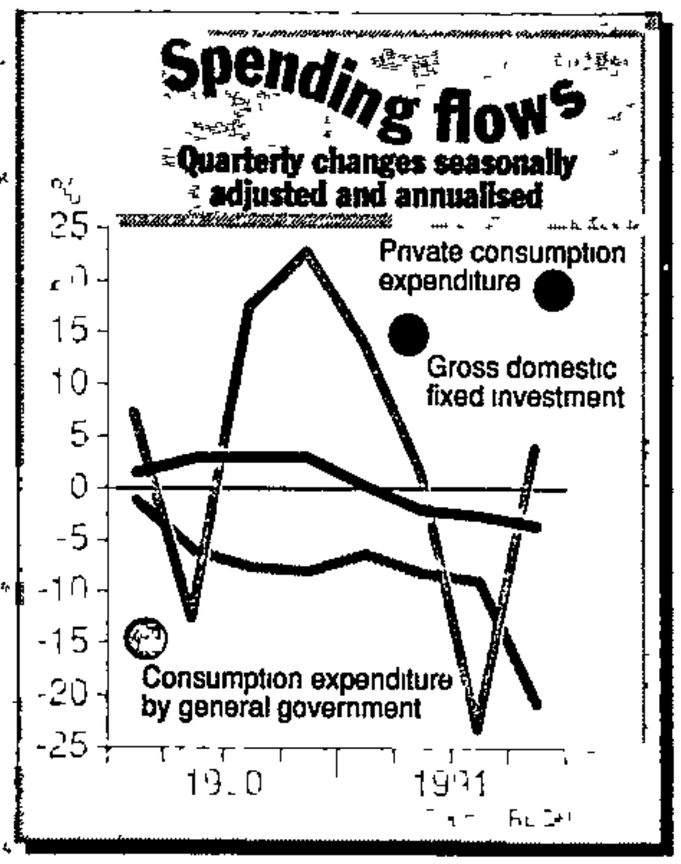
Evidence that the capital expenditure expected in the fourth quarter of 1991 did not materialise came in the *Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin* this week. Despite the introduction of VAT — with input credits on capital and intermediate goods — at end-September, gross domestic fixed investment fell 20,7% over the next three months. (This figure is a quarterly change, seasonally adjusted and annualised, as are all other quarterly figures used here.)

This followed declines in quarters one, two and three of 6,4%, 8,2% and 9%. Spending on private consumption also fell more sharply than in previous quarters: 3,7% after a first quarter rise of 0,2%, and declines of 2,2%, 2,7% in the next two quarters. Government spending, however, rose 3,9%, after percentage changes of 14%, 1,7% and -23,2%.

Inventories continued to decline. by R2bn in constant 1985 rands, after falls of R2,7bn, R3,4bn and R2,4bn. The huge negative residual also continued, R2bn, after R3,3bn, R2,8bn and R2,7bn. This is a balancing item between output and expenditure figures. In the fourth quarter, inventories and the residual amounted to more than 3% of GDP of R132,5bn constant 1985 rands.

These five items comprise gross domestic expenditure, and the net effect of the various movements was a decline of 2,7%. This followed a first quarter rise of 17,3%, and declines of 3,2% and 5,6% in the second and third quarters.

In the year, GDP declined 0,6%, private spending rose 0,2%, government consumption rose 5,7% and fixed investment declined 8,4%. The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments was R12,3bn in the fourth quarter and R7,4bn in the year.



STATE PENSIONS

Shortfall transfer

A further R2bn is to be transferred from the 1991-1992 loan surplus to the five State pension funds, which are still heavily in deficit Last year's Budget provided R1bn to reduce the actuarial shortfall

Though the consulting actuaries say the shortfall has been reduced substantially, through taxpayers' injections and by freeing the funds to invest in equities, it will, according to the *Budget Review*, take up to 25 years before all the funds are actuarially fully funded

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis' R2bn handout contains a catch, and the fund administrators may wonder what happened to their new-found investment freedom "The monies will be reinvested with the Exchequer to supplement the contribution of the Public Investment Commissioners to the financing of the 1992-1993 Budget," he said

Some would say that the whole exercise is little more than a self-financing left hand pocket to right hand pocket sleight of hand, involving no transfer of real resources, but it may keep the actuaries happy — at least, for the next year or so ■

Government stock turnover trebles to more than R60bn

CAPE TOWN — Turnover in government stock in which the Reserve Bank trades has almost trebled to more than R60bn in the 1991/2 year which ends on March 31, the Finance Ministry said

This was 10 times higher than in 1989/90, it said in a review of monetary issues and strategy

During the 1991/2 financial year the Reserve Bank, working closely with the Finance Department, continued to promote a more active two-way market in government stock, to improve its negotiability and keep the cost of new loans by the state as low as possible

The Reserve Bank also continued to increase its presence in the option markets for government stock

The average monthly amount of government stock options traded rose from R912m in 1990/1 to R2,3bn in the first nine months of the 1991/2 financial year

Central government's marketable stock debt continued to play a dominant role on the capital market, the Reserve Bank said

At the end of 1991, the domestic marketable stock debt amounted to R100,1bn.

Treasury bills are also being used much more than in the past as an instrument of monetary policy and state debt management, it said.

"Stock debt management therefore remains very important as a monetary policy instrument," it added

It also plays a major role in the coordination of monetary and fiscal policy

It said the magnitude of state debt not only had implications for the exchequer but also influenced the execution of monetary policy

"In recent years efforts have therefore been made to improve the state's borrowing capacity, to encourage borrowers to invest in state paper, and in particular to enhance the marketability of government stock"

These efforts are reflected in the rising ratio of marketable stock to total debt — from 0,71 1 in 1980 to 0,92 1 in 1991, it said — Reuter.

Frelimo seeks key to peace

Sowetan 24/3/92

Sowetan 24/3/92

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - Lasting peace in Mozambique will not be possible without continued Frelimo military activity, social tranquillity, economic recovery, democracy and consolidating the rule of law.

This was declared in a communique after a week-long Frelimo Central Committee meeting in Maputo

Mozambique official news agency *AIM* reports that the committee reaffirmed a "talk but fight" policy, and that it considered the actions of the armed forces as "fundamental in order to win peace"

It called on improved management, discipline and control of the armed forces after complaints that soldiers often went for months without pay and that combat rations were diverted to black markets

According to AIM, the Mozambican government came under "severe criticism", with the central committee calling for "more active, more rigorous, and sharper activity by the government and by state bodies as a whole".

The government was urged to take immediate action in resolving conflicts of land distribution, to build low-cost housing and to act against the growing crime wave in the main urban areas

In the meeting, Frelimo urged its members to "defend the peasants against the expropriation of their land and other injustices in land distribution"

In the cities, party members were called on to defend tenants of state-owned housing "against the acts of destabilisation practised by former landlords"

Pik Botha on two-day Japan visit

Sowetan 24/3/92

TOKYO - South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha arrived in Japan yesterday for the first high-level talks since Tokyo and Pretoria established full diplomatic ties in January.

Botha, on his first overseas trip since his government's victory in a referendum on reform last week, is expected to discuss economic relations and a possible visit to Tokyo by South African President FW de Klerk

"We welcome the visit, the first by a Cabinet Minister since our two countries established diplomatic relations, and expect it to promote better ties," said a government official.

During his two-day visit, Botha was meeting Foreign Minister Mr Michio Watanabe to discuss bilateral ties and a possible De Klerk visit to Tokyo, the official said

Speculation is growing that De Klerk could arrive as early as June for a visit highlighted by meetings with the Japanese Prime Minister and Emperor Akihito

After decades of estrangement, the two countries established full diplomatic relations in mid-January Japan and S. th Africa had previously operated only consulates, never embassies, in each other's country All ties were cut during World War 2 - *Sapa-Reuter*



Pik Botha is in Japan.

REF H1678 (Act 101/1965) each 10ml contains int

"In the present unsatisfactory economic climate, many smaller businesses, which ... this referendum for military service to be placed on a voluntary basis."

Home Affairs 'flooded'

B Pay 24/3/92

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Home Affairs department had to cope with a flood of applications from foreigners with residential permits for registration as SA citizens in the three weeks before the referendum.

Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn said yesterday the number processed in time for voting totalled 24 487 "which was a tremendous effort on the part of Home Affairs staff".

The department was still processing the overflow.

Colyn said many of the department's staff of nearly 6 000 worked more than 39 000 hours overtime — some of it voluntary overtime — to complete the preparation for the referendum.

The number involved on referendum day and the following day, when votes were counted, totalled 40 000 with staff seconded from other departments

Colyn also said the demand for identity documents was 10 times greater than normal.

The total issued was 46 535 with most going to the Witwatersrand, followed by Natal.

Japanese trade group to visit

B Pay 24/3/92

TOKYO — The Japanese foreign ministry said yesterday Tokyo would send an economic mission of business leaders and government officials to SA, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana from May 9-23

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha met Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe yesterday to discuss a possible visit to Tokyo by President F W de Klerk, but failed to come up with a timetable.

The official said De Klerk could visit in June. — Sapa-Reuter

R100 penalty for poster tardiness

259 284

Mauritius to upgrade its ties with SA

STAR 24/3/92

Star Africa Service

PORT LOUIS — The South African referendum result has persuaded the government of Mauritius to open a consulate in Pretoria and to agree to the SA trade mission in Port Louis being upgraded to a similar level

This will make Mauritius the second African country to open a diplomatic mission in South Africa at a level higher than a trade office.

Malawi has for many years maintained an embassy in Pretoria

The Mauritian government said the decision was taken in the light of the progress in Codesa and "the massive vote in favour of reform in the March 17 referendum".

The L'Express newspaper said Foreign Minister Paul Berenger was expected to visit SA next month and might be accompanied by opposition leader Navin Ramgoolam. There was no confirmation of this report.

Pik pleads for trade partnership with Asia

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday SA wanted to set up representative offices in all major Asian countries as soon as possible.

Botha arrived in Japan on Monday for the first high-level talks since Tokyo and Pretoria established full diplomatic relations in January

"We want to be a junior partner in trade with this giant (Asia) that is arising," Botha told a news conference.

He appealed to Japan for investment

However, a government spokesman said yesterday while Tokyo's relations with Pretoria had improved greatly since SA moved to end apartheid, Japan was not considering financial aid for the country.

"The per capita income of SA is above average," top foreign ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told reporters "We may consider the possibility of taking more trainees from that country, but I think co-operation will be in the area of technical assistance."

SA had an overall per capita gross national product of $2 520 dollars in 1990. In practice Japan does not usually extend loans to nations with a per capita GNP of $2 100 or more

In an earlier meeting with his counterpart Michio Watanabe, Botha had explained that the overwhelming victory last week of a referendum calling for political reforms should quell doubts about his nation's determination to end apartheid

"Without economic growth under the new constitution, it wouldn't matter much who governs the country," Botha said

In East Asia, SA currently has diplomatic relations only with Japan and Taiwan.

SA would like to give priority to setting up diplomatic relations with Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and Singapore because these were the most economically advanced nations in the region, an SA embassy spokesman said.

Botha discussed with Watanabe a visit to Japan by President F W de Klerk, perhaps as early as June

Botha's Asian tour also includes Singapore and Thailand

Yesterday he flew to South Korea for an unofficial visit He will meet counterpart Lee Sang-Ock today to exchange views on increasing economic co-operation and promoting friendly bilateral relations.

Meanwhile top Dutch government minister S Brinkman said on Monday night all remaining sanctions against SA should be lifted now that its democratisation process had "clearly become irreversible"

However, his call deviated from his party's policy The leadership of the CDA, the joint government coalition with Labour, rejected proposals tabled in Parliament on Thursday by the liberal VVD party that the export ban on petroleum products be lifted

And Canadian exporters complained on Monday they were losing business to Japanese, US, German and French competitors in SA and urged the government to lift sanctions immediately

Only Canada, Australia and New Zealand are maintaining any significant sanctions against SA

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating told parliament yesterday it was still too early to ease the pressure for change in SA despite the referendum result

"What we and the Commonwealth require is the removal of apartheid and the establishment of democratic and non-racial government" — Sapa-Reuter-AP-AFP

(iv) not applicable

Administration House of Delegates

(a) 1991/92 financial year R32 946 000 and

(b) (i) to (iv) according to the Administration's distribution, this information is not available

Administration House of Representatives

(a) 1991/92 financial year R156 652 000 and

(b) (i) R98 720 000,
(ii) R45 832 000,
(iii) R12 100 000 and
(iv) none

KwaZulu

(a) 1991/92 financial year R508 000 000 and

(b) (i) R116 000 000,
(ii) R306 000 000,
(iii) none and
(iv) R86 000 000 for Administration etc

KaNgwane

(a) 1991/92 financial year R82 191 699 and

(b) (i) to (iv) according to the KaNgwane Government's distribution, this information is not available

KwaNdebele

(a) 1991/92 financial year R13 577 000 and

(b) (i) not available,
(ii) not available,
(iii) not available and
(iv) not available

GaZankulu

(a) 1991/92 financial year R137 662 568 and

(b) (i) to (iv) according to the GaZankulu Government's distribution, this information is not available

Lebowa

(a) 1991/92 financial year R233 683 000 and

(b) (i) R2 505 000,
(ii) R231 177 000,
(iii) none and
(iv) not available

QwaQwa

(a) 1991/92 financial year R60 865 000 and

(b) (i) R10 580 000,
(ii) R39 860 000,
(iii) R4 090 000 and
(iv) R6 335 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Gross domestic product deficit/expenditure

51 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

What was the (a) deficit before borrowing, (b) total actual expenditure, and (c) deficit before borrowing as a percentage of the gross domestic product, in each of the past five financial years? 259

B106E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

	Deficit R million	Actual expenditure R million	Deficit as % of GDP
1987/88	9 557,3	47 449,8	5,6%
1988/89	7 855,0	55 926,4	3,8%
1989/90	4 358,0	65 459,3	1,8%
1990/91	7 145,2	73 947,3	2,6%
1991/92*	13 160,8	86 387,8	4,3%

*Estimated

Deductibility of moneys paid for educational purposes

124 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 74 on 27 February 1991, he or his Department has initiated further investigations into the deductibility of moneys paid by individual taxpayers for educational purposes at school or college level, if not, why not, if so, (a) what matters are being investigated and (b) by what body,

(2) what is the current tax policy regarding individuals and/or companies making donations to (a) tertiary institutions, (b) pre-primary schools, (c) primary schools and (d) secondary schools,

(3) whether there have been any changes in the above policy during the past five years, if not, why not, if so, what changes?

B318E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) and (2) Yes An interdepartmental committee, consisting of representatives from the Department of Finance, the Department of National Education together with other interested parties, have conducted extensive discussions regarding the extension of the deductibility of donations to, especially, primary schools As a result of practical problems that are being experienced, not only with the extension, but also with the current deductions, no solution has as yet been found In the light of this, the committee has considered various alternative suggestions for State assistance in respect of education costs and proposals in this regard will be submitted to the Government shortly

(3) Yes, notwithstanding various technical amendments, the only substantial amendment which has been made to section 18A of the Income Tax Act over the past five years, is the introduction of provisions allowing donations made by companies to certain special funds which are to be utilized for educational or training purposes for the advancement of primary and secondary education, to also be deductible for income tax purposes

Consolidation: purchase of land/cost

160 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(a) What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each (i) self-governing territory and (ii) independent Black state as at 31 December 1991 or the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how much land was added in each case?

B390E

STAR 26/3/92 (259)

Pik in bid for Singapore links

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha meets Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng in Singapore today to discuss establishing diplomatic relations

He arrived yesterday from South Korea, where he laid a wreath at a monument honouring SA Air Force and Army personnel who fought in the Korean War — Political Staff



Courtesy call . . . Pik Botha meets Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong. Picture: AP

Lift curbs on loans, Pik urges

SINGAPORE — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday called on the international community to lift restrictions on loans to South Africa.

Mr Botha, in Singapore as part of an Asian tour, said South Africa needed foreign technology and funds to rebuild its economy. "We would welcome loans without any restrictions," he said, adding that sanctions had suffocated the economy

Singapore, which lifted a ban on imports of South African goods and on the shipment and export of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, maintains a ban on loans to Pretoria.

Mr Botha said his Government wanted to set up representative offices in all major Asian countries as soon as possible.

Pretoria had signed an agreement to set up a consulate in Thailand, he said, and was holding talks with Malaysia and India to set up representative offices there.

Pretoria would soon set up the office of special representative in Singapore, he added Singapore has named a former civil servant as its special representative to South Afria. — Sapa-Reuter.

Are spies here to stay?

South 28/3-2/4/92

Is it acceptable to have spies in a democracy? With all the freedoms implicit in the concept, will it also be everyone's democratic right to spy on someone else? **Quentin Wilson**, probes

IN THE CUT-THROAT business of party "politricks", it seems intelligence services are, and always will be, an integral and legitimate weapon for state control

At the moment, the National Intelligence Service (NIS) the Security Branch (SB) and Military Intelligence (MI) are the main elements of South Africa's intelligence community

The SB has merged with the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIS) of the South African Police to become the Criminal Investigation Service Its brief, however, has to all intents and purposes remained the same.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, the SA Correctional Services, the National Co-ordinating Mechanism, Escom, the National Parks Board, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Human Sciences Research Council all provide intelligence which is co-ordinated by the National Intelligence Interpretation Branch of the State Security Council

Glimpses into the murky world of state security and intelligence have been given by former agents like Dirk Coetzee and Nico Basson From the agencies themselves, however, comes a cleaner image.

"We in the NIS have no doubt in our minds that, given our complex, diverse and highly volatile community, the NIS must position itself to identify and monitor points of tension within society," a NIS spokesperson said.

"The strategic intelligence approach should enable us to inform the government of the day as to the causes of such tension, its



EX-HIT SQUAD CHIEF: Dirk Coetzee lifted the lid on the sordid side of South Africa's secret police

Photo Rashid Lombard

further development, the malevolent exploitation thereof, as well as of factors to consider when deciding on a policy to address it

"That is what we are striving to do That is how we approach our job," he said

The ANC, in its mouthpiece Mayibuye, due out this week also argues that there is a need for intelligence services even in non-antagonistic settings

"With current world trends of resolving conflicts peacefully, intelligence agencies are called upon to contribute towards the development of peace, security, stability and development," it said in an article entitled "Does Democracy need spies?"

Mayibuye does, however, call for a major revamp of current state intelligence agencies in preparation for interim rule.

For a start, according to the ANC, the State Security Council should be suspended or dissolved Its functions should be taken over by multi-party structures

Redefining its priorities for transition, this restructured intelligence service should "be made accountable to interim government structures and involve intelligence elements other than the South African government, such as that of the ANC," the article said.

It also demands that the CIS, formerly the notorious Security Branch, should disband over an agreed period and its personnel be transferred to other SAP sections

"All agents and informers spying on legal organisations should terminate these activities Detention without trial, infiltration, surveillance and other such activities should end

"Special units such as the Askaris should be disbanded and training facilities like Vlakplaas closed down. Police found guilty in court of criminal acts should be subject to disciplinary action

"A watchdog body that includes members of the public should oversee the process," it said.

The ANC s position at the negotiating table would also include the pruning of Military Intelligence's bloated bureaucracy

"MI should be limited to co-ordinating the various tactical intelligence components of the Defence Force such as Naval, Army and Air Force Intelligence."

Introducing an intelligence culture which upholds basic human freedoms would need a number of control mechanisms that could pull intelligence services into line

In this regard, intelligence activity should be subjected to regulations and limitations specified in human rights legislation.

While a multi-party body should monitor the observation of these parameters, the ANC wants four other systems to be further investigated

- An ombudsperson system The ombudsperson would have access to all information and documentation People who feel they have been prejudiced by security or intelligence activities would lodge complaints with a security ombudsperson who looks into them



EX-SADF SPY: Nico Basson

- A review system this would involve a public committee that checks all information gathered and assesses its truthfulness
- Financial control. Auditing authorities would have unhindered access to financial records so they can report to the public satisfactorily This would prohibit using secret accounts to spend public funds.
- An intelligence code of conduct: this code should expressly forbid those practices for which current intelligence agencies have become infamous such as assassinations, abductions and torture.

Whatever systems they finally agree upon, there will be a number of obstacles that will have to be dealt with.

For one thing, some parties will be reluctant to discuss intelligence matters as part of the negotiation process because of their sensitivity A more longstanding problem will be the political leanings of intelligence personnel. In the past, state intelligence agencies have clearly all defended apartheid.

How easy will it be for them to break away from defining the enemy as the ANC and their sympathetic organisations?

Russia and SA establish diplomatic ties

B/Day 2/3/92

DARIUS SANAI

(279) (259)

RUSSIAN Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev and German Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann left SA at the weekend after visits which helped SA re-establish its place in the international community.

Kozyrev signed an accord with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha establishing full diplomatic relations, and invited Botha and President F W de Klerk to visit the former Soviet republic. De Klerk and Botha cancelled a trip to the Soviet Union in December when it became clear the world's largest state was about to break up.

Möllemann came to SA with a top-level delegation of bankers and businessmen, and said he would encourgage German firms to invest here.

In a speech at the 40th anniversary dinner of the German-SA Chamber of Commerce at the weekend, Möllemann strongly encouraged all parties to take part in the Codesa negatiations. He said homelands would have to accept reincorporation.

SA Week to be held in Kenya

B/Day 2/3/92 259

THE worst kept secret in Nairobi is the presence of a South African representative office.

The office, which has been in operation for about three months, has not yet received official recognition by the Kenyan authorities but is, in effect, an embassy without the traditional diplomatic titles.

SA deputy representative Craig Coleman says his team has been inundated with queries from Kenyan businessmen wanting to contact SA suppliers.

The office is also doing a brisk trade in visas.

The enthusiasm with which the South Africans have been welcomed is equally obvious in the SA exhibition which is to take place in June this year, coinciding with South Africa Week.

The exhibition, organised by Contact Kenya, is the biggest exhibition of SA companies ever to take place outside the country, says a spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry

GILLIAN HAYNE

More than 100 countries have signed up to participate in the event in Nairobi from June 30 to July 4

Contact Kenya MD David Altman says response has been phenomenal. Within four months more than 80% of the space was sold

Participants include large corporations and smaller private concerns

In conjunction with the exhibition, Coleman says the local representative office is hoping to arrange a pre-exhibition seminar for Kenyan businessmen

This will look at practical issues and hitches involved in trade dealings between the two countries.

Outgoing national chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Francis Macharia, says an exhibition like the one being organised by Contact Kenya is essential to set the path for trade.

Altman says it does seem bizarre that, at a time when trade doors are opening, the authorities are scrapping the Section 11 (bis) export marketing allowance.

The authorities talk about an export-led economy, but unless they promote exports with a comprehensive tax package, exporters will find it difficult to take advantage of the opportunities.

Ernst & Young tax partner Ray Eskinazi says although Section 11 (bis) is to be scrapped on March 31, any companies with expenses they cannot claim this year (because of the claimable limit of 20% of export turnover), will be able to claim in March 1993.

In addition companies can benefit from the general export incentive scheme which gives incentives outside the tax system.

The scheme may have more stringent qualifying conditions but it will help genuine exporters as well as promote companies with greater local content, Eskinazi says.

Cash grants given through the general export incentive scheme are tax free

Half of mini-budget goes to service debt

BILLY PADDOCK

SERVICING of state debt accounted for more than half (R758m) of government's additional budget requirements of R1,4bn for the current fiscal year.

According to the Finance and State Expenditure departments, which presented the additional appropriation to Parliament last month, the increased state debt resulted from a shortfall in expected revenue, new short-term loans at increased interest rates, new borrowings as well as rollover loans and increased expenditure.

Government had set aside a contingency reserve of R1,2bn for unexpected expenses, but needed a further R1,4bn to meet spending requirements. The major factor contributing to the R1,4bn overshoot was R750m needed to service borrowings of about R7,5bn over and above requirements, said Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn.

There had been a considerable amount of over-borrowing for monetary control purposes. The Reserve Bank had entered the money market and bought up excess money. This went into the exchequer account and caused massive servicing charges.

"It is quite possible that in working out estimates and planning at the beginning of the year the Finance Department is not taking into account this over-borrowing," Osborn said.

There had been a very considerable volume of borrowing in excess of requirements. January figures demonstrated that borrowing in excess of requirements by way of redemptions were in the order of about R6bn to which another R1bn net in treasury bills could be added — resulting in almost R7,5bn funding over and above requirements.

"The Reserve Bank is mopping up money to make monetary policy work because monetary policy is effected through the mechanism of the bank rate. The banking system is awash with money at the moment and the Bank has to mop up that extra liquidity to make the money market short and force the banking system into the Reserve Bank, making the bank rate operative."

In this way it also influenced the whole structure of interest rates.

Osborn said a great deal of money had been soaked up by the exchequer account and this resulted in the public having to bear the cost.

The alternative to this sort of Reserve Bank activity was too much liquidity in the banking system, which would result in rampant inflation, Osborn said.

The Finance Department said last week it could not disclose what extra borrowings were at this stage, but that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis would detail the position when he presented the Budget.

In January Du Plessis indicated that Parliament would be asked to approve a bigger spending overshoot than could be accommodated by the R1,2bn contingency reserve, but there was no indication that the overshoot would be more than double the contingency reserve.

Closer links with Ivory Coast likely

STAR 1/4/92

Political Staff 259

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and the Ivory Coast moved closer towards establishing diplomatic relations yesterday with the visit to SA by the west African state's Foreign Minister Amara Essy

He spent time with President de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha

Mr Essy conveyed a special message from his president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to Mr de Klerk Mr de Klerk did not reveal the contents of the message

Mr Essy said developments in South Africa showed what dialogue could achieve. Pretoria and the Ivory Coast had maintained friendly relations since 1971, Mr Essy pointed out.

Mr Essy said his visit sought to "strenghten our relationship" He and Mr Botha had a thorough discussion on African affairs and bilateral relationships and "we discussed subjects that can be discussed by two African ministers".

"We will report to our respective heads of state to decide on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries," Mr Essy said

Students want teachers back

BDay 1/4/92

ABOUT 50 Katlehong students and their parents have threatened to go on a hunger strike if Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer does not reinstate white teachers at schools in the East Rand township.

The 49 chanting demonstrators, most of them members of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas), yesterday continued an overnight sit-in at the Katlehong Town Council boardroom to demand the return or replacement of 19 white teachers withdrawn from the township by the Department of Education and Training (DET) following the death of a white colleague earlier this year.

Kathorus College of Education teacher Schalk Dippenaar died in hospital last month after he was beaten and set alight in January by students demanding white teaching posts be vacated for unemployed black teachers

A third meeting on the issue on Monday night between students and DET officials made no progress and demonstrators would continue their sit-in, Cosas national president Moses Maseko said

He said the DET, in the two earlier meetings with Cosas, had agreed to provide temporary teachers and he charged that the deparmtment was dragging its feet

The safety of teachers was guaranteed as the majority of students and parents were supporting their return, reporters were told. — Sapa.

● Comment: Page 12

Numsa members guilty of murder

BDay 1/4/92

SUSAN RUSSELL

FIVE Numsa members at Haggie Rand, who took part in armed attacks against co-workers who refused to join an illegal strike in 1989, were found guilty in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on various counts of murder and attempted murder.

Joseph Benghu, who was hired as a "hit man" to assist in the attacks on non-strikers was also found guilty of murder and attempted murder.

Five Haggie Rand employees were murdered and nine others wounded during the intimidation campaign against non-strikers on the Witwatersrand from November 1989 to April 1990

Judge Du Plessis, sitting with two assessors, yesterday found that shop stewards' chairman Richard Ngobeni and workers' representatives Jeffrey Mtshali, Malvert Ngubane, Malan Khumalo and Samuel Malepo had played a leading role in the campaign of violence

The five were dismissed by Haggie Rand before the intimidation campaign was launched.

The court accepted State evidence that the five had been members of, or intimately involved with, a workers' representative group known as the committee of 10.

There was no doubt, the judge said, that the attacks were planned and carried out by the committee

Ngobeni was found guilty on four counts of murder, eight counts of attempted murder, two counts of attempted arson and the unlawful possession of a firearm

Mtshali was convicted on one count each of murder and attempted murder Ngubane was found guilty on one count of murder, two counts of attempted arson, seven counts of attempted murder as well as the unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition The court convicted Khumalo on all 16 counts

Bhengu was found guilty of murdering two non-strikers and attempting to murder four others He was also found guilty of unlawfully possessing a firearm and ammunition

Malepo was convicted on one count of murder and two of attempted murder An accomplice of the six men, Abraham Keele who turned State witness, was given indemnity from prosecution

Judge Plesssis discharged Keele from prosecution at the request of the State, saying he had answered all questions factually and honestly

The case was postponed to June 1 for evidence in mitigation



Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Amara Essy is greeted by ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu at the ANC's Johannesburg offices. Essy held brief talks with Sisulu and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa at the office yesterday. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Ivorian foreign minister in local talks

BDay 1/4/92

ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu said he briefed visiting Ivory Coast Foreign Affairs Minister Amara Essy on the SA situation during their meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

Essy said the fact that ANC president Nelson Mandela had lent his support to President F W de Klerk in the March 17 referendum proved dialogue could solve problems

Earlier, after meeting Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, Essy said they had "a thorough discussion on African affairs and bilateral matters relating to our countries"

He said his visit was aimed at strengthening the two countries' relations

Essy also held talks with De Klerk at Tuynhuys where he delivered President Houghouet-Boigny's message "on the outstanding referendum victory" — Sapa

Full SA embassy to be set up in Ivory Coast

BIDay 8/4/92 259

TIM COHEN and
DARIUS SANAI

SA and the Ivory Coast have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level, giving SA only its second embassy in Africa — and the first to be established in about a decade

SA's relations with two other African states — the Seychelles and the tiny east coast republic Djibouti — also improved yesterday. The Seychelles and SA announced they would establish diplomatic relations, while Djibouti lifted all trade and travel restrictions

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the Ivory Coast embassy was a further sign of SA's re-emergence as a member of the family of African states

Foreign Affairs officials pointed out that the Ivory Coast embassy would be the first outside southern Africa

The only other SA embassy on the continent is in Malawi.

Foreign Affairs said SA's trade representative in Mauritius would take over as non-resident consul to the Seychelles, which would be opening a consulate in Pretoria Sources close to government said full ambassadorial relations could be established before the end of the year.

Sapa-Reuter reports that Djibouti said it was lifting restrictions because of the "very positive developments" in SA The former French colony's port is strategically located at the mouth of the Red Sea and has the largest east coast container facility north of Durban

Another positive development yesterday was the start of a tourism promotional visit to SA by Zambian tourism minister Christian Tembo

Independent govt auditor mooted

B1 Bday 10/4/92

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SHARON WOOD

AN INDEPENDENT performance auditor should be appointed to monitor government expenditure and ensure it was efficiently channelled and spent, Investec economic consultant Andre Roux said yesterday.

At the release of the bank's quarterly Economic Focus yesterday, Roux said the auditor should be an independent professional with access to all government departments and their expenditure figures

"This should be done before a new government comes into power because now we have a real chance"

If it was not done before a new government was in place there was a risk that government would fall into the trap of buying votes to retain power, pushing up expenditure SA's present education and health expenditure was well above world averages but not yielding visible results, suggesting it was inefficiently spent

Germany had a performance auditor who monitored government expenditure to ensure that individual departments' goals were realised

Government's debt burden had increased during the '80s because of growing interest costs and slowing real economic growth.

"This means that the prospect of an explosion in the public debt has become a real possibility," Roux said.

Government's debt burden, measured by the debt to GDP ratio, was expected to reach 38% by the end of this fiscal year "This is low by world standards, although , the trend in the debt to GDP ratio is pointing in an upward direction"

He predicted that if growth remained stagnant, real interest rates were about 2% and the primary deficit (convential deficit minus interest payments) was about 1% of GDP, the debt burden could be 70% of GDP by 2010 This would not be sustainable, and the sensible course of action would be to gradually reduce the convential deficit to about 3,5% of GDP The deficit is expected to be 4,5% in the 1992/93 fiscal year

It was not necessary to take drastic steps to reduce the deficit, as SA's public debt, although on an unsustainable path, was not out of control Immediate spending cuts might disrupt government programmes

And now, something new out of Africa

ST Times 12/4/92

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STORY AND PICTURE, CLAIRE ROBERTSON

AS South Africa prepared for the end of three decades of ostracism by Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha donned a tradlitional West African danshiki and dark glasses — to look the part of our man at the OAU

South Africa is expected to be represented at the Organisation for African Unity conference in Dakar in two months' time — as an observer — and is likely to be admitted as a full member next year

The Nigerian ambassador to the OAU, Chief Segun Olusola, said members would not oppose South Africa's admission to the body after the signal of acceptance given by Nigeria during a visit by President FW de Klerk this week

And, to celebrate on the flight home, Mr Botha changed into Nigerian traditional dress.

During the visit M Botha's Nigerian counterpart, Major-General Ike Nwachuku, welcomed "the Boers as one of the tribes of Africa"

Mr Botha, in his own tribal dress of dark suit and tie, replied "The tribe I represent has signalled that apartheid is dead"

● See page 2



ALL SET FOR OAU? Pik Botha relaxes in Nigerian dress but the cigar is a not so traditional Havana

Protesters pelt FW with stones

S/Times 12/4/92

STATE PRESIDENT FW de Klerk was yesterday forced to abandon his visit to Mitchell's Plain in Cape Town after protesters threw stones at him

The incident happened while he addressed more than 10 000 people who gathered in and around a marquee The stones were apparently thrown by members of the ANC and the New Unity Movement.

Some of them hit Mr De Klerk, but he was not injured, the Cape secretary of the National Party and chief organiser of the rally, Mr Carl Greyling, confirmed yesterday

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

However, Mr Stoffel van der Merwe, National Party general secretary, said gravel, not stones, was thrown at Mr De Klerk

Mr Greyling said Mr De Klerk was escorted out of the marquee and driven to Tuynhuys The rest of his programme, including a walkabout in a Mitchell's Plain shopping centre and a luncheon, were also cancelled

Threats

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr De Klerk made no mention of the incident.

"The fact that, regardless of threats and intimidation, they gathered in their thousands along the route and venues, carrying placards, flags and stickers displaying their support for the NP, conveys a powerful message that bodes well for the future," he said

"All that serves as great inspiration to me.

"It again proved that the NP has the capability of becoming the single most influential political organisation in South Africa."

The president's "roadshow" began at the civic centre where he was given a rousing welcome. His cavalcade then moved to the marquee which was lined by thousands of people waving placards

Inside, Mr De Klerk struggled to make himself heard above the chanting of a small group of ANC and NUM supporters among about 3 500 people

The ceremony was scheduled to last an hour and Mr De Klerk was then to have walked to the nearby shopping centre to speak to the public

Inside the tent, supporters welcoming him jostled with those opposing his visit. A further 7 000 to 8 000 people waving pro-De Klerk posters gathered outside the tent

Cheers

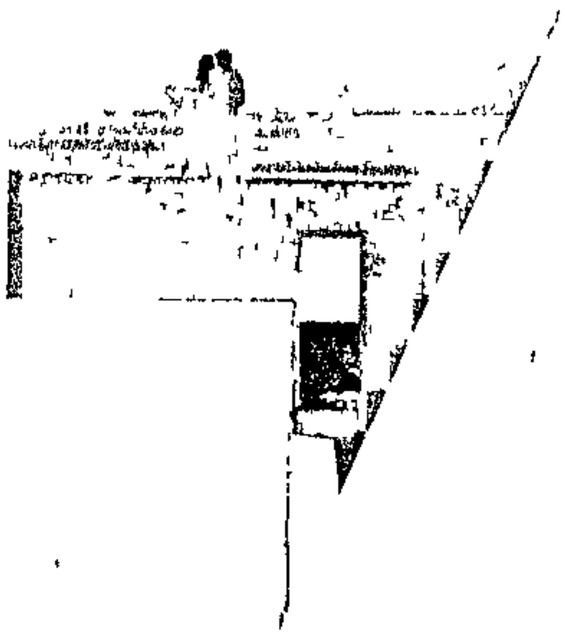
But as soon as the NP's Cape leader, Dr Dawie de Villiers, opened proceedings he was shouted down by chants of "ANC, ANC"

Mr De Klerk's speech was greeted by deafening jeers and cheers

Then, from the direction of the ANC and NUM protesters, stones started raining on Mr De Klerk and his aides Bodyguards, who were backed up by police, threw a cordon around him and whisked him to his car

He was then driven to Tuynhuys, leaving behind pandemonium and confusion among the people

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SO

Anger over state's payout to owners of two prison outposts

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Reporter

THE government has been accused of making a mockery of Parliament by overriding opposition from its most powerful watchdog to approving payments to owners of two prison farms.

The Joint Committee on Public Accounts, which scrutinises the government's expenditure, refused to authorise the payment in 1988 of R650 000 to two owners of prison labour outposts.

But last week, Parliament overrode this decision and passed a Bill validating the expenditure

The committee, which is represented by all the parties, has a majority of NP members

Convinced

It repeatedly refused to authorise the payments in 1990 on the basis that the valuations on which the payments were to be made were suspect.

DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said the joint committee rarely refused to approve unauthorised expenditure

"It is only done in cases where it is absolutely convinced there is no justification," he said.

He added the decision two years ago to refuse the expenditure required the full support of NP committee members as well as representatives from other parties

"It is therefore most unusual that the government would see fit to approve expenditure which its own members and the committee as a whole strongly recommended should not be approved," he said.

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk, in introducing the Bill to get the amounts approved in Parliament last week, said when the government decided to abolish the prison outposts system in 1985, there had been uncertainty among owners over how they would be compensated.

The state had bought 19 of the 21 outposts, regardless of whether it needed the buildings, at a cost of nearly R20-million.

This was the price that had to be paid for the abolition of the outpost system, he said.

But the farm Leslie, near Leander, had already been sold for a sum of R150 000 before the Cabinet decided to abolish the system A further sum of R370 000 was then paid by the state to the owners by way of a compensatory payment

Establishment of prison facilities on the farm Bultfontein, near Hendrina, had cost R219 000 For these improvements, for which no depreciation was calculated, an ex gratia payment of R280 000 was made

Mooi River DP MP Wessel Nel said there had to be something wrong when someone sold a property for R150 000 and was then given an additional R370 000 — more than twice the selling price — by the state as compensation to make up the alleged full value of the property

Mandate

"We in the DP cannot accept that such an error be deliberately covered up At least the people who made the mistake should pay nominal penance for their fault," Mr Nel said

NP MP Cris Fismer, who sat on the committee when it opposed the approval of the payments, said he did not see Parliament's actions as overruling the committee

"Parliament has the mandate to authorise unauthorised expenditure if the committee does not wish to do so," he said

More cash for Exchequer

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Revenue collected for the Exchequer in the first 11 months of last year rose 8,5 percent over 1990 STAR 13/4/92

This amounts to 88,4 percent of the budgeted increase of 10,7 percent, says the Central Statistical Service

It says tax collections rose 9,1 percent, while income tax, excluding gold mining taxes, increased 15 percent

Consolidated fuel levies increased 29,9 percent, while surcharges fell 29,5 percent

Revenue from GST and VAT rose 2,7 percent

Tax from gold mines fell sharply by 46,9 percent to R334,6 million, while other taxes on net income and profits rose 15 percent to R37,734 billion

VAT and GST brought in R6,295 billion and R10,563 billion respectively

Total tax revenue increased 9,1 percent to R68,541 billion

Revenue from sources other than tax — property, interest, goldmining leases and royalties — decreased 6,7 percent to R490,4 million —Sapa

More doors open to SA

By Esther Waugh

STAR 15/4/92

President de Klerk's coming to power has had a domino effect in opening the doors of international diplomacy to the previously isolated South African Government, with Zambia being the latest to establish links

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said since Mr de Klerk assumed office in 1989, the number of South African missions had risen from 45 to 70

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Monday that representative offices were to be established in Pretoria and Lusaka

Consulates in Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Bulgaria, Japan, Norway and Rumania have been upgraded to embassies.

A permanent South African delegation in Finland has been upgraded to an embassy as was the permanent mission in Hungary

The SA interest office in Moscow has been made an embassy as has a representative office in Poland.

New missions have been opened in Rwanda, Turkey, Angola, Botswana, the Cape Verde Islands, Colombia, the three Baltic states, El Salvador, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe islands, Togo and Zaire

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 1107 **16 April 1992**

HERSAMESTELLING VAN DIE MINISTERSRAAD VAN DIE RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident kragtens artikel 24, saamgelees met artikels 21 en 27, van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet 110 van 1983), besluit het om die Ministersraad van die Raad van Afgevaardigdes met ingang van 1 April 1992 soos volg her saam te stel:

Dr. Jagaram Narainsamy Reddy LP as Voorsitter van die Ministersraad.

Mnr. Baldeo Dookie LP as Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn

Mnr. Yunus Moolla LP as Minister van Begroting en Ondersteuningsdienste en van Plaaslike Bestuur.

Dr. Kisten Rajoo LP as Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur.

Mnr. Palanisamy Iyanna Devan LP as Minister van Behuising en Landbou

Mnr. Soobramoney Vythilingam Naicker LP as Adjunkminister van Behuising.

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1107 **16 April 1992**

RESTRUCTURING OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has, in accordance with section 24, read with sections 21 and 27 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983), decided to restructure the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates as follows with effect from 1 April 1992

Dr Jagaram Narainsamy Reddy MP as Chairman of the Ministers' Council

Mr Baldeo Dookie MP as Minister of Health and Welfare

Mr Yunus Moolla MP as Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services and of Local Government

Dr Kisten Rajoo MP as Minister of Education and Culture

Mr Palanisamy Iyanna Devan MP as Minister of Housing and Agriculture

Mr Soobramoney Vythilingam Naicker MP as Deputy Minister of Housing

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 1079 **16 April 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 31 Maart 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 1079 **16 April 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992.

Treasury, Pretoria.

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ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1991	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1991	—	—	2 707 707 237	—
Skatkissaldo, 28 Februarie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 28 February 1992	6 793 833 858	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	6 628 668 306	5 929 326 408	63 909 365 482	58 518 499 277
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise	1 399 852 873	782 099 695	9 001 806 310	8 611 104 935
	R	8 028 521 179	6 711 426 103	72 911 171 792	67 129 604 212
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	298 276	3 364	62 799 761	72 575 548
	R	298 276	3 364	62 799 761	72 575 548
	R	8 028 819 455	6 711 429 467	72 973 971 553	67 202 179 760
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***				
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills	8 461 323 781	—	77 006 877 950	—
Leningshefting 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94	—	—	2 032 358	—
Obligasies	Bonds				
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	22 000	—	1 053 100	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	57 700	—	4 507 100	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock				
12% 2004/5/6	12% 2004/5/6	—	—	4 267 277 004	—
		—	—	(1 344 356 000)	—
12,5% 1995/96	12,5%, 1995/96	—	—	4 705 984 142	—
		—	—	(495 531 000)	—

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Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11		—	—	5 517 500 000	—
			—	—	(1 104 249 000)	—
6,5%, 1992	6,5%, 1992		—	—	360 000 000	—
			—	—	(39 872 000)	—
10%, 1991	10%, 1991		—	—	66 200 000	—
			—	—	(2 226 000)	—
11,5% 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000		—	—	1 399 000 000	—
			—	—	(282 463 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14 5%, 1993		—	—	675 802 942	—
			—	—	(14 552 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994		110 000 000	—	3 038 000 000	—
			(8 200 000)	—	(270 342 000)	—
13,5%, 2015	13 5% 2015		—	—	2 796 570 000	—
			—	—	(583 869 000)	—
10,5% 1992	10,5%, 1992		—	—	500 000 000	—
			—	—	(21 104 000)	—
14% 1994	14%, 1994		—	—	500 000 000	—
			—	—	(21 104 000)	—
14%, 1995	14%, 1995		—	—	300 000 000	—
			—	—	(18 539 000)	—
14%, 1997	14%, 1997		—	—	800 000 000	—
			—	—	(74 771 000)	—
13%, 1996	13%, 1996		—	—	260 000 000	—
			—	—	(26 527 000)	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					
1991–1994	1991–1994		—	—	139 250 000	—
1991–1996	1991–1996		—	—	682 528 223	—
1997	1997		—	—	896 300 000	—
Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings, 1990–91	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1990–91		—	—	19 373 779	—
Terugstortings 1985–86	Surrenders, 1985–86		62 232	—	90 281	—
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		9 729	—	9 729	—
Terugstortings, 1987–88	Surrenders, 1987–88		5 481	—	5 481	—
Terugstortings, 1989–1990	Surrenders, 1989–1990		—	—	155 527	—
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	410 984 802	—
		R	8 571 480 923	—	104 349 502 418	—
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks		8 200 000	—	4 299 505 000	—
		R	8 563 280 923	—	100 049 997 418	—
		R	16 592 100 378	—	173 023 968 971	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	**Revenue Account House of Assembly**					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		35 724 596	55 365 897	189 924 776	200 562 801
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		577 179 600	865 380 000	9 310 778 000	8 253 617 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	209 528 809	—
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	374 075 825	—
		R	612 904 196	920 745 897	10 084 307 410	8 454 179 801
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		2 873 020	5 301 962	30 275 015	34 235 548
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		673 020 000	372 225 300	4 305 020 000	3 454 919 300
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		—	—	9 132 250	—
Terugstortings 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		15 297	—	39 310	392 858
		R	675 908 317	377 527 262	4 344 466 575	3 489 547 706
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		622 055	55 750	6 828 780	5 437 713
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		102 125 000	32 412 000	1 537 383 000	1 193 412 000
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	8 474 981	3 200 612
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	—	7 738 386
		R	102 747 055	32 467 750	1 552 686 761	1 209 788 711
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***					
Provinsiale Inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	347 940 996	282 427 533
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		282 725 000	288 884 000	3 387 908 000	3 038 115 714
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		48 229 067	—	48 229 067	—
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	36 062 591	—
		R	330 954 067	288 884 000	3 820 140 654	3 320 543 247
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Provinsiale Inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	229 975 595	259 025 887
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		174 667 000	85 061 000	1 659 486 000	1 455 845 000
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders 1990–91		12 180 278	—	12 180 279	—
Terugstortings 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	26 215 876	—	26 215 876
		R	186 847 278	111 276 876	1 901 641 874	1 741 086 763

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	63 398 278	53 266 120
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		113 629 000	77 627 000	1 239 223 000	1 012 627 000
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		—	—	39 925 270	—
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	13 887 537	—	13 887 537
		R	113 629 000	91 514 537	1 342 546 548	1 079 780 657
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Provinsiale inkomste	Provincial revenue		—	—	428 044 534	512 716 769
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		507 924 000	565 377 000	4 484 635 000	3 849 243 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	188 002	144 809 710
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1990–91		142 355 634	—	142 355 634	—
Terugstortings, 1990–91	Surrenders, 1989–90		327 183	—	2 275 909	—
		R	650 606 817	565 377 000	5 057 499 079	4 506 769 479
		R	19 265 697 108	—	201 127 257 872	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	26 059 530 966	—	203 834 965 109	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***					
1 Staatspresident	State President	17 794 000	531 000	1 155 000	17 794 000	15 905 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	205 000	18 000	18 000	214 000	205 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	52 399 000	7 353 000	2 269 000	52 399 000	40 912 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	26 200 000	418 000	2 105 000	26 230 000	26 200 000
3 Buro vir Inligting	Bureau for Information	46 594 000	6 400 000	6 354 000	46 594 000	41 354 000
4 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 107 448 000	365 131 000	350 613 200	5 073 131 000	3 944 288 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 572 000	207 000	354 000	2 572 000	2 180 000
5 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	28 898 000	7 324 893	1 414 666	28 898 000	13 753 000
6 Weermag	Defence	9 325 525 000	1 217 525 000	2 357 995 000	9 325 525 000	10 070 995 000
7 Mineraal- en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	926 557 000	51 838 000	59 105 000	926 557 000	1 071 146 000
8 Kantoor vir Privatisering	Office for Privatisation	5 264 000	1 197 000	688 000	5 264 000	4 751 000
9 Justisie	Justice	590 910 000	63 802 000	33 225 000	590 910 000	464 098 000
Satutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	37 500 000	2 048 000	—	39 548 000	38 600 000
10 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 282 472 000	62 972 000	56 561 000	1 282 472 000	934 727 000
11 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	8 637 514 000	338 714 600	331 799 000	8 637 514 000	7 720 036 000
12 Finansies	Finance	1 899 032 000	443 343 000	52 879 732	1 899 032 000	1 233 853 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	15 846 538 000	482 700 000	383 110 000	18 192 327 299	14 499 922 623
		(2 741 000 000)	(8 200 000)	(98 314 000)	(4 299 505 000)	(2 965 564 000)
13 Oudit	Audit	2 500 000	2 075 000	1 000	2 500 000	1 000
14 Streekontwikkeling	Regional Development	966 056 000	124 225 000	—	756 055 000	—
15 Mannekrag	Manpower	307 433 000	10 383 000	36 315 000	305 981 000	325 315 000
16 Administrasies Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	4 038 163 000	406 163 000	165 655 300	4 038 163 000	3 248 349 300
17 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 440 303 000	80 303 000	12 472 000	1 440 303 000	1 173 472 000
18 Polisie	Police	4 734 789 000	140 789 000	344 050 000	4 734 789 000	3 366 670 000
19 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	374 875 000	40 875 000	34 493 000	374 875 000	349 493 000
20 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry	2 116 949 000	434 949 000	518 772 000	2 116 949 000	2 315 772 000
21 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	3 429 824 000	270 824 000	218 264 000	3 429 824 000	2 754 287 000
22 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	288 623 000	9 623 000	55 437 000	288 623 000	241 437 000
23 Vervoer	Transport	1 574 417 000	139 199 000	194 740 000	1 551 199 000	1 587 740 000
24 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 893 380 000	130 380 000	240 743 000	1 893 380 000	2 040 743 000
25 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development	756 291 000	129 234 000	140 568 000	756 291 000	671 568 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	—	—	—	—	225 000
26 Beplanning Prov Sake en Nas Behuising	Planning Prov Affairs and Nat Housing	996 732 000	457 732 000	123 180 000	996 732 000	515 971 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	10 265 773 000	1 035 955 000	566 043 000	10 257 262 000	8 650 170 000
27 Landbou	Agriculture	265 667 000	6 667 000	18 000 000	265 667 000	302 014 000
28 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid	6 930 562 000	595 196 000	443 872 000	6 930 562 000	5 235 864 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	655 534 000	54 626 000	50 148 000	655 534 000	601 820 000
29 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration	212 501 000	46 490 000	38 590 000	205 868 000	378 925 000
30 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service	2 875 135 000	1 539 621 000	1 087 030 024	2 522 233 000	2 445 228 100
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	507 888 000	42 990 000	450 906 000	494 602 000	647 950 000
31 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Economic Advisory Council	4 641 000	600 000	940 000	3 845 000	940 000
32 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education	346 681 000	102 809 000	5 488 000	346 681 000	204 988 000
33 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs	173 573 000	19 097 750	21 175 000	173 573 000	179 485 000
34 Staatsbesteding	State Expenditure	892 000	892 000	—	892 000	—
	R	88 992 604 000	8 873 220 243	8 406 527 922	90 689 364 299	77 361 353 023
Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	Less Discount RSA Stocks	2 741 000 000	8 200 000	98 314 000	4 299 505 000	2 965 564 000
	R	86 251 604 000	8 865 020 243	8 308 213 922	86 389 859 299	74 395 789 023

Dienste	Services		Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
				1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R	R
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***						
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		50 000 000	298 275	3 365	57 794 159	72 575 547
Uitbetalings SA Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues SA Developm Trust 1990–91		—	—	—	5 005 601	—
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing	Sorghum Beer Research Fund		1 200 000	—	—	—	—
		R	51 200 000	298 275	3 365	62 799 760	72 575 547
		R	86 302 804 000	8 865 318 518	8 308 217 287	86 452 659 059	74 468 364 570

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		12 939 654 000	—	77 136 106 150	—
Skatkisbiljette- Laat Aanvraag	Treasury Bills- Late Issue		—	—	579 290 000	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy		9 707	—	272 669	—
Betaling ingevolge Art 10 (1) (e) van Skatkis Wet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act		—	—	263 488	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	Currency Subscription, I D A		—	—	4 840 754	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R O	Currency Subscription, I B R D		—	—	10 137 532	—
Betaling ingevolge art. 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975		60 538	—	56 736 554	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment		—	—	810	—
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act, 120 of 1991		—	—	1 800 000 000	—
Oordrag vanaf Skatkisrekening na Stabilisasierekening	Transfer from Exchequer Account to the Stabilization Account		—	—	58 296 595	—
Belastingdelgingsertifikate	Tax redemption Certificates		—	—	4	—
Belegging-Art 10 (1) (a) Wet 66 van 1975	Investment section 10 (1) (a) of Act 66 of 1975		—	—	879 103 588	
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		3 709 800	—	40 308 500	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigings obligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		391 550	—	11 974 900	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds		1 716 800	—	33 072 800	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
Aflossing, Mei 1991	Redemption, May 1991		—	—	66 442 632	—
R038 R040, R043, R044 R045 R047, R055, R059 R064 R066, R070, R083, R085, R089, R093, R097, R100 R101, R103, R104 R106 R111, R113, R119 R124, R126, R133 R141	R038, R040, R043 R044, R045, R047 R055, R059, R064, R066, R070, R083, R085, R089, R093, R097, R100, R101, R103 R104, R106, R111, R113 R119, R124, R126, R133, R141						
Aflossing, Junie 1991	Redemption, June 1991						
R104, R142	R104, R142		—	—	75 682 600	—	
Aflossing, Julie 1991	Redemption, July 1991						
R147	R147		—	—	113 020	—	
Aflossing, Augustus 1991	Redemption, August 1991						
R100, R138	R100, R138		—	—	2 000 028 500	—	
Aflossing, Oktober 1991	Redemption, October 1991						
R101 R028, R059	R101, R028 R059		—	—	830 881	—	
Aflossing November 1991	Redemption, November 1991		—	—	1 817 284 648	—	
R061, R041, R119, R064, R066, R045, R044 R070 R083, R055, R101, R103 R104, R100, R111 R106, R093, R097 R124 R043, R141, R038 R126, R133 R142 R147, R138, R028, R059	R061, R041 R119, R064 R066, R045, R044 R070, R083, R055, R101 R103 R104, R100, R111, R106 R093 R097 R124 R043, R141, R038 R126, R133, R142, R147, R138, R028, R059		—	—	—	—	
Aflossing Januarie 1992	Redemption, January 1992						
R150	R150		—	—	143 522 004	—	
Aflossing, Februarie 1992	Redemption, February 1992						
R150, R120	R150, R120		—	—	3 244 806 538		
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits						
1985–91	1985–91		—	—	146 341 463	—	
1988–91	1988–91		—	—	4 492 219	—	
1989–92	1989–92		—	—	12 213 308	—	
1990–99	1990–99		—	—	2 046 319	—	
1982–86	1982–86		—	—	1 619 155	—	
1989–90	1989–90		—	—	22 818 967	—	
1983–85	1983–85		—	—	1 125 826	—	
1982	1982		—	—	2 272 919	—	
1983–89	1983–89		—	—	6 877 704	—	
1983–91	1983–91		—	—	88 339 223	—	
Uitbetalings, Statutêr 1990–91	Issues Statutor 1990–91		—	—	12 215 514	—	
Uitbetalings, 1985–86	Issues 1985–86		—	—	6 966	—	
Uitbetalings, 1986–87	Issues, 1986–87		—	—	2 370	—	
Uitbetalings 1987–88	Issues, 1987–88		—	—	1 071 429	—	
Uitbetalings 1990–91	Issues 1990–91		—	—	204 408 428	—	
		R	12 945 542 395	—	88 464 966 977	—	
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	21 810 860 913	—	174 917 626 036	—	

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Maart Month of March		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	*Revenue Account House of Assembly* R	1 038 408 600	1 352 492 000	9 772 007 000	8 740 729 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers.	*Revenue Account House of Representatives* R	706 720 000	398 025 300	4 338 720 000	3 480 719 300
Finansiewet 42 van 1991	Finance Act 42 of 1991	—	—	59 843 102	—
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	*Revenue Account House of Delegates* R	107 250 000	43 750 000	1 542 508 000	1 204 750 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	*Account for Provincial Services Cape* R	282 725 000	288 884 000	3 735 848 996	3 320 543 247
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	37 151 538	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	*Account for Provincial Services Natal* R	174 667 000	85 061 000	1 889 461 595	1 714 870 887
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	*Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State* R	113 629 000	77 627 000	1 302 621 279	1 065 893 120
Finansiewet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	8 938 034	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	*Account for Provincial Services Transvaal* R	507 924 000	565 377 000	4 912 679 534	4 361 959 769
Finansieswet 120 van 1991	Finance Act 120 of 1991	—	—	213 542	—
	R	2 931 323 600	2 811 216 300	27 599 992 620	23 889 465 323
Totale	Totals R	24 742 184 513	—	202 517 618 656	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992 R	1 317 346 453	—	1 317 346 453	—
Totale	Totals R	26 059 530 966	—	203 834 965 109	—

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 1088 **16 April 1992**

VIS-SONDAGSRIVIER-STAATSWATERBEHEER-GEBIED INLYSTINGSRAADVERGADERINGS

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 64 van die Waterwet, 1956 bekend gemaak dat vergaderings van die Inlystingsraad in verband met die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes van die Vis-Sondagsrivier-staatswaterbeheergebied om 09 00 op Donderdag, 7 Mei 1992, in die Ontspanningsaal van die Vis-Sondagsrivier-staatswaterskema, Uitkeer, Somerset-Oos, gehou sal word met die doel om aansprake op opneming in genoemde lys of besware teen enige van die name, eiendomme of oppervlaktes wat daarin voorkom, aan te hoor en daaroor te besluit

Afskrifte van die lys van belasbare oppervlaktes, wat ingevolge artikel 63 (7) van die Waterwet, 1956, opgestel is, sal by die volgende plekke ter insae lê

(i) Kantoor van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, Middleton

(ii) Kantoor van die Gebiedsbestuurder, Vis-Sondagsrivier-staatswaterskema, Uitkeer, Somerset-Oos

Enige geregistreerde eienaar van grond binne genoemde Beheergebied wat nie bogemelde vergaderings kan bywoon nie kan enige persoon skriftelik magtig om hom/haar op die vergadering te verteenwoordig

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 1088 **16 April 1992**

FISH-SUNDAYS RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA. SCHEDULING BOARD MEETINGS

It is hereby notified in terms of section 64 of the Water Act, 1956, that meetings of the Scheduling Board in connection with the schedule of rateable areas of the Fish-Sundays River Government Water Control Area will be held at 09.00 on Thursday, 7 May 1992, in the Recreation Hall of the Fish-Sundays River State Water Scheme, Uitkeer, Somerset East, for the purpose of hearing and determining claims for inclusion in the said list or objections to any names, properties or areas included therein:

Copies of the list of rateable areas, prepared in terms of section 63 (7) of the Water Act, 1956, will be lying for inspection at the following places

(i) The office of the South African Police, Middleton

(ii) The office of the Area Manager, Fish-Sundays River State Water Scheme, Uitkeer, Somerset East

Any registered owner of land in the said Control Area who is unable to attend the said meetings may authorise any other person, in writing, to represent him/her at the meeting

Inquiry slams chaotic policy on development

Sunday 16/4/92

[redacted] Political Staff 259

CAPE TOWN — A secret government inquiry, completed 18 months ago, strongly criticised the "proliferation" of official institutions, funds and role players involved in development assistance

This had resulted in the wasteful application of scarce human, financial and managerial resources "because of the overlapping and duplication of activities"

The report of the nine-member committee of inquiry, headed by former auditor-general Joop de Loor, was completed in October and handed to former Administration and Economic Co-ordination Minister the late Wim de Villiers

At the time, De Villiers said that after the report had been studied, further steps would be considered, but little action has been taken since then and the proliferation of government bodies involved in development work has continued

The "confidential" report of the committee on development assistance, which has not been published, found that valuable opportunities in the rationalisation of government development assistance had been squandered through a mass of bureaucratic structures

"Unfortunately vested interests have too often prevented sound conclusions and recommendations by previous investigations to come to fruition and often new ad hoc decisions were taken without fully relating them to the impact they might have on existing structures and policies"

The committee said in the first phase of the past three or four decades development assistance was aimed at attaining political and economic independence for the homelands The second phase, from the early '80s, tried to recognise economic realities but apartheid structures remained in place and were even expanded

The third phase, from the late '80s, was nonracial in approach and although many racial structures were still in place, they probably would be dismantled soon and development assistance streamlined

The committee proposed interim steps to address most deficiencies, saying that rectifying many of the problems was not

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Development

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dependent on constitutional development

One of the most obvious deficiencies was the lack of a development assistance system supported by a coherent advisory and monitoring support mechanism

Among the most important problems identified were the demarcation of jurisdictions, insufficient community involvement, the vesting of functions within and among different levels of government and among government corporate institutions and the private sector, the inefficient utilisation of human resources, duplication of functions, inappropriate operational methods and deficient accountability systems

"Apart from the present incoherent institutional arrangement of development agencies, a number of other important deficiencies were also identified The most important one can be related to the lack of a sound system of financial relations between different levels of government"

The committee said central government departments should, as far as possible, be responsible only for policy advice to the executive and for macro-planning, financing, monitoring and co-ordination

It also recommended that development projects and programmes should be executed by the second and third tiers of government and that the co-ordination of development policy should be undertaken by a new institution

It said this institution should be staffed by skilled experts and its responsibilities statutorily prescribed

Revenue collection slightly off target

SHERIDAN CONNOLL

REVENUE collected during the 1991/92 financial year was just less than target, with 99,4% of the voted amount collected.

According to the Central Statistical Service, total collections in the year to March disclosed that 9,8% more revenue was collected than in the previous financial year, when the Exchequer raked in 104,4% of the amount voted Bl Bay 21/4/92.

Inland Revenue receipts increased by 10,6% while customs and excise duties yielded 4,5% more than the previous year. During the past financial year the Exchequer's deficit before borrowing and debt repayment amounted to 99,7% of the deficit voted for the year compared with 91,7% for the previous financial year.

State spending during the 1991/92 financial year rose 12,5% Expenditure was 99,5% of the budgeted amount for the year as against 103% year before Spending exceeded revenue by 13,6% compared with an overshoot of 10,8% in 1990/91

Old Mutual chief economist Dave Mohr said the figures looked "reasonably encouraging and contained no nasty surprises" The final figures for the last month of the fiscal year seemed to be better than Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had expected when he gave his Budget address

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Persons giving themselves out as medical practitioners

3 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) How many members of the public were prosecuted in South Africa during 1991 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available for giving themselves out as qualified and registered medical practitioners, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they so prosecuted and (c) what was the nature of the charges giving rise to their prosecution,

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

C6E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) The required information is not readily available To obtain it all court records will have to be scrutinized which is not economically feasible In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the various attorneys-general were contacted and information regarding the following case was obtained

In the *State versus Andre Esterhuizen* the accused was prosecuted and convicted in Kempton Park on various counts of fraud and culpable homicide as well as a contravention of section 36(1)(a) of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974), by practising for gain as a pediatrist whilst not registered The case is remanded until 16 May 1992 for sentence

(2) A statement is not necessary

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Number of cases handled by State Attorney

15 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many cases involving the Administration House of Delegates were handled by the Office of the State Attorney in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, (b) what are the names of the advocates who were given briefs in this regard by the said office, (c) what was the total amount paid in respect of costs to each of these advocates for each of the three years referred to above and (d) how many cases were successfully defended?

D66E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available To obtain the information all records at the respective offices of the State Attorney for the relevant period will have to be scrutinized which is not economically feasible

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Emigrants/immigrants: all races

24 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons of each specified race group (a) immigrated to and (b) emigrated from South Africa during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

D97E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)
Whites	46 488	37 875
Coloureds	802	2 322
Indians	436	1 788
Blacks	737	216
Other Asians	2 653	84

Data in respect of the period 1986 to 1990 Since 1991 information by population group is no longer available

Own Affairs

Cost of administering departments

9 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services

(a) What was the cost of administering the Department of (i) the Budget and Auxiliary Services, (ii) Housing, (iii) Education and Culture, (iv) Health Services and Welfare and (v) Local Government and Agriculture in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) how many personnel, including Ministers, were involved in the administration of each such Department?

D55E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

(a) The estimated cost of administering each Department is tabulated hereunder

(i) Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services R1 809 648

(ii) Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

Ministry of Housing R1 447 170
Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture R883 798

NB Expenditure in respect of the Chief Director and his secretary has been allocated on the basis of 70% to Housing and 30% to Local Government and Agriculture

(iii) Department of Education and Culture R1 670 381

(iv) Department of Health Services and Welfare R1 157 467

(v) See (ii)

The expenditure figures are, however, not final as the books of the Administration is expected to be closed in July 1992 only

(b) The number of personnel, including Ministers, involved in the administration of each Department as follows

cont →

(i) Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services 20

(ii) Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

Ministry of Housing 22
Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture 10

NB The Chief Director of the Department and his Secretary have been included under Housing but they also render service to the Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture Regarding expenditure see note under (a)(ii)

(iii) Department of Education and Culture. 16

(iv) Department of Health Services and Welfare 14

(v) See (ii)

Use of Government vehicles by staff members

13 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services

Whether the Administration House of Delegates has drawn any vehicles from the Government Garage for use by staff members doing sessional work in Cape Town during the current session of Parliament, if so, (a) why, and (b) how many, in respect of each Department?

D63E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

Yes

(a) The vehicles are used by the ministerial staff who are often required to work late in the evenings and over weekends Certain private secretarial duties are undertaken during the day, which also necessitate the use of vehicles This is in keeping with the practice followed by the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives

(b) Office of the Chairman of the Ministers' Council and Ministry of Housing 1

Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture and of the Budget and Auxiliary Services 2*

Ministry of Health Services and Welfare 1

Ministry of Education and Culture 2*

Deputy *Ministry* of Housing 2*

* Indicates the Ministeries where a police driver is afforded use of a vehicle

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

General Affairs

Precedence given to Interpellation No 2

Open-skies policy/application by airline

*1 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether any persons arriving with British and other non-South African passports at the South African Embassy in London and other foreign embassies, respectively, to vote in the referendum of 17 March 1992, were immediately issued with South African passports, if so, how many such passports were issued,

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

B517E INT

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, of course I shall make a statement During the three special overseas voting days for the referendum, 90 new passports, including renewals, that is an average of 30 per day, were issued by officials of the Department of Home Affairs attached to the SA embassy in London

There is nothing strange about that at all In South Africa passports are, wherever possible, issued within 24 hours, and often while one waits The same is done abroad The same was done here in respect of London and, as far as could be established, other overseas embassies issued no such passports, or very few, during that period

The hon member tried to insinuate that the issuing was irregular Why else would he have asked the question? [Interjections] The hon member is trying to insinuate that passports were at times handed out merely to try to win Yes-votes in the process, in other words unfair bias in favour of the Yes-vote That is the whole nonsensical object of this interpellation In 1991 our London office issued a total of 2 984 passports, an average of 57 per day

Those hon members can be thankful that the referendum was not held last year, because then 81 more votes would have counted against them The 90 passports issued in London represent only 2,62% of the 3 429 special votes that were cast there, if all these new passport-holders did in fact vote What is more important, however, is that every one of the 90 applicants qualified fully and was entitled to a SA passport on account of his or her SA citizenship The hon member surely does not want to deprive SA citizens of their right to be able to apply for passports?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Especially not if they vote yes!

*The MINISTER The hon member for Losberg must pardon me when I refer to his irresponsible press statements immediately after his return from London [Interjections] These link up with his highly questionable action during the referendum campaign They link up with the feedback that I received in respect of the counting hall in Roodepoort, which to say the least, was shocking

The hon members for Roodepoort and Losberg tried to dominate the counting at that polling-station, caused endless delays, impeded officials in carrying out their duty, and made no secret of the fact that they trusted nobody The hon member for Losberg, as a no-agent, kept jumping onto the platform and making announcements [Interjections] What was he? He was nothing but a no-agent! [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

*The MINISTER Threats were frequently made of intimidation and court cases

*Mr C J W BADENHORST He was just like Terre'Blanche's horse!

*The MINISTER With this action in Roodepoort in the 1989 election he cast grave suspicion on the excellent officials of my department The officials feel very hurt over incidents such as those in Roodeberg—pardon me, I mean Roodepoort—and other places [Interjections] [Time expired]

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has now ranted and raved dreadfully It is as though someone fired a shot in the dark and hit the hon the Minister!

cont-b

ship of prohibited organizations was granted without applications having to be submitted in this regard It is, therefore, not possible to determine how many persons have acquired indemnity in respect of this offence Furthermore, various persons have acquired indemnity in accordance with more than one category

The number of persons who have already acquired indemnity for categories of offences, other than membership of unlawful organizations are as follows

Illegal departure from the country — 5 144

Undergoing training in contravention of statutory provisions — 4 625

Various other specified offences — 921

(3) The staff required for the indemnity process is increased or decreased depending on the frequency of applications and the work load At present a total of 26 persons are permanently charged with the indemnity process This does not include the staff in the employ of the Department of Correctional Services concerned with the release of prisoners

(4) No The existing staff component is capable of handling the current work load expeditiously

Death sentences commuted

61 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1991?

B149E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

26 Black men

1 Indian man

2 White men

2 Coloured men

Members of Cabinet: experience/qualifications

77 Dr W J BOTHA asked the State President †

(a) Which members of the Cabinet are experts in respect of the portfolios held by them, (b) what practical professional experience does each Minister have in respect of his portfolio and (c) what are the qualifications of each?

B208E

The STATE PRESIDENT

Your attention is drawn to the fact that Cabinet Ministers are public figures who serve as the political heads of departments and not merely on the basis of their formal or practical training and professional experience, but quite frequently on the basis of their general experience and skills

In addition, the *curricula vitae* of Ministers, being public figures, are readily available and include particulars of their professional training and experience, and I am not prepared to provide these personal particulars

Applications for indemnity: two persons

101 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether he has received any applications for indemnity from two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons concerned and (b) what was the outcome of these applications,

(2) whether the Government intends releasing either of these two persons?

B261E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) The provisions of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990), do not apply to persons already sentenced Such persons can, however, be granted remission of sentence by the State President

Applications for release have been received from the persons mentioned by the hon member

(b) In accordance with an undertaking by the Government, all applications for indemnity, immunity or release are treated with the utmost degree of confidentiality The required information can therefore not be disclosed, other than by the applicants themselves

(2) Only one test is applied in considering all applications for indemnity or release and that is whether or not, objectively speaking, the offences concerned satisfy the guide-lines for defining political offences It is the Government's contention that all prisoners whose offences positively fall within the guide-lines have already been released

The persons referred to do not fall within the South African definition of a political prisoner and they will therefore not be released as such Like all other prisoners they fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Correctional Services who informed me that the duration of their term of imprisonment is subject to the provisions of the Correctional Services Act, 1959

Justice Department employees

126 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons with legal qualifications were employed by his Department in professional capacities in the Republic, excluding the self-governing territories, (b) how many such persons were (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian, and (c)(i) in which positions and (ii) where were these (aa) Black, (bb) Coloured and (cc) Indian persons employed, as at 31 December 1991?

B325E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(General remark The statistics below will be updated soon and will be dealt with during the Vote of the Minister when it will be shown that the positive policy of the Department has now started to show meaningful results)

(a) 2 998

(b) (i) 2 810

(ii) 58

(iii) 75

(iv) 55

(c) (i) and (ii)(aa)

Prosecutor

Pretoria	6
Pietermaritzburg	3
Johannesburg	14
Verulam	5
Springs	2
Wynberg	1
Soshanguve	1
Durban	5
Benoni	2
Mtunzini	1
Krugersdorp	1
Odendaalsrus	1
Tzaneen	1
Greytown	1
Moutse	3
Kimberley	1
Vanderbijlpark	1
Empangeni	2
Witbank	1
Potgietersrus	1
King William's Town	1
Kempton Park	1

Magistrate

King William's Town	1
Stanger	1
Johannesburg	1

(bb) *Prosecutor*

Upington	1
Paarl	1
Cape Town	1
Bellville	2
Wynberg	22
Laingsburg	1
Worcester	2
Port Elizabeth	6
Witbank	1
Johannesburg	4
Springbok	1
Evander	2
Caledon	1
Mossel Bay	1
Vanderbijlpark	1
Ceres	1
Roodepoort	1
East London	4
Goodwood	2
Grahamstown	2
Malmesbury	1
Wellington	1
George	1
Queenstown	1
Relief Staff	1

Secret projects terminated – FW

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — All special secret projects in the National Intelligence Service (NIS), the SA Police and the SA Defence Force have been terminated, President de Klerk announced yesterday

A special Cabinet committee of four Ministers under Finance Minister Barend du Plessis was now controlling secret funding, he told Parliament during debate on his Budget vote

And new revised legislation on secret funding was to be tabled in Parliament soon

He said the three security departments were now confining themselves to projects only within the limits of the line-function tasks entrusted to them by law

Mr de Klerk did not refer to special secret projects in other departments

Explaining the difference between the two kinds of secret projects, official sources said a line-function secret project could cover police surveillance of revolutionaries while a special secret project was something outside the department's normal jurisdiction, such as the funding of political parties

Mr de Klerk said that the scaling down of secretly-funded projects had been confirmed by the special private-sector committee under Professor Ellison Kahn which he had appointed last year to investigate special secret projects

This committee had now completed its task and had found that the departments involved had terminated or scaled down special secret projects as well as some ordinary covert projects

The committee had also found that the continuing secret projects complied with the guidelines he had laid down These stated that secret projects could not favour any political party, were in the national interest and had to play a positive part in promoting peace and combating intimidation, sanctions and isolation

The committee had reported that all its recommendations for the termination of projects had been accepted.

It had also confirmed that departments which normally conducted covert actions should be allowed to continue to do so

Mr de Klerk said the special Cabinet committee was now controlling "the content of every special secret project and overall control over covert expenditure in general"

Mr de Klerk said the Government was committed to keeping the political playing field level but that no individual party or group which engaged in political violence was exempt from the attentions of NIS, the SAP and the SADF

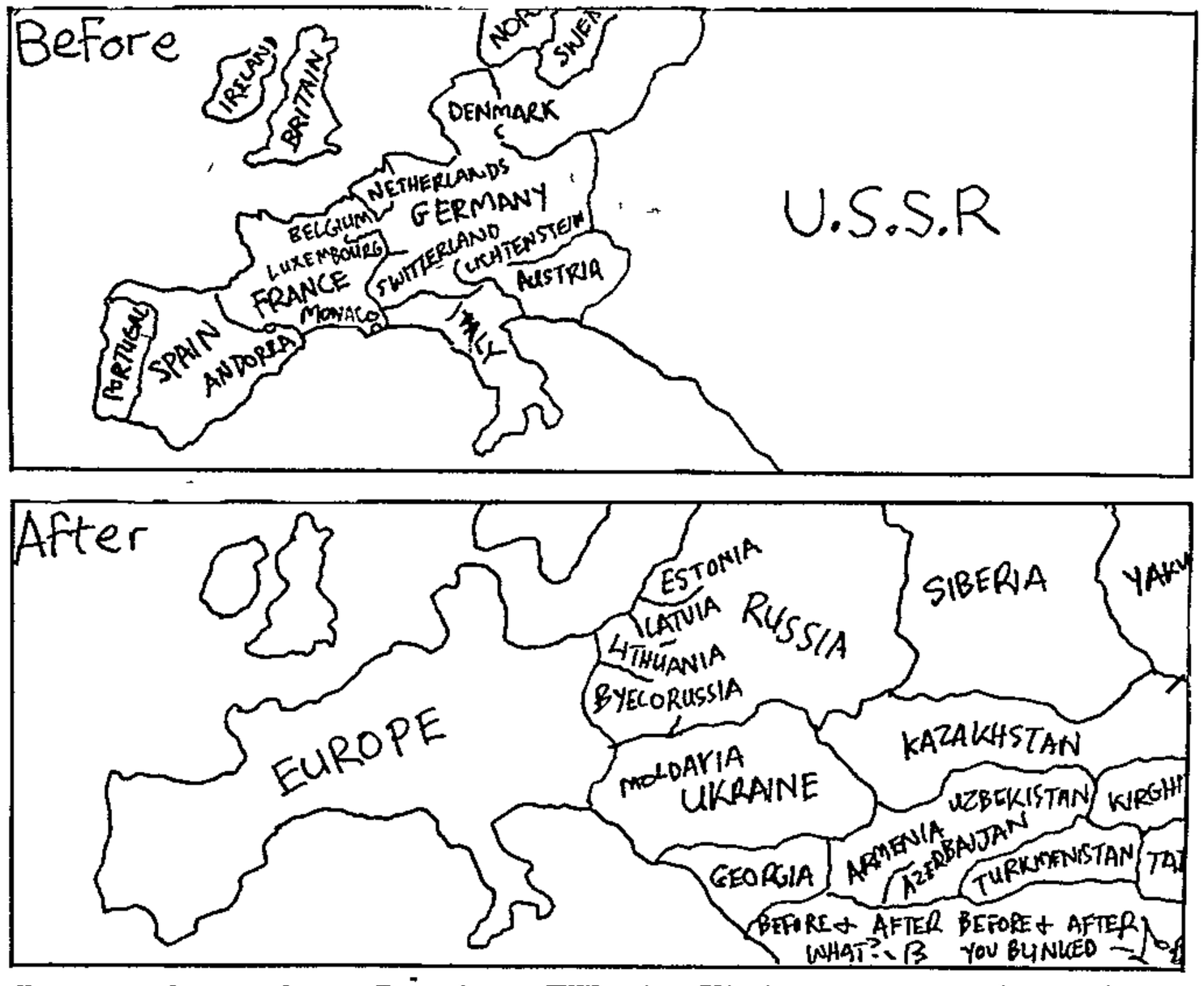
The Government had now honoured his undertakings

- To limit secret projects to the minimum
- To subject necessary projects to stringent financial control and firm Cabinet management
- Not to allow secret funds to favour any political party
- To revise secret funding legislation

Ground for Soviet studies still rich but not as red

South 25/4 - 30/4/92

The demise of communism could have left a Matie professor without a subject Academic Philip Nel spoke to **Justin Pearce** about ploughing new fields of research:



WHAT DOES a self-respecting research institute do when its subject matter is wiped off the face of the earth? This is the problem facing the Unit for Soviet Studies at Stellenbosch University

With the word "Soviet" already sounding as dated as "total onslaught", what's left for the unit to do?

But " 'n prof maak 'n plan" and the unit, which has operated independently since the revelation in 1989 that it was supplying information to South African Military Intelligence, has found ample room for study in the reawakening of political relations between South Africa and the former communist states of Europe.

Professor Philip Nel, who heads the unit, said the focus of attention had always been on Soviet policy towards South Africa

"Our policy was that with so many excellent journalists working in the Soviet Union and academics working in Europe, it would be spurious to duplicate their work," Nel said

Among the significant developments between South Africa and the Soviet Union before its dissolution, Nel singled out Mikhail Gorbachev's invitation to President FW de Klerk to visit Moscow (though events led him to cancel his visit at short notice) A similar invitation was made to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela

"In general the South African and Russian governments are moving towards diplomatic relations," Nel said The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries would not happen immediately, but it was likely that South Africa and Russia would establish such ties within a year, hepredicted

"I would not be surprised if we also had a Ukrainian and a Kazhak consulate or embassy in South Africa."

Nel said events in the former Soviet Union had had an indirect impact on political discourse in South Africa

"We now see Andries Treurnicht using the word commonwealth, and Buthelezi has referred to significant developments in the former Soviet Union Inkatha may go for the secession of Natal on the model of Yugoslavia and the USSR "

The growth in relations between South Africa and the former communist countries — for the most part suspended after the United Nations called for sanctions in 1963, — is the major concern of the unit's quarterly journal, "Soviet Review"

As well as academic articles, the journal reprints extracts from the eastern European press

AN ARTICLE from "Moscow News", dated February 1991 is entitled "South Africa ends apartheid" One published the following May declares "Apartheid still an obstacle to Soviet-South African relations"

A piece from the Russian newspaper "Izvestiya" includes an anecdote reflecting the misinformed curiosity many Russians hold regarding South Africa

One potential visitor was keen to seek work in South Africa because he had heard that "white people were needed" in this country

In short, the ground for study remains rich even if no longer red The only anachronism is the unit's name

"As the Unit for Soviet Studies in the Department of Political Science, our approach will continue to be comparative," said Nel

"What we will call ourselves remains to be seen "

I'm now feeling quite old, admits veteran minister Pik

STAR 29/4/92

Political Staff

259

CAPE TOWN — Being the longest-serving foreign minister in the world made one feel rather old, Pik Botha admitted yesterday

He assumed this mantle as Hans-Dietrich Genscher (65) announced this week he was stepping down as the German foreign minister after 18 years, saying he had held the post long enough Chancellor Helmut Kohl has replaced Mr Genscher with Ms Irmgard Schwaetzer

One of Mr Botha's first tasks as the world's longest-serving foreign minister was to accept the credentials of Mohammed Said Benriane, who is to head the office of interests of the kingdom of Morocco in South Africa and is the first represenative of a Muslim state in South Africa

Mr Botha described Mr Benriane (36) as an "eminent young person"

Morocco opened an interest office in South Africa in September after President de Klerk's visit to that country in 1990

Asked how he felt about his new status, Mr Botha said "Rather old"

Mr Benriane has studied international administration and diplomacy at the University of Paris As a diplomat, he has served in Brussles and at the United Nations in Geneva He has also served as head of Morocco's press information division

Mr Botha said Mr Benriane's appointment showed the tremendous progress South Africa had made in its return to normal international life

South Africa had a substantial Muslim population "They are citizens of whom we are proud They make a major contribution to our national life"

Expanding relations with the Muslim world was important for South Africa, Mr Botha added

Mr Benriane said Morocco's presence in South Africa was an expresion of support for the democratic process developing in this country

DP raises query over Du Plessis

B1 Dav 30/4/92 (259)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The DP yesterday demanded to know whether Barend du Plessis had resigned as Finance Minister because of the issues arising from the collapse of the Cape Investment Bank.

Robin Carlisle (DP Wynberg) said during an interpellation in Parliament the Rail Commuter Corporation had lost between R249m and R270m.

Rail Commuter chairman Bart Grove and MD Kobus Nel had been demoted in the wake of the losses.

Carlisle said the amount of the deposits and their authorisation was "in conflict with Cabinet instructions".

The affair had the potential to be "the most serious financial scandal in SA's history" and the DP was demanding a full public inquiry, Carlisle said.

It was also learnt yesterday government was likely to announce a public inquiry into the collapse of the Masterbond group of companies next week. Among the issues that could be raised are whether government, and the Finance Department in particular, could have acted sooner and whether the relevant financial control measures were applied adequately.

As the political head of the department, Du Plessis may have felt responsible for government's role in the débâcles.

Carlisle said Cape Investment Bank had been placed in provisional liquidation on April 11 last year Before this the Reserve Bank had advised the Rail Commuter not to remove its deposits with the bank, although the bank itself had done so. He said within four weeks of the release of a report to the Cabinet into the affair Du Plessis had resigned

Further, he said, while all transactions

☐ To Page 2

Du Plessis

B1 Dav 30/4/92 (259)

☐ From Page 1

were classified secret in terms of the Reserve Bank Act, there had been allegations of "collusion" between the bank and the Rail Commuter's board controlled by Prima Bank, which had since acquired Cape Investment Bank This had been linked to accusations that the bank's "assets had been stripped by Prima before it was placed in provisional liquidation — an act which caused its insolvency"

Carlisle said there were concerns that the Bank may have "pumped millions into other banks in similar questionable deals

"What is clear, is that suspect, if not criminal, activity has occurred and that the government owed the public answers to all of the questions raised"

Carlisle said this applied particularly to the question "Did Mr Barend du Plessis resign as Minister of Finance as a result of these matters?"

Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed said the transactions had nothing to do with Du Plessis in his official capacity and his official relationship to the bank

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SAP: amount spent on sport

202 Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order

What total amount was spent on sport by the South African Police Force in the 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years, respectively? B459E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1989-90—R508 123,85
1990-91—R536 724,15
1991-92—R543 667,00

Expenditures falling under this expenditure item consist only of travelling and accommodation allowances utilized by sportsmen participating in various sports above club level

Bombing of certain premises: prosecutions

210 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his replies to Question No 28 on 27 March 1990 and Question No 14 on 14 May 1991, any persons have been (a) detained, (b) arrested, (c) charged and/or (d) convicted in connection with the bombing of certain premises, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (i) what are the relevant details in regard to each of the bombings and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B467E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

With reference to my reply to Question No 14 on 14 May 1991, no further information has been obtained or progress made in the investigation

SAP. recruits

225 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) In respect of the latest specified six-month period for which information is available, how many (a) recruits joined the South African Police Force and (b) members of each specified rank (i) resigned from the Force and (ii) retired on pension,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B509E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 1 977 (1 October 1991 until 31 March 1992)

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Lieutenant-general	0	3
Major-general	0	2
Brigadier	0	30
Colonel	0	18
Lieutenant-colonel	4	19
Major	4	9
Captain	5	15
Lieutenant	8	0
Warrant officer	183	220
Sergeant	204	131
Lance sergeant	102	0
Constable	1 064	31
Student	125	0
Assistant sergeant	28	0
Assistant constable	0	0

(2) Yes/No

Own Affairs

Specialized school education: cuts

52 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture (50)

(1) Whether any cuts in expenditure on specialized school education have taken place during the present financial year, if so, what was the extent of these cuts,

(2) whether further cuts are expected during the course of 1992, if so, (a) why and (b) what will be their effect? B403E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes, the amount of R56 million budgeted (for capital works) has been decreased by R2 million for the 1991-92 financial year,

(2) no,
(a) and (b) fall away

Education: salaries/other expenditure

61 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture (50) (259)

(a) What was the amount spent by his Department in the 1991-92 financial year in respect of (i) the Republic, (ii) the Orange Free State and (iii) Natal on (aa) salaries of teachers and principals, (bb) salaries of administrative staff, (cc) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (dd) salaries of any other specified staff, (ee) capital expenditure, (ff) supplies and services, (gg) equipment and (hh) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in the said financial year does each of the above amounts constitute? B507E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a) R-million		(b) %	
(i)	(aa)	3 076,00	(i) (aa)	73,76
	(bb)	243,60	(bb)	5,84
	(cc)	Included in (aa)	(cc)	0,00
	(dd)	200,50	(dd)	4,81
	(ee)	109,30	(ee)	2,62
	(ff)	493,80	(ff)	11,84
	(gg)	46,90	(gg)	1,12
	(hh)	Included in (gg)	(hh)	0,00
(ii)	(aa)	273,50	(ii) (aa)	6,56
	(bb)	23,40	(bb)	0,56
	(cc)	Included in (aa)	(cc)	0,00
	(dd)	19,30	(dd)	0,46
	(ee)	34,30	(ee)	0,82
	(ff)	31,00	(ff)	0,74
	(gg)	2,10	(gg)	0,05
	(hh)	Included in (gg)	(hh)	0,00
(iii)	(aa)	330,50	(iii) (aa)	7,93
	(bb)	34,50	(bb)	0,83
	(cc)	Included in (aa)	(cc)	0,00
	(dd)	29,90	(dd)	0,72
	(ee)	7,80	(ee)	0,19
	(ff)	36,30	(ff)	0,87
	(gg)	1,70	(gg)	0,04
	(hh)	Included in (gg)	(hh)	0,00

Information for Ordinary Public School Education according to the SAPSE system as at 28 February 1992 (259)

Teachers: posts to be vacated

64 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

Whether management boards and school principals are responsible for determining which teachers have to vacate their posts at ordinary public state schools and Model B schools that have been declared state-aided schools, if not, (a) why not and (b) whose responsibility is it, if so, what procedure will be followed in this regard? B528E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes, the principal and managing council identify, according to the amended departmental staffing provision scales, those posts that must be abolished as well as the teachers who are to be declared redundant and make a recommendation to the Department Teachers who are to be declared redundant are notified in writing on or before 1 May 1992 by the provincial education department concerned,

(a) and (b) fall away

Departmental schools: amounts spent

65 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture (50) (259)

What total amount was spent in the 1991-92 financial year on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture at schools falling under his Department? B554E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The following are preliminary expenses, final figures will be available in August 1992

(a) R 20 967 426,
(b) R 3 994 671,

cont →

(c) R 23 236 959,
(d) R 61 118 328,
*(e) R 5 133 393,
(f) R147 702 437,
(g) R 16 604 843,
(h) R 1 786 424

* A total amount of R4 915 455 is allocated by CED for (e) and (h) as well as for other equipment and is included in (e)

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SAP· bursaries/applicable training

20 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) What amount was budgeted in the 1990-1991 financial year for bursaries and applicable training for members of the South African Police Force and (b) how much of this amount was utilized for these purposes in the said financial year?

B83E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) R31 715 325,12

(b) R31 715 325 12

SAP members with applicable degrees

21 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) commissioned and (b) non-commissioned officers with applicable degrees were serving in the South African Police Force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

D84E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 561

(b) 154

1 April 1992

Hunger strikers

25 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any detainees went on hunger strikes in 1990, if so, (a) how many, (b) in what police station cells, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions were the hunger strikers being detained and (d) what action was taken as a result,

(2) whether any detainees had to be hospitalized or received medical treatment as a result of being on hunger strikes, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the outcome of the treatment?

D110E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) Yes, 25 detainees

(b) Louis le Grange (1),
Howick (2),
Richmond (Natal) (1),
Durban North (3),
John Vorster Square (13),
Gravelott (3),
Haenertsburg (1),
Tzaneen (1)

(c) 19 detainees in terms of section 29(1) of Act 74 of 1982—Internal Security Act and 6 in terms of the Security Emergency regulations of 1989

(d) With the exception of the three detainees at Durban North who were transferred to the Grootvlei Prison and 3 persons who were hospitalized, all the other hunger-strikers started eating again after requests by senior police officers

(2) (a) and (b)

Yes, the two (2) hunger-strikers at Howick and the one (1) at Richmond, received medical treatment for 5 days in a hospital They recovered fully and returned back to the police cells

Daisy de Melker, Douglas Bailer and Jack the Ripper and Winston Churchill and Rudolf Hess [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, with respect, I think the joke which the hon member tried to make about a very serious matter, does not belong here at all [Interjections] I did not try to link together these people with other prisoners who were regarded as political prisoners These people committed crimes In terms of the provisions of the Corrective Services Act the Minister of Correctional Services is, however, empowered to take action He exercised his powers with the necessary responsibility

There were also political prisoners who qualified in terms of rules which were laid down and which were agreed upon with the ANC Those people were released [Interjections]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Release of person from Zambian prison

*5 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he has taken any steps to secure the release from a Zambian prison of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to give evidence in a criminal case involving Mrs Winnie Mandela, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars,

(2) what is the name of the person in question,

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

B569E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No, not for the purpose mentioned by the hon member in his question As in the case of any South African citizen who is detained in a foreign country, my Department has made enquiries into the well-being of the person

(2) Mr Katize Cebekhulu

(3) No, not at the present time

Reopening of criminal case against Winnie Mandela

*6 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether, with reference to recent statements in the media by two persons whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he intends to invoke the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, to reopen the criminal case against Mrs Winnie Mandela, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether, with reference to the trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela, attempts have been made to take statements from certain persons whose names have also been furnished to the Minister's Department, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether he will furnish the names of the persons referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this question, if not, why not, if so, what are their names? B570E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) In view of the pending appeal, the matter is *sub judice* The requested information can therefore not be furnished In addition the South African Police is investigating certain allegations and the required information may affect the outcome of the investigation

(3) A list of the names of the persons who may be involved or may become involved has not been finally established and the furnishing of such a comprehensive list may in any event infringe upon the *sub judice* rule

Number of applications for SA citizenship

*7 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons (a) applied for and (b) obtained South African citizenship during the period 20 February to 17 March 1992?

B572E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b)

Altogether 24 487 naturalizations were approved It has however not been possible to verify to date whether all applications lodged within the relevant period were finalized timeously It is quite likely that applications submitted during the two or three days prior to 17 March 1992 were not finalized timeously Presently only accurate statistics of approvals are readily available If the hon member, however, insists on statistics of the number of applications submitted during the period in question, a survey will have to be made at all the offices of the Department I can merely add that no applications that complied with requirements were turned down

Constitutional future of Doornkop

*8 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing †

(1) Whether the Government intends taking any steps in respect of the constitutional future of Doornkop, in the district of Roodepoort, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

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

B573E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) and (b)

Yes The Cabinet has already granted permission for the purchase of Doornkop agricultural holdings No 239 IQ A decision on the constitutional future and use of the land will be determined in due course

(2) No

South African Rail Commuter Corporation: personnel transfers

*9 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport †

(1) Whether a former chairman and managing director of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited were recently transferred from these posts, if not, what are the relevant details, if so, why,

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

B574E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) Yes It was done in the light of investigations into events surrounding investments done with the Cape Investment Bank which has since been liquidated and important changes in the field of urban transport I suffice with the media statement issued on 7 April 1992, my contribution to the interpellation which took place in the House of Assembly on 29 April in which case this matter was debated, and the discussion on the Transport vote on the same date

(2) No

Black schools: amount needed to replace textbooks

*10 Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training †

(1) What total amount is needed to replace textbooks that were not returned in Black schools at the end of 1991 and 1990, respectively,

(2) whether there are any Black schools where in 1991 fewer than 25% of the textbooks that had to be returned were in fact returned, if so, (a) which schools and (b) what steps are envisaged in this regard?

B575E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) The information is not available

The Department supplied textbooks and prescribed books to the value of R60 140 094,00 and R66 731 270,00 for the school years 1991 and 1992, respectively The books were supplied to provide for the increase in the number of pupils and the replacement of worn-out and lost books

(2) No, (a) and (b) fall away

cont —>

Tales of deception, kickbacks, corruption and fraud exposed

STAR 8/5/92 (255) (259)

The report of the Pickard Commission of Inquiry, tabled in Parliament yesterday, found gross maladministration in the now defunct Department of Development Aid. Here are some of the findings.

Corruption was rife in the former Department of Development Aid's dealings with private contractors and firms, according to the Pickard report.

Mr Justice B de V Pickard said highly relevant information had been held back from the State Tender Board in processing tenders and the board was sometimes misled and reduced to a rubber stamp for the department's wishes

"It also struck me that many officials, while they were suspended due to investigations into irregularities, or after they left the department by compulsion or willingly, and after they came under suspicion, entered the service of some of the firms who are also under suspicion"

He said department officials had accepted "loans" from contractors, and contractors who had performed badly in the past were used again and again, with the result that the same problems arose each time.

Officials had apparently had an unacceptable interest in some of these firms, and regularly received gifts from and were entertained by them

A contractor had arranged and financed hotel accommodation and a deep-sea fishing expedition for a number of officials The officials then fraudulently claimed travel and subsistence costs as if they were at work elsewhere

Judge Pickard also said firms in Pretoria were used without authorisation to do repairs in places as far afield as Stutterheim in the eastern Cape and Ladysmith in Natal, while they could easily have been done by local authorised agents

Repairs were paid for that were apparently never done, and equipment was sent back unrepaired even though alleged repairs were paid for

The department had used State vehicles, labour, equipment, petrol, oil and tyres for work which should have been done by a contractor — and paid him for it

Officials deviated on a large scale from prescribed procedures for obtaining Treasury orders for payment of contractors or firms and used a short cut to get "hand Treasury orders" so that payment could take place within a day or so

One official signed for the Treasury orders on behalf of the firms, then deposited them at banks throughout Pretoria

About 32 firms and 136 orders to the value of about R9 million were involved

One official hired an earthmoving machine to a private person who then hired it back to the department.

A total of R2,6 million of earthworks was done on the strength of four tenders

It now appeared that three of the four tenders were fictitious and the fourth, a successful one, was signed in her maiden name by the wife of the official in the hiring scam who controlled the contract

Contractors were paid for the construction of houses that were never built, and fictitious claims were made by contractors for material and labour — and were paid

A total of R1,5 million was paid to a supplier as if he were entitled to it, and it was paid back only months later after the contractor realised what had happened

Contractors submitted tenders for relatively small amounts and the contracts were later expanded without authority to increase by up to 700 percent

One tender of an estmated R2 million for toilets eventually totalled R14 million, and a tender for earthworks of R84 000 was simply increased to R1,2 million — Sapa

Heavies face heat over lost billions

CP News 10/5/92

259

CP Correspondents

A FIERY debate is expected when parliament discusses the Pickard Commission report during a special debate tomorrow evening.

Present and former Cabinet ministers, who were in control of the defunct Department of Development Aid where financial irregularities running into billions of rands had been uncovered, will be at the receiving end.

The ministers responsible for the department during the period in which the fraud, theft and maladministration took place are Piet Koornhof (until 1984), Gerrit Viljoen (1985 to 1989), Stoffel van der Merwe (1989 to 1991) and Jacob de Villiers, who inherited the department last year and initiated its closure earlier this year.

Democratic Party leader Zac de Beer said the political heads of the department who had allowed the corruption had to pay the price.

De Beer said he had demanded the resignation of Viljoen two years ago due to "his inefficiency".

The Pickard probe has found that the former department was "rife" with dishonesty and abuse.

In his report tabled in parliament on Thursday Justice Pickard said an entire group of officials had made themselves rich through theft and bribery.

Judge Pickard's report was handed to the government on September 13 last year, but was kept secret while criminal investigations were being completed.

In October, acting on the judge's recommendations, President de Klerk announced the abolition of the department.

Stoffel van der Merwe, now secretary-general of the NP, alleged on Friday that he was instrumental in revealing the irregularities within the department.

The Cabinet member facing the most heat, Gerrit Viljoen, has not been available since the Pickard report was released.

A spokesman from Viljoen's office said on Friday he is "definitely on full leave" and would not react.

Piet Koornhof could not be reached at his home in Stellenbosch.

■ See Page 10

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Afforestation applications

234 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

(a) How many afforestation applications were received by his Department in each province in 1991, (b) (i) how many of these applications were approved and (ii) for which areas were they approved in each case and (c) (i) how many applications were refused and (ii) for what reason was each application refused?

B543E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

		Transvaal	*Natal*	*Cape Province*	*Orange Free State*
(a)		104	189	40	Nil
(b)	(i)	61	159	40	Nil
	(ii)	18 285 ha	38 919 ha	9 151 ha	Nil
(c)	(i)	43	30	0	Nil

(ii) The maximum permissible area for afforestation in the relevant catchment or subcatchment, which had been determined earlier by the Central Afforestation Permit Committee, had already been fully allocated

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Eskom: amounts written off

240 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister for Public Enterprises †

(1) (a) What amounts were written off by Eskom during the period 1 October 1991 to 30 April 1992 or the latest specified period of six months for which figures are available, in respect of the non-payment of electricity accounts by (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian local authorities, (b) how many local authorities were involved in each case and (c) what total amount was involved in respect of each such local authority,

(2) (a) how many farmers' electricity supply was cut off during the above-mentioned period and (b) what total amounts were written off during this period in respect of farmers' electricity accounts in each province?

B560E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) Nil

(b) Falls away

(c) Falls away

(2) (a) No distinction is made by Eskom between farmers' supplies and other supplies that are cut off and statistics are kept for full years only The following are estimated figures for customers that were cut off for longer than two months

5 368 customers in 1990
5 459 customers in 1991

(b) Eskom writes off customer debts bi-annually at its head office No debts have as yet been written off during 1992 Eskom does not keep statistics per province The following is a breakdown of farmers' debts in Eskom's various regions (of which the borders do not coincide with provincial borders) that were written off in 1991

Region	*Amount in rand*	*Number of farmers*
Western Natal	16 303	47
Western Transvaal	498 634	260
Southern Transvaal	0	0
Central Transvaal	158 101	78
Eastern Cape	12 573	24
Southern Cape	20 374	37
Western Cape	2 014	9
OFS	52 524	57

Northern Cape		2 930	11
North Eastern Transvaal		26 024	59
Eastern Transvaal		15 776	51
Eastern Natal		29 614	69
		834 867	702

Crude oil: landed cost

250. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

In respect of the latest specified date for which figures are available, (a) what was the landed cost in South Africa of crude oil in United States dollars per barrel and (b) what, in respect of 93-octane petrol, was this cost expressed in cents per litre at the pump?

B583E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(a) US Dollar 15,4163 during April 1992

(b) The above-mentioned cost is not directly taken into account in the South African price for 93-octane petrol The average landed cost of 93-octane petrol for four refineries—three in Singapore and one in Bahrain—is being used as basis to determine the South African price The landed cost currently reflected in the price of 93-octane is 47,020 c/l

Corruption broadside launched

Govt 'are just a gang of wimps'

STAR 12/15/92

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

President de Klerk's Government was rocked back on its heels last night as opposition parties stepped up their concerted demand in Parliament for Cabinet heads to roll as a result of the Development Aid corruption scandal (259)

In a snap debate on the controversy, the Conservative Party called for a full Parliamentary inquiry to establish who should bear political responsibility for the multimillion-rand controversy and demanded that the Government should resign

Democratic Party Development Aid spokesman Peter Soal agreed with the Government that it had done the right thing by appointing the Pickard Commission of Inquiry into the department.

"But now it must accept the consequences of the findings of the judge

"The officials who have stolen the millions must be pursued and the political heads must do the honourable thing and resign"

But Mr Soal expressed doubt that this would happen

More reports — Page 2, 3 and 15

when he said that National Party ministers "are like barnacles they cling to office for dear life"

Former Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen's position in the Cabinet seemed most in jeopardy

Even in Government circles there was strong speculation that Dr Viljoen — former Minister of Development Aid and now Minister of State Affairs — might resign from the Cabinet to take the intense heat off the National Party

The sources believed the pressure for a political sacrificial lamb had become too great for the Government to endure.

They said Dr Viljoen was the most likely sacrifice as he had already stepped down from his frontline position as Minister of Constitutional Development.

It was believed that Dr Viljoen might offer his resignation — but that Mr de Klerk would not fire him

However there was much sympathy for Dr Viljoen even in opposition circles because of his valuable role in negotiations, and they did not single him out for dismissal

President de Klerk himself and Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers — the last minister of the now-defunct Department of Development Aid — also came under attack for delaying publication of the damning Pickard report

Mr Soal said that after 44 years, the NP had lost the will to govern and had become so feeble and slothful that we are left with a gang of wimps"

He said this scandal

● To Page 2

Govt rocked by corruption broadside

STAR 12/15/92

259

● From Page 1

should have been pursued with determination

Mr de Villiers should have immediatly announced that corrupt officials had been suspended and would be prosecuted.

He should have announced which private individuals and companies were implicated and what steps were being taken to bring them to justice and recover the "million if not billions".

Mr Justice Pickard had referred to.

Conservative Party chief spokesman on development aid, Schalk Pienaar cast doubt on a reported weekend statememt by Dr Viljoen that during his tenure he had asked the Advocate-General to investigate irregularities in the department.

Mr Pienaar said he had asked the then Advocate-General, Piet van der Walt, about this and Mr van der Walt had told him that Dr Viljoen had brought no irregularities to his attention

Mr van der Walt told him the only discussion he had had with Dr Viljoen on the department was when he recommended to Dr Viljoen in December 1988 that he should appoint a commission of inquiry into the multimillion-rand toilets scam

(This was exposed in the Pickard report)

According to Mr Pienaar, Mr van der Walt said that Dr Viljoen had rejected his suggestion of a commission of inquiry.

Mr Pienaar demanded that Mr de Villiers should explain what he done about departmental corruption since he became minister of the department in November 1990 and what he had done with the Pickard report in the eight months since he received it in September last year.

He asked what was being done to solve the problems



Death car ... the burnt ou

Post-mort

charred

By Anna Louw
East Rand Bureau

Francois Pretorius wa
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More reports — Page 2, 3 and 15

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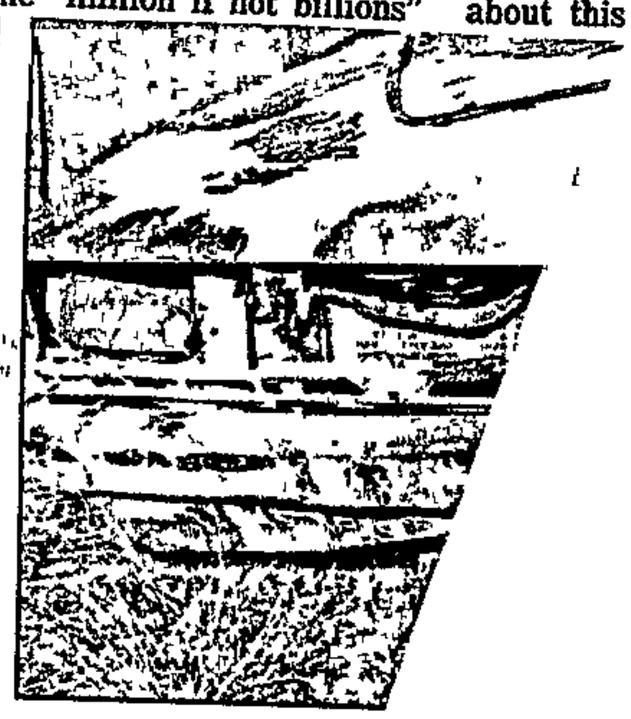
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(251)

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There a confu N3 m Pretor mist turn they at Be

*Dr F HARTZENBERG What about the rest?

*The MINISTER The hon member probably thought that I would not be able to provide particulars on the position in Sasolburg

As the report indicates, there is deterioration or an increased exposure to certain gases, but we have to know to what extent these gases are detrimental to man's health We are occupied with this on a continuous basis Different investigations are being carried out Dr Terblanche's investigation to which the hon member referred, was conducted in the PWV area The particulars of the investigation by the Medical Research Council are not available as yet and we can therefore not respond in full to its findings

In 1986, for example, Prof Coetzee found that in the Sasolburg area there were smaller differences in the lung functions of children in Sasolburg [Time expired]

*Mr C B SCHOEMAN Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister apparently has a big problem Perhaps she does not want to understand what it is all about and, if she knows, it is pathetic that she and her Department are not doing anything about it

How many reports of the CSIR and other organisations does the hon the Minister still want which indicate that pollution, particularly of the South African atmosphere, is of the worst in the world?

*The MINISTER That is not true!

*Mr C B SCHOEMAN According to various reports the air pollution in the PWV area is the reason why the incidence of nose, throat and respiratory problems is of the highest in the world The pollution levels are caused by the generation of electricity, industrialisation, motor-vehicle exhaust gases owing to the high lead content of petrol and smog which is caused by millions of squatters and which can be attributed to incompetent and ineffective physical planning in respect of urbanisation These are all major causes of air pollution and cause serious health problems for man

This once again brings us to the root of all these problems, namely the monitoring and control of and law-enforcement against offenders, especially the large industrialists and companies who do not care about the acceptable levels of pollution

With reference to the large-scale industrialisation and pollution Jerome Wiesner, Emeritus President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that it could to a large extent be attributed to First World avarice Apparently it concerns the profits which can be made, the insatiable craving for economic power and the maintenance of a so-called high standard of living

According to a report by the CSIR, the Department last year did not institute any legal proceedings against transgressors of the pollution measures Has the hon the Minister during the past year acted against enterprises who did not comply with the prescribed minimum requirements? [Time expired]

*Mr L F STOFBERG Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister cannot deny that I have provided her with first-hand information from which it appears that Sasol I is apparently doing what it can I do not know if this is the case

I accept that other large enterprises are also doing what they can, but the hon the Minister's responsibility to the public, the children and everybody out there is greater than that of the factories She must ensure that those who cause pollution make their contribution If they cannot, the hon the Minister must do it In an internal newspaper which Sasol circulates, they say the following

> Limited public funds were a major inhibiting factor, until a consortium of corporate sponsors with vested interest in the region released the funds

This is the problem I have with the hon the Minister The Sasols say that they have limited funds and owing to the limited public funds the matter cannot be dealt with The State will therefore have to intervene, but it does not do so We do not even know if the State are monitoring these large companies

Recently Sasol appropriated R20 million for motor racing I guess there is nothing wrong with motor racing, but it is the hon the Minister's duty to ascertain whether it is fair to the public out there if Sasol appropriates R20 million for motor racing while the lungs of children are deteriorating The conditions in which the people are living are deteriorating despite all of the hon the Minister's good intentions, and she has good intentions! [Interjections] For two years in a row

there has been an interpellation in this regard, but she has good intentions [Interjections] We ask her to pull up her socks and to do much more to ascertain whether the large companies are doing their share

*HON MEMBERS Pull up her stockings!

*Mr L F STOFBERG If there are problems with funds, she must get the State to do what is necessary

*The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member may rest assured because this matter is very much under control

The results obtained from all the investigations, indicated with great certainty that air-pollution levels in general did not pose any health threat [Interjections] The hon member's statements are therefore uninformed observations and are based on conclusions drawn from uninformed prattling

The information at the Department's disposal, comprises scientific facts which were researched and these are obtained from 155 gauging stations in 37 towns We have in our employ nine air-pollution control officials who deal with this matter on a full-time basis and issue permits to enrolled industries which are gauged in terms of specific pollution levels There are also 60 smoke-control officials in the employ of all the large local authorities, who specifically monitor this

The only problem we have identified up to now, is in the Soweto area where at certain times of the day, especially in winter, there is a very high concentration of carbon dioxide [Interjections] This is directly attributed to the fact that there is an inadequate electricity supply in the area

One of the alarming aspects of the whole urbanisation process is that only in the Black townships are air pollution levels higher than normal for a short period of the day at certain times in winter Attention must be given to this, but this problem can only be resolved if we can electrify those areas In the rest of the country not one of the investigations up to now has indicated that we should in any way be concerned about the effect of the air-pollution levels on the health of man [Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Referendum· letter to embassies

*1 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether, with reference to the State President's reply to Question No 1 on 22 April 1992, his Department sent a letter to embassies on behalf of the State President before the recent referendum, if so, who took the initiative with the sending of the letter concerned,

(2) whether he personally granted permission for the letter to be sent to embassies, if not who granted permission therefor,

(3) whether the State President s signature appeared at the end of the letter, if so, by whom was this signature so affixed, if not, whose signature and/or initials appeared at the end of the letter,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B577E

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (2), (3) and (4)

This issue was debated in depth in the House of Assembly on 22 April 1992 and in the Extended Public Committee on 24 April 1992, during which all the relevant facts and answers to questions were provided by the hon the State President and myself The position can be summarised as follows

A draft letter, addressed to a number of Heads of State and Governments, was drawn up for the hon the State President's consideration shortly after the referendum announcement in February this year The aim was to explain the reason for the decision to hold a referendum and, in particular, to prevent a misconception that the referendum would result in a continuation of apartheid

After I sent the draft letter to the office of the State President for submission to the State President, the Director-General issued a directive to the Department to send the contents

of the letter to all our representatives to enable them to use the arguments in discussions with leaders, decision-makers and the media

Due to a misunderstanding the relevant section in the Department was under the impression that the draft letter had already been signed, hence the text was sent to our representatives on 4 March 1992 A day later it was established that the State President shortened the draft letter considerably and, as often happens, had altered it Our representatives were timeously informed of the misunderstanding and the corrected letter as signed by the State President, was handed to Heads of State and Governments No external damage was caused because Heads of State and Governments received the correct version of the letter Internal measures were, however, implemented to ensure that a misunderstanding of this nature will not occur again

†Mr A GERBER Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, according to him the embassies assumed that the letter was signed Now I should like to know from the hon the Minister who affixed the State President's signature to the bottom of the letter

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, no letter with the State President's signature was sent to the embassies A misunderstanding arose In cases where urgent work must be done by our offices, documents that go to the State President are sometimes sent to the embassies so that arguments contained therein can be used The embassies must then not intimate that the State President signed the letter, that is not relevant to them at that stage They should just take note of the arguments that they should use of their own accord in conversation If they meet a newspaper editor in Bonn they must say to him that the idea that they have in Bonn that it is a continuation of apartheid is wrong It then helps them, it is a directive What happened here is that no letter with the State President's signature at the bottom was handed to any head of government, except the letter that the State President amended and signed

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, I think that we can compliment the hon the State President that he amended the letter and that there was good reason to amend the letter I should like to ask the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether it is correct that his Department, for which he bears ministerial responsibility, emphatically named the CP in the original unamended letter and sent it to heads of state, putting the CP in an unfavourable light to heads of state in what is an internal matter

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I deny that the CP was put in an unfavourable light also in the draft letter That letter was published, surely, the hon member can read it All that it contained were the facts, namely that we had lost the by-election in the Potchefstroom constituency Does the hon member deny it? [Interjections] Is it detrimental to the hon members that I say it? [Interjections]

Furthermore, it was said that for various other reasons such as increasing violence, questions could arise as to this Government's power base For that reason a referendum was decided upon and we had to make sure that governments and decisionmakers overseas did not get the impression that we wanted to continue White domination with a White referendum That was the problem at that stage That was that letter's only purpose, it only told the truth

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know from him whether he will concede that this letter bears a remarkable resemblance to the letter that Mr Donald Sole received after the splitting of the NP and the CP in 1982, that he should use his influence with Mr Reagan and his administration to advocate the case of Mr P W Botha

†The MINISTER No, Mr Chairman, I do not agree, but even if it were so, I do not see what the problem is, because governments have the right to approach one another on any matter under the sun, and it is done regularly

†Mr C B SCHOEMAN That is not what this is about!

†The MINISTER It is what this is about It is about a decision that one carries out in the interests of one's country If we decide that it is in the interests of this country that governments overseas should know that the referendum is not a continuation of apartheid—for which we came under pressure after the Potchefstroom by-election, where we transformed a defeat into one of the greatest victories in the history of politics in

this country—then it is good diplomacy [Interjections]

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the hon the Minister deny that in the original letter, with the reference to the victory of the CP in the Potchefstroom by-election, that victory, in the light of the last paragraph of the letter, was used to persuade overseas heads of state to give their support to the Government in view of the fact that the CP attained the victory in Potchefstroom?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, that sentence was removed

†Adv S C JACOBS I am talking about in the original letter

†The MINISTER Yes, it is in the original draft letter, but not in the one that the State President signed Can the hon member not understand it? In the original letter the Department had a clause that could be interpreted in that way The hon the State President crossed it out

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, all my questions are based on the original letter I now ask this hon Minister and I ask him with respect, whether in the light of the original letter there was a reference to the CP's victory in Potchefstroom, and also in that letter, whether in view of that victory, the foreign heads of state would give their support to the Government?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, there was a sentence that could be interpreted in that way Yes, there was

Plans for new road Fields Hill

*2 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Transport

(1) Whether any finality has been reached in regard to the plans for a new road to be built in the vicinity of Fields Hill in Natal to alleviate congestion on the existing roads, if not, why not, if so, what are these final plans,

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

B595E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

The following information has been received from the Natal Provincial Administration, under whose control the road concerned falls

(1) Yes A new route providing relief for Fields Hill has been located The route links the Inanda Road to the R613 at Gillitts and shall proceed down the Stockville Valley to the N3 in the vicinity of the Mariannhill Toll Plaza However, no funds are available for the construction of the new road which is estimated to cost R80 million

(2) No

Marine sewage pipeline: Park Rynie area

*3 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(1) Whether it is the intention to proceed with the proposed marine sewage disposal pipeline in the Park Rynie area, if not, what alternatives are being proceeded with at present, if so, what steps are envisaged in this regard,

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

B596E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) The question of a marine sewage disposal pipeline is still being investigated and no decision on this matter has been reached It is envisaged that a land-based scheme will be constructed but until the Umzinto Town Board has agreed to participate in such a scheme, a final decision in this regard is not possible Should a land-based scheme be constructed, it is a possibility that the effluent therefrom will be discharged to sea by means of a pipeline rather than being discharged into the lagoon as is the present practice along the South Coast

(2) No

Somerset Hospital: closing of orthopaedics department

*4 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health

(1) Whether the orthopaedics department at the Somerset Hospital in Cape Town has been closed down, if so, what are the particulars in this regard,

cont'd

Viljoen 'refused to appoint inquiry'

259

BIDay 13/5/92

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — The government ombudsman's office confirmed yesterday that Minister Gerrit Viljoen had refused a recommendation from the advocate-general four years ago that he appoint a commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Development Aid Department.

Former advocate-general Judge P J van der Walt, now ombudsman, was not available for comment yesterday, but his deputy Marthinus Schutte confirmed Van der Walt had met Viljoen in December 1988 and strongly recommended an inquiry.

Apparently he was following up on complaints by the Transvaal attorney-general of corruption in the department.

Schutte said Viljoen rejected the need for the inquiry and then instructed Van der Walt to work with the Transvaal attorney-general and conduct an internal inquiry alongside a police investigation.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said these investigations resulted in the suspension of some officials. They were subsequently acquitted under the Public Services Act and reinstated.

It was only in 1990 or 1991 when the committee on public accounts, after an investigation, called for an investigation — the subsequent Pickard commission.

THEO RAWANA reports that the Transvaal attorney-general's office said yesterday only five government officials implicated in the Development Aid scandal were likely to be charged.

☐ To Page 2

Viljoen BIDay 13/5/92

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☐ From Page 1

A spokesman for the office said 29 criminal cases had been investigated since August 1990 — as against the police's tally of 32 cases. Of these, 17 had been withdrawn, while six people had been acquitted in the Pretoria Regional Court in May last year. "There are six cases against five people before the attorney-general's office, two dockets involving one of the officials," the spokesman said.

Cases against four individuals were being investigated in Pretoria, while one official under investigation was from the Free State, he added.

The spokesman said the discrepancy in the number of cases had arisen because one case involved the TPA and another two contractors working for the department.

When the Pretoria Regional Court was asked yesterday about the grounds for the six officials being acquitted last May, the senior prosecutor said it would be difficult to go through the records.

● Comment: Page 8

ding erect . . . dyslexia sufferer Tony Factor, evieve McTaggart and Kgosi Kadiete learn to- er during a special week for children with ning difficulties which was called by the Reme- Teaching Foundation. Chairman Mr Factor s to heart the foundation's slogan: No man nds so erect as he who stoops to help a child.
Picture: Joao Silva

t bay

us
nain oil slick, of an ted 13 000 tons, is to have broken up

ead of the pollution of the Sea Fisheries ch Institute, Anton said it was not so slick as "shiny and very difficult to

d the oil would prob- ve no long-term ef- was heavy fuel oil, neant it had fewer it than some other ls.

nnath Beckley of the raphic Research In- in Durban said the would mainly affect al organisms, like birds, and animals close to shore.

entered the St Lucia , the mangrove could be killed

Comoros asks SA to return

STM 13/5/92

259

By Montshiwa Moroke

Comoros Foreign Minister Said Hassane Said Hachim arrived in South Africa yesterday to ask the Republic to consider re-opening its diplomatic mission in the Indian Ocean islands.

Mr Hachim held talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Cape Town. His delegation returns home tomorrow.

Mr Hachim was accompanied by Said Hilal, personal adviser to the Comoros President, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs official Mohamed Ali Said.

Speaking through Mr Hilal, the Minister said "the centerpiece" of yesterday's meeting with Mr Botha was to review bilateral relations between the two countries which were "quite ancient".

STOP PRESS

Nazareth House	42	"
President Kruger Kinderhuis (Johannesburg)	91	"
President Kruger Kinderhuis (Pretoria)	63	"
Princess Alice Adoption Home	16	"
SAVF Kinderhuis	50	"
St George's Home	70	"
St Mary's Children's Home	60	"
Strathyre Girls' Home	60	"
The Guild Cottage	18	"
Villa Lubet Kinderdorp	220	"
Coloureds		
Cape Province		
Annie Starck Village	60	29 April 1992
Habibia Children's Home	18	"
Boys' Town Macassar	60	"
Bruce Duncan House	70	"
Christine Revell Kinderhuis	49	"
Holy Cross Children's Home	120	"
Leliebloem House	72	"
Herberg Kamieskroon	100	"
Herberg Pofadder	132	"
RK Sending Kinderhuis Kamieskroon	74	"
GC Williams Children's Home	60	"
St Francis Home	60	"
Margarets House	10	"
St George's House	40	"
St Mary's Children's Home	40	"
The Homestead	24	"
James House	20	"
SOS Children's Village Port Elizabeth	120	"
Steinthal Kinderhuis	644	"
Heatherdale Children's Home	60	"
Patricks House	30	"
Moria Kinderhuis	40	"
Ons Plek	16	"
Kidshelter	15	"
Highway Home	12	"
Natal		
Bethshan Children's Home	30	"
St Monica's Home	84	"
St Philomenas	80	"
St Theresa's Home	105	"
St Thomas' Home	60	"
Transvaal		
St Joseph's Home	118	"
SOS Children's Village Johannesburg	160	"
St Nicolas Home	65	"
Asians		
Natal		
Aryan Benevolent Home	102	"
Lakehaven	80	"
Motala Children's Home	15	"
Darul Yatam-maWal Maskaeen	66	"
Sunlit Gardens Children's Home	60	"
Boys' Town —Genazzano	55	"
Boys' Town —Verulam	10	"

Places of safety

246 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(a) How many places of safety are there for each population group in each province of the Republic, (b) what are their names, (c) how many children can be accommodated in each and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B579E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) and (b)	(c) and (d)	
Whites		
Transvaal		
Norman House	85	29 January 1992
Tutela	90	"
Jubileum	75	"
Cape Province		
Protea	50	"
Tenderden	60	"
Natal		
Excelsior	78	"
Orange Free State		
Monument	50	"
(a) and (b)	(c) and (d)	
Asians		
Natal		
Greenfields	80	29 January 1992
Valley View	120	"
Blacks		
Transvaal		
Tsosoloso	*200*	*30 May 1991*
Van Ryn Deep	*140*	"
Cape Province		
Nomzamo	20	"
Siyakathala	140	"
Koelenhof	115	"
Galeshewe	100	"
Lorato	100	"
Enkuselweni	100	"
Siyalinga	100	"
Natal		
Pata	100	"
Bayhead	370	"
Orange Free State		
Tshirelesong	160	"
(a) and (b)	(c) and (d)	
Coloureds		
Transvaal		
Witwatersrand	65	30 April 1992
Cape Province		
Bonnytown	200	"
Vredelus	90	"
Rosendal	80	"
Erica	100	"
Nerina	50	"
Mimosa	80	"
Outenikwa	100	
Natal		
Oceanview	75	"

Positions occupied in top five post levels

258 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National health

(a) How many persons from each race groups occupy positions in the top five post levels of the Department of National Health and Population Development and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

259 B617E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) *Top five post levels*	*Population Group* *White*	*Indian*
Director-General	1	—
Deputy-Director-General	2	—
Third post level e g Chief Director	16	—
Fourth post level e g Director	26	—
Fifth post level e g Deputy Director	73	1

(b) 4 May 1992

***Per capita* allocation of health funds**

259 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

What was the *per capita* allocation of health funds in each of the four geographical regions of the Republic for the (a) 1991-92 and (b) 1992-93 financial years?

B619E

cont-d

ACCOUNTABILITY

Connivance and common purpose

FM 15/5/92

The offending department is abolished, the looters have been dispersed within the public service — and the bosses in parliament are attempting to turn a blind eye Billions of rands belonging to the taxpayer have been misappropriated in by far the worst financial scandal this country has ever known, dwarfing anything that has occurred in the private sector The government's silence is deafening

Despite months of investigation, not one enriched crook has been imprisoned nor one drop of political blood spilt In fact, the incompetent have been rewarded and the dishonest scattered to secure jobs in other departments

Apartheid has brought misery to millions in this country because of misguided ideologies and tragically mistaken attempts at social engineering At a pinch it can be argued — though we would not like to do so — that the motives were understandable given whence they came

But the depredation and suffering brought by a corrupt and incompetent Nat administration cannot be explained away with any semblance of logic. This is peculation on a scale so grand that it would touch with pride the heart of many an African potentate

Two important and large departments of State, dealing with education and the upliftment of the poor, have been used as a conduit to illegally enrich some public servants and unscrupulous suppliers. The direct cost is borne by the taxpayers The indirect cost has been paid by those who might otherwise have expected a decent house, electricity, clean water, a safe means of transport and better education for their children.

Even though the theft might have been stopped, those prospects are still receding For World Bank aid will now most assuredly not be forthcoming until the bank is confident that an honest and effective means of disbursement exists in this country. It patently does not And if one were to be created by the present government, it will give rise to constant and justifiable suspicion

The stability that we are told is needed for investment and growth has been undermined If public administration is as rotten as this scandal suggests and determined action is not taken in rectification, what confidence can investors have in fiscal equity and the administration of justice?

Indeed, the enormity and extent of this scandal places in question the integrity and ability of the entire public service, of government in particular and of the National Party in general. And it will continue to do so until strong and convincing measures are taken to punish the dishonest and dismiss the incompetent Only thus can those officials and Ministers who have been tainted by association regain their integrity.

The Democratic Party, after the defection of its malcontents to the ANC, must be enormously relieved that it was not seduced by the Nats' adoption of its policies into the arms of an iniquitous siren It may be small, but it's honest.

On the following pages we draw attention to the inability of the police so far to find any of the culprits That too is an indictment So perhaps a tribunal along the lines of the Watergate one is needed to ensure that justice is done But this will not happen unless there is sufficient public outrage to spur a dispirited and defensive (possibly exhausted) Cabinet into action.

Nor should those officials who have retired — on their substantial public servants' pensions — be absolved from past responsibilities and avoid being called to account Indeed, it is too often assumed that retirement brings some type of prescription to those who have erred in office

The culpability of Ministers of State in this country is less a complicated matter than one which they don't care to acknowledge. In its years of government the Nats have produced more than one Minister who has been quietly dismissed, eventually prosecuted and ultimately sequestrated. Not one has been publicly disgraced in office

Instead of rejection, the Nat ranks close about the aberrant. In so doing the party has diluted whatever disciplines there may be in parliamentary accountability It may thereby have brought this scandal on itself

An interesting aspect is whether the doctrine of common purpose, applied by the courts to violent crime, might also apply to public-sector fraud and peculation Some Ministers were told about corruption in their departments and chose either to ignore the warnings or took such inadequate measures to prevent it and punish the miscreants that their own (maybe unwitting) compliance might be argued



One aspect, however, is clear Even if Ministers were ignorant of the patent dishonesty over which they unwittingly presided, they still carry political culpability And the same could apply to Cabinet colleagues if joint responsibility applies Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in the agony of his departure seemed to think it did. ■

K1 Baken geletter A op die kaart van Gedeelte 46 van die plaas The Potteberg Estates No. 516 (administratiewe distrik Swellendam) tot (LG Plan No 11416/1965)

L1 Baken geletter C op die kaart van Gedeelte 17 van die plaas The Potteberg Estates No. 516 (administratiewe distrik Swellendam) tot (LG Plan No. 617/1920)

M1 Baken geletter B op die kaart van Gedeelte 17 van die plaas The Potteberg Estates No. 516 (administratiewe distrik Swellendam) tot (LG Plan No 617/1920)

N1 Baken geletter A op die kaart van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Stoffels Rivier No 494 (administratiewe distrik Swellendam) tot (Meetstukke No E2995/1920)

P1 Baken geletter G3 op die kaart van die Restant van Erf 422, Malgas, tot (LG Plan No. 8071/1991)

Q1 Baken geletter B32 op die kaart van die Restant van Erf 422, Malgas, tot (LG Plan No 8071/1991)

R1 Baken geletter B33 op die kaart van die Restant van Erf 422, Malgas, terug tot by die eerste punt A (LG Plan No. 8071/1991)

G. M. VAN GINKEL,

Sekretaris Afbakeningsraad

(Verwysing: 12/2/10/2/34)

K1 Beacon lettered A on the diagram of Portion 46 of the farm The Potteberg Estates No. 516 (Administrative District of Swellendam) to (SG Plan No. 11416/1965)

L1 Beacon lettered C on the diagram of Portion 17 of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516 (Administrative District of Swellendam) to (SG Plan No. 617/1920)

M1 Beacon lettered B on the diagram of Portion 17 of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516 (Administrative District of Swellendam) to (SG Plan No 617/1920)

N1 Beacon lettered A on the diagram of Portion 2 of the farm Stoffels Rivier No 494 (Administrative District of Swellendam) to (Survey Records No. E2995/1969)

P1 Beacon lettered G3 on the diagram of the Remainder of Erf 422, Malgas, to (SG Plan No 8071/1991)

Q1 Beacon lettered B32 on the diagram of the Remainder of Erf 422, Malgas, to (SG Plan No 8071/1991)

R1 Beacon lettered B33 on the diagram of the Remainder of Erf 422, Malgas, to the first point A (SG Plan No. 8071/1991)

G. M. VAN GINKEL,

Secretary. Demarcation Board

(Reference. 12/2/10/2/34)

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATS-BESTEDING

No. 1351

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 30 April 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 1351

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for 1 April 1992 to 30 April 1992

Treasury, Pretoria

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ONTVANGSTE • RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand April / Month of April 1992	Maand April / Month of April 1991
			R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992		1 317 346 453	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***			
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		5 056 774 005	4 791 140 461
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise		199 560 422	125 314 569
		R	5 256 334 427	4 916 455 030
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		11 786 427	—
		R	11 786 427	—
		R	5 268 120 854	4 916 455 030
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***			
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		10 495 952 000	—
Belegging artikel 10 (1) (a) Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Exchequer		879 103 588	—
Obligasies	Bonds			
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		200 000	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		862 500	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock			
14% 1997	14%, 1997		336 000 000	—
			(22 353 000)	—
12,5%, 1995–1996	12,5%, 1995–1996		2 550 000 000	—
			(272 344 000)	—

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand April / Month of April 1992	Maand April / Month of April 1991
			R	R
11,5% 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000		487 000 000	—
			(102 242 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11		218 000 000	—
			(42 361 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994		1 305 000 000	—
			(90 748 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6		355 000 000	—
			(84 511 000)	—
Vasgestelde Statutêre Toewysings, 1991–92	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1991–92		30 000	—
		R	16 627 148 088	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A Stocks		614 559 000	—
		R	16 012 589 088	—
		R	21 280 709 942	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		1 177 524 000	1 017 668 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	209 528 809
Terugstortings, 1985–86	Surrenders, 1985–86		140 296	—
		R	1 177 664 296	1 227 196 809
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		522 000 000	480 000 000
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		—	9 132 250
		R	522 000 000	489 132 250
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		175 000 000	120 000 000
		R	175 000,000	120 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		466 000 000	549 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenderers, 1989–90		—	36 062 590
		R	466 000 000	585 062 590
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		186 000 000	193 388 000
		R	186 000 000	193 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste. Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		115 000 000	105 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		40 702 547	—
		R	155 702 547	105 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***			
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		498 722 000	410 400 000
		R	498 722 000	410 400 000
		R	24 461 798 785	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	25 779 145 238	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Service	Maand April / Month of April 1992	Maand April / Month of April 1991
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***		
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***		
1 Staatspresident	State President	1 772 000	1 430 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	19 000	17 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	3 571 000	3 723 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	4 550 000	2 183 000
3 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	446 000 000	328 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	235 000	215 000
4 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Services	3 434 250	1 188 083
5 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	30 000 000	30 000 000
6 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	1 177 524 000	1 017 668 000
7 Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	Public Enterprises and Privatization	623 000	300 000
8 Justisie	Justice	58 000 000	50 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	3 500 000	3 100 000

Dienste	Service		Maand April / Month of April 1992	Maand April / Month of April 1991
9 Finansies	Finance		105 304 000	304 159 837
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount		925 839 500	680 100 000
			(614 559 000)	(401 040 000)
10 Staatsbesteding	State Expenditure		60 000 000	—
11 Oudit	Audit		—	—
12 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives		522 000 000	480 000 000
13 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates		175 000 000	120 000 000
14 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services		149 269 000	122 900 000
15 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs		24 000 000	26 000 000
16 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training		499 000 000	380 000 000
17 Mineraal-en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs		242 708 000	345 200 000
18 Landbou	Agriculture		37 000 000	20 000 000
19 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development		85 000 000	48 000 000
20 Polisie	Police		576 000 000	606 000 000
21 Streek-en Grondsake	Regional and Land Affairs		2 234 271 000	82 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount		58 293 000	—
22 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education		57 500 000	27 500 000
23 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs		17 251 000	14 042 000
24 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration		5 000 000	30 000 000
25 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Services		—	—
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount		—	—
26 Vervoer	Transport		164 000 000	115 000 000
27 Weermag	Defence		1 040 000 000	740 000 000
28 SA Kommunikasiedienst	SA Communication Service		4 300 000	3 466 000
29 Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	Local Government and National Housing		38 000 000	130 000 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount		—	1 238 400 000
30 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs		160 000 000	255 000 000
31 Mannekrag	Manpower		31 000 000	24 000 000
32. Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry		597 872 000	355 000 000
33 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Advisory Service		385 000	405 000
34 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid		—	770 521 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount		—	54 628 000
		R	9 538 220 750	8 410 145 920
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks		614 559 000	401 040 000
		R	8 923 661 750	8 009 105 920
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***			
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	500 000
		R	—	500 000
		R	8 923 661 750	8 009 605 920
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***			
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		9 974 125 800	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy		2 556	—
Betaling Ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (e) van Skatkiswet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act		165 278	—
Obligasies	Bonds			
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		3 771 400	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		778 900	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds		2 226 600	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits			
1991–92	1991–92		7 325 000	—
Uitbetalings, SAOT, 1991–92	Issues, SADF, 1991–92		11 786 428	—
		R	10 000 181 962	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	18 923 843 712	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***	R	1 177 524 000	1 017 668 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***	R	522 000 000	480 000 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***	R	175 000 000	120 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***	R	466 000 000	549 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***	R	186 000 000	193 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***	R	115 000 000	105 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***	R	498 722 000	410 400 000
		R	3 140 246 000	2 875 456 000
Totale	Totals	R	22 064 089 712	—
Skatkissaldo, 30 April 1992	Exchequer Balance, 30 April 1992	R	3 715 055 526	—
Totale	Totals	R	25 779 145 238	—

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No. 1362 **15 Mei 1992**

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 31 Maart 1992 (Voorlopig)

Tesourie, Pretoria

No. 1362 **15 May 1992**

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992 (Preliminary)

Treasury, Pretoria.

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Begroting Estimate 1991/92	Maand Maart Month of March 1992	Maand Maart Month of March 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March 1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue					
Belasting op inkomste	Tax on income	43 202 200 000	4 382 172 858	3 638 372 675	42 450 779 424	37 098 402 645
Leningsheffing 1989 94	Loan Levy 1989 94	—	—	—	2 032 358	2 422 935
Verkoopbelasting	Sales tax	18 742 630 000	(16 768 115)	1 566 131 175	10 546 590 899	17 976 692 691
Balasting op toegevoegde waarde	Value added tax	—	1 505 389 017	—	7 800 184 190	—
Ander belastings	Other taxes					
Belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouers	Non resident shareholders tax	335 000 000	18 305 531	19 147 840	334 786 669	416 071 104
Rentebelasting op buitelanders	Non residents' tax on interest	—	398	1 964	38 224	718 620
Onuitgekeerde winste	Undistributed profits	400 000	—	6 447	365 617	2 250 742
Geskenkbelasting	Donations tax	5 500 000	1 304 888	505 484	6 828 573	6 507 833
Boedelbelasting	Estate duty	75 000 000	3 544 698	4 264 234	78 537 535	81 859 242
Handelseffekte	Trade securities	210 000 000	13 738 340	27 475 926	199 755 733	243 288 313
Seëlregte en gelde	Stamp duties and fees	735 000 000	50 491 859	59 222 631	689 784 295	650 492 585
Hereregte	Transfer duties	920 000 000	102 111 260	72 294 236	915 158 384	766 433 591
Diverse	Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
Mynverhurings en eiendomsregte	Mining leases and ownership	391 000 000	75 417 212	92 186 164	324 994 919	432 194 803
Rente en dividende	Interest and dividends	60 200 000	16 260 954	13 764 676	73 799 936	68 190 805
Heffings	Levies	18 500 000	5 813 038	193 558	29 155 049	13 606 521
Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	Recoveries of loans and advances	62 300 000	10 805 409	25 494 293	45 604 221	90 538 117
Departementele bedrywighede	Departmental activities	1 101 000 000	897 891 034	145 462 266	1 954 829 519	1 227 104 811
Kapitaalinkomste	Capital Income	832 725 000	—	—	—	—
	R	66 691 455 000	7 066 478 381	5 664 523 569	65 453 245 545	59 076 775 358
Min Betalings aan selfregerende nasionale state	*Less* Payments to self-governing national states	1 089 200 000	172 256 274	75 272 000	1 412 589 987	910 043 257
Betalings aan TBVC state	Payments to TBVC Countries	308 630 000	—	—	—	—
Totaal Binnelandse inkomste	Total Inland revenue R	65 293 625 000	6 894 222 107	5 589 251 569	64 040 655 558	58 166 732 101
Doeane en aksynsregte	Customs and excise duties					
Doeanereg	Customs duty	2 750 000 000	198 810 733	208 757 608	2 735 957 090	2 504 402 290
Aksynsreg	Excise duty	3 902 500 000	613 705 222	343 489 272	3 825 163 626	3 157 831 400
Bobelasting	Surcharge	1 470 000 000	108 392 208	162 289 827	1 455 696 806	2 073 279 792
Diverse	Miscellaneous	15 100 000	(53 619 200)	17 739 264	60 300 674	196 312 637
Brandstofheffing	Fuel levy	5 200 000 000	481 752 807	309 097 120	5 207 228 824	3 946 146 265
Gewone Heffing	Ordinary Levy	60 000 000	11 934 616	2 678 420	67 180 392	108 130 605
	R	13 397 600 000	1 360 976 386	1 044 051 511	13 351 527 412	11 986 102 989
Min	*Less*					
Bedrag tot krediet van Sentrale Inkomstefonds	Amount to the credit of Central Revenue Fund	—	—	—	—	223 500 000
Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie ooreenkomste	Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	4 655 000 000	702 000	223 500 000	4 499 724 000	3 175 291 812
Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	Total Customs and excise duties R	8 742 600 000	1 360 274 386	820 551 511	8 851 803 412	8 587 311 177
	R	74 036 225 000	8 254 496 493	6 409 803 080	72 892 458 970	66 754 043 278
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	50 000 000	12 486 428	2 821 981	70 280 587	60 143 012
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsingfonds	Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1 200 000	—	—	—	—
Toewysings uit grandstofheffing	Allocations from fuel levy					
Oliebesoedelingsfonds	Oil Pollution Fund	6 000 000	—	—	—	—
Suidwes Afrika	South West Africa	10 000 000	—	—	—	—
TBVC lande	TBVC Countries	140 000 000	—	—	—	—
	R	207 200 000	12 486 428	2 821 981	70 280 587	60 143 012
	R	74 243 425 000	8 266 982 921	6 412 625 061	72 962 739 557	66 814 186 290
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	68 063 597	23 708 246	257 988 372	224 271 046
Inkomtesrekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	2 273 609	3 113 195	32 548 625	37 348 743
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	185 731	839 910	7 014 511	6 277 624
	R	—	70 522 937	27 661 351	297 551 508	267 897 412
Groottotaal	Grandtotal R	—	8 337 505 858	6 440 286 412	73 260 291 065	67 082 083 703
Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 1079 in *Staatskoerant* van 16 April 1992	Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 1079 in *Government Gazette* of 16 April 1992					
In Transito 31 Maart 1991	In Transit 31 March 1991	—	—	—	198 934 099	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra 28 Februarie 1992	In Transit/Overremitted 28 February 1992	—	(432 974 058)	—	—	—
Invorderings soos hierbo	Collections as above	—	8 337 505 858	—	73 260 291 065	—
	R	—	7 904 531 800	—	73 459 225 164	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra 31 Maart 1992	In Transit/Overremitted 31 March 1992	—	163 807 318	—	163 807 318	—
In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies	In Transito Revenue Account Administrations	—	(39 219 671)	—	(227 028 570)	—
In Skatkisrekening ontvang	Received into Exchequer Account R	—	8 029 119 447	—	73 396 003 912	—

De Klerk breaks silence on Pickard report findings

BDay 20/5/92

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk spoke out for the first time yesterday on the shocking Pickard commission report, with a detailed reaction to allegations that he was soft on corruption

Clearly showing sensitivity to the negative criticism of his handling of the affair, he said he was as shocked as the public at the extent of Judge Benjamin Pickard's revelations on corruption in the defunct Development Aid Department. But it was he who appointed the judge to investigate, and he did act on the report immediately.

The whole purpose of not making the report public earlier was to prevent corrupt officials covering their tracks.

The criticism and concern expressed in newspaper columns and in the letters pages of newspapers appeared to show widespread and spontaneous negative reaction to the scandal

However, a perspective had to be maintained and he just wanted to point out the various steps he had taken to tighten financial control in government.

But De Klerk gave no indication of why he had remained silent until now, and did not outline these steps in Parliament during the snap debate on the scandal last week during which he had chosen not to speak.

Government had a good track record where it came to clean administration and had acted every time it became aware of corruption even though with hindsight more could have been done, he said

In a statement, he said the creation of the new State Expenditure Department and Ministry was not merely to lighten the load on the Finance Minister. The real aim was to more clearly tighten control and improve planning of government spending.

A part of the new department's function that had already been implemented were structural adaption programmes through joint negotiation, and agreement on budgets with all except one independent and self-governing homeland, he said

Fifteen new senior financial posts had been created in various departments with an eye to better management of resources. The vacancies had been advertised extensivley within the public service to acquire the best possible expertise.

All the job descriptions of financial management posts had been redefined to shift the emphasis from the traditional bookkeeping viewpoint to that of management accounting to focus on effective financial management, De Klerk said.

Other measures he had introduced were.

- The appointment of 133 officials as trainees, with 84 of these already having been promoted to the rank of State Accountant;
- From 1989 to 1991 more than 4 300 officials were trained and retrained in supplies administration,
- Since 1989 government had moved to systematic strategic planning by departments, with the emphasis on developing financial management systems and responsible costing systems. Private sector financial and management experts were being used to establish these systems, and
- The Auditor-General had over the past few years also paid special attention to performance auditing to raise the level of control and focus on productivity.

De Klerk said these measures were significant and were introduced to "strengthen Ministers and their heads of departments' capacity to exercise control over supplies, personnel and finances"

"The public service is healthy and complies with the normal standards expected of organisations that function in a trust capacity," he said

Public service sound despite scams – FW

STAR 20/5/92

Political Staff 254

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk, faced with corruption scandals in State departments, yesterday acted to dispel criticism that financial management was inadequate.

He gave details of steps taken during his term of office to improve the situation and said the public service was sound.

In a statement, he said he was giving details of these "active steps" following the Pickard report which revealed corruption in the now-defunct Department of Development Aid

Mr de Klerk said the most important of these steps were

- The creation of 15 senior financial management posts in various departments.
- These posts were advertised inside and outside the public service in order to acquire the best possible expertise
- Work of all financial management posts had been redefined to move emphasis from bookkeeping to a management accountancy one focusing on effective financial management
- In trainee posts, 133 officials were appointed of whom 84 had already been promoted to the rank of State accountant
- In the period 1989 to 1991, 4 384 officials had been trained and retrained in provisioning administration.
- A separate ministry and department of State expenditure with a view to tightening planning and control with regard to expenditure had been set up
- Structural adaptation programmes had, with a few exceptions, been negotiated with the TBVC countries and there was agreement on joint decision-making on budgets
- Since 1989 there had been a switch to systematic strategic planning with emphasis on development of financial management information systems and cost-effective systems Use had been made of financial and management experts from the private sector
- The Auditor-General had in past years given attention to performance auditing, which had raised levels of control and focused on productivity

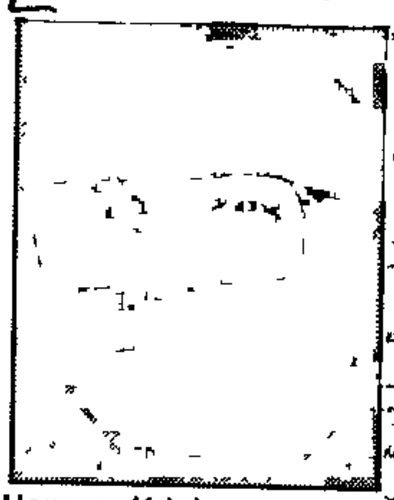
Mr de Klerk said these measures indicated the meaningful measures taken to strengthen the ability of ministers and departmental heads to control supplies, personnel and finances

The public service was sound and came up to the normal criteria of organisations which functioned in a trust capacity

'Allegations slanderous'

STAR 21 5 92

Allegations by weekly newspaper Vrye Weekblad that State-funded agencies may have been responsible for a grenade attack on the home of Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse in 1988, were unfounded and slanderous, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said in the House of Representatives yesterday He said the freedom of the press should not be abused 259



Hernus Kriel press freedom abused

Officials accused of looting

259

Sowetan 22/5/92

Sowetan Correspondent

MANY Government officials were trying to grab as much loot as they could before the apartheid government was replaced by a democratic one

This was said by Mr Mahmoud Rajab, the Democratic Party member of the House of Delegates (Springfield) yesterday during an interpellation he tabled on the Pickard report on the disgraced Department of Development Aid.

Rajab said it appeared that at a time when apartheid was crumbling, many Government officials obviously took the view that they should grab for themselves as much as possible before a new order was put into place.

What was sad was that although millions of rands of taxpayers's money had been lost, "once again black people whose upliftment and education was the prime objective of the state departments concerned have been the losers and have been denied decent homes, electricity, clean water and better education for their children".

Scandal

The scandal placed in question the integrity and the ability of the entire public service and of the Government Strong and convincing measures had to be taken to punish the dishonest and to dismiss the incompetent, and then officials and ministers who had been tainted by association would "regain their integrity in our eyes", Mr Rajab said.

Mr Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, replied that the Pickard Commission was appointed on February 8 last year

Mr Justice Pickard's report was not made available to the Department of Development Aid before its demise on March 31 this year as "I did not consider it prudent to make the report known before the criminal investigations have been concluded".

Keep out of the public debt trap

By REG RUMNEY

SOUTH AFRICA has to check its growing public debt by keeping a lid on government spending.

If left to grow as it has steadily since 1983 the public debt could eventually swallow up all state revenue, with the state floating the problem off in a sea of devaluing currency.

We are not about to emulate the Weimar Republic just yet. But Nedbank Economic Unit chief economist Edward Osborn warns against public debt reaching Italian levels — where the public debt equals $20 500 for every Italian man, woman and child.

In the May issue of the *Nedbank Guide to the Economy* Osborn spells out the problem of too big a public debt:

● Most of government revenue from tax has to go to paying the interest on the public debt. So the government ability to shape the Budget as it wants is limited.

● The build-up of public debt narrows the government's scope to stimulate a depressed economy by cutting taxes or increasing spending. The entire burden of steering the economy falls on the monetary authorities (in South Africa, the Reserve Bank).

We haven't hit a public debt crisis yet, but Osborn argues the shape of state finances is cause for concern.

Osborn notes the ratio of public debt to gross domestic product (GDP) dropped from a post-war peak of 68 percent in 1946 to a low of 27 percent in 1983.

This was largely because of a past era of rapid growth and the gold bonanza. Since 1983 that ratio has risen. It was 32 percent in 1991.

The government has also had to set aside an ever greater part of its purse to interest payments.

In 1983 interest payments were 11,7 percent of total government spending. In the 1992/93 Budget this has risen to 16,4 percent. This approaches the levels of Europe, where interest payments account for 18 to 21 percent of total spending in Italy, Belgium, and Greece.

Osborn argues the classical view is that public debt should be used for capital projects, which have a future flow of social returns.

So spending on roads, dams and the like, and even, arguably, educational spending can be justified as capital spending. This is apart from extraordinary contingencies, such as war, but increases in public debt for these reasons should be retired when the emergency is past.

Deficits don't have to be inflationary, Osborn argues, if they are financed from non-banking sources so that no money creation is involved.

More important than the existence of a deficit is the deficit generating process, where the public debt snowballs as mounting interest payments feed back to the debt.

An analysis of the growth in public debt, according to Osborn, shows interest payments have been rising exponentially — some six times in the past 10 years.

Particularly in recent years, he says, excess borrowing — borrowing over and above what is needed to take care of the Budget deficit — has grown steeply.

And particularly in recent years there has been a tendency to treat excess borrowing as funds available for transfer to, for example, the State Pension Fund or the Export Credit Reinsurance Fund.

All these transfers have had no corresponding income-earning asset and so have imposed an added burden on the state's finances.

"The position now arrived at is explosive, given the combination of endemic inflation, strident demands on the exchequer, structural weaknesses in revenue, a high platform of interest costs, and the need for maintaining real interest rates. This constitutes a public debt trap of extreme viciousness."

Osborn warns that even if excess borrowing is stopped and even if the growth in government spending matches the growth in revenue, say at 15 percent, in only five years time the deficit will have grown to around R31-billion, the public debt-GDP ratio to 33 percent and the ratio of interest payments to total spending to 17,2 percent.

If spending continues to outstrip revenue, even by two percentage points with spending at say 16 percent, the budget deficit will grow to R52-billion, the debt ratio 40,6 percent, and the interest ratio 19,2 percent.

Clearly, a lid must be put on public spending.

Trade dept slammed by FM

THE *Financial Mail* yesterday took the Department of Trade and Industry to task for secrecy involving millions of rands granted to the electronics industry

The weekly magazine reported "Of 113 grants to 71 firms and R61,3 million in taxpayers' money allocated since October 1989, the identities of recipients of only 23 projects involving R5,1 million have been revealed".

The FM said the Government paid half of the research and development costs of meritorious projects — *Sapa*

Officials accused of looting

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Sowetan 22/5/92

Sowetan Correspondent

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Scandal

The scandal placed in question the integrity and the ability of the entire public service and of the Government. Strong and convincing measures had to be taken to punish the dishonest and to dismiss the incompetent, and then officials and ministers who had been tainted by association would "regain their integrity in our eyes", Mr Rajab said

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Is the 'Family Taxpayer' being raped as night falls on old SA?

STAR 23/5/92

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

SHAUN *Johnson*

259

IT is a lot to ask, but what the nation needs now, desperately, is an honest man or woman. Someone who knows what is happening, and is prepared to say so. History will treat that person kindly.

IF you stand on a street corner in Pretoria late at night, I am sure you can hear the sound of shredders shredding

Of assets being stripped, or transferred Of pockets being stuffed

I have become convinced, without the benefit or burden of proof, that a gigantic fraud is being perpetrated on us — the Family Taxpayer

It is happening right now, on an ordinary Saturday morning in the twilight days of the old South Africa

In recent weeks the journalistic rumour mills have been grinding away at bales of conjecture, bags of whispers, and it's got to me I believe there are two types of South Africans today those who are In On The Deal, and those who aren't.

Consider our situation objectively We have still in power — untrammelled power — a milch cow government and its millions of suckling babes All are aware that the supply of milk will be cut off in the not-too-distant future

Their choice is to stock up for all the winters of the rest of their lives, or face going thirsty

In the past week alone I have been told, inter alia, the following stories (names and places omitted to protect the innocent, should there be any).

1 Pension funds administered by a government not a million miles from here are being topped up with vast quantities — truckloads — of crisp fresh rands Beneficiaries are being allowed to buy backdated policies, ensuring handsome payouts — certainly more handsome than the individuals' stations in life would suggest — on retirement (early retirement?)

The Family Taxpayer will foot this bill

2 Long-term employment contracts are suddenly being signed in Government-funded institutions (broadcasting corporations?) These will ensure that individuals, whose services might — in a future age of unsheltered employment — be found not to be entirely essential, will receive bloated retrenchment payouts, courtesy of the Family Taxpayer.

3 Megabucks parastatals ("strategic" industries?) are suddenly going "private" and entering the market with new logos, big assets and big plans It is not clear to whom these assets — paid for, it goes without saying, by the Family Taxpayer — now belong to. We are talking billions here

There are many, many other such tales — equally unsubstantiated, but equally persistent and equally plausible Small wonder that the In On The Deals seem unperturbed by the prospect of the new South Africa

It is probably too late already to stop the bulk of the larder-raiding On a recent visit to Germany, I was chilled to discover how effectively the former East German nomenklatura had laundered their records and their people's money in the brief interlude between the time they saw the writing on the Wall, and when it came crashing down.

It was a matter of months Our transition has been going for two years already, and shows every sign of still having plenty of time to run Former German Democratic Republic party grandees managed, under intense pressures of politics and time, to contrive for themselves managing directorships of companies created out of erstwhile corrupt co-operatives

Here, nest eggs can be arranged expertly and at leisure

Just think about it If officials of the Department of Development Aid were up to thieving, shamelessly thieving, millions while the going was still good, what do you imagine they would do when it was clear that the game would soon be up?

The snouts-in-troughs analogy has never been more apposite

If there is an unanswerable, apolitical argument in favour of the immediate installation of a multiparty caretaker government in this country, it is surely that we must do all we can to try to ensure that, when the larder door is finally opened, there is more inside than a row of beans

There is a real danger that it will be bare This is a nauseating enough prospect for ordinary whites who don't have access to the national autobank, but it must be all but unbearable for blacks who have never had their fair share from the State's coffers

It is a lot to ask, but what the nation needs now, desperately, is an honest man or woman. Someone who knows what is happening, and is prepared to say so.

History will treat them kindly

Pik's men are fleeced by West African conman



By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

THE Department of Foreign Affairs has lost R1,6-million of taxpayers' money in an abortive attempt to set up a chain of pro-South African magazines for distribution in West Africa

A politician, now a presidential candidate in a major West African country, conned the department into investing the money in a company that was supposed to publish magazines sympathetic to South Africa.

However, the company was never set up and no magazines were published

Instead the politician-cum-con artist, already a rand billionaire, pocketed the money and now refuses to pay it back

The money for this project came from the Foreign Affairs Secret Services Account.

Scandal

The account was the same one used to fund Inkatha rallies and channel more than R100-million to anti-Swapo parties in an abortive attempt to influence the outcome of the first Namibian elections.

The difference was that the magazine project was investigated and approved by a committee, headed by Professor Ellison Kahn and appointed by President FW de Klerk to scrutinise all secret government projects in the light of the Inkatha funding scandal

Opposition MPs said that if the committee approved projects as suspect as this one, it immediately raised questions as to whether it served any useful purpose in preventing the dubious use of public money

The Department of Foreign Affairs said it had investigated all legal channels to get the R1,6-million back, but in vain



NEIL VAN HEERDEN

To make matters worse, the person who conned the department was standing as a candidate in the presidential elections in his country

It was an African country with which South Africa desperately wished to establish formal diplomatic ties, and was one the verge of doing so

Officials now feared that news of their abortive publishing venture could jeopardise this and, worse still, should the person concerned be elected president, sour relations with someone who would become one of the most important politicians in Africa

This was the reason DFA officials gave for refusing to name the person involved or to identify the country

Opposition parties accepted the explanation, but demanded to know how the government could have been tricked in this way

They also wanted the department to identify the officials who were duped by the West African conman and they wanted assurances that action would be taken to prevent this hapening again

Foreign Affairs director general, Neil van Heerden, said that in 1986

□ To Page 2

PIK'S MEN FLEECED

□ From Page 1

the department was contacted by the West African politician He had apparently good credentials which had been verified by subsequent investigations

The politician, who twice visited South Africa, had suggested the department take a half share in a publishing venture that would be based in London.

The aim would be to produce magazines for the West African market which would offer a "proper understanding of what was happening in South Africa"

Mr Van Heerden said the department had "checked out" the person concerned It had verified that he was a politician of note and that he was also personally wealthy, with access to a family trust in Britian valued at £200-million (R1-billion)

"The understanding was that we would be a silent partner," said Mr Van Heerden

"Our money went into a joint account His money did not go in He, in violation of our agreement, took the money out The whole thing collapsed"

Later, when the department discovered he was running for election in his country, it threatened to reveal all in an attempt to embarrass him into returning the money. The politician was unperturbed by this

According to Mr Van Heerden the politician had simply laughed and responded "Do you think anybody will be impressed by that?"

The Foreign Affairs director general said the project had been investigated by the Auditor General, the Kahn Commission and the Public Accounts Committee.

All were satisfied with the explanation given and were convinced that no official had stolen the money

FORMER MISS ROLE AS A TV

By STEPHANIE HULL

FORMER Miss South Africa Lorna Potgieter landed a presenter's job on TV

She has been chosen to replace TV action girl Melanie Walker as Jason Roberts' co-host on the CCV entertainment programme *Movie Focus*

Melanie has decided to go to Hollywood to try to break into the world of American television presenting.

Lorna, 29, has been on TV before, but only as a guest presenter on shows such as *Prime Time* and *Video 2*

Magazine deal 'not approved'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Kahn Committee, established last year by the State President to scrutinise secret Government projects, had not approved the R1,6 million "investment" of taxpayers' money in a project to set up a chain of pro-South African magazines in West Africa.

When the committee had its first sitting, the money had already been spent on the project

This is according to committee member James McMillan, who was reacting to a weekend report which said the magazine investment had been investigated and approved by the committee

Mr McMillan said certain claims in the Sunday newspaper report were "grossly incorrect and misleading" He said the commission was presented with many secret projects of which the "swindle" was one

"At no stage did the committee 'approve' the project in which Neil van Heerden of Foreign Affairs admits his department was conned out of R1,6 million by a person now a presidential candidate in a West Africa country"

Mr McMillan said the committee was appraised of the "stupidity" of the project which took place long before the Kahn Committee's appointment last year

"Had the newspaper concerned taken the trouble to check the dates of the committee's sittings, it would have known immediately that it was impossible for the committee to approve a project that had taken place months before

"The committee ordered that every possible step be taken to recover the money and that no similar wild scheme be undertaken"

The committee, headed by Professor Ellison Kahn, completed its report into secret projects towards the end of last year, and a report has been presented to the State President The findings are not due to be publicly released

a cost of more than R2bn.

Committee 'did not OK investment'

B/Day 25/5/92

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Kahn Committee, established last year by the President to scrutinise secret government projects, had not approved the R1,6m "investment" of taxpayers' money in a project to set up a chain of pro-SA magazines for circulation in West Africa, committee member James Macmillan said yesterday (D 259)

The money had been spent before the committee had its first sitting.

He was reacting to a weekend report that the project was approved by the committee.

BILLY PADDOCK reports from Cape Town that the Foreign Affairs Department's loss of R1,6m of taxpayers money was just another example of "nefarious practices by a dishonest regime", DP member of the Public Accounts Committee Jasper Walsh said yesterday.

He said the loss occurred prior to President F W de Klerk's takeover.

end of his visit to Finland on Saturday.

Picture: AP

14 die at weekend in unrest and on trains

B/Day 25/5/92

UNREST and train violence claimed the lives of at least 14 people in Reef townships at the weekend.

As the number of unrest-related deaths for the past week climbed to 47, church leaders met President F W de Klerk on Friday with proposals aimed at ending the violence.

Key proposals by the church leaders included the investigaton of security force involvement in violence, involving community leaders in decisions affecting the police force, and international monitoring of violence

Police said calm had returned to Soweto yesterday, where pupils boycotting schools last week went on the rampage, killing at least three people and stoning and petrol-bombing vehicles and homes

"No unrest related incidents occurred on Sunday," liaison officer Capt Govindsamy Mariemuthoo said.

However, on Saturday, three people were killed in Meadowlands. Police found the body of a man with burn and bullet wounds and two youths were killed when a handgrenade they were handling exploded.

In Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand, a police patrol came under heavy automatic gunfire attack They returned fire, but nobody was injured and no arrests were made.

At Bopelong in the Vaal Triangle, a man was shot dead by unknown attackers

STEPHANE BOTHMA

At Katlehong, near Alberton, the body of a man was found with a gunshot wound, police said. The body of a youth was found in Sharpeville, Vereeniging He had been burnt to death.

Police reported that the body of a man was found next to the line between Wadeville and Elsburg stations on the East Rand. He was apparently shot and then thrown from a moving train.

In Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, the body of a man was found. Residents arrested a suspect and handed him over to the police Also in the township, the body of a man with bullet wounds was found

On Friday, four men and a woman were shot dead by unknown attackers in two incidents in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle In the one incident, three men were shot dead in a house. In the other incident, a black man and woman were killed when their car was attacked with gunfire

The leader of the church delegation which saw De Klerk, SA Council of Churches' Frank Chikane, said in a statement the churchmen also called for all armed forces to be brought under multi-party control. De Klerk agreed to that

Government, too, would give priority to strengthening the Goldstone Commission of inquiry into violence and introducing a witness protection programme.

Secret account to fall under new scrutiny

B1Day 26/5/92 (259)

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — The Auditor-General has been requested to undertake further investigation into the Secret Services Account following Foreign Affairs' R1,6m loss to a West African presidential candidate

The minutes of the public accounts committee state that it requested the Auditor-General to conduct further investigations "in order to determine the shortcomings revealed" during the transaction where the Foreign Affairs Department became involved in a venture to publish magazines sympathetic to SA in a foreign country

The politician took the money without getting the project off the ground, and has refused to repay it

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden said yesterday the Auditor-General had full access to the documentation and was satisfied no department officials had benefited.

Van Heerden was not involved in the project as he was appointed to the post in 1987 and the project was launched in 1986

The public accounts committee also noted that the Auditor-General had detected certain deficiencies in the control of secret projects "which should receive the urgent attention of the department"

The Ellison Kahn committee — set up by President F W de Klerk last year following the Inkathagate scandal, to investigate secret projects and their administration — was looking into the account

Van Heerden also said his department had taken note of the public accounts committee report and would co-operate with the Auditor-General

Meanwhile, the committee also queried the fact that two trust funds administered by the War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein, since 1986 were not accounted for in the books since 1986 There were indications of irregularities but because of the lack of auditing the Auditor-General could not give an unqualified opinion

Crackdown on State spending

STAR 27/5/92

259

CAPE TOWN — The Government is to introduce steps which will enforce stricter financial discipline and control over State spending.

This was announced yesterday by State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter during his department's first budget vote

He said the Government had decided that new arrangements were needed to end the decisive role played in the affairs of the office of the Auditor-General by the Executive Authority

"These (steps) will place the office of the Auditor-General under expert and effective Parliament-related supervision, rather than under the supervision of the Executive Authority"

The legislation which would drastically change the arrangements relating to the affairs of the office of the Auditor-General would be tabled for the approval of Parliament before the end of the present session.

The effect of the new measures would be that the office of the Auditor-General would be able to function essentially as an independent instrument of Parliament

Appropriate checks and balances would be retained, enabling the office to act with greater, more visible autonomy

Mr Venter announced that he also intended amending the Auditor-General Act this session

The amendments would accommodate the relevant references in the legislation to the new Audit Arrangements Act in an "appropriate way"

Provision had been made for annual reports by the Auditor-General which would become available during the parliamentary recess to be brought to the attention of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts It would not be necessary to wait until Parliament was in session before referring these reports to the committee

For the first time, the office of the Auditor-General would this year table in Parliament full particulars of the trading account and its financial state and analysis

Mr Venter undertook to introduce legislation which would correct what he termed "certain shortcomings" in the State's financial management and control

This would include the Bill on Abolition of Part Appropriation, the Bill on the Report by Public Entities, and the Consolidation Bill on Finance Laws

Management plans which would be addressed included the possible scaling down of functions, rationalising of manpower needs, and actions aimed at increasing productivity.

The department was also implementing a system of multi-year planning which would enforce stricter financial discipline and control

Mr Venter said a concerted effort would be made to reconsider the affordability of objectives and standards of public services in respect of the various functional areas

The Cabinet had decided that a task group be established to advise the Cabinet on a five-year macro-economic framework in respect of overall expenditure limits, revenue projections and loan funding

The task group would consist of the departments of State Expenditure and of Finance, the Central Economic Advisory Service and the SA Reserve Bank — Sapa

Govt to act on corruption

BDay 27/5/92 259

CAPE TOWN — The auditor-general is to be given far greater independence and powers in government's attempt to clamp down on widespread corruption and to exercise better control and financial management

Introducing his vote in Parliament yesterday State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said government's highest priority was to promote and maintain good, clean and cost-effective administration.

He said he would promulgate two changes in legislation this session in order to "terminate the decisive role played in the affairs of the office of the auditor-general by the executive authority".

BILLY PADDOCK

The legislation "drastically changes the arrangements relating to the affairs of the office of the auditor-general"

It meant the auditor-general would report directly to Parliament through the public accounts committee rather than under the supervision of the executive of Cabinet and the President

It was hoped that these arrangements would prevent the possibility of Ministers and the state covering up scandals of mismanagement and corruption

The auditor-general would also be able

☐ To Page 2

Corruption

BDay 27/5/92 259

☐ From Page 1

to report to the public accounts committee during the Parliamentary recess to allow recommendations and reports to be dealt with more expeditiously, Venter said

DP public accounts committee member Jasper Walsh welcomed the greater independence of the auditor-general

He said the changes were probably motivated by the fact that the NP realised they would have to share power in the future

He also warned that "no matter how far we go in following up corruption, so often the matter drifts off into obscurity in the end . it is vital that we ensure justice is done and that it is seen to be done by the public"

Other changes to the Auditor-General Act, accommodating the relevant references in the Audit Arrangements Act, would also be made to enable the auditor-general to allow greater private sector involvement through contracting auditing to private companies. This would help alleviate the staff shortage in the office of the auditor-general and make for more efficient auditing in government

Taken together with the Reporting of Public Entities Bill — tabled earlier and which made it obligatory for parastatals to have their books audited and reported to Parliament — these changes allowed government more effective control

Venter also announced that this year, for the first time, the office of the auditor-general was tabling full particulars of the trading account and its financial state and analysis in Parliament.

DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew welcomed the changes but asked what action would be taken once people were caught

Comment: Page 8

FM 29/5/92 259

STATE CORRUPTION
FM 29/5/92 259

More tangled webs

With the row over corruption and mismanagement in the former Department of Development Aid still simmering, new reports detailing alleged corruption in the administration of two homelands are nearing completion

Indications are that the Parsons Commission into alleged irregularities in KwaNdebele, and the De Meyer Commission into similar problems in Lebowa, will reveal corruption and maladministration to equal that revealed in the department by the report of the Pickard Commission (*Leaders* May 15), according to a senior government source

Publication of the reports, possibly before the end of the parliamentary session next month, will put even more pressure on a beleaguered President F W de Klerk He will be urged again to take firm action against officials implicated in corruption, as well as those whose ineptitude contributed to the theft or wastage of State funds that could run into "millions if not billions," according to Mr Justice Benjamin Pickard

So far government's attitude has been to let police investigations into alleged crimes committed by former department officials run their course As far as is known, no official or politician has been suspended or sacked for incompetence that may have led to corruption or wastage by more junior officials

It is understood that De Klerk is annoyed at press comment — including the *FM*'s — that has strongly criticised his response to the Pickard report

He believes that, by appointing the Pickard Commission last year, he demonstrated clearly that he would not tolerate corruption in the civil service and that he acted firmly by carrying out the commission's main recommendation — scrapping the department A government source says De Klerk was shocked by the Pickard report and expressed determination when it was handed to him late last year to "get to the truth"

The criticism of De Klerk has centred on his failure to act more firmly on its contents His first official response came more than a week after the report was tabled in parliament, and in the wake of harsh press and political comment

In a statement last week he detailed steps he has taken over the past two years to strengthen financial management in State departments These include.

- ☐ The creation of 15 senior financial management posts in various departments;
- ☐ A shift in emphasis in all financial management posts from traditional bookkeeping to management accountancy and goal-orientated financial management;
- ☐ Training and retraining more officials in financial management; and
- ☐ Creation of the Department of State Expenditure to strengthen the planning and control of State spending

Further, structural adjustment programmes were negotiated with the TBVC states and self-governing homelands and agreements were reached on joint decision-making on budgets and spending.

De Klerk believes these steps are "meaningful measures." But it's not clear why he did not release the statement during the special debate on the Pickard report in parliament more than a week previously Instead, he sat through the debate without participating, which was one of the reasons he was so heavily criticised

De Klerk has also not yet indicated his attitude to the issue of political responsibility for the department's debacle Of the two Ministers most closely involved, Stoffel van der Merwe (now NP secretary-general) is no longer in the Cabinet, and Gerrit Viljoen is on sick leave.

It's also essential that he should indicate clearly whether any management level officials, whose incompetence may have come to light during the Pickard investigations, are still in management positions in the civil service, and if so, why ■

STATE SPENDING FM 29/5/92

Luxury for spooks (259)

The estimated cost of a new head office for the National Intelligence Service (NIS), at Rietvlei near Pretoria, has risen R58m to R145m over the past seven years — and construction hasn't even started A Department of Public Works memorandum tabled in parliament says that in the past year alone the estimated cost of the complex rocketed by R53m

However, in replies to questions by the *FM*, a spokesman for the Justice Ministry (which is politically responsible for the NIS) says the figure of R91m was "unfortunately" incorrect and should have been R116m, due to the cost of various work that was not included "through an oversight" He adds that further adjustments to the latest estimates are probable "when the corrected building cost indices are known" The spokesman says the original estimate of R58m was made before accommodation requirements were finalised

Nearly R10m has been spent so far on preliminary work, including the provision of domestic services, civil engineering works and residential, technical and "other ancillary buildings" to serve the main complex

The provisional tender date for the main complex is February next year and the contract period is 39 months Due to the "ample space" available on the 311 ha site (assembled between 1979 and 1982 at a total cost of R535 000), the main complex will be spread over a large area with buildings varying between four and six storeys.

The spokesman declines to say how many people will be accommodated in the complex The NIS head office is now spread over several separate buildings in Pretoria, most of which are leased "at a very high cost"

It's not clear why the NIS needs a head office complex costing at least R145m The Justice Ministry spokesman was unable to find out by the time the *FM* went to press NIS director-general Mike Louw was unavailable for comment

The head office is by far the most costly

Cont —D

CURRENT AFFAIRS (259)

FM 29/5/92

single project listed in this year's Public Works memorandum and accounts for 8,2% of the total estimated cost of the department's capital works programme

The next most expensive project is the alterations and additions to terminal buildings at Jan Smuts airport at an estimated final cost of R100m (up from R88m last year) This is followed by a new prison at Boksburg — the estimated final cost of which decreased from R110m last year to R93,3m this year ■

Officials take wives on state trip

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk is now allowing officials who travel abroad with him to take their wives along at the state's expense

For the past two years, De Klerk has limited the size of the groups accompanying him on official trips and has told his senior officials they could not take their wives with them

But for his trip to Japan, Moscow and Singapore he has relented because there are extra seats available on the specially chartered aircraft. At little extra cost, senior officials will be allowed to take their spouses

Apart from Marike de Klerk, who usually accompanies De Klerk, his director-general Jannie Roux will also be taking his wife

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, his deputy for Europe Rusty Evans and chief of protocol Llewellyn Crewe-Brown will also be taking their wives

According to Roux, the extra wives will not cost taxpayers much more because the

BILLY PADDOCK

aircraft is chartered and in most countries the party will be staying at guest houses arranged by the host

He said the fact that the wives of the most senior officials would be accompanying them was not extraordinary

"In fact, it is in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Service," he said

He said the regulations made provision for officials travelling abroad to take their wives with them once in every four trips they made.

The President's party and the Foreign Affairs party totalled 20 people, including wives

According to international experience, this was a very small entourage for an official state visit, he said.

De Klerk's staff only assisted the President with his tasks while the duty of Foreign Affairs officials was to brief him. They also became involved in follow-up work resulting from the visits

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT - MISCELLANEOUS

1992

MAY — DECEMBER

Auditor's office and home were bugged for two months

SPY TAPPED STATE PHONES



Mr Justice Melamet

SPECIAL REPORT BY DE WET POTGIETER

S/Times 31/5/92

IN an amazing cloak-and-dagger operation, a mysterious secret agent tapped government telephones in an auditor-general's office for two months to monitor the Melamet Commission's investigation into the insurance industry.

The agent also tapped the home telephone of assistant chief auditor Mr Jaap Serfontein, who was on the verge of a breakthrough in his investigation of insurance giant Santam

Mr Serfontein, the man credited with uncovering widespread corruption in the now defunct Department of Development Aid, was investigating alleged bad management, irregularities and unsatisfactory handling of third-party claims by Santam

After transcripts of his conversations were handed to Mr Justice David Melamet, Mr Serfontein was taken off the case

He was also

- Barred from hearings at which evidence concerning Santam, South Africa's biggest short-term insurance company, was put to the commission,
- Ordered to halt his investigation into Santam's role in the third-party industry and hand over 500 files in his possession,
- Escorted from the hearing in the Rand Supreme Court by a senior police officer on Mr Justice Melamet's instructions while cases involving Santam were being dealt with

The transcripts of the telephone taps were given to the Johannesburg attorneys, Hofmeyer and Van der Merwe, that represented Santam at the commission and whose eminent senior partner, Mr Billy van der Merwe, serves on the board of Sanlam



CHEERS! Mercia and George celebrate their win wit

ANC plan for curbs on foreign firms

S/Times 31/5/92

By EDYTH BULBRING and BRIAN POTTINGER

THE ANC has proposed that a range of restrictions and conditions be imposed on foreign investments in South Africa under a future government

An investment code accepted at the organisation's national policy conference yesterday puts affirmative action for both women and blacks high on the agenda when approving foreign investment

Foreign investors may also be blocked from investing in certain "strategic" areas — land and natural resources, for example — and companies controlled by non-residents could have lim-

WITH THIS RING, THE COMRADES WINNER SPED



ing Santam, ...
biggest short-term insurance company, was put to the commission,

● Ordered to halt his investigation into Santam's role in the third-party industry and hand over 500 files in his possession;

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The transcripts of the telephone taps were given to the Johannesburg attorneys, Hofmeyer and Van der Merwe, that represented Santam at the commission and whose eminent senior partner, Mr Billy van der Merwe, serves on the board of Sanlam

Santam is a subsidiary of Sanlam

Furious

A spokesman for Santam denied any knowledge of the secret operation Mr Van der Merwe is abroad, and his law firm refuses to disclose how it came by the transcripts.

Transport Minister Dr Piet Welgemoed is reported to have been furious when told this week that Mr Serfontein's telephones had been bugged

Although the Melamet report has already been submitted to the minister, he was unaware of the covert operation until the Sunday Times made inquiries about it this week.

The Melamet Commission was appointed last December by President FW de Klerk to investigate the affairs of the R500-million-a-year Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF), which owes more than R1-billion in claims, some dating back to 1972

Most of the evidence was heard in camera.

Misgivings

Mr Serfontein found out about the telephone tap on February 3 when he was informed in a letter from deputy auditor-general Professor Bertie Loots that Santam had expressed "certain misgivings" to Mr Justice Melamet about Mr Serfontein's impartiality.

These "misgivings" were based on transcripts of Mr Serfontein's bugged telephone conversations.

The letter followed discussions in January between Professor Loots, assistant auditor-general Mr Pinkie Lourens and Mr Justice Melamet.

Mr Serfontein was also told to refrain from con-

□ To Page 2

□ From Page 1

"All I am prepared to say on behalf of my client is that I knew about the telephone tappings because I saw a transcript of the conversations," said Mr Van Wyk, adding "Why don't you ask the judge about it?"

Mr Justice Melamet had a number of telephone conversations with Mr Sertonstein while assisting him with "technical advice" on the workings of the MMF.

"I rendered professional assistance after investigations by the auditor-general, the Melamet Commission and Santam found no irregularities in the way I conducted my business," he said

Mr Philip Simpson, claims manager for Santam, said he knew nothing about the bugging

The Sunday Times has been reliably informed that self-confessed former National Intelligence Service agent and bugging expert Mr Clive Scholtz — who now works as a third-party assessor — was the man who did the tapping, but he has denied responsibility

"I've heard about it, and know that the judge was involved," said Mr Scholtz but I wasn't informed, Mr Sertonstein would not comment this weekend on the bugging

Last September, a Sunday Times investigation revealed that:

● Processing of third-party claims by Santam — which has a 40 percent share of the market — was held up for months, and sometimes years;

● In some cases, claimants were awarded R7 000 in compensation, but had legal costs of R200 000 and more to settle,

● Millions of rands were paid to insurance companies every month by the MMF without files being checked to verify the legitimacy or existence of claims,

● The MMF paid an estimated R24-million a year in payment of a R750 fee for each claim registered by insurance agents,

● In some cases, claims for as little as R450 were referred to assessors, although their standard fee of R2 000 a claim is nearly five times greater

Spy tapped phones

ALAN PATO

Objection to report

ST Times 31/5/92

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

MEMBERS of the Ellison Kahn Committee which investigated secret government projects last year have objected to a report in last week's Sunday Times which said they had approved a project to set up a chain of pro-South African magazines in West Africa.

Committee member James McMillan said the committee had never approved the project which resulted in the Department of Foreign Affairs being fleeced of R1,6-million by a West African politician.

He said the committee had ordered that every possible step be taken to recover the money and that no similar scheme be undertaken again.

The Sunday Times based its statement that the project had been approved by the committee on a misunderstanding that arose during an interview with Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden.

Mr Van Heerden told the Sunday Times the abortive magazine project had been reported to the Kahn Committee and that it had been satisfied. (259)

He said this week that all he had intended to convey was that the matter had been investigated by the Kahn Committee. He could not deal with the findings of the committee concerning the project as this was the prerogative of Mr De Klerk.

Govt clampdown on drug trade

BIDay 2/6/92

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Government introduced tough new regulations yesterday to combat the drug trade, including the right to confiscate property acquired through trafficking

The aim of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Bill, tabled in Parliament, is to bring SA's drug laws into line with the UN convention against illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances.

According to the Justice Department memorandum, the Bill has been introduced to counter the expanding national and international dimensions of drug trafficking.

Apart from the harsh confiscation of property clause — which says all property that dealers have acquired through trafficking can be confiscated by the state — the Bill also increases the state's powers to combat drug trafficking by increasing the number of drug-related crimes

If the Bill is passed it will become a crime to

☐ Manufacture or supply a scheduled substance, knowing or suspecting that it is to be used in or for the unlawful manufacture of a drug;

☐ Acquire property knowing that it is the proceeds of a defined crime, and

☐ Convert property knowing it is the proceeds of a defined crime

The Bill makes it an obligation for the owner, occupier or manager of any place of entertainment to report to the police if they believe any person on the premises is in possession of or is dealing in drugs.

Failure to comply will become an offence

Likewise, provision is made to compel financial institutions to report to the police property purchases suspected of having a direct link to crime.

The central feature of the Bill is the wide powers it gives the state to confiscate from drug traffickers the entire proceeds of their trafficking retrospective to the passage of the Bill

The memorandum states that the aim is to remove the incentive for people to become involved in drug trafficking by removing the proceeds and making the continued practice unattractive.

The Bill also contains mechanisms to improve co-operation with foreign authorities in an endeavour to combat drug trafficking.

The state will be able to confiscate property in SA of drug traffickers found guilty in foreign courts.

DP, CP slam bid to scrap Part Appropriation Act

BIDay 2/6/92.

259

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The DP and CP yesterday strongly objected to the proposed abolition of the Part Appropriation Act — saying that the step would undermine parliamentary control of government expenditure

It would also reduce the time spent on debating vital financial, economic and other topical issues, they said

The Part Appropriation Act governs state expenditure on current services from April 1 until about June when the main Budget is implemented

In introducing the Part Appropriation Acts Abolition Bill, State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said its motivation was to streamline the budgetary process by obtaining a standing authorisation from Parliament for interim expenditure on the basis of the previous year's approved budget.

A limit of 45% calculated on the previous year's parliamentary authorisation for expenditure during the first four months of the following financial year was proposed and thereafter 10% per month, calculated on the previous year's authorisations of already approved services

Venter said it appeared that expenditure in the first four months would total about 35% of the previous year's total budget

"The nature and limited analytical worth of information which is included in the part appropriation does not provide a basis for any in-depth parliamentary debate over economic policy and control of state expenditure," Venter said, adding it therefore appeared to be a waste of time and effort

DP MP Ken Andrews said the proposed abolition of the Part Appropriation Act was another nail in the coffin of parliamentary accountability and democracy At a time when greater control over government spending was required, a measure was being proposed which would leave government expenditure unchecked for a long time

The DP objected to the magnitude of spending which the bill made possible and said the legislation was pernicious and extremely dangerous

"The government can spend 45% of this year's budget amount in the first four months of next year — a spending increase of 12% It can also spend a further 10% per month thereafter and we could end up with a situation in which the government only summons Parliament in January or February 1994, omitting the whole of 1993, having spent almost the total permissable budget amount for that financial year without having any parliamentary approval at all," DP MP Douglas Gibson said

Tough move on guns proposed

BIDay 2/6/92

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — In a further attempt to crack down on weapons used in crime and political violence, government yesterday tabled a new Bill increasing penalties for illegal possession of semi-automatic guns and rifles to a maximum of 25 years

The Arms and Ammunition Acts Amendment Bill excludes semi-automatic guns and semi-automatic rifles from the definition of "arms" and these may only be possessed once a special permit has been granted.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel proposes in the Bill that any rifle capable of firing repeatedly should be forbidden to civilians.

Police adviser Leon Kellerman said that an existing ban on submachineguns would be extended to civilian models of the AK-47 and the R1 and R5 rifles

He said these weapons played the greatest role in crime and political violence in SA.

The penalty for owning a non-automatic AK-47 would rise from a fine of R12 000 to a prison sentence of between five and 25 years. The five-year minimum would be introduced as an amendment to the Bill next week.

A police spokesman said 1,2-million South Africans legally owned 3,3-million firearms, but declined to release details of how many were owned by whites and how many by blacks

DP attacks move to scrap mini-budget

Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government has been accused of undermining Parliament's traditional control over State spending by introducing legislation to scrap the annual Part Appropriation Act — or mini-budget

The Government's aim is to replace the Act with a purely administrative mini-budget calculated on the basis of a standard formula — 45 percent of the previous year's total budget

The mini-budget is needed to tide over the country's financing requirements from the start of the book year on April 1 until the main Budget is passed, usually in June. The legislation to scrap the Part Appropriation Act, which was debated in Parliament yesterday, would mean Parliament losing the power to debate and reject the mini-budget

Democratic Party finance spokesman Ken Andrew opposed the Bill because he said Parliament needed more and not less time to debate financial matters and call Government to account

It was "rather extraordinary" that the Government was asking Parliament to relinquish its control over the Part Appropriation in a year of enormous over-expenditure.

The Conservative Party also opposed the Bill

Minister of State Expenditure Amie Venter said the Bill would not remove Parliament's sole power to authorise expenditure from the Treasury

between the Tugela River and Umtunzini-on-Natal's North Coast yesterday

● Page 6



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Former Minister in court

259

STAR 2/6/92

Former Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis and three others appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on 60 counts of fraud and one charge of corruption The case was transferred to the Pretoria Supreme Court because of the complexity of the charges and postponed to January 25 next year



Released on warning ... Pietie du Plessis.

Codesa 'not Christian'

The Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk said yesterday it would not take part in the forthcoming "peace prayers" because "Christians participating in Codesa were betraying God for the sake of co-operation with non-Christians" The APK said Codesa's nature was contrary to Christian principles and it could not pray for Codesa's success The APK broke away from the Afrikaans reformed churches in the late 1980s.

STAR 2/6/92

Murder suspect escapes

A 31-year-old gardener, Jacobus Arendolf, who con-

No evidence phones were tapped, says A-G

STAR 3/6/92

CAPE TOWN — The Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley, has found no evidence that his telephone or that of the Assistant Chief Auditor had been tapped.

According to a Sunday newspaper report, this happened during the Melamet Commission's investigation into the insurance industry

In a statement issued yesterday, the Auditor-General also denied reports that the Assistant Chief Auditor, Jaap Serfontein, had been taken off the case as a result of transcripts of the tap

The Sunday Times reported that Mr Serfontein was investigating alleged bad management, irregularities and unsatisfactory handling of third-party claims by Santam, the country's biggest short-term insurer [redacted] 259

The report alleged that Mr Serfontein was taken off the case after transcripts of conversations were handed to Mr Justice David Melamet. — Sapa.

PLEASE
ATTACH
STAMP

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Keys sets up three Cabinet committees

FINANCE Minister Derek Keys yesterday announced that three Cabinet working committees had been set up to enhance co-ordination of government responsibilities.

Speaking in his first debate as finance minister, Keys said the committees would cover social welfare, constitutional and administrative and economic matters.

Members of the economic committee were Ministers of the following: State Expenditure, Agriculture, Regional and Land Affairs, National Education, Environment, Transport, Post and Telecommunications, Administration and Tourism.

He said the economic committee was supplemented by two further bodies. One was the Minister's Committee for Economic Co-ordination which met once a month. It had a similar membership to the working committee with the added membership of Reserve Bank governor Chris Stals, special adviser to the finance minister Japie Jacobs and Finance Department official Jan Dreyer.

BILLY PADDOCK

R1 500 perk for wives and officials on tour

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Officials and their wives accompanying President F W de Klerk's tour of Japan can each claim a clothing allowance of up to R1 500 in addition to subsistence and travel allowances.

Commission for Administration spokesman Corrie Smit yesterday confirmed this on inquiry and said this was in terms of the official rules and regulations.

At least 20 officials were accompanying De Klerk, and four of them besides De Klerk had their wives with them.

Last week De Klerk's director-general Jannie Roux said regulations allowed officials to take their wives with them on one of every four foreign trips.

But Smit said the regulations stated that this only happened in "certain exceptional cases, for instance, when the official represents a minister at an occasion where circumstances or custom would have required the minister's wife to accompany him officially".

Smit said that at present personnel on official overseas trips were compensated for "additional clothing they might need as a result of climatic conditions" to a maximum of R1 584. Lesser amounts might be granted depending on the nature and duration of the visit. A state visit received the highest grant.

"Simular clothing grants may be paid to the wife of an official, should she accompany him on an official visit," Smit said.

Smit said that all public servants on official trips had their actual travelling expenses paid. Apart from this officials and their wives also qualified for subsistence and travel allowances.

"His reasonable actual expense on hotel accommodation may be compensated. A special daily allowance (the amount of which differs according to country) is paid to compensate for the cost of meals and incidental expenses," he said.

Smit said that from August 1 1992 clothing grants would be withdrawn

Pik clarifies W African deal

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs had not invested in a project in a west African state, but had been involved with a businessman there on a project which had led to SA being able to overfly Africa, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said yesterday.

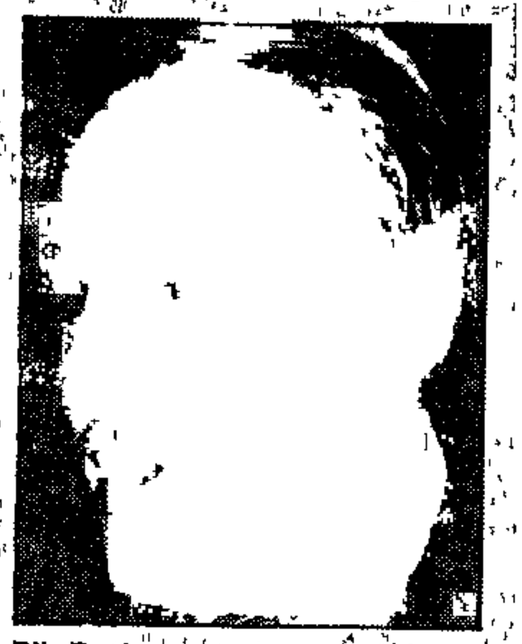
Speaking in a House of Assembly debate on a question by Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg), he said the department had invested in a project in 1986 in a European company which included a printing company

A west African diplomat had been introduced who was said to be able to influence people in Africa and smooth the way for oil purchases

The 20 percent share in the business in Europe was to print a publication that would give a more balanced view of the situation in South Africa

Funds in excess of R1 million, in the form of share certificates given to this person, could not be recovered.

The Auditor-General had said in his report that the department could not be blamed for mismanagement or illegal dealings



Pik Botha . . . abnormal times call for abnormal methods.

Jasper Walsh (DP Pinelands) said the money lost in this transaction was a mere fraction of the cost of apartheid, which had caused people to act furtively and clandestinely to overcome the problems of sanctions

Mr Botha agreed with him, saying abnormal times called for abnormal methods of dealing with people — Sapa

NEWS IN BRIEF

DP rejects information budget

THE main aim of the SA Communication Services (SACS) was to abuse taxpayers' hard earned money to promote the NP, and the DP objected to the 24% increase in its budget, DP media spokesman Peter Soal said yesterday Bloom 5/6/92

In his speech read by Roger Burrows (DP, Pinetown) he said that SACS (formerly the Bureau for Information) budget increasing by almost R10m to R51,5m was unjustifiable

R2,288bn supplementary budget 'will be exceeded'

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter yesterday asked Parliament to approve the 1992/93 supplementary budget of R2,288bn, but warned that it would be exceeded.

He said the added expenditure for drought relief and staff retrenchment would be provided for only in the additional budget.

Initially the Budget provisionally set aside R2,838bn for the supplementary budget. The lower amount was requested because drought relief (R700m provisional) and staff retrenchment costs (R250m) had not yet been finalised.

Because of this, only R700m of the R1bn allocated in the Budget would be provided for and the remaining R300m plus the R250m would be incorporated in the additional budget.

A further R500m for housing and related infrastructure would also be available in the additional estimates from the sale of additional strategic oil reserves.

The R2,288bn breaks down as R1,01bn for social assistance allowances, R578m for increased employer's contribution to the Pension Funds for Temporary Employees and for Associated Institutions, and R700m for drought relief.

CABINET ACCOUNTABILITY

Why the buck never stops

FM 5/6/92

President F W de Klerk has been angered by suggestions — not least by the *FM* — that he has not done enough to address corruption in government. He seems genuinely bewildered at the ferocity of the criticism. Perhaps this is because he and his colleagues do not understand the ultimate thrust of the attack. It is not that the crooks in government service should be caught and charged (though they should); it is that nobody has been made *politically* accountable.

"The principle of popular government is that the supreme power resides in the people," noted that great Victorian political journalist Walter Bagehot. Yet everyone knows that millions of people cannot govern; in a democracy they elect people to rule on their behalf. Some of these representatives, in turn, are selected by the leader of the majority party to manage the daily business of government

These Cabinet Ministers have a dual responsibility: to the man who appointed them, and to the people who elected them. They also enjoy enormous power and social status, and are given considerable material privileges. Collectively, they have the advantage of conducting their meetings in private — and, as individuals, are allowed the luxury of dissent in Cabinet until agreement on policy is reached.

Bagehot tells a story from Lord Melbourne's time: the delicate issue before Cabinet one day was whether a fixed duty should be imposed on corn. Lord Melbourne put his back to the door and said. "Now is it to lower the price of corn or isn't it? It is not much matter which we say, but mind, we must all say the *same.*" This neatly illustrates the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility.

The subtle catch to all this, of course, is the principle of *individual* responsibility Like the prospect of being hanged in the morning, it should concentrate the mind wonderfully.

Of course no Cabinet Minister can know every detail of what is happening in the departments entrusted to him A broad working familiarity is the most that can be expected.

But that is the Minister's problem. If supreme power is to reside in the people, someone must be held accountable when there is criminal activity in State departments; the only possible candidate is the Minister concerned. If he is not held responsible, then government has been removed from the control of the voters and democracy is meaningless.

It is generally accepted that constitutional guru Gerrit Viljoen is a man of integrity. It is also assumed that he had no idea of what worms were crawling in the Department of Development Aid (and in black education) when he was the Minister responsible. The same probably applies to other Ministers, in various portfolios that have become notorious over the years.

But these Ministers were still *politically* responsible. They clearly do not understand this, otherwise they would have resigned long ago. And De Klerk evidently does not understand it either, or he would have demanded their heads.

It is a pity that the new administration will have had such a poor example of how to conduct government by Cabinet. ■

AUDITOR-GENERAL

Squeaky clean (259)

The government, under pressure to create a cleaner, more transparent administration, is changing the status of the Office of the Auditor-General (AG)

Now regarded as a State department, it will in future function as an independent instrument of parliament, submitting reports to the Speaker and the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, says State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter

"These arrangements will place the Office of the AG under expert and effective parliament-related supervision, rather than under the supervision of the executive authority."

And details of departmental accounts will be open to public scrutiny

FM 5/6/92

Departmental negotiations

Legislation to bring about the changes will be submitted to this session of parliament A spokesman for the AG's office told the *FM* "The process was started in 1987, but a lot of departmental negotiations were needed, which was very time-consuming"

Venter told parliament the changes would "consolidate and promote clean administration, the performance of professional, independent and effective audits and better, more expeditious reporting to parliament"

The changes will presumably put the AG in a better position to recruit skilled staff, with market-related remuneration packages

Venter also announced a new "multi-year expenditure planning system" Under the

cont'd

ECONOMY & FINANCE

FM 5/6/92 (259)

system, function committees, covering the activities of all departments, will be appointed to formulate three-year expenditure scenarios and longer-term fiscal plans

Decisions about spending in any given year will have to "take cognisance" of these plans and scenarios However, Cabinet will not be bound by them as provision is made for annual re-evaluation ■

PUBLIC DEBT

Avoiding the Weimar option

FMS|6|92

Since 1984 SA has ignored the convention that State debt should be incurred only to finance capital expenditure With the exception of 1990, general government saving has been negative each year and the trend is continuing in the current fiscal year

This is evident in projected central government spending, as set out in the 1992/1993 Budget Government dissavings — the difference between capital expenditure and the total Budget deficit — is budgeted at about R7,5bn Only R6,5bn of the deficit of more than R14bn is earmarked for capital projects

The effect of this policy has been to boost public debt to a point where government is now borrowing simply to pay the cost of past debt And, if this were not bad enough, it is now compounding the problem by borrowing more than it needs The main reason for this, says Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn, is that open-market operations needed to keep monetary policy in place are channelling an excess of funds into the State Revenue account

So, not only is fiscal policy trapped by mounting interest payments that contribute substantially to the increasing deficit, government even constructed the trap It is now paying for the years of slack fiscal and monetary policy

Osborn deals with these issues in Nedbank's latest *Guide to the Economy* His analysis of public debt shows that, since 1989, "there has been substantial borrowing in excess of Budget requirements, which had contributed significantly to the steepness in the rise of the interest burden"

He points out that if interest payments were stripped out of the 1992/1993 Budget, the core budget — which is the difference between State revenue and expenditure — would be positive

Interest payments "have been rising at an exponential rate and grown some six times in the past 10 years" They jumped from R8bn in the fiscal year ending 1989 to nearly R14bn in 1992 and a projected R16bn in the 1992/1993 Budget. This has pushed interest payments from 11,7% of total government expenditure in 1983, to a budgeted 16,4% in 1992/1993

So State borrowing must be examined carefully Osborn says it is occurring.

- ☐ To finance the Budget deficit;
- ☐ To redeem past State borrowings,
- ☐ For monetary policy purposes, and
- ☐ To add to foreign exchange reserves

The first two requiremements must be met It is the last two factors that need to be explored

Says Osborn "Monetary policy is exercised through the Bank rate, which, to be effective, requires a money market shortage This is achieved through open-market operations, generally in the form of the issue of Treasury bills and the sale of government stock into the market The proceeds go into the State Revenue Account and account for most of the apparent excess borrowing"

Another source of excess funding is overseas borrrowing This "has its justification in keeping SA borrowing interest alive in the European capital market," says Osborn "The proceeds are sold to the Reserve Bank and add to foreign exchange reserves, which, notionally, can be of value in the financing of the lift-off in the SA economy when that occurs However, the cost to the Exchequer can be substantial in the face of a depreciating currency"

Unfortunately, the surplus funds raised have been treated as funds "available for appropriation for distribution" Since 1982 the following transfers have been made

- ☐ R3,6bn to the Stabilisation Account (the total balance of which has now been transferred to the forex losses account of the Reserve Bank),
- ☐ R4,7bn to the Forex Loss Account,
- ☐ R783m Special Defence Fund,
- ☐ R2bn Independent Development Trust,
- ☐ R3bn State Pension Fund,
- ☐ R450m Export Credit Reinsurance Fund,
- ☐ R350m Maize and Sorghum Marketing Boards, and
- ☐ R216m Development Bank of SA

"None of these transfers," says Osborn, "has corresponding income-earning assets and, accordingly, they have imposed an added burden on the State's finances"

This has brought the country to a potentially explosive situation If borrowing in excess of budgetary requirements is stopped, and expenditure growth kept at the same level as revenue, there is still a huge problem looming on the fiscal horizon

- ☐ The deficit will reach R31bn in five years,
- ☐ The ratio of public debt to GDP will reach 33%, and
- ☐ The ratio of interest paid to total expenditure will be 17,2%

Osborn says that should the differential continue in the rates of growth in expenditure and revenue, at 16% and 14%, the core budget surplus will soon be eliminated Within five years the Budget deficit will be R52bn, the debt ratio 40,6% and the interest ratio 19,2%

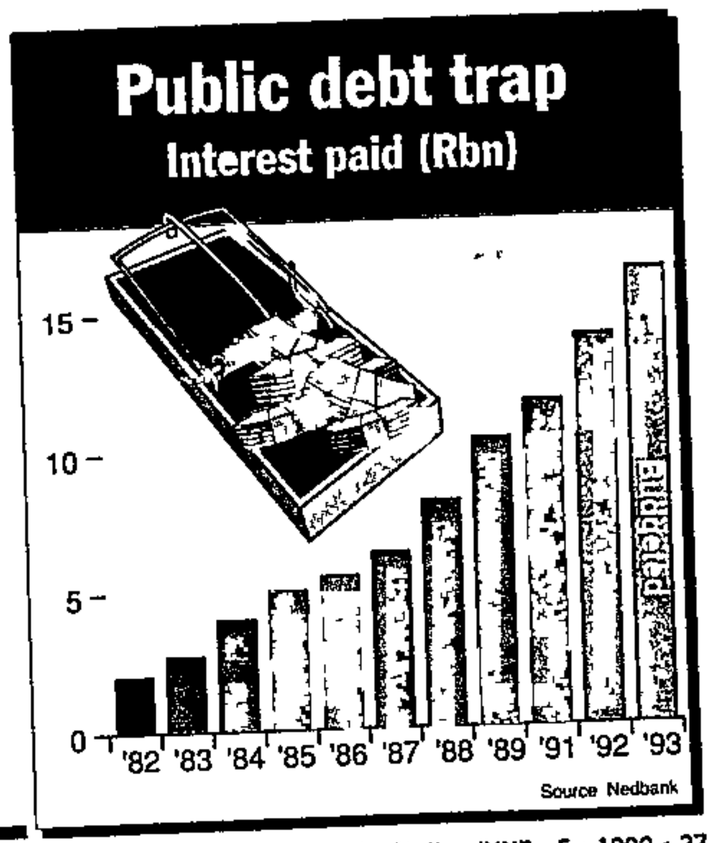
Within 10 years the compounding effect will have pushed the ratio of the deficit to GDP to 10%

"This cannot be allowed," says Osborn He argues for keeping expenditure growth below that of revenue in the years ahead, because a positive differential is the only way to avoid the public debt trap

"With revenue at 15% growth and expenditure other than interest at 14%, the interest ratio within five years would remain almost at its present level, the debt ratio would be 29,5%, the deficit ratio 2,4% and the deficit would amount to R20,5bn And, in 10 years, the interest ratio would be down to 13,2% and the deficit to R11bn."

He also argues for a halt to unnecessary borrowing abroad and to the practice of treating money borrowed for monetary purposes as available for appropriation "This should be carried forward for subsequent budgetary funding" If these steps are not taken, SA may be left with the Weimar option

"The ultimate danger to be averted," says Osborn, "is that of having the State's entire revenues absorbed in servicing public debt, as was the case in the Weimar Republic and France in 1925"



Clothing allowance slammed

THE R1 500 clothing allowance given to officials and their wives on President F W de Klerk's Japan tour has been slammed by the DP (304A) (259)

DP state administration spokesman Roger Burrows said five of the President's party currently overseas were being accompanied by wives and at least 20 officials were on the trip

The total cost for the maximum R1 584 individual clothing allowance could, therefore, be higher than R30 000, he said Bloany 5/6/92

REPORTS Political Correspondent Political Staff

NIS defends plan to spend R145-m on new head office

STAR 5/6/92

Pretoria Correspondent (259)

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) has defended the planned expenditure of R145 million — more than twice the amount originally budgeted — on its new head office outside Pretoria.

This follows Democratic Party MP Jasper Walsh's call in Parliament this week for an investigation into the NIS building and a new computer centre for the Commission for Administration

The Rietvlei-based head office for the NIS was now expected to cost R145 million instead of the budgeted R58 million, Mr Walsh said during the finance vote debate

The computer centre in Verwoerdburg, which was underused and had luxurious finishes, had cost R83 million — more than double the estimated cost.

"How can we afford to spend money on buildings of this nature when there is so much of a backlog in social spending?"

An NIS spokesman said the escalation was due to increased building costs over a period of seven years since planning for the building started in 1985.

Construction on the new building had not yet begun. The provisional tender date was February next year and the building was expected to be completed in 1996

"At the moment we are housed in several buildings in the city, which prevents sound administration A single head office building will be more cost-effective," the spokesman said The cost of the building fell within the norms set by the Department of Public Works, he added

The Commission for Administration would not comment, saying the computer centre had been transferred to the Department of State Spending.

Gert Lotz of the Department of State Spending was unavailable for comment

Govt blasted over travelling wives

STAR 5/6/92

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government has come under fire for allowing wives of officials to travel to Japan and Russia with President de Klerk — and paying officials and wives a clothing allowance of up to R1 500 each.

DP spokesman on State administration Roger Burrows reacted yesterday to the news that four of the approximately 20 officials in the tour party — apart from Mr de Klerk — have taken their wives with them.

And a Commission for Administation official has been reported as saying that all the officials and their wives can claim a clothing allowance

The official said that according to the civil service regulations, officials on overseas trips were compensated for additional clothing they might need

Mr Burrows said the news would not be welcomed by South Africa's hard-pressed taxpayers.

The man who conned Pik and Co

JOE LOUW and WISEMAN KHUZWAYO

STAR 6/6/92 (259)

THE Nigerian who conned South Africa out of R1,6 million — and whom Foreign Affairs declined to identify because he was a "presidential candidate" — has been revealed as a shady international arms and oil dealer with virtually no chance whatsoever of winning the Nigerian presidency

Chief Francis Arthur Nzeribe is the man who conned the Department of Foreign Affairs while involved in a covert operation that aimed at publishing magazines sympathetic to South Africa



TRICKING CHIEF: Nigerian Nzeribe.

Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden, who confirmed that Nzeribe was the man involved, said the R1,6 million had been deposited in a secret account accessible jointly by his department and Nzeribe.

Instead of depositing his share of the capital needed, Nzeribe simply cleared the account and disappeared No publishing company was ever set up.

When the South Afri-

● TO PAGE 2.

Conman (259)

● FROM PAGE 1.

can Government finally caught up with Nzeribe and demanded its money back on pain of public exposure, the chief was quite amused "Do you think anybody will be impressed by that?" he is reported to have asked, laughing.

Contacted in Lagos, Nzeribe would not confirm or deny that he had been involved in any deals with the South African Government.

However, he said he had visited South Africa and "had very cordial relations with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and State President de Klerk".

Van Heerden said the chief had been thoroughly checked out before the deal, and was "personally wealthy, with access to a family trust valued at more than R1 billion".

Saturday Star reporter Wiseman Khuzwayo, who had personal dealings with Nzeribe in London, says the chief was an arms and oil dealer who might have been involved in selling oil to South Africa

Far from being flush with money, says Khuzwayo, Nzeribe faced bankruptcy charges in 1989 in London

The Saturday Star was able to confirm from sources in Nigeria that Nzeribe is a candidate running for the post of president of Nigeria But he is one of 50 candidates and his chances of winning were rated as "rather dim" by the most optimistic of sources

Nzeribe operated a string of companies under the title FANZ International, registered in London and Lagos.

A Biafran by birth, Nzeribe, in a book authorised by him and written by a Nigerian author, admits that he sold arms to both Nigeria and Biafra during the Nigerian civil war.

He is listed in Nigeria's "Who's Who" as an engineer, an industrialist, a philanthropist and a politician who plays lawn tennis and is "into jazz music"

In London, he drove to work in a Rolls Royce bearing his initials "FANZ."



...e most of World Environment Day.

Koreans seeking SA trade

259

S/Times, Bus 7/6/92

By ZILLA EFRAT

OFFICIALS from South Korea's governmental trade arm KOTRA are in South Africa to set up a trade office

This was confirmed by a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman.

Korean Foreign Minister Lee Sang Ock said recently that his government envisaged full diplomatic ties once SA had made progress in solving its constitutional problems

He speculated that this could happen by the end of the year.

It is believed that SA is about to open consulate-general offices in Singapore and Bangkok, Thailand

SA officer 'tramples' on Japan

Sowetan 8/6/92 259

SINGAPORE - Japanese manners helped to avoid a diplomatic incident with Pretoria by playing down an incident where a South African official on tour with President FW de Klerk banged the bonnet of a state car in Tokyo in frustration because the driver would not take him on a private shopping visit

The bonnet-bashing took place soon after the South Africans had flown in on an eight and a half hour 8023km flight from St Petersburg, Russia. The car was parked in the car park of the plush Imperial Hotel in Tokyo where De Klerk and the other South African visitors were staying

Japanese government sources said the South African came down from his hotel room within hours of arriving and told the driver who had brought him in from Haneda Airport to take him to a camera shop The driver was hesitant, partly because at that stage the South Africans were not fully known to the Japanese officials working with them

The South African visitor then started banging on the bonnet of the car and demanded to be taken into town The Japanese driver brought in somebody higher up in the Japanese foreign affairs hierarchy to speak to the South African The South African then proceeded to step all over Japanese manners The Japanese foreign affairs officer later told his collegues he felt humiliated by the arrogant way he was spoken to, felt he was addressed as a second class citizen, but gave in because by then the South African seemed in Japanese eyes quite mad

So, although the South African embassy should have provided a car in these circumstances, the Japanese decided to ferry the South African on a private shopping mission in Tokyo themselves

The Japanese decided to let the matter die there rather than become involved in an incident

Underlying the hurt they felt at the South African arrogance is Japanese indignation at being considered as "honorary whites" for trading purposes by the South Africa in the pre-De Klerk years

The Japanese department of foreign affairs did not inform Mr Neil van Heerden, South Africa's director general of foreign affairs, about the bonnet-bashing incident

Why the world points finge

STAR 29/6/92.

259

WHEN William Weld, the US Attorney for Massachusetts, retired after serving in the Justice Department's criminal division, he wrote "I would like to underscore a concern that increasingly troubled me throughout my years of involvement in law enforcement. My concern is that, while Americans frequently deride other countries for corruption in their public institutions, they greatly underrate public corruption as a political and economic problem at home."

What William Weld wrote about Americans applied no less to other Western nations and to the Japanese. Their own record of corruption is generally treated as aberrations and not inherent in their political system itself. Yet, corruption is endemic in every country in the world, and under every kind of political system. None is exempt.

As has now been shown, communism produced corrupt societies in the USSR and throughout Eastern Europe despite the high moral tone set by Marxists. Japan — one of the closest regulated countres in the world — has been rocked by a succession of corruption scandals that have toppled prime ministers, finance Ministers and other top officials and financiers.

Name any country in Europe, the Arab world and in Asia (except for Singapore), or in Latin America, and one can list scores of scandals involving corruption. Current cases involving corruption during the apartheid years show that South Africa is among the most corrupt countries on the continent.

Yet, nobody talks about South Africa, Japan, the United States, Britain or other countries as corrupt societies in contrast with the habitual reference to corruption in Africa. Why are African leaders and governments stereotyped as corrupt?

This portrayal of Africa is by now so imprinted on the minds of Europeans, Americans and Asians that if average newspaper readers are asked to apply a description to Africa they can usually be relied upon to say "corrupt", "dictatorial" and "nepotistic".

My purpose is to raise two important issues. what lies behind the portrayal of Africa as exceptionally corrupt, and what are the reasons for the corruption that, in fact, does exist in African countries?

The answer to the first question is that the almost universal characterisation of Africa as riven by corruption is motivated by racism. It stems from an earlier, and still widely persistent, idea that blacks are somehow inferior and are incapable of governing themselves efficiently and cleanly.

Nor is the racism confined only to the white world, it is to be found equally among Arabs, Asians and Japanese

In the special case of white South African attitudes there is an additional reason which helps to explain what lies behind the widespread denigration of Africa: their historical need to justify white supremacy.

It is an irony that a country that has been subjected to single-party, undemocratic and corrupt rule (just look at the Government's role in buttressing the corrupt rulers of many of the homelands) should have accused the whole of Africa with precisely these vices

Now that the political climate in South Africa has happily changed, most white South Africans are still imbued with the racist attitudes of the past.

It is likely to take years for this mindset to change What could help is the cultivation of more responsible reporting to the mass media of the true conditions in the continent now that it is opening up to coverage by South African journalists.

Turning now to the second issue — the reasons for corruption which undoubtedly exists on the continent — several different reasons account for it.

First, there has been the absence of democratic government with counter-balancing institutions capable of curbing corruption.

The suppression of opposition parties in many African countries, the absence of a free press and of opportunities for critical opinion to be expressed, have made it easier for corruption to go unchecked and unpunished.

A second reason is the psychological drive of people emerging from poverty to acquire wealth.

The emerging new political class often consists of people drawn from an underprivileged sector of society who, for all their lives, have known only dire poverty Self-enrichment for a successful politician and his family has been a universal feature of the exercise of unchecked power.

A third reason is that in the fragile, nascent period of independence, those who have managed to gain power have never been sure how long they will hold office, hence the need to make hay while their usually brief tenure of power lasts.

A fourth reason has been the need to provide funds to organise and maintain the power of the ruling party by selling government contracts and through patronage.

Now, over most of the African continent, has come a day of reckoning for the first generation of the post-independence political class The coming of this Second Independence has been hastened by popular discontent over the abuse of power, the extent of corruption, and the absence of human rights Democracy is on the march from north to south and from east to west.

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STAR 29/6/92.

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A fourth reason has been the need to provide funds to organise and maintain the power of the ruling party by selling government contracts and through patronage

Now, over most of the African continent, has come a day of reckoning for the first generation of the post-independence political class. The coming of this Second Independence has been hastened by popular discontent over the abuse of power, the extent of corruption, and the absence of human rights. Democracy is on the march from north to south and from east to west.

But unless the advent of democracy produces effective institutions capable of curbing the excess of unrepresentative power, there is the risk of the emergence of a new political class as greedy as the one they seek to replace Nevertheless, in the longer term, accountable government based on sound democratic principles is the only sure way of ensuring that the period of the Second Independence won't be blighted by the misdemeanours and mistakes of the First Independence which was fought against alien rule

It is important that the complexities of change should be properly understood, and this calls for responsible reporting which requires, above all, recognition of the racism that is present, to a greater or a lesser extent, in every one of us — white and brown and black — no matter how pious we might feel about our success in having overcome our own inbred attitudes □

** This report is a shorter version of an essay which appears in the latest issue of Reality, a liberal monthly published in Maritzburg.*

'West concerned at alleged corruption'

[redacted] (259) 10/6/92

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau STAR

LONDON — Western governments are anxious to accelerate the speed of negotiations in South Africa because some are worried about alleged endemic corruption within the Government

This, according to the political journal Africa Confidential, was partly behind the serious concern expressed by officials from the British and American embassies over the impasse at Codesa 2

The journal quotes a political source as adding: "There is a belief that some individuals in Government and the civil service may be trying to take the family silver with them before any power-sharing arrangements with the ANC are established."

Africa Confidential points to the recent Department of Development Aid scandal as "heightening awareness of civil service failings", and notes that, despite the size of the scandal, only seven officials have so far been indicted.

There is also speculation that at least two major financial scandals are likely to break soon, one concerning land speculation by senior Government figures and the other of irregular trading in stock

It refers to unsubstantiated rumours circulating about the cause of the intolerable pressures that led to Barend du Plessis's resignation.

ANC, DP hit at snooping Bill

Bday 11/6/92

CAPE TOWN — Government's new legislation empowering police to tap phones, intercept mail and bug rooms on an unprecedented scale had little chance of surviving into a new SA following strong opposition from the ANC and the DP

The new Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill before Parliament empowers security agents to tap telephones, intercept mail and bug rooms in the pursuit of serious crimes.

The attorney-general would be able to authorise the monitoring on request from members of the SA Police, the SA Defence Force and the National Intelligence Service if they suspected serious crimes or economic offences had been committed

BILLY PADDOCK

The Bill dramatically widened the powers of security agents who up to now were allowed only to employ telephone and postal intercepts where the security of the state was threatened

Permission would now be granted if the attorney-general was convinced that a crime had been committed and there was no other way of investigating it

The Bill also empowered agents at any time to enter premises in order to install, maintain or remove monitoring devices

The crimes that would fall under the ambit of tapping and intercepts include

☐ To Page 2

Bill

Bday 11/6/92

treason, sedition, public violence and murder or any offence that might incur punishment of more than a six month jail term

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said that "there is absolutely no way that it could survive" in terms of the ANC's bill of human rights proposals.

He said it was disturbing that government was going ahead with legislation which should be subject to negotiation

☐ From Page 1

DP Justice spokesman Tony Leon also attacked the Bill and said his party had grave reservations. "We are concerned about the incursions into the fundamental liberties and private conduct evidenced by the Bill," he said.

He said the procedural safeguard provided in the Bill that the attorney-general had to give permission was "illusory and unsatisfactory".

where does the money of the increasing gap is going and what the solutions are

According to the report only approximately 29% of the increasing gap can be attributed to the fact that some boards restrict competition What about the other factors to which approximately 71% of the blame can be attributed but in respect of which no recommendations were made?

The following are examples from the report itself Firstly, one of the most important causes is general inflation pressure which comprises approximately 40% of the cause which, according to the report can *inter alia* be attributed to overspending by the State Secondly, wages and trade union action are not in line with productivity Thirdly, industries are being overprotected in the name of self-sufficiency In the fourth instance six large food companies provide more than 60% of the processed food products They are part of the big conglomerates in the country and their share prices increased more rapidly than those of the other industries In the fifth instance the gap increased especially after the introduction of VAT in 1991, especially also as a result of the taxability of food which can therefore be linked directly to State policy [Time expired]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY Mr Chairman, the hon member for Yeoville said he would let me off lightly with his savage attack Of course, the classic comment on being attacked savagely is that it feels like being savaged by a sheep [Interjections] I thank him for his gentleness [Interjections]

The hon member for Delmas referred to the report of the Board of Trade and Tariffs in which there is an attempt to make an analysis of the divergence between the producer-price index and the consumer-price index It is interesting to note that the media have run away with this report and interpreted this divergence as being solely the result of control boards

They correctly pointed out, however, that food inflation is a part of inflation in general I do not intend to become involved in an argument on macro-economic policy at this stage It also points out that 2% of that divergence was due to an increase in wages, and also due to an increase in so-called shrinkage in the retail chain Shrinkage means theft, mainly on the part of the employees of those retail chains

It goes further and says that 0,2% is due to the fact that price subsidies on food have been removed It says that 0,3% is due to the fact that certain controls have been removed It goes further and says that 1% is unidentifiable

The popular notion, however, is that control boards are the great evil I have to state that it was in the [Time expired]

Mr E K MOORCROFT Mr Speaker, five years ago, here in Cape Town, I was shocked to see, for the first time in my life, a person scrounging for food in a garbage can That sort of thing, I thought, only took place in Ethiopia or Bangladesh Today, however, the sight of hungry people scrounging in garbage cans has become commonplace One can see it during any lunchtime on a walk up Government Avenue

It is but one of the many symptoms which indicate the cruel poverty in which increasing numbers of underprivileged people in this country are beginning to live As my colleague the hon member for Yeoville has pointed out, we do not have to look very far for at least one of the causes of poverty, and that is the ever-increasing spiral in the cost of basic foodstuffs

The hon Deputy Minister has a knowledge of France and will be aware of the political consequences of shortages of affordable food He will know what happened to Marie Antoinette when, on being informed that there was a shortage of bread, advised her subjects to eat cake instead

The first thing the hon the Minister should do, as my hon colleague has suggested, is to study carefully the recently tabled report of the Department of Trade and Industry He should seek ways of decreasing the ever-increasing gap between producer and consumer prices highlighted in that report One of the best ways of doing that is to improve the climate for free choice Both producer and consumer must have free access to markets of their choice The State should make it possible for this choice to be exercised [Time expired]

Mr D H M GIBSON Mr Speaker, the hon the Deputy Minister's reference to sheep was enough to make the consumer's mouth water, because there are many of them who have not been close to that expensive meat for a long time

I was talking about the hon the Minister himself, and I believe he has enormous clout in Government, as well as in business, because of his background I also believe that he should be using the influence he has with the business community to start turning South Africa around I believe that the hon the Minister is uniquely placed to persuade both the Government and big business to co-operate One suggestion is that they refuse to grant wage increases larger than 10% for this year Then they must start limiting price increases, whether administered by the Government or decided upon by business, to no more than 10%

This would be a contribution to breaking the back of inflation, and would give the consumer hope of a fair deal in the future

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY Mr Speaker, I think the hon member for Yeoville came very close to proposing a wages-and-prices policy [Interjections] I believe that this is an experiment that has been tried elsewhere, especially in the United Kingdom, and it has failed miserably [Interjections] I believe that the one option that is not open to us in solving this problem is price control This is something which only serves to distort the economy, to create a situation in which people are producing products for which there is no demand

However, we are looking at ways and means of breaking this inflation spiral in food prices We believe that there must be increased competition We believe we must go further down the road of deregulation, especially with regard to health and hygiene standards I believe we must look at all measures that inhibit trading

I believe that the new Businesses Act goes a long way towards enabling the informal sector also to play its part in the distribution of food

We are looking very carefully at the renewal and reform of the whole issue of customs tariffs and import control The hon the Minister of Agriculture and our Department will also be looking very carefully at the possibility of increasing imports on basic foodstuffs in order to prevent this spiral, but under the very strict proviso that it does not serve to disrupt the agricultural community and the rural economy of South Africa

As hon members may have seen in the newspapers, the hon the Minister has appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of prof Kassier to investigate the role of marketing control boards in South Africa [Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

Total cost of overseas visits

*1 Mr D P DU PLESSIS asked the State President †

What was the total cost of the overseas visits undertaken by him and his entourage (a) in 1991 and (b) during the period 1 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available? B780E

The STATE PRESIDENT

(a) R2 790 357

(b) R2 614 724

These amounts are based on the latest available information and reflect the expenditure for all components which were involved in the overseas visits, namely

(1) The State President's Office

(2) The Department of Foreign Affairs

(3) The security component, as provided by the National Intelligence Service

Second Interim Report· Goldstone Commission

*2 Mr L FUCHS asked the State President

(1) When was the Second Interim Report of the Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (the Goldstone Commission) received by him,

(2) whether this report was released immediately after being so received, of not, (a) why not and (b) on what date was it released? B801E

Cont—D

No The mere suggestion that the State President or the Government would involve themselves with such activities is far-fetched

Subsidies paid to companies transporting commuters

306 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport

(1) What total amount was paid out in subsidies to companies transporting commuters between (a) Qwaqwa and Harrismith and (b) Qwaqwa and Bethlehem for the 1990-91 financial year,

(2) how many commuters were transported on each of these two routes in this financial year? B763E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) (a) Qwaqwa to Harrismith—R1 796 208,70

(b) Qwaqwa to Bethlehem—R 170 522,75

(2) Qwaqwa to Harrismith—29 710 subsidized commuters per day (1 356 638 commuter trips during 1990-91)

Qwaqwa to Bethlehem—3 078 subsidized commuters per day (135 572 commuter trips during 1990-91)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Own Affairs

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 10 June 1992

Provision of educational facilities/mobile units

*1 Mr P J BERGMAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

What steps he or his Department is taking in the interests of education in the Orange Free State regarding the (a) provision and erection of educational facilities and (b) (i) provision of mobile units in, (ii) transportation of such units to, and (iii) erection thereof in, areas where they are needed? C30E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) At present a primary school in Welkom and a secondary school in Bloemfontein are being erected in the Orange Free State

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Applications for mobile units are considered on merit and the availability thereof determines where and when such units are being provided As far as the Orange Free State is concerned, there are already 171 mobile units in use to address the education needs of this region

OFS school buildings made available

*2 Mr P J BERGMAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

(1) Whether the Department of Education and Culture of the Administration House of Assembly has made school builings in the Orange Free State available for use by his Department, if so, which school buildings,

(2) whether his Department has taken any steps to take possession of these buildings, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many school buildings (i) have already been and (ii) are in process of being taken over by his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C31E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes Paardeberg Primary School and Tweespruit Technical School

(2) The Paardeberg Primary School Building has already been taken over by my Department but the offer for the Tweespruit Technical School has been withdrawn by the Administration House of Assembly This information is furnished in respect of June 1992

(3) No A statement is not deemed necessary

New questions

*1 Mr P A S Mopp—Local Government, Housing and Agriculture [Discharged]

*2 Mr P A S Mopp—Local Government, Housing and Agriculture [Discharged]

Education colleges: Coloured population group

*3 Mr A J ROPER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

(1) What is the situation countrywide in respect of education colleges for members of the Coloured population group,

(2) what, with a view to the future, is envisaged in respect of the (a) Rand Education College in particular and (b) other education colleges under the control of his Department in general,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C38E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Presently there are 13 colleges of education countrywide under the control of the Department of Education and Culture Administration House of Representatives Of the 13 colleges, 11 are in the Cape and one each in Natal and Transvaal

cont

main problem in regard to these portable and transportable toilets is not that the hole unfortunately constitutes a permanent fixture? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the reply to that is yes, as far as the toilet is concerned, and no, not as far as the placing is concerned

Hwibi community: use of farm Tweespalk

*8 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) Whether he has received a request on behalf of the Hwibi community for that community to make use of the farm Tweespalk, No 733LDR6, which was held in trust by the former South African Development Trust, if so,

(2) whether he intends allowing the Hwibi community to make use of the farm, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B692E

†The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) The farm Tweespalk is the property of the State which is, together with a number of other farms, being leased in terms of a written lease agreement to Gillemberg Farms It is therefore under the present circumstances not possible to make the property available to the Hwibi community

Cost of newspaper advertisements: Zevenfontein issue

*9 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing †

(1) (a) Which Department bears the cost of the newspaper advertisements by the Transvaal Provincial Administration on the Zevenfontein question, which appeared *inter alia* on 12 May 1992 in a certain newspaper, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (b) what has the total cost of these advertisements been to date and (c) what is the purport of the advertisement in the above-mentioned newspaper,

(2) whether there are any private business undertakings or bodies that contribute to the defrayal of these costs; if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether any more similar advertisements are envisaged, if so, what subjects will they deal with?

B696E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) (a) The Transvaal Provincial Administration

(b) The total cost of placing the advertisement in five daily newspapers on 12 and 13 May 1992 and in six regional papers during the week which ended on 15 May 1992, amounted to R130 801,93 The daily newspapers are The Citizen, The Star, Sowetan, Business Day and Beeld The regional papers are Randburg Sun, Midrand Reporter, Verwoerdburg Nuus, Sandton Chronicle, Krugersdorp Nuus and Roodepoort Record

(c) The intention of the advertisement was to emphasize, in the national interest, the realities of urbanization in the PWV area, and to defuse the emotional actions and the misconceptions regarding the presence of the Zevenfontein community northwest of Randburg and Sandton

(2) No

(3) At this stage no further advertisements of this nature are envisaged Further advertisements in this regard may, however, be published should it be deemed necessary and in the interest of the public

Compensation to injured national servicemen

*10 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether national servicemen who sustain injuries during their national service training that are caused by the negligence of other members of the South African Defence Force and that lead to permanent disablement, receive compensation therefore; if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the procedure followed in calculating such compensation is the same as that followed in corresponding cases outside the Defence Force structure, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in this regard?

B697E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes, provided the claim is accepted by the responsible Government Department

(2) In so far as financial assistance is concerned two separate dispensations are applicable to National Servicemen depending on the circumstances·

— National Servicemen who are already either in the employ of the Public Service or another employer who is registered in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act 30 of 1941) fall under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act

Other National Servicemen are covered by the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(a) The basis of compensation in the categories differ in that the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted to compensate persons who are already employed in the open labour market for disabilities sustained during their military service Calculation of the benefits payable is based on earnings, degree of disability and the type of work performed In contrast the Military Pensions Act provides for persons who have not as yet entered the open labour market or whose employers have not been registered in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act and who sustained injuries whilst rendering military service. In such cases compensation is based on educational qualifications and the degree of disability

(b) — The Workmen's Compensation Act compels the employer to report accidents within 30 days of the incident for a decision and registration In the case of a public servant who is rendering his national service the incident is reported to the member's department who will in turn submit the case to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for further processing

— With regard to the completion of the claim documentation of members who fall under the Military Pensions Act, the onus rests with the individual member but he is assisted by the SA Defence Force to submit his claim on the prescribed form to the Department of Finance.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Measures iro cargo ships

*11 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport †

(1) Whether his Department takes any measures to ensure that cargo ships sailing in South African territorial waters are not structurally so deteriorated that they may start leaking or even sink, if not, why not, if so, what measures,

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

B698E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) Yes, when cargo ships enter South African harbours and it is proved or suspected that international legislation is being transgressed, ship-surveyors of the Department undertake quality inspections

(2) No It is, however, customary to make a statement in specific circumstances when warranted

Referendum: foreign heads of state approached by SA embassies

*12 Mr D P DU PLESSIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † 259

Whether there are any South African embassies which in any way, after receiving the

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original, unaltered draft letter to which he referred in his reply to Question No 1 on 13 May 1992, approached foreign heads of state with the request that the South African Government be supported in the referendum of 17 March 1992, if so, (a) in what way were these heads of state approached and (b) what heads of state were so approached?

B704E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No The letter, as I explained previously, was sent to missions for their information only Furthermore I have sent a subsequent instruction informing missions that the final text, as amended by the State President, was on its way All missions have confirmed that no Head of State was approached on the basis of the initial text

(a) and (b) Fall away

Trust Feed case· call by General Bar Council

*13 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether he will accede to the call by the General Bar Council of South Africa for a full, public investigation, presided over by a Supreme Court judge, into the allegations of a police cover-up in the Trust Feed case, if not, why not,

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

B710E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) The possibility exists Former Regional Court president, Mr Willem Krugel, has already been appointed to co-ordinate and analyse the evidence and to advise me in this matter As soon as I receive the advice a decision will be made

(2) No

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Directorate: Financial Assistance/Land Bank

*1 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development

(1) Whether he envisages combining the functions of the Land Bank and the Directorate Financial Assistance of his Department, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details,

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

B726E INT

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT Mr Chairman, the question is whether it is being envisaged to combine the functions of the Land Bank and the Directorate Financial Assistance The reply to both questions, on which I will issue a statement, is no In my opinion it is not possible or desirable to combine all the functions of the Directorate Financial Assistance and the Agricultural Credit Board on the one hand and those of the Land Bank on the other The reason for this is that the primary mandates and tasks of the two bodies differ fundamentally from each other

Where certain functions such as the consolidation of debts and the financing of beginner farmers and the advancing of production credit overlap, the rationalisation thereof in order to vest it in the Land Bank is indeed being considered and promoted In a nutshell this means that the Land Bank provides the capital for these financing functions in these cases, and the Agricultural Credit Board subsidizes the interest on these amounts based on merit and the appropriation by Parliament of funds

These functions form a relatively small component of the activities of the Agricultural Credit Board and the Directorate Financial Assistance, whereas it is a main function of the Land Bank, besides the financing of co-operatives and marketing boards The other functions of the Directorate Financial Assistance and the Agricultural Credit Board comprise areas that are not dealt with by the Land Bank at all, for example the

approval and control of soil conservation works and the payment of subsidies, the evaluation and allocation to farmers of state-owned agricultural land, the administration of various drought aid schemes for stock farmers and ostrich farmers, water and drilling projects, and the administration of aid schemes for flood damage

Then there is also the approval and assistance with the erection and upgrading of housing for labourers, the administration of the land conversion scheme, as well as the facilitating of settlement agreements

The Government needs an instrument in order to have particular functions, that cannot be performed by the private sector, available for the evaluation of emergency aid in particular

The above-mentioned functions cannot be dealt with by the Land Bank, which is an independent body, on behalf of the Government The Agricultural Credit Board and its functional arm, the Directorate of Financial Assistance, is therefore an instrument in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture to carry out specific instructions of the Government in respect of dealing with disasters, emergency aid and financial assistance in specific cases and circumstances The funds for this come out of the State budget and are allocated annually according to the circumstances in prevailing agriculture at the time

On the other hand the Land Bank operates under the provisions of a specific Act In terms of this Act the Land Bank is empowered to raise funds on the open capital market at market-related interest rates in order to supplement its own limited funds and then to lend it to farmers and agricultural concerns at market-related interest rates

The Land Bank also reports to the Minister of Finance on its activities Various investigations have already been launched by the Commission for Administration, Dr Japie Jacobs and Mr van Zyl, in order to determine the viability of combining these functions of the two bodies [Time expired]

*Mr C E HERTZOG Mr Chairman, in the first place I should like to apologise for the hon member for Lydenburg who cannot be here today owing to other important business

If certain functions of the Agricultural Credit Board and the Land Bank can be combined it is absolutely essential that the new body should be subject to the Agricutural Credit Act, Act 28 of 1966

The position is that if a farmer's financial situation has deteriorated to such an extent that a settlement has to be considered, the Land Bank can go ahead and take the farmer's land and sell it, because the Land Bank is not bound by section 21(1), regarding the protection that the board may extend in order to give the farmer a chance to carry out the settlement

Apart from the disadvantage for the farmer, it is also disadvantageous to the other creditors, because they are prevented from taking any action if protection has been extended in terms of section 21

With the present position, it has happened that the Land Bank comes in when the negotiations with other creditors is at an advanced stage, and takes the farmer's land and sells it, with the result that all negotiations collapse As the Land Bank is not subject to the Agricultural Credit Act, it is also excluded when the creditors meet in order to settle If the creditors should agree to a settlement, the Land Bank can come in at any stage and wreck the whole settlement and days of work

At present the position is that the farmer no longer has a choice of going out in terms of section 28 if the settlement proposals are accepted at a meeting, but the Land Bank later acts against the farmer and wrecks the settlement He is then simply sequestrated if enough assets have remained in the estate—once again to the detriment of the farmer and other creditors

If such a step is taken it will cut out much unnecessary red tape for the farmer, especially when a farmer envisages buying land At present the position is that the farmer must first apply to the Land Bank for assistance and only if he is refused assistance there, can he apply to the board for consideration there, while months are wasted Such a combined body would also have better security At present the board in many cases has lower bonds than first bonds at its disposal, whilst the bank has first bonds at its disposal Farmers should under no circumstances be forced to pay higher interest rates, as are being paid at present [Time expired]

Mr M A TARR Mr Chairman, the Department administers four types of schemes, all of which

cont - p

challenge the Department and the Ministry in the light of evidence [Interjections] Let us not delay in this regard Let us not wait for an auspicious day on which to raise this kind of matter by way of an interpellation or a question

Upgrading of regional welfare office: Gatesville

5 Mr A G MOHAMED asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

(1) Whether any arrangements have been made to upgrade the regional welfare office in Gatesville, Cape Town, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is envisaged in this regard and (b) when will the upgrading be carried out,

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

D193E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (for the Minister of Health Services and Welfare)

(1) In terms of the rationalization programme with the Administration House of Representatives, the health and welfare services in Cape Town fall under the supervision of their Administration I am advised that the Administration House of Representatives is, as a matter of urgency, looking into the question of the offices and officials at Gatesville

(a) that additional suitable accommodation be found in the vicinity of Rylands subsequent to which the present offices will be upgraded

(b) As soon as possible

(2) No

Mr A G MOHAMED Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what do we have the House of Delegates for? [Interjections] Who is responsible for this?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I think the answer is self-evident If the hon member is asking specifically whether we are going to build homes for teachers in that area, there are no immediate plans to do so, because no such request has been made to my division by the educators themselves [Interjections]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I must get things straight Was the hon member for Rylands referring to the reply given to Question 5?

Mr A G MOHAMED Yes, Mr Chairman

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon the Minister's response was with regard to the building of homes, not with regard to Question 5 [Interjections]

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, instead of saying "educators", I should have said "health officials"

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

259

For written reply

General Affairs

HSRC genealogical data/papers

283 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education †

(1) Whether the Human Sciences Research Council has received any genealogical data and/or papers from members of the public during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (a) from whom or what bodies, (b) when and (c) what is the purport of the data or papers,

(2) whether these data and/or papers are subject to any conditions, if so, to what conditions?

B708E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) The HSRC received various donations during the past twelve months

(a) About 18 manuscripts/publications accessed in the library collection were *inter alia* received from a large collection in respect of the Van der Merwe family has been bought from Mr Jan van der Merwe by the HSRC and the collection is also being kept in the special collection of Genealogical Information

Information for the series *South African Genealogical Registers* were also received mainly from members of the Genealogical Society and, among others, from Mr H D K van der Merwe for assistance with the editing and extension of the late Dr J A Heese's (deceased 1990) manuscript

(b) During the period May 1991-May 1992

(c) Documents are mainly genealogical registers but also include family history, family journals, quarterly statements, cemetery records, funeral notices, death notices and newspaper reports

Publications from government bodies include *inter alia* alphabetical lists of estate files, lists of acquisitions and cemetery records

(2) Yes The HSRC received the documents on the understanding that—

(2 1) the publications/manuscripts be taken into the HSRC library,

(2 2) loose information be kept on family files for use by HSRC researchers and by members of the public who do research at Genealogical Information,

Dr A J Auret, Pretoria, M A Meyer, Cape Town, Brig Olivier Henning, Verwoerdburg, J A Coffee, Krugersdorp, J W J Fouche, Lynnwood Ridge, Jan Scott, Sunnyside, Dan E Barrett, Canada, Dr D K Shone, USA, Heinrich R Dittberner, Verwoerdburg, Mr Justice T M Mullins, Port Elizabeth, M S Strydom, Durban and the Rev D J Scheepers, Kimberley

About 34 donations (loose information) which are preserved in the special collection (i e family files) of Genealogical Information, were *inter alia* received from Dr J D Louw, George, Dr S H Thaker, Durban, C P Massey, George, D Attwell, England, Brig Olivier Henning, Verwoerdburg, Mrs P Gooch, Richmond, S Storey, Durbanville, Brig A N E Louw, Faerie Glen, R Wolmarans, Northmead, W A L Schultz, Sinoville, T C Roux, Nelspruit, G F Rautenbach, Sinoville, Prof C F van der Merwe, Brooklyn, P M van Griethuysen, Netherlands, M A Venter, Danhof, Dr Petrus Krige, Namibia, J Hough, Bergville, Johan Krige, Coetzenburg, Mrs A W Muller, Witbank, Neville W Smith, England, J W Abrie, Lynnwood Ridge, Mrs A Gillmer, East London, Mrs M E de Villiers, Randburg, Dr H Malan, Blyvooruitsig, Dr C A R

Cont'd

Schulenburg, Arcadia and C F Vermaak, Lynnwood Ridge The donators are mainly countrywide members of the Genealogical Society of South Africa Researchers using the library of the HSRC are being requested to donate copies of information collected to the library of the HSRC

The HSRC also receives copies of publications from the State Archives and the Master of the Supreme Court

(2 3) the information for *South African Genealogical Registers* be edited and incorporated in the series (Information that is not incorporated is kept in the family files)

Academic hospitals: chairpersons of supervisory boards

286 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(a) What are the names of the chairpersons of the supervisory board of each academic hospital and (b) what procedure is followed in the election or nomination of these chairpersons?

B713E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a)	Tygerberg	Mr Carlo Loubser
	Groote Schuur	Professor G Everingham
	Johannesburg	Mr B B Humphris
	H F Verwoerd	Mr C H H Scheepers
	King Edward VIII	Dr T G Cleasby
	Garankuwa	Advocate D D Mosupye
	Universitas	Dr J H Kruger

(b) the Minister of National Health appoints a chairman from members nominated by the relevant provincial administration and university

Own Affairs

College of Education for Further Training

69 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

(1) Whether staff members of the College of Education for Further Training were consulted on the opening of this college to all races, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,

(2) whether they will be given the opportunity to retire on early pension, if not, (a) why not and (b) in terms of what measures, if so, what are the relevant details,

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

B721E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes, the rector discussed the matter with all the members of the staff during a number of meetings and with the heads of department during meetings for heads of department,

(2) no,

(a) no posts were abolished,

(b) the relevant provisions of the Transvaal Education Ordinance No 29 of 1953,

(3) no

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Teachers: qualifications

281 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Training

How many teachers at each school falling under his Department in the (a) Port Elizabeth and (b) Uitenhage metropolitan areas have (i) university degrees, (ii) three-year diplomas, (iii) senior certificates plus diplomas, (iv) qualifications lower than senior certificates plus diplomas and (v) qualifications lower than senior certificates?

B694E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

	School Names	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(a)	Emafini Primary School	1	12	13	14	0
	Lungisa Secondary School	8	10	16	1	0
	Kwamagxaki Secondary School	5	16	27	1	0
	Spenser Mabija Primary School	0	4	5	12	0
	Sivuyisemi Primary School	2	7	7	23	0
	Masakane Primary School	0	2	5	12	0
	Kayser Ngxwana Primary School	0	0	0	17	0
	Ebongwemi Primary School	0	2	2	16	0
	B J Mnyanda Primary School	0	4	4	13	0
	W B Tshume Primary School	0	2	2	17	0
	Ben Nyati Primary School	0	4	4	12	0
	Mzomthsa Primary School	0	2	4	13	0
	J K Zondi Primary School	0	4	4	11	0
	K K Newana Primary School	0	1	1	16	0
	Seyise Primary School	0	2	2	15	0
	Ilita Primary School	0	5	5	18	0
	Phakama Primary School	0	0	0	22	0
	Kwazakhele Secondary School	19	8	28	7	0
	Aaron Goadu Primary School	0	10	10	5	0
	Enkuselweni Primary Farm School	0	0	0	2	0
	Tamsanqa Secondary School	13	12	27	1	0
	Inkqubela Primary School	0	5	6	11	0
	Matodlana Primary School	0	2	2	16	1
	Ezikweni Primary School	0	3	3	14	0
	Henry Nginza Primary School	0	1	2	18	0
	Mzontsundu Secondary School	7	13	27	7	0
	Masibambane Secondary School	8	15	20	2	0
	Ilungelo Primary School	0	5	6	12	0
	Enqileni Primary School	1	12	13	14	0
	Nxanelwimfundo Primary School	2	16	16	8	1
	Douglas Mbopa Secondary School	16	23	35	1	0
	Elundini Primary School	0	7	8	12	0
	Mboniselo Primary School	0	34	34	16	0
	Canzibe Primary School	0	10	11	15	0
	Fumisukoma Primary School	0	11	11	15	0
	Siyaphambili Primary School	2	13	16	10	0

Sunday to midnight between the following Saturday and Sunday)

4 3 A maximum number of hours equal to 20% of the official hours may be spent on limited private practice In respect of full-time personnel it is 8 hours per working week of 40 hours and 11½ hours per working week of 56 hours

4 4 Additional control measures aimed at achieving the goals and in order to comply with the conditions in this document, may be laid down by departments/administrations (The South African Defence Force is naturally also a department) after consultation with the supervisory board where applicable

4 5 The type of limited private practice or combination of practices (faculty group practice, departmental group practice/ unitary group practice and individual private practice) is the option of the relevant department/administration in consultation with the supervisory board and the faculty where applicable A faculty group practice is recommended where possible Limited individual private practices at academic hospitals should only be permitted if the Policy Council for Academic Hospitals approves the principle thereof

4 6 The supervisory board of each academic complex must itself manage and finance the implementation and operation of limited private practice At non-academic hospitals/institutions the relevant department/administration must ensure that the principle of non-involvement by the government is maintained

4 7 Private practice may in special circumstances and in the discretion of the department/administration, be performed outside the own institution at private institutions or other state institutions In respect of academic hospitals the supervisory board must be consulted beforehand

4 8 Participation in limited private practice will be with retention of salary, compensatory payments (including the non-pensionable professional allowance) and other conditions of service including future adjustments/improvements of the dispensation

4 9 Because of the possible implications of limited private practice on the private sector, this should be discussed with local interest groups in the health sphere prior to the implementation of limited private practice

4 10 Private patients who are prepared to serve as training cases will not receive any discount

5 *Preconditions*

5 1 Personnel must submit applications to operate a private practice for consideration in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984)

5 2 Limited private practice is a privilege and not a right The continuation thereof will be considered from time to time to determine whether its objectives are still being met The first such evaluation for the period ending on 31 March 1993 must be done by the submission of a report to the Department of National Health and Population Development

5 3 *Neither the care of state dependant patients, nor the training of personnel or research may in any way be curtailed and may under no circumstances be jeopardized by private practice*

5 4 Expansion related to the administration of limited private practice—financial or otherwise—may not be defrayed from state funds State revenue may not be sacrificed and no resources/facilities may be utilized without the necessary levy If levies other than those already approved occur, motivated requests must be referred to the Department of National Health and Population Development for co-ordination and submission to the Department of State Expenditure

5 5 Private patients must still be able to exercise a free choice regarding their medical practitioner, dentist or specialist and in respect of treatment by the limited private practice

5 6 It is not the intention that the financial needs of health authorities regarding treatment of state dependant patients be offset against funds generated by limited private practice

5 7 Limited private practice must be administered within the current scale of benefits which is determined by the Representative Association of Medical Schemes

5 8 At hospitals where limited private practice is in operation, the 30% levy on professional fees applicable to patients who are treated by participants of the scheme, is discontinued

6 *Legal requirements*

6 1 The legitimate rules and regulations of the hospital/institution/clinic where limited private practice is in operation must still be observed by the relevant personnel

6 2 Personnel who participate in limited private practice are accountable in respect of that practice and all resulting claims will consequently be the responsibility of the persons concerned

6 3 Registration of the group practice with the SA Medical and Dental Council and the Association of Medical Schemes is the responsibility of the faculty/personnel

6 4 Existing agreements between health authorities and universities must, where necessary, be adjusted

6 5 The measures contained in this document may at any time be adjusted, amended or revoked

Kaolin mine at Noordhoek

*12 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

(1) Whether the Government has inspected the site of the proposed kaolin mine at Noordhoek to determine whether protected trees and other flora are growing on the site, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what are the findings,

(2) whether he has taken any steps to safeguard any such protected trees and other flora, if so, what steps?

B739E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(1) The Department of Environment Affairs itself did not undertake a vegetation survey on the site Such a comprehensive vegetation survey was however done by the consultants, Steffen, Robertson & Kirsten with the assistance of personnel of the National Botanical Institute at Kirstenbosch, as part of the environmental impact study which accompanied the application This report clearly states that no rare or endangered plant species in terms of the Red Data book occur on the site itself But even if that were the case, the conditions pertaining to the authorization to mine require that appropriate measures shall be applied to protect and conserve non-alien flora on the site

Moreover, the said conditions oblige the mining company to rehabilitate the land and, if required to do so by the monitoring committee, to introduce fynbos on the rehabilitated land

(2) Falls away

Publications Appeal Board: new appointments

*13 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether new appointments are to be made to the Publications Appeal Board, if so, when,

(2) whether he is taking or intends taking any steps to ensure that the said board will in future be more representative of the South African population than it is at present, if not, why not?

B740E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes New appointments will be made in the forthcoming month or two

(2) Section 35(3)(b) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), requires that persons designated must be persons who by reason of their educational qualifications and experience are fit to perform the functions entrusted to the appeal board The Act does not specifically require appointments to be representative of the South African community, but every reasonable effort will be made to designate properly qualified persons to reflect as far as possible the norms of the entire South African community in all its variations

Mr P G SOAL Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, he says that every effort will be made to achieve the desirability of having a representative board, for which we are grateful, but will he consult those parties and organizations involved with Codesa to ensure representativeness?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I do not have any intention of doing so, because I am ade-

quately advised by the Department and by other bodies [Interjections]

Miss M SMUTS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he consider following up a suggestion I made in the debate, that is to consult the universities at least? They comply with the educational requirement and are representative of society I suggest that is one way of achieving greater representativeness

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, there are representatives attached to universities In fact, the present chairman of the board comes from a university [Interjections]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Water restrictions: Vaal River supply area

*14 Mr T GUNNING asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry †

(1) Whether, in view of the serious drought, he is considering steps to have water restrictions imposed in the supply area of the Vaal River, including the PWV area and the Vaalharts irrigation scheme, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

(2) whether he is considering taking any steps in respect of other supply areas, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

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

B746E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

(1) No No restrictions are foreseen for the coming year and are also unlikely for the year thereafter should the drought persist Even though the levels of the storage dams in the Vaal River proper are relatively low, there is sufficient water in storage in the Sterkfontein, Zaaihoek and Heyshope Dams to ensure an adequate supply of water to all consumers including irrigation farmers who rely on the Vaal River as their water source

(2) (a) Yes Water restrictions and stricter abstraction control have already been applied in some areas whilst similar steps are envisaged in others and will be applied as the need arises

The only metropolitan area where water restrictions had to be imposed up to now, is the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex where severe water restrictions have been in force since June 1991 Water restrictions are also being applied in the Gamtoos Irrigation Scheme downstream of Paul Sauer Dam

Severe drought conditions are being experienced in the Western and Northern Transvaal, the Eastern Cape and large parts of Natal Water restrictions in terms of section 9A of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) in areas supplied by Government Water Schemes are the following

Grootfontein/Polfontein/Molopo Dolomitic Area
Great Marico River
Crocodile River (Western Transvaal)
Letaba River
Luvuvhu River (Albasini Dam)
Nzelele River (Nzelele Dam)
Blyde River
Crocodile River (Eastern Transvaal)
Phongolo River

Restrictions have also been imposed on the Sabie River to ensure a minimum flow for the Kruger National Park, as well as on the Mkhuze River

(b) The restrictions mentioned in (2)(a) above are already in effect In the light of the continuing drought it is expected that further areas of supply will have to be subjected to restrictions as soon as water supplies become depleted below the levels needed to sustain assured supply until the next rainy season

(3) Yes Droughts (and floods) are a common occurrence in South Africa but the impact thereof depends on the utilization of the water resources of a river system It must also be realized that the law of diminishing returns applies to water resources development The more dams are built in a river system the bigger and costlier they will have to be to achieve a comparable increase in yield until a stage is reached where the potential of the system makes further development impossible Another question that has to be answered is whether the incremental yield is warranted in terms of the cost thereof and whether more economical results could not be achieved through proper demand management such as more efficient use and restrictions

I can announce today that as from 22 June 1992 water will be released from the Sterkfontein Dam near Harrismith at a rate of 40 cubic metres per second to supplement the water supply in the Vaal Dam, which is currently only 35% full This decision has been taken as a result of the low level of the Vaal and Bloemhof Dams and bears testimony to the good planning by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the far sightedness of this Government to allocate funds at an early stage for the creation of Government Water Schemes to meet future demands

The Sterkfontein Dam, which is slightly larger than the Vaal Dam, with a storage capacity of 2 529 million cubic metres is at present full for the first time Since November 1974 water has been pumped from the Tugela River to the Sterkfontein Dam Water is held back in the Sterkfontein Dam for as long as possible as losses through evaporation are considerably lower there than from the Vaal Dam In this manner flood absorption is also created in the Vaal Dam The water that is released flows along the Nuwejaar Spruit and the Wilge River to the Vaal Dam The distance from the Sterkfontein Dam to the Vaal Dam is approximately 320 km It takes seven days for water which is released from the Sterkfontein Dam to reach the Vaal Dam

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Fish Hoek Municipality development of "Dunes Area"

1 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Local Government

(1) Whether he will oppose the development of Section 7, Part C, of the so-called Dunes Area of the Fish Hoek Municipality as a residential area, if not, why not, if so, by what means,

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

B795E INT

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Mr Chairman, during April 1992 a portion of land known as Extension 7, Zone C, was rezoned by the Fish Hoek Municipality from undetermined purposes to subdivisional purposes for residential use A large number of objections were lodged against the proposed rezoning, and a number of objectors have now appealed to the Ministerial Representative in terms of section 42 of Ordinance 15 of 1985 against the rezoning

The appeals are at present receiving attention in accordance with procedure set out in appeal regulations The matter is therefore at present sub judice, and I am consequently unable to comment on the merits of the rezoning The Ministerial Representative, who acts in terms of powers assigned to him by the Minister of Local Government, House of Assembly, under section 28(2) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, Act 110 of 1983, will finally decide whether to uphold the appeal or grant permission for the rezoning

Mr R V CARLISLE Mr Chairman, I find the response of the hon the Minister disappointing The hon the Minister has to apply his mind, whether he delegates to an agent or not What we would like to do is to assist him in that process and to assist him in recognising that this is an area where he must not only apply his mind, but

Cont'd

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The HSRC in principle recruits researchers abroad but during the past year no appointments were made by virtue of such recruiting Three foreigners were appointed within the period concerned, but they had responded to advertisements published in South Africa

(a), (b) and (c) fall away

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether he specifically asked ANC members as well to come and do research

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member knows very well that his question refers to appointments made at the HSRC He must not ask me such a question I did not place the advertisements I do not recruit the people I have nothing to do with it

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, I would then very much like to ask the hon the Minister whether his Department is in principle opposed to asking ANC members to come and do research there

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, in principle I am for the recruiting of the best people for a particular research project [Interjections]

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, further arising from especially the last reply of the hon the Minister, is it the hon the Minister's standpoint that foreigners should be appointed rather than South Africans who are just as well qualified or who have comparable qualifications? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, from the reply which I read for this House, it ought to be clear to the hon member that the answer is that the best people must be appointed for specific projects

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether there is a shortage of researchers at the HSRC

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I want to suggest that the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe place a question on that on the Question Paper

HSRC: abolition of Genealogical Research Section

*3 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education †

(1) Whether the Genealogical Research Section at the Human Sciences Research Council was recently abolished, if so, (a) when and (b) why,

(2) whether any research projects could not be completed as a result of the abolition of the above-mentioned section, if so, what projects?

B707E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) The HSRC had two sections that were concerned with genealogy

(i) the Genealogical Research Section, and

(ii) the Genealogy Information Section

The first-mentioned section was declared redundant

(a) with effect from 1 July 1992,

(b) Genealogical research does not fall within the framework of the primary research fields of the HSRC, *viz* Education, Human Resources and Social Dynamics

(2) Yes

(2 1) *South African Genealogical Registers*

(2 2) The Noordman (Northman) Family

†Mr G C OOSTHUIZEN Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the genealogical report of the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe has been completed? [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, if you will just allow me, I will tell the hon member that it has been completed

With your leave, Mr Chairman, I want to ask whether the hon the Minister could speak up a bit We do not hear him too well

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That applies to the Chair as well The hon member may continue

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE I want to ask the hon the Minister what he is going to do with the research documents which have been given by families and individuals in the course of many years to this research division

†The MINISTER The Noordman family contributed a sum of money to the project and the amount, as well as the documents concerned, has been returned to the family

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE The hon the Minister must excuse me, but he does not quite understand my question Over the years many people gave of their genealogical research documents to this department because they were given the assurance that it would constitute part of a permanent division in the HSRC I would now like to know what is going to become of the documents which, in many cases, were treasured family heirlooms What is the HSRC going to do with them?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I do not have direct knowledge of that, but as I understand the HSRC's circumstances, the documents will be in safekeeping I also suggest that, if the hon member knows of families who would like to have some of the documents returned to them, the HSRC will do what is necessary

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him still another question A start has been made with a series in book form on South African families which is to be published in three parts I want to ask the hon the Minister whether he is going to ensure that the rest of that book will be completed up to the letter "Z" [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I cannot give the hon member that assurance It will *inter alia* depend on the HSRC's own decisions, which in turn will depend on the availability of funds

Replacing of old Saxonwold post office

*4 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether attention is being given to replacing the old Saxonwold post office in Rosebank, Johannesburg, with larger, permanent premises, if not, why not, if so, (a) when will it be replaced, (b) where will the new post office be situated and (c) what action has been taken in this regard to date?

B709E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING AND OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications)

Yes

(a) Negotiations are at present being conducted with a prospective lessor

(b) In a new development on the corner of Bath and Bolton Avenues, Rosebank if the negotiations with the lessor are successful

(c) Various options have previously been investigated but the profferred accommodation was inadequate to house a fully fledged post office The negotiations with the lessor mentioned in (b) above are in the initial stage and we are awaiting a firm offer regarding the rental, etc

Degradation of Emweni/Intonyela catchment areas

*5 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) Whether his Department has been informed of the degradation that is alleged to have taken place in the (a) Emweni and (b) Intonyela catchment areas of Natal as a result of large-scale cultivation of cannabis in the upper reaches of these catchment areas, if not, why not, if so, by whom or what body has it been so informed,

(2) whether any action has been taken to stop this illegal practice and rehabilitate the damaged areas, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B716E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) No Due to the fact that the areas concerned are situated within the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu, I am not in a position to react on this KwaZulu domestic issue The matter is, however, being

cont'd

The problem is that this hon Minister, on behalf of the Government, is hiding behind an impact study in an attempt to obtain international acceptance for the mining activities at St Lucia

We ask that the Environment Conservation Act now be amended to make provision for a general prohibition on mining in areas recognized by Ramsar, that elephant and rhinoceros be re-established in the eastern dune area, and that Greater St Lucia be developed by means of imaginative hiking tours, boat rides and snorkelling excursions, for example St Lucia could become a second Kruger National Park for South Africa, it could become a unique tourist attraction in the world, earning as much foreign exchange for South Africa in the medium term as the total titanium supply in the dunes

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon members of the CP really do not have to try to give the Government lessons on how to deal with the environment While they want to get on the bandwagon and ride along and raise a popular issue and make a noise about it and get emotions all churned up, we do the work that must be done and see to it that proper impact studies are carried out

The hon member will be aware of—I also refer to the hon member for Bryanston— the fact that when the first impact study became available the Government was not satisfied with it The Government asked for a second impact study The Government intervened in this situation

Therefore I must say in all fondness that I think that hon members are really going too far The Government is acting in a responsible way here and it will examine the impact studies carefully, as well as other circumstances and the international reaction All these factors will be fully taken into consideration when a decision is made one day

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! If hon members continue to use the Interpellations to indulge in a screaming match every week, then they must not be surprised if half of the House are sent out of that door one day We cannot carry on like this with the Interpellations

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Pickard Report

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Whether any plans have been made to recover the very large sum of money Mr Justice B de V Pickard referred to as having been stolen in his report on the former Department of Development Aid, if not, why not, if so, what plans? B699E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

Over the period which is covered by the Pickard report, 183 cases have been investigated, since 1984 and prior to the appointment of Mr Justice Pickard, against officers and employees who through deliberate or negligent acts have caused damages or loss to the State One hundred and thirty four of these were alleged cases of theft and have been dealt with criminally

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Lichtenburg must control himself He is a frontbencher and should set a better example for the hon members in the back benches [Interjections] Order! The hon member for Pretoria West must not try to joke with the Chair I have just appealed to hon members to keep quiet I will not hesitate to send hon members out The hon the Minister may continue

The MINISTER Of the remaining 49 cases 27 were charged criminally before a court of law as a result of alleged offences 20 have been found guilty, 4 not guilty and in 3 instances cases are still pending

Of the same 49 cases, complaints of misconduct have also been investigated departmentally, 12 were found not guilty and 34 were found guilty of misconduct, the services of 8 have been terminated, the appointment on probation of one has not been approved, 2 have been transferred, one has been demoted, fines have been imposed in respect of 9 officials and 14 have been seriously

reprimanded (In some instances more than one penalty had been imposed)

In respect of the twelve officials implicated by the Pickard Commission for serious offences, appropriate steps had already been taken in December 1988 and February 1989, shortly after the allegations came to notice This action included suspension from duty, reporting of cases to the South African Police for criminal investigation, the bringing of charges of misconduct, as well as the institution of compensatory claims In one instance the SA Police reported lack of evidence and the charge was withdrawn In a further case the official resigned and the departmental charge lapsed In five cases in which the officials had been suspended and were subsequently found not guilty in the ordinary courts of law, claims to the value of R2,7 million against the State were instituted, and, on recommendation by the State Attorney the matter was settled for an amount of approximately R160 000 In respect of three of these officials and two former officials criminal charges are still pending

Since the Pickard report no criminal actions have been instituted and the law will take its normal course as soon as the Police dossiers have been taken into consideration by the Attorney-General

The Pickard report was referred to all recipient departments, with the request that in persuance of the findings and recommendations thereof, all projects and actions be reviewed from a financial management point of view in order to accomplish remedial action within government context Specific steps are also being taken in order to recover stores to be utilized elsewhere The request is that systems of control and procedure be reviewed with a view to obviating any future irregularities

Mr P G SOAL Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to say I am not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken to recover the considerable sums of money referred to by the judge in his report

I want to ask whether the leading article in yesterday's *Business Day*, commending the Witwatersrand Attorney-General for the idea of fighting white-collar crime and suggesting that the Government should use the same strategy against the crooks in its own ranks, has been brought to the hon the Minister's attention, and if so, whether he would comment on it, and say whether he is going to follow up this matter

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the reference to a considerable sum of money that was stolen is not really clear In the report references to theft can be found, but only in connection with misconduct, fraud and bribery as examples of cases in which financial privileges were effected by persons for themselves The extent of losses suffered as a result of such conduct is, however, not determinable The Chairman of the Pickard Commission himself pointed out that it would be impossible even to endeavour to give an estimated figure and that it would not be worthwhile trying to trace all such losses In the 24 cases the total loss to the State was recovered, and this sum of money amounted to approximately R171 000 That does not cover the cases pending

With regard to the leader in *Business Day*, I want to point out that I will attend to it I must say I have not read it yet

Mr P G SOAL Mr Chairman, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I would like to know whether, as the judge said it would be costly to pursue these matters, the public of South Africa must now accept that billions of rands must be written off as having been stolen and misappropriated by officials in the Department

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, "billions" of rands is a rather loose figure, I would suggest, because the judge mentioned "millions, if not billions" having been involved In that sense I must draw the hon member's attention to the fact that between 1984 and 1992 a total of less than R2,4 billion was allocated to this Department in the Budget I really think that "billions" is an exorbitant figure, and the use of such superlatives should not be repeated in this House

HSRC· recruiting of researchers abroad

*2 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education †

Whether the Human Sciences Research Council recruits any researchers abroad, if so, (a) how many were recruited during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) what are their names and (c) for what posts were they recruited? B706E

(259) cont'd

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The HSRC in principle recruits researchers abroad but during the past year no appointments were made by virtue of such recruiting Three foreigners were appointed within the period concerned, but they had responded to advertisements published in South Africa

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(1) Whether the Genealogical Research Section at the Human Sciences Research Council was recently abolished, if so, (a) when and (b) why,

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B707E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION·

(1) The HSRC had two sections that were concerned with genealogy

(i) the Genealogical Research Section, and

(ii) the Genealogy Information Section

The first-mentioned section was declared redundant

(a) with effect from 1 July 1992,

(b) Genealogical research does not fall within the framework of the primary research fields of the HSRC, *viz* Education, Human Resources and Social Dynamics

(2) Yes

(2 1) *South African Genealogical Registers*

(2 2) The Noordman (Northman) Family

†Mr G C OOSTHUIZEN Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the genealogical report of the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe has been completed? [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order!

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, if you will just allow me, I will tell the hon member that it has been completed

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†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I do not have direct knowledge of that, but as I understand the HSRC's circumstances, the documents will be in safekeeping I also suggest that, if the hon member knows of families who would like to have some of the documents returned to them, the HSRC will do what is necessary

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him still another question A start has been made with a series in book form on South African families which is to be published in three parts I want to ask the hon the Minister whether he is going to ensure that the rest of that book will be completed up to the letter "Z" [Interjections]

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Replacing of old Saxonwold post office

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Whether attention is being given to replacing the old Saxonwold post office in Rosebank, Johannesburg, with larger, permanent premises, if not, why not, if so, (a) when will it be replaced, (b) where will the new post office be situated and (c) what action has been taken in this regard to date?

B709E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING AND OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications)·

Yes

(a) Negotiations are at present being conducted with a prospective lessor

(b) In a new development on the corner of Bath and Bolton Avenues, Rosebank if the negotiations with the lessor are successful

(c) Various options have previously been investigated but the profferred accommodation was inadequate to house a fully fledged post office The negotiations with the lessor mentioned in (b) above are in the initial stage and we are awaiting a firm offer regarding the rental, etc

Degradation of Emweni/Intonyela catchment areas

*5 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) Whether his Department has been informed of the degradation that is alleged to have taken place in the (a) Emweni and (b) Intonyela catchment areas of Natal as a result of large-scale cultivation of cannabis in the upper reaches of these catchment areas, if not, why not, if so, by whom or what body has it been so informed;

(2) whether any action has been taken to stop this illegal practice and rehabilitate the damaged areas, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B716E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) No Due to the fact that the areas concerned are situated within the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu, I am not in a position to react on this KwaZulu domestic issue The matter is, however, being

cont'd

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

General Affairs (259)

Project in West African state: investment

*1 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether his Department has invested an amount of money in a project in a West African state, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what was the amount involved and (b) what has become of the project?

B723E INT

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, the reply to the question as it is worded, is "no", but so as not to be technical about the matter, and because it was also, *inter alia*, reported on in our media, I am quite prepared to furnish more information

The background information on the matter has already been conveyed to the Committee on Public Accounts by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs It is also known that the Auditor-General remarked on this in his report It concerns a project in terms of which the department acquired a 20% shareholding in a company in Europe in 1986 There were actually two companies, namely a publishing company and a printing company

The reasoning was that in that manner one could perhaps have more objective reporting on South Africa being published in certain parts of Africa It was part of a package, and the person concerned who offered it, was introduced to the department and me by a former Cabinet colleague who has since died The colleague requested us to speak to the person concerned as he had, as he put it, rendered good service in the fields in which the colleague was active, and especially as far as contacts in liaising with Africa were concerned [Interjections]

There was also the possibility of oil purchases at a time when it was not easy to get oil without paying premiums thereon There was also a great need on our side to obtain overflight rights over certain countries in Africa The person concerned did indeed act in that connection These were some of the first steps taken in the direction of the situation which we have today, namely that the SA Airways can again fly over Africa

*Adv T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, at this stage it is not a matter of secret funds and the application of such funds At issue is the fact that the hon the Minister is the accountable Minister and that he is responsible to Parliament for the manner in which state funds—the money of the people, hard-earned money, one could say trust moneys—are spent When it comes to secret funds in regard to the handling of which there is indeed a measure of freedom and about which it is far more difficult to obtain information, then the manner in which that money is appropriated must be examined to the finest degree, with greater circumspection, responsibility and with finesse [Interjections]

When that money is appropriated in such a manner that a Sunday newspaper can write

Pik's men are fleeced by West-African con man

when the report states

Instead the politician-cum-con artist, already a Rand billionaire, pocketed the money and now refuses to pay it back

then as a member of the Official Opposition I am obliged to

*An HON MEMBER To wake up! [Interjections]

*Adv T LANGLEY then I am obliged to ask questions about it Yes, those hon members, in their flippancy in respect of this Parliament and state funds, can joke and laugh about it They can laugh about it with the greatest of pleasure, we shall tell the voters out there That is why their day is so near

When the Auditor-General tells one "At the time this Report was compiled it had not yet been possible to acquire such shareholding and

all attempts to recover the amount had thus far been unsuccessful", I ask myself the following

That was since 1986 The Auditor-General only mentioned it in his 1990-91 Report (p 129) Then I ask myself what was done to secure the securities in respect of that amount of almost R1,6 million That is the issue involved here That is the question (259)

It is clear particularly when one reads the following paragraph of the Auditor-General's Report in which he says "Owing to the failure of a key contact person abroad to comply with an agreement, the National Intelligence Service was obliged to write off an amount of R1 960 270 as a loss to the State" [Interjections] The atmosphere is thick with irregularities [Interjections]

Mr J J WALSH Mr Chairman, this transaction, which cost the State R1,5 million, is yet another small fraction of the total cost of apartheid to South Africa [Interjections] It occurred during a period in which this country was *persona non grata*, when we could not open normal diplomatic channels, when we could not deal in normal acceptable trade circles and when we had to deal furtively and covertly using front companies, independent agencies and so forth We were not acceptable as a country and a people in our own right

The Government will argue that the cause was sanctions This, of course, is nonsense The cause was the totally unacceptable system of apartheid The fact is that because this money was paid from secret funds we are not able to get full details, but this party has always made its position clear Not only do we question the morality of the situation, but we also question the effect that it has on criminalising people, both within and outside South Africa Once people are forced to act in a clandestine way, the lines become blurred It is no longer clear what is right and what is wrong, and the question we have to ask ourselves is who was involved on behalf of South Africa Was this negligence on behalf of an official, or, as is now rumoured, was there a more senior person involved and was that person also unjustifiably enriched?

These are questions which we believe South Africans have a right to have answers to We are not given the answers because of the nature of secret fund expenditure This Government may believe that such cloak and dagger methods were necessary [Time expired]

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I agree with the hon member that these are activities which one is forced to undertake when one is isolated in the world We are all talking about normalising South Africa's international relations I wonder whether hon members have thought about what the word "normalising" means It implies that the situation was abnormal Abnormal circumstances require abnormal measures

There were hon members of the DP who went to the USA at our expense to fight sanctions with us [Interjections] I do not regard that as scandalous I regard it as part of the fight that we waged together against sanctions There were many people opposed to apartheid, but who were also opposed to sanctions [Interjections] There was therefore a broad grouping of South Africans who were opposed to sanctions

I also agree with the hon member for Soutpansberg that part of the Auditor-General's problem was that he did not have access to the share certificates Copies of the share certificates were in the strongroom of the official who was responsible for the project and who had in the meantime been transferred abroad After the Auditor-General reported that the share certificates had not been found, I requested the department to investigate the matter The certificates, or photocopies, were found Here are all four of the share certificates They were therefore issued He just did not have access to them [Interjections]

The department realised that there was a risk involved I shall read to hon members from the report of the department which was sent to the former Director-General—he is the responsible accounting officer—and to me The report reads

Daar kan dus geen sprake van enige afdwingbare direkte of indirekte beheer aan ons kant wees nie En vanuit die oogpunt van moontlike beinvloeding deur ons, draai alles om die vertroue tussen die verskeie partye

There is no way in which one can ever have complete certainty in transactions such as these and in this case another company claimed 6,5 million pounds from the person concerned It led to his insolvency and no-one could have foreseen that [Time expired]

cont —P

*Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Chairman, it is very strange that this hon Minister, who played such an important role in ending the term of office of Dr Mulder and who was then the founder of the State Trust Board which was involved with the liquidation of the old Department of Information, that he who had to do with investments such as publications and who, in this House and various committees of the NP caucus, mocked certain things that Dr Mulder had done at that time, is now a few years later caught in the same snare [Interjections] It is strange that he, who has State Trust Board experience and experience of the whole information tragedy, did not himself learn the lesson to be more careful (259)

Now he comes to a case such as this, and the money comes from the same funds as the R100 million It is just as incomprehensible a situation! In the discussion of his Vote he said that he was aware of the payment of the R100 million, but that he was not responsible for it [Interjections] However, it comes from the account which he operates as Minister of Foreign Affairs

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS That is not true!

*Mr F J LE ROUX Then the hon the Minister must explain it [Interjections] He said it on television and of his own accord We asked him repeatedly here in Parliament how that money had been spent He did not say then that he had no knowledge of where it had gone! He is the Minister responsible and must take the responsibility for it [Interjections]

What about guarantees when investments such as these are made? What about the countersigning of cheques? Does the hon the Minister let this man sign alone and not his own officials as well? That is surely a poor show! [Interjections] [Time expired]

*Adv T LANGLEY Mr Chairman, I cannot understand how the hon the Minister can say it is not true that he is the responsible Minister in the matter The Auditor-General reports on 1990-91, and a portion reads

Uitstaande voorskot van R1,soveel miljoen

The Department of Foreign Affairs transferred an amount of more than R1 million abroad for the acquisition of a shareholding in a foreign company The hon the Minister is sitting there with the share certificate, but he says he is not responsible! I do not wish to split hairs on the matter

Before my time expires, I should like to congratulate him on his appointment as Acting State President [Interjections] I understand the reason for this is that if he had not assumed that office, it would have fallen to the hon the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, and I also understand that the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the hon the State President did not want to leave him behind here alone, as they did not know whether he would perhaps carry out a coup d'état [Interjections] [Time expired]

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I stated categorically that that R100 million had not come out of my funds That is what I said And that is absolutely untrue There is more than one fund in this country [Interjections] The hon member must not ask me that I am not responsible for the funds of other departments [Interjections]

A portion of those funds also went to those hon members' allies in Namibia, and some of them strongly recommended it Now they sanctimoniously object to the spending thereof [Interjections]

*An HON MEMBER There are the trays

*The MINISTER It boils down to one thing only, the hon member who spoke on behalf of the DP, is correct These are the type of activities we shall have to practise if we have to fight sanctions under a system of apartheid [Interjections] That is correct Of course it is easy to be sanctimonious about the desirability thereof today, but there was a time when this country needed oil and fought sanctions and had to prevent further sanctions and boycotts being implemented

Account was kept of all expenses Al projects were properly analysed and reviewed The former Auditor-General was satisfied with the manner in which it had to be done He knew that risks were inevitable The present Auditor-General was concerned mainly that the share certificates had not been issued Here are the photostats of them

Those hon members are trying to make political capital of this, because this is what would await them, and much worse, if ever they were to come to power [Interjections]

Debate concluded

SAP: bullet-proof vests (22)

2 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Law and Order

> Whether it is the policy of the South African Police to supply bullet-proof vests to all policemen and policewomen who are confronted or likely to be confronted by criminals bearing firearms, if not, why not, if so, which units have been issued with such vests?

B741E INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Chairman, it is the policy of the South African Police to supply bullet-proof vests to its members who are likely to be confronted by criminals bearing firearms Vests are issued on a priority basis

The South African Police have at their disposal four types of vests, ranging from light to heavy-duty service vests which can stop varying calibres of ammunition The heavy-duty service vests, which can stop shots of an AK-47, are vests in which plates or panels can be placed These vests weigh approximately 12 kg each and are very warm This creates a further problem in respect of hygiene if different members have to use them on a relief basis

At present a system is being considered in terms of which the vests are issued to members and only the armour plates are used by the members on a relief basis Eight hundred of these vests had been acquired, and the system is currently in the experimentation stage A complete bullet-proof vest costs approximately R2 500, as opposed to R50 for the vest only A total of 2 700 bullet-proof vests have already been distributed countrywide on a priority basis, and another 2 500 vests are on order Maj Gen J J de Swart, commanding officer of emergency services, is at present abroad where he will, inter alia, investigate the possibility of acquiring a more practical and effective vest

The logistic component of the South African Police has a committee which is addressing the matter of bullet-proof vests This includes local research by various bodies Irrespective of the dangers involved, members of the Force are not always willing to make use of the bullet-proof vests This reluctance is also being addressed

Since its inception, the Special Task Force in the South African Police, which performs a unique task, has been equipped with bullet-proof vests Specialised units, eg murder and robbery units, also have these vests at their disposal The largest number of vests have been issued to riot units

The circumstances of each of the 11 police regions are unique and priorities in establishing to whom the vests will be allocated are determined at a regional level

Mr E W TRENT Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has not answered this question satisfactorily He speaks of priorities and not of the general policeman, or the street cop as they are called in America

Let us consider the circumstances Since 1989 the crime rate in this country has rocketed In fact, the increase in crime in 1990 was 8,5%, which is well ahead of the increase in the population In 1990 vehicle thefts increased by 1 900 to 7 599 in one year It is a well-known fact that police very seldom confront a vehicle thief without that thief having a handgun with him In 1990 there were also 45 103 cases of robbery with extenuating circumstances A robbery is seldom if ever reported without reference to the fact that the thieves had firearms Almost every newspaper report on crime confirms this

In this country 145 policemen lost their lives last year So far this year 73 have lost their lives By comparison, in America, which has a population of 256 million, 66 policemen were killed last year That is less than the figure for the first six months of this year in South Africa

This is the environment in which policemen have to operate They have to answer calls from the public and get to the scene of a crime quickly They cannot wait to take a bullet-proof vest from a closet or a safe They should have this equipment with them Given these facts, I cannot believe that the SA Police do not make this equipment standard issue for all policemen who could be confronted by criminals bearing weapons

I know for a fact that since May 1990 units of the SA Police have been asking for these vests What response do they get? They are told that body armour is difficult to acquire, but I can tell hon members that the SA Air Force have been using this equipment in helicopters for 10 years I

Cont

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259

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VOL 324

KAAPSTAD, 12 JUNIE 1992
CAPE TOWN, 12 JUNE 1992

No. 14039

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1595 12 Junie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 72 van 1992 Begrotingswet (Volksraad), 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1595 12 June 1992

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 72 of 1992 Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1992

ACT

To appropriate amounts of money for the requirements of the Administration: House of Assembly in the financial year ending 31 March 1993.

(English text signed by the Acting State President)
(Assented to 3 June 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows.—

Appropriation of moneys for requirements of Administration: House of Assembly

1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated for the requirements of the Administration· House of Assembly in the financial year ending 31 March 1993, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of the Schedule, with which the Revenue Account· House of Assembly shall be charged

Short title

2. This Act shall be called the Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1992.

Schedule

Vote No	Title	Column 1	Column 2
		R	R
1	Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly	3 656 000	
2	Agricultural Development	1 329 780 000	
3	Education and Culture	6 504 404 000	
	Including—		
	Schools of Industry Grants-in-aid to school funds		34 000
	Reform schools Grants-in-aid to school funds		4 000
	Assistance to declared cultural institutions		14 098 000
	Assistance to organizations for preservation, fostering and extension of culture		4 349 000
	Overseas study		15 000
4	Local Government, Housing and Works	466 895 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	PSA restaurants		343 000
5	Budgetary and Auxiliary Services	46 693 000	
	Including—		
	Assistance to Board for Public Resorts		
	Loans		1 000
	Grants-in-aid		9 870 000
6	Improvement of conditions of service	292 448 000	
7	Welfare	1 245 060 000	
	Including—		
	Care of the aged		
	Homes for the aged and infirm		
	Special grants		650 000
	Subsidies.		
	Child Welfare Special allowances		100 000
	Community centres		21 000
	Grant-in-aid to Salvation Army		3 000
8	Health Services	644 159 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to running costs		
	Daspoort Clinic		3 000
	Zuid-Afrikaans Hospital		2 000
	Financial assistance to National Council for Mental Health		1 000
	Family care		
	Contribution to Springkell Sanatorium		10 000
	TOTAL	10 533 095 000	

(b) (i) and (ii) The nature and cost of each of the projects developed in this town, is as follows

PROJECTS	R
Main Post Office	1 654 000
Supreme Court	3 355 000
Independence Stadium	5 069 000
Secondary school	1 831 000
Primary school 1	439 000
Primary school 2	579 000
Show grounds	2 087 000
Upgrading houses Sustershoek	401 000
Radio KwaNdebele terrain identification	12 000
Provision of water and sewerage	1 322 000
Water reservoir	704 000
Main water supply	2 071 000
Structure plan	198 000
Services master plan	185 000
Planning central business area	40 000
Main access road	1 130 000
Water reticulation	498 000
28/11 KV Sub station	1 359 000
Electrical reticulation	1 664 000
Roads and drainage	3 252 000
130 Residences	7 532 000
Computer centre	1 925 000
Legislative assembly and government offices	13 354 000
Philadelphia nurses home	1 856 000
Siyabuswa community health centre	531 000
Tweefontein community health centre	357 000
Vlaklaagte community health centre	521 000

The cost quoted above, is 1987 Rand values

(2) Similar amenities at Siyabuswa, was temporary accommodation for the Legislative Assembly A school building and hall was used for this purpose and the provision of the Legislative Assembly hall and other structures and services at KwaMhlanga is therefore not a duplication

Number of prisoners: Robben Island

315 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B777E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a) and (b)

Since 20 August 1991 no maximum security prison is in operation on Robben Island Only minimum and medium security prisoners are now being accommodated on the island

The number of prisoners on 9 June 1992 was 490

Distribution of food in terms of feeding scheme

316 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(1) What is the name and/or rank of the senior official of her Department who is responsible for the distribution of food in terms of the Government's feeding scheme,

(2) whether additional staff have been employed by her Department to assist in the distribution of food, if not, why not, if so, how many,

(3) what steps have been taken by her Department to date to ensure that food distributed to organizations reaches those persons and regions requiring food,

(4) whether any food supplies distributed to areas in South Africa have not reached their destinations, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the names of these areas?

B778E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No food is being distributed by the Department of National Health and Population Development (NHPD) in terms of the Nutrition Development Programme (NDP) Dr CF Slabber, Director-General of NHPD, who is the accounting officer for the Department gives final approval for funds to be paid out to non-governmental organizations that apply for funding from the NDP,

(2) no, the NDP initially attempted to administer the scheme without employing additional staff The Commission for Administration has now however been approached for a recommendation to employ temporary staff, or staff on contract, additional to the approved establishment,

(3) it must be emphasised that no food is issued to organisations Organisations have to apply for funds via the regional offices of NHPD, where they are rendering services The regional committees process the application and make recommendations concerning funding These committees are futhermore responsible for monitoring the implementation of programmes and for ensuring that food reaches the target group(s),

(4) yes, the only report which the Department has received is in respect of one self-governing territory, where food allegedly did not reach the target group,

(a) the relevant authorities have been requested to furnish particulars with a view to a thorough investigation and

(b) Lebowa

Damage to school buildings/equipment: total amount

318 Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of Education and Training †

In respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, what was the total amount of the damage to (a) school buildings and equipment at schools under the control of his Department and (b) building work and material at schools that were still under construction?

B791E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) 1987 — R11 030 858
1988 — R20 052 299
1989 — R 3 454 586
1990 — R12 239 053
1991 — R 9 649 588

(b) The information is not available The Department makes use of private contractors for the erection of buildings and is contractually indemnified against damage or loss during building contracts Contractors are usually insured against damage or loss No record of damage suffered by contractors is therefore kept by the Department

Transfer of schools

319 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Public Works †

(1) Whether the Department of Education and Culture in the Administration House of Assembly has transferred any schools to his Department since 1 January 1991, if so, what schools,

(2) whether his Department has decided to which Departments or other institutions these schools are to be made available, if not, (a) why not and (b) when are decisions in this regard expected to be taken, if so, to what Departments or institutions?

B798E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

Primary School Drakensberg (Nelspruit) SA Defence Force
Primary School Nooitgedacht (Lichtenberg) SA Defence Force
Primary School Rooiberg (Warmbaths) SA Police
Primary School Die Bron (Worcester) Dept of Correctional Services

(2) (a) and (b) fall away

Financial/development aid to self-governing territories

320 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(a) What (i) financial and (ii) development aid was granted by the South African Government to each of the self-governing territories in the

cont—D

School names (Cont)	*(a)*	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*
Sakisizwe Secondary School	4	1	0	3
Tamsanqa Secondary School	2	0	2	1
Aaron Goadu Primary School	–	–	–	0
Esitiyeni Primary School	–	–	–	0
Sophakama Secondary School	3	1	0	3
Douglas Mbopa Secondary School	3	1	4	4
Enqileni Primary School	–	–	–	0
Kwamagxaki Secondary School	–	2	1	3
Lungisa Secondary School	1	2	2	4
Masiphathisane Secondary School	1	1	3	7
Nxanelwimfundo Primary School	–	–	–	0
Sivuyiseni Primary School	–	–	–	0
Siyaphambili Primary School	–	–	–	0
Vernon Gamanda Secondary School	1	0	1	1
Vulumzi Secondary School	1	2	4	6
(ii) Cowan Secondary School	2	1	3	0
Ernest Skosana Primary School	–	–	–	0
Itembelihle Comprehensive School	1	0	3	5
Masangwana Public Primary School	–	–	–	0
Molefe Primary School	1	–	–	0
New Brighton Primary School	–	–	–	0
Newell Secondary School	2	1	2	1
Philip Nikiwe Primary School	–	–	–	0
Stephen Mzungula Primary School	–	–	–	0
Thubelihle Secondary School	–	–	1	1
Tyhilulwazi Secondary School	1	0	2	3
Gqebera Secondary School	1	0	1	4
Ilungelo Primary School	–	–	–	0
Khwezi Lomso Comprehensive School	1	0	2	5
Kwazakhele Secondary School	2	0	2	2
Loyiso Secondary School	1	1	1	3
Masibambane Secondary School	3	0	2	3
Mzontsundu Secondary School	1	1	1	3
Ndzondelelo Secondary School	1	1	1	2
Phakamisa Secondary School	1	1	3	1
Sakisizwe Secondary School	4	1	0	3
Tamsanqa Secondary School	2	0	2	1
Aaron Goadu Primary School	–	–	–	0
Esitiyeni Primary School	–	–	–	0
Sophakama Secondary School	3	1	0	3
Kwamagxaki Secondary School	–	2	1	3
Lungisa Secondary School	1	2	2	4
Sivuyiseni Primary School	–	–	–	0
Vernon Gamanda Secondary School	1	0	1	1

The Port Elizabeth metropole includes the Ibayi metropole as well as the Motherwell residential area Therefore the answer coincides with the answer at (i) with the exception of the schools in Motherwell mentioned below not situated in the Ibayi metropole

Douglas Mbopa Secondary School
Enqileni Primary School
Masiphathisane Secondary School
Nxanelwimfundo Primary School
Siyaphambili Primary School
Vulumzi Secondary School

(iii) Limekaya Secondary School	0	0	1	3
Sisonke Secondary School	–	–	1	3
Thanduxolo Secondary School	–	0	0	0
Tinara Secondary Public School	1	1	2	4

(iv) The Uitenhage metropole includes the Kwanobuhle and the Kabah-residential areas There is only one primary school in the Kabah-residential area Therefore the answer coincides with the answer at (iii)

Note:
In the answer a dash (–) indicates that the subject is not offered at a school
A zero (0) indicates that although the subject is offered at a school, no suitably qualified teacher is available to teach the subject

— In view of the fact that the question deals with secondary school subjects, only schools with secondary pupils were taken into consideration In the case of some intermediate and combined schools (that started out as primary schools) the designation of primary school was retained notwithstanding the change in their status

— In determining "appropriately qualified teachers" the following criteria were applied

(a) A teacher is considered to be appropriately qualified should he be in possession of (i) a three year (post standard 10) or higher professional qualification for secondary education with appropriate specialized subject(s), or (ii) passed an appropriate degree course(s) as well as a professional (teaching) qualification

(b) Persons in possession of appropriate academic qualifications, (degrees) without any professional teaching qualification are not considered to be "appropriately qualified"

Total education expenditure

284 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

With reference to the reply to Question No 185 on 8 April 1992, (a) what was the total amount actually spent by his Department in the 1991-92 financial year on (i) personnel expenditure in respect of salaries of (aa) teachers and principals (bb) administrative staff, (cc) inspectorate and executive officials and (dd) any other specified staff, (ii) capital expenditure, (iii) supplies and services, (iv) equipment and (v) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in the 1991-92 financial year does each of the above amounts constitute?

B711E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The information as requested in (a)(i)(aa) to (i)(dd) is not readily available and a total amount for personnel expenditure is supplied

	(a) *R'000*	(b) *%*
(i)(aa)-(i)(dd)	2 611 132	74,32
(ii)	284 478	8,10
(iii)	174 117	4,95
(iv)	46 575	1,33
(v)	396 893	11,30
Total	R3 513 195	100,00

Note:
The books for the 1991/92 financial year have not yet been closed The final expenditure should not differ substantially from these amounts

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Sentences passed by magistrates. review

289 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Justice †

(1) (a) How many sentences passed by magistrates were referred to the Supreme Court for review (i) in 1990, (ii) in 1991 and (iii) from 1 January 1992 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available, and (b) what percentage do the cases concerned constitute of the total number of cases in which magistrates passed judgment in each of the above-mentioned three periods,

(2) in what circumstances are sentences passed by magistrates reviewed,

(3) in how many cases were sentences passed by magistrates mitigated in each of the above-mentioned periods?

B718E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) The statistics furnished in respect of questions (i) and (ii) hereunder have been obtained from the Annual Reports of the Department for the

cont-1>

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Post office. Chatty

5 Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether a post office is to be built in Chatty, Bethelsdorp, if not, why not, if so, (a) when will it be built, (b) where in Chatty will it be situated and (c) what steps have been taken in this regard to date? C41E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

No, the intention to establish a post office in the Chatty area has been relinquished for the present

After the planning of a post office building had already commenced, it came to light that a new business centre comprising 50 businesses and two supermarkets in Cleary Park, approximately 5 kilometres from the site for the proposed Chatty post office, had been opened The effect hereof is that the residents of the relative area do their shopping at this centre and prefer to do their post office business at the Saltville post office, which is situated about 2 kilometres away The establishment of the aforementioned centre, as well as the so-called "house shops" which originated during the late 1980's, has had the effect that the smaller businesses in the area are slowly but surely closing their doors In view of the negative prospects which are foreseen for a post office in Chatty in the particular circumstances and the cost related to the erection of such a building, especially in the present unfavourable economic climate, it has, after careful consideration, been decided not to go ahead with the project at this stage The matter will, however, be reviewed when more certainty has been obtained regarding the growth of businesses in the area

(a) to (c) Fall away

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

259

Commissions of inquiry irregularities/ State money

75 Dr W J BOTHA asked the State President †

(a) What commissions of inquiry have since 1 January 1987 inquired into alleged irregularities involving State money, (b) what State Departments were involved in this, (c) which of these commissions have (i) completed (ii) not yet completed their business and (d) when are the latter commissions expected to complete their business? B175E

The STATE PRESIDENT

(a) (i) Commission of Inquiry into the acquisition of an IVIS Interactive Video System by the Department of Education and Training (Van den Heever Commission)

(ii) Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and alleged mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission)

(iii) Commission of Inquiry into alleged instances of irregular application, improper application or misapplication of money or property at the Department of Development Aid and the South African Development Trust (Pickard Commission)

(iv) Commission of Inquiry into the alleged misappropriation of funds of the Lebowa Government (Dekker Commission)

(v) Commission of Inquiry into the appropriation of the Lebowa Revenue Fund and alleged mismanagement in Lebowa (De Meyer Commission)

(b) (i) Department of Education and Training

(ii) KwaNdebele Government Service

(iii) Department of Development Aid

(iv) Lebowa Government Service

(v) Lebowa Government Service

(c) (i) Van den Heever Commission

Dekker Commission

Pickard Commission

Parsons Commission in respect of the unrest of 1986 in KwaNdebele and in respect of alleged mismanagement on the police task of the Department of Law and Order

De Meyer Commission—in as far as it relates to education, financial management and control, stores control, unlawful payment of salaries, creation of departments, acquisition, misuse and utilization of government service vehicles, subsidized vehicles and motor finance scheme, hospitals, clinics, liquor licences, pensions, administration of towns, erection of buildings, architectural services, personnel matters relating to absenteeism, overtime payment on holidays and performance of private work

(ii) Parsons Commission—in respect of alleged mismanagement in KwaNdebele in as far as it relates to the departments of the Chief Minister, Works, Citizen Liaison, Interior, Education and Culture, Health, Agriculture, Justice, Finance as well as the KwaNdebele Utility Company and the KwaNdebele Development Corporation

De Meyer Commission—in as far as it relates to water supply, repair of heavy machinery, Lebowa Agricultural Company, electricity supply, issuing of drivers' licences, school committees, Department of Law and Order and the Receiver of Revenue (subject to the decision of the appeal court) cont —6

(d) Parsons Commission—between October 1993 and March 1994 The possibility of steps which will expedite the Commission's business are being investigated

259 De Meyer Commission—August 1992 and in respect of the Receiver of Revenue probably a later date but subject to a decision of the appeal court

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Justices of the peace persons appointed

136 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether he will furnish particulars in regard to all persons appointed as justices of the peace during the latest 12-month period for which information is available, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are their names, (b) from which districts do they come, (c) what are their qualifications, (d) what positions did they hold at the time of being appointed and (e) for what reasons were they so appointed,

(2) in respect of what period is this information furnished?

B342E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2)

It is an onerous task to compile a correct and reliable list of names for records of magistrates Furthermore this list may also be influenced by applications which are expected to flow from an invitation in certain areas

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Prisoners released before completion of sentences

277 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services

(1) How many prisoners were released from prison before completing their sentences during the period 1 July 1991 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether any such prisoners were released before completing 75 per cent of their prison sentences, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the (i) respective sentences and (ii) actual periods served in each case,

(3) whether any such released prisoners were members of the South African Police or any other branch of the security forces at the time of their convictions, if so,

(4) whether he will furnish particulars regarding these persons, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are (i) their (aa) names and (bb) ranks and (ii) the crimes of which they were convicted and (b) what sentences (i) were imposed on them by the courts and (ii) did they actually serve?

B683E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(1) and (2)

Since 1991, in accordance with internationally accepted practice, it has also been the practice in South Africa to award remission of sentence to prisoners Statutory provision to grant remission of sentence is made by section 63 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) read together with regulations number 119 and 131 promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Correctional Services Act The earning and awarding of remission of sentence is one of the most important instruments for the establishment as well as the regulation and promotion of an orderly and stable prison population and milieu

The statistics are unfortunately not available centrally in the required format and can only be acquired by means of an expensive and manpower intensive countrywide survey The information which the hon member desires in respect of every individual case also cannot be provided within the scope of this reply due to the quantum thereof

The following information may, however, be of value to the hon member

During the period 1 July 1991 to 31 March 1992, 92 351 prisoners (with or without remission of sentence) were released of which 33 825 prisoners were released on parole

The following comparable statistics in respect of the periods served, were obtained by means of a random test during January 1991

Sentence Category	*> 6 months up to 12 months imprisonment*	*>12 months to < 24 months imprisonment*	*24 months imprisonment and longer*
Released on parole after 1/3 of sentence	9,1%	6,5%	1,05%
Released on parole after 1/3 to 1/2 of sentence	12,2%	9,1%	22,68%
Released on parole after 1/2 of sentence	3,5%	5,5%	15,64%
Unconditionally released with or without remission of sentence (in other words not released on parole)	75,2%	78,9%	60,63%
	100%	100%	100%

On 5 March 1992 I announced that prisoners in the sentence category up to and including six (6) months imprisonment will, in future, not be released before they have not completed at least 1/3 of the sentence which was imposed Before this announcement it was policy that this category of prisoners, with certain exceptions, could have been released on parole as soon as possible after admission

(3) Yes

The release policy of the Department as well as the special release measures during 1991 were clearly set out in my press release of 8 May 1992, a copy of which is attached for the hon member's convenience I also dealt with this matter here in Parliament during the discussion of a draft resolution by a private member on 31 March 1992 In this regard I wish to refer the hon member to columns 3306-3312 of the Hansard of 31 March 1992

(4) No

As the hon member is aware, special release measures were taken during 1991, when extraordinary circumstances occurred which necessitated special arrangements These measures were purely *ad hoc* and were, inter alia, aimed at levelling the political playing-field

The successful reintegration into the community dictates that the privacy of released prisoners should be respected and therefore it is normally the policy not to provide particulars or to comment in respect of individual cases In this regard, I have to add that should information of this nature be made public, it could lead to attempts of unnecessary public interference with individual cases which would not be to the advantage of the successful reintegration of the ex-prisoner into the free community The family of the released prisoner should also be considered and their privacy should be respected and protected in the interest of the preservation and extension of family relations In addition, unnecessary public interference may endanger some released prisoners' physical safety and this Department cannot be instrumental in that regard

However should the hon member be interested in the particulars of a specific case, he is welcome to approach me, whereafter I will make the information available to him on a personal basis

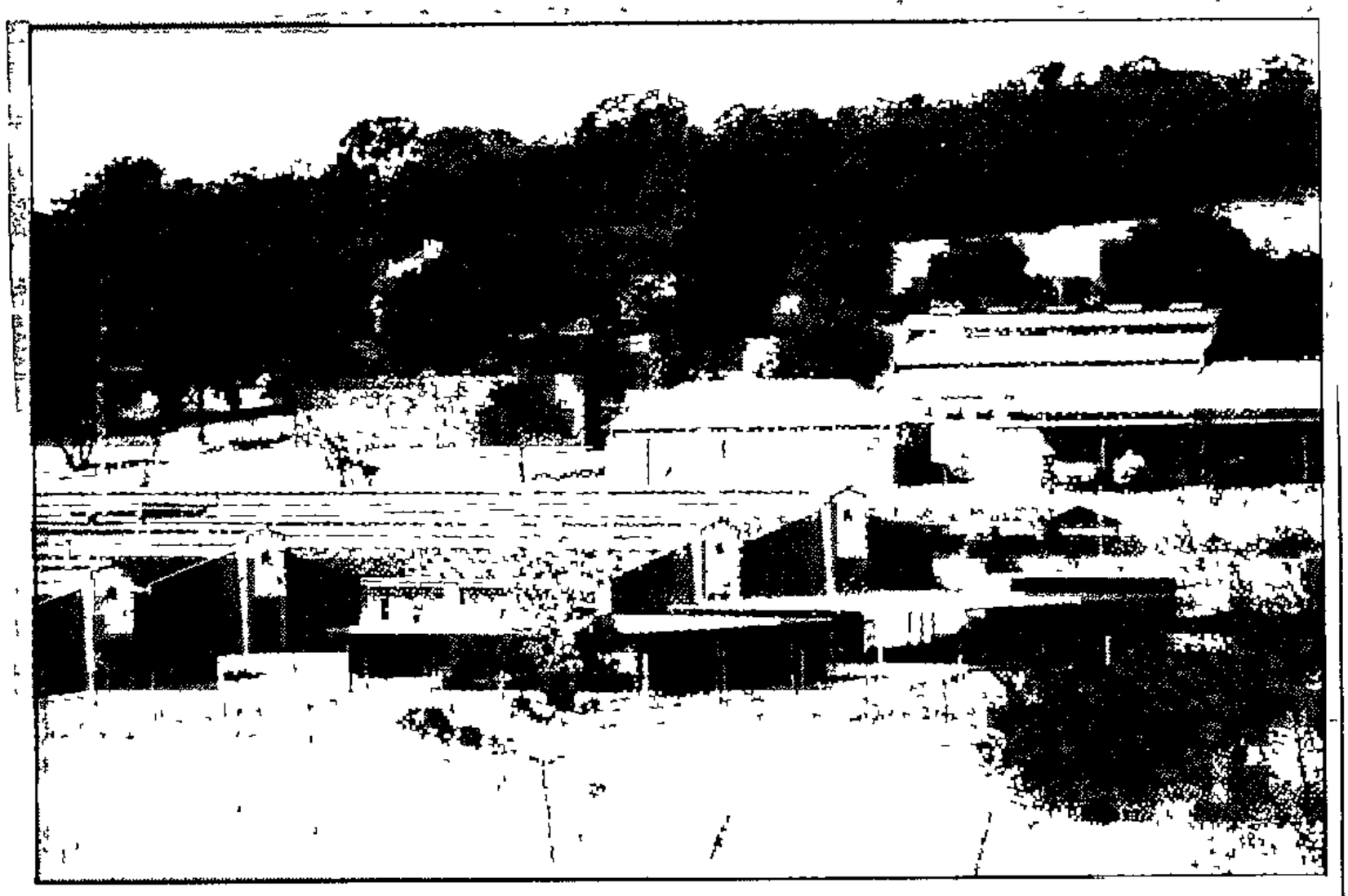
It is also important to note that the occupation of an offender upon his arrest and conviction is not a factor which is taken into account during the normal release process Record is therefore not kept separately in the normal course of events of ex-members of the security services or any other vocational group who find themselves in prison or who are released therefrom

(a)(i)(aa), (bb) and (ii) as well as (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away

PRESS RELEASE BY MR A J VLOK, MP MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES WITH REGARD TO THE RELEASE OF KHETHANI SHANGE

8 May 1992

If the cases of persons like Shange, Potsane and others are viewed in isolation of the so-called "political" prisoners, it leads to unnecessary misunderstandings, as is presently the case It is therefore in the interest of everybody to put the



Sporting spies ...: Either an NIS sports facility or a communications centre Photo. KEVIN CARTER

A squash court or a spy centre?

w'mail 12/6-18/6/92 (259)

By EDDIE KOCH

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) — under fire because it plans to use R145-million of taxpayers' money for building plush new headquarters — already owns an extravagant complex near Pretoria that is hardly used by the organisation

The Weekly Mail this week discovered the large complex at Rietvlei, north of Pretoria Its existence comes to light at a time when the government is being criticised for allocating R145-million to the new NIS headquarters, particularly as the need for counter-intelligence work has diminished

The NIS describes the Rietvlei facility as a "recreational centre", but our investigations revealed that it is a large, though rarely used, centre for collecting intelligence information and training NIS spies

The complex contains five large satellite dishes and a number of squat buildings protected by elaborate security bars, and is surrounded by two perimeter fences with an inner coil of electrified razor wire

The existence of the complex, which is located close to the site where the NIS plans to build its controversial new headquarters, contradicts claims by the organisation that it does not have enough office space and is forced to rent expensive premises in private buildings around Pretoria

"This place is not a recreation centre: It is used as a training centre for agents to work inside the country and at embassies overseas," an intelligence source told *The Weekly Mail* "It is also used as a station for monitoring outgoing telexes from the country as well as international satellite messages"

A spokesman for the NIS replied to queries about the complex by first saying it was a recreational centre Quizzed about the presence of the satellite dishes, he said the premises included a "communications centre" but declined to give any further details about work done by the organisation there

A request for an official visit to the centre was turned down

The centre is known by NIS operatives as Die Plaas (The Farm) It has a few squash courts and is occasionally used for sports purposes, but is in reality a white elephant that stands empty for most of the time

When *The Weekly Mail* reporters visited the site this week, there was hardly any activity inside the grounds A single car drove through the heavily protected entrance in three hours.

"One would have expected the need for major spending on heavy intelligence services to have fallen away as we normalise our political situation," commented Democratic Party finance spokesman Jasper Walsh "It seems out of balance to be spending R145-million on a building to house an intelligence service when we have a crying shortage of social spending on areas like health and housing"

Rocklyn Williams, co-ordinator of the Independent Military Research Group, said the expansion of NIS facilities shows President FW de Klerk intends to build the organisation into the country's premier intelligence agency.

"De Klerk needs to build up the agency — in much the same way that his predecessor, PW Botha, created Boss (the Bureau of State Security) as a super intelligence agency designed to strategise and carry out government policy — so that it can help him to identify and control the rightwing elements who run military intelligence and the security police," Williams said

Barend and his business pals

Star 13/6/92

SHALOM Shpilman and Eytan Rechter, two Israeli businessmen who look set to become major stakeholders in South Africa's biggest lottery, twice needed the direct intervention of Barend du Plessis, a personal friend of Shpilman's, to get them out of difficulties with the Reserve Bank

The two men had set up a gold and diamond jewellery export business in South Africa in 1989, for which they secured permission to bring money into the country as financial rands The fact that the financial rand facility allowed them to get about 40 percent more South African currency for their dollars in effect meant that they were buying gold at a discount of more than one-third.

This was allowed on condition they used the gold and diamonds to make jewellery only — thus adding to its value — and returned the profits to South Africa within 90 days When details of



HELPING HAND. Barend du Plessis helped get Israelis out of difficulties.

returned export profits were not submitted as specified, and customs intercepted an export parcel containing gold and diamonds in separate packages — not made up as jewellery — the financial rand concession and access to gold supplies were withheld.

(259)

Former Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis twice intervened directly on their behalf Each time Du Plessis, immediately on receipt of a letter from Shpilman, instructed Jan Lombard, deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, to take care of the matter A few months later, their credit deadline was actually extended to 180 days "after reconsideration of all the relevant factors"

Shpilman's letters addressed the then Minister as "Dear Barend", and referred in one instance to "the warm family atmosphere at last night's dinner", during which the Israelis' foreign exchange problems had been discussed.

In 1991 the concession to buy gold with financial rands was withdrawn

THE CURIOUS INTRIGUE CALLED PROJECT ENIGMA

From Page 1

Affairs had Chief Nzeribe checked out. It discovered that he had started out in business in 1962, acting as an adviser to Britain and European countries on investments in Nigeria. He had served as a special adviser to Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah, had been an ambassador for Biafra during the Biafran civil war and had subsequently made a fortune out of oil.

Chief Nzeribe was chairman of the Fanz Organisation, Nigeria Limited. Fanz was involved in oil, property, construction and the manufacturing of computer equipment. In 1980 its turnover was £58-million and it had fixed assets totalling £48-million.

Having adjudged him to be a man of means, and one, moreover, who had already delivered on one of his promises, it was decided to go ahead with the magazine project. Rather than buy an existing magazine, the plan was to set up a publishing and printing venture.

The companies, known as Kilimanjaro Publishing House Limited and Kilimanjaro Printing Company Ltd, would be based in London. The South Africans would invest £500 000 (or 20 percent) while Chief Nezeribe would invest £2-million (80 percent)

To channel the funds to the companies, the department decided to set up a front company, registered in Jersey, to hold the shares.

Expenses

Because the project was sensitive, it was decided not to use officials to start it up but what the department terms a "co-worker"

The "co-worker" in this case was Mr Gerrit Bornman, who is now a nominated National Party member of Parliament.

According to the department, Mr Bornman was paid expenses and travelling costs but received no further remuneration

The department also hired the services of a London firm of attorneys, experts in off-shore financial transactions. ST Times 14/6/92

It was about this time that things began to go wrong

The department money was deposited into bank accounts opened by Chief Nzeribe in the name of Kilimanjaro Publishing and Kilimanjaro Printing at a branch of a South African bank in London.

An arrangement was made that Chief Nzeribe would be the sole signatory of the accounts.

Although never specifically stated, the reason for this was, presumably, to prevent the department's involvement in the project being detected

However, Mr Bornman asked Chief Nzeribe to sign a written undertaking that he would not withdraw funds without the department's consent.

The Sunday Times has seen a copy of the undertaking, signed by Chief Nzeribe

It reads. "This is to give my personal undertaking as the sole signatory of the two accounts that I will not withdraw any sums of money without your written approval This undertaking indemnifies you should I withdraw funds without your approval and I would be required to reimburse the account in the event of such withdrawal"

Budget

It was also agreed that when funds were withdrawn, the ratio of 20 80 would apply In other words, for every R2 of the South African funds he withdrew from the account, the chief would withdraw R8 of his own money

On December 3 1986 Chief Nzeribe wrote to Mr Bornman, presenting an initial budget of £474 770 for the two companies. He asked permission to withdraw £95 000 in terms of the agreed arrangement. This was granted.

But a month later, the department was informed by the bank that Chief Nzeribe had withdrawn all the South African money And, at about that time, it was discovered that he had not put any of his own funds into the companies.

Asked to explain his actions, Chief Nzeribe said the bank had refused to grant him credit facilities, so he had withdrawn the money and placed it with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International which was prepared to grant him further credit. He was asked to furnish proof but this was not done.

Shortly after that it was discovered that bankruptcy proceedings were being brought against Chief Nzeribe by Charterhouse Japhet Bank.

Since then, the front company and the department itself have tried on numerous occasions to get the money back, but all attempts have been unsuccessful.

Initially the problem was that Chief Nzeribe was involved in bankruptcy proceedings and his funds could not be touched. Then it was discovered that his personal funds were tied up in a trust which prevented the department from gaining access to them.

The department could not go public in its attempt to get the money back because this could have jeopardised its efforts to establish diplomatic links with Africa.

Audited

Later it discovered that Chief Nzeribe was a candidate in the Nigerian presidential elections. With South Africa on the verge of establishing diplomatic links with Nigeria, the department was understandably sensitive about news of the abortive project emerging.

But, in the meantime, Auditor-General Peter Wronsley wanted to know what had become of the funds — even though the secret project had been personally audited by his predecessor, Mr De Loor

The department explained what had happened, but was unable to produce the share certificates. The reason for this was that the share certificates had been locked in a safe by an official who was subsequently transferred abroad, no one else knew where they were. The Sunday Times has subsequently been shown copies of the share certificates.

Mr Wronsley thus reported to Parliament this year "The Department of Foreign Affairs transferred an amount of R1 587 669 abroad for the acquisition of a shareholding in a foreign company At the time this report was compiled it had not been possible to acquire such shareholding and all attempts to recover the amount had thus far been unsuccessful." As a result of Mr Wronsley's report, Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden was called before Parliament's Committee on Public Accounts to explain what had become of the money

He pleaded that it was a sensitive matter but gave a basic outline.

Upshot

However, after further investigations by the Sunday Times, Mr Van Heerden decided to tell the full story, and details of how the department was fleeced by the Nigerian conman were made public for the first time.

The upshot of this is that Chief Nzeribe, irked at being called a conman, has asked for a meeting with the department.

One has been scheduled to take place in London. The department hopes this will give impetus to the legal proceedings it has initiated to get its money back and finally bring an end to the sorry saga of Project Enigma.

Secret funds get the chop

ST Times 14/6/92 (259)

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

THREE government slush funds are to be scrapped as part of far-reaching changes in the handling of secret accounts contained in a Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

In terms of the Secret Services Account Amendment Bill, the police, Foreign Affairs and Information slush funds will cease to exist.

A fourth secret fund, the Special Defence Account, will in future only be used for arms purchases.

In this year's budget a total of R4,4-billion was allocated to the Special Defence Account and R402-million for all other secret projects.

In future all secret projects will be funded from one Secret Services Account which will be administered by State Expenditure Minister Ami Venter.

The vast majority of these funds will be used to fund the activities of the National Intelligence Services.

Any department wishing to operate a secret project will have to apply for funds from the Secret Services Account.

The projects will be evaluated by a committee appointed by President FW de Klerk.

A spokesman for the Department of State Expenditure said it was not yet clear whether the people Mr De Klerk would appoint to serve on the evaluation committee would be government officials or from the private sector.

Govt misuse of pension fund continues — DP

B|Day 15/6/92

259

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Government's mismanagement and misuse of its pension fund continued, DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said in Parliament on Friday.

He said it continued to use foreign borrowings to offset the fund's shortfall

Andrew slammed government's request to Parliament on Friday to approve a R5,77bn transfer from the Stabilisation Fund, of which R2bn would go to the Government Pension Fund and R3,77bn to Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account.

The DP had opposed the pension allocation clauses in the Finance Bill, he said

Government had borrowed more than necessary last year and, instead of reducing its high interest loans, was using the surplus to reduce the pension shortfall, he said This should rather have been used to pay off some of the loans

Andrew said the return on interest earned from the pension funds was much lower than the interest paid on borrowings

He said the total shortfall on the State's pension funds was between R40bn and R50bn. This was a result of the stopping of actuarial evaluations during the 1970s, cheap buy-back schemes, huge occupational differentiations of the 1980s, and money used to buy public servant's loyalty after the formation of the CP.

The funds were also used to invest through the Public Investment Commission at much lower rates of return than could be found in the private sector

State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said it was necessary to pump the R2bn into the Government Pension Fund because it was recovering slowly

He also announced that R3,77bn was being transferred from the Stabilisation Account to the Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account, which had a total shortfall on March 31 1992 of R12,5bn. The increased shortfall was mainly a result of long-term public sector loans maturing in the past year, the downward adjustment of gold valuations and the rand's depreciation

Government's debt to the Reserve Bank on the contingency reserve was offset by crediting from the Stabilisation Fund and would not affect the money supply

NEWS IN BRIEF

Secret services funds

SPECIAL accounts for the police, Foreign Affairs and the Information Service of SA are to be scrapped in terms of the Secret Services Account Amendment Bill which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum attached to the Bill said all secret services would be financed from the secret services account administered by the State Expenditure Department.

The State Expenditure director-general, in consultation with the auditor-general, would be empowered to exercise financial control over the use of the funds

Business Day 16/6/92 (259)

Slow start for zero-coupon stock issue

HILARY GUSH

THE tender offer of R600m RSA zero-coupon stocks made by the Department of Finance closes this afternoon following a lukewarm reception from the market yesterday

Dealers say the terms of the issue are unclear and the yields effectively offered comparatively low The issue is generally not expected to be well bid .

The two issues of R300m (nominal value) each have maturities of five and seven years and are being marketed by the Reserve Bank in multiples of R1m

Zero-coupon bonds bear no interest rate, but are issued at a considerable discount to their face value As the bond matures, the price normally rises towards its nominal face value thereby securing a profit for the holder

In times of interest rate volatility the bonds are regarded as attractive as the bearer can calculate the effective yield at the time of purchase

Capital market players yesterday computed the yield on the five-year bond to be an effective 14%, while the seven-year stock yielded approximately 14,50%. They believed that, to be attractive, these rates had to be about 14,70% and 15,10% respectively

An analyst said the characteristics of the bonds, including the absence of reinvestment risk, made them unique and explained the lower rates on offer. Dealers reckoned returns should be a maximum 20 to 30 points below the yields on a normal bond.

They said the returns represented by the minimum price acceptable to the Reserve Bank were, however, about 50 points beneath conventional bond yields. At such a margin below standard yields, market players did not expect the tender offer to be very well received

Another trader said a further drawback to the issue was that no comprehensive taxation structure had been finalised He believed tax on capital appreciation would follow a curved amortisation basis, and would have to be settled between the individual taxpayer and the Receiver of Revenue

Market players believed one of the reasons the Finance Department elected to issue zero-coupon bonds was the instruments' popularity with foreign investors However, traders reported some confusion in early tendering yesterday over the conditions of the issue, which initially prohibited purchases through the financial rand.

Players expect the Bank to clarify the issue's exchange control provisions before the close of the tender this afternoon

Govt gives in on monitoring Bill

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government has bowed to pressure on its controversial phone-tapping Bill and will amend the legislation to say only a judge can authorise the monitoring.

The Interception and Monitoring Amendment Bill raised a storm when it was tabled last week with a clause giving the attorney-general power to authorise phone tapping, bugging of rooms and interception of post.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee will now appoint a retired judge for each division of the Supreme Court to perform this function.

Parliamentary joint committee on justice chairman Gert Myburgh said the judge-president would control clandestine monitoring applications.

It is understood, however, that DP MPs on the committee led the onslaught against the original clause.

It is believed important changes to two other bills — the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Bill and Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill — are also being debated following DP proposals. The DP is arguing for greater safeguards for people detained without trial.

Under the current law, only a state officer may have access to a detainee or information he provides.

● Comment: Page 6

Confiscation of weapons unnecessary

THE confiscation by the police of harmless "traditional weapons" such as shields and sticks from Inkatha supporters was unnecessary and had resulted in mistrust of the SAP, Inkatha regional organiser Themba Khoza said yesterday

About 1 200 shields and 200 sticks, seized on Sunday when police intercepted trains at three Soweto stations before an Inkatha Youth Brigade rally at Jabulani Stadium, were returned to the organisation this week and shown to the media yesterday

However, Khoza criticised the SAP for not returning all the seized weapons — estimated to number about 2 000 items.

Referring to the Zulu cowhide shields and sticks, Khoza said it was blatantly apparent that many of the items taken by the police were not dangerous and as such should not have been confiscated

He pointed out that no weapons such as axes, spears, pangas and sharpened wooden and metal sticks were returned

At the time, police also took possession of about 30 handguns, AK47 rifles and more than 300 rounds of ammunition.

Inkatha

STEPHANE BOTHMA

A formal complaint about the police action on the weekend — including the destruction of Inkatha flags — had been made

Khoza said the organisation regretted that some of its members had carried illegal lethal weapons

They acted against Inkatha policy, he said

"But when people are frightened, they resort to any means of protection," he said

He accused the police of having failed adequately to protect hostels and members of Inkatha in residential areas and called on them to protect the rights of those wanting to go to work during the ANC's mass action call

Prior to the news conference, Khoza showed a recording of SABC news footage of the police swoop at one of the stations.

Khoza claimed the footage refuted allegations the SAP supported Inkatha The footage showed policemen "jubilantly" holding up confiscated weapons to show to a group of cheering "ANC supporters" who had gathered on a pedestrian bridge at the station, Khoza said.

Auditor-general on future role

CAPE TOWN — SA's new constitution should provide for an independent auditor-general who could do his duty without fear or favour, Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said in his first annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

And Deputy Auditor-General J Loots said Wronsley had made proposals to this effect to SA Law Commission vice-chairman Judge Pierre Olivier.

Loots said the office's statutory responsibilities, supported by the image of objectivity, autonomy and integrity, had earned it a place in the new SA.

Experience of countries undergoing radical transition gave some credence to fears that sound financial administration and consistent public accountability might not be enforced in the future.

Loots also reported increased productivity with the office succeeding in maintaining functional audit time, the cost of which was recovered from auditees, at 77% for the 1991 year This was higher than the norm set at 72%. He indicated that this was partly due to the better staff complement, which showed a turnover of 16,6%, which compared well with the average for non-profit organisations of 15%.

BILLY PADDOCK

The auditor-general's office was responsible for conducting regularity audits of 32 departments, 18 votes of own affairs administrations, four provincial administrators, 780 local authorities, 22 agricultural control boards, 37 regional services councils, the six self-governing homelands and 140 other statutory bodies, accounts, funds and museums, Loots said

Apart from this, "several performance audits, special investigations and computer audits were also conducted during the financial years under review"

A separate performance auditing directorate had been set up to report on measures introduced by accounting officers to promote efficient utilisation of resources

Judge drops Dutton's bail by R100 000

SUSAN RUSSELL

FORMER Interboard chairman Ed Dutton, on trial on forex and finrand fraud charges involving more than R150m, had his R500 000 bail reduced to R400 000 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

Dutton, 35, applied for a reduction of bail last Friday on the grounds that he had run out of money to finance his defence and had no further assets of his own

He had asked the court to reduce his bail to R50 000

Dutton's appliction was opposed by State counsel James de Villiers who said that to grant a reduction of bail in a case of such seri-

cial statistics indicated yesterday.

Manufactured output rose by 0,2% in April, having risen by the same amount in March.

Retail sales rose by 0,3% in May, after rising 0,8% in April

This year, not next

BUSINESS Day incorrectly reported yesterday that Simpson McKie economist Graham Boyd said positive economic factors would only impact on the economy in the fourth quarter next year, when in fact he said the fourth quarter this year. Business Day regrets the error

REPORTS. Sapa-AFP Business Day Reporters

R250m Woodmead office development

B/Day 18/6/92

ANDREW KRUMM

THE Newport Property Fund would go ahead with the R13m first phase of its R250m office park in Woodmead, Sandton, in spite of an oversupplied office market, RMS Syfrets director Mike Deacon said yesterday

Deacon said RMS Syfrets — the development's leasing agents and project co-ordinators — were aiming at a niche market and capitalising on a trend towards low-density, environment-friendly business surroundings

The Harrowdene development, situated near the recently upgraded Woodmead/Buccleuch interchange, would offer 55 000m² lettable space

RMS Syfrets had already had large space inquiries at the R25/m² net rental, but no contracts had been signed

Newport Property Fund MD John Peters said the first phase, of three buildings with 4 500m² lettable space, would cost R13m by completion in early 1993 The fund would risk developing the first phase without pre-let tenants, but subsequent development depended on leases being entered into with major tenants An analyst it could be vacant for months if completed before an upswing



Nietgedacht residents yesterday protested against the resettlement of Zevenfontein squatter families in the area. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Bond issue criticised

B/Day 18/6/92

HILARY GUSH

THE Public Investment Commissioners (PIC) was sharply criticised yesterday after the results of the Reserve Bank's zero-coupon bond issue

There had been market speculation that the PIC, a government body in charge of investing public service pensions, had taken up the majority of issues

One dealer accused the PIC of being a "dumping ground" for uncompetitive government stock issues "This indicates a wast of public pension fund money"

PIC secretary Badie Badenhorst said the rates were favourable in current money market conditions "If we obtained the major portion of the tender it has nothing to do with anyone else"

Of the R300m in five-year stocks on issue, the Bank received tenders of R305m and allotted R50m, while R80m of the R320m offers collected for R300m in seven-year bonds was accepted by the Bank

Traders believed the yields were too low and the minimum prices acceptable to the Bank too high One dealer felt the majority of tenders were at prices below the Bank's quoted minimums, hence the relatively small allotment of R130m out of the R600m in bonds

The yield on the five-year stock was calculated by market players to be an effective 14%, while they felt the rate needed to attract investors was at least 14,7%

Privatisation can attract investors — bank

B/Day 18/6/92

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — By convincing investors that a government is committed to genuine market reform, the privatisation of state-owned industries can be a major stimulant to foreign investment, says a new World Bank study.

The study cites the experience of Mexico, whose privatisation policies have attracted $15bn in new foreign investment over the past two years

The study, Welfare Consequences of Selling Public Enterprises, considers three sell-offs in each of four countries, Mexico, Chile, Malaysia and Britain

The study included airlines, telecoms, electricity utilities, a road haulage concern, a state lottery and a container port, most of which were sold between 1984 and 1988

On average, the 12 privatisations produced annual net gains of about 26% of the companies' turnover in the year before privatisation

Only the airline Mexicana showed a loss, while Chile Telecom was able to double its capacity in four years and posted an annual 155% advance on turnover Malaysia's Kelang container facility increased 53%

The ability to raise prices to realistic levels benefited most of the firms, especially Telmex, the Mexican telephone system, British Telecom, Malaysian Airline System and the Chilean electricity supplier Enersis

Consumers gained from four privatisations and were net losers in five In Britain, the cost of long distance calls fell However, British Airways, which was permitted to purchase its sole domestic competitor, British Caledonian, charged higher fares than would have been permitted had its stayed in state hands

In many cases, the companies increased productivity by cutting previously protected workforces

Nonetheless, workers often gained Employees of Enersis, Telmex and National Freight profited hugely from receiving company shares

Sacked employees of Aeromexico, a second privatised Mexican airline, all received a year's redundancy pay

In several instances, foreign investors were big winners and reaped the lion's share of the gains, 90% of them in the case of Telmex

Such gains were more than offset by the investor confidence the privatisation policies generated in and of themselves

Special secret accounts scrapped by parliament

Sowetan 18/6/92

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SPECIAL accounts for the police, Department of Foreign Affairs and the Information Service of South Africa are to be scrapped in terms of a Bill tabled in Parliament on Monday

According to a memorandum attached to the Secret Services Account Amendment Bill, all secret services will in future be financed from the secret services account administered by the Department of State Expenditure

The special defence account is limited to the supply of military armaments

The security services special account is retained for the operation of the National Intelligence Service, but funds have to be applied for from the secret services account

A secret services valuation committee appointed by the State President to evaluate and annually review all secret services, is also envisaged in the new legislation The committee has to consider whether the objectives and modus operandi of secret services are in the national interest

The director-general of state expenditure is also empowered, in consultation with the auditor-general, to issue directions regarding the application of financial control over the handling and utilisation of funds from the secret services account *-Sapa*

Viljoen is implicated by Ombudsman

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — The Ombudsman Judge P J van der Walt yesterday confirmed that State Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen refused a recommendation from him four years ago to appoint a commission of inquiry into the affairs of the Development Aid Department

Former advocate-general Van der Walt said that at his request he had a meeting with Viljoen on December 6, 1988 and recommended an inquiry into the department following complaints by the Transvaal attorney-general of corruption

Officers of the auditor-general had made the same complaints to Viljoen

However, Viljoen rejected the recommendation Viljoen instructed Van der Walt to work with the Transvaal attorney-general on an internal inquiry alongside a police inquiry, Van der Walt said in a letter to the Speaker of Parliament Eli Louw

Louw had called on Van der Walt to clarify the chain of events after a Parliamentary debate.

Secret accounts Bill is a sham, says DP

CAPE TOWN — Government's draft legislation on secret accounts was a deliberate attempt to mislead the media and public by claiming such accounts would come under centralised control, DP Finance spokesman Ken Andrew said yesterday

He was speaking in the debate of the Secret Services Amendment Bill, which the explanatory memorandum says is designed to bring all secret service projects such as CCB operations under the control of an evaluation committee to prevent misuse.

"This is simply not so," Andrew said "It is a sham It is a cosmetic cover-up that will not prevent the major abuses of the past It is a case of· The CCB is dead, long live the CCB!"

President F W de Klerk had given undertakings that secret projects would be tightly controlled and not misused The Bill was an attempt to "mislead the media and the public into believing that those undertakings are being honoured, when in fact they are not", he said

He said the explanatory memorandum was misleading and guilty of perpetrating untruths by stating that two of the objectives of the Bill were

- ☐ To finance all secret services via the Secret Services Account from the budget of State Expenditure, and
- ☐ To limit the operation of the Special Defence Account to the supply of military armaments

BILLY PADDOCK

He said the Bill did neither of these things but instead tried "to fool as many people as possible that a procedure is being established that will prevent the awful abuse of secret funds occurring again"

The Bill did not limit the uses to which the billions of rands voted for the Defence Special Account (the largest of the secret accounts) could be used The memorandum states that it would only be used for the purchase of armaments but this was not true, he said

It would continue to finance purchases, military intelligence and "special defence activities" as provided for in the Defence Special Account Act. The DP's amendment to limit the use of funds to purchases and military intelligence line functions had been rejected, he said

"So the secret funds used to finance CCB 1 will be just as readily available to finance CCB 2," he said

The limited extent to which CCB activities were uncovered was because of a procedural error in authorisation that allowed the auditor-general to pick up that the CCB existed

"There is no way of knowing whether other CCB-type activities or worse were taking place in the past, are taking place now or will take place in the future — and this Bill will ensure that we have no greater chance of finding out," he said

New drive to fight Govt corruption

STAR 19/6/92

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff (259)

Already faced with a major mass campaign to force it to break the deadlock at Codesa and make way for majority rule, the Government could be forced to contend with yet another ANC-led mass-based campaign.

Now government "corruption" and secret projects will be targeted by a new campaign, unveiled in Johannesburg yesterday after a summit attended by more than 30 organisations.

The Rev John Lamola, of the South African Council of Churches, said the campaign would unite "all democratic forces behind the demand for open, clean and honest government"

Demands would include an independent commission into corruption and State expenditure, and the dismissal and prosecution of ministers and officials who misused public funds

Mr Lamola said the meeting had discussed corruption running into billions of rands in nine government departments

"These revelations are a tip of the iceberg Indications are that virtually every arm of the apartheid state has been deeply implicated in theft and corruption"

The corruption extended to Bantustans and regional and local governments, he said

ANC leader Valli Moosa said it was unacceptable that government functionaries who were known to have been involved with the deaths of government opponents should still go unpunished

Call to hound out corrupt officials

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Sowetan 19/6/92

MORE than 25 organisations yesterday threw their weight behind an ANC-initiated coalition against Government corruption, political assassinations and violence.

The organisations, which include Nafcoc, the South African Council of Churches, Cosatu, legal and human rights groups, adopted an "ANC briefing document on corruption and murder" at a day's summit in Johannesburg.

The ANC said Azapo, which had been invited but did not attend, had pledged support to the campaign. The PAC had also been invited but did not attend.

The document said "consideration should be given to drawing up a 'wanted list' of apartheid criminals, just as the United Nations did some time ago".

"The possibility should not be excluded of future trials for those engaged in such crimes, particularly those who continue to perpetrate these atrocities post-February 1990."

The coalition is to campaign for the establishment of an independent commission of inquiry into corruption and State expenditure. The coalition said the commission should have "full access to all Government departments and records".

The coalition also intends to demand:

- The seizure of assets of those implicated in the theft of public funds,
- The dismissal and prosecution of all Ministers and officials implicated in the misappropriation, and murder,
- Full disclosure of all secret projects and covert operations and the disclosure of all minutes of the State Security Council

Housing project linked to SA rocks Seychelles

STAR 20/6/92.

OPPOSITION parties in the Seychelles are accusing President Albert Rene of trying to use Pretoria to help him stay in power. SHAUN JOHNSON reports for the Africa News Service.

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A LINK with the South African Government has turned into a major election issue in Seychelles as the island nation prepares itself for its first multiparty poll in 15 years.

Parties opposing President Albert Rene's government are furious about an application for financial aid made by the socialist president to South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) — and are accusing Rene of trying to use Pretoria to help him stay in power.

Two opposition parties — Parti Seselwa and the Seychelles Liberal Party — got wind of an application to the DFA for finance in excess of R59 million for a housing project on the main Seychelles island, Mahe.

They have accused Rene of "trying to buy Seychelles votes with South African money".

The application, made through the government-controlled Seychelles Marketing Board, was for the construction of 800 houses before elections for a constitutional forum on July 26. Seychelles Liberal Party leader Ogilvy Berlouis alleges the project is intended by President Rene as a ruse to "provide a positive impression prior to the elections".

In an interview he said he found the possibility "amazing" that Pretoria could work with Rene.

The plan was for a housing development on reclaimed east coast land on Mahe. Parti Seselwa spokesmen alleged that the houses, if built, would in any event be "far too expensive for the average Seychellois family".

A spokesman for the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs this week confirmed that the request had been received. It was processed by the DFA, he said, and the South African Government had undertaken to investigate the feasibility of the project.

"Initial results were positive," he said, "but later some reservations arose." No final decision had been taken.

Foreign Affairs sources say, however, that the project is now very unlikely to be approved — and that in view of the political sensitivity of the pre-election period in Seychelles, there is virtually no possibility of implementation in the near future.

South Business

A new govt must keep the civil service civil

The recent corruption scandal in the Department of Development Aid highlighted the unaccountability of apartheid offifcials. Can a new government in South Africa neutralise these bureaucrats? Tebogo Job Mokgoro, senior lecturer in Public Administration at the University of the Western Cape, explored the issue. **Rehana Rossouw** reports

SOUTH 20/6-24/6/92

MINISTERS in the South African government are unable to keep track of what is happening in their departments, corruption scandals have shown

A new government will be judged by how it balances needs with scarce resources

Speaking at a conference on Creating Effective Performance in the Public Sector, Mr Tebogo Mokgoro said it would require efficiency and effectiveness during reconstruction

Mokgoro said there was an attempt during PW Botha's regime to reorganise state machinery

"Botha put in place a highly autonomous and unaccountable executive which directed and controlled state activities"

"As a result, the power of the state to initiate and pursue its apartheid policies has been increased Political decision-making has become insensitive to economic and societal interests

"Instead of maintaining and building institutional links with various economic, social and political interests, the Botha government sought to cultivate a garrison state mentality, thus enabling the influence and power of the military.

"In the process the bureaucracy became over-politicised and ideologically aligned with the government

"Although president De Klerk initiated a process of reform, realistically this can only be seen as tinkering with a culture that is well entrenched"

The government controlled the public service, with senior appointments made on five-year contracts, facilitating political appointees

"If a different political party gets into power, as seems likely, a substantial measure of politicisation should be expected since it might be considered necessary to neutralise the civil servants' loyalty to the National Party

"An ANC government, however, would probably only be able to exert its influence, in the initial stages, over the bureaucracy at the higher echelons through political appointments

"The majority of the civil service who have supported the policies of



apartheid over the years will probably continue to have either National Party loyalty or be aligned with the Conservative Party.

"This political disloyalty to the ANC will either result in the undermining of the policies of the government of the day, or the civil service will function more as a neutral bureaucracy"

Mokgoro said when decentralisation was applied in the public sector it was seen as a means of liberating managerial potential thwarted by bureaucratic restrictions

Bureaucratic rigidity and inefficiency were often attributed to excessive centralisation

In government, however, decentralisation was seen as problematic Officials feared loss of control.

"The principle of ministerial responsibility in the South African civil service makes Ministers answerable to parliament for things that happen in their departments

"Ministers are therefore concerned with accountability, thus making decentralisation difficult"

"The processes of internal and external accountability tend to stultify administrative discretion"

Mokgoro said if the ANC were to become the government, it would be faced with the high expectations of millions

Any attempts to introduce business principles in government would have to be handled with great caution

Although there were some similarities in administrative activities of public and private institutions, government institutions had to be supported by public administration

Attempts to apply business principles in administration had failed, not because of the incapability and stubbornness of civil servants, but because of the substantial difference underlying structures of the two arenas.

"Political responsiveness and legitimacy are crucial in the delivery of public services

"For example, although privatisation of public services may bring about efficiency, such a policy may exclude people who cannot afford such services.

"This is not to say that the principles of efficiency and effectiveness have no place in the public sector."

Mokgoro said there had been a persistent increase in the state's economic activities since the National Party came to power This was aimed at eradicating the "poor white" problem Unemployed whites who could not find employment in the private sector could find places in the public sector

A democratic state would have to play a reasonably visible role in the economy, not for racial ends, but to facilitate equity in the distribution of resources and alleviation of poverty

Introducing management autonomy might conflict with this role of the state if it was not properly handled

"There is a danger that management autonomy might strengthen the already powerful bureaucracy

"The corruption in the the Department of Development Aid is a clear example of what officials functioning in a somewhat autonomous way can do when Ministers are not able to keep track of what happens in the departments

"A new government, which is likely to be dominated by the ANC will have to face a strong civil service to which it will be a stranger

"Giving such a public service substantial management autonomy may spell disaster for the implementation of policy"

Black affairs link

FIVE commissions of inquiry into alleged irregularities involving state money concerned departments and institutions dealing with black affairs, President F W de Klerk disclosed in Parliament yesterday

They were the Van der Heever commission into the Education and Training Department, the Parsons commission into the KwaNdebele government, the Pickard commission into the Development Aid Department and the Dekker and De Meyer commissions into the Lebowa government.

Business Day 24/6/92

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT

FM 26/6/92

Black holes

(259)

In the first months of the fiscal year, government spending is traditionally high State Expenditure Director-General Henri Kluever explains that the bulge in issues from the Exchequer Account relates to payments of 13th cheques, due between January-March Since 1980, it has been standing practice to defer these payments to the following financial year

Hopefully, then, the pace of spending in some government departments in April-May will subside Meanwhile figures gazetted last week show a number of departments have overrun their pro rata budgets

The Trade & Industry vote, for instance, which was increased nearly 60% in the current year to R3,1bn, has already disbursed more than R1,1bn

This is largely due to payments under export incentive schemes, which represent the biggest drain on the department Of the total allocation, R2bn was earmarked for redeeming promissory notes issued under these schemes

Says Accountant-General Corrie Pretorius "Redemption dates of promissory notes are clustered in May So payments will be lower later in the year"

cont →

FM 26/6/92

Also of concern is the cost of servicing government debt This is itemised under Finance statutory amount The R20,3bn budgeted is the biggest single vote Spending in the first two months, at R3,8bn, is 27% higher than in the same two months last year, and it represents nearly 19% of the year's budgeted amount Pretorius explains "Big interest payments are made on RSA stock in May"

However, it is also likely that interest payments on short-term bills were unexpectedly high The money market liquidity created by the discrepancy between government spending and tax revenues has to be drained by the Reserve Bank to keep interest rates at the level required by monetary policy The problem is thus self-perpetuating so money market operations are likely to prove costly

Regional & Land Affairs, allocated nearly R20,3bn, has already drawn down R4bn, which is a massive increase on last year's R164m in the period and is nearly 20% of the year's allocation Says Pretorius "Part of the reason is an increase in black pensions paid by the Provinces in May And there were also payments of bridging finance to the self-governing territories, paid every year in April"

Defence payments of R1,8bn are 28% higher than in the same period last year and 18,5% of the year's allocation Pretorius says "They relate to projects finalised earlier than expected"

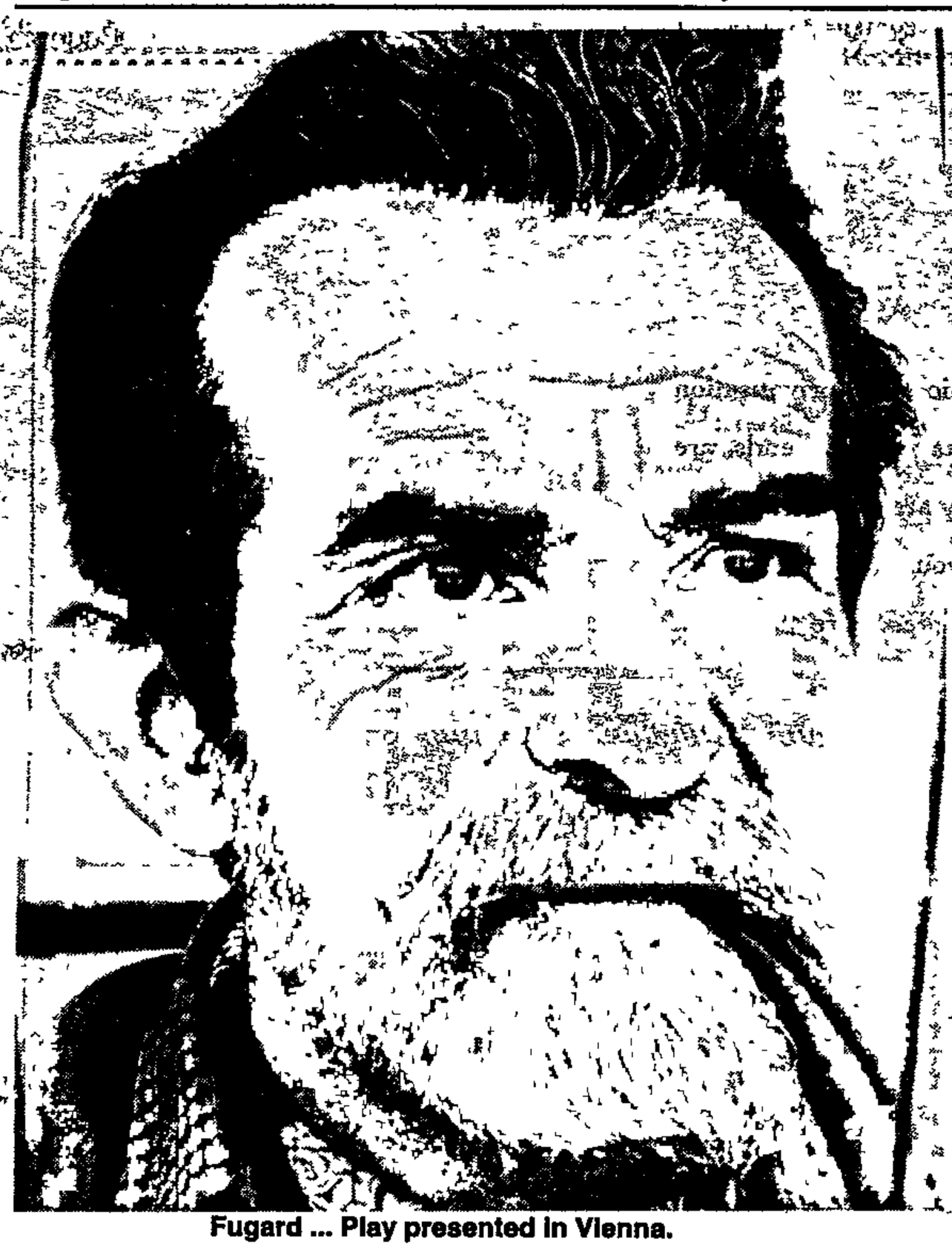
Administration The House of Assembly spent R2,2bn, nearly 16% up on last year and 25% of the year's budgeted amount Pretorius says this is partly due to transfers to universities and technikons

Overall, issues in the first two months of the fiscal year were up nearly 15% to R17,9bn Receipts were up only about 7% to R10,2bn and are likely to remain subdued for the rest of the year The difference between the two is R7bn — almost half of the originally budgeted deficit of R15,9bn

SA influence hit by budget

Sowetan 29/6/92

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Fugard ... Play presented in Vienna.

VIENNA - SOUTH African diplomats trying to extend their country's influence into the newly accessible countries of Eastern Europe are dismayed at a government-ordered cutback in cultural contacts.

Cultural attaches at South African embassies, consulates and missions in several key European countries have been recalled to Pretoria in an economic move which cuts deeply into a previously flourishing programme of artistic exchanges.

"It's a particularly disappointing development at a time when we are so welcome in the newly-democratic countries of Eastern Europe," said one diplomat.

Visits to Eastern Europe by South African artists used to be co-ordinated at the South African Embassy in Vienna.

The diplomat responsible, Professor Richard Behrens, is back in South Africa. And although his daughter Imke is the Ambassador's cultural secretary, her work is far smaller in scope than her father's.

In an interview, the Ambassador, Miss Cecile Schmidt, agreed that cuts in the cultural budget had come at a particularly bad time, but added: "We do as best we can, on an ad hoc basis."

Miss Schmidt's embassy recently sponsored the first night of an Athol Fugard play presented by the English

By BOB TILLEY
Sowetan Foreign Service

Theatre of Vienna and will shortly be playing host to two South African choirs.

The Bervliet Choir and the Natal Schools Choir will visit Vienna on tours which will include stops in Eastern Europe. The Natal Schools Choir will also be taking part in an international music competition in Vienna in July.

South Africa's cultural "ambassadors" to Europe are perhaps best represented in these cost-cutting days by such performers as the Cape Town pianist Nina Schumann, who is touring the continent giving recitals at invitations-only evenings organised by embassies and consulates

Miss Schumann, a 21-year-old music student at the University of Cape Town, was discovered by the musical director of Munich's Gaertnerplatz theatre, Herr Reinhard Schwarz, during a recent Cape Town stay

Herr Schwarz is a regular guest conductor for CAPAB, and heard Schumann play during his recent tour.

"I thought that here was an outstanding talent that had to be heard outside South Africa," said Schwarz during a recital evening in Munich organized by South Africa's new Consul in the Bavarian capital, Dan Fourie.

Later this year, Schumann will be crossing the Atlantic to participate in an international competition in Canada.

Money supply targeting meaningless in SA

BBusy 30/6/92 (259)

NEIL MARTIN

THE targeting of money supply and combating inflation have been advanced as reasons for not lowering the bank rate In First World terms it seems logical that interest rates should be used to achieve these objectives In SA, however, because of our large Third World component, this might not achieve the desired objectives

Real money supply is significantly affected by the informal sector, which has been estimated by many economists as accounting for somewhere between 15% and 40% of GDP. By and large this sector bypasses the banking sector, with the result that the overlooked component of money velocity of this portion of money supply is significantly lower than in the First World component.

We are therefore overstating the level of money supply, because we have two money velocities in the system

Very broadly speaking, assuming the informal sector accounts for about 27% of total GDP, and also assuming that this sector is a non-user of the banking system to the extent of, say, 60%, then the effect is 0,6 x 27 = 16% — the money supply figure might be overstated by as much as 16% given these assumptions If we take the extreme cases of the informal sector representing 40% of the economy and that it does not use the banking sector at all, then money supply is overstated by 40%

The targeting of monetary aggregates therefore becomes meaningless until we can accurately measure the informal sector for size and inherent money velocity.

Combating inflation through interest rates also appears to be problematic in an inherently inflationary economic structure These inflationary tendencies are attributed to

- ☐ The many departmental duplications — and even multiple governments — being supported by SA's tax money; and
- ☐ The state expenditure needed to eliminate historical gaps between population groups.

In addition to this, the only way the man in the street benefits from a rate cut is on his housing bond.

Interest on his other liabilities is usually kept at levels above 20% (a common problem with the US banking sector as well) The major variable borrowers, therefore, are the larger institutions, which appear to be able to borrow money at rates well below prime

This would seem to indicate that money supply targeting and the use of interest rates to control inflation are currently a waste of time.

In the first instance we need to measure our economy more accurately. In the second, we need either to eliminate the imbalances in social expenditure or accept them and work around them. Until we do, we should be looking at least to stimulate some growth in the formal sector before the informal sector comes to account for 100% of GDP

The authorities' approach to this problem suggests that they perceive the informal sector to be an insignificant part of the whole economy This would appear to be an example of "ostrich" thinking

The authorities should take a walk out on the streets to see how the hawker phenomenon has proliferated just in the past year, and this is merely one part of the informal sector that has mushroomed, there are many, many more.

How do we combat this problem? If we wish to continue using the technique of money supply targeting, then we need to have a much better idea of the size of the informal sector. If that is significant, we then need to measure the velocity of money in that sector If the velocity is different from that of the formal sector, we can develop a model to measure the real money supply, and this can be targeted

Interest rates? The answer to this is much easier than the money supply question Interest rates will control the economy only when the application of those rates is applied equally across all markets

In SA we have forced the man in the street to be interest-rate insensitive by making him pay penal rates at all times, while large institutions are operating on borrowings paying less than prime

In other words, the relationship between the cost of borrowing for the man in the street needs to be closer to that of the larger institutions, otherwise we will experience the problem that is occurring in the US today. Deposit rates are at about 3% to 4% while borrowing rates are more than 16% for the average man The borrowing rate is prohibitive, while large institutions can fund their activities relatively cheaply, forcing imbalances on to an already unbalanced structure

Further, in SA we are going to have to address socio-economic problems This will be inflationary, as will the continued existence of the top-heavy public sector.

Since we have little choice but to address the social issues, the only option available is to redesign the bureaucratic structure to eliminate replications

Once we have done all of this, we might be able to use First World techniques to manage our economy

☐ **Martin is a dealer at Turner Paterson Faure Inc.**

LETTERS

...hat Mr Johann Rupert thinks he is

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VOL 325

KAAPSTAD, 1 JULIE 1992
CAPE TOWN, 1 JULY 1992

No. 14080

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1773 1 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 85 van 1992 Wet op die Veilige Bewaring van Effekte, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1773 1 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 85 of 1992. Safe Deposit of Securities Act, 1992

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To provide for the registration of a central securities depository for the safe custody of securities in terms of a predetermined set of rules; to permit a depositary institution to become a member of a central securities depository; to permit investors to deposit securities through a depositary institution with a central securities depository; and to provide for the ownership, transfer, pledge and delivery of securities held in safe custody; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 18 June 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

CHAPTER 1

INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF ACT

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "auditor" means a public accountant as defined in the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, 1991 (Act No 80 of 1991), (ix)

(ii) "central securities account" means an account kept by a central securities depository for a depositary institution and reflecting the number or nominal value of securities of each kind deposited for safe deposit and all entries made in respect of such securities, (xv)

(iii) "central securities depository" means a public company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), and registered as a central securities depository in terms of this Act, (xiii)

(iv) "central securities repository" means a central securities repository as contemplated in section 11, (xiv)

(v) "depositor" means a person who deposits securities for safe deposit with a depositary institution, or such an institution that deposits securities with a central securities depository, (ii)

(vi) "depositary institution" means an institution or person or category of persons authorized by the Registrar to hold securities in safe deposit for the purposes of this Act, (i)

(vii) "entry" includes an electronic recording of any transfer, attachment or pledge in respect of an interest in securities, (vii)

(viii) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance, (viii)

(ix) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulation; (xvi)

(x) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Financial Markets as defined in section 1 of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No 55 of 1989), (xi)

(xi) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 15, (xii)

(xii) "rules" means the rules of a central securities depository, (x)

(xiii) "securities" means any listed securities as defined in section 1 of the Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act No 1 of 1985), any listed financial instruments as defined in section 1 of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No 55 of 1989), or any other securities approved by the Registrar by notice in the *Gazette* and all rights or other benefits existing in respect of or accruing to such securities or instruments, including any certificate issued in respect of such securities or instruments and of such rights or other benefits, (iii)

(xiv) "securities account" means an account kept by or on behalf of a depositary institution for a depositor and reflecting the number or nominal value of securities of each kind deposited for safe deposit and all entries made in respect of such securities, (v)

(xv) "securities repository" means all securities of the same kind held by—

(a) a depositary institution, and

(b) another depositary institution or a central securities depository with which the depositary institution mentioned in subparagraph *(a)* has deposited or re-deposited securities of that kind, and

(c) a central securities depository with which the other depositary institution mentioned in subparagraph *(b)* has deposited or re-deposited securities of that kind, (iv)

(xvi) "this Act" includes the regulations (vi)

CHAPTER 2

SAFE CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

Deposit of securities

2. (1) The Registrar may—

(a) authorize any person, or

(b) authorize any category of persons by notice in the *Gazette*,

to act as a depositary institution for the purposes of this Act on such terms and conditions as he may determine in writing to such person or publish in the notice concerned in respect of such category of persons

(2) Where securities are deposited for safe custody with a depositary institution such institution shall, unless the depositor expressly directs otherwise in writing, be entitled to re-deposit them with another depositary institution which is a member of a central securities depository or with a central securities depository

(3) Every depositor shall be deemed to warrant to the depositary institution or central securities depository, as the case may be, that he is entitled to deposit such securities and that any document relating to such securities and lodged by him with such institution or depository is genuine and correct in all respects and he shall be deemed to have agreed to indemnify such institution or depository against any claim made upon it and against any loss suffered by it arising out of such deposit

Securities repository

3. A depositary institution holding securities may hold all securities of the same kind deposited with it for safe custody collectively in a separate securities repository

Ownership of securities

4. (1) Where securities of any kind are deposited with a depositary institution or with a central securities depository for safe deposit, or accrue to securities held by such institution or depository, the person who was the owner of the securities at the time of deposit or accrual shall become entitled to an interest as co-owner of all the securities of the same kind comprised in the securities repository or central securities repository for securities of that kind

(2) In so far as any limited right exists in respect of any securities at the time of such deposit or accrual, such limited right shall extend to the interest of such co-owner and to any securities delivered to him

(3) The interest of an owner in all the securities in a securities repository shall be calculated with reference to the proportion that the number or nominal value of securities deposited by him or on his behalf and accruing to such securities bears from time to time to the total number or nominal value of all securities of that kind held in the securities repository or central securities repository, as the case may be

(4) A certificate signed by or on behalf of a depositary institution or a central securities depository and specifying the interest of the depositor, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the depositor to such interest

Transfer of securities

5. Transfer of an interest in securities held by a depositary institution in a securities repository shall be effected by agreement completed by entry in the securities accounts of the transferor and the transferee with the depositary institution or institutions concerned

Pledge of securities

6. (1) A pledge in respect of an interest in securities held by a depositary institution in a securities repository shall be effected by agreement completed by entry in the securities account of the pledgor in favour of the pledgee specifying the name of the pledgee, the interest pledged and the date

(2) Such an interest shall not be transferred except with the written consent of the pledgee

(3) The pledgee of such an interest shall be entitled to all the rights of a pledgee of movable corporeal property in possession of that property

Notification

7. A depositary institution shall notify the holder of a securities account with it of any entry made in that account

Delivery of securities

8. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the owner of an interest in securities held in a securities repository or central securities repository shall at all times be entitled to delivery, within a reasonable time, by the depositary institution or central securities depository concerned, of the same number of securities, or securities of the same nominal value, and of the same kind as the securities held on his behalf in such securities repository or central securities repository

CHAPTER 3

CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY

Registration of central securities depository

9. (1) A central securities depository shall be registered as such in terms of this Act

(2) Any public company may apply to the Registrar for registration as a central securities depository

(3) An application in terms of subsection (2)—

(a) shall be made in the prescribed manner and on the prescribed form,

(b) shall be accompanied by a statement containing the prescribed information and such other information, including a report on any matter by an auditor, as the Registrar may deem relevant

(4) The Registrar may, after considering all the information, documents and reports furnished to him in terms of this section, grant or refuse the relevant application or grant the application subject to such conditions as he may deem fit

(5) The Registrar shall not grant an application under this section for the registration of a central securities depository unless he is satisfied—

(a) that the establishment of the proposed central securities depository will be in the public interest,

(b) that the applicant will be able to establish itself successfully as a central securities depository,

(c) that the business of the applicant will be conducted in a prudent manner and with due regard to the rights of depositors, members and the issuers of securities, and

(d) that the members of the proposed central securities depository have agreed in writing to abide by and are able to comply with the requirements of the rules of the central securities depository and the Act and that they are depositary institutions which have been approved by the Registrar as members of the central securities depository

(6) The Registrar may, subject to the provisions of subsection (7), cancel the registration of a central securities depository—

(a) if the registration has been obtained on the strength of untrue or misleading information,

(b) if he is of the opinion that it is not in the public interest to allow the central securities depository to continue its activities, or

(c) at the written request of the central securities depository

(7)*(a)* The Registrar shall, before cancelling under subsection (6) the registration of a central securities depository, in a written notice addressed to the central securities depository—

(i) inform the central securities depository of his intention to cancel such registration,

(ii) furnish the central securities depository with the reasons for the intended cancellation, and

(iii) call upon it to show cause within a period specified in the notice, which shall not be less than 30 days as from the date of the notice, why its registration should not be so cancelled,

(b) After considering any representations received within the specified period from the central securities depository concerned, the Registrar may in his discretion—

(i) proceed with the cancellation, or

(ii) refrain from taking any further steps,

and the Registrar shall in writing inform the central securities depository concerned of his decision in terms of this subsection

(8) Whenever the Registrar grants or refuses an application in terms of this section or cancels the registration of a central securities depository, he shall give written notice of that fact to the applicant or to the central securities depository, as the case may be

(9) Whenever a central securities depository becomes aware of a particular depository institution ceasing to be a member of it, the central securities depository shall as soon as practicable notify the Registrar thereof

Deposit of securities with central securities depository

10. (1) Only a depositary institution that is a member of a central securities depository shall be entitled to deposit with or withdraw securities from that central securities depository and to have a central securities account with it

(2) If the owner of securities deposited by a depositary institution with a central securities depository wishes to exercise his rights, he shall do so through that depositary institution, and that depositary institution shall exercise those rights in its own name

(3) All securities held by a central securities depository shall, unless they are bearer securities, be registered in the name of that central securities depository or its wholly owned subsidiary, as defined in section 1(1) of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), approved by the Registrar

Central securities repository

11. (1) A central securities depository may hold all securities of the same kind deposited with it by a depositary institution for safe custody collectively in a separate central securities repository

(2) A central securities repository shall comprise all securities of the same kind held by the central securities depository.

(3) The provisions of sections 5 and 6 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the transfer and pledge by one depositary institution to another of an interest in securities held by a central securities depository in safe custody

(4) A central securities depository shall notify the depositary institution having a central securities account with it of any entry made in such account

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rules of central securities depository

12. (1) The rules of any central securities depository shall be framed so as to ensure, to the satisfaction of the Registrar—

(a) that the business of the central securities depository is carried out with due regard to the public interest and the interests of depositors, members and the issuers of securities,

(b) that the central securities depository is managed and administered in an efficient manner,

(c) that only a person or category of persons approved by the Registrar is admitted as a member of the central securities depository and that the rules governing the admission of a person as a member are equitable and in the public interest,

(d) that the central securities accounts kept for depositary institutions are conducted with due regard to their interests,

(e) that adequate steps are available against any depositary institution which contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or these rules,

(f) that its members are financially sound and have entered into valid and adequate guarantees in respect of its liabilities,

(g) that adequate steps are taken on a regular basis according to generally accepted accounting practice for the auditing of the securities accounts held by it and that where the securities accounts and central securities accounts are not kept by the making of entries in bound books, adequate precautions are taken for guarding against falsification and for the ascertainment of the interest of the owner of securities,

(h) that proper measures are taken to pay to the depositors all dividends and other payments made by the issuer of securities and to convey to them all notices regarding rights and other benefits accruing to the securities and to give effect to the lawful instructions of the depositors with regard to voting rights and other matters and to ensure that the

rights of depositors are not in any way diminished by the fact that securities held on their behalf are held collectively in a securities repository as provided for by this Act, and

(i) that fees and charges required by it for its services shall be made known to its depositors and members

(2) At the request of the Registrar a central securities depository shall publish its rules and a list of its members as directed by the Registrar, at its own expense

(3) No addition to, amendment of or deletion from the rules of a central securities depository or the said list of members shall be valid until it has been approved by the Registrar

(4) A notice setting out the proposed addition to, amendment of or deletion from the said rules or the list of members, shall be published by notice in the *Gazette* by the central securities depository in both official languages

(5) The said notice shall call upon members of the public who have objections to the proposed addition, amendment or deletion, to lodge such objections with the Registrar within a period of 30 days from the date of publication in the *Gazette*

(6) Whenever the Registrar deems it in the public interest, he may, after reasonable consultation with the central securities depository and with the consent of the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette* amend, add to or rescind the rules of that central securities depository with effect from such date as he may specify in the *Gazette*

Attachment

13. (1) The attachment of an interest in securities deposited for safe custody with a depositary institution and comprised in a securities repository shall only be complete when—

(a) notice of the attachment has been given in writing by the sheriff to the depositary institution,

(b) the sheriff has taken possession of any securities account as evidenced by a certificate issued by a central securities depository or member of such depository, as the case may be, or has certified that he has been unable, despite diligent search, to obtain possession of such certificate, and

(c) the sheriff has made an entry of the attachment on such securities account or caused it to be made by such depositary institution

(2) The sheriff may upon exhibiting the original of the warrant of execution to the depositary institution concerned enter upon the premises where such account is kept and make an inventory and valuation of the interest attached

Regulations

14. The Minister may make regulations as to—

(a) the records to be kept and furnished to the Registrar by depositary institutions and central securities depositories,

(b) any matter which he considers it necessary to prescribe in order to give effect to the objects of this Act, and

(c) any matter which in terms of this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed by regulation

Attendance of certain meetings by Registrar and furnishing of certain documents to him

15. (1) The Registrar or a person nominated by him may attend any meeting of a controlling body of a central securities depository or a subcommittee of such a body, and take part in all the proceedings at such meeting

(2) An executive officer of a central securities depository shall furnish the

Registrar with all notices, minutes and documents which are furnished to members of the controlling body thereof or a subcommittee of that body, as if the Registrar were a member of that body or subcommittee

(3) For the purposes of this section "executive officer" means the person appointed by the controlling body of the central securities depository in terms of the rules concerned as executive officer of that securities depository or, in his absence, his deputy or, if there is no such deputy, such other person as may be appointed by the controlling body to perform all the functions which shall or may be performed by the executive officer

Amendment of section 22 of Act 90 of 1989

16. Section 22 of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989, is hereby amended by the addition to subsection (4) of the following words

"unless that nominee is a central securities depository as defined in section 1 of the Safe Deposit of Securities Act, 1992 "

Amendment of section 38 of Act 94 of 1990

17. Section 38 of the Deposit-taking Institutions Act, 1990, is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the word "or" at the end of paragraph *(c)*,

(b) by the addition in subsection (2) of the word "or" at the end of paragraph *(d)*, and

(c) by the addition in subsection (2) of the following paragraph

"*(e)* in the name of a central securities depository as defined in section 1 of the Safe Deposit of Securities Act, 1992 "

Inspections

18. (1) The provisions of the Inspection of Financial Institutions Act, 1984 (Act No 38 of 1984), shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to a central securities depository and a member thereof, a central securities repository, a depositor and a depositary institution, and for such purposes the central securities depository, member, central securities repository, depositor or depositary institution shall be deemed to be a financial institution, and the Registrar as defined in section 1 of this Act shall be the registrar in relation to the central securities depository, member, central securities repository, depositor or depositary institution

(2) In such application of the said provisions of the Inspection of Financial Institutions Act, 1984—

(a) section 4(2) thereof shall be construed as if the words "or any person who has had dealings with such institution" were inserted after the words "of the financial institution", and

(b) section 8(1) thereof shall be construed as if the following further proviso were added at the end thereof

"*(e)* the registrar may in his discretion communicate to the controlling body of a central securities depository information obtained by him in the course of an inspection under this Act, or from a report by an inspector on an inspection, of the affairs of a person who is or was a member of that central securities depository "

(3) A controlling body of a central securities depository may in any disciplinary proceedings in terms of the rules concerned against any member of the central securities depository in question, take into consideration any relevant information furnished to the controlling body by virtue of subsection (2)*(b)*

Short title and commencement

19. (1) This Act shall be called the Safe Deposit of Securities Act, 1992, and the provisions thereof shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*

(2) Different dates may in terms of subsection (1) be fixed in respect of different provisions of this Act

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VOL 325

KAAPSTAD, 1 JULIE 1992
CAPE TOWN, 1 JULY 1992

No. 14083

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1776 1 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 89 van 1992 Wysigingswet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Sertifiseringsraad, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1776 1 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 89 of 1992 South African Certification Council Amendment Act, 1992

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA.

Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan

WET

Tot wysiging van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Sertifiseringsraad, 1986, ten einde 'n sekere uitdrukking te omskryf; die gelde betaalbaar ten opsigte van die uitreiking of endossering van 'n sertifikaat verder te reel; en die raad se bevoegdheid om regulasies uit te vaardig verder te reel; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 18 Junie 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 85 van 1986

1. Artikel 1 van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Sertifiseringsraad, 1986 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig deur voor die omskrywing van "werknemer" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg

" 'voorskryf' by regulasie voorskryf,"

Wysiging van artikel 9 van Wet 85 van 1986

2. Artikel 9 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg

"(4) Die gelde betaalbaar aan die raad ten opsigte van—

(a) die uitreiking van 'n sertifikaat soos bedoel in subartikel (1) of van 'n duplikaat daarvan, of

(b) die endossering van 'n sertifikaat soos bedoel in subartikel (2) of van 'n duplikaat daarvan,

kan deur die raad voorgeskryf word "

Vervanging van artikel 18 van Wet 85 van 1986

3. Artikel 18 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Regulasies

18. Die raad kan, of moet in opdrag van die Minister, regulasies uitvaardig betreffende—

(a) aangeleenthede wat die raad kragtens artikel 9 kan voorskryf Met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n aangeleentheid in artikel 9(1)*(c)* bedoel, die raad die regulasies slegs uitvaardig met die goedkeuring van die Minister verleen na oorleg met die Minister van elke Staatsdepartement verantwoordelik vir onderwys,

(b) aangeleenthede wat na die oordeel van die raad nodig of dienstig is om uitvoering aan die bepalings van hierdie Wet te gee "

SOUTH AFRICAN CERTIFICATION COUNCIL AMENDMENT ACT, 1992 **Act No. 89, 1992**

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the South African Certification Council Act, 1986, so as to define a certain expression; to further regulate the moneys payable in respect of the issue or endorsing of a certificate; and to further regulate the council's power to make regulations; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 18 June 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of section 1 of Act 85 of 1986

1. Section 1 of the South African Certification Council Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the insertion after the definition of "point of withdrawal" of the following definition

" 'prescribe' means prescribe by regulation,"

Amendment of section 9 of Act 85 of 1986

2. Section 9 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection

"(4) The moneys payable to the council in respect of—

(a) the issue of a certificate as contemplated in subsection (1) or of a duplicate thereof, or

(b) the endorsing of a certificate as contemplated in subsection (2) or of a duplicate thereof,

may be prescribed by the council "

Substitution of section 18 of Act 85 of 1986

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 18 of the principal Act.

"Regulations

18. The council may, or shall on the instructions of the Minister, make regulations as to—

(a) matters that the council may prescribe under section 9 Provided that in the case of a matter contemplated in section 9(1)*(c)*, the council shall make such regulations only with the approval of the Minister granted after consultation with the Minister of every department of State responsible for education,

(b) matters that in the opinion of the council are necessary or expedient to give effect to the provisions of this Act "

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

4. (1) Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Sertifiseringsraad, 1992

(2) Artikel 3 van hierdie Wet, en artikel 18 van die Hoofwet (met inbegrip van die wysiging daarvan deur hierdie Wet), tree in werking op 1 September 1992, en artikel 2 van hierdie Wet, en artikel 9 van die Hoofwet (met inbegrip van die wysiging daarvan deur hierdie Wet), tree in werking op 4 September 1992

Short title and commencement

4. (1) This Act shall be called the South African Certification Council Amendment Act, 1992

(2) Section 3 of this Act, and section 18 of the principal Act (including any amendment thereof by this Act), shall come into operation on 1 September 1992, and section 2 of this Act, and section 9 of the principal Act (including any amendment thereof by this Act), shall come into operation on 4 September 1992

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VOL 325

KAAPSTAD, 3 JULIE 1992
CAPE TOWN, 3 JULY 1992

No. 14091

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1784 3 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 98 van 1992 Wysigingswet op die Bevoegdhede en Voorregte van die Parlement, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1784 3 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 98 of 1992 Powers and Privileges of Parliament Amendment Act, 1992

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

[ ] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui skrappings uit bestaande verordenings aan

Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan

WET

Tot wysiging van die Wet op die Bevoegdhede en Voorregte van die Parlement, 1963, ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die hou van 'n sekere rekening by 'n goedgekeurde depositonemende instelling in plaas van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, en artikel 31 aan te pas by latere Parlementswette; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 18 Junie 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Wysiging van artikel 31 van Wet 91 van 1963, soos vervang deur artikel 6 van Wet 72 van 1975 en gewysig deur artikel 26 van Wet 95 van 1984

1. Artikel 31 van die Wet op die Bevoegdhede en Voorregte van die Parlement, 1963, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(4) Die Sekretaris hou by **[die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank]** 'n depositonemende instelling wat as sodanig kragtens die Wet op Depositonemende Instellings, 1990 (Wet No 94 van 1990), geregistreer is en wat deur die Speaker goedgekeur is 'n rekening waarin alle gelde deur hom ontvang, gestort moet word en waaruit alle betalings deur hom gedoen moet word, en die Sekretaris kan 'n persoon of persone in diens van die Parlement magtig om die tjeks te teken wat vir bedoelde betalings nodig is ",

(b) deur in subartikel (8) die uitdrukking "Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975" deur die uitdrukking "Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975)" te vervang en in paragraaf *(c)* van daardie subartikel voor die woord "Minister" die woord "verantwoordelike" in te voeg,

(c) deur subartikel (9) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(9) Die rekenings van die Parlement word, behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (1), deur die Ouditeur-generaal ondersoek, nagesien en geouditeer, en by die uitvoering van so 'n oudit is die bepalings van artikels **[42 (1), 42 (6), 42 (9) *(a)*, *(b)* en *(c)* (i), 42 (10), 45 (1) *(a)* en (2), 47 en 48 (1) *(a)* van die Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975]** 5 (1), 5 (7) *(a)* en *(b)* en 5 (8), 6 (1) *(a)* en (2), 7 en 14 (1) van die Wet op die Ouditeur-generaal, 1989 (Wet No 52 van 1989), *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing, en by sodanige toepassing word **[-**

***(a)* 'n verwysing in artikels 42 (1), 45 (1) *(a)* en 48 na 'n rekenpligtige beampte geag 'n verwysing na die Sekretaris te wees;**

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act, 1963, so as to provide for maintaining a certain account at an approved deposit-taking institution instead of the South African Reserve Bank, and to adjust section 31 to later Acts of Parliament; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 18 June 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows·—

Amendment of section 31 of Act 91 of 1963, as substituted by section 6 of Act 72 of 1975 and amended by section 26 of Act 95 of 1984

1. Section 31 of the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act, 1963, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection·

"(4) The Secretary shall maintain **[an account at the South African Reserve Bank]** at a deposit-taking institution registered as such under the Deposit-taking Institutions Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990), and approved by the Speaker an account into which shall be deposited all moneys received by him and from which all payments shall be made by him, and the Secretary may authorize a person or persons in the employ of Parliament to sign the necessary cheques for the said payments ",

(b) by the substitution in subsection (8) for the expression "Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975" of the expression "Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975)" and the insertion in paragraph *(c)* of that subsection before the word "Minister" of the word "responsible",

(c) by the substitution for subsection (9) of the following subsection

"(9) The accounts of Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (1), be investigated, examined and audited by the Auditor-General, and in the carrying out of such an audit the provisions of sections **[42 (1), 42 (6), 42 (9) *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* (i), 42 (10), 45 (1) *(a)* and (2), 47 and 48 (1) *(a)* of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975]** 5 (1), 5 (7) *(a)* and *(b)* and 5 (8), 6 (1) *(a)* and (2), 7 and 14 (1) of the Auditor-General Act, 1989 (Act No 52 of 1989), shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, and in such application **[-**

(a) **any reference in sections 42 (1), 45 (1) *(a)* and 48 to an accounting officer shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary;**

(b) **'n verwysing in artikel 42 (1) na persone in die Staatsdiens geag 'n verwysing na persone in diens van die Parlement te wees; en**

(c) **'n verwysing in artikel 42 (9) *(c)* (i) na die Tesourie geag 'n verwysing na die Speaker te wees]** die verwysings in artikels 5 (1) en 6 (1) *(a)* na 'n rekenpligtige beampte en na persone in die staatsdiens geag verwysings te wees na die Sekretaris en na persone in diens van die Parlement, onderskeidelik ", en

(d) deur in subartikel (10) die woorde "Skatkis- en Ouditwet" deur die woord "Skatkiswet" te vervang

Kort titel

2. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op die Bevoegdhede en Voorregte van die Parlement, 1992

(b) any reference in section 42 (1) to persons in the Public Service shall be deemed to be a reference to persons in the employ of Parliament; and

(c) any reference in section 42 (9) *(c)* (i) to the Treasury shall be deemed to be a reference to the Speaker] the references in sections 5 (1) and 6 (1) *(a)* to an accounting officer and to persons in the public service shall be deemed to be references to the Secretary and to persons in the employ of Parliament, respectively ", and

(d) by the deletion in subsection (10) of the words "and Audit"

Short title

2. This Act shall be called the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Amendment Act, 1992

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FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1782 3 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No. 96 van 1992 Wet op die Afskaffing van Gedeeltelike Begrotingswette, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1782 3 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 96 of 1992 Part Appropriation Acts Abolition Act, 1992

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

[ ] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui skrappings uit bestaande verordenings aan

Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan

WET

Tot wysiging van die Skatkiswet, 1975, ten einde die voorsiening vir 'n gedeeltelike Begrotingswet af te skaf; en weg te doen met die betaling van die verskil tussen uitgawes en inkomste in die rekenings ten opsigte van provinsiale dienste; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 18 Junie 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie 85 van 1979, artikel 7 van Wet 21 van 1980, artikel 1 van Wet 100 van 1984, artikel 4 van Wet 79 van 1985, artikel 22 van Wet 69 van 1986, artikel 7 van Wet 77 van 1986, artikel 36 van Wet 9 van 1989, artikel 18 van Wet 52 van 1989, artikel 5 van Wet 109 van 1990 en artikel 14 van Wet 120 van 1991

1. Artikel 1 van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (1) die woordomskrywing van "gedeeltelike Begrotingswet" te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie 85 van 1979, artikel 12 van Wet 93 van 1983, artikel 3 van Wet 100 van 1984, artikel 7 van Wet 79 van 1985, artikel 22 van Wet 69 van 1986 en artikel 15 van Wet 77 van 1986

2. Artikel 4 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikels te vervang

"(1) Die geld in die Staatsinkomstefonds word—

(a) in die geval van geld waarmee die Staatsinkomsterekening of 'n rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste in artikel 2(1)*(c)* bedoel, gekrediteer is, deur die Parlement, en

(b) in die geval van geld waarmee 'n rekening in artikel 2(1)*(b)* bedoel wat ingestel is in verband met die administrasie van aangeleenthede wat deur 'n lid van 'n Ministersraad geadministreer word, gekrediteer is, deur die Huis van die Parlement waarvan die lede van dieselfde bevolkingsgroep as daardie lid is,

ten laste van die betrokke rekening, by 'n Begrotingswet of 'n ander Wet vir die behoeftes van die Staat bewillig Met dien verstande dat tot tyd en wyl voorsiening in 'n Begrotingswet vir dié behoeftes gedurende 'n boekjaar gemaak is, **[die Parlement of die betrokke**

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the Exchequer Act, 1975, so as to abolish the provision for a part appropriation Act; and to do away with the payment of the difference between expenditure and revenue in the accounts in respect of provincial services; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 18 June 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by Proclamation 85 of 1979, section 7 of Act 21 of 1980, section 1 of Act 100 of 1984, section 4 of Act 79 of 1985, section 22 of Act 69 of 1986, section 7 of Act 77 of 1986, section 36 of Act 9 of 1989, section 18 of Act 52 of 1989, section 5 of Act 109 of 1990 and section 14 of Act 120 of 1991

1. Section 1 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the deletion in subsection (1) of the definition of "part appropriation Act"

Amendment of section 4 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by Proclamation 85 of 1979, section 12 of Act 93 of 1983, section 3 of Act 100 of 1984, section 7 of Act 79 of 1985, section 22 of Act 69 of 1986 and section 15 of Act 77 of 1986

2. Section 4 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsections.

"(1) The moneys in the State Revenue Fund shall be appropriated—

(a) in the case of moneys with which the State Revenue Account or an Account for Provincial Services referred to in section 2(1)*(c)* has been credited, by Parliament, and

(b) in the case of moneys with which an account referred to in section 2(1)*(b)* established in connection with the administration of matters which are administered by a member of a Ministers' Council has been credited, by the House of Parliament whose members are of the same population group as that member,

as a charge against the relevant account by an appropriation or other Act for the requirements of the State Provided that until such time as provision has been made in an appropriation Act for such requirements during a financial year, **[Parliament or the**

Huis van die Parlement, na gelang die omstandighede vereis, behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2) by 'n gedeeltelike Begrotingswet 'n bedrag geld wat vir 'n gedeelte van dié behoeftes nodig is, uit die Staatsinkomstefonds aldus kan bewillig] daardie geld geag by 'n Wet vir daardie behoeftes bewillig te wees, onderworpe aan die volgende beperkings

Geld wat geag word aldus bewillig te wees ten opsigte van die een of ander rekening bedoel in artikel 2(1) bedra—

(i) ten opsigte van die eerste vier maande van die betrokke boekjaar hoogstens 45 persent van, en

(ii) ten opsigte van elke daaropvolgende maand hoogstens 10 persent van, en

(iii) in totaal hoogstens,

die bedrag wat die Parlement of die betrokke Huis van die Parlement, na gelang van die geval, ten opsigte van die betrokke rekening vir die onmiddellik voorafgaande boekjaar by Begrotingswet bewillig het **[Met dien verstande voorts dat so 'n gedeeltelike Begrotingswet ophou om van krag te wees by die inwerkingtreding van die Begrotingswet vir daardie boekjaar, en uitbetalings wat reeds kragtens so 'n gedeeltelike Begrotingswet gedoen is, geag word uitbetalings te wees wat kragtens daardie Begrotingswet gedoen is]**

(1A) Uitbetalings uit hoofde van die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1) word geag uitbetalings te wees uit hoofde van die Begrotingswet vir die betrokke boekjaar, en wel ten laste van die betrokke rekenings in dié Begrotingswet vermeld ", en

(b) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(2) Geld wat **[by gedeeltelike Begrotingswet bewillig is]** geag word bewillig te wees soos beoog in die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1) moet slegs aangewend word vir dienste ten opsigte waarvan uitgawe gedurende die onmiddellik voorafgaande boekjaar by Begrotingswet gemagtig is of ten opsigte waarvan daar 'n ander magtiging by Parlementswet is "

Herroeping van artikel 4A van Wet 66 van 1975, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 22 van Wet 69 van 1986

3. (1) Artikel 4A van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

(2) Ondanks die herroeping van artikel 4A van die Hoofwet word die bedrae geld wat gedurende die boekjaar 1991/92 aan die rekenings bedoel in artikel 2(1)*(c)* van genoemde Wet betaal is asof genoemde artikel 4A nie herroep was nie, geag gedurende genoemde boekjaar by die eerste artikel van 'n Begrotingswet, soos in genoemde Hoofwet omskryf, bewillig te gewees het

Wysiging van artikel 7 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 23 van Wet 102 van 1976 en artikel 12 van Wet 100 van 1984

4. Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1) deur die volgende voorbehoudsbepaling te vervang

"Met dien verstande dat die totale bedrag ten opsigte waarvan magtiging ingevolge hierdie artikel verleen mag word, op geen tydstip 'n bedrag gelykstaande met twee persent van die totale bedrag wat bewillig is by die dan geldende Begrotingswet **[of gedeeltelike Begrotingswet]** of wat beskikbaar is uit hoofde van die voorbehoudsbepaling by artikel 4(1), te bowe mag gaan nie "

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

5. (1) Hierdie Wet heet die Wet op die Afskaffing van Gedeeltelike Begrotingswette, 1992

(2) Artikels 1, 2 en 4 tree in werking op 1 April 1993, en artikel 3 word geag op 1 April 1991 in werking te getree het

relevant House of Parliament, as the circumstances may require, may, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), by a part appropriation Act, so appropriate out of the State Revenue Fund a sum of money necessary for a part of such requirements] such moneys shall be deemed to have been appropriated by an Act for such requirements, subject to the following limitations.

Moneys deemed to have been so appropriated in respect of any account referred to in section 2(1) do not amount—

(i) in respect of the first four months of the relevant financial year, to more than 45 per cent of, and

(ii) in respect of each of the following months, to more than 10 per cent of, and

(iii) in total, to more than,

the amount voted by Parliament or the relevant House of Parliament, as the case may be, by an appropriation Act in respect of the relevant account for the immediately preceding financial year **[Provided further that such a part appropriation Act shall cease to have effect at the commencement of the appropriation Act for that financial year and issues already made under such a part appropriation Act shall be deemed to be issues made under that appropriation Act]**

(1A) Issues by virtue of the proviso to subsection (1) shall be deemed to be issues by virtue of the appropriation Act for the financial year in question, and as a charge against the relevant accounts mentioned in such appropriation Act."; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) Moneys **[appropriated by a part appropriation Act]** deemed to have been appropriated as contemplated in the proviso to subsection (1) shall only be utilized for services in respect of which expenditure was authorized by an appropriation Act during the immediately preceding financial year, or in respect of which some other authorization by Act of Parliament exists "

Repeal of section 4A of Act 66 of 1975, as inserted by section 22 of Act 69 of 1986

3. (1) Section 4A of the principal Act is hereby repealed

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of section 4A of the principal Act the amounts paid to the accounts referred to in section 2(1)*(c)* of the said Act during the 1991/92 financial year as if the said section 4A had not been repealed, shall be deemed to have been appropriated during the said financial year by the first section of an appropriation Act, as defined in the said principal Act

Amendment of section 7 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 23 of Act 102 of 1976 and section 12 of Act 100 of 1984

4. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the proviso to subsection (1) of the following proviso

"Provided that the total amount in respect of which authority may be granted in terms of this section shall not at any time exceed an amount equal to two per cent of the total amount appropriated by the then current appropriation Act **[or part appropriation Act]** or which is available by virtue of the proviso to section 4(1) "

Short title and commencement

5. (1) This Act shall be called the Part Appropriation Acts Abolition Act, 1992

(2) Sections 1, 2 and 4 shall come into operation on 1 April 1993, and section 3 shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 April 1991.

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Three more senior officials quit HSRC

STAR 3/7/92

Staff Reporter (259)

Another three senior managers at the Human Sciences Research Council have resigned — following the shock resignation this week of the council's president, Dr Tjaart van der Walt

And a fourth senior official, financial manager Joggie Steyn, has been offered a retrenchment package in line with an HSRC decision to streamline its troubled finance department

Concerns have been raised over the past year about bad administration in the department

The resignations come in the wake of a decision by the Auditor-General not to finalise the HSRC's 1990/91 financial figures

A special investigation by the Auditor-General into changes in the council's accounting systems due to increased activities found there were serious shortcomings in basic accounting practices, and that systems of internal checking and control were generally not maintained

Balances of bank accounts, as shown in financial statements, did not reflect the cashbook entries It was also not possible to reconcile fixed assets, as recorded in the assets register, with the ledger

There was no creditors system in operation and various shortcomings in the debtors system, the investigation found

An HSRC spokesman said yesterday that a private consultant, Piet van Dyk, had been temporarily brought in to replace Mr Steyn until the restructuring of the financial department had been finalised

The resignations of Ernest Garner, senior manager of administration, Professor D J Stoker, manager of the statistics centre, and Deon Herbst, manager of Markdata, did not have anything to do with problems concerning the finance department or with the resignation of Dr van der Walt, the spokesman added

Dr van der Walt, well-known former rector of Potchefstroom University and former Sanlam chairman, said yesterday he would be taking up a position "closer to the transitional process", but would not be more specific

He leaves the HSRC at the end of September

Mr Garner said yesterday he had resigned to take up a position in the private sector, but would still be assisting the HSRC on a part-time basis

Mr Herbst is moving to the University of Pretoria

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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VOL 325

KAAPSTAD, 3 JULIE 1992
CAPE TOWN, 3 JULY 1992

No. 14088

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1781 3 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 95 van 1992 Begrotingswet, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1781 3 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 95 of 1992 Appropriation Act, 1992

WET

Tot bewilliging van bedrae geld vir die behoeftes van die Staat in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig.

(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 18 Junie 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Bewilliging van bedrae geld vir behoeftes van Staat, uitgesonderd provinsies

1. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die Staat, uitgesonderd die provinsies, in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Staatsinkomsterekening, die bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 1 bewillig

Bewilliging van bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop

2. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, gedurende die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap, die bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 2 bewillig

Bewilliging van bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Natal

3. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie Natal, in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal, die bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 3 bewillig

Bewilliging van bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat

4. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat, die bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 4 bewillig

Bewilliging van bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Transvaal

5. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie Transvaal, in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal, die bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 5 bewillig

Kort titel

6. Hierdie Wet heet die Begrotingswet, 1992

ACT

To appropriate amounts of money for the requirements of the State in the financial year ending 31 March 1993.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 18 June 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Appropriation of amounts of money for requirements of State, excluding provinces

1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the State, excluding the provinces, during the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the State Revenue Account, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 1

Appropriation of amounts of money for requirements of province of the Cape of Good Hope

2. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Cape of Good Hope in the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Cape, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 2

Appropriation of amounts of money for requirements of province of Natal

3. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of Natal in the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services· Natal, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 3

Appropriation of amounts of money for requirements of province of the Orange Free State

4. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Orange Free State in the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services· Orange Free State, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 4

Appropriation of amounts of money for requirements of province of the Transvaal

5. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Transvaal in the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services. Transvaal, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 5.

Short title

6. This Act shall be called the Appropriation Act, 1992

BEGROTINGSWET, 1992

Bylae 1

(Ten laste van die Staatsinkomsterekening)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Staatspresident	21 101 000	
2	Parlement	31 429 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan die Parlementêre Vereniging van die R S A		240 000
3	Buitelandse Sake	5 992 411 000	
4	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	41 211 000	
5	Waterwese en Bosbou	389 016 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Welsyn- en ontspanningsfasiliteite		40 000
	Hulptoelae aan Universiteit van Stellenbosch		1 500 000
6	Administrasie Volksraad	9 784 703 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Verbetering van maatskaplike pensioene en toelaes		76 051 000
7	Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	7 541 000	
8	Justisie	728 358 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydrae tot Regshulpraad		32 077 000
9	Finansies	1 616 801 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydrae aan die Ontwikkelingsbank van Suider-Afrika		1 000
10	Staatsbesteding	603 843 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Geheime dienste		402 117 000
11	Oudit	2 410 000	
12	Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	4 853 382 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Verbetering van maatskaplike pensioene en toelaes		206 113 000
	Behuisingshulp en gebiedsontwikkeling		96 589 000
	Welsynorganisasies		57 920 000
13	Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	1 659 060 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Verbetering van maatskaplike pensioene en toelaes		45 011 000
	Welsynorganisasies		2 565 000
14	Korrektiewe Dienste	1 484 041 000	
15	Binnelandse Sake	288 744 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Raadplegende Komitee vir Uitvoerende Kunstenaars		51 000
	Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrasie		460 000
	1820 Settlers' Association		150 000
16	Onderwys en Opleiding	4 555 967 000	
17	Mineraal- en Energiesake	687 157 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydrae aan die Raad vir Mineraaltegnologie		51 319 000
18	Landbou	452 579 000	

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1992

Schedule 1

(As a charge to the State Revenue Account)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	State President	21 101 000	
2	Parliament	31 429 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the Parliamentary Association of the R S A		240 000
3	Foreign Affairs	5 992 411 000	
4	Constitutional Development Service	41 211 000	
5	Water Affairs and Forestry	389 016 000	
	Including—		
	Welfare and recreation facilities		40 000
	Grant-in-aid to University of Stellenbosch		1 500 000
6	Administration House of Assembly	9 784 703 000	
	Including—		
	Improvement of social pensions and allowances		76 051 000
7	Public Enterprises and Privatization	7 541 000	
8	Justice	728 358 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to Legal Aid Board		32 077 000
9	Finance	1 616 801 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to the Development Bank of Southern Africa		1 000
10	State Expenditure	603 843 000	
	Including—		
	Secret services		402 117 000
11	Audit	2 410 000	
12	'Administration House of Representatives	4 853 382 000	
	Including—		
	Improvement of social pensions and allowances		206 113 000
	Housing aid and area development		96 589 000
	Welfare organizations		57 920 000
13	Administration House of Delegates	1 659 060 000	
	Including—		
	Improvement of social pensions and allowances		45 011 000
	Welfare organizations		2 565 000
14	Correctional Services	1 484 041 000	
15	Home Affairs	288 744 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Consultative Committee for Performing Artists		51 000
	Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrasie		460 000
	1820 Settlers' Association		150 000
16	Education and Training	4 555 967 000	
17	Mineral and Energy Affairs	687 157 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to the Council for Mineral Technology		51 319 000
18	Agriculture	452 579 000	

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bedryfsbystand		11 958 000
	Hulptoelaes en bydraes		
	Koninklike Landbouvereniging		3 000
	Sentrale Landbouvereniging		3 000
	Nasionale Veldtrust		63 000
	S A Nasionale Saadorganisasie		38 000
	Landbounavorsingsraad		224 000 000
19	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	1 224 339 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydraes en hulptoelaes		
	S A N T V-sentrums		25 000
	S A Nasionale Raad vir Blindes		160 000
	S A Mediese Navorsingsraad		42 777 000
	S A Instituut vir Mediese Navorsing		21 000
	Finansiele bystand aan die Nasionale Raad vir Geestesgesondheid		100 000
	Opleiding van gesondheidinspekteurs en bydraes tot koste deur opvoedkundige inrigtings aangegaan		359 000
20	Polisie	5 645 143 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan die S A P-ontspannings- en -weldadigheidsfonds		160 000
21	Streek- en Grondsake	20 859 078 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bystand		
	Streekontwikkelingsadvieskomitees		3 800 000
	Regerings van selfregerende gebiede		
	Maatskaplike bystandstoelaes		516 767 000
	Ander bystand		7 424 648 000
	Projekhulp		9 729 000
22	Nasionale Opvoeding	283 878 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Sport- en ontspanningsbevordering		14 792 000
	Verklaarde kulturele inrigtings		33 328 000
	Bewaringsliggame		4 249 000
	Nasionale biblioteke		10 004 000
	Algemene woordeboekinstellings		1 377 000
	Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing		67 490 000
	Stigting vir Navorsingsontwikkeling		99 440 000
	Afrika-instituut		2 357 000
	Stigting vir Onderwys, Wetenskap en Tegnologie		1 000 000
	Redaksies van nie-kompeterende navorsingstydskrifte		120 000
	Finansiele bystand		
	Lektuur vir gesiggestremdes		474 000
	Leerstoele en institute		10 000
23	Omgewingsake	207 012 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydraes en hulptoelaes		
	Nasionale Botaniese Tuine		18 802 000

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
	Including—		
	Industry assistance		11 958 000
	Grants-in-aid and contributions		
	Royal Agricultural Society		3 000
	Central Agricultural Society		3 000
	National Veld Trust		63 000
	S A National Seed Organization		38 000
	Agricultural Research Council		224 000 000
19	National Health and Population Development	1 224 339 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions and grants-in-aid		
	S A N T A centres		25 000
	S A National Council for the Blind		160 000
	S A Medical Research Council		42 777 000
	S A Institute for Medical Research		21 000
	Financial assistance to the National Council for Mental Health		100 000
	Training health inspectors and contributions towards costs incurred by educational institutions		359 000
20	Police	5 645 143 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the S A P Recreation and Benevolent Fund		160 000
21	Regional and Land Affairs	20 859 078 000	
	Including—		
	Assistance		
	Regional Development Advisory Committees		3 800 000
	Governments of self-governing territories		
	Social assistance allowances		516 767 000
	Other assistance		7 424 648 000
	Project aid		9 729 000
22	National Education	283 878 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Sport and recreation advancement		14 792 000
	Declared cultural institutions		33 328 000
	Conservation bodies		4 249 000
	National libraries		10 004 000
	General dictionary institutions		1 377 000
	Human Sciences Research Council		67 490 000
	Foundation for Research Development		99 440 000
	Africa Institute		2 357 000
	Foundation for Education, Science and Technology		1 000 000
	Editorial boards of non-competitive research publications		120 000
	Financial assistance		
	Literature for the visually handicapped		474 000
	Chairs and institutes		10 000
23	Environment Affairs	207 012 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions and grants-in-aid		
	National Botanical Gardens		18 802 000

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
	Nasionale Parkeraad		40 377 000
	S A Natuurbewaringsentrum		50 000
	S A Voelberingingseenheid		120 000
	Habitatraad		95 000
	Hou S A Skoon-veldtog		250 000
24	Kommissie vir Administrasie	53 536 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan die S A Instituut vir Organisasie en Metode		12 000
25	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	2 278 080 000	
26	Vervoer	1 998 288 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydraes		
	Fonds ter Uitskakeling van Spooroorgange		3 500 000
	Nasionale Seereddingsinstituut		180 000
27	Weermag	9 704 549 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	S A Skuttersunie		30 000
	S A Rooikruisvereniging		70 000
	St John-ambulansbrigade		70 000
	S A Noodhulpliga		160 000
	Internasionale Komitee van die Rooikruis		50 000
	S A W -ontspanningsfonds		285 000
	S A W -fonds		320 000
28	S A Kommunikasiediens	51 625 000	
29	Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	979 556 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydrae aan die Opleidingsfonds vir Plaaslike Owerheidsaangeleenthede		1 500 000
30	Openbare Werke	1 909 750 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Finansiele bystand aan die Komitee		
	Die Afrikaanse Taalmonument		216 000
	Hulptoelaes		
	V S A -restourante		4 154 000
	Meintjeskoprestourant		425 000
31	Mannekrag	294 837 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydraes		
	Mannekragontwikkelingsfonds		1 000
	Fonds vir Opleiding van Werklose Persone		73 000 000
	Nasionale Produktiwiteitsinstituut		12 000 000
32	Handel en Nywerheid	3 059 986 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydraes		
	Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidnavorsingsraad		198 660 000
	S A Buro vir Standaarde		36 573 000
	Kleinsake-ontwikkelingskorporasie, Bpk		3 800 000
	Hulptoelae aan S A Toerismeraad		54 019 000
33	Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	4 352 000	
	Totaal	81 753 763 000	

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
	National Parks Board		40 377 000
	S A Nature Conservation Centre		50 000
	S A Bird Ringing Unit		120 000
	Habitat Board		95 000
	Keep S A Beautiful Campaign		250 000
24	Commission for Administration	53 536 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the S A Institute for Organization and Methods		12 000
25	Improvement of conditions of service	2 278 080 000	
26	Transport	1 998 288 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions		
	Level Crossings Elimination Fund		3 500 000
	National Sea Rescue Institute		180 000
27	Defence	9 704 549 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	S A Shooting Union		30 000
	S A Red Cross Society		70 000
	St John Ambulance Brigade		70 000
	S A Noodhulpliga		160 000
	International Committee of the Red Cross		50 000
	S A D F Recreation Fund		285 000
	S A D F Fund		320 000
28	S A Communication Service	51 625 000	
29	Local Government and National Housing	979 556 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to the Training Fund for Local Government Affairs		1 500 000
30	Public Works	1 909 750 000	
	Including—		
	Financial assistance to the Committee		
	Die Afrikaanse Taalmonument		216 000
	Grants-in-aid		
	P S A restaurants		4 154 000
	Meintjeskop Restaurant		425 000
31	Manpower	294 837 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions		
	Manpower Development Fund		1 000
	Fund for Training of Unemployed Persons		73 000 000
	National Productivity Institute		12 000 000
32	Trade and Industry	3 059 986 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions		
	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research		198 660 000
	S A Bureau of Standards		36 573 000
	Small Business Development Corporation, Ltd		3 800 000
	Grant-in-aid to S A Tourism Board		54 019 000
33	Central Economic Advisory Service	4 352 000	
	Total	81 753 763 000	

Bylae 2

(Ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	373 778 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	S A Nasionale Stigting vir die Bewaring van Kusvoels		9 000
	Dierebeskermingsvereniging van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop		5 000
	Algemeen Nederlands Verbond		6 000
	Suider-Afrikaanse Museumvereniging		1 000
	Munisipaliteit Oos-Londen		
	Kunsgalery Ann Bryant		1 000
	Graaff-Reinet		
	Hester Rupert-kunsmuseum		2 000
	Port Elizabeth		
	Koning George VI-kunsgalery		5 000
	Queenstown-kunsgalery		1 000
	1820 Setlaars Nasionale Monumentstigtingskenkingsfonds		10 000
	Vereniging van Strandreddingswagte van S A		33 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	2 065 342 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	490 817 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	922 815 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae vir instandhouding van brandweerdienste by plaaslike owerhede		14 050 000
	Toelaes aan erkende plaaslike owerheidsverenigings		90 000
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	97 531 000	
	Totaal	3 950 283 000	

Schedule 2

(As a charge to the Account for Provincial Services. Cape)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	373 778 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	S A National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds		9 000
	Cape of Good Hope Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals		5 000
	Algemeen Nederlands Verbond		6 000
	Southern African Museum Association		1 000
	East London Municipality		
	Ann Bryant Art Gallery		1 000
	Graaff-Reinet		
	Hester Rupert Art Museum		2 000
	Port Elizabeth		
	King George VI Art Gallery		5 000
	Queenstown Art Gallery		1 000
	1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation Endowment Fund		10 000
	Surf Life-saving Association of S A		33 000
2	Health services	2 065 342 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	490 817 000	
4	Community development	922 815 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid for upkeep of fire brigade services at local authorities		14 050 000
	Grants to recognized local authority associations		90 000
5	Improvement of conditions of service	97 531 000	
	Total	3 950 283 000	

Bylae 3

(Ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	263 801 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Natalse Vereniging vir Natuurbewaring		4 500
	Nasionale Beroepveiligheidsvereniging		3 000
	S A Instituut vir Publieke Administrasie		500
	Natalse Afdeling van Bergklub van S A		2 000
	1820 Setlaars Nasionale Monumentstigtingskenkingsfonds		5 000
	Natalse Landbou-unie		1 500
	S A Lewensredding		33 000
	S A Vereniging vir Marienebiologiese Navorsing		200 000
	Begraafplaaskomitees		40 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	1 155 722 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Dameshospitaalvereniging		3 000
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	289 151 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Subsidie		
	Toedeling van motorbelasting		20 000 000
	Hulptoelae		
	Verpleegsterstrustfonds		1 000
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	552 050 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae vir brandweerdienste		9 500 000
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	60 998 000	
	Totaal	2 321 722 000	

Schedule 3

(As a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Natal)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	263 801 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Natal Wildlife Conservancies Association		4 500
	National Occupational Safety Association		3 000
	S A Institute for Public Administration		500
	Natal Section of Mountain Club of S A		2 000
	1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation Endowment Fund		5 000
	Natal Agricultural Union		1 500
	S A Life-saving		33 000
	S A Association for Marine Biological Research		200 000
	Cemetery committees		40 000
2	Health services	1 155 722 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid		
	Ladies' Hospital Society		3 000
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	289 151 000	
	Including—		
	Subsidy		
	Allocation of motor tax		20 000 000
	Grant-in-aid		
	Nurses' Trust Fund		1 000
4	Community development	552 050 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid for fire brigade services		9 500 000
5	Improvement of conditions of service	60 998 000	
	Total	2 321 722 000	

Bylae 4

(Ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	203 049 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Oranjejag		617 000
	Botaniese Tuine, Bloemfontein		6 000
	U O V S Eenheid vir Limnologie		20 000
	Openbare Biblioteek, Bloemfontein		28 000
	S A Biblioteek vir Blindes		1 000
	Dierebeskermingsvereniging		27 000
	S A Instituut vir Publieke Administrasie, Bloemfontein-streek		1 000
	Subsidies aan plaaslike owerhede		660 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	617 063 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	221 892 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Finansiele bystand aan Gekonsolideerde Metropolitaanse Vervoerfonds		210 000
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	535 336 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae vir brandweerdienste		3 500 000
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	33 272 000	
	Totaal	1 610 612 000	

Schedule 4

(As a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	203 049 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Oranjejag		617 000
	Botanical Gardens, Bloemfontein		6 000
	U O F S Unit for Limnology		20 000
	Bloemfontein Public Library		28 000
	S A Library for the Blind		1 000
	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals		27 000
	S A Institute for Public Administration, Bloemfontein Region		1 000
	Subsidies to local authorities		660 000
2	Health services	617 063 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	221 892 000	
	Including—		
	Financial assistance to Consolidated Metropolitan Transport Fund		210 000
4	Community development	535 336 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid for fire brigade services		3 500 000
5	Improvement of conditions of service	33 272 000	
	Total	1 610 612 000	

Bylae 5

(Ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	627 891 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidnavorsingsraad vir navorsing i v m rioolinvreting en -ontwerp en loodgieterswerk		2 000
	Wildbeskermingsvereniging van S A		300
	Federale Probleemdierbeheervereniging		100 000
	W N N R Soogdiernavorsing		9 000
	R A U Varswatervisnavorsing		5 000
	Transvaalse Raad vir die Uitvoerende Kunste		31 549 000
	Simon van der Stel-stigting		16 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	2 691 059 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Alexandra-gesondheidsentrum		36 900
	Ezibeleni-tehuis		9 200
	Nasionale Kankervereniging		
	Tipuana-tehuis		1 950
	Mediese biblioteke		
	Universiteit van Pretoria		10 000
	Universiteit van die Witwatersrand		10 000
	Mediese Universiteit van Suider-Afrika		10 000
	Kreupelsorgvereniging van Transvaal		35 100
	St John-ambulansvereniging		200
	S A Noodhulpliga		300
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	585 420 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	1 964 523 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Hulpbehoewende gemeenskappe		4 411 000
	Brandweerdienste		10 080 000
	Erkende plaaslike owerheidsverenigings		100 000
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	134 391 000	
	Totaal	6 003 284 000	

Schedule 5

(As a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Transvaal)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	627 891 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for research on sewer corrosion, sewer design and plumbing		2 000
	Wild Life Protection Society of S A		300
	Federal Problem Animal Control Association		100 000
	C S I R Mammal research		9 000
	R A U Freshwater fish research		5 000
	Performing Arts Council, Transvaal		31 549 000
	Simon van der Stel Foundation		16 000
2	Health services	2 691 059 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Alexandra Health Centre		36 900
	Ezibeleni Home		9 200
	National Cancer Association		
	Tipuana Home		1 950
	Medical Libraries		
	University of Pretoria		10 000
	University of the Witwatersrand		10 000
	Medical University of Southern Africa		10 000
	Transvaal Cripple Care Association		35 100
	St John Ambulance Association		200
	S A Noodhulpliga		300
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	585 420 000	
4	Community development	1 964 523 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Communities in need		4 411 000
	Fire brigade services		10 080 000
	Recognized local authority associations		100 000
5	Improvement of conditions of service	134 391 000	
	Total	6 003 284 000	

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Inside the R100m white elephant

ST Times 12/7/92

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TWO-THIRDS EMPTY . . . the new computer complex

CHARIS PERKINS visits the government's controversial computer complex outside Pretoria

HIGH security walls surround the government's new computer centre, a luxurious, R100-million monument to overspending and misjudgment Completed two years ago, it stands two-thirds empty

Inside, just 300 workers enjoy the luxury office and recreational space — including a la carte restaurants, elegant gardens and a creche — designed to accommodate 900 people

By the time the Central Computer Services HQ opened in 1990, the complex was already outdated

The centre was approved in 1984 to house huge mainframe computers

Failed

Work began in 1987, when the rest of the world was being swept along by the personal computer revolution

Once all the bills are paid, the centre will set the state coffers back by R100-million — against the R38-million estimate approved by the cabinet in 1986.

The Department of Public Works, which supervised the building, failed to notify the cabinet that it had exceeded its budget

In a report to Parliament in 1991, auditor-general Peter Wronsley said the centre had cost more than double the final estimate and was under-used

His criticism led to an inquiry by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, but its report has not yet been tabled

DP MP and committee member Geoff Engel said the government was "holding back" on tabling the committee's reports "We have effectively been muzzled," he said

Inside the complex, the route to the three-storey office block leads past a Japanese pebble garden, ornamental pool and abstract statue

Beyond the battery of glass double security doors in the entrance foyer, about 300 people sit at desks separated by lilac room-dividers

Each floor has two private conference rooms, two small kitchens and two open-plan areas where staff can drink their tea and look out on the indoor garden, now wilting from neglect Large areas of two of the floors are bare The top floor is empty

The hub of the complex, the underground computer centre, is beneath the office block It is out of bounds to visitors, but an employee described it as huge

Chief director of Central Computing Services Gert Lotz said the computer facilities were built as a "disaster centre"

"It has an independent water and electricity supply in case it is sabotaged during a war," he said

A second large building in the complex houses the training centre, with an 80-seat auditorium, a library and numerous lecture rooms

Yet another building is devoted to restaurant and canteen facilities

The canteen, divided into three sections, can seat up to 1 000 people

A typical menu of liver and onions, rice, mashed potato, cauliflower mornay and baby carrots costs R2,53 Dessert costs 47c.

Three intimate dining rooms, decorated in pinks, turquoises and purples, lead off a well-equipped kitchen

The largest seats about 40 people

This month, the restaurants were opened to staff, offering an a la carte menu The most expensive dish, at R18,50, is grilled kingklip

Down the corridor is a sunny lounge nook and separate bar

Department of Public Works officials argue the catering facilities are essential because the complex is far from the city centre.

An official said one reason the small dining rooms were built was to give some privacy to foreign contractors on sensitive, sanctions-busting deals

Two blocks of 20 singles-quarter apartments built above seven lock-up garages dominate the view from the entrance gate According to an employee, they are usually used to house students

Set apart from the main cluster of buildings is a nursery school, complete with its own kitchen and toilets

Glass doors in the two main rooms slide open on to a child's paradise of jungle gyms and seesaws

About 40 children are enrolled there Without the nursery school, argue officials, it would be impossible to persuade many capable mothers to join the staff

Empty

Yet another cluster of buildings houses the caretaker, a motor workshop which can service up to 200 cars, and storerooms An employee said the workshop was not in use

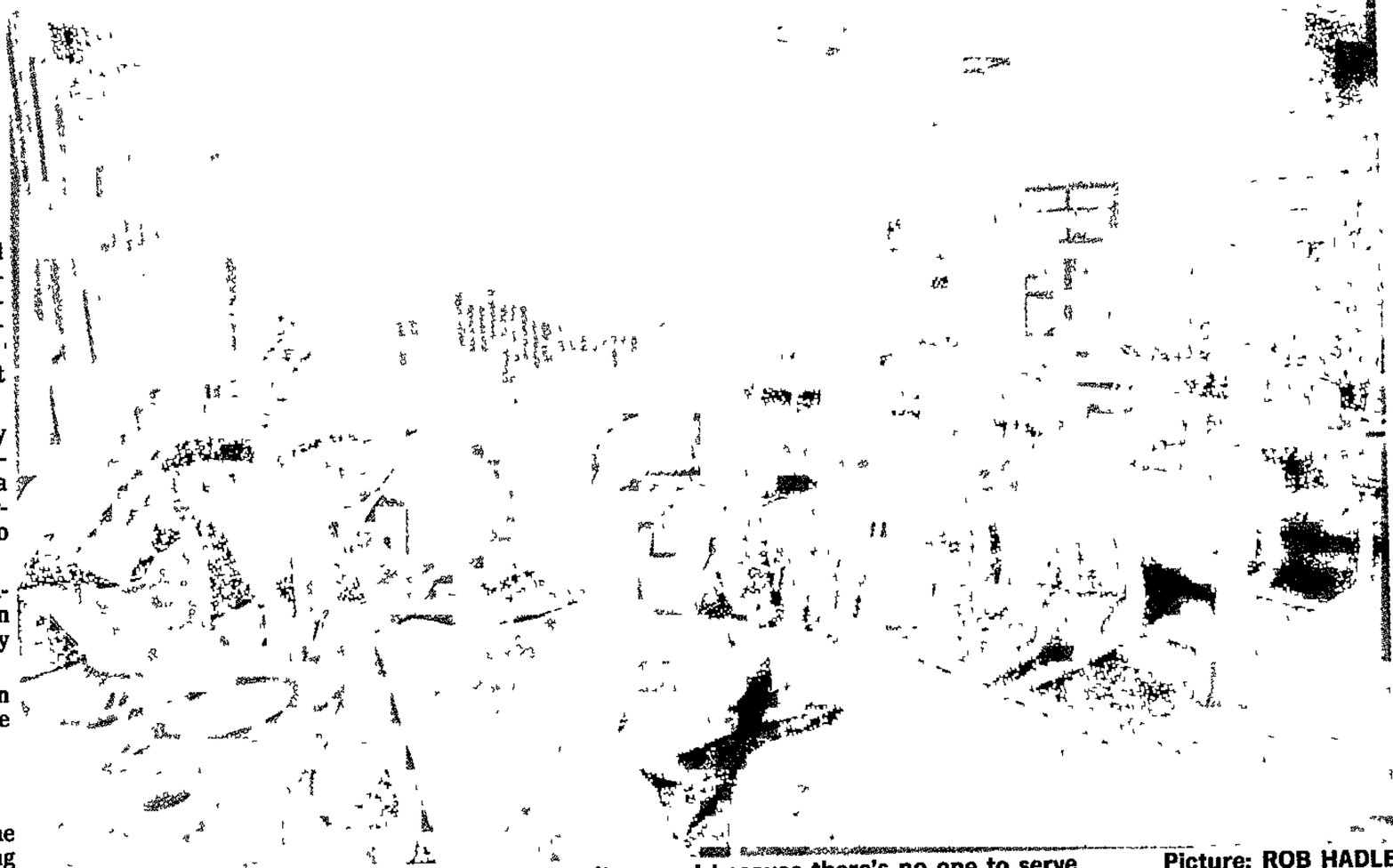
Surrounding the building are undercover parking areas, most of them empty

Despite the doubled costs, government officials in charge of the project refuse to acknowledge they have exceeded their budget.

A Department of Public Works official grilled by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts said the apparent excess on the original amount was a misunderstanding

The auditor-general's report to Parliament said the complex was "luxurious", but when his office faxed a copy to the Sunday Times it changed the word to "unusual"

"In retrospect, we thought it was a more appropriate description," said deputy auditor-general Professor Bertie Loots.



TEATIME in the main cafeteria . . . waitresses sit around because there's no one to serve Picture: ROB HADLEY

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New envoys announced

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday announced the appointment of several officials to foreign missions.

Michael John Farr has been appointed consul-general in Hong Kong, Roel Hendrik Goris has been appointed consul-general in Bangkok, Thailand, and Peter John Botha, currently consul-general in Hong Kong, has been appointed consul-general in Singapore.

Abraham Andre Brink has been appointed Pretoria's trade representative in Harare, Zimbabwe. — Sapa.

Bringing quality to accounting

Here's how Du Pont Canada assessed the quality of its information and developed new information technology structures to increase the company's competitiveness.

By Bryan Plug

Most corporations are paying increased attention to quality. For some, it's lip service. For others, it's the core of a program to improve customer service, profitability, and product and service offerings that ultimately leads to increased competitiveness. But what does quality have to do with accounting? Many companies' accounting systems manage the basic accounting functions, but do not provide information that can be used for real-time, strategic decision-making. As a result, these companies are missing an opportunity not only to improve efficiencies of business, but also to empower them to change, or re-engineer the way their companies do business.

Financial information should be considered another product of the organization. And as with any product, companies should work to avoid "scrapping" or reworking information, such as through manual reconciliations or balancing accounts. In short, they must bring quality to accounting. In accounting, quality should be based on efficiency and a higher value of information. Accountants are the agents of information, and information is the accountant's product. The accountant's role is to integrate all sources of information from the entire company. In reality, accountants are the original system integrators, as the first business systems were accounting systems.

So for accounting managers, the more efficient you can make the information process, the more effective the information will be by being of a higher value. The successful companies will translate data into information and have that information available to decision-makers instantly. Why will this make companies successful? Because in today's highly competitive marketplace, the underlying product technology from one company to another is often the same, so a key differentiator for companies is how they gather, analyze, and use information. As companies recognize that they can use information as a competitive tool, they will empower the users to take action in the areas they manage.

In order to achieve this quality level, accounting managers must first eliminate or streamline accounting practices that waste time and provide inaccurate information. For instance, let's look at a typical raw material acquisition. The control procedure must make sure the purchase order, goods receipt, and invoice match. If they don't, the problem must be identified. It could be that the purchase order doesn't reflect the company's agreed-upon discount. Or the wrong quantity is reflected on the goods receipt. Now, what if the accounting clerk, who is handling this procedure, is having a bad day and doesn't notice that they don't match up? Not only does the manual reconciliation of this process waste resources, but manual errors can also cost the company money.

This leads to the obvious question: How can a company get rid of outmoded accounting practices without disrupting the entire business cycle? It may not be as difficult as one might imagine. There are numerous companies which have successfully undergone a transformation from providing data to maximizing information. They have done this with software that provides integrated, real-time information across business functions.

Du Pont: recognizing the need for change

Du Pont Canada is an excellent example of a company that assessed the quality of its information, and developed new information technology structures to increase the company's competitiveness. Information, in Du Pont's view, was another product, and it made sense to apply total quality to its information.

In 1990, Du Pont Canada decided to replace the financial reporting system at its Fibres Division in Kingston, Ontario. The existing accounting package consisted of several disparate databases at Du Pont's six sales offices and at Du Pont Canada's

Market rates

B/DAY 15/7/92 (259)

From Page 1

tion in the long bond market could be expected after last week's sharp falls.

Syfrets Managed Assets (SMA) capital market specialist Rob Nichol expected the bond market to consolidate at present levels before long rates fell to the 14,75% to 14,5% range His expectations were based on a projected inflation rate of about 12%

He felt there would be further performance from the bond market and said the capital market was expected to outperform equities this year. However, Nichol did not believe long-term capital market rates would fall lower than 14,5%.

Nichol thought short-term rates would continue declining in line with the demand for short-term funds. Demand for cash would be subdued by the absence of a consumer-led recovery and stagnation in fixed investment. Short rates could fall two percentage points in the next year

Board of Executors senior portfolio manager Rob Lee said a correction upwards in the long bond market was likely after the expected consolidation. However, he added that if the economy stayed as weak as it was, another downleg to the market could be expected

Lee said the fundamental factor in the fall in long bond rates had been the weakness of the economy and it was inevitable that short and long rates would come down sooner or later Investors were running to the one area where they would find value

SMA had also expected capital market rates to come down but not as fast as they had Nichol's positive view of the market was based on the view that long-term interest rates had little upside Recent politically negative factors had abated somewhat as had concern about the effects of the drought on food price inflation

Long-term rates were also being restrained by the fall in short-term rates

From April 1989 to April 1991, short rates exceeded long rates. Political setbacks this month, together with inflationary fears, held up long rates.

At the same time, low demand for short-term money drove short rates downwards so that the yield curve returned to positive territory again Present short-term yields of 13,5% meant there was a cost to investing in short-term instruments.

Nichol said it was inevitable that the long bond rates would start falling after the falls in the short and medium bond market Further impetus had come from the weakness in the equity market and the economy generally.

Nichol believed the capital market was on a knife-edge in terms of foreign interest. The stand-off of overseas investors from the SA gilt market could act as a brake on a bull run in the capital markets

Capital market rates start edging up

B/DAY 15/7/92

(259) HILARY GUSH

CAPITAL market rates edged up slightly yesterday from the two-and-a-half-year lows reached on Monday.

The yield on the government R150 stock closed at 15,21% from Monday's 15,17% close, while the yield on the Eskom 168 bond closed at 15,09% from a previous 15,03% The small upward correction was in line with dealers' expectations of a 25-point correction by mid-week

Meanwhile steady demand out of London and Zurich yesterday saw the financial rand strengthen 6c against the dollar in morning trade The unit reached a mid-afternoon low of R3,86 before closing at R3,91 from the session's R3,97 opening.

Dealers were puzzled as to why local demand for the investment currency had been so consistent throughout the day Some expected news of the possible postponement of the general strike planned for August to affect the market today, with a further strengthening of the currency

LINDA ENSOR reports from Cape Town that portfolio managers said a consolida-

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 325 KAAPSTAD, 15 JULIE 1992 CAPE TOWN, 15 JULY 1992 No. 14135

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1919 15 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 131 van 1992 Finansiewet, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1919 15 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 131 of 1992 Finance Act, 1992

WET

Om voorsiening te maak vir sekere betalings uit die surplus in die Staatsinkomsterekening en die betaling van fondse uit die Stabilisasierekening aan die Goud- en -buitelandsevaluta-gebeurlikheidsreserwerekening; om die Staatsinkomsterekening, die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Natal en die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Transvaal met sekere ongemagtigde uitgawes te belas en ander uitgawes te magtig; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 2 Julie 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Besteding van sekere surplus-staatsinkomste

1. Uit die surplus in die Staatsinkomsterekening op 31 Maart 1992, soos deur die Ouditeur-generaal gesertifiseer, word aan die Regeringsdienspensioenfonds ingestel by artikel 3 van die Regeringsdienspensioenwet, 1973 (Wet No 57 van 1973), 'n bedrag van hoogstens R2 000 000 000 oorbetaal

Betaling uit Stabilisasierekening aan Goud- en -buitelandsevaluta-gebeurlikheidsreserwerekening

2. Uit die Stabilisasierekening ingestel ingevolge artikel 18(1) van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word 'n bedrag van R3 777 156 502,97 aan die Goud- en -buitelandsevaluta-gebeurlikheidsreserwerekening ingestel kragtens artikel 28(1) van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, 1989 (Wet No 90 van 1989), oorbetaal

Bestryding van ongemagtigde uitgawes uit Staatsinkomsterekening vir boekjaar 1989-90

3. (1) Die Staatsinkomsterekening word hierby belas met die bedrag van R18 896 413,00 tot dekking van sekere uitgawes bo en behalwe die bedrae beskikbaar gestel vir die diens van die Republiek vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1990 geëindig het

(2) Die uitgawes in subartikel (1) bedoel, word uiteengesit in Bylae 1 en word nader beskryf in paragraaf 7 op bladsye 26 en 27 van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Appropriasie- en Diverse Rekenings ten opsigte van Algemene Sake vir 1989-90 [RP 103-90], wat aan die Parlement voorgelê is, en in die Tweede en Derde Verslae van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Openbare Rekenings, 1991

Bestryding van ongemagtigde uitgawes uit Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Natal vir boekjaar 1989-90

4. (1) Die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal word hierby belas met die bedrag van R5 140 225,98 tot dekking van sekere uitgawes bo en behalwe die bedrae beskikbaar gestel vir die diens van die provinsie Natal vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1990 geëindig het

(2) Die uitgawes in subartikel (1) bedoel, word uiteengesit in Bylae 2 en word nader beskryf in paragraaf 7 op bladsy 9 van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Rekenings van die Provinsiale Administrasie van Natal vir 1989-90 [RP 55-91], wat aan die Parlement voorgelê is, en in die Tweede Verslag van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Provinsiale Rekenings, 1991

ACT

To provide for certain payments from the surplus in the State Revenue Account and the payment of funds from the Stabilization Account to the Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account; to charge the State Revenue Account, the Account for Provincial Services: Natal and the Account for Provincial Services: Transvaal with certain unauthorized expenditure and to authorize other expenditure; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 2 July 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Disposal of certain surplus State revenues

1. There shall be paid from the surplus in the State Revenue Account as at 31 March 1992, as certified by the Auditor-General, to the Government Service Pension Fund established by section 3 of the Government Service Pension Fund Act, 1973 (Act No 57 of 1973), an amount not exceeding R2 000 000 000

Payment from Stabilization Account to Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account

2. From the Stabilization Account established in terms of section 18(1) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there shall be paid an amount of R3 777 156 502,97 to the Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account established under section 28(1) of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No 90 of 1989)

Defraying of unauthorized expenditure from State Revenue Account for 1989-90 financial year

3. (1) The State Revenue Account is hereby charged with the amount of R18 896 413,00 to defray certain expenditure over and above the amounts appropriated for the service of the Republic for the financial year which ended on 31 March 1990

(2) The expenditure referred to in subsection (1) is set forth in Schedule 1 and is further described in paragraph 7 on pages 26 and 27 of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Appropriation and Miscellaneous Accounts in respect of General Affairs for 1989-90 [RP 103-90], which has been submitted to Parliament, and in the Second and Third Reports of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, 1991

Defraying of unauthorized expenditure from Account for Provincial Services: Natal for 1989-90 financial year

4. (1) The Account for Provincial Services: Natal is hereby charged with the amount of R5 140 225,98 to defray certain expenditure over and above the amounts appropriated for the service of the province of Natal for the financial year which ended on 31 March 1990

(2) The expenditure referred to in subsection (1) is set forth in Schedule 2 and is further described in paragraph 7 on page 9 of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Provincial Administration of Natal for 1989-90 [RP 55-91], which has been submitted to Parliament, and in the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts, 1991

Bestryding van ongemagtigde uitgawes uit Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Transvaal vir boekjaar 1989-90

5. (1) Die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal word hierby belas met die bedrag van R8 071 410,61 tot dekking van sekere uitgawes bo en behalwe die bedrae beskikbaar gestel vir die diens van die provinsie Transvaal vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1990 geeindig het

(2) Die uitgawes in subartikel (1) bedoel, word uiteengesit in Bylae 3 en word nader beskryf in paragraaf 5 op bladsy 5 van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Rekenings van die Provinsiale Administrasie van Transvaal vir 1989-90 [RP 85-91], wat aan die Parlement voorgelê is, en in die Tweede Verslag van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Provinsiale Rekenings, 1991

Magtiging van uitgawes

6. (1) Die uitgawe van R185 975,78 aangegaan deur die Departement van Finansies, en nader beskryf in paragraaf 6(2) op bladsy 30 van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Appropriasie- en Diverse Rekenings ten opsigte van Algemene Sake vir 1988-89 [RP 89-89], wat aan die Parlement voorgelê is, en in die Tweede Verslag van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Openbare Rekenings, 1990, en in die Derde Verslag van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Openbare Rekenings, 1991, word hierby gemagtig

(2) Die uitgawe van R109 375 291,11 aangegaan deur die Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, en nader beskryf in paragraaf 5 op bladsy 5 van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Rekenings van die Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop vir 1989-90 [RP 65-91], wat aan die Parlement voorgelê is, en in die Eerste Verslag van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Provinsiale Rekenings, 1991, word hierby gemagtig

(3) Die uitgawe van R40 702 546,46 aangegaan deur die Provinsiale Administrasie van die Oranje-Vrystaat, en nader beskryf in paragraaf 6(3) op bladsy 10 van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Rekenings van die Provinsiale Administrasie van die Oranje-Vrystaat vir 1989-90 [RP 66-91], wat aan die Parlement voorgelê is, en in die Tweede Verslag van die Gesamentlike Komitee oor Provinsiale Rekenings, 1991, word hierby gemagtig

Kort titel

7. Hierdie Wet heet die Finansiewet, 1992

Defraying of unauthorized expenditure from Account for Provincial Services: Transvaal for 1989-90 financial year

5. (1) The Account for Provincial Services Transvaal is hereby charged with the amount of R8 071 410,61 to defray certain expenditure over and above the amounts appropriated for the service of the province of the Transvaal for the financial year which ended on 31 March 1990

(2) The expenditure referred to in subsection (1) is set forth in Schedule 3 and is further described in paragraph 5 on page 5 of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Provincial Administration of the Transvaal for 1989-90 [RP 85-91], which has been submitted to Parliament, and in the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts, 1991

Authorizing of expenditure

6. (1) The expenditure of R185 975,78 incurred by the Department of Finance, and further described in paragraph 6(2) on page 30 of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Appropriation and Miscellaneous Accounts in respect of General Affairs for 1988-89 [RP 89-89], which has been submitted to Parliament, and in the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, 1990, and in the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, 1991, is hereby authorized

(2) The expenditure of R109 375 291,11 incurred by the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, and further described in paragraph 5 on page 5 of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope for 1989-90 [RP 65-91], which has been submitted to Parliament, and in the First Report of the Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts, 1991, is hereby authorized

(3) The expenditure of R40 702 546,46 incurred by the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State, and further described in paragraph 6(3) on page 10 of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State for 1989-90 [RP 66-91], which has been submitted to Parliament, and in the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts, 1991, is hereby authorized

Short title

7. This Act shall be called the Finance Act, 1992

BYLAE 1

(Staatsinkomsterekening)

(Artikel 3)

Begrotingsposnommer	Titel van Begrotingspos en boekjaar	Bedrag
		R
Begrotingspos 8	Onderwys en Opleiding 1989-90	17 260 424 08
Begrotingspos 9	Weermag, 1989-90	62 231,50
Begrotingspos 12	Kommissie vir Administrasie, 1989-90	54 182 37
Begrotingspos 15	Gevangenisse, 1989-90	1 519 575,05
		18 896 413 00

SCHEDULE 1

(State Revenue Account)

(Section 3)

Vote number	Title of Vote and financial year	Amount
		R
Vote 8	Education and Training, 1989-90	17 260 424,08
Vote 9	Defence, 1989-90	62 231,50
Vote 12	Commission for Administration, 1989-90	54 182,37
Vote 15	Prisons, 1989-90	1 519 575,05
		18 896 413,00

BYLAE 2

(Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Natal)

(Artikel 4)

Begrotingsposnommer	Titel van Begrotingspos en boekjaar	Bedrag
		R
Begrotingspos 3	Paaie en Brûe 1989-90	5 140 225 98

SCHEDULE 2

(Account for Provincial Services: Natal)

(Section 4)

Vote number	Title of Vote and financial year	Amount
		R
Vote 3	Roads and Bridges, 1989-90	5 140 225,98

BYLAE 3

(Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Transvaal)

(Artikel 5)

Begrotingsposnommer	Titel van Begrotingspos en boekjaar	Bedrag
		R
Begrotingspos 3	Werke, 1989-90	8 071 410,61

SCHEDULE 3

(Account for Provincial Services: Transvaal)

(Section 5)

Vote number	Title of Vote and financial year	Amount
		R
Vote 3	Works, 1989-90	8 071 410,61

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VOL 325 KAAPSTAD, 15 JULIE 1992 CAPE TOWN, 15 JULY 1992 No. 14145

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 1929 15 Julie 1992

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 142 van 1992. Wysigingswet op die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste, 1992

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 1929. 15 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information.—

No 142 of 1992 Secret Services Account Amendment Act, 1992

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

[ ] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui skrappings uit bestaande verordenings aan

Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan

WET

Tot wysiging van die Wet op die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste, 1978, ten einde sekere uitdrukkings te omskryf; die voorsiening vir die oordrag van geld aan die Spesiale Rekening vir Buitelandse Sake, die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening, die Spesiale Rekening vir die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika en die Spesiale Rekening vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie te skrap; die dra van saldo's deur die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste te magtig; voorsiening te maak vir die instelling, aanstelling van lede en werksaamhede van die Beoordelingskomitee oor Geheime Dienste; verdere voorsiening te maak vir die goedkeuring van geheime dienste; voorsiening te maak vir die uitreiking van voorskrifte betreffende die toepassing van finansiele beheer oor die hantering en aanwending van geld uit die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste beskikbaar gestel; voorsiening te maak vir die beskikking oor saldo's in sekere rekenings; en die kort en lang titels van genoemde Wet te wysig; om voorsiening te maak vir die herroeping of gevolglike wysiging van sekere ander wette; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 2 Julie 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Vervanging van artikel 1 van Wet 56 van 1978

1. Artikel 1 van die Wet op die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste, 1978 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby deur die volgende artikels vervang

"Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

'aanbeveling' 'n aanbeveling bedoel in artikel 3A(6) deur die komitee,

'geheime diens' daardie deel van die werksaamhede van 'n Staatsdepartement wat volgens die oordeel van die verantwoordelike Minister van so 'n aard is dat dit in die nasionale belang is dat die verrigting daarvan nie regstreeks of onregstreeks openbaar gemaak word nie, en wat kragtens artikel 2(3) uit die rekening befonds word,

'komitee' die Beoordelingskomitee oor Geheime Dienste by artikel 3A(1) ingestel,

'lid' 'n lid van die komitee ingevolge artikel 3A(1) of (5)*(a)* aangestel,

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the Secret Services Account Act, 1978, so as to define certain expressions; to delete the provision for the transfer of moneys to the Foreign Affairs Special Account, the Special Defence Account, the Information Service of South Africa Special Account and the South African Police Special Account; to authorize the carrying of balances by the Secret Services Account; to provide for the establishment, appointment of members and functions of the Secret Services Evaluation Committee; to make further provision for the approval of secret services; to provide for the issuing of directions regarding the application of financial control over the handling and utilization of moneys made available from the Secret Services Account; to provide for the disposal of balances in certain accounts; and to amend the short and long titles of the said Act; to provide for the repeal or consequential amendment of certain other laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 2 July 1992)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows.—

Substitution of section 1 of Act 56 of 1978

1. The following sections are hereby substituted for section 1 of the Secret Services Account Act, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)

"Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

'account' means the Secret Services Account established by section 1A,

'chairman' means the chairman of the committee designated in terms of section 3A(1) or (5)*(b)*,

'committee' means the Secret Services Evaluation Committee established by section 3A(1),

'member' means a member of the committee appointed in terms of section 3A(1) or (5)*(a)*,

'recommendation' means a recommendation referred to in section 3A(6) by the committee,

'responsible Minister', in relation to any matter referred to in this Act, means the Minister responsible for the Department of State under which that matter falls, and

'rekening' die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste by artikel 1A ingestel,
'verantwoordelike Minister', met betrekking tot 'n aangeleentheid in hierdie Wet bedoel, die Minister verantwoordelik vir die Staatsdepartement waaronder daardie aangeleentheid ressorteer, en
'voorsitter' die voorsitter van die komitee ingevolge artikel 3A(1) of (5)*(b)* aangewys

Instelling van Rekening vir Geheime Dienste

[1] 1A Hierby word 'n rekening met die naam Rekening vir Geheime Dienste **[(hieronder die rekening genoem)]** ingestel, wat gekrediteer word met die geld wat die Parlement vir die rekening bewillig het "

Vervanging van artikel 2 van Wet 56 van 1978, soos gewysig deur artikel 10 van Wet 108 van 1979 en artikel 6 van Wet 74 van 1985

2. Artikel 2 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Administrasie van, en aanwending van geld in, rekening

2. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet is die **[Sekretaris van die Tesourie]** Direkteur-generaal Staatsbesteding verantwoordelik vir die administrasie van die rekening Met dien verstande dat die rekenpligtige beampte van 'n Staatsdepartement waaraan geld **[ingevolge]** kragtens subartikel (3) beskikbaar gestel is, rekenpligtig is vir die geld wat aldus beskikbaar gestel is

(2) *(a)* Die Minister van **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding kan op versoek van die **[betrokke]** verantwoordelike Minister soveel geld as waarop hulle ooreenkom, oordra uit die rekening na die **[Spesiale Rekening vir Buitelandse Sake ingestel by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Buitelandse Sake, 1967 (Wet No. 38 van 1967), die]** Spesiale Rekening vir Veiligheidsdienste ingestel by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Veiligheidsdienste, 1969 (Wet No 81 van 1969)**[, die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening ingestel by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening, 1974 (Wet No. 6 van 1974), die Spesiale Rekening vir die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika ingestel by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika, 1979 (Wet No. 108 van 1979), of die Spesiale Rekening vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie ingestel by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, 1985]**

(b) Geld aldus oorgedra, word geag deur die Parlement vir die betrokke rekening bewillig te wees en word aangewend soos beoog in artikel 2 van die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Veiligheidsdienste, 1969

(3) *(a)* Die Minister van **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding kan op versoek van 'n ander Minister geld in die rekening op die wyse en behoudens die voorwaardes wat hy na oorleg met die betrokke ander Minister bepaal, aan 'n Staatsdepartement waarvoor die ander Minister verantwoordelik is, beskikbaar stel vir aanwending vir geheime dienste **[van 'n geheime aard wat die Minister van Finansies en daardie ander Minister van tyd tot tyd in die nasionale belang bepaal, en vir uitgawes wat met dié dienste in verband staan]**

(b) Behoudens die bepalings van artikels 3A(8) of (9) en 3B word geld aldus beskikbaar gestel, aangewend vir geheime dienste en vir uitgawes wat daarmee in verband staan "

Invoeging van artikel 2A in Wet 56 van 1978

3. Die volgende artikel word hierby in die Hoofwet na artikel 2 ingevoeg

'secret service' means that part of the functions of a Department of State which, in the opinion of the responsible Minister, is of such a nature that it is in the national interest that the performance thereof is not directly or indirectly made known, and which is funded from the account under section 2(3)

Establishment of Secret Services Account

[1] 1A There is hereby established an account to be known as the Secret Services Account **[(hereinafter referred to as the account)]**, which shall be credited with the moneys appropriated by Parliament for the account "

Substitution of section 2 of Act 56 of 1978, as amended by section 10 of Act 108 of 1979 and section 6 of Act 74 of 1985

2. The following section is hereby substituted for section 2 of the principal Act

"Administration of, and utilization of moneys in, account

2. (1) The **[Secretary to the Treasury]** Director-General State Expenditure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be responsible for the administration of the account: Provided that the accounting officer of a Department of State to which any moneys have been made available **[in terms of]** under subsection (3), shall be accountable for the moneys so made available

(2) *(a)* The Minister of **[Finance]** State Expenditure may at the request of the responsible Minister **[concerned]** transfer so much money as may be agreed upon between them from the account to the **[Foreign Affairs Special Account established by section 1 of the Foreign Affairs Special Account Act, 1967 (Act No. 38 of 1967), the]** Security Services Special Account established by section 1 of the Security Services Special Account Act, 1969 (Act No 81 of 1969) **[, the Special Defence Account established by section 1 of the Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act No. 6 of 1974), the Information Service of South Africa Special Account established by section 1 of the Information Service of South Africa Special Account Act, 1979 (Act No. 108 of 1979), or the South African Police Special Account established by section 1 of the South African Police Special Account Act, 1985]**

(b) Any moneys so transferred shall be deemed to have been appropriated by Parliament for the account in question and shall be utilized as contemplated in section 2 of the Security Services Special Account Act, 1969

(3) *(a)* The Minister of **[Finance]** State Expenditure may, at the request of any other Minister, and in such manner and subject to such conditions as he may after consultation with such other Minister determine, make available to a Department of State for which such other Minister is responsible, moneys in the account for utilization for secret services **[of a secret nature determined from time to time by the Minister of Finance and such other Minister as being in the national interest, and for expenses incidental to such services]**

(b) Subject to the provisions of sections 3A(8) or (9) and 3B, any moneys so made available shall be utilized for secret services and for expenses in connection therewith "

Insertion of section 2A in Act 56 of 1978

3. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 2

"Oordrag van onbestede saldo's in rekening

2A. Ondanks enige andersluidende wetsbepalings word onbestede saldo's in die rekening aan die einde van 'n boekjaar as 'n kredit in die rekening na die daaropvolgende boekjaar oorgedra."

Invoeging van artikels 3A en 3B in Wet 56 van 1978

4. Die volgende artikels word hierby in die Hoofwet na artikel 3 ingevoeg

"Instelling en werksaamhede van Beoordelingskomitee oor Geheime Dienste

3A. (1) Hierby word 'n komitee met die naam Beoordelingskomitee oor Geheime Dienste ingestel wat bestaan uit minstens drie maar hoogstens vyf persone deur die Staatspresident aangestel, van wie een deur hom as die voorsitter aangewys word, en van wie minstens een nie 'n ampsbekleer in die Uitvoerende Gesag van die Republiek moet wees nie

(2) 'n Lid van die komitee—

(a) beklee sy amp solank dit die Staatspresident behaag, maar kan by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Staatspresident bedank, en

(b) kan die vergoeding en toelaes ontvang (as daar is) wat die Staatspresident bepaal

(3) Die komitee—

(a) vergader op die tyd en plek, en

(b) volg die prosedure,

wat die voorsitter bepaal

(4) Die werk verbonde aan die werksaamhede van die komitee word verrig deur 'n beampte of beamptes in die Staatsdiens deur die Staatspresident vir dié doel aangewys

(5) Die Staatspresident kan—

(a) iemand aanstel om in die plek van 'n lid van die komitee waar te neem, of

(b) 'n lid aanwys om in die plek van die voorsitter waar te neem,

vir die tydperk wat die Staatspresident bepaal

(6) Die komitee moet—

(a) alle voorgenome geheime dienste beoordeel ten einde te bepaal of die oogmerk daarvan en werkwyse om dit te bereik in die nasionale belang is, en

(b) jaarliks alle geheime dienste met bedoelde oogmerk hersien ten einde te bepaal of hulle voortgesit kan word,

en 'n aanbeveling doen dat 'n voorgenome geheime diens uitgevoer of 'n geheime diens voortgesit kan word indien die komitee eenparig tot so 'n besluit geraak

(7) By die beoordeling van 'n voorgenome geheime diens of 'n geheime diens kan die komitee van die betrokke Staatsdepartement die stukke en inligting aanvra wat hy goedvind ten einde sy werksaamhede behoorlik te verrig

(8) *(a)* Geen beoogde geheime diens word uitgevoer of geheime diens na 'n jaar voortgesit tensy 'n aanbeveling deur die komitee daarvoor gedoen is nie: Met dien verstande dat 'n verantwoordelike Minister met die instemming van die Staatspresident kan goedkeur dat 'n beoogde geheime diens of 'n geheime diens wat nie sonder ernstige benadeling van die nasionale belang uitgestel of onderbreek kan word nie, uitgevoer of voortgesit kan word op voorwaarde dat die betrokke geval aan die komitee by sy eersvolgende vergadering voorgelê moet word vir sy aanbeveling: Met dien verstande voorts dat 'n voorgenome geheime diens uitgevoer of 'n geheime diens voortgesit kan word ondanks die feit dat die komitee sy aanbeveling ten opsigte daarvan weerhou het, indien die Staatspresident die uitvoering of voortsetting daarvan goedkeur

(b) Indien die komitee sy aanbeveling weerhou ten opsigte van 'n geheime diens bedoel in die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling by paragraaf *(a)* nadat die geval aan hom voorgelê is, word sodanige diens so gou

"Transfer of unexpended balances in account

2A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, unexpended balances in the account at the end of a financial year shall be transferred as a credit in the account to the following financial year."

Insertion of sections 3A and 3B in Act 56 of 1978

4. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 3.

"Establishment and functions of Secret Services Evaluation Committee

3A. (1) There is hereby established a committee to be known as the Secret Services Evaluation Committee consisting of not less than three but not more than five persons appointed by the State President, of whom one shall be designated by him as the chairman, and of whom at least one shall not be a holder of office in the Executive Authority of the Republic

(2) A member of the committee—

(a) shall remain in office at the State President's pleasure, but may resign by notice in writing to the State President, and

(b) may receive such remuneration and allowances (if any) as the State President may determine.

(3) The committee shall—

(a) meet at such time and place, and

(b) follow such procedure,

as the chairman may determine

(4) The work associated with the functions of the committee shall be performed by an officer or officers in the Public Service designated by the State President for that purpose

(5) The State President may—

(a) appoint a person to act in the place of a member of the committee, or

(b) designate a member to act in the place of the chairman,

for such period as the State President may determine

(6) The committee shall—

(a) evaluate all intended secret services in order to determine whether the object thereof and the *modus operandi* to achieve it are in the national interest, and

(b) review all secret services annually with the said object in order to determine whether they may be continued,

and make a recommendation that an intended secret service may be carried out or a secret service be continued if the committee unanimously so decides

(7) In evaluating an intended secret service or a secret service, the committee may request from the Department of State in question such documents and information as it may deem fit in order to properly perform its functions

(8) *(a)* No intended secret service shall be carried out or secret service be continued after a year unless a recommendation by the committee has been made therefor Provided that a responsible Minister may, with the concurrence of the State President, approve that an intended secret service or a secret service which cannot be delayed or suspended without serious prejudice to the national interest, may be carried out or be continued on condition that the matter in question is submitted to the committee for its recommendation at its next ensuing meeting Provided further that an intended secret service may be carried out or a secret service be continued notwithstanding the fact that the committee has withheld its recommendation in respect thereof, if the State President approves the carrying out or continuation thereof

(b) If the committee withholds its recommendation in respect of a secret service referred to in the first proviso to paragraph *(a)* after the matter has been submitted to it, such service shall be discontin-

doenlik gestaak, tensy en vir sover die Staatspresident die voortsetting daarvan goedkeur

(9) Indien die komitee nie eenstemmigheid kan bereik met betrekking tot 'n aanbeveling nie, moet hy die betrokke geval so gou doenlik aan die Staatspresident voorlê vir oorweging, en sy beslissing daaroor is finaal

Goedkeuring vir en voorskrifte betreffende geheime dienste

3B. (1) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie Wet word 'n voorgenome geheime diens nie uitgevoer nie tensy die verantwoordelike Minister sy goedkeuring vooraf daarvoor verleen het en aangedui het aan watter voorwaardes of voorskrifte (as daar is) sodanige uitvoering onderhewig sal wees

(2) Die Direkteur-generaal Staatsbesteding moet na oorlegpleging met die Ouditeur-generaal voorskrifte uitreik betreffende die toepassing van finansiele beheer oor die hantering en aanwending van geld uit die rekening beskikbaar gestel "

Vervanging van artikel 4 van Wet 56 van 1978

5. Artikel 4 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

4. Hierdie Wet heet die Wet op **[die Rekening vir]** Geheime Dienste, 1978, en tree in werking op 1 April 1978 "

Vervanging van lang titel van Wet 56 van 1978

6. Die lang titel van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende lang titel vervang:

"WET

Om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling van 'n rekening vir geheime dienste, vir die beoordeling van en beheer oor geheime dienste en vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan "

Herroeping en wysiging van wette, en voorbehoude en beskikking oor saldo's

7. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subartikels (2) en (3) word die wette in die Bylae vermeld, hierby herroep of gewysig in die mate in die derde kolom daarvan aangedui

(2) Enigiets wat gedoen is kragtens 'n wetsbepaling wat by subartikel (1) herroep is en wat kragtens 'n bepaling van hierdie Wet gedoen sou kon word, word geag kragtens laasgenoemde bepaling gedoen te gewees het

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van artikel 1A word die saldo's in die rekenings wat afgeskaf word weens die herroeping by subartikel (1) van die wette waarby hulle ingestel is, na die rekening oorgedra

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

8. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op die Rekening vir Geheime Dienste, 1992, en tree op 1 April 1993 in werking

ued as soon as practicable, unless and in so far as the State President approves the continuation thereof

(9) If the committee cannot reach unanimity in relation to a recommendation, it shall submit the matter in question to the State President as soon as practicable for consideration, and his decision shall be final

Approval for and directions regarding secret services

3B. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, no intended secret service shall be carried out unless the responsible Minister has granted his prior approval therefor and indicated to which conditions or instructions (if any) such carrying out shall be subject

(2) The Director-General: State Expenditure shall, after consultation with the Auditor-General, issue directions regarding the application of financial control over the handling and utilization of moneys made available from the account.".

Substitution of section 4 of Act 56 of 1978

5. The following section is hereby substituted for section 4 of the principal Act:

"Short title and commencement

4. This Act shall be called the Secret Services **[Account]** Act, 1978, and shall come into operation on 1 April 1978 "

Substitution of long title of Act 56 of 1978

6. The following long title is hereby substituted for the long title of the principal Act:

"ACT

To provide for the establishment of an account for secret services, for the evaluation of and control over secret services and for matters connected therewith "

Repeal and amendment of laws, and savings and disposal of balances

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), the laws mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed or amended to the extent indicated in the third column thereof

(2) Anything done under a law repealed by subsection (1) and which could be done under a provision of this Act, shall be deemed to have been done under the last-mentioned provision.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1A, the balances in the accounts which are abolished as a result of the repeal by subsection (1) of the laws by which they were established, shall be transferred to the account

Short title and commencement

8. This Act shall be called the Secret Services Account Amendment Act, 1992, and shall come into operation on 1 April 1993

Wet No 142, 1992 WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE REKENING VIR GEHEIME DIENSTE, 1992

Bylae

WETTE HERROEP OF GEWYSIG (ARTIKEL 7)

No en jaar van wet	Kort titel	Omvang van herroeping of wysiging
Wet No 38 van 1967	Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Buitelandse Sake, 1967	Die herroeping van die geheel
Wet No 81 van 1969	Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Veiligheidsdienste, 1969	*(a)* Die vervanging van artikel 2 deur die volgende artikel **"Betalings uit die rekening** **2** Die gelde in die rekening word aangewend **[vir daardie dienste van 'n vertroulike aard en vir daardie uitgawes verbonde aan die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid]** ter bestryding van uitgawes wat in verband staan met— *(a)* die verrigting van die funksie en die plig van die Nasionale Intelligensiediens soos bedoel in artikel 2 van die Wet op Veiligheidsinligting en die Staatsveiligheidsraad, 1972 (Wet No 64 van 1972), en *(b)* die organisasie van, die uitoefening van die bevoegdhede en die verrigting van die pligte en werksaamhede van 'n lid van die uitoefening van die bevoegdhede van die verantwoordelike Minister met betrekking tot die toesig en beheer oor, en die optrede en funksionering van die Nasionale Intelligensiediens soos bedoel in die Wet op die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid, 1978 (Wet No 104 van 1978), en aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan wat **[die Eerste]** genoemde Minister van tyd tot tyd in die nasionale belang goedkeur, en word onderworpe aan die voorskrifte van **[die Eerste]** genoemde Minister uitbetaal ', *(b)* die vervanging van artikel 3 deur die volgende artikel **"Beheer oor uitgawes** **3** Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 2 staan die rekening onder die beheer van die **[beampte in beheer van die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid]** Direkteur-generaal Nasionale Intelligensiediens, wat van alle gelde ontvang of bestee, behoorlik moet laat boekhou ', en *(c)* die vervanging van artikel 5 deur die volgende artikel **"Belegging van saldo's** **5.** Gelde waarmee die rekening gekrediteer is en wat nie vir onmiddellike gebruik of as 'n redelike bedryfsaldo benodig word nie, kan op die wyse wat die **[Eerste]** Minister verantwoordelik vir die Nasionale Intelligensiediens in oorleg met die Minister van **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding bepaal, belê word "

Schedule

LAWS REPEALED OR AMENDED (SECTION 7)

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of repeal or amendment
Act No 38 of 1967	Foreign Affairs Special Account Act, 1967	The repeal of the whole
Act No 81 of 1969	Security Services Special Account Act, 1969	*(a)* The substitution for section 2 of the following section **"Payments from the account** **2.** The moneys in the account shall be utilized for **[such services of a confidential nature and such expenses connected with the Bureau for State Security]** the defraying of expenses in connection with— *(a)* the performance of the function and the duty of the National Intelligence Service as referred to in section 2 of the Security Intelligence and State Security Council Act, 1972 (Act No 64 of 1972), and *(b)* the organization of, the exercising of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions of any member of, the exercising of the powers of the responsible Minister in relation to the superintendence and control of, and the action by and functioning of, the National Intelligence Service as referred to in the Bureau for State Security Act, 1978 (Act No 104 of 1978), and matters in connection therewith **[as]** which the **[Prime]** said Minister may from time to time approve as being in the national interest, and shall be paid out subject to the directions of the **[Prime]** said Minister ", *(b)* the substitution for section 3 of the following section **"Control of expenditure** **3** Subject to the provisions of section 2, the account shall be under the control of the **[officer in charge of the Bureau for State Security]** Director-General National Intelligence Service, who shall cause proper records to be kept of all moneys received or expended ", and *(c)* the substitution for section 5 of the following section **"Investment of balances** **5** Moneys standing to the credit of the account which are not required for immediate use or as a reasonable working balance, may be invested in such manner as may be determined by the **[Prime]** Minister responsible for the National Intelligence Service in consultation with the Minister of **[Finance]** State Expenditure "

Wet No. 142, 1992 WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE REKENING VIR GEHEIME DIENSTE, 1992

No en jaar van wet	Kort titel	Omvang van herroeping of wysiging
Wet No 6 van 1974	Wet op die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening, 1974	*(a)* Die vervanging, waar dit ook al in die Wet voorkom, van die uitdrukking— (i) "Minister van Finansies" deur die uitdrukking "Minister van Staatsbesteding", (ii) "Skatkis- en Ouditwet," deur die uitdrukking "Skatkiswet,", en (iii) "Staatskuldkommissarisse" deur die uitdrukking "Openbare Beleggingskommissarisse", *(b)* die vervanging van paragraaf *(c)* van subartikel (1) van artikel 2 deur die volgende paragraaf "*(c)* Die bepalings van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968, is, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 5 van hierdie Wet, ten opsigte van die uitgawes deur die Korporasie uit die rekening aangegaan en die administrasie en verantwoording van die geld deur hom daaruit betaal, van toepassing tot uitsluiting van die bepalings van die **[Skatkis- en Ouditwet]** Skatkiswet, 1975, **[behalwe]** maar, vir sover dit die ouditering deur die Ouditeur-generaal ingevolge genoemde artikel 5 betref, is die bepalings van artikels **[42(7) en 45(1), (1A) en (2) daarvan]** 5(9) en 6(1), (2) en (3)*(a)* van die Wet op die Ouditeur-generaal, 1989 (Wet No 52 van 1989), van toepassing", *(c)* die vervanging van paragraaf *(a)* van subartikel (2) van artikel 2 deur die volgende paragraaf "*(a)* met die goedkeuring van die Minister van **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding aangewend ter bestryding van die uitgawes aangegaan in verband met dié spesiale verdedigingsaktiwiteite in verband met die werksaamhede vervat in die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No 44 van 1957), en **[-aankope]** aankope van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die Korporasie wat die Minister van Verdediging van tyd tot tyd goedkeur, ', en *(d)* die vervanging van die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (4) van artikel 2 deur die volgende voorbehoudsbepaling 'Met dien verstande dat die Direkteur-generaal **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding of iemand in die Departement van **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding deur hom aangewys, 'n persoon of persone in diens van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag of die Korporasie kan magtig om die skatkisorders wat nodig is vir bedoelde betalings, te teken"

No and year of law	Short title	Extent of repeal or amendment
Act No 6 of 1974	Defence Special Account Act, 1974	*(a)* The substitution, wherever it may appear in the Act, for the expression— (i) "Minister of Finance" of the expression "Minister of State Expenditure", (ii) "Exchequer and Audit Act," of the expression "Exchequer Act,", and (iii) "Public Debt Commissioners" of the expression "Public Investment Commissioners", *(b)* the substitution in section 2 for paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of the following paragraph "*(c)* The provisions of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968, shall, subject to the provisions of section 5 of this Act, apply in respect of the expenditure incurred by the Corporation from the account and the administration of and accounting for the moneys paid therefrom by it, to the exclusion of the provisions of the Exchequer **[and Audit]** Act, 1975, **[except]** but, in so far as the auditing by the Auditor-General in terms of the said section 5 is concerned, the provisions of sections **[42(7) and 45(1), (1A) and (2) thereof]** 5(9) and 6(1), (2) and (3)*(a)* of the Auditor-General Act, 1989 (Act No 52 of 1989), shall apply ", *(c)* the substitution in section 2 for paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraph "*(a)* with the approval of the Minister of **[Finance]** State Expenditure be utilized to defray the expenditure incurred in connection with such special defence activities in connection with the functions contained in the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), and purchases of the South African Defence Force and the Corporation as the Minister of Defence may from time to time approve,", and *(d)* the substitution in section 2 for the proviso to subsection (4) of the following proviso "Provided that the Director-General **[Finance]** State Expenditure or any person in the Department of **[Finance]** State Expenditure designated by him, may authorize a person or persons employed by the South African Defence Force or the Corporation to sign warrant vouchers necessary for the said payments "

Wet No 142, 1992 WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE REKENING VIR GEHEIME DIENSTE, 1992

No. en jaar van wet	Kort titel	Omvang van herroeping of wysiging
Wet No 108 van 1979	Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika, 1979	Die herroeping van die geheel
Wet No 74 van 1985	Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, 1985	Die herroeping van die geheel
Wet No 52 van 1989	Wet op die Ouditeur-generaal, 1989	Die vervanging in artikel 6 van die woorde en subparagrawe wat die voorbehoudsbepaling by paragraaf *(a)* van subartikel (3) voorafgaan deur die volgende woorde en subparagrawe "Die Ouditeur-generaal doen vir die doeleindes van subartikel (1) verslag oor rekenings ingestel by— **[(i) die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Buitelandse Sake, 1967 (Wet No 38 van 1967),]** (ii) die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir Veiligheidsdienste 1969 (Wet No 81 van 1969), (iii) die Wet op die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening, 1974 (Wet No 6 van 1974), (iv) die Wet op **[die Rekening vir]** Geheime Dienste, 1978 (Wet No 56 van 1978) **[;** **(v) die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika, 1979 (Wet No 108 van 1979), en** **(vi) die Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, 1985 (Wet No 74 van 1985)],** met inagneming van die spesiale aard van die rekenings, en beperk sodanige verslag in die mate wat die Minister van **[Finansies]** Staatsbesteding in oorleg met die Staatspresident en die Ouditeur-generaal bepaal "

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of repeal or amendment
Act No 108 of 1979	Information Service of South Africa Special Account Act, 1979	The repeal of the whole
Act No 74 of 1985	South African Police Special Account Act, 1985	The repeal of the whole
Act No 52 of 1989	Auditor-General Act, 1989	The substitution in section 6 for the words and subparagraphs preceding the proviso to paragraph *(a)* of subsection (3) of the following words and subparagraphs "The Auditor-General shall for the purposes of subsection (1) report on an account established by— **[(i) The Foreign Affairs Special Account Act, 1967 (Act No 38 of 1967);]** (ii) the Security Services Special Account Act, 1969 (Act No 81 of 1969), (iii) the Defence Special Account Act, 1974 (Act No 6 of 1974), (iv) the Secret Services **[Account]** Act, 1978 (Act No 56 of 1978) **[;** **(v) the Information Service of South Africa Special Account Act, 1979 (Act No 108 of 1979); and** **(vi) the South African Police Special Account Act, 1985 (Act No. 74 of 1985)]**, with due regard to the special nature of the accounts, and shall limit such report to the extent which the Minister of **[Finance]** State Expenditure, in consultation with the State President and the Auditor-General, may determine "

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Algoa Streeksdiensteraad
Heughstraat 42,
HUMANSDORP

Direkteur-generaal
Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop
Waalstraat
KAAPSTAD

Skriftelike besware teen of vertoe in verband met die voorgestelde inlywing kan voor of op **14 Augustus 1992** by die Sekretaris van die Afbakeningsraad vir Plaaslike Owerheidsgebiede, Privaatsak X644, Pretoria, 0001, ingedien word.

Die Afbakeningsraad sal op die ondergemelde datum, plek en tyd vergader om enige verdere getuienis en vertoe aan te hoor van diegene wat besware en vertoe na aanleiding van hierdie kennisgewing indien:

Datum. 2 September 1992.

Plek· John Lambertsaal, Kabeljous-karavaanpark, De Gamaweg, Jeffreysbaai

Tyd· 09 30

Beskrywing van die grense van die regsgebied van die Plaaslike Gebied van Paradysstrand

Begin by die oostelikste baken van Paradysstranddorpsuitbreiding 1 (TP 9598), daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grens van Paradysstrand Dorp (TP 7764) langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die punt waar laasgenoemde grens die hoogwatermerk van die Indiese Oseaan kruis; daarvandaan algemeen suidweswaarts met genoemde hoogwatermerk langs tot by punt v op die genoemde Algemene Plan TP 9598; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die grens van genoemde Algemene Plan TP 9598 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by genoemde oostelikste baken daarvan, die beginpunt

G. M. VAN GINKEL,
Sekretaris: Afbakeningsraad.

(Verwysing· 12/2/9/2/37)

Deputy Director· Administration Regional Office
Algoa Regional Services Council
42 Heugh Street
HUMANSDORP

Director-General
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope
Wale Street
CAPE TOWN.

Written objections against or representations with regard to the proposed incorporation may be lodged with the Secretary of the Demarcation Board for Local Government Areas, Private Bag X644, Pretoria, 0001, on or before **14 August 1992.**

The Demarcation Board will meet at the undermentioned date, place and time to hear any further evidence and representations from those persons who lodge objections and representations in pursuance of this notice·

Date 2 September 1992

Place John Lambert Hall, Kabeljous Caravan Park, De Gama Street, Jeffreys Bay

Time. 09.30

Description of the boundaries of the area of jurisdiction of the Local Area of Paradise Beach

Beginning at the easternmost beacon of Paradysstrand Township Extension 1 (TP 9598); thence south-eastwards along the boundary of Paradysstrand Township (TP 7764), so as to exclude it from this area, to the point where the last-mentioned boundary intersects the high-water mark of the Indian Ocean, thence generally south-westwards along the said high-water mark to point v on the said General Plan TP 9598; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said General Plan TP 9598, so as to exclude it from this area, to the said easternmost beacon thereof, the point of beginning

G. M. VAN GINKEL,
Secretary: Demarcation Board

(Reference· 12/2/9/2/37)

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 2008 **17 Julie 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 30 Junie 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 2008 **17 July 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 30 June 1992

Treasury, Pretoria

ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Junie / Month of June		Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie / Total 1 April to 30 June	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo 31 Maart 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992	—	—	1 317 346 453	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Mei 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 May 1992	5 087 071 509	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***				
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue	4 404 407 074	4 295 157 851	13 384 901 553	12 759 184 145
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise	1 289 544 097	599 392 414	2 467 865 684	1 639 386 884
	R	5 693 951 171	4 894 550 265	15 852 767 237	14 398 571 029

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Junie / Month of June 1992	Maand Junie / Month of June 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie / Total 1 April to 30 June 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie / Total 1 April to 30 June 1991
			R	R	R	R
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	238 088	11 786 427	433 446
		R	—	238 088	11 786 427	433 446
		R	5 693 951 171	4 894 788 353	15 864 553 664	14 399 004 475
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		5 798 994 500	—	21 259 689 500	—
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94		(26 300)	—	(26 300)	—
Belegging—Artikel 10 (1) (a) van Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Exchequer		—	—	879 103 588	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		6 000	—	255 600	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		3 032 560	—	5 392 910	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
14%, 1997	14%, 1997		740 000 000	—	2 011 000 000	—
			(38 581 000)	—	(114 110 000)	—
12,5%, 1995/96	12,5%, 1995/96		600 000 000	—	3 546 595 000	—
			(40 323 000)	—	(395 178 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000		510 000 000	—	2 011 000 000	—
			(98 319 000)	—	(398 611 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11		60 000 000	—	2 332 000 000	—
			(10 545 000)	—	(317 681 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994		—	—	1 638 000 000	—
			—	—	(108 451 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6		5 000 000	—	310 000 000	—
			(1 121 000)	—	(85 632 000)	—
13% 2014/15/16	13% 2014/15/16		580 000 000	—	1 569 680 000	—
			(96 084 000)	—	(252 892 000)	—
14% 1993	14% 1993		200 000 000	—	200 000 000	—
			(1 058 000)	—	(1 058 000)	—
14%, 1994	14%, 1994		200 000 000	—	200 000 000	—
			(2 001 000)	—	(2 001 000)	—
Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings, 1991–92	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1991–92		—	—	30 000	—
		R	8 697 006 760	—	35 962 720 298	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A. Stocks		288 032 000	—	1 675 614 000	—
		R	8 408 974 760	—	34 287 106 298	—
		R	14 102 925 931	—	50 151 659 962	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		3 863 410	1 535 958	46 832 141	3 427 035
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		780 204 000	749 250 000	3 029 353 000	2 692 168 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	—	209 528 809
Terugstortings, 1985–86	Surrenders, 1985–86		—	—	140 296	—
		R	784 067 410	750 785 958	3 076 325 437	2 905 123 844
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		18 343 759	1 530 332	22 841 586	7 517 553
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		375 000 000	315 000 000	1 272 000 000	1 110 000 000
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		—	—	—	9 132 250
		R	393 343 759	316 530 332	1 294 841 586	1 126 649 803
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		158 263	295 195	363 103	360 615
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		125 000 000	110 000 000	450 000 000	350 000 000
		R	125 158 263	110 295 195	450 363 103	350 360 615
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Service Cape***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		345 000 000	258 750 000	1 087 000 000	1 066 500 000
Terugstortings 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	—	36 062 590
		R	345 000 000	258 750 000	1 087 000 000	1 102 562 590
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		176 000 000	174 000 000	512 000 000	531 388 000
		R	176 000 000	174 000 000	512 000 000	531 388 000

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Junie Month of June 1992	Maand Junie Month of June 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie Total 1 April to 30 June 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie Total 1 April to 30 June 1991
			R	R	R	R
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		114 000 000	70 000 000	346 000 000	287 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	40 702 547	—
		R	114 000 000	70 000 000	386 702 547	287 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		549 328 000	418 835 000	1 506 156 000	1 187 439 000
		R	549 328 000	418 835 000	1 506 156 000	1 187 439 000
		R	16 589 823 363	—	58 465 048 635	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangssaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	21 676 894 872	—	59 782 395 088	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates	Maand Junie Month of June 1992	Maand Junie Month of June 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie Total 1 April to 30 June 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie Total 1 April to 30 June 1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***					
1 Staatspresident	State President	21 101 000	1 772 000	1 500 000	5 316 000	4 360 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	218 000	18 000	19 000	55 000	53 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	31 429 000	3 291 000	6 280 000	10 243 000	14 670 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	55 154 000	4 548 000	2 183 000	13 652 000	6 549 000
3 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 794 389 000	486 000 000	493 000 000	1 378 000 000	1 222 000 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 830 000	235 000	(214 570 000)	705 000	645 000
4 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	41 211 000	3 434 250	3 188 083	10 302 750	5 564 249
5 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	389 016 000	33 000 000	30 000 000	97 000 000	90 000 000
6 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	9 067 549 000	780 204 000	749 250 000	3 029 353 000	2 692 168 000
7 Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	Public Enterprises and Privatization	7 541 000	—	300 000	1 246 000	900 000
8 Justisie	Justice	728 358 000	52 000 000	43 000 000	162 000 000	139 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	49 526 000	3 500 000	3 100 000	10 500 000	9 300 000
9 Finansies	Finance	1 038 801 000	242 300 000	89 312 666	446 907 000	482 184 503
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	20 306 857 000	650 030 000	529 050 000	4 477 790 000	3 536 270 000
		(4 041 000 000)	(288 032 000)	(193 647 000)	(1 675 614 000)	(1 213 113 000)
10 Staatsbesteding	State Expenditure	603 843 000	51 000 000	—	161 000 000	—
11 Oudit	Audit	2 410 000	—	—	—	—
12 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	4 709 600 000	375 000 000	315 000 000	1 272 000 000	1 110 000 000
13 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 635 715 000	125 000 000	110 000 000	450 000 000	350 000 000
14 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 484 041 000	123 590 000	102 900 000	396 449 000	328 700 000
15 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	288 744 000	25 000 000	27 000 000	73 000 000	75 000 000
16 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	4 555 967 000	363 000 000	195 000 000	1 180 000 000	885 000 000
17 Mineraal- en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	687 157 000	42 896 607	25 180 000	341 486 607	491 114 600
18 Landbou	Agriculture	452 579 000	58 000 000	122 000 000	132 000 000	162 000 000
19 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development	1 169 993 000	65 000 000	40 000 000	190 000 000	136 000 000
20 Polisie	Police	5 645 143 000	498 000 000	355 000 000	1 574 000 000	1 356 000 000
21 Streek- en Grondsake	Regional and Land Affairs	20 285 727 000	1 868 632 250	—	5 837 077 750	164 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	699 537 000	58 293 000	—	174 879 000	—
22 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education	283 878 000	22 471 000	23 000 000	103 742 000	74 500 000
23 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs	207 012 000	14 279 000	14 042 000	45 809 000	42 126 000
24 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration	53 536 000	3 732 500	—	12 465 000	55 000 000
25 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service	2 278 080 000	—	—	—	—
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	5 000 000	—	—	—	—
26 Vervoer	Transport	1 998 288 000	170 000 000	110 000 000	504 000 000	355 000 000
27 Weermag	Defence	9 704 549 000	725 000 000	747 000 000	2 515 000 000	2 137 000 000
28 S A Kommunikasiediens	S A Communication Service	51 625 000	—	3 466 000	8 600 000	10 398 000
29 Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	Local Government and National Housing	979 556 000	38 000 000	38 000 000	114 000 000	206 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	—	—	921 585 000	—	3 052 939 000
30 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 909 750 000	177 000 000	160 000 000	497 000 000	565 000 000
31 Mannekrag	Manpower	294 837 000	27 000 000	18 000 000	86 000 000	59 000 000
32 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry	3 059 986 000	369 375 000	90 000 000	1 449 986 000	599 000 000
33 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Advisory Service	4 352 000	350 000	385 000	1 085 000	1 175 000
34 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid	—	—	474 761 000	—	1 720 043 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	—	—	54 628 000	—	163 884 000
		R 100 584 885 000	7 460 951 607	5 682 559 749	26 762 649 107	22 302 543 352
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks	4 041 000 000	288 032 000	193 647 000	1 675 614 000	1 213 113 000
		R 96 543 885 000	7 172 919 607	5 488 912 749	25 087 035 107	21 089 430 352

Dienste	Services		Begroting Estimates	Maand Junie Month of June		Totaal 1 April tot 30 Junie Total 1 April to 30 June	
				1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R	R
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***						
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	—	338 088	—	1 033 446
Uitbetalings, SA Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues, SA Developm Trust 1990–91		—	—	—	11 786 428	—
		R	—	—	338 088	11 786 428	1 033 446
		R	96 543 885 000	7 172 919 607	5 489 250 837	25 098 821 535	21 090 463 798
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***						
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		—	5 131 086 000	—	19 530 551 800	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy		—	23 435	—	25 991	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	Currency Subscription, I D A		—	—	—	963 480	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R O	Currency Subscription, I B R D		—	—	—	—	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (e) van Skatkiswet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act		—	—	—	165 278	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975		—	—	—	18 232 974	—
Obligasies	Bonds						
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		—	2 239 900	—	8 737 000	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigings-obligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		—	949 050	—	2 288 350	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds		—	1 757 700	—	5 587 500	—
Uitbetalings, 1991–92	Issues, 1991–92		—	—	—	11 125 000	—
		R	—	5 136 056 085	—	19 577 677 373	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	—	12 308 975 692	—	44 676 498 908	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***	R	—	780 204 000	749 250 000	3 029 353 000	2 692 168 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers.	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***	R	—	375 000 000	315 000 000	1 272 000 000	1 110 000 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***	R	—	125 000 000	110 000 000	450 000 000	350 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***	R	—	345 000 000	258 750 000	1 087 000 000	1 066 500 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***	R	—	176 000 000	174 000 000	512 000 000	531 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***	R	—	114 000 000	70 000 000	346 000 000	287 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***	R	—	549 328 000	418 835 000	1 506 156 000	1 187 439 000
		R	—	2 464 532 000	2 095 835 000	8 202 509 000	7 224 495 000
Totale	Totals	R	—	14 773 507 692	—	52 879 007 908	—
Skatkissaldo, 30 Junie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 30 June 1992	R	—	6 903 387 180	—	6 903 387 180	—
Totale	Totals	R	—	21 676 894 872	—	59 782 395 088	—

Revenue shortfall confirmed

THE Finance Department has confirmed government will not have as much money to spend this year at it had expected.

The department concedes that because of economic recession, receipts from taxes and duties are unlikely to reach the budgeted R84,7bn in the current financial year.

After tallying state spending and revenue for the first three months of the 1992-93 financial year, Finance says it is too early in the year to deduce any trends on the expenditure side of the exchequer.

The trend on the revenue account, however, is already perceptible. A review of the first quarter, drawn up by the Finance director-general's office, admits that the R84,7bn revenue estimated for the full year is unlikely to be reached.

"At this stage, about three months after the presentation of the 1992-93 Budget, it is

SIMON WILLSON

clear that the economic recession is somewhat more serious and is lasting longer than was foreseen," the review says.

In his Budget speech, the then finance minister Barend du Plessis said he expected a growth rate of about 1% for 1992. In its June quarterly bulletin, published at the end of last month, the Reserve Bank joined a growing number of private sector analysts in predicting a fall in GDP this year.

"Seeing that the expected economic conditions in terms of the 1992-93 financial year thus differ markedly at this stage from those during the compilation of the Budget, the budgeted revenue of R84,7bn appears to be somewhat optimistic," the Finance Department review says.

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Revenue

☐ From Page 1

The review notes exchequer receipts for the first quarter of fiscal 1992, at R15,9bn, were 10,1% higher than at the same stage in fiscal 1991. Total revenue for the full year is budgeted to rise 15,7% in 1992-93 from 1991-92.

But even this 10% rise in revenue relative to the same period last year is magnified by special factors. First-quarter revenues last year were only 0,7% higher than the previous year as receipts from excise duties, the fuel levy and income tax suddenly slowed as the recession deepened. In the late '80s, first-quarter revenue was at least 20% up on the year before.

Government spending growth in the June quarter is, by contrast, well up with the rate set in previous years. Exchequer issues for the period totalled R25,1bn, 19% above the total spent in the first quarter of 1991-92. Spending is budgeted to grow by 16,5% in the current financial year, and to total R100,7bn.

The review says, however, that there are almost no seasonal patterns in government spending from year to year. "It would therefore be unwise to draw any conclusions regarding the eventual outcome of expenditure at this early stage of the financial year."

Official admission that exchequer receipts for the current year are unlikely to make up their shortfall from budgeted levels sets the stage for another year of missed Budget targets.

Government revenue in 1991-92 came in R1,6bn under budget, at R73,2bn, as the recession and the slow take-up of the newly introduced VAT system held back tax and duty receipts. Last year's revenue undershoot boosted the 1991-92 budget deficit to R13,2bn, 30% over budget.

This swelled last year's budget deficit as a proportion of national income to 4,3%, well over the 3,4% budgeted and the 3% recommended by international financial institutions as a ceiling for the ratio, beyond which economic distortion is thought to result.

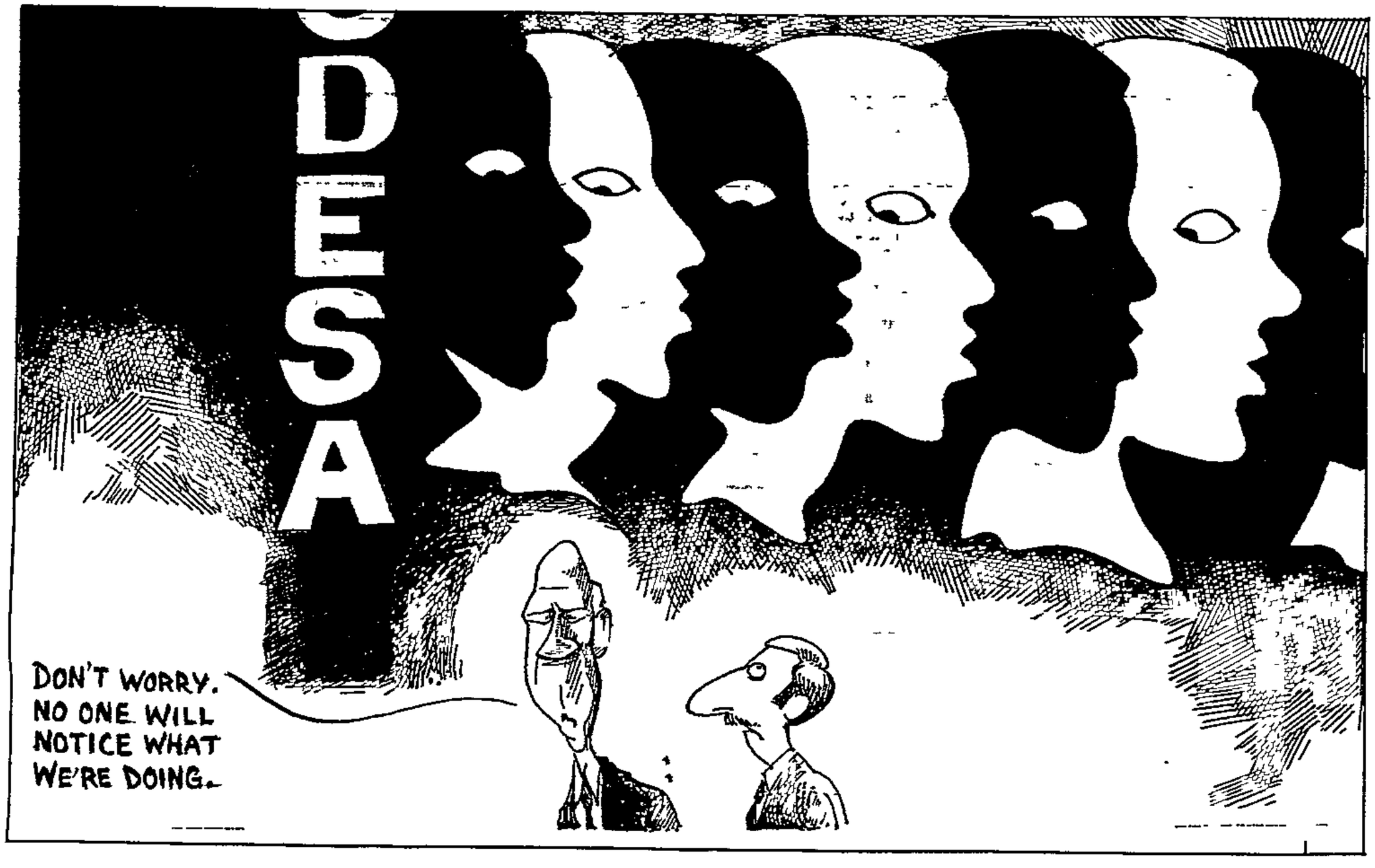
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE *gets a new chief, a new building*

and a whole lot of new functions along with all the old ones

Spooks still a-haunting

(259) STAR 18/7/92.

WITH the onset of F W de Klerk's reforms, the shadowy people of the National Intelligence Service would become less important, right? Wrong, writes political analyst IVOR SARAKINSKY. NIS is right at the centre of things.



IN JANUARY this year, Dr Niel Barnard was moved from the directorship of the National Intelligence Service to become Director-General of Constitutional Development Services.

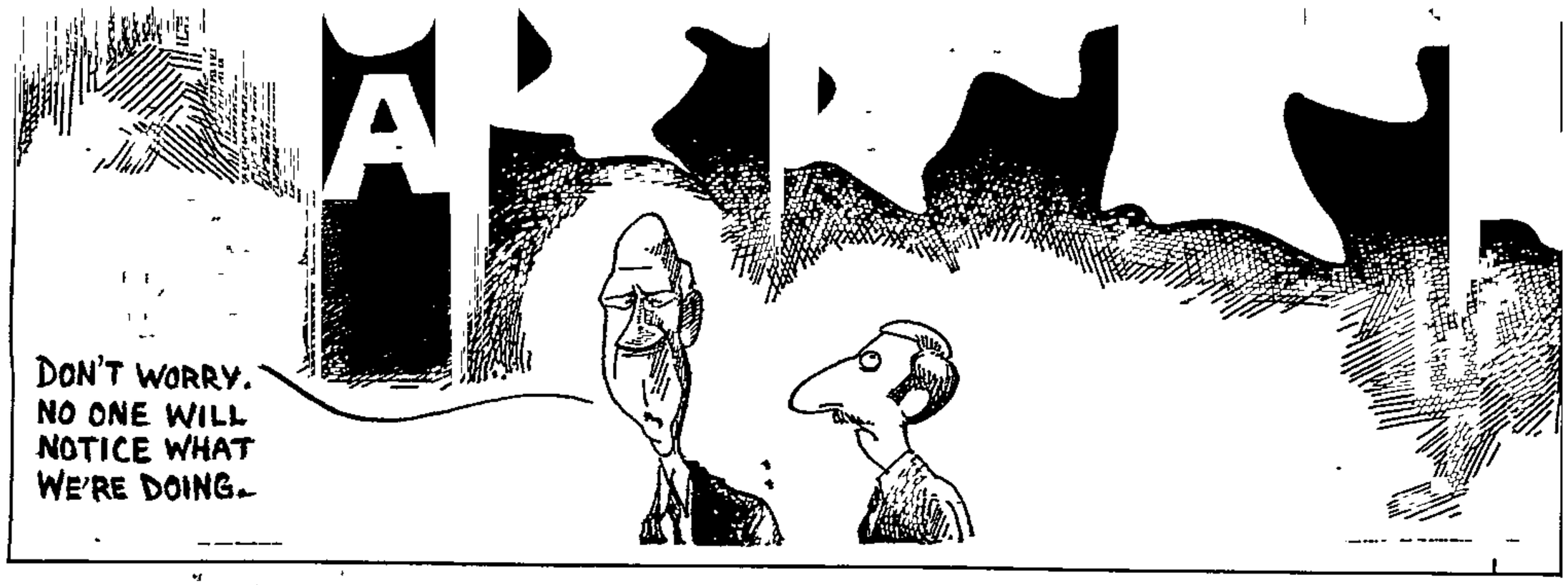
Observers were taken by surprise. His move from the publicity-shy NIS office to a much more open position in the constitutional domain was baffling. But the change is not as strange as it initially appeared.

The Government faced a problem. Finding itself for the first time having to strike bargains instead of issuing decrees, it discovered it was very thin on the ground in terms of seasoned negotiators.

Barnard's skills in this area, however, were unquestionable. Along with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and former Chief of ranking NIS official, was also transferred to CDS. He is now chief of support services in the Negotiations, chaired by Dr Gerrit Viljoen with Roelf M[illegible]er as secretary.

The answer lies in the important changes in the political control o[illegible] Party recently exposed the activities of NIS agents in its [illegible] the internal opposition. Repression would create an environ-

centre of things.



IN JANUARY this year, Dr Niel Barnard was moved from the directorship of the National Intelligence Service to become Director-General of Constitutional Development Services.

Observers were taken by surprise. His move from the publicity-shy NIS office to a much more open position in the constitutional domain was baffling But the change is not as strange as it initially appeared The Government faced a problem. Finding itself for the first time having to strike bargains instead of issuing decrees, it discovered it was very thin on the ground in terms of seasoned negotiators

Barnard's skills in this area, however, were unquestionable. Along with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and former Chief of the Army General Jannie Geldenhuys, he was responsible for negotiating the complicated settlement in Namibia.

There, the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola was seen as a major bargaining victory for South African — and the obvious conclusion was that a way should be found to feed Barnard's expertise and experience directly into Codesa

As head of NIS he clearly could not fulfil this role. So he simply swopped caps and offices as head of Constitutional Development Services (CDS), his role at Codesa would be unquestioned.

However, Barnard has not significantly changed his style. Dr Tertius Delport, deputy director of CDS, appears in public while Barnard stays behind the scenes.

Whatever claims have been made to the contrary, the activities of NIS have been overtly political. In a rare interview, Barnard claimed that the service played a key role in influencing the Government to unban organisations.

It also held secret meetings with Nelson Mandela in prison, and met exiled members of the ANC from as early as 1987/8 This coincided with attempts by Fanie Cloete and Kobus Jordaan, officials under former Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis, to keep channels with the internal opposition movements open despite the State of Emergency

In the latter half of 1991, Maritz Spaarwater, a high-ranking NIS official, was also transferred to CDS He is now chief of support services in the department and, with Barnard, played an important role in preparing the ground for negotiations and setting up Codesa.

The historical overlap between the work done by the NIS and the Constitutional Development officials means the interchanging or secondment of personnel is possible without there being a quantum leap in policy



BUSINESS AS USUAL: President de Klerk's recent remarks about differences within the ANC executive suggested strongly that his spooks were alive and busy.

Furthermore, there are two other State structures that are crucial in co-ordinating resources and personnel in the negotiations arena One is the Committee of Directors-General It consists of 19 State department heads — and is chaired by Barnard The second is the Ministerial Committee on Negotiations, chaired by Dr Gerrit Viljoen with Roelf Meyer as secretary

These structures liaise closely, while the latter is responsible for constitutional proposals and negotiating strategy The functioning of these co-ordinating structures means that the specific positions held by individuals are not particularly important.

Barnard's replacement as head of NIS, Mike Louw (also a political science graduate from the University of the OFS), has announced that the service will henceforth fill a strict "research and analysis" role The claim is reinforced by the NIS's tendency to recruit graduates in political science and strategic studies to its ranks But Louw also insists that it is necessary for NIS to continue with its counter-intelligence activities.

Louw echoes his predecessor's other claim — that the intelligence service should be apolitical — although the boundary between State security and legitimate political activity is porous With the restructuring of the top management, there appears to be an attempt to change the image of the service by emphasising its more acceptable research and analysis functions, as well as counter-espionage.

But these attempts to achieve a less controversial image for the NIS have not been received uncritically Why, sceptics ask, is it necessary for the service to be relocated to new, larger and expensive quarters if its tasks are to be limited and clearly defined?

The answer lies in the important changes in the political control of the service Previously, it was under the exclusive control of the State President's office. Now, it falls under the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Theo Alant.

This is an indication that President F W de Klerk has delegated security functions, relying on top-level briefings instead of being directly concerned with the mechanics of intelligence-gathering, as was his predecessor, P W Botha

MORE importantly, NIS has taken over the Secretariat of the State Security Council and its functions in the Council increased In effect, NIS has been allocated new tasks in addition to its surveillance, espionage, counter-espionage, research, analysis and strategy formulation functions.

This means, crucially in terms of the transition under way, that NIS still plays a pivotal political role, especially in the surveillance of political organisations

De Klerk's recent remarks about differences of opinion within the ANC executive suggested strongly that his spooks were alive and well — and busy At Codesa 2, the ANC angrily alleged that telephones in its offices at the World Trade Centre were bugged

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Conservative Party recently exposed the activities of NIS agents in its ranks Obviously, all information gained in this manner would give the Government considerable advantages over its numerous opponents

A look at the past role of NIS suggests that it would be naïve to assume that the service has backed out of the party-political arena Perhaps the most significant political role played by the service was its input into the decision to unban political organisations However, the reasons for such a move go beyond the fact that in 1987/8 a *cul de sac* in existing policy had been reached



FORMER NIS CHIEF: Dr Niel Barnard, a main player in the settlement in Namibia and now at Codesa as Director-General of Constitutional Development Services

With the State of Emergency in 1986, NIS presented a three-pronged strategy to deal with the internal opposition. Repression would create an environment for socio-economic upliftment and political reform that would draw people to the Government. This thinking still appears to hold sway in the light of the Government's attempt to extend transitional arrangements as long as possible This would allow it to form an effective alliance to challenge the ANC in an election.

Related to this thinking is a Central Intelligence Agency report that had to be made public with the passing by the United States Congress of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act in 1986 This Act prohibited contact with South Africa in a range of spheres, excluding intelligence co-operation.

The report argued that the continued ban on resistance organisations meant that underlying cracks could be papered over — allowing for the formation of a strong, united opposition. The corollary was that by unbanning organisations, the Government could rely on internal differences to weaken the ANC and its allies This would create a basis for securing considerable concessions in negotiations Events since February 1990, and strategic initiatives from the Government, conform convincingly to this scenario

NIS is continuing to monitor political organisations, and continuing to make strategic inputs into Government thinking It has vast funds and considerable expertise Far from being sidelined, the spooks are still at centre-stage

Neil van Heerden praised by ANC

ADRIAN HADLAND

FOREIGN Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, who was reported at the weekend to be leaving his post to become SA's ambassador to the EC, would be welcome to serve as a diplomat in an ANC government, an ANC official said.

ANC international affairs department deputy head Aziz Pahad said Van Heerden would "always be useful in the new SA"

"Clearly Van Heerden has been a diplomat of high standing and will always be useful in the diplomatic world in the new SA," Pahad said

He said Van Heerden had built a reputation as a diplomat of standing and had always had a positive attitude towards change in SA.

He said his decision to step down reflected confusion in the Foreign Affairs Department in particular and in government in general on a number of key issues.

Van Heerden has been in government service for more than 30 years.

He played a pivotal role in SA's negotiations with the US, Cuba and Angola to end the Angolan war and put Namibia on the road to independence

He was also prominent at Codesa, where the negotiating skills he put into practice for the Angolan deal were highly valued

A spokesman for Van Heerden's office declined to comment on reports of Van Heerden becoming SA's man at the EC in Brussels — a post he would probably take up in September or October.

Van Heerden may desire quality time

STAR 22/7/92 (259)

Neil van Heerden's diplomatic demotion has caused speculation but, Political Correspondent PETER FABRICIUS says, the truth may be simple.

NEIL van Heerden's decision to bow out of his job as South Africa's top diplomat — and take an effective demotion as ambassador to the European Community — has astonished and even dismayed many of his colleagues and admirers

"That is a job he could do before breakfast and spend the rest of the day playing golf — I'm really surprised," one diplomat friend of Mr van Heerden's told The Star this week

Why would a healthy, highly intelligent 53-year-old, respected in the world's diplomatic corps, seek a position in which he will probably end up reporting to someone junior?

That mystery has bred rumour and speculation. Some say he fell out with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, others say the long-sighted strategist realised he could not hope to keep his present position under an ANC-dominated future government

Those close to him reject both theories, although they seem circumstantially plausible. He and Mr Botha have very different personalities and styles.

But diplomats around them insist that the two personalities have mostly been complementary rather than competitive, Mr Botha greatly respects Mr van Heerden's professional skills and Mr van Heerden has ensured that many of his achievements have accrued to the credit of the department They point out that Mr van Heerden was hand-picked as a "new-wave" diplomat.

The second theory is more sophisticated, and consistent with Mr van Heerden's realistic approach to problem-solving

But friends and colleagues offer a simpler explanation a desire to "change down gear" to something which would give him more time to spend with his wife and on his other interests in music and architecture The EC job in Brussels will suit Mr van Heerden on this score

Mr van Heerden's reputation as a diplomat really blossomed in the complex negotiations in 1988 which led to Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

Where South African diplomacy had often been characterised by intransigence, Mr van Heerden's credo was to keep cool, to understand the other side's point of view and to find a solution

His coolness was legendary. A negotiating team member recalls an anxious moment when the Cuban delegation threw a tantrum Mr van Heerden kept smiling — but slipped his aides a hasty note saying "What the hell do I say now?".

"That was Neil. All cool on the surface, frantic paddling beneath." Mr van Heerden once summed up his approach thus "In the Angolan negotiations it is like life You are not going to get 100 percent of what you want There are trade-offs, compromises In order to make the right ones, you must understnd the other man's point of view."

This sensitivity and trust led to Mr van Heerden agreeing to South African troops withdrawing from Angola, and Namibia getting independence — while Cuban troops were still in Angola. He and his minister needed great persuasive powers to sell the deal to then-president P W Botha and the military hawks

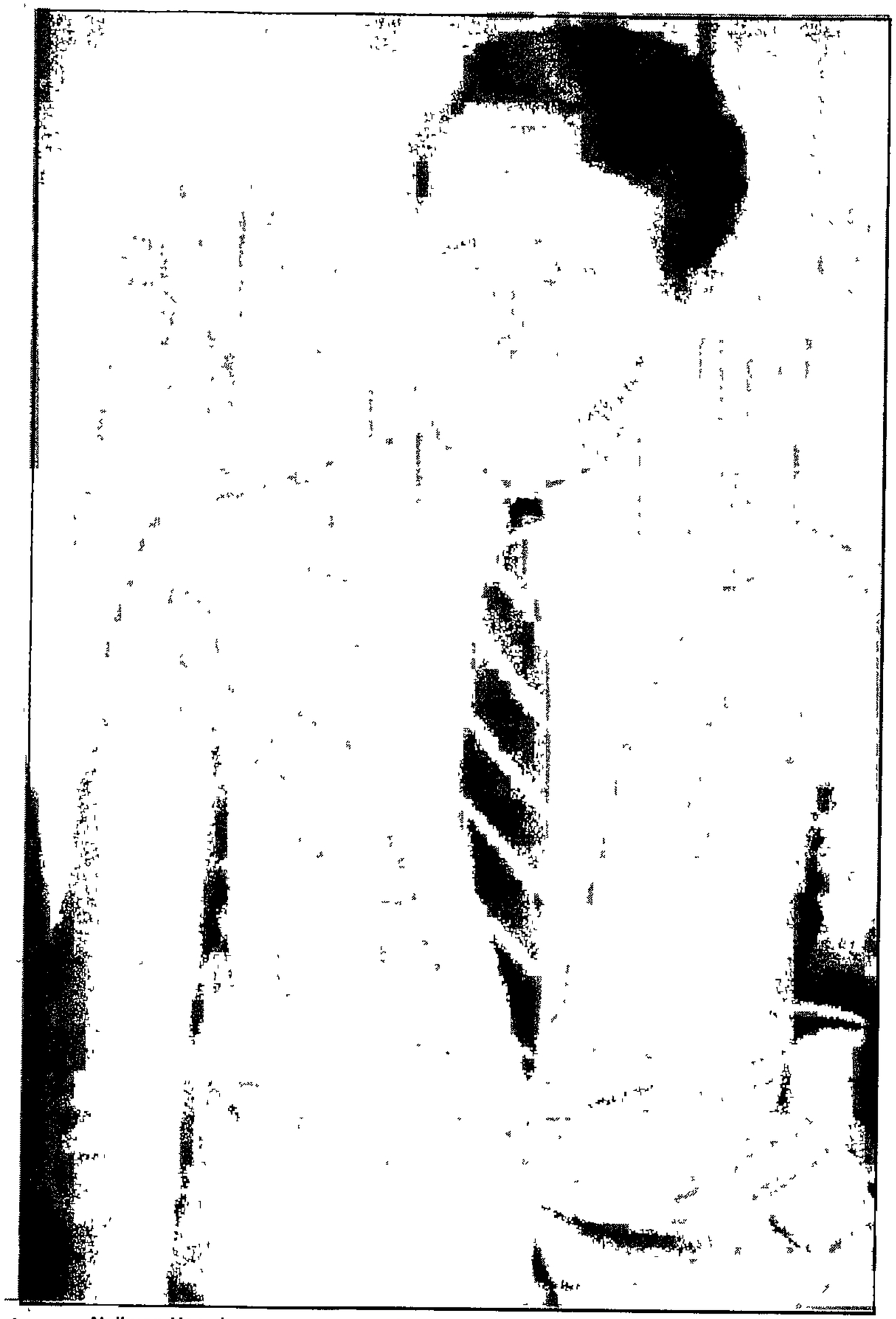
"He often stuck out his neck at the negotiating table by going beyond the Government's mandate," said a colleague.

It is possible that, having guided the country through the most turbulent of foreign waters, Mr van Heerden now simply feels bored at the prospect of navigating through the rather more tranquil sea of international respectability.

Born in East London in 1939, he was schooled in Pretoria and attended university in Pretoria — first trying architecture, but emerging with degrees in law and political science He joined Foreign Affairs in 1959, aged 20. Three years later he was appointed vice-consul in Tokyo.

He occupied the West Africa desk and in 1970 opened the embassy in Tehran After a Washington posting he was appointed ambassador to West Germany in 1980. Five years later he was promoted to the top job

His move to Brussels depends upon the agreement of the 12 nations of the EC Given his reputation, this must be considered a mere formality □



Neil van Heerden . rumour and speculation over his effective "demotion".

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT

Sliding into the red

FM 24/7/92

The exchequer deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year amounted to R9,2bn This is over half the loan requirement for the year of R18bn, of which some R13bn has already been raised

However, both the Minister of Finance and the Reserve Bank have noted that "the normal issues of government stock and exchequer bills would not necessarily be limited to the budgeted gross amount of R18bn in the current fiscal year."

The low growth in exchequer receipts — R15,9bn (a 10% increase over the corresponding period last year) — is a direct result of the economic recession which the Department of Finance says is more serious than originally foreseen Consequently, the budgeted annual revenue figure of R84,7bn now appears somewhat optimistic

The exchequer account shows Inland Revenue was particularly hard hit over the first quarter At R13,4bn receipts were only 5% up on the previous year However, receipts from Customs & Excise were up 51% (at R2,5bn) with R1,3bn coming through in June alone The growth was largely the result of increases late last year and in April, in excise duties and the fuel levy Arrears payments were also made to Namibia in the first three months of the fiscal year 1991/1992, which diminished the net figure for that year FM 24/7/92

Issues for the first quarter amounted to R25,1bn, up 19% on the previous year This is 25% of the total estimated figure for the year of R100,7bn The largest proportion of this — 23% — comes from the vote on Regional & Land Affairs. R5,8bn out of a total budgeted allocation of R20,3bn was issued in the quarter An increase in black pensions in May has been given as a reason for the large issue (*Economy* June 26)

R3bn was issued for Administration House of Assembly, out of a total budgeted for the year of R9,1bn. R2,8bn (net of RSA stock discount) was issued under the statutory amount for Finance (Budget amount R16,3bn), a 21% increase over the corresponding period last year This amount includes government debt-servicing costs.

A functional classification of expenditure for the year shows that since 1990/1991, protection services have been reduced from 21,8% of the total Budget to 19,3%, with Defence falling from 13,7% to 9,8% Economic services are also reduced, from 13,6%

cont —>

FM 24/7/92

to 13,4%, though the allocation for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing rises from 2,3% to 3%, reflecting "the cost implications of the prevailing drought " An overlap of the phasing out of the old and the phasing in of the new export promotion schemes sees the allocation to export trade promotion rise from 1,1% to 2,4%

Social Services rose from 41,3% of the total to 44,3% But there is also an increase in the interest payable on government debt, from 14,8% to 15,2% of estimated Budget expenditure ■

Keys moots harsh cuts in govt spending

(259) BILLY PADDOCK (Key)

GOVERNMENT is considering plans to severely cut government spending in the face of reduced revenue hampering efforts to balance the Budget.

Finance Minister Derek Keys presented various programmes to bring down spending to the Cabinet "bosberaad" which ended on Friday. BIDAY 27/7/92.

It is known that a central thrust of Keys's strategy is to reduce expenditure President F W de Klerk has also committed himself to drastic measures to rehabilitate the economy

Yesterday Keys said the economy was a high priority at the bosberaad, "and various programmes are in preparation to give effect to government initiatives in a variety of directions"

It is known that Keys has been wrestling with various ways of cutting spending while remaining sensitive to the needs of the various departments

But the latest Finance Department Review has injected a new sense of urgency into the process

Revenue for the first quarter was below the targeted level but government expenditure for the June quarter was well up — 19% above the total spent in the first quarter of 1991-2, and higher than the 16,5% it was budgeted to grow by

Keys refused to discuss details of his proposals to the Cabinet "as it would be premature to do so at this stage".

It is understood that one of the key areas for cuts in government spending would be a reduction in the number of white collar public servants.

Despite repeated government assurances, the public service bureaucracy has continued to burgeon, outstripping the private sector growth rate

However, trimming jobs in this sector could become an explosive political issue. Cabinet would have to tread very carefully in negotiating such a path

Keys would not be drawn on speculation from other sources that his proposals include a 20% cut in the budgets of government departments and a drastic austerity programme before next year's Budget.

SA paid R10-m

VICTORIA - Seychelles President Albert Rene yesterday admitted publicly that his government had received about R10 million from South Africa for the release of six mercenaries in 1982.

Questioned about the payment, the Seychelles socialist leader confirmed that the PW Botha Government had paid the money as "compensation" for the abortive coup attempt led by "Mad Mike" Hoare on the islands in 1981. Rene said the money was paid into the Seychelles Central Bank - *Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa.*

Sowetan 29/7/92.

Rationalisation mooted to curb State spending

STAR 30/7/92 1

259

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Cabinet is planning to rationalise the three racial "own affairs" departments in a new effort to curb spiralling government spending

And most other government departments are also to suffer staff and budget cuts of up to 20 percent in an effort to keep the 1993 Budget increase down to a nominal 10 percent

It is understood that the staff of the triplicated "own affairs" departments which administer white, coloured and Indian education, health, housing and welfare are to be rationalised into single departments in each functional area

The decision was taken in principle at the two-day "bosberaad" which the Cabinet and other senior members of the Government held in the bushveld last week

Finance and Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys presented the "bosberaad" with figures showing that government spending for the 1992 financial year was running well over target while revenue was falling short of projections.

It is not clear what the exact implications of the "own affairs" rationalisation will be and, in particular, whether it means that white, Indian and coloured education will at last be brought under a single authority

The Star understands the decision will affect civil servants rather than politicians Many civil servants could lose their jobs in the rationalisation programme.

The only departments which will not suffer cutbacks are those concerned with upgrading black social spending, such as black education.

The Cabinet also decided on a possible transitional scenario in which the present Parliament would continue during an interim period while a constituent assembly drafted a new constitution.

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Liquidity boost for money market

TIM MARSLAND

AUGUST promises to be a liquid month for the money market following a decision by the Treasury not to roll over R3,5bn in RSA loans maturing on August 15

Reserve Bank money market GM Andre Kock said yesterday R699m invested in loan RSA 116, R1,558bn in RSA 029 and R1bn in RSA 117 would not be rolled over.

Kock said only about R1,5bn of the loans would flow into the money market as the Public Investment Commissioner and the Reserve Bank held about R1,7bn of the funds between them

Further liquidity would be added to the market on August 30 when the Treasury paid about R1,8bn in six-monthly interest on the R150 and R153 stock, he said This would be offset by tax payments due at the end of the month

A senior dealer said the cash boost would be welcome because the market had been under a severe cash shortage pressure in recent months.

The Bank indicated Wednesday's shortage — the market's debt to the Bank — at R4,150bn. The shortage has been more than R2bn for the past month

Meanwhile, the Bank has provided some relief to the market over the past two days through repurchase agreements worth R1bn

One dealer expressed surprise at yesterday's allotment rate of 15,62% as cheaper cash had been available elsewhere in the market

New Foreign Affairs chief geared for change

STAR 8/8/92

JOHN PERLMAN

259

RUSTY Evans, yesterday appointed Foreign Affairs director-general, has no idea how long he'll keep the job But he won't be spending much time worrying about that

"I've been a junior official and I've been a senior official, and if a new political dispensation affects my rank I'll be quite happy to accept it What the heck We have tremendous opportunity in the future to be part of the new South Africa I don't see it as a threat"

Evans, who replaces Neil van Heerden — who becomes ambassador to the European Community in Belgium — on October 1, has been with Foreign Affairs for 30 years In that time he has had to try to sell some pretty shop-soiled goods

"I had to go on BBC TV to try to explain the Rubicon speech," he recalls with a laugh "That was quite an experience They televised the speech live"

Evans, who was the senior deputy director in the department and Van Heerden's expected successor, sounds like he quite enjoyed the challenge But he clearly relishes the fact that the department these days does not have to work off such a defensive footing

"These must be the most interesting and challenging times for the department, given South Africa's re-emergence into the world We are going to be more and more involved in Africa"

Evans insists that this remains a great challenge despite a more accommodating political climate "You have to be very flexible, very accommodating African diplomacy is a fascinating process I don't think the future is going to be any easier It will be a question of ensuring we maximise benefits in the new phase"

Evans will not be drawn on whether the Government or the ANC currently enjoys greater standing in the major capitals of the world'

He describes President F W de Klerk as "the best ambassador that South Africa could possibly have. He has managed to persuade the international community that he is committed to a process that will satisfy all aspects of the demand for democracy both here and outside"

The real issue, Evans says, is that the outside world is strongly committed to the negotiations process "Any party that thinks it can pull back from negotiations will find itself on the receiving end of international pressure to rejoin the talks"

Evans returned to South Africa six years ago after a number of key postings abroad

"I have had experience overseas but these six years back in South Africa have been the most exciting We are going through a major transformation in international relations and there is a sense of expectation in the whole department that we are now moving up a gear"

De Klerk announces new posts

259

STAR 14/8/92

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

SA Communication Service head Dave Steward has been appointed as a high-level government spokesman in the State President's Office, President de Klerk announced last night

And Johan Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order and of Land Affairs, will from Monday become full-time Deputy Minister of Land Affairs

Port Elizabeth North MP Gert Myburgh, a member of the National Peace Secretariat, has been promoted as full-time Deputy Minister of Law and Order

Mr de Klerk said the changes were needed because of the high level of violence, the demands of the peace process and the need for action on land issues

Mr de Klerk said that Dr Flip Nel would replace Free State provincial MEC Roelf Dreyer

● Vaughan Dewing, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs' public affairs section, has been appointed ambassador in Montevideo, Uruguay

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 2309 **14 Augustus 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 31 Julie 1992

Tesourie, Pretoria

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 2309 **14 August 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 31 July 1992.

Treasury, Pretoria.

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ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Julie / Month of July 1992	Maand Julie / Month of July 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie / Total 1 April to 31 July 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie / Total 1 April to 31 July 1991
			R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992		—	—	1 317 346 453	—
Skatkissaldo, 30 Junie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 30 June 1992		6 903 387 180	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		6 080 726 170	6 710 012 109	19 465 627 722	19 469 196 254
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise		379 290 593	147 982 883	2 847 156 277	1 787 369 767
		R	6 460 016 763	6 857 994 992	22 312 783 999	21 256 566 021
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	5 255 178	11 786 428	5 688 624
		R	—	5 255 178	11 786 428	5 688 624
		R	6 460 016 763	6 863 250 170	22 324 570 427	21 262 254 645
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		6 912 653 000	—	28 172 342 500	—
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94		—	—	(26 300)	—
Belegging Artikel 10 (1) (a) van Wet No 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Exchequer		—	—	879 103 588	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		11 000	—	266 600	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		24 081 740	—	29 474 650	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
14%, 1997	14% 1997		1 666 153 000	—	3 677 153 000	—
			(18 509 000)	—	(132 619 000)	—
12 5%, 1995/96	12,5%, 1995/96		(7 316 163 915)	—	(3 769 568 915)	—
			(2 378 000)	—	(397 556 000)	—
11,5% 1999/2000	11,5% 1999/2000		220 000 000	—	2 231 000 000	—
			(37 673 000)	—	(436 284 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13% 2009/10/11		85 000 000	—	2 417 000 000	—
			(13 884 000)	—	(331 565 000)	—
12%, 1994	12% 1994		—	—	1 638 000 000	—
			—	—	(108 451 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12% 2004/5/6		(945 153 000)	—	(635 153 000)	—
			—	—	(85 632 000)	—
13%, 2014/15/16	13%, 2014/15/16		900 000 000	—	2 469 680 000	—
			(118 242 000)	—	(371 134 000)	—
14%, 1993	14%, 1993		150 000 000	—	350 000 000	—
			(552 000)	—	(1 610 000)	—
14%, 1994	14% 1994		25 000 000	—	225 000 000	—
			(260 000)	—	(2 261 000)	—
Z001, 1997	Z001 1997		25 417 465	—	25 417 465	—
			—	—	—	—
Z002 1999	Z002, 1999		30 028 096	—	30 028 096	—
			—	—	—	—
12 5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5, 1995 (R004)		2 455 219 962	—	2 455 219 962	—
			—	—	—	—
12 5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)		2 455 723 991	—	2 455 723 991	—
			—	—	—	—
12 5%, 1996 (R146)	12 5%, 1996 (R146)		2 455 219 962	—	2 455 219 962	—
			—	—	—	—
Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings 1991–92	Fixed Statutory Allocations 1991–92		7 547 465	—	7 577 465	—
Terugstortings, 1991–92	Surrenders 1991–92		126 363 323	—	126 363 323	—
		R	9 277 102 089	—	45 239 822 387	—
Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	Less Discount R S A Stocks		191 498 000	—	1 867 112 000	—
		R	9 085 604 089	—	43 372 710 387	—
		R	15 545 620 852	—	65 697 280 814	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		194 999	1 660 818	47 027 140	5 087 853
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		882 705 500	683 504 000	3 912 058 500	3 375 672 000
Terugstortings 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	—	209 528 809
Terugstortings 1985–86	Surrenders 1985–86		—	—	140 296	—
		R	882 900 499	685 164 818	3 959 225 936	3 590 288 662

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Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Julie Month of July 1992	Maand Julie Month of July 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July 1991
			R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		2 697 163	2 670 422	25 538 750	10 187 976
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		375 000 000	310 000 000	1 647 000 000	1 420 000 000
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		—	—	—	9 132 250
Terugstortings, 1991–92	Surrenders, 1991–92		13 550 000	—	13 550 000	—
		R	391 247 163	312 670 422	1 686 088 750	1 439 320 226
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		2 290 107	260 500	2 653 209	621 116
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		142 000 000	180 000 000	592 000 000	530 000 000
		R	144 290 107	180 260 500	594 653 209	530 621 116
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***					
Oorplasing van Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		313 000 000	258 750 000	1 400 000 000	1 325 250 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	—	36 062 590
		R	313 000 000	258 750 000	1 400 000 000	1 361 312 590
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		150 000 000	164 000 000	662 000 000	695 388 000
		R	150 000 000	164 000 000	662 000 000	695 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		131 793 000	50 000 000	477 793 000	337 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	40 702 547	—
		R	131 793 000	50 000 000	518 495 547	337 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		522 328 000	399 234 000	2 028 484 000	1 586 673 000
		R	522 328 000	399 234 000	2 028 484 000	1 586 673 000
		R	18 081 179 621	—	76 546 228 256	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	24 984 566 801	—	77 863 574 709	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1992/93	Maand Julie Month of July 1992	Maand Julie Month of July 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July 1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***					
1 Staatspresident	State President	21 101 000	1 772 000	1 360 000	7 088 000	5 720 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	218 000	18 000	18 000	73 000	71 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	31 429 000	2 806 000	5 379 000	13 049 000	20 049 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	55 154 000	4 548 000	2 183 000	18 200 000	8 732 000
3 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 794 389 000	406 000 000	427 000 000	1 784 000 000	1 649 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 830 000	235 000	215 000	940 000	860 000
4 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	41 211 000	3 431 138	1 830 751	13 733 888	7 395 000
5 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	389 016 000	33 000 000	30 000 000	130 000 000	120 000 000
6 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	9 067 549 000	882 705 500	683 504 000	3 912 058 500	3 375 672 000
7 Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	Public Enterprises and Privatization	7 541 000	1 246 000	300 000	2 492 000	1 200 000
8 Justisie	Justice	728 358 000	52 000 000	48 000 000	214 000 000	187 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	49 526 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	14 000 000	12 800 000
9 Finansies	Finance	1 038 801 000	120 069 000	103 542 497	566 976 000	585 727 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	20 306 857 000	678 510 000	560 330 000	5 156 300 000	4 096 600 000
		(4 041 000 000)	(191 498 000)	(182 252 000)	(1 867 112 000)	(1 395 365 000)
10 Staatsbesteding	State Expenditure	603 843 000	79 000 000	—	240 000 000	—
11 Oudit	Audit	2 410 000	—	—	—	—
12 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	4 709 600 000	375 000 000	310 000 000	1 647 000 000	1 420 000 000
13 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 635 715 000	142 000 000	180 000 000	592 000 000	530 000 000
14 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 484 041 000	123 590 000	102 900 000	520 039 000	431 600 000
15 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	288 744 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	93 000 000	95 000 000
16 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	4 555 967 000	408 000 000	289 000 000	1 588 000 000	1 174 000 000
17 Mineraal- en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	687 157 000	83 955 000	47 100 000	425 441 607	538 214 600
18 Landbou	Agriculture	452 579 000	79 000 000	22 000 000	211 000 000	184 000 000

Dienste	Services		Begroting Estimates 1992/93	Maand Julie Month of July		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July	
				1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R	R
19 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development		1 169 993 000	55 000 000	38 057 000	245 000 000	174 057 000
20 Polisie	Police		5 645 143 000	497 000 000	402 000 000	2 071 000 000	1 758 000 000
21 Streek- en Grondsake	Regional and Land Affairs		20 285 727 000	1 920 123 250	24 532 000	7 757 201 000	188 532 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount		699 537 000	58 293 000	—	233 172 000	—
22 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education		283 878 000	20 979 000	16 372 000	124 721 000	90 872 000
23 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs		207 012 000	14 279 000	14 523 500	60 088 000	56 649 500
24 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration		53 536 000	3 732 500	—	16 197 500	55 000 000
25 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service		2 278 080 000	—	—	—	—
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount		5 000 000	—	—	—	—
26 Vervoer	Transport		1 998 288 000	358 000 000	120 000 000	862 000 000	475 000 000
27 Weermag	Defence		9 704 549 000	615 000 000	—	3 130 000 000	2 137 000 000
28 S A Kommunikasiediens	S A Communication Service		51 625 000	8 600 000	3 466 000	17 200 000	13 864 000
29 Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	Local Government and National Housing		979 556 000	38 000 000	38 000 000	152 000 000	244 000 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount		—	—	871 984 000	—	3 924 923 000
30 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs		1 909 750 000	170 000 000	60 000 000	667 000 000	625 000 000
31 Mannekrag	Manpower		294 837 000	27 000 000	51 000 000	113 000 000	110 000 000
32 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry		3 059 986 000	154 000 000	133 000 000	1 603 986 000	732 000 000
33 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Economic Advisory Council		4 352 000	350 000	385 000	1 435 000	1 560 000
34 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid		—	—	474 761 000	—	2 194 804 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount		—	—	54 628 000	—	218 512 000
		R	100 584 885 000	7 440 742 388	5 140 870 748	34 203 391 495	27 443 414 100
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	*Less Discount RSA Stocks		4 041 000 000	191 498 000	182 252 000	1 867 112 000	1 395 365 000
		R	96 543 885 000	7 249 244 388	4 958 618 748	32 336 279 495	26 048 049 100
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***						
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	—	249 576	—	1 283 023
Uitbetalings, SA Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues, SA Developm Trust 1990–91		—	—	—	11 786 428	—
		R	—	—	249 576	11 786 428	1 283 023
		R	96 543 885 000	7 249 244 388	4 958 868 324	32 348 065 923	26 049 332 123

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Julie Month of July		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		5 970 723 000	—	25 501 274 800	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy		7 876	—	33 867	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	Currency Subscription I D A		1 015 049	—	1 978 530	—
Betaling ingevolge art 10 (1) (e) van Skatkis Wet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act		—	—	165 278	—
Betaling ingevolge art 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975		—	—	18 232 974	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment		173	—	173	—
Betaling ingv art 1 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	Payment in terms of Finance Act 131 of 1992		1 322 673	—	1 322 673	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		2 753 200	—	11 490 200	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigings-obligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		788 050	—	3 076 400	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds		1 744 200	—	7 331 700	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
Wisselende Koers	Floating Rate		799 650	—	799 650	—
14%, 1992	14% 1992		1 780 000 000	—	1 780 000 000	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12% 2004/5/6		221 847 000	—	221 847 000	—
Uitbetalings, 1991–92	Issues 1991–92		393 935	—	11 518 935	—
		R	7 981 394 807	—	27 559 072 180	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	15 230 639 195	—	59 907 138 103	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***	R	882 705 500	683 504 000	3 912 058 500	3 375 672 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***	R	375 000 000	310 000 000	1 647 000 000	1 420 000 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***	R	142 000 000	180 000 000	592 000 000	530 000 000
Betaling ing art 1 van Finansiewet 70 van 1992	Payment in terms of Finance Act 70 of 1992		7 747 261	—	7 747 261	—

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Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Julie Month of July		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie Total 1 April to 31 July	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***	R	313 000 000	258 750 000	1 400 000 000	1 325 250 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***	R	150 000 000	164 000 000	662 000 000	695 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***	R	131 793 000	50 000 000	477 793 000	337 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***	R	522 328 000	399 234 000	2 028 484 000	1 586 673 000
		R	2 524 573 761	2 045 488 000	10 727 082 761	9 269 983 000
Totale	Totals	R	17 755 212 956	—	70 634 220 864	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Julie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 July 1992	R	7 229 353 845	—	7 229 353 845	—
Totale	Totals	R	24 984 566 801	—	77 863 574 709	—

Master plan cuts State's spending

S/Times (Buss) 16/8/92

By KEVIN DAVIE

GOVERNMENT spending is to be cut back and redirected in terms of a new blueprint for the SA economy to be handed to Finance Minister Derek Keys early next month

The plan aims to break with the past by avoiding inefficient State expenditure and improving economic performance through liberalisation and deregulation.

It also envisages increasing the competitivesness of industries by lowering protective barriers and subsidies built up in the apartheid era

The plan has been co-authored by the special adviser to the Finance Minister, Japie Jacobs, and Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals at the request of Mr Keys.

Dr Jacobs says "We're setting a target of 4% growth by 1996-97

"We are moving into a new era and have to improve productivity markedly to reach this target.

"This is a winning plan which can contribute to a winning team"

Force

Dr Jacobs stresses that the plan will need the support of trade unions and political parties.

The blueprint, which accords with mainstream international economic thinking, has two aims to stimulate sustainable economic growth and combat underdevelopment

Informed sources say it follows an International Monetary Fund report which stresses that investment as a proportion of gross domestic product needs to be raised from the present 19% to 27% if the economy is to grow sufficiently to absorb SA's growing labour force

The IMF report says "such an increase in investment would need to be supported by a major domestic savings effort, particularly in public savings"

The plan is expected to set targets for reducing the rate of increase in government expenditure, to lower government consumption expenditure and to increase State investment in capital creation

Mr Keys is said to have sold the approach of the plan to the Cabinet at its recent "bosberaad"

Although some of this new-look policy could be implemented this year and in next year's Budget, much of the restructuring will be phased in over four or five years

Public-service numbers are likely to be pruned in terms of Mr Keys's plan But, as in the case of Sats (now Transnet) and Eskom, which shed tens of thousands of workers in the commercialisation process, this is likely to take place over several years.

It is believed that cuts will be attempted through winning the support of the public service rather than trying to impose them unilaterally

Individual departments are also likely to be scrutinised to see which non-essential spending programmes can be further reduced

The blueprint intends coordinating economic policy so that various aspects, such as tax, labour, fiscal, trade, and monetary policy, form an integrated whole

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Active

It is likely to support the phased lowering of tariff barriers and the elimination of subsidies to business Mr Keys says tariff reform is under way on a timetable broadly linked to SA's commitments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in areas such as clothing and textiles and the local content programme for the motor industry

The master plan is likely to be scrutinised by an IMF mission which arrives in SA this month for the annual review of the economy. The IMF team, led by SA-born Desmond Lachman, is said to have been influential in the preparation of the blueprint

Mr Lachman was the leading author of an IMF report on SA published in January This report says 'redistribution policies will need to be firmly supported by growth-orientated policies if the social spending gap is to be effectively bridged"

The Development Bank (DBSA) has produced a detailed report on how to combat underdevelopment, which well-placed sources say has been included in the master plan in full

The DBSA calls for active State intervention in the socio-economic sphere, saying legal barriers which hamper entrepreneurs should be removed and targeted programmes provided to support emergent businesses

Dr Jacobs says that developing the informal sector and encouraging entrepreneurship are important parts of his study

BYLAE

Die ou openbare begraafplaas, synde Erf 343, Prieska, in omvang 8990 vierkante meter, gelee in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Prieska

G. S. HOFMEYR,

Direkteur Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede.

SCHEDULE

The old public cemetery, being Erf 343, Prieska, in extent 8990 square metres, situated in the Municipality and Division of Prieska.

G. S. HOFMEYR,

Director National Monuments Council.

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATS-BESTEDING

No. 2362 **21 Augustus 1992**

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1991 tot 31 Maart 1992 (Finaal).

Tesourie, Pretoria.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 2362 (259) **21 August 1992**

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992 (Final).

Treasury, Pretoria.

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Begroting Estimate 1991–92	Maand Maart Month of March 1992	Maand Maart Month of March 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March 1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue					
Belasting op inkomste	Tax on income	43 202 200 000	4 382 067 811	3 638 299 756	42 450 694 377	37 098 329 725
Leningsheffing, 1989–94	Loan Levy, 1989–94	—	—	—	2 032 358	2 422 935
Verkoopbelasting	Sales tax	18 742 630 000	(6 414 794)	1 636 278 876	10 556 944 219	18 046 840 392
Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	Value added tax	—	1 676 742 572	—	7 971 537 745	—
Ander belastings	Other taxes					
Belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouers	Non-resident shareholders' tax	335 000 000	18 305 531	19 147 840	334 786 668	416 071 104
Rentebelasting op buitelanders	Non-residents' tax on interest	—	398	1 964	38 224	718 620
Onuitgekeerde winste	Undistributed profits	400 000	—	6 447	365 617	2 250 742
Geskenkbelasting	Donations tax	5 500 000	1 304 888	505 484	6 828 573	6 507 833
Boedelbelasting	Estate duty	75 000 000	3 703 521	4 365 659	78 696 359	81 960 686
Handelseffekte	Trade securities	210 000 000	13 738 339	27 475 926	199 755 733	243 288 313
Seëlregte en gelde	Stamp duties and fees ..	735 000 000	59 225 182	58 589 285	698 517 619	649 859 240
Hereregte	Transfer duties	920 000 000	102 111 052	72 301 500	915 158 176	766 440 855
Mynverhurings- en eiendomsregte	Mining leases and ownership	391 000 000	75 417 212	92 186 184	324 994 919	432 194 803
Rente en dividende	Interest and dividends	60 200 000	19 846 753	11 348 193	77 385 735	65 774 321
Heffings	Levies	18 500 000	6 524 968	(120 178)	29 866 978	13 292 785
Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	Recoveries of loans and advances	62 300 000	41 764 362	25 667 147	76 563 174	90 710 972
Departementele bedrywighede	Departmental activities	1 101 000 000	904 395 224	483 938 403	1 961 333 710	1 565 580 949
Kapitaalinkomste	Capital Income	832 725 000	—	—	—	—
	R	66 691 455 000	7 298 733 019	6 069 992 466	65 685 500 184	59 482 244 255
Min Betalings aan selfregerende nasionale state	*Less* Payments to self-governing national states	1 089 200 000	167 713 559	78 315 526	1 408 047 273	913 086 783
Betalings aan TBVC-state	Payments to TBVC Countries	308 630 000	—	—	—	—
Totaal Binnelandse inkomste	Total Inland revenue R	65 293 625 000	7 131 019 460	5 991 676 940	64 277 452 911	58 569 157 472
Doeane- en aksynsregte	Customs and excise duties					
Doeanereg	Customs duty	2 750 000 000	198 986 411	206 694 605	2 736 132 768	2 502 339 286
Aksynsreg	Excise duty	3 902 500 000	613 873 743	343 489 272	3 825 332 148	3 157 831 400
Bobelasting	Surcharge	1 470 000 000	108 197 760	164 352 830	1 455 502 358	2 075 342 796
Diverse	Miscellaneous	15 100 000	(53 631 905)	17 739 264	60 287 961	196 312 637
Brandstofheffing	Fuel levy	5 200 000 000	468 902 190	293 185 204	5 194 378 206	3 930 234 349
Gewone heffing	Ordinary levy	60 000 000	11 934 617	2 470 368	67 180 393	107 922 553
	R	13 397 600 000	1 348 262 816	1 027 931 543	13 338 813 834	11 969 983 021
Min Bedrag tot krediet van Sentrale Inkomstefonds	*Less* Amount to the credit of Central Revenue Fund	—	—	—	—	223 500 000
Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkomste	Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	4 655 000 000	702 000	223 500 000	4 499 724 000	3 175 291 812
Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	Total Customs and excise duties R	8 742 600 000	1 347 560 816	804 431 543	8 839 089 834	8 571 191 209
	R	74 036 225 000	8 478 580 276	6 796 108 483	73 116 542 745	67 140 348 681
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund	50 000 000	12 048 303	4 992 451	69 842 462	62 313 482
Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsingsfonds	Sorghum Beer Research Fund	1 200 000	—	—	—	—
Toewysings uit brandstofheffing	Allocations from fuel levy					
Oliebesoedelingsfonds	Oil Pollution Fund	6 000 000	—	—	—	—
Suidwes-Afrika	South West Africa	10 000 000	—	—	—	—
TBVC lande	TBVC Countries	140 000 000	—	—	—	—
	R	207 200 000	12 048 303	4 992 451	69 842 462	62 313 482
	R	74 243 425 000	8 490 628 579	6 801 100 934	73 186 385 207	67 202 662 163
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	68 063 591	58 644 261	257 988 366	259 207 062
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue	—	2 273 817	3 113 195	32 548 832	37 348 743

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Begroting Estimate 1991–92	Maand Maart Month of March 1992	Maand Maart Month of March 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart Total 1 April to 31 March 1991
			R	R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***						
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue		—	635 516	1 151 550	7 464 297	6 589 263
		R	—	70 972 924	62 909 006	298 001 495	303 145 068
Groottotaal	Grand Total	R	—	8 561 601 503	6 864 009 940	73 484 386 702	67 505 807 231
Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 1079 in *Staatskoerant* van 16 April 1992	Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 1079 in *Government Gazette* of 16 April 1992						
In Transito, 31 Maart 1991	In Transit, 31 March 1991		—	—	—	198 934 099	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 28 Februarie 1992	In Transit/Overremitted, 28 February 1992		—	(432 974 058)	—	—	—
Invorderings soos hierbo	Collections as above		—	8 561 601 503	—	73 484 386 702	—
		R	—	8 128 627 445	—	73 683 320 801	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Maart 1992	In Transit/Overremitted, 31 March 1992		—	(480 288 319)	—	(480 288 319)	—
In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies	In Transit Revenue Account Administrations		—	(39 219 671)	—	(227 028 570)	—
In Skatkisrekening ontvang	Received into Exchequer Account	R	—	7 609 119 455	—	72 976 003 912	—

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. 2351 **21 Augustus 1992**

WET OP DEREGULERING VAN VERVOER, 1988 (WET No 80 VAN 1988)

WYSIGING VAN DIE SUIDER-AFRIKAANSE DOEANE-UNIE MEMORANDUM VAN VERSTANDHOUDING PADVERVOERREGULASIES, 1991

Die Minister van Vervoer het kragtens artikel 7 van die Wet op Deregulering van Vervoer, 1988 (Wet No 80 van 1988), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig

BYLAE

Omskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R. 2557 van 25 Oktober 1991

Wysiging van regulasie 9 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 9 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die bestaande regulasie 9 as subregulasie 9 (1) aan te dui,

(b) deur die volgende paragraaf as paragraaf (f) in te voeg

"(f) eis dat die bestuurder van 'n voertuig sy naam en adres en enige dokumentêre bewys ter stawing daarvan en die naam en adres van die eienaar van die voertuig, asook besonderhede van die besigheid in verband waarmee die voertuig gebruik word, verstrek,";

(c) deur die volgende paragraaf as paragraaf (g) in te voeg

"(g) eis dat 'n persoon op 'n voertuig wat, na vermoed word, vir padvervoer gebruik word of, 'n persoon wat, na ver-

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. 2351 **21 August 1992**

TRANSPORT DEREGULATION ACT, 1988 (ACT No. 80 OF 1988)

AMENDMENT OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ROAD TRANSPORT REGULATIONS, 1991

The Minister of Transport has, under section 7 of the Transport Deregulation Act, 1988 (Act No 80 of 1988), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No R 2557 of 25 October 1991

Amendment of regulation 9 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 9 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by citing the existing regulation 9 as subregulation 9 (1),

(b) by the insertion of the following paragraph as paragraph (f):

"(f) require the driver of a vehicle to furnish his name and address and any documentary evidence in support thereof and the name and address of the owner of the vehicle, as well as particulars of the business in connection with which such vehicle is being used;";

(c) by the insertion of the following paragraph as paragraph (g):

"(g) require that any person on a vehicle believed to be used for road transport or any person believed to have been

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT
FM 21/8/92 259

Spending on course

State spending, which grew beyond pro rata budgeted amounts in the first quarter, showed signs of slowing down in July Recently gazetted figures, for the first four months of the fiscal year, show Exchequer issues are in line with the Budget — R32,3bn has been issued out of a budgeted R96,5bn. But expenditure is 24% higher than over the same period last year

The vote for Defence totalled R3,1bn in the four months to July, out of a budgeted amount for the year of R9,7bn While the former figure is 46% above that for the four months to July 1991, the R615m issued in the month represents a significant slowdown State Accountant-General Corrie Pretorius says this is because a number of contracts were paid off earlier than expected, in April "These will only pick up again in January"

Trade & Industry spending has also slowed down Though more than half of the budgeted amount — R1,6bn out of R3,1bn — has already been used, only R154m was spent in July This is because the redemption of promissory notes under export incentive schemes usually takes place between April and June (*Economy* June 26)

The statutory amount under the vote Finance, which includes interest payments for government debt and accounts for R16,3bn of total 1992-1993 budgeted expenditure (after the discount for RSA stock), is well within limits, R3,3bn has been issued so far, R487m in July "The structure of the loan programme meant that a large amount of RSA stock was issued between April and June, accounting for July's comparatively lower figure," says Pretorius "The downward trend in interest rates also means that we are saving more on the discount on RSA stock"

But other items are ahead of their pro rata budgeted estimates Expenditure for the vote Regional & Land Affairs, the largest item in the Budget, at R20,3bn, amounts to R7,8bn, R1,9bn in July "This is made up of increased payments to the self-governing areas in the form of drought relief, nutritional care programmes and increases in teachers' salaries," says Pretorius

Of R9,1bn under the vote Administration House of Assembly, R3,9bn has been issued so far, R883m in July

Education & Training is slightly ahead of budget, R1,6bn out of R4,6bn, with R408m issued in July Pretorius says teachers' salaries were increased from July 1 "The provincial education departments fall under the House of Assembly, while black teachers are under Education & Training"

Total revenue collections for the first four months of the fiscal year have raised only R22,3bn or 26% of the R84,7bn estimated in the Budget This is only 5% higher than over the same period last year

Inland Revenue raised R19,5bn — the same amount as in the comparable period in 1991 — or 26% out of the Budget estimate of R73,5bn Customs & Excise receipts, at R2,8bn, were 59% higher than over the same period in 1991 This amounts to 25% of the Budget estimate for the year of R11,2bn

The Budget deficit stands at R10bn — 54% of the budgeted gross borrowing requirement of R18,5bn ■

FM 21/8/92 259

Bid to rein in state spending

BILLY PADDOCK

STATE Expenditure Minister Ami Venter said yesterday he was getting tougher on government departments in a bid to keep a tight rein on government spending

Following last week's first review of the Budget, Venter confirmed that revenue was in bad shape and increased overspending was cause for great concern However, he denied that government was not in control of spending and outlined his department's approach to curb expenditure.

He said there had been instances of government departments trying to swindle ("verneuk") additional allocations under the guise of necessary projects

The checks and balances of the system meant such manipulation was quickly discovered Where funds were found to have been diverted, they were immediately withdrawn, said Venter

He said preliminary figures from the first review of departments' expenditure, compared with budgets set at the beginning of the year, gave him hope that he would meet his target.

He hoped the spending would have evened out by November, when a clearer prediction would be possible

Enforcing the correct use of capital accounts and reducing state consumption to "the correct balance" were among measures he had adopted to ensure government stayed within Budget

But this was not enough Because of the reduced level of revenue, drastic steps would have to be employed during this financial year to get some departments to reduce their budgets so that savings could go to other departments. This was necessary because of the legitimate, but increased, demands on the Treasury for socio-economic spending

☐ To Page 2

Spending

☐ From Page 1

Some of the measures the State Expenditure Department was taking to keep within budget and, in some cases, force savings were

☐ Natural attrition in employment,
☐ Careful assessment of state assets, such as buildings and land, so that those not being fully utilised could be sold,
☐ Diverting money from administrative tasks to functional projects where funds for these had run out, and
☐ Improvements in productivity

Venter said government had introduced a longer-term view of the Budget and, through a procedure of planning for a period of three to five years, was avoiding a start-stop attitude. This helped in planning capital expenditure as well as in persuading departments to save rather than "blow the whole budget each year"

He said "specialist officials" from his department were sitting in each department to monitor management plans Ten functional committees also met to assess departments' priorities in terms of the management plans.

Debt 'may spell trouble in upswing'

Stals sounds warning on govt deficit

B|DAY 26|8|92

259

GRETA STEYN

RESERVE Bank Governor Chris Stals yesterday described the widening government deficit as "ominous" and warned it could spell trouble once the economy moved out of recession

Stals's warning at the Bank's AGM is underscored by the Bank's economic report, which expresses concern over government's debt burden.

The Bank is worried about the trend of sluggish revenue and rapid spending that emerged in fiscal 1991/92 and continued into the present fiscal year. After only a quarter into 1992/93, the deficit is almost half of that budgeted for the whole year Revenue rose by only 8,9% compared with a budgeted 15,7%



● STALS

Stals said trends in government finance were to some extent counter-cyclical and had stimulated a very depressed economy. At this point in the deep recession, there was not cause for alarm "There is, however, always the danger that because of a ratchet effect, the situation will not be easily corrected again once private sector expenditure starts moving up"

He also linked a decisive move out of recession to the political situation "The keen interest shown in the economy by many potential local and foreign investors in the early months of 1992, before the breakdown in the political negotiations, provided encouraging signs of what could be expected if South Africans could only get their political act together."

The economic report expressed concern about government's debt burden, saying it was disquieting because debt had been increasing to finance current expenditure, not infrastructural development

Growing staff numbers in the governments of the TBVC and the self-governing states partly accounted for the high current expenditure by general government — central government, provincial administrations and local authorities. Another reason noted by the Bank was the growth in security force personnel numbers

If the pattern in the first half of the fiscal year continues, government's use of loan finance to pay for current outlays will hit a record of more than R9bn The report said this was harming the country's savings.

It said that as a developing country with high unemployment, SA needed satisfactory economic growth which, in turn, required adequate investment and therefore adequate supply of domestic saving or access to external funds "Since the easy access to foreign saving came to an end in 1984, adequate domestic saving is essential for the financing of domestic investment or to repay foreign debt."

● See Page 7

Offshore purchasing adds to gilts boom

HILARY GUSH

SHARPLY increased government stock sales by the Reserve Bank were matched by steadily rising foreign purchases of public sector bonds in the first half of 1992, said the Bank's annual economic report

The report, published on Monday, said net sales of government stock had reached R10,3bn in the first four months of this financial year compared to R7,7bn and R12,2bn recorded in financial years 1990/91 and 1991/92

Softening interest rates and an expected decline in long-term fixed interest stock yields saw trading activity in public sector stock pick up in the second quarter of this year to R112,3bn

This was sharply higher than the R89,5bn recorded in the first quarter, and 1991's average quarterly trading level of R62,3bn.

Foreign investors had been active in the local capital market in the first quarter when net non-resident purchases of public-sector stock amounted to R1,1bn, compared with 1991's total of R2bn The Bank attributed the markedly higher overseas gilts trade to the "favourable returns offered on fixed interest securities purchased with financial rand".

An end to the EC's financial sanctions had enabled SA institutions to roll over maturing loans or successfully float large stock issues in European financial centres The report said since the public sector's first stock issue in September 1991 it had raised R2,7bn on foreign capital markets

In line with the goal of financial market development, total Reserve Bank transactions in government stock increased from a monthly average of R3,9bn in 1991 to R10,4bn in the six months to June 1992

Government stock option trading by the Bank also ticked up — from 1991's monthly average of R2bn to R4,6bn in the first six months of this year

EX
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H SOCIETY

From unrest reports to shining Govt's image

STAR 29/8/92. 259

OFFICIAL State spokesman Dave Steward speaks to BRENDAN TEMPLETON.

ALTHOUGH Government image-maker Dave Steward has been appointed official State spokesman, the public will not be hearing a lot from him

He says he intends to work behind the scenes, advising the Government on how to polish its image and to tell the world about its achievements

When in the 1980s he appeared regularly on television giving unrest reports, he was accused by journalists of suppressing rather than disseminating information With this sort of background, he will undoubtedly find it hard to convince them that his role has changed

The Government spokesman's post was created on Steward's recommendation after he travelled abroad to see how other governments handled media relations

"I only made the recommendation that the post be established I didn't say who should get it," he says

"We felt there should be a much more structured flow of communication between the Government and the media Often the State President will have a meeting with a prominent figure, but there will be no one to give comment"

Hours before even a murmur is heard from official quarters, the other party holds an impromptu press conference to give its side of the story

Steward's job is to ensure that State comment comes through quickly

So how does an image-builder go about presenting the clean side of a government which has admitted that its position is illegitimate?

"The word 'illegitimate' has many emotional connotations The Government accepts that the present situation is illegitimate insofar as the Government doesn't represent all the people of South Africa

"But it doesn't recognise its role in moving to a new South Africa as illegitimate (and) in the meantime has a responsibility to carry out and communicate its perceptions as one of the major players in the negotiation process"

He points out that the Government does a lot of work which goes unheralded Part of his job will be to let the world know about it

RECESSIONARY LIQUIDATION
OF LOOSE IMPORTANT ASSETS
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RE PRESENT
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Changing foreign policy debated

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Reporter

259

STAR 1/9/92

A democratic South Africa's foreign policy — which will be greatly influenced by the country's commercial and economic interests — would have to be radically different from the Government's present policy, while retaining some of its best values, a conference in Johannesburg heard yesterday.

Giving their reports at the end of the four-day conference on "South Africa and the world: a new vision", five commissions which dealt with various aspects of a future government's foreign policy said a number of things would have to change.

Commission rapporteurs said the new foreign service — which had to integrate the existing service with the international affairs departments of the ANC and PAC — would have to be truly representative

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2474 **4 September 1992**

Staat van buitelandse valuta-verpligtings ten opsigte van waarborge, vrywarings of sekuriteite deur die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, ingevolge artikel 35 (2) van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), verstrek, gepubliseer soos vereis deur artikel 13 (6) van die vermelde Wet

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2474 (259) **4 September 1992**

Statement of foreign currency commitments in respect of guarantees, indemnities or securities furnished by the Republic of South Africa in terms of section 35 (2) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), published in accordance with the requirements of article 13 (6) of the mentioned Act

	$	D M	S F	F F	P/Sterling	Jap/Yen	BFR	ECU
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Totale kapitaal terugbetalings/Total capital repayments								
1992								
II	54 773	57 109	30 019	235 057	1 866	3 383 204	0	0
III	130 451	146 932	5 487	8 967	2 690	767 846	11 824	0
IV	55 149	107 111	1 556	235 057	1 871	3 383 201	0	0
1992 (Totale—3 kwartale)/(Totals—3 quarters)	**240 373**	**311 152**	**37 062**	**479 081**	**6 427**	**7 534 251**	**11 824**	**0**
1993								
I	40 613	326 467	5 329	8 967	2 663	767 844	11 470	0
II	97 713	207 111	6 380	218 083	1 871	3 383 201	0	0
III	62 286	229 210	26 010	6 622	6 739	767 844	11 125	0
IV	186 259	135 313	167 733	218 083	27 686	1 304 473	359 705	0
1993 (Totaal/Total)	**386 871**	**898 101**	**205 452**	**451 755**	**38 959**	**6 223 362**	**382 300**	**0**
1994	569 525	410 853	14 889	419 754	18 553	2 935 541	0	0
1995	362 949	338 844	13 299	184 798	18 490	8 319 500	0	23 149
1996	342 126	79 355	38 299	13 244	20 288	534 250	0	0
1997	294 024	26 737	13 115	6 623	18 057	0	0	0
1998	192 982	255 862	1 031	0	10 312	0	0	0
1999	114 798	171 066	99	0	5 278	0	0	10 065
2000	60 448	48 137	0	0	3 278	0	0	0
2001	48 036	66	0	0	1 342	0	0	0
2002	2 421	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedrag uitstaande soos op 1992-03-31/Amount outstanding as at 1992-03-31	**2 614 553**	**2 540 199**	**323 246**	**1 555 255**	**140 984**	**25 546 904**	**394 124**	**33 214**

	$	D M	S F	F F.	P/Sterling	Jap/Yen	BFR	ECU
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Totale rentebetalings/Total interest payments:								
1992								
II	52 259	37 878	8 022	57 172	2 493	1 219 914	0	0
III	33 812	72 639	10 647	3 582	4 394	170 267	21 924	0
IV	49 948	17 922	233	48 640	1 522	438 070	0	0
1992 (Totale—3 kwartale)/(Totals—3 quarters)	**136 019**	**128 439**	**18 902**	**109 394**	**8 409**	**1 828 251**	**21 924**	**0**
1993:								
I	38 248	103 128	9 542	3 055	3 777	- 142 894	21 266	2 604
II	49 617	31 376	6 339	38 836	1 432	915 874	0	0
III	44 286	59 643	11 156	2 620	3 721	116 014	20 628	0
IV	54 124	35 775	6 264	30 969	2 528	139 054	14 982	1 088
1993 (Totaal/Total)	**186 275**	**229 922**	**33 301**	**75 480**	**11 458**	**1 313 836**	**56 876**	**3 692**
1994	125 187	83 259	6 291	40 797	9 522	878 479	- 0	2 390
1995	97 509	77 213	4 853	12 594	7 721	712 505	0	2 390
1996	74 299	51 125	3 532	1 491	5 845	25 301	0	1 088
1997	46 151	44 255	1 068	0	3 779	0	0	1 088
1998	26 717	38 835	62	0	1 979	0	0	1 088
1999	15 285	13 166	4	0	1 114	0	0	1 088
2000	7 728	5 594	0	0	511	0	0	0
2001	2 520	6	0	0	92	0	0	0
2002	156	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedrag uitstaande soos op 1992-03-31/Amount outstanding as at 1992-03-31	**717 846**	**671 815**	**68 013**	**239 756**	**50 430**	**4 758 372**	**78 800**	**12 824**
Totale verpligtings/Total commitments:								
1992								
II	107 032	94 987	38 041	292 229	4 359	4 603 118	0	0
III	164 263	219 571	16 134	12 549	7 084	938 113	33 748	0
IV	105 097	125 033	1 789	283 697	3 393	3 821 271	0	0
1992 (Totale—3 kwartale)/(Totals—3 quarters)	**376 392**	**439 591**	**55 964**	**588 475**	**14 836**	**9 362 502**	**33 748**	**0**

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 2492 **4 September 1992**

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 31 Julie 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 2492 **4 September 1992**

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1992 to 31 July 1992

Treasury, Pretoria.

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Julie / Month of July 1992	Maand Julie / Month of July 1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie / Total 1 April to 31 July 1992	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Julie / Total 1 April to 31 July 1991
			R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue					
Belasting op inkomste	Tax on income		4 276 774 140	5 047 112 228	13 268 544 430	12 586 872 576
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94		143 700	1 754 663	143 700	1 754 663
Verkoopbelasting	Sales tax	—	7 261 703	1 426 266 265	42 015 253	5 983 183 498
Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	Value added tax		1 328 461 066	—	4 873 165 915	—
Ander belastings	Other taxes					
Belasting op Buitelandse Aandeelhouers	Non-resident Shareholders' Tax		26 578 983	34 116 890	104 873 095	123 065 107
Rentebelasting op buitelanders	Non-residents' tax on interest	—	77 552	2 858	46 390	(9 551)
Onuitgekeerde winste	Undistributed profits		1 207	129 950	51 569	176 628
Geskenkbelasting	Donations tax		956 917	379 555	3 822 032	1 489 368
Boedelbelasting	Estate duty	—	5 515 268	12 997 820	31 796 013	29 430 597
Handelseffekte	Trade securities		14 582 004	17 514 342	56 018 051	74 548 799
Seëlregte en gelde	Stamp duties and fees		73 843 604	68 793 084	266 069 408	238 801 607
Hereregte	Transfer duties	—	167 006 042	76 188 898	445 043 095	292 710 073
Diverse	Miscellaneous		—	—	—	—
Mynverhurings- en eiendomsregte	Mining leases and ownership		19 299 936	24 346 979	80 453 929	24 216 441
Rente en dividende	Interest and dividends		4 395 437	10 139 132	7 690 394	19 379 153
Heffings	Levies		190 534	154 712	4 697 679	579 477
Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	Recoveries of loans and advances		3 099 331	2 270 020	8 369 193	6 558 756
Departementele bedrywighede	Departmental activities		119 863 832	63 807 095	436 002 871	124 312 466
		R	6 048 051 256	6 785 974 491	19 628 803 017	19 507 069 658
Min Betalings aan selfregerende nasionale state	*Less* Payments to self-governing national states		113 215 000	90 285 000	454 518 000	361 067 000
Betalings aan TBVC-state	Payments to TBVC countries		58 915 272	—	238 694 830	—
Totaal Binnelandse inkomste	Total Inland revenue	R	6 875 920 984	6 695 689 491	18 935 590 187	19 146 002 658
Doeane- en aksynsregte	Customs and excise duties					
Doeanereg	Customs duty		256 749 976	243 206 021	958 995 881	913 028 055
Aksynsreg	Excise duty		385 810 972	316 356 577	1 383 560 171	1 056 358 402
Bobelasting	Surcharge		125 794 876	127 096 866	487 350 322	485 851 037
Diverse	Miscellaneous		(8 453 494)	3 947 063	25 823 027	58 060 500
Brandstofheffing	Fuel levy		681 119 101	398 548 897	2 196 738 251	1 467 272 855
Gewone heffing	Ordinary levy		3 306 995	5 692 767	17 414 706	21 829 738
		R	1 344 328 426	1 094 848 191	5 069 882 358	4 002 400 587
Min Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkomste	*Less* Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements		1 202 237 500	928 922 250	2 404 484 000	2 236 646 250
Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	Total Customs and excise duties	R	142 090 926	165 925 941	2 665 398 358	1 765 754 337
		R	6 018 011 910	6 861 615 432	21 600 988 545	20 911 756 995
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	250 101	—	933 124
		R	—	250 101	—	933 124
		R	6 018 011 910	6 861 865 533	21 600 988 545	20 912 690 119
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***		5 090 663	67 154 999	52 117 803	72 242 851
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue					
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***		4 351 396	3 426 465	29 890 146	13 614 441
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue					
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***		718 820	1 945 027	3 372 029	2 566 143
Binnelandse inkomste	Inland revenue					
		R	10 160 879	72 526 491	85 379 978	88 423 435
Groottotaal	Grand total	R	6 028 172 789	6 934 392 024	21 686 368 523	21 001 113 554
Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 2309 in *Staatskoerant* van 14 Augustus 1992	Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 2309 in *Government Gazette* of 14 August 1992					
In Transito, 31 Maart 1992	In Transit, 31 March 1992		—	—	480 288 319	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 30 Junie 1992	In Transit/Overremitted, 30 June 1992		203 893 560	—	—	—
Invorderings soos hierbo	Collections as above		6 028 172 789	—	21 686 368 523	—
		R	6 232 066 349	—	22 166 656 842	—
In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Julie 1992	In Transit/Overremited, 31 July 1992		233 132 683	—	233 132 684	—
In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies	In Transit Revenue Account Administrations		(5 182 269)	—	(75 219 099)	—
In Skatkisrekening ontvang	Received into Exchequer Account	R	6 460 016 763	—	22 324 570 427	—

ANC demands right to vet potential diplomats

ST Times 6/9/92 259

By BRIAN POTTINGER

TOP ANC figures are demanding the right to vet all new appointments of cadets and senior officials to the South African diplomatic service

And they want a freeze on the recruitment of any Inkatha-supporting person or homeland public servants until after an interim government is established

This remarkable bid by the ANC to gain influence in the administration of South Africa's most educated and professional state department emerged this week at a conference co-hosted by the SA Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape

Dr John Daniel, director of the International Studies Unit at Rhodes University and himself an ANC member, told the conference that such a move was necessary to achieve an effective, credible and integrated foreign service

Reporting back to the conference on the discussions of a conference commission, Dr Daniel said it was felt that no new appointments of diplomatic cadets should be made without the approval of "liberation" movements such as the ANC and the PAC

He said the commission, which comprised Foreign Affairs officials, members of the ANC's international affairs department and academics, had considered the position of Inkatha members and diplomats in the homelands administrations

Although the commission accepting that these people might have experience, it felt that the lack of credibility of the institutions should preclude them from being appointed to positions in the diplomatic corps until after an interim government was installed, said Dr Daniel.

He made it clear that, in the interests of an effective integration of the foreign service, officials from the ANC's external affairs department should be brought in at senior levels

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said this week that Dr Daniel had been reflecting his own views on the issue rather than those of the Foreign Affairs officials in the commission

"The policy of the department is that anybody who meets the criteria is accepted It is in any case impossible for civil servants at a conference like that to resolve profound matters which are properly dealt with at the political level," he said

Govt's local borrowing a hot potato for ANC

BIDAM 10/9/92

TIM MARSLAND

THE ANC has caused periodic storms through its pronouncements on foreign loans raised by the SA government and parastatal institutions. But it has maintained a discreet silence on what attitude it would take, as a future government, towards loans raised locally which have also arguably served to buttress the "undemocratic regime".

This discretion has extended to declining to comment at all on the matter when approached recently by Business Day.

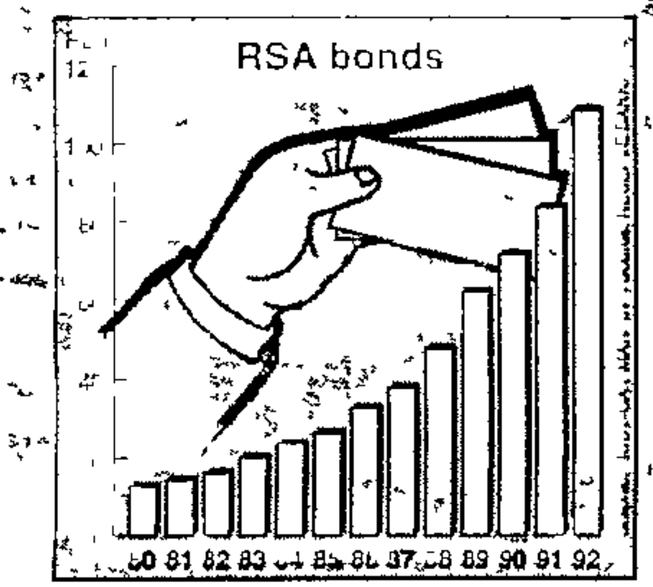
The ANC obviously sees the issue as a political hot potato. Senior government officials, too, have been at pains to ignore the matter in the hope that it will go away.

Government currently owes R108,6bn raised on the capital market through RSA loan stocks with maturity dates up until 2015 A payment of R18bn — the R144 stock — falls due in 1996 Reserve Bank figures for the first quarter of the 1992/93 financial year show government raised R12bn in RSA stock. Government budgeted R16,3bn for interest payments on the loans.

The ANC has been outspoken on foreign loans. It has written to foreign bankers asking them not to grant new loans to SA.

Initial statements that an ANC government would not repay foreign loans granted before an interim government was in place have been watered down somewhat to a suggestion that the organisation would seek to renegotiate the terms of such loans Either way, the ANC's stance is seen more as a political gesture than as one based on economic considerations

The organisation's policy on the local RSA loan stocks is less clear.



Either it has no policy or it fears the political and/or economic consequences of stating it

The number two man in the ANC's economic planning department, Tito Mboweni, twice refused to comment

However, an ANC source says there is debate as to whether a future government should be honour-bound to repay apartheid's debts. "It is a moral dilemma for the ANC."

That dilemma explains the department's silence Publicly to commit the ANC to repaying debts arguably used to implement apartheid could raise an uproar among supporters. But taking the opposite stand would cause serious dislocations in the capital market and also harm the organisation's efforts to develop a more moderate and widely accepted economic policy

Like Mboweni, Finance director-general Gerhard Croeser also refused to comment on the loans However, government apparently has faith the loans will be repaid.

A well-placed source says government has no plans to repay the loans early "It will repay them on maturity date, probably by re-issuing stock." He points out that it is getting harder for government to borrow money, even on the local capital market.

The State Pension Fund is the largest holder of government bonds. A senior government source says the Public Investment Commissioner, which manages the government service pension fund, has 75% of its funds invested in government bonds, which amounts to about 50% of the total RSA stock debt.

Should the ANC renege on the loans, state pensions would have to be paid directly by government through the exchequer State pensioners have a legal right to the money as they in effect funded government borrowing through monthly pension payments, he says.

The ANC regards pensions as untouchable. "You cannot tamper with peoples' pensions," the ANC source says.

No government has reneged on the debt of its predecessor, says a government banking expert. Besides, a future government will need money as soon as it comes to power, particularly if it wants to spend more to correct historical imbalances. "Who would lend to a government that revokes on debt?" he asks

Analysts warn that should the ANC say it plans to refuse to repay the loans, it would be catastrophic for government.

A senior parastatal source says any government that refuses to honour a previous government's debt would run into serious difficulties. The cost of raising funds would increase dramatically because of the heightened risk factor, affecting the current government.

He does not believe an ANC government would be able to survive if the loans were not repaid, saying the ANC realises that the country did not develop as far as it has without state assistance. Also, it is very difficult to determine which part of which rand was spent on which project.

A senior capital market dealer says nobody believes the loans will not be repaid.

Such an announcement could knock 20%-25% of their market value. "Who would want them? Investors will want to get rid of them."

LETTERS

21. Erekonsulêre Missie van Swede

Mnr. C E. Moore

22. Erekonsulêre Missies van die Verenigde Koninkryk van Groot-Brittanje en Noord-Ierland

Mnr J. L. Fletcher.
Mnr G. P. Knowles.

23. Erekonsulêre Missies van Uruguay

Mnr J. L. Cabral
Mnr F X Novoa

21. Honorary Consular Mission of Sweden

Mr C. E. Moore.

22. Honorary Consular Missions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr J. L. Fletcher.
Mr G. P. Knowles.

23. Honorary Consular Missions of Uruguay

Mr J L. Cabral.
Mr F X. Novoa

No. 2574

11 September 1992

NOTICE

It is hereby published for general information that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in terms of section 4 (c) (i) of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 1989 (Act No. 74 of 1989), has granted to the WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (hereinafter referred to as the WFP), the principal United Nations Agency to coordinate the food aid import programme on behalf of the countries of the Southern African Region, the following immunities and privileges for functional and administrative purposes only·

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. The Government shall, for functional and administrative purposes only, extend to the WFP, its staff and property in South Africa, and to services and goods procured in South Africa, the privileges and immunities of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, as set out hereunder.

2. "WFP staff" means all members of the staff of the WFP employed under the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, excluding locally recruited staff.

3. Staff of the WFP shall—

   (a) be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity, such immunity to continue even after termination of employment with the WFP;

   (b) be accorded the same immunities and facilities, in respect of their official baggage, as are accorded to diplomatic envoys;

   (c) be immune from any military service obligations or any other obligatory services;

   (d) be exempt, with respect to themselves, their spouses, their dependent relatives and other members of their households, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

   (e) be exempt from taxation in respect of salaries and all other remuneration paid to them by the WFP;

   (f) enjoy exemption from any form of taxation on income derived by them from sources outside South Africa;

   (g) be accorded prompt clearance and issuances, without cost, of visas, licences or permits, if required,

   (h) be permitted free movement within, to or from the country to the extent necessary for the carrying out of WFP relief programmes,

   (i) be permitted to hold or maintain within the country foreign exchange, foreign currency accounts and moveable property and the right upon termination of employment with the WFP to take out of South Africa their funds for the lawful possession of which they can show good cause;

(j) be accorded the same protection and repatriation facilities with respect to themselves, their spouses and dependent relatives and other members of their households as are accorded in times of international crises or national emergencies to diplomatic envoys;

(k) be permitted to import for personal use, free of duty and other levies, prohibitions or restrictions on imports—

(i) their furniture and personal effects in one or more shipments and thereafter to import necessary additions to the same, including automobiles, in accordance with the regulations applicable in South Africa to diplomatic representatives accredited in South Africa and/or resident members of international organisations;

(ii) reasonable quantities of certain articles for personal use or consumption and not as gifts or for sale.

4. The premises of the WFP shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the WFP, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action

5. The archives of the WFP, including all the papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, tapes, registers, databases and computerised documentation belonging to or held by it, shall be inviolable

6. No restriction shall be placed on the WFP introducing foreign currency into South Africa to fund its operations nor on the repatriation of any such funds to any countries abroad. The same privileges in regard to movement of funds related to their activities shall be accorded to the WFP as are made available to all foreign embassy bank accounts in South Africa

7. The WFP shall buy and sell foreign exchange at the commercial rand rate of exchange as quoted by the authorized dealers in South Africa.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION, CUSTOMS DUTIES, PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

1. The WFP shall be exempted from all dues and taxes, direct or indirect, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered. Thus, the Government shall exempt the WFP from excise duties, sales tax and value added tax, and from taxes on the sale or purchase by the WFP of movable and immovable property in South Africa. The WFP and Government shall agree on the appropriate administrative arrangements for the disposal of movable and immovable property and for the remission or refund of the amount of duty, tax or levy where it is not feasible to make direct exemption.

2. The WFP, its assets, income and other property shall be exempt from—

(a) all direct and indirect taxes provided that the WFP shall not be entitled to exemptions for charges for public utility services;

(b) customs duties, prohibitions or restrictions on articles imported or exported by the WFP for their official use provided that the articles imported under such exemption shall not be sold in South Africa, except under conditions agreed upon with the Government;

(c) customs duties, prohibitions or restrictions in respect of the import and export of its publications.

3. Any materials, articles or goods imported or purchased locally by the WFP in connection with the discharge of its functions as principal UN Agency to co-ordinate the food aid import programme on behalf of countries of the Southern African Region shall be exempt from all customs and excise duties, prohibitions or restrictions.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

1. The WFP shall enjoy, in respect of its official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government to any other government, including its diplomatic missions, or to other inter-governmental/international organisations in matters of priorities, tariffs and charges on mail, cablegrams, telephotos, telephone, telegraph, telex and other communications, and rates for information to the press and radio.

2. The Government shall secure the inviolability of the official communications and correspondence of the WFP and shall not apply any censorship to its communications and correspondence. Such inviolability, without limitation by reason of this enumeration, shall extend to publications, photographs, slides, films and sound recordings.

3. The WFP shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive correspondence and other materials by courier or in sealed bags, which couriers and bags shall be accorded the same privileges and immunities as those accorded to diplomatic couriers and bags.

4. The WFP shall have the right to erect and operate radio and other telecommunications equipment, on UN registered frequencies that have been co-ordinated with the Goverment and on frequencies allocated by the Government, between its offices, within and outside South Africa. Provided that this right shall not, without the consent of the Government, extend to point-to-point radio communication.

ENTRY, RESIDENCE, DEPARTURE AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

1. The staff of the WFP shall have the right to enter into, reside in and depart from South Africa from agreed points of entry and exit. UN *laissez-passers* held by the WFP staff shall be accepted as valid travel/identification documents by the Government, and holders of such documents shall be granted facilities for speedy travel to, through and from South Africa as promptly as possible.

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY

1. Privileges and immunities are granted to WFP staff in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals concerned. Accordingly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or any other person authorised thereto, may waive the immunity of any of the WFP staff where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it may be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations or the WFP.

DEPARTEMENT VAN KORREKTIEWE DIENSTE

No. 2517 **11 September 1992**

STAATSDIENSBEURSSKEMA: 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN KORREKTIEWE DIENSTE

1. Die doel van die Beursskema is om voltydse beurse aan applikante beskikbaar te stel ter verwerwing van die volgende kwalifikasies.
   - BA (MW)-graad
   - BSc Rekenaarwetenskap/B Comm Inligtingstelsels
   - MA Kliniese Sielkunde. (Alle registrasiekategoriee.)
   - B Pharm-graad.
2. ***Algemene maatstawwe en vereistes:***
   2.1 Die aantal beurse in elke rigting word bepaal deur die Departement van Korrektiewe Dienste se behoefte aan opgeleide personeel in die onderskeie rigtings en die beskikbaarheid van fondse, en applikante ding volgens meriete om beurse mee.
   2.2 ***Applikante moet—***
   - van voorneme wees om 'n loopbaan in die Departement van Korrektiewe Dienste te volg en aan alle aanstellingsvereistes voldoen;
   - Suid-Afrikaanse burgers wees;

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

No. 2517 **11 September 1992**

PUBLIC SERVICE BURSARY SCHEME: 1993

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

1. The purpose of the Public Bursary Scheme is to make full-time bursaries available to applicants to attain the following qualifications.
   - BA (SW) degree.
   - BSc Computer Science/B Comm Information Systems.
   - MA Clinical Psychology (All registration categories.)
   - B Pharm degree.
2. ***General criteria and requirements:***
   2.1 The number of bursaries in each field is determined by the requirements of the Department of Correctional Services in regard to trained staff in the various fields and by the availability of funds, and applicants compete for bursaries on merit
   2.2 ***Applicants must—***
   - intend to take up a career in the Department of Correctional Services and to comply with all appointment requirements,
   - be South African citizens;

7. *Algemeen en sluitingsdatum:*

7 1 BA (MW)-graad

BSc Rekenaarwetenskap/B Com Inligtingstelsels.

B Pharm-graad.

- Beurshouer studeer voltyds sonder salaris en ontvang gedurende universiteitsvakansies wanneer diens verrig word, volle salaris
- Die beursgeld ten opsigte van die bovermelde studierigtings beloop tans R9 300 per jaar en sluit klas-, eksamen-, en registrasiegelde in.
- *Sluitingsdatum* 30 September 1992.

7 2 MA Kliniese Sielkunde (Alle registrasiekategoriee)

- Beurshouers studeer voltyds met behoud van salaris en is self verantwoordelik vir hul studie-uitgawes
- *Sluitingsdatum* 29 November 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 2623 **18 September 1992**

WET OP NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE, No 28 VAN 1969

BERGINGSPERMIT

Ingevolge artikel 12 (2C) (c) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede (Wet 28 van 1969), bied die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede hierby geleentheid vir die rig van vertoe oor die uitreiking van 'n bergingspermit vir die stoomskip "Itzehoe", wat op 24 Mei 1911 naby Port Elizabeth gestrand het.

Sodanige vertoe moet die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, Posbus 4637, Kaapstad, 8000, binne drie weke vanaf die datum van die publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing bereik

G. S. HOFMEYR,
Direkteur. Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 2617 **18 September 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 31 Augustus 1992

Tesourie, Pretoria

7. *General and closing date:*

7 1 BA (SW) degree

BSc Computer Science/B Com Information Systems.

B Pharm degree.

- Bursary holders study full-time without salary and receive full salary during the university holidays when they perform duty
- The bursary fees for the above-mentioned qualifications are now R9 300 per year and include class, examination and registration fees
- *Closing date* 30 September 1992.

7 2 MA clinical Psychology (All registration categories)

- Bursary holders study full-time with retention of salary and are responsible for their own study expenses
- *Closing date* 29 November 1992

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 2623 **18 September 1992**

NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT, No 28 OF 1969

SALVAGE PERMIT

In terms of section 12 (2C) (c) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act 28 of 1969), the National Monuments Council hereby invites representations on the issuing of a salvage permit for the steam ship "Itzehoe", which sank near Port Elizabeth on 24 May 1911.

Such representations should reach the National Monuments Council, P O. Box 4637, Cape Town, 8000, within three weeks from the date of publication of this notice

G. S. HOFMEYR,
Director National Monuments Council.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 2617 **18 September 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 30 August 1992

Treasury, Pretoria

ONTVANGSTE—RECEIPTS

Inkomstehoof 1991	Head of Revenue		Maand Augustus Month of August 1992	2	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Augustus Total 1 April to 31 August 1991	1992
			R	R	R	R
Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992		—	—	1 317 346 453	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Julie 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 July 1992		7 229 353 845	—	—	—
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		4 318 128 863	5 024 467 190	23 783 756 584	24 493 663 445
Doeane en Aksyns	Customs and Excise		1 034 824 567	1 006 307 744	3 881 980 844	2 793 677 511
		R	5 352 953 430	6 030 774 934	27 665 737 428	27 287 340 956
Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	250 101	11 786 428	5 938 725
		R	—	250 101	11 786 428	5 938 725
		R	5 352 953 430	6 031 025 035	27 677 523 856	27 293 279 681
Ander Ontvangste	***Other Receipts***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		8 242 407 000	—	36 414 749 500	—
Leningsheffing 1989–94	Loan levy 1989–94		143 700	—	117 400	—
Belegging—Artikel 10 (1) (a) van Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Act 66 of 1975		—		879 103 588	
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		70 100	—	336 700	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		22 058 800	—	51 533 450	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
14%, 1997	14%, 1997		350 000 000	—	4 027 153 000	—
			—	—	(132 619 000)	—
12,5%, 1995/1996 (R144)	12,5%, 1995/1996 (R144)		(50 000 000)	—	(3 819 568 915)	—
			—	—	(397 556 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000		—	—	2 231 000 000	—
			—	—	(436 284 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11		1 760 300 000	—	4 177 300 000	—
			(216 220 000)	—	(547 785 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994		—	—	1 638 000 000	—
			—	—	(108 451 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6		500 000 000	—	(135 153 000)	—
			(67 372 000)	—	(153 004 000)	—
13,5%, 2014/15/16	13,5%, 2014/15/16		1 562 800 000	—	4 032 480 000	—
			(162 326 000)	—	(533 460 000)	—
—						
14%, 1993	14%, 1993		30 000 000	—	380 000 000	—
			(26 000)	—	(1 636 000)	—
14%, 1994	14%, 1994		—	—	225 000 000	—
			—	—	(2 261 000)	—
Z001, 1997	Z001, 1997		—	—	25 417 465	—
			—	—	—	—
Z002, 1999	Z002, 1999		—	—	30 028 096	—
			—	—	—	—
12,5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5%, 1995 (R004)		50 000 000	—	2 505 219 962	—
—						
			—	—	—	—
12,5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)		—	—	2 455 723 991	—
			—	—	—	—
—						
12,5%, 1996 (R146)	12,5%, 1996 (R146)		800 000 000	—	3 255 219 962	—
			(23 559 000)	—	(23 559 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14,5%, 1993		30 000 000	—	30 000 000	—
			—	—	—	—
7,75% 1998	7,75%, 1998		20 000 000	—	20 000 000	—
			(4 305 000)	—	(4 305 000)	—
Vasgestelde Statutêre Toewysings, 1991–92	Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1991–92		149	—	7 577 615	—
Terugstortings, 1991–92	Surrenders, 1991–92		59 669 706	—	186 033 029	—
		R	13 377 449 455	—	58 617 271 843	—
*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	*Less Discount R S A Stocks		473 808 000	—	2 340 920 000	—
		R	12 903 641 455	—	56 276 351 843	—
		R	18 256 594 885	—	83 953 875 699	—
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	***Revenue Account House of Assembly***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		5 090 663	67 154 999	52 117 803	72 242 852
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		801 807 382	657 570 000	4 713 865 882	4 033 242 000
Terugstortings 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	—	209 528 809
Terugstortings 1985–86	Surrenders 1985–86		—	—	140 296	—
		R	806 898 045	724 724 999	4 766 123 981	4 315 013 661

Inkomstehoof 1991	Head of Revenue		Maand Augustus Month of August 1992	2	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Augustus Total 1 April to 31 August 1991	1992
			R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	***Revenue Account House of Representatives***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		4 351 396	3 426 465	29 890 146	13 614 441
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		402 600 000	292 000 000	2 049 600 000	1 712 000 000
Terugstortings, 1986–87	Surrenders, 1986–87		—	—	—	9 132 250
Terugstortings, 1991–92	Surrenders, 1991–92.		—	—	13 550 000	—
		R	406 951 395	295 426 465	2 093 040 146	1 734 746 691
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	***Revenue Account House of Delegates***					
Binnelandse Inkomste	Inland Revenue		718 820	1 945 027	3 372 029	2 566 143
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		210 000 000	155 000 000	802 000 000	685 000 000
		R	210 718 820	156 945 027	805 372 029	687 566 143
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	***Account for Provincial Services Cape***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account.		333 000 000	258 750 000	1 733 000 000	1 584 000 000
Terugstortings, 1989–90	Surrenders, 1989–90		—	—	—	36 062 590
		R	333 000 000	258 750 000	1 733 000 000	1 620 062 590
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	***Account for Provincial Services Natal***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		153 000 000	89 000 000	815 000 000	784 388 000
		R	153 000 000	89 000 000	815 000 000	784 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	***Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account		121 103 000	120 000 000	598 896 000	457 000 000
Terugstortings 1989–90	Surrenders 1989–90		—	—	40 702 547	—
		R	121 103 000	120 000 000	639 598 547	457 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	***Account for Provincial Services Transvaal***					
Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	Transfer from State Revenue Account.		381 964 000	447 000 000	2 410 448 000	2 033 673 000
Terugstortings, 1991–92	Surrenders, 1991–92		120 200	—	120 200	—
		R	382 084 200	447 000 000	2 410 568 200	2 033 673 000
		R	20 670 350 346	—	97 216 578 602	—
Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	Total (including Opening Balance)	R	27 899 704 191	—	98 533 925 055	—

UITBETALINGS—ISSUES

Dienste	Services	Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Augustus Month of August 1992	1991	Totaal 1 April tot 31 Augustus Total 1 April to 31 August 1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
Staatsinkomsterekening	***State Revenue Account***					
Begrotingsposte	***Votes***					
1 Staatspresident	State President	21 101 000	1 850 000	1 850 000	8 938 000	7 570 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	218 000	22 000	18 000	95 000	89 000
2 Parlement	Parliament	31 429 000	2 200 000	4 880 000	15 249 000	24 929 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	55 154 000	4 605 000	2 440 000	22 805 000	11 172 000
3 Buitelandse Sake	Foreign Affairs	5 794 389 000	686 000 000	465 000 000	2 470 000 000	2 114 000 000
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount	2 830 000	235 000	215 000	1 175 000	1 075 000
4 Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	Constitutional Development Service	41 211 000	3 431 138	1 327 750	17 165 026	8 722 750
5 Waterwese en Bosbou	Water Affairs and Forestry	389 016 000	28 000 000	33 000 000	158 000 000	153 000 000
6 Administrasie Volksraad	Administration House of Assembly	9 067 549 000	801 807 382	657 570 000	4 713 865 882	4 033 242 000
7 Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	Public Enterprises and Privatization	7 541 000	623 000	300 000	3 115 000	1 500 000
8 Justisie	Justice	728 358 000	52 000 000	48 000 000	266 000 000	235 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	49 526 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	17 500 000	16 300 000
9 Finansies	Finance	1 038 801 000	123 969 000	114 209 000	690 945 000	699 936 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount	20 306 857 000	4 308 485 000	4 130 655 852	9 464 765 000	8 227 255 852
		(4 041 000 000)	(473 808 000)	(700 648 000)	(2 340 920 000)	(2 096 013 000)
10 Staatsbesteding	State Expenditure	603 843 000	50 000 000	—	290 000 000	—
11 Oudit	Audit	2 410 000	—	—	—	—
12 Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	Administration House of Representatives	4 709 600 000	402 600 000	292 000 000	2 049 600 000	1 712 000 000
13 Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	Administration House of Delegates	1 635 715 000	210 000 000	155 000 000	802 000 000	685 000 000
14 Korrektiewe Dienste	Correctional Services	1 484 041 000	118 280 000	102 900 000	638 319 000	534 500 000
15 Binnelandse Sake	Home Affairs	288 744 000	23 000 000	22 000 000	116 000 000	117 000 000
16 Onderwys en Opleiding	Education and Training	4 555 967 000	400 000 000	320 000 000	1 988 000 000	1 494 000 000
17 Mineraal- en Energiesake	Mineral and Energy Affairs	687 157 000	72 714 000	103 400 400	498 155 607	641 615 000
18 Landbou	Agriculture	452 579 000	61 000 000	8 000 000	272 000 000	192 000 000

Dienste	Services		Begroting Estimates 1991–92	Maand Augustus Month of August		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Augustus Total 1 April to 31 August	
				1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R	R
19 Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	National Health and Population Development.		1 169 993 000	—	48 000 000	245 000 000	222 057 000
20 Polisie	Police		5 645 143 000	450 000 000	494 000 000	2 521 000 000	2 252 000 000
21 Streek- en Grondsake	Regional and Land Affairs		20 285 727 000	1 802 609 150	70 000 000	9 559 810 149	258 532 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount		699 537 000	58 293 000	—	291 465 000	—
22 Nasionale Opvoeding	National Education		283 878 000	24 000 000	79 000 000	148 721 000	169 872 000
23 Omgewingsake	Environment Affairs		207 012 000	14 000 000	14 523 500	74 088 000	71 173 000
24 Kommissie vir Administrasie	Commission for Administration		53 536 000	3 732 500	—	19 930 000	55 000 000
25 Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	Improvement of Conditions of Service		2 278 080 000	—	—	—	—
Statutêre Bedrag	Statutory Amount		5 000 000	—	—	—	—
26 Vervoer	Transport		1 998 288 000	226 000 000	121 000 000	1 088 000 000	596 000 000
27 Weermag	Defence		9 704 549 000	450 000 000	850 000 000	3 580 000 000	2 987 000 000
28 SA Kommunikasiedienst	SA Communication Service		51 625 000	—	3 466 000	17 200 000	17 330 000
29 Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	Local Government and National Housing		979 556 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	192 000 000	284 000 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount.		—	—	914 750 000	—	4 839 673 000
30 Openbare Werke en Grondsake	Public Works and Land Affairs		1 909 750 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	767 000 000	725 000 000
31 Mannekrag	Manpower		294 837 000	22 000 000	27 000 000	135 000 000	137 000 000
32 Handel en Nywerheid	Trade and Industry		3 059 986 000	103 000 000	155 000 000	1 706 986 000	887 000 000
33 Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	Central Advisory Service		4 352 000	400 000	385 000	1 835 000	1 945 000
34 Ontwikkelingshulp	Development Aid		—	—	572 108 000	—	2 766 912 000
Statutere Bedrag	Statutory Amount		—	—	54 628 000	—	273 140 000
		R	100 584 885 000	10 648 336 170	10 010 126 502	44 851 727 664	37 453 540 602
*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	Less Discount RSA Stocks		4 041 000 000	473 808 000	700 648 000	2 340 920 000	2 096 013 000
		R	96 543 885 000	10 174 528 170	9 309 478 502	42 510 807 664	35 357 527 602
Staande Toewysings	***Standing Appropriations***						
Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	South African Development Trust Fund		—	—	250 101	—	1 533 124
Uitbetalings, SA Ontw Trust 1990–91	Issues, SA Developm Trust 1990–91		—	—	—	11 786 428	—
		R	—	—	250 101	11 786 428	1 533 124
		R	96 543 885 000	10 174 528 170	9 309 728 603	42 522 594 092	35 359 060 726

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue		Maand Augustus Month of August		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Augustus Total 1 April to 31 August	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Ander Uitbetalings	***Other Issues***					
Skatkisbiljette	Treasury Bills		3 857 595 000	—	29 358 869 800	—
Leningsheffing	Loan Levy		15 377	—	49 244	—
Betaalmiddele Bydrae I D A	Currency Subscription, I D A		—	—	1 978 530	—
Betaling ingevolge art 10 (1) (e) van Skatkis Wet	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act		—	—	165 278	—
Betaling ingevolge art 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975		—	—	18 232 974	—
I M F Valuta Aanpassing	I M F Valuation Adjustment		—	—	173	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 3 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	Payment in terms of section 3 of Finance Act, 131 of 1992		17 314 607	—	18 637 279	—
Betaling ingevolge artikel 1 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	Payment in terms of section 1 of Finance Act 131 of 1992		2 000 000 000	—	2 000 000 000	—
Obligasies	Bonds					
Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds		2 634 300	—	14 124 500	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigings-obligasies	Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds		556 050	—	3 632 450	—
Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds		1 313 800	—	8 645 500	—
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	Internal Registered Stock					
Wisselende Koers	Floating Rate		—	—	799 650	—
14% 1992	14%, 1992		—	—	1 780 000 000	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6		—	—	221 847 000	—
12,9%, 1992 (R108)	12,9%, 1992 (R108)		1 000 000 000	—	1 000 000 000	—
10,5%, 1992 (R063)	10,5%, 1992 (R063)		1 558 424 900	—	1 558 424 900	—
6,5%, 1992 (R029)	6,5%, 1992 (R029)		698 979 810	—	698 979 810	—
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite	Foreign Loans and Credits					
1982–86	1982–86		773 331	—	773 331	—
1989–92	1989–92		4 534 065	—	4 534 065	—
1983–85	1983–85		537 711	—	537 711	—
1982	1982		55 907 538	—	55 907 538	—
1982	1982		937 377	—	937 377	—
1982–86	1982–86		84 688	—	84 688	—
Uitbetalings, 1991–92	Issues, 1991–92		32 060	—	11 550 996	—
		R	9 199 640 614	—	36 758 712 794	—
Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	Total State Revenue Account	R	19 374 168 784	—	79 281 306 886	—

Inkomstehoof	Head of Revenue	Maand Augustus Month of August		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Augustus Total 1 April to 31 August	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Inkomsterekening Volksraad	*Revenue Account House of Assembly* R	801 807 382	657 570 000	4 713 865 882	4 033 242 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers	*Revenue Account House of Representatives* R	402 600 000	292 000 000	2 049 600 000	1 712 000 000
Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes	*Revenue Account House of Delegates* R	210 000 000	155 000 000	802 000 000	685 000 000
Betaling ingevolge artikel 1 van Finansiewet 70 van 1992	Payment in terms of Finance Act 70 of 1992	—	—	7 747 262	—
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	*Account for Provincial Services Cape* R	333 000 000	258 750 000	1 733 000 000	1 584 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	*Account for Provincial Services Natal* R	153 000 000	89 000 000	815 000 000	784 388 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	*Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State* R	121 103 000	120 000 000	598 896 000	457 000 000
Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	*Account for Provincial Services Transvaal* R	381 964 000	447 000 000	2 410 448 000	2 033 673 000
	R	2 403 474 382	2 019 320 000	13 130 557 144	11 289 303 000
Totale	Totals R	21 777 643 166	—	92 411 864 030	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Augustus 1992	Exchequer Balance, 31 August 1992 R	6 122 061 025	—	6 122 061 025	—
Totale	Totals R	27 899 704 191	—	98 533 925 055	—

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 2638 **18 September 1992**

WATERNAVORSINGSFONDS BELASTINGS EN VORDERINGS

1. In my hoedanigheid van Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou hef ek, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, hierby kragtens artikel 11 van die Waternavorsingswet, 1971 (Wet No 34 van 1971), die volgende belastings en vorderings.

(a) Eenhonderd vyf-en-vyftig sent (155c) ten opsigte van elke hektaar grond wat te eniger tyd gedurende die 1993/94-waterjaar kragtens artikel 63 (7) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), ingelys is of ten opsigte waarvan 'n toekenning ingevolge artikel 56 (3) van genoemde Waterwet gemaak is met die oog op die besproeiing daarvan te eniger tyd gedurende genoemde waterjaar met water wat uit 'n Staatsdam verskaf of beskikbaar gestel word Hierdie belasting word verhaal deur of in opdrag van die Direkteur-generaal Waterwese en Bosbou gelyktydig met enige belasting of vordering wat ek gedurende genoemde tydperk kragtens artikel 66 van genoemde Waterwet ten opsigte van die betrokke grond hef, of indien geen sodanige belasting of vordering gehef word nie, is die belasting wat hierby gehef word, op aanvraag aan die Direkteur-generaal. Waterwese en Bosbou betaalbaar

(b) Die bedrag in (a) hierbo vermeld ten opsigte van elke hektaar grond wat onder beheer van 'n besproeiingsraad of ander statutêre liggaam kragtens artikel 88 van genoemde Waterwet

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 2638 **18 September 1992**

WATER RESEARCH FUND: RATES AND CHARGES

1. I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, in my capacity as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby levy, in terms of section 11 of the Water Research Act, 1971 (Act No 34 of 1971), the following rates and charges:

(a) One hundred and fifty-five cents (155c) in respect of each hectare of land which at any time during the 1993/94 water year is scheduled in terms of section 63 (7) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), or in respect of which an allocation has been made in terms of section 56 (3) of the said Water Act for the irrigation thereof at any time during the said water year with water supplied or made available from a Government dam This rate shall be recovered by or on the instructions of the Director-General. Water Affairs and Forestry simultaneously with any rate or charge which I may levy in respect of the land concerned during the said period in terms of section 66 of the said Water Act or, if no such rate or charge is levied, the rate levied hereby shall be payable upon demand to the Director-General: Water Affairs and Forestry

(b) The amount mentioned in (a) above in respect of each hectare of land scheduled under the control of an irrigation board or other statutory body in terms of section 88 of the said Water Act

Costly 'Own Affairs' may be scrapped

ST Times [Cape metro] 13/9/92

STATE President F W de Klerk is planning to phase out unwieldy and expensive "Own Affairs" departments by merging compatible functions under single administrations in an attempt to cut costs.

This is believed to be one of the key decisions taken at the NP's parliamentary caucus held at an isolated venue in the Eastern Transvaal, which ends this morning.

The "Own Affairs" decision, which will have far-reaching implications for government in South Africa, will be "kept under wraps" until Parliament reassembles on October 12.

By NORMAN WEST, Political Reporter

However, it is understood Mr De Klerk asked for — and was given — the go-ahead to amalgamate functions of a similar nature under one chief director, instead of the present three

Informed sources confirmed that high on the caucus "agenda" were cutbacks in the bloated State bureaucracy and trimming of the fat in political departments

This follows the gloomy picture of the poor state of the ecomomy in the country painted last week by Finance Minister Derek Keys, who undertook in a policy statement to cut real government expenditure by three percent in the coming financial year

To bring this about it may be necessary to cut the size of the public service by five percent, which would save up to R1,4-billion

Civil servants, including teachers, would be able to opt for retirement at 50, provided they have at least 10 years of uninterrupted pensionable service Final details of how such options will work are expected to be released this week.

Public servants have expressed fear that their benefits would be commensurately scaled down to their disadvantage should they accept voluntary early retirement.

But sources revealed that the government was "anxious" to offer them golden handshakes in the form of one-off retrenchment packets which will include condonation of up to an additional five years' service for the purpose of working out individual gratuities and pension benefits.

Agony

In the case of government departments, staff would also be culled and although the "tricameral" arrangements of "own affairs" are constitutionally entrenched and cannot be changed without a two-thirds majorities in each House, the reduction in staff and consolidation of workloads can be streamlined "without much agony" a source said — provided Mr De Klerk secures the power to do so by decree

Mr De Klerk may, through amemdments to relevant Acts in the October session, be given the power to change the present departmental structures and, for instance, have one chief director instead of three "own affairs" chief directors, each with a "separate" entourage of underlings

It is estimated that there are currently about 600 000 public servants and the five percent cut envisaged by Mr Keys would amount to the culling of about 30 000, including teachers

Increase

Central Statistical Service figures show that this financial year the government's wage and salary bill for central government departments, "general affairs" and "own affairs" departments comprising the tricameral system — as well as the provincial administrations and the homelands — will amount to R26 billion

At the end of the last quarter of 1991, 753 000 people were in the employ of central government and the provincial administration — an increase of about 18 000 over the same period of the previous year

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Vol. 327 PRETORIA, 18 SEPTEMBER 1992 No. 14280

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 2635 **18 September 1992**

WET OP ONDERWYSAANGELEENTHEDE (VOLKSRAAD), 1988

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SENTRUMS

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur het kragtens artikel 112 van die Wet op Onderwysaangeleenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No. 70 van 1988), en met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting, die Regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Regulasies het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg word, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg, en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"bestuurskomitee" 'n bestuurskomitee in regulasie 2 bedoel,

"die regulasies betreffende bestuursrade" die Regulasies betreffende Bestuursrade van Openbare Skole, uitgesonderd Nywerheid- en Verbeteringskole, uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 690 van 30 Maart 1990,

"die Wet" die Wet op Onderwysaangeleenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No. 70 van 1988),

"onderwyser" iemand wat ingevolge die Wet aangestel is om onderwys by 'n sentrum te gee,

"sentrum", by die toepassing van hierdie Regulasies, 'n sentrum wat nie onder die bestuursraad van 'n bepaalde skool ressorteer nie,

"sentrumfonds" 'n sentrumfonds in regulasie 9 bedoel, en

"Uitvoerende Direkteur" 'n Uitvoerende Direkteur van Onderwys in artikel 4 van die Wet bedoel

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 2635 (259) **18 September 1992**

EDUCATION AFFAIRS ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1988

REGULATIONS RELATING TO CENTRES

The Minister of Education and Culture has under section 112 of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act No. 70 of 1988), and with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget, made the Regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these Regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have the meaning so assigned to it and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"centre", in the application of these Regulations, means a centre which does not fall under the management council of a particular school;

"centre fund" means a centre fund referred to in regulation 9,

"Executive Director" means an Executive Director of Education referred to in section 4 of the Act;

"management committee" means a management committee referred to in regulation 2,

"teacher" means a person appointed in terms of the Act to teach at a centre,

"the Act" means the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act No 70 of 1988), and

"the regulations relating to management councils" means the Regulations relating to Management Councils of Public Schools, excluding Industrial and Reform Schools, promulgated by Government Notice No R 690 of 30 March 1990

Instelling en samestelling van bestuurskomitee

2. (1) Die Uitvoerende Direkteur moet vir 'n sentrum 'n bestuurskomitee instel.

(2) Behoudens subregulasie (3) bestaan 'n bestuurskomitee uit—

(a) die hoof van die betrokke sentrum, en

(b) die getal lede, maar nie minder as vier en nie meer as agt nie, wat die Uitvoerende Direkteur ten opsigte van die betrokke sentrum bepaal en wat ooreenkomstig hierdie Regulasies deur die ouers van leerlinge van die betrokke sentrum verkies is op so 'n wyse dat die meerderheid van die lede aldus verkies ten tyde van die samestelling van die bestuurskomitee, ouers van leerlinge van die betrokke sentrum is.

(3) Indien die Uitvoerende Direkteur van mening is dat die verkiesing van 'n bestuurskomitee deur die ouers in paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (2) bedoel, in die geval van 'n bepaalde sentrum nie prakties moontlik is nie, kan die Uitvoerende Direkteur, ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (2), die bestuurskomitee van sodanige sentrum volgens sy diskresie saamstel en die lede van bedoelde bestuurskomitee aanstel.

Diskwalifikasies en ampstermyne van lede van, en ontbinding en hersamestelling van, bestuurskomitees

3. (1) Die bepalings van regulasies 3, 4 en 5 van die Regulasies betreffende bestuursrade is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op bestuurskomitees.

(2) By die toepassing van die regulasies in subregulasie (1) bedoel—

(a) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies 3 en 4 na die Minister uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Uitvoerende Direkteur;

(b) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n bestuursraad uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n bestuurskomitee, en

(c) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n skool uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n sentrum.

Status, bevoegdhede en werksaamhede van bestuurskomitees

4. (1) 'n Bestuurskomitee—

(a) is 'n regspersoon, maar is nie bevoeg om regsgedinge in te stel of te verdedig sonder die voorafverkree skriftelike toestemming van die Uitvoerende Direkteur nie;

(b) is die amptelike mondstuk van die ouers van die leerlinge van 'n sentrum,

(c) bring sake wat na sy mening betrekking het op die welsyn van die betrokke sentrum onder die aandag van die betrokke uitvoerende komponent en maak aanbevelings in verband met sodanige sake,

(d) is verantwoordelik vir die beheer oor die terrein, geboue, meubels en uitrusting van die betrokke sentrum;

(e) maak aanbevelings aan die Uitvoerende Direkteur in verband met die aanstelling van onderwysers in permanente hoedanigheid,

Establishment and constitution of management committee

2. (1) The Executive Director shall establish a management committee for a centre

(2) Subject to subregulation (3), a management committee shall consist of—

(a) the head of the centre concerned, and

(b) the number of members, but not fewer than four and not more than eight, determined by the Executive Director in respect of the centre concerned and who have been elected by the parents of pupils of the centre concerned in accordance with these Regulations in such a way that the majority of the members so elected shall, at the time of the constitution of the management committee, be parents of pupils of the centre concerned.

(3) If the Executive Director is of the opinion that the election of a management committee by the parents referred to in paragraph (b) of the subregulation (2), is not feasible in the case of a particular centre, the Executive Director may, notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), in his discretion constitute the management committee of such centre and appoint the members of such management committee.

Disqualifications and terms of office of members of, and dissolution and reconstitution of, management committees

3. (1) The provisions of regulations 3, 4 and 5 of the Regulations relating to management councils shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to management committees

(2) For the purposes of the regulations referred to in subregulation (1)—

(a) a reference in the said regulations 3 and 4 to the Minister shall be construed as a reference to the Executive Director,

(b) a reference in the said regulations to a management council shall be construed as a reference to a management committee; and

(c) a reference in the said regulations to a school shall be construed as a reference to a centre.

Status, powers and functions of management committees

4. (1) A management committee—

(a) shall be a body corporate, but shall not be competent to institute or defend legal proceedings without the prior written consent of the Executive Director,

(b) shall be the official mouthpiece of the parents of the pupils of a centre,

(c) shall bring to the notice of the executive component concerned, matters which in its opinion, concern the welfare of the centre concerned, and shall make recommendations with regard to such matters,

(d) shall be responsible for the control over the grounds, buildings, furniture and equipment of the centre concerned,

(e) shall make recommendations to the Executive Director with regard to the appointment of teachers in a permanent capacity,

(f) maak aanbevelings aan die hoof van die sentrum met betrekking tot—

(i) die daaglikse openings- en sluitingstye van die sentrum;

(ii) die gedragskode vir leerlinge van die sentrum, en

(iii) die algemene voorkoms van leerlinge van die sentrum,

(g) kan persone, insluitende onderwysers, in diens neem onderworpe aan die voorwaardes deur die Minister bepaal;

(h) doen minstens een keer per jaar by 'n ouervergadering of in 'n nuusbrief aan die ouers van leerlinge van die sentrum verslag oor sy werksaamhede, en

(i) oefen die ander bevoegdhede uit en verrig die ander werksaamhede wat hierdie Regulasies of die Uitvoerende Direkteur aan hom verleen of opdra.

(2) 'n Bestuurskomitee of 'n lid van 'n bestuurskomitee in sy hoedanigheid as lid van die bestuurskomitee, bemoei hom nie met die professionele werk van 'n onderwyser by die verrigting van sy pligte nie

(3) Die werksaamhede van 'n bestuurskomitee ingevolge hierdie Regulasies word gedurende die tydperk—

(a) vanaf die instelling van 'n nuwe sentrum tot die samestelling van sy eerste bestuurskomitee; en

(b) vanaf die ontbinding van die bestuurskomitee van 'n sentrum tot die hersamestelling daarvan,

deur 'n persoon of liggaam deur die betrokke Uitvoerende Direkteur aangewys, verrig

Verkiesing van lede van bestuurskomitee

5. (1) Die bepalings van regulasies 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 en 16 van die regulasies betreffende bestuursrade is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op bestuurskomitees

(2) By die toepassing van die regulasies in subregulasie (1) bedoel—

(a) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na die Minister uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Uitvoerende Direkteur;

(b) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n bestuursraad uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n bestuurskomitee,

(c) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n skool uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n sentrum; en

(d) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n skoolhoof uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die hoof van die betrokke sentrum

Kennisgewing waar lede van bestuurskomitee aangestel word

6. Die Uitvoerende Direkteur moet die hoof van die betrokke sentrum sowel as die betrokke skoolraad, onverwyld skriftelik in kennis stel van die name en adresse van die lede van 'n bestuurskomitee ingevolge regulasie 2 (3) aangestel

(f) shall make recommendations to the head of the centre regarding—

(i) the daily opening and closing times of the centre,

(ii) the code of conduct for pupils of the centre; and

(iii) the general appearance of pupils of the centre;

(g) may employ persons, including teachers, subject to the conditions determined by the Minister,

(h) shall at least once per year at a parents' meeting or in a newsletter, report to the parents of pupils of the centre on its activities; and

(i) shall exercise such other powers, and perform such other functions as these Regulations or the Executive Director may confer upon it or assign to it.

(2) A management committee or a member of a management committee in his capacity as a member of the management committee, shall not interfere with the professional work of a teacher in the performance of his duties

(3) The functions of a management committee in terms of these Regulations shall during the period—

(a) from the establishment of a new centre until the constitution of its first management committee; and

(b) from the dissolution of the management committee of a centre until the reconstitution thereof,

be performed by a person or body designated by the Executive Director concerned

Election of members of management committee

5. (1) The provisions of regulations 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 of the regulations relating to management councils shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to management committees

(2) For the purposes of the regulations referred to in subregulation (1)—

(a) a reference in the said regulations to the Minister shall be construed as a reference to the Executive Director;

(b) a reference in the said regulations to a management council shall be construed as a reference to a management committee;

(c) a reference in the said regulations to a school shall be construed as a reference to a centre, and

(d) a reference in the said regulations to a principal shall be construed as a reference to the head of the centre concerned.

Notice where members of management committee are appointed

6. The Executive Director shall notify the head of the centre concerned as well as the school board concerned, forthwith in writing of the names and addresses of the members of a management committee appointed in terms of regulation 2 (3)

Ampsbekleërs, vergaderings en notules

7. (1) Die bepalings van regulasies 18, 19 en 20 van die regulasies betreffende bestuursrade is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op bestuurskomitees.

(2) By die toepassing van die regulasies in subregulasie (1) bedoel—

(a) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n bestuursraad uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n bestuurskomitee,

(b) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n skool uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n sentrum, en

(c) word 'n verwysing in genoemde regulasies na 'n skoolhoof uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die hoof van die betrokke sentrum

Toevallige vakatures in bestuurskomitees

8. (1) 'n Toevallige vakature in 'n bestuurskomitee ontstaan indien 'n lid—

(a) bedank;

(b) te sterwe kom;

(c) sonder die toestemming van die bestuurskomitee van drie agtereenvolgende vergaderings afwesig is;

(d) onbevoeg word soos in regulasie 3 bedoel, of

(e) ingevolge regulasie 3 van sy amp onthef is

(2) Wanneer 'n toevallige vakature ontstaan—

(a) in die amp van 'n lid in regulasie 2 (3) beoog, stel die Uitvoerende Direkteur onverwyld 'n bevoegde persoon aan; en

(b) in die amp van enige ander lid, moet die bestuurskomitee so 'n vakature by wyse van kooptering vul

(3) 'n Lid wat ooreenkomstig subregulasie (2) aangestel of gekoöpteer is, beklee sy amp vir die oorblywende ampstermyn van sy voorganger.

(4) Waar 'n vakature gevul is—

(a) ooreenkomstig subregulasie 2 (a), moet die Uitvoerende Direkteur; en

(b) ooreenkomstig subregulasie 2 (b), moet die sekretaris van die betrokke bestuurskomitee,

die betrokke skoolraad, en in die geval van 'n aanstelling bedoel in paragraaf (a), die hoof van die betrokke sentrum, onverwyld skriftelik in kennis stel van die naam van die lid in wie se amp die vakature ontstaan het en van die naam en adres van sy opvolger.

Instelling en beheer van sentrumfonds

9. (1) Die Uitvoerende Direkteur kan vir 'n sentrum 'n sentrumfonds instel om—

(a) vir daardie sentrum die geriewe te voorsien of die aktiwiteite te bevorder wat hy in die algemene belang van die sentrum nodig ag, en

(b) die opvoedkundige belange van die leerlinge van die sentrum te bevorder.

Met dien verstande dat alle bydraes tot so 'n fonds vrywillig is.

(2) Alle geld wat 'n sentrum uit enige bron ontvang word in die sentrumfonds gestort

Office bearers, meetings and minutes

7. (1) The provisions of regulations 18, 19 and 20 of the regulations relating to management councils shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to management committees

(2) For the purposes of the regulations referred to in subregulation (1)—

(a) a reference in the said regulations to a management council shall be construed as a reference to a management committee;

(b) a reference in the said regulations to a school shall be construed as a reference to a centre, and

(c) a reference in the said regulations to a principal shall be construed as a reference to the head of the centre concerned

Casual vacancies in management committees

8. (1) A casual vacancy shall occur in a management committee if a member—

(a) resigns,

(b) dies;

(c) is absent from three consecutive meetings without the permission of the management committee;

(d) becomes incompetent as contemplated in regulation 3; or

(e) was removed from office in terms of regulation 3

(2) Whenever a casual vacancy occurs—

(a) in the office of a member referred to in regulation 2 (3), the Executive Director shall forthwith appoint a competent person, and

(b) in the office of any other member, the management committee shall fill such vacancy by means of co-option.

(3) A member appointed or co-opted in accordance with subregulation (2), shall remain in office for the unexpired term of office of his predecessor

(4) Where a vacancy has been filled—

(a) in accordance with subregulation 2 (a), the Executive Director shall, and

(b) in accordance with subregulation 2 (b), the secretary of the management committee concerned shall,

forthwith notify the school board concerned, and in the case of an appointment referred to in paragraph (a), the head of the centre concerned, in writing of the name of the member in whose office the vacancy has occurred and of the name and address of his successor

Establishment and control of centre fund

9. (1) The Executive Director may establish a centre fund for a centre to—

(a) provide such amenities or promote such activities for that centre as he may deem necessary in the general interest of the centre, and

(b) promote the educational interests of the pupils of that centre

Provided that all contributions to such fund shall be voluntary

(2) All moneys which a centre receives from any source shall be paid into the centre fund

(3) Geen persoon, organisasie of liggaam samel bydraes in die naam van of ten behoewe van 'n sentrum of sentrumfonds in sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die hoof van die sentrum nie

(4) (a) 'n Sentrumfonds kragtens subregulasie (1) ingestel, word beheer en bestuur deur die bestuurskomitee van die betrokke sentrum en die geld in die sentrumfonds word van rekenskap gegee en mee gehandel volgens die voorskrifte uitgereik by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 1719 van 27 Julie 1990, welke voorskrifte *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing is op sentrumfondse

(b) By die toepassing van die voorskrifte in paragraaf (a) bedoel—

(i) word 'n verwysing in genoemde voorskrifte na 'n fonds uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n sentrumfonds,

(ii) word 'n verwysing in genoemde voorskrifte na 'n raad uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n bestuurskomitee, en

(iii) word 'n verwysing in genoemde voorskrifte na 'n skool uitgelê as 'n verwysiging na 'n sentrum

(5) (a) Wanneer 'n sentrum gesluit moet word, besluit die bestuurskomitee voor die sluiting in oorleg met die betrokke superintendent van onderwys onder wie se jurisdiksie die sentrum ressorteer, na watter ander onderwysinrigting se fonds die gelde en die meubels, uitrusting en ander items uitsluitlik met geld uit die sentrumfonds aangekoop, of aan sodanige sentrum geskenk, oorgeplaas moet word.

(b) Nadat 'n sentrum permanent gesluit is, bepaal die Uitvoerende Direkteur die wyse waarop uitvoering gegee moet word aan 'n besluit in paragraaf (a) beoog, en enige koste in verband daarmee aangegaan word teen die saldo van die sentrumfonds in rekening gebring.

(c) Die items in paragraaf (a) beoog, word as 'n geskenk aan die fonds waarheen dit oorgeplaas word beskou.

Toelaes aan lede van bestuurkomitees

10. Die toelaes wat aan 'n lid van 'n bestuurskomitee wat nie in die heeltydse diens van die Staat is nie betaal kan word wanneer hy met die sake van die bestuurskomitee besig is, word deur die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting bepaal

(3) No person, organization or body shall collect contributions in the name of or on behalf of a centre or centre fund without the written consent of the head of the centre

(4) (a) A centre fund established under subregulation (1), shall be controlled and managed by the management committee of the centre concerned, and the moneys in the centre fund shall be accounted for and dealt with in accordance with the directions issued by Government Notice No R. 1719 of 27 July 1990, which directions shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to centre funds.

(b) For the purposes of the directions referred to in paragraph (a)—

(i) a reference in the said directions to a fund shall be construed as a reference to a centre fund,

(ii) a reference in the said directions to a council shall be construed as a reference to a management committee; and

(iii) a reference in the said directions to a school shall be construed as a reference to a centre

(5) (a) When a centre is to be closed, the management committee shall, before the closure, in consultation with the superintendent of education concerned under whose jurisdiction the centre falls, decide to which other educational institution's fund the moneys, and the furniture, equipment and other items purchased solely with money out of the centre fund, or donated to such centre, shall be transferred

(b) After a centre has been permanently closed, the Executive Director shall determine the manner in which effect is to be given to a decision contemplated in paragraph (a), and any costs incurred in connection therewith shall be charged against the balance of the centre fund

(c) The items referred to in paragraph (a) shall be deemed to be a donation to the fund to which they are transferred

Allowances to members of management committee

10. The allowances payable to a member of a management committee who is not in the full-time service of the State when he is engaged in the business of the management committee, shall be determined by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget

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DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2639 **18 September 1992**

ONSEEPKANS-BESPROEIINGSDISTRIK, AFDELING KENHARDT, KAAPPROVINSIE UITBREIDING VAN GRENSE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 76 (1) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 (WET No 54 VAN 1956)

Ek, André Izak van Niekerk, Minister van Landbou-ontwikkeling, brei hierby kragtens artikel 76 (1) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No 54 van 1956), die grense van

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2639 **18 September 1992**

ONSEEPKANS IRRIGATION DISTRICT, DIVISION OF KENHARDT, CAPE PROVINCE EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES IN TERMS OF SECTION 76 (1) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT No 54 OF 1956)

I, André Izak van Niekerk, Minister of Agricultural Development, hereby, in terms of section 76 (1) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No 54 of 1956), extend the boun-

African countries queue for help from SA

BIDAY 21/9/92

PETER DELMAR

OBTAINING computers for the Sudanese government, increasing the size of midget Comores cattle and training dagga-detecting dogs for Mozambique. These are some of the projects SA's Foreign Affairs Department has involved itself in recently.

Operating with a technical and financial aid budget of R25,4m, the department's Africa branch was involved in 116 projects in 20 countries in the past financial year, a spokesman said at the weekend

More than half the money went to Angola, mostly for feeding schemes, with the next biggest beneficiaries all in southern Africa. Other aid recipients were Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde, Togo, Sao Tome, Zaire, Gabon, Sudan, Seychelles, Mauritius, Nigeria and Madagascar

Formerly hostile countries were queuing up for help from SA, the spokesman said These included Rwanda, Chad, Congo and Guinea Bissau.

The perception existed, he said, that SA could supply virtually all of the continent's needs However, as needs inside SA required priority attention, there was little likelihood of the department's African aid budget being increased

The spokesman said SA's carefully targeted projects mostly shared SA expertise with other African countries

Often there were tangible benefits for SA, such as the provision of computer equipment to Sudanese government departments This had cost just R43 000, but had played an important role in securing overflying rights for SAA.

In the Comores, government experts had helped increase the size of the island republic's undersized cattle

FM 25/9/92 (259)

Commuter Corp,
☐ Administration House of Assembly R802m (R4,7bn, R9,1bn),
☐ Foreign affairs R686m (R2,5bn, R5,8bn),
☐ Administration House of Representatives R403m (R2bn, R4,7bn),
☐ Police R450m (R2,5bn, R5,6bn), and
☐ Defence R450m (R3,6bn, R9,7bn)

Subtracting issues from receipts reveals a deficit of R14,8bn — almost the budgeted deficit level for the 1992-1993 fiscal year of R15,9bn According to Nedcor Bank chief economist Edward Osborn, if redemptions of loans, bonds and other debts are added to this figure, the borrowing requirement for the year to date reaches R20,2bn So far only R18,8bn has been raised in long-term finance to cover this

But, says Osborn, a net intake of R7,1bn on Treasury bills and a disinvestment of R879m from a short-term deposit held abroad (offset to a degree by a R2bn transfer to the State Pension Fund) covers the financing and shortfall and pushes the Exchequer balance to R4,8bn

Budgeted interest payments amounted to 16,4% of government expenditure This item will obviously be higher, given the poor revenue collections

Osborn says "Revenue performance is unlikely to improve significantly, while expenditure is certain to exceed the budgetary provisions, if only because of the interest burden The outcome could be a deficit of over R30bn or 8,6% of GDP"

Finance Minister Derek Keys recently projected a deficit of at least 6% This level now appears to be a best-case situation

Old Mutual economist Dave Mohr says the weak economy should be taken into account "Countries such as the US and UK are looking at deficits of around 5% of GDP, which they regard as acceptable because of the weak state of their economies The important thing is to keep expenditure growth below the rate of revenue growth when the recovery comes" ■

THE EXCHEQUER FM 25/9/92

Out for the account (259)

The low level of revenue that flowed into the State Exchequer account in August prompted Finance Director-General Gerhard Croeser to issue a statement explaining the circumstances Inland Revenue deposited only R4,3bn — less than expected — because many tax payments made at month-end were not captured in the August figures So a substantial carry-over from August should boost September's figures

Customs & Excise earnings for the month were R1,03bn This brought revenue transferred into the Exchequer account in August to R5,4bn and the intake for the first five months of the fiscal year to R27,7bn — only 1,4% higher than revenue collected over the same period in 1991

Issues in the month totalled R10,2bn (a cumulative R42,5bn) Major disbursements for the month were,
☐ Finance statutory amount representing interest payments of R3,8bn (to produce a cumulative R7,1bn out of a budgeted R16,3bn) Since the consolidation of foreign debt, the largest interest payments occur in February and August,
☐ Regional & Land Affairs R1,8bn, (R9,6bn out of a budgeted R20,3bn) — largely drought relief to the self-governing territories,
☐ Education & Training R400m (R2bn, R4,6bn) This is attributable to an increase in teachers' pay in July,
☐ Transport R226m (R1,1bn, R2bn) This is the result of an earlier payment to the Rail

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

No. R. 2665 **25 September 1992**

WET OP KULTURELE INSTELLINGS (VOLKSRAAD), 1989

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE VERKLAARDE INSTELLINGS

Die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur het kragtens artikel 18 van die Wet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1989 (Wet No 66 van 1989), die volgende regulasies uitgevaardig:

INDELING VAN REGULASIES

Regulasie

HOOFSTUK I: UITLEG VAN REGULASIES

1. Woordomskrywing

HOOFSTUK II: RADE EN RAADS-VERGADERINGS

2 Aanstelling van raadslede
3 Vergaderings van rade
4. Prosedure tydens vergaderings
5. Kworum

HOOFSTUK III: ROERENDE EN ONROERENDE GOED

6. Beveiliging van roerende en onroerende goed
7 Versekering
8 Prosedure in verband met verliese

HOOFSTUK IV: ONBEKWAAMHEID EN WANGEDRAG

9 Ondersoek na onbekwaamheid
10 Omskrywing van wangedrag
11 Aanklag van wangedrag
12 Ondersoek na wangedrag
13 Bevoegdhede van ondersoekbeampte
14 Prosedure by ondersoek
15 Bevinding van ondersoekbeampte
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17 Prosedure vir aantekening van appel
18 Optrede teen beamptes wat aan wangedrag skuldig bevind is
19 Skorsing
20 Betekening van dokumente

HOOFSTUK V: FINANSIËLE AANGELEENTHEDE

21 Boekjaar
22 Boekhouding
23 Beheer oor gelde
24 Rekenings en ouditering
25 Verslag

HOOFSTUK VI: DIVERSE AANGELEENTHEDE

26 Onreëlmatighede
27 Herroeping van regulasies

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No. R. 2665 (259) **25 September 1992**

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1989

REGULATIONS RELATING TO DECLARED INSTITUTIONS

The Minister of Education and Culture has under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 18 of the Cultural Institutions Act (House of Assembly), 1989 (Act No 66 of 1989), made the following regulations.

CLASSIFICATION OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

CHAPTER I: INTERPRETATION OF REGULATIONS

1. Definitions

CHAPTER II: COUNCILS AND COUNCIL MEETINGS

2 Appointment of council members
3. Meetings of councils
4 Procedure at meetings
5. Quorum

CHAPTER III: MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

6 Safeguarding of movable and immovable property
7. Insurance
8 Procedure in connection with losses

CHAPTER IV: INEFFICIENCY AND MISCONDUCT

9 Inquiry into inefficiency
10. Definition of misconduct
11 Charge of misconduct
12 Inquiry into misconduct
13 Powers of investigating officer
14 Procedure at inquiry
15 Finding of investigating officer
16 Appeal
17 Procedure for the noting of appeal
18 Action against officers found guilty of misconduct
19 Suspension
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CHAPTER V: FINANCIAL MATTERS

21 Financial year
22. Accounting
23 Control of moneys
24 Accounts and auditing
25 Report

CHAPTER VI: MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

26 Irregularities
27 Repealing of regulations

HOOFSTUK I: UITLEG VAN REGULASIES

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Regulasies het enige woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg word, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"appellant" 'n persoon wat kragtens regulasie 16 na die Minister appelleer;

"beampte" 'n persoon wat in 'n permanente hoedanigheid by 'n verklaarde instelling in diens is, hetsy op proef al dan nie;

"dag" 'n tydperk van 24 uur wat ooreenstem met 'n dag op die kalender;

"Departement" die Departement van Onderwys en Kultuur, Administrasie: Volksraad;

"die Wet" die Wet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1989 (Wet No 66 van 1989);

"direkteur", met betrekking tot 'n raad of 'n verklaarde instelling, 'n persoon in artikel 14 (1) van die Wet bedoel wat aan die hoof van die verklaarde instelling staan;

"maand" 'n tydperk wat op 'n dag van 'n maand begin en op 'n dag wat die dag voorafgaan wat numeries ooreenstem met daardie dag in die volgende maand, eindig;

"ondersoekbeampte" 'n ondersoekbeampte kragtens regulasie 12 (1) aangestel;

"sekretaris" 'n persoon ingevolge regulasie 3 (3) as sekretaris van 'n raad aangewys,

"vergadering" 'n raadsvergadering in Hoofstuk II bedoel;

"voorsitter" 'n persoon ingevolge artikel 8 (1) van die Wet as voorsitter van 'n raad aangestel;

"werknemer" 'n persoon wat in 'n tydelike hoedanigheid by 'n verklaarde instelling in diens is

HOOFSTUK II: RADE EN RAADSVERGADERINGS

Aanstelling van raadslede

2. (1) Die Minister stel, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 7 (1) van die Wet, soveel lede van 'n raad aan as wat hy dienstig ag

(2) Die Minister kan 'n direkteur van 'n verklaarde instelling as lid van die betrokke raad aanstel

(3) Die Minister kan, behoudend die bepalings van artikel 7 van die Wet—

(a) 'n vereniging van persone wat minstens R1 000 per jaar, of die ekwivalent daarvan volgens die oordeel van die Minister, tot 'n verklaarde instelling bydra; of

(b) enige ander liggaam of persoon,

toelaat om een of meer bykomende lede in 'n raad aan te stel

(4) 'n Vereniging, liggaam of persoon in subregulasie (3) bedoel, kan vir elke bykomende lid ook 'n plaasvervangende lid aanstel

CHAPTER I: INTERPRETATION OF REGULATIONS

Definitions

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1. In these Regulations, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have the meaning so assigned to it and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"appellant" means any person who appeals to the Minister under regulation 16;

"chairman" means a person appointed in terms of section 8 (1) of the Act as chairman of a council;

"day" means a period of 24 hours which corresponds with a day on the calendar,

"Department" means the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly;

"director", in relation to a council or declared institution, means a person referred to in section 14 (1) of the Act who stands at the head of a declared institution,

"employee" means any person appointed temporary in the service of a declared institution;

"investigating officer" means an investigating officer appointed under regulation 12 (1);

"meeting" a council meeting referred to in Chapter II,

"month" means a period beginning from a day in a month and ending on a day preceding the day which concurs numerically with that day in the following month;

"officer" means any person appointed in a permanent capacity at a declared institution, whether on probation or not;

"secretary" means a person designated as secretary of a council in terms of regulation 3 (3); and

"the Act" means the Cultural Institutions Act (House of Assembly), 1989 (Act No. 66 of 1989).

CHAPTER II: COUNCILS AND COUNCIL MEETINGS

Appointment of council members

2. (1) The Minister shall, subject to the provisions of section 7 (1) of the Act, appoint as many members of a council, as he may deem fit

(2) The Minister may appoint a director of a declared institution as a member of the council concerned.

(3) The Minister may, subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Act, permit—

(a) an association of persons contributing at least R1 000 annually, or in the opinion of the Minister, the equivalent thereof, to a declared institution; or

(b) any other body or person,

to appoint one or more additional members to a council

(4) An association, body or person referred to in subregulation (3) may appoint an alternate member for every additional member

(5) 'n Vereniging, liggaam of persoon in subregulasie (3) bedoel, kan, met die instemming van die raad, 'n lid in subregulasie (3) bedoel of 'n plaasvervangende lid in subregulasie (4) bedoel, vir 'n korter tydperk as drie jaar aanstel. Met dien verstande dat sodanige lid of plaasvervangende lid nie vir 'n korter tydperk as een jaar aangestel word nie

Vergaderings van rade

3. (1) Die voorsitter of, indien hy afwesig is, die direkteur, moet binne 14 dae na 'n versoek van minstens een derde van die lede van die raad, 'n vergadering belê.

(2) Die voorsitter bepaal die datum, tyd en plek van 'n vergadering Met dien verstande dat 'n raad ten minste een keer per kwartaal moet vergader.

(3) 'n Raad wys 'n beampte of werknemer as sekretaris van die raad aan

(4) Die sekretaris gee skriftelike kennis van 'n vergadering saam met 'n sakelys om elke lid van die raad minstens 14 dae voor die datum van sodanige vergadering te bereik: Met dien verstande dat die kennisgewing van 'n vergadering in subregulasie (1) bedoel, op sodanige ander wyse kan geskied soos deur die voorsitter bepaal

(5) Indien 'n direkteur nie ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) as 'n lid van die raad aangestel is nie, woon hy die vergaderings in 'n adviserende hoedanigheid by.

(6) 'n Raad kan aan 'n lid toestemming gee om vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande van vergaderings afwesig te wees. Met dien verstande dat 'n raad slegs met die toestemming van die Minister aan 'n lid toestemming kan gee om vir 'n tydperk van meer as ses maande van die vergaderings afwesig te wees.

(7) (a) Die sekretaris hou notule van die verrigtinge van elke vergadering.

(b) Die notule van 'n vergadering, insluitend die notule van 'n buitengewone vergadering, word op die eersvolgende vergadering behandel en indien die notule by laasgenoemde vergadering goedgekeur word, word dit deur die voorsitter en die sekretaris onderteken

(c) Wysigings aan die notule van 'n vergadering word in die notule van die daaropvolgende vergadering aangeteken

(d) 'n Afskrif van die notule van 'n vergadering word binne 30 dae na afloop van die vergadering aan die Departementshoof en aan elkeen van die lede van die raad gestuur.

(8) Die sekretaris—

(a) gee, binne 30 dae na die ontruiming deur 'n lid van sy amp in die raad, kennis daarvan aan die Departementshoof· Met dien verstande dat waar 'n vakature ontstaan omdat die ampstermyn van 'n lid verstryk het, sodanige kennis minstens drie maande vooruit gegee word, en

(b) verrig die ander pligte wat die raad aan hom toewys

(5) An association, body or person referred to in subregulation (3) may, with the concurrence of the council, appoint a member referred to in subregulation (3) or an alternate member referred to in subregulation (4), for a shorter period than three years. Provided that such member or alternate member not be appointed for a shorter period than one year

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Meetings of councils

3. (1) The chairman, or should he be absent, the director, shall, within 14 days after a request of at least one third of the members of a council, convene a meeting.

(2) The chairman shall fix the date, time and venue of a meeting: Provided that a council shall meet at least once in a quarter.

(3) A council shall designate an officer or employee as secretary of the council

(4) The secretary shall give notice in writing of a meeting together with an agenda so as to reach each member of the council not less than 14 days before the date of such meeting· Provided that the notice of a meeting referred to in subregulation (1) may be given in such other manner as the chairman may determine.

(5) If a director has not been appointed as a member of the council in terms of regulation 2 (2), he shall attend the meetings in an advisory capacity.

(6) A council may give permission to a member to be absent from meetings for a period not exceeding six months Provided that a council may, only with permission of the Minister, give permission to a member to be absent for a period of more than six months from the meetings.

(7) (a) The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of each meeting

(b) The minutes of a meeting, including the minutes of an extraordinary meeting, shall be dealt with on the first ensuing meeting and if the minutes are approved at the last mentioned meeting, it shall be signed by the chairman and the secretary

(c) Amendments to the minutes of a meeting shall be noted in the minutes of the ensuing meeting.

(d) A copy of the minutes of a meeting shall be sent to the Head of the Department and each member of the council within 30 days after the meeting.

(8) The secretary shall—

(a) give, within 30 days after a member has vacated his office in the council, notice thereof to the Head of the Department Provided that where a vacancy occurs due to the expiry of the term of office of a member, such notice shall be given at least three months in advance, and

(b) perform the other duties the council assigns to him

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Prosedure tydens vergaderings

4. (1) Die beslissing van die meerderheid van die lede by 'n vergadering, is die beslissing van die raad.

(2) (a) Op 'n gewone vergadering behandel 'n raad sake waarvan daar vooraf kennis gegee is en die ander dringende sake wat 'n lid met die goedkeuring van die raad opper.

(b) Op 'n buitegewone vergadering word geen ander sake as die sake waarvan vooraf kennis gegee is, behandel nie.

(3) Elke aanwesige lid by 'n vergadering het een stem en die voorsitter het by 'n staking van stemme, benewens sy beraadslagende stem, ook 'n beslissende stem.

(4) (a) Elke mosie of amendement word gesekondeer en indien die voorsitter daartoe opdrag gee, op skrif gestel. Met dien verstande dat geen mosie of amendement sonder die toestemming van die raad teruggetrek word nie.

(b) Indien 'n raad daartoe besluit, word die aantal lede wat vir of teen 'n mosie of amendement stem in die notule aangeteken: Met dien verstande dat 'n lid mag versoek dat daar in die notule aangeteken word dat dié lid vir of teen 'n mosie of amendement gestem het, waarna die voorsitter opdrag gee dat die stem van sodanige lid aldus aangeteken word

(c) Kennis van 'n mosie deur 'n lid van die raad moet minstens 21 dae voor die datum van die vergadering skriftelik by die sekretaris ingedien word

(d) Enige lid van die raad het die reg om voor te stel dat 'n onderwerp onder bespreking in komitee behandel word, en indien die voorstel gesekondeer word, word sodanige voorstel sonder verdere bespreking tot stemming gebring.

(5) Indien 'n lid van die raad 'n persoonlike belang by 'n onderwerp onder bespreking het, versoek die voorsitter die betrokke lid om die vergadering vir die duur van die bespreking te verlaat.

Kworum

5. (1) 'n Derde van die lede van 'n raad, maar nie minder nie as drie lede, maak 'n kworum vir 'n vergadering uit

(2) Indien die lede wat by 'n vergadering aanwesig is, nie 'n kworum uitmaak nie, belê die voorsitter by kennisgewing aan alle lede 'n verdere vergadering.

(3) Op so 'n verdere vergadering maak die aanwesige lede 'n kworum uit.

HOOFSTUK III: ROERENDE EN ONROERENDE GOED

Beveiliging van roerende en onroerende goed

6. 'n Direkteur tref, behoudens riglyne deur die raad bepaal, behoorlike reelings vir die veiligheid van alle roerende en onroerende goed wat aan die verklaarde instelling behoort of aan die sorg daarvan toevertrou is en tref redelike voorsorgmaatreels teen verlies, beskadiging en diefstal daarvan

Procedure at meetings

4. (1) The decision of the majority of members at a meeting, shall be the decision of the council.

(2) (a) At an ordinary meeting a council shall deal with matters of which prior notice has been given and such other urgent matters as are raised by a member with the approval of the council.

(b) At an extraordinary meeting no other matters than those of which prior notice has been given, shall be dealt with.

(3) Each member present at a meeting shall have one vote and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall, in addition to his deliberative vote, have a casting vote.

(4) (a) Each motion or amendment shall be seconded and, if the chairman so directs, be taken down in writing: Provided that no motion or amendment shall be withdrawn without the consent of the council.

(b) If a council so decides, the number of members voting for or against a motion or amendment, shall be noted in the minutes: Provided that a member may request that it be noted in the minutes that the member voted for or against a motion or amendment, whereafter the chairman shall direct that the vote of such member thus be noted in the minutes.

(c) Notice of a motion by a member of the council shall, not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting, be submitted in writing to the secretary.

(d) Any member of the council shall have the right to propose that a matter under discussion be dealt with in camera and if the proposal is seconded, such proposal shall be put to vote without further discussion.

(5) If a member of the council has a personal interest in a subject under discussion, the chairman shall request the member concerned to leave the meeting for the duration of the discussion

Quorum

5. (1) A third of the members of a council but not less than three members shall constitute a quorum for a meeting.

(2) If the members present at a meeting do not constitute a quorum, the chairman shall convene a further meeting by giving notice to all members.

(3) On such a further meeting the members present shall constitute a quorum.

CHAPTER III: MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Safeguarding of movable and immovable property

6. A director shall, subject to guidelines determined by the council, make proper arrangements for the safety of all movable and immovable property belonging to the declared institution or which are entrusted under its care and shall take reasonable precautionary measures against loss, damage and theft thereof

Versekering

7. 'n Raad moet met 'n versekeraar reel vir die voorsiening by wyse van versekering van dekking teen enige skade, verlies, risiko of aanspreeklikheid wat hy mag ly of oploop, met inbegrip van sodanige dekking ten opsigte van—

(a) al die onroerende goed wat aan die verklaarde instelling behoort, en

(b) al die roerende goed wat aan die verklaarde instelling behoort of toevertrou is, uitgesonderd dié wat deur die Departementshoof van die vereistes van hierdie paragraaf vrygestel word.

Prosedure in verband met verliese

8. (1) 'n Direkteur rapporteer enige verlies van eiendom, geld of bates van 'n verklaarde instelling aan—

(a) die Departementshoof;

(b) die raad,

(c) die Ouditeur-generaal; en

(d) die naaste polisiestasie, indien hy van oordeel is dat 'n strafregtelike oortreding begaan is.

(2) Die raad doen al die nodige stappe om die verlies te verhaal

(3) Indien die raad van oordeel is dat die verlies nie verhaal kan word nie, kan dit afgeskryf word

HOOFSTUK IV: ONBEKWAAMHEID EN WANGEDRAG

Ondersoek na onbekwaamheid

9. (1) Indien beweer word dat 'n beampte ongeskik of nie in staat is om sy pligte op 'n bekwame wyse uit te voer nie, kan die raad skriftelik 'n persoon as 'n ondersoekbeampte aanstel om 'n ondersoek na sodanige bewering in te stel.

(2) Die bepalings van regulasies 12 (2), 13, 14, 15, 16 en 17 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing ten opsigte van 'n ondersoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel.

(3) Indien die ondersoekbeampte bevind het dat die betrokke beampte ongeskik is vir sy pligte of nie in staat is om dit op 'n bekwame wyse uit te voer nie en hy nie appelleer nie of, indien hy appelleer en sy appèl in die geheel of gedeeltelik van die hand gewys word, kan die raad met inagneming van die dokumente wat op die ondersoek en, waar toepaslik, op die appèl, betrekking het, besluit dat—

(a) geen verdere stappe teen die beampte gedoen word nie;

(b) die beampte na 'n ander pos oorgeplaas word;

(c) die beampte se salaris of sy rang, of sy salaris sowel as sy rang verlaag word;

(d) teen die beampte opgetree word kragtens paragraaf (b) sowel as paragraaf (c); of

(e) die beampte uit sy diens ontslaan word of aangesê word om te bedank met ingang van 'n datum deur die raad bepaal Met dien verstande dat indien hy versuim om aldus te bedank, hy met ingang van daardie datum geag ontslaan te wees

Insurance

7. A council shall arrange with an insurer for the provision of insurance cover against any loss, damage, risk or liability which it may suffer or incur, including such cover in respect of—

(a) all the immovable property belonging to the declared institution, and

(b) all the movable property belonging to the declared institution or entrusted under its care, excluding those exempted from the provisions of this paragraph by the Head of the Department

Procedure in connection with losses

8. (1) A director shall report any loss of property, money or assets of a declared institution to—

(a) the Head of the Department,

(b) the council;

(c) the Auditor-General; and

(d) the nearest police station, should he be of the opinion that a criminal offence has been committed

(2) The council shall take all the necessary steps to recover the loss.

(3) Should the council be of the opinion that the loss cannot be recovered, it may be written off.

CHAPTER IV: INEFFICIENCY AND MISCONDUCT

Inquiry into inefficiency

9. (1) If it is alleged that any officer employed at a declared institution is incompetent, or is unable to perform his duties in an efficient manner, the council may in writing appoint a person as an investigating officer to institute an inquiry into such allegation.

(2) The provisions of regulations 12 (2), 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of an inquiry referred to in subregulation (1).

(3) If the investigating officer found that the officer concerned is incompetent for his duties, or is unable to perform it in an efficient manner, and he does not lodge an appeal or, if he lodges an appeal and his appeal is wholly or partly dismissed, the council may with regard to the documents relating to the inquiry and where applicable to the appeal, decide that—

(a) no further action be taken against the officer,

(b) the officer be transferred to another post;

(c) the officer's salary or rank, or his salary as well as his rank be reduced;

(d) action against the officer be taken under paragraph (b) as well as paragraph (c); or

(e) the officer be discharged from his service or be called upon to resign with effect from a date determined by the council. Provided that, if he fails to thus resign, he shall be deemed to have been discharged with effect from that date.

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Omskrywing van wangedrag

10. 'n Beampte is skuldig aan wangedrag indien hy—

(a) 'n bepaling van die Wet oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, of ongehoorsaamheid aan of verset teen 'n Wet van die Parlement aanmoedig,

(b) 'n handeling wat tot nadeel strek van die administrasie, dissipline of doeltreffendheid van 'n verklaarde instelling, verrig, laat verrig, of toelaat dat dit verrig word,

(c) 'n wettige bevel wat aan hom gegee is, nie gehoorsaam nie, dit verontagsaam, of opsetlik versuim om dit uit te voer, of deur woord of gedrag hom aan insubordinasie skuldig maak;

(d) nalatig of traag is by die verrigting van sy pligte,

(e) sonder die toestemming van die raad enige private agentskap of private werk onderneem met betrekking tot 'n aangeleentheid wat met die verrigting van sy ampspligte in verband staan;

(f) in die openbaar die administrasie van 'n verklaarde instelling kritiseer;

(g) probeer om deur middel van 'n persoon wat nie in diens van die verklaarde instelling is nie, ingryping in verband met sy amptelike posisie of diensvoorwaardes te verkry, tensy dit gedoen word om herstel van 'n grief deur bemiddeling van die Minister te verkry,

(h) hom op 'n skandelike, onbehoorlike of onbetaamlike wyse gedra of, terwyl hy aan diens is, hom aan growwe onbeleefdheid skuldig maak,

(i) buitensporig gebruik maak van sterk drank of bedwelmende middels of, terwyl hy aan diens is of aan diens behoort te wees, onder die invloed van sterk drank of bedwelmende middels is in 'n mate wat tot nadeel strek van die verklaarde instelling of van die doeltreffende verrigting van sy pligte, tensy daar bewys word dat dit nie aan onbetaamlike gedrag of optrede van sy kant te wyte is nie;

(j) onderworpe word aan 'n bevel van sekwestrasie van sy boedel, of in geldelike moeilikheid raak, tensy daar bewys word dat die insolvensie of moeilikheid deur onvermydelike teenspoed veroorsaak is;

(k) sonder die vooraf verkree toestemming van die direkteur, inligting wat hy ingewin of bekom het as gevolg van sy diens, openbaar maak anders as by die verrigting van sy ampspligte, of sodanige inligting gebruik vir 'n ander doel as vir die verrigting van sy ampspligte, hetsy sodanige inligting openbaar gemaak word al dan nie,

(l) enige kommissie, geld of ander beloning waarop hy uit hoofde van sy amp nie geregtig is nie, aanneem of eis ten opsigte van die verrigting van sy ampspligte of die versuim om dit te verrig, of versuim om die aanbod van enige sodanige kommissie, geld of beloning aan die raad te rapporteer;

Definition of misconduct

10. An officer shall be guilty of misconduct if he—

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Act or encourages disobedience or resistance to an Act of Parliament;

(b) performs or causes or permits to be performed, any act which is prejudicial to the administration, discipline or efficiency of a declared institution;

(c) disobeys, disregards or makes wilful default in carrying out a lawful order given to him, or by word or conduct makes himself guilty of insubordination;

(d) is negligent or indolent in the performance of his duties;

(e) undertakes, without the permission of the council, any private agency or private work in relation to a matter connected with the performance of his official duties,

(f) publicly criticises the administration of a declared institution,

(g) attempts through any person not in the service of the declared institution, to secure intervention in connection with his official position or conditions of service, unless it is done to obtain redress of any grievance through the Minister,

(h) conducts himself in a disgraceful, improper or unbecoming manner, or while on duty is guilty of gross discourteousness;

(i) uses intoxicating liquor or stupefying drugs excessively, or while he is or should be on duty, is under the influence of intoxicating liqour or stupefying drugs to an extent which is prejudicial to the declared institution or to the efficient performance of his duties, unless it is shown that it is not due to any improper conduct or action, on his part,

(j) becomes subject to an order of sequestration of his estate or becomes financially embarrassed, unless it is shown that the insolvency or embarrassment has been caused by unavoidable misfortune,

(k) without first having obtained the permission of the director, discloses otherwise than in the discharge of his official duties, information gathered or obtained by him through his service or uses such information for any purpose other than the discharge of his official duties whether or not such information is disclosed;

(l) accepts or demands in respect of the performance of or the failure to perform his duties any commission, fee, or other reward, to which he is not entitled by virtue of his office or fails to report to the council the offer of any such commission, fee or reward;

(m) hom enige eiendom van die verklaarde instelling toeëien, of op 'n onbehoorlike wyse daarvan gebruik maak, onder omstandighede wat nie op 'n misdryf neerkom nie;

(n) 'n misdryf pleeg;

(o) sonder verlof of 'n geldige rede van sy kantoor of diens wegbly,

(p) met die oog op die verkryging van enige voorreg of voordeel met betrekking tot sy amptelike posisie of pligte, of op die veroorsaking van enige nadeel of skade aan 'n verklaarde instelling of aan 'n persoon in diens van 'n verklaarde instelling, 'n valse of onjuiste verklaring aflê in die wete dat dit vals of onjuis is.

Aanklag van wangedrag

11. (1) Wanneer 'n beampte van wangedrag beskuldig word, kan die voorsitter, of 'n persoon deur hom daartoe gemagtig, in opdrag van die raad, hom skriftelik van daardie wangedrag aankla.

(2) 'n Aanklag van wangedrag word ooreenkomstig die bepalings van regulasie 20 aan die aangeklaagde beampte beteken, en die aanklag gaan vergesel van 'n versoek dat die aangeklaagde beampte binne 21 dae nadat die aanklag aan hom beteken is, 'n skriftelike erkenning of ontkenning van die aanklag en, indien hy dit verlang, 'n skriftelike verduideliking betreffende die aanklag aan die raad voorlê.

(3) Die raad kan te enige tyd 'n aanklag van wangedrag teen 'n aangeklaagde beampte laat terugtrek.

(4) Indien die aangeklaagde beampte die aanklag erken, word hy vir die doeleindes van regulasie 15 geag aan die wangedrag waarvan hy aangekla is, skuldig bevind te wees op die datum waarop die raad die erkenning ontvang het

(5) Indien 'n beampte uit die diens van die verklaarde instelling bedank of diens in 'n ander betrekking aanvaar terwyl hy ingevolge regulasie 19 (1) in sy diens geskors is, of terwyl 'n aanklag van wangedrag ingevolge hierdie Regulasies nog nie teen hom afgehandel is nie, word hy, tensy die raad anders gelas, geag weens wangedrag ontslaan te wees met ingang van die datum waarop hy bedank of diens in 'n ander betrekking aanvaar het, na gelang van die geval.

Ondersoek na wangedrag

12. (1) Indien 'n beampte wat ingevolge regulasie 11 (1) van wangedrag aangekla is, die aanklag ontken of versuim om te voldoen aan die versoek bedoel in subregulasie (2) van daardie regulasie, stel die raad 'n persoon as ondersoekbeampte aan om ondersoek na die aanklag in te stel.

(2) Die ondersoekbeampte stel na oorleg met die voorsitter of 'n beampte deur hom daartoe gemagtig, die datum, tyd en die plek van die ondersoek vas en die voorsitter of 'n beampte deur hom daartoe gemagtig, gee aan die aangeklaagde beampte 14 dae skriftelike kennis van die datum, tyd en plek aldus vasgestel· Met dien verstande dat die voorsitter by aanvoering van goeie redes die ondersoek kan uitstel

(m) appropriates for himself any property of the declared institution, or makes use thereof in an improper manner, under circumstances not amounting to an offence;

(n) commits an offence;

(o) absents himself from his office or duty without leave or valid reason;

(p) with a view to obtaining any privilege or advantage in relation to his official position or his duties, or to causing any prejudice or damage to a declared institution, or to any person in the service of a declared institution, makes a false or incorrect statement, knowing it to be false or incorrect.

Charge of misconduct

11. (1) Whenever an officer is accused of misconduct, the chairman, or a person authorised by him thereto, may, on instruction of the council, charge him in writing with that misconduct

(2) A charge of misconduct shall in accordance with the provisions of regulation 20 be served on the officer charged, and the charge shall be accompanied by a request that the officer charged, within 21 days after the charge has been served on him, submit to the council a written admission or denial of the charge and, should he so prefer, a written explanation in connection with the charge.

(3) The council may at any time have a charge of misconduct against an officer withdrawn.

(4) If the person charged admits the charge, he shall for the purposes of regulation 15, be deemed to have been convicted of the misconduct with which he was charged on the date on which the council received the admission.

(5) If an officer resigns from the service of the declared institution or assumes duty in another position while he is suspended from his service in terms of regulation 19 (1), or while a charge of misconduct against him in terms of these Regulations has not yet been finalised, he shall, unless the council decides otherwise, be deemed to have been discharged on account of misconduct with effect from the date on which he thus resigned or assumed duty in another position, as the case may be

Inquiry into misconduct

12. (1) If an officer charged with misconduct in terms of regulation 11 (1) denies the charge or fails to comply with the request referred to in subregulation (2) of that regulation, the council shall appoint a person as an investigating officer to inquire into the charge

(2) The investigating officer shall after consultation with the chairman or an officer authorised by him thereto, fix the date, time and venue of the inquiry, and the chairman or an officer authorised by him thereto, shall give the officer charged 14 days' written notice of the date, time and venue thus fixed. Provided that the chairman may postpone the inquiry at the furnishing of good reasons

Bevoegdhede van ondersoekbeampte

13. (1) Vir die doeleindes van 'n ondersoek in regulasie 12 bedoel, kan 'n ondersoekbeampte—

(a) 'n persoon wat na sy oordeel in staat is om inligting van wesenlike belang te verstrek in verband met die aanklag wat ondersoek word, of wat vermoed word 'n boek, dokument of saak in sy besit of bewaring of onder sy beheer te hê wat op daardie aanklag betrekking kan hê, dagvaar om voor hom te verskyn;

(b) 'n persoon wat by die ondersoek teenwoordig is, oproep en hom 'n eed oplê of van hom 'n bevestiging afneem; en

(c) 'n persoon wat ingevolge paragraaf (b) opgeroep is, ondervra of versoek om 'n boek, dokument of saak bedoel in paragraaf (a) voor te lê.

(2) Die dagvaarding van 'n persoon om voor 'n ondersoekbeampte te verskyn, geskied in die vorm van aanhangsel A en word op die wyse in regulasie 20 bedoel, aan so 'n persoon beteken.

(3) Die reg met betrekking tot getuies en die lewering van getuienis wat geld in verband met strafsake in 'n landdroshof, geld *mutatis mutandis* vir doeleindes van en by 'n ondersoek in regulasie 12 bedoel.

Prosedure by ondersoek

14. (1) Die voorsitter of 'n beampte deur hom daartoe gemagtig, kan 'n persoon magtig om 'n ondersoek in regulasie 12 bedoel, by te woon, om getuienis en argumente ter stawing van die aanklag aan te voer en om 'n persoon wat getuienis ter weerlegging van die aanklag afgelê het, onder kruisverhoor te neem

(2) By bedoelde ondersoek het die aangeklaagde beampte die reg om teenwoordig te wees, om deur 'n ander persoon bygestaan of verteenwoordig te word, om getuienis af te lê en om, hetsy persoonlik of deur 'n verteenwoordiger—

(a) aangehoor te word,

(b) getuies op te roep,

(c) 'n persoon wat as getuie opgeroep is ter stawing van die aanklag onder kruisverhoor te neem, en

(d) insae te hê in dokumente wat as getuienis voorgelê is

(3) Die versuim van die aangeklaagde beampte om by die ondersoek teenwoordig te wees, maak nie die verrigtinge ongeldig nie.

(4) Die ondersoekbeampte hou 'n notule van die verrigtinge en van die getuienis wat daarby afgelê word

Bevinding van ondersoekbeampte

15. (1) Die ondersoekbeampte moet na afloop van 'n ondersoek in regulasie 12 bedoel, die aangeklaagde beampte skuldig of onskuldig bevind aan die wangedrag waarvan hy aangekla is

(2) Die ondersoekbeampte—

(a) verwittig die aangeklaagde beampte skriftelik van sy bevinding en, indien die aangeklaagde beampte skuldig bevind is, sy redes daarvoor; en

Powers of investigating officer

13. (1) For the purposes of an inquiry referred to in regulation 12, an investigating officer may—

(a) subpoena to appear before him any person who in his opinion is able to furnish information of material importance concerning the charge being inquired into or who is suspected of having in his possession or care or under his control a book, document or thing that may have a bearing on that charge;

(b) call and administer an oath to, or take an affirmation from, any person present at the inquiry; and

(c) question any person called in terms of paragraph (b), or request him to submit a book, document or thing referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) A subpoena in the form of Annexure A of any person to appear before an investigating officer shall be served on that person in the manner referred to in regulation 20.

(3) The law relating to witnesses and evidence which applies in criminal cases in a magistrate's court, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply for the purposes of and at an inquiry referred to in regulation 12

Procedure at inquiry

14. (1) The chairman, or an officer authorised by him thereto may authorise a person to attend an inquiry referred to in regulation 12, to adduce evidence and arguments in support of the charge and to cross-examine a person who gave evidence in rebuttal of the charge.

(2) At such an inquiry the officer charged shall have the right to be present, to be assisted or represented by another person, to give evidence and, either personally or through a representative—

(a) to be heard,

(b) to call witnesses;

(c) to cross-examine a person called as a witness in support of the charge; and

(d) to have access to documents produced as evidence

(3) The failure of the officer charged to be present at the inquiry, shall not invalidate the proceedings

(4) The investigating officer shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the inquiry and of the evidence given thereto

Finding of investigating officer

15. (1) After the conclusion of an inquiry referred to in regulation 12, the investigating officer shall find the person charged guilty or not guilty of the misconduct with which he has been charged

(2) The investigating officer shall—

(a) notify the officer charged in writing of his finding and, if the person charged has been found guilty, his reasons therefore, and

(b) lê aan die voorsitter voor—

(i) die verslag van die verrigtinge met inbegrip van alle getuienis wat afgelê is en alle dokumente wat by die ondersoek toegelaat is;

(ii) 'n skriftelike uiteensetting van sy bevinding en sy redes daarvoor, en

(iii) enige opmerkings wat hy in verband met die ondersoek wil maak.

Appèl

16. Indien 'n aangeklaagde beampte ingevolge regulasie 15 aan wangedrag skuldig bevind is, het hy die reg om teen daardie bevinding na die Minister te appelleer.

Prosedure vir aantekening van appèl

17. (1) (a) Indien 'n beampte kragtens regulasie 16 teen sy skuldigbevinding aan wangedrag na die Minister wil appelleer, moet hy binne 14 dae na die datum waarop hy ingevolge regulasie 15 (2) (a) skriftelik van die bevinding en die redes daarvoor verwittig is, aan die betrokke ondersoekbeampte skriftelik kennis van appèl gee met 'n volledige uiteensetting van die gronde waarop hy sy appèl baseer

(b) By ontvangs van die kennisgewing in paragraaf (a) bedoel, lê die ondersoekbeampte die kennisgewing en gronde van appèl aan die raad voor

(c) Indien die appellant binne 7 dae na die datum waarop die redes vir die bevinding aan hom verstrek is, by die raad om 'n afskrif van die notule van die verrigtinge by die ondersoek aansoek doen, verstrek die raad dit aan hom.

(2) Die appellant kan binne 14 dae na die datum waarop hy die afskrif van die notule van die verrigtinge ontvang het, of indien hy nie om 'n afskrif van die notule van die verrigtinge aansoek gedoen het nie, binne 21 dae ná die datum waarop die redes vir die bevinding aan hom verstrek is, skriftelike vertoe ter stawing van sy appèl aan die raad voorlê: Met dien verstande dat die voorsitter na die ontvangs van die vertoe of, indien geen sodanige vertoe binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk ontvang is nie, die notule van die verrigtinge by die ondersoek, alle dokumente in sy besit wat op die ondersoek of appèl betrekking het en sy aanbeveling aangaande die appèl, aan die Minister voorlê

(3) (a) Die Minister kan voordat hy tot 'n finale beslissing kom, enige aangeleentheid in verband met die ondersoek terugverwys na die ondersoekbeampte en hom gelas om verslag daaroor te doen of verdere ondersoek in te stel en 'n bevinding te maak

(b) Die bepalings van regulasies 12 (2), 13 en 14 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op so 'n verslag of verdere ondersoek.

(4) Na oorweging van al die tersaaklike dokumente kan die Minister die appèl in sy geheel of gedeeltelik handhaaf of die bevinding in sy geheel of gedeeltelik bekragtig

(5) Wanneer die Minister tot 'n beslissing oor die appèl gekom het, deel hy daardie beslissing skriftelik aan die appellant en die raad mee

(b) submit to the chairman— (259)

(i) the record of the proceedings including all evidence given and all documents admitted at the inquiry,

(ii) a written exposition of his finding and his reasons therefore; and

(iii) any remarks he may wish to make in connection with the inquiry.

Appeal

16. If an officer charged is found guilty of misconduct in terms of regulation 15, he shall have the right to appeal to the Minister against that finding.

Procedure for the noting of appeal

17. (1) (a) If an officer wishes to appeal to the Minister under regulation 16, against his conviction of misconduct, such officer shall, within 14 days from the date upon which he was notified under regulation 15 (2) (a) of the finding and the reasons therefor in writing, give written notice of appeal to the investigating officer, setting forth fully the grounds upon which his appeal is based.

(b) On receipt of the notice referred to in paragraph (a), the investigating officer shall forward to the council the notice and grounds of appeal.

(c) The council shall, if the appellant applies for a copy of the record of the proceedings at the inquiry, within 7 days from the date upon which the reasons for the finding has been furnished to him, furnish him with such a copy

(2) The appellant may, within 14 days from the date on which he received the copy of the minutes of the proceedings, or if he has not applied for a copy of the record of the proceedings, within 21 days from the date upon which the reasons for the finding was furnished to him, submit written representations in support of his appeal to the council: Provided that the chairman shall, after the receipt of the representations or if no such representations have been received within the prescribed period, submit to the Minister the minutes of the proceedings at the inquiry, all the documents in his possession applicable to the inquiry or appeal and his recommendation in connection with the appeal.

(3) (a) The Minister may, before he comes to a final decision, revert any matter in connection with the inquiry back to the investigating officer and instruct him to report thereon or to conduct a further inquiry and to make a finding

(b) The provisions of regulations 12 (2), 13 and 14 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to such report or further inquiry.

(4) After consideration of all the relevant documentation, the Minister may allow the appeal in whole or in part, or confirm the finding in whole or in part

(5) When the Minister has arrived at a decision on the appeal, he shall convey that decision in writing to the appellant and the council

Optrede teen beamptes wat aan wangedrag skuldig bevind is

18. (1) Indien 'n beampte skuldig bevind is aan wangedrag en nie appelleer nie of, indien hy appelleer en sy appèl in die geheel of gedeeltelik van die hand gewys word, kan die raad met inagneming van die dokumente wat op die ondersoek en, waar toepaslik, op die appèl, betrekking het—

(a) hom waarsku of berispe;

(b) hom 'n boete van hoogstens R2 000 oplê;

(c) hom na 'n ander pos oorplaas,

(d) sy salaris of sy rang, of sy salaris sowel as sy rang verlaag; of

(e) hom ontslaan, of aansê om te bedank met ingang van 'n datum wat deur die raad bepaal word.

(2) Behalwe waar kragtens paragraaf (e) van subregulasie (1) opgetree word, kan die raad kragtens meer as een van die paragrawe van daardie subregulasie optree

(3) Die raad kan enige optrede kragtens subregulasie (1) of (2) vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande na die datum van die bevinding uitstel.

(4) Indien 'n beampte 'n boete kragtens subregulasie (1) (b) opgelê word, kan dit verhaal word deur dit in paaiemente, soos deur die raad bepaal, van sy salaris af te trek.

(5) Indien 'n beampte kragtens subregulasie (1) (e) aangesê word om met ingang van 'n datum deur die raad bepaal, te bedank en hy versuim om aldus te bedank, word hy geag met ingang van daardie datum weens wangedrag ontslaan te wees.

(6) Die feit dat 'n beampte deur 'n geregshof skuldig of onskuldig aan die pleeg van 'n misdryf bevind is, verhinder nie dat stappe weens wangedrag teen so 'n beampte kragtens regulasies 11 tot en met 18 gedoen word nie.

Skorsing

19. (1) 'n Raad kan 'n beampte te eniger tyd, voordat of nadat hy ingevolge hierdie Regulasies van wangedrag aangekla is, hom in sy diens skors.

(2) 'n Beampte wat kragtens subregulasie (1) in sy diens geskors is, is nie op enige besoldiging vir die tydperk van sy skorsing geregtig nie: Met dien verstande dat die raad na goeddunke kan gelas dat die geheel of 'n gedeelte van sy besoldiging aan hom betaal word.

(3) 'n Raad kan te eniger tyd die skorsing van 'n beampte bedoel in subregulasie (1) intrek, maar die intrekking belet nie dat sodanige beampte ingevolge hierdie Regulasies van wangedrag aangekla word nie.

(4) 'n Beampte wat kragtens subregulasie (1) in sy diens geskors is, word onverwyld toegelaat om weer sy diens te hervat en word sy volle besoldiging vir die tydperk van sy skorsing aan hom betaal vir sover dit nie reeds gedoen is nie, indien—

(a) hy nie binne 'n tydperk van 12 maande na die datum van sy skorsing van wangedrag aangekla word nie,

(b) hy onskuldig bevind word op die betrokke aanklag, of

Action against officers found guilty of misconduct

18. (1) If an officer is found guilty of misconduct and does not appeal, or if he appeals and his appeal is dismissed in whole or in part, the council may, having regard to the documents relating to the inquiry and, where applicable, to the appeal—

(a) warn or reprimand him,

(b) impose a fine on him not exceeding R2 000;

(c) transfer him to another post,

(d) reduce his salary or rank, or his salary as well as his rank; or

(e) discharge him, or call upon him to resign with effect from a date determined by the council

(2) Except where action is taken under paragraph (e) of subregulation (1), the council may take action under more than one of the paragraphs of the subsection.

(3) The council may postpone any action under subregulation (1) or (2) for a period not exceeding 12 months after the date of the finding.

(4) If a fine is imposed on an officer under subregulation (1) (b), it may be recovered by deducting it from his salary in such installments as the council may determine.

(5) If an officer is called upon to resign under subregulation (1) (e) with effect from a date determined by the council and the officer fails to thus resign, he shall be deemed to have been discharged on account of misconduct with effect from that date

(6) The fact that an officer has been convicted or acquitted by a court of law on the commission of an offence, shall not preclude the taking of any steps on account of misconduct under regulations 11 up to and including 18 against such person.

Suspension

19. (1) A council may at any time, before or after an officer has been charged with misconduct in terms of these regulations, suspend him from duty.

(2) An officer suspended from duty under subregulation (1) shall not be entitled to any remuneration for the period of his suspension: Provided that the council may in it's discretion, direct that the whole or a part of his remuneration be paid to him.

(3) The council may at any time withdraw the suspension of an officer referred to in subregulation (1), but the withdrawal shall not prohibit such officer from being charged with misconduct under these Regulations.

(4) An officer suspended from service under subregulation (1) shall immediately be permitted to resume duty and shall be remunerated in full for the period of his suspension, in so far as it has not already been done—

(a) if he is not charged with misconduct within a period of 12 months after the date of his suspension,

(b) if he is found guilty on the charge concerned; or

(c) hy appelleer teen die bevinding dat hy op die betrokke aanklag skuldig is, en die appèl gehandhaaf word.

(5) Indien 'n beampte kragtens subregulasie (1) in sy diens geskors is en die raad handel met hom soos in subregulasie 18 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) of 18 (2) bedoel, of ooreenkomstig subregulasie 18 (3), word so 'n beampte onverwyld toegelaat om weer sy diens te hervat, en word sy besoldiging ten opsigte van die tydperk van skorsing aan hom betaal vir sover dit nie reeds gedoen is nie: Met dien verstande dat indien so 'n beampte se salaris of rang verlaag word soos in subregulasie 18 (1) (d) bedoel, sy besoldiging ten opsigte van die tydperk van skorsing bereken word op die grondslag van die verlaagde salaris of rang, na gelang van die geval: Met dien verstande voorts dat indien ten opsigte van die tydperk van skorsing daar reeds 'n hoër besoldiging aan hom ingevolge subregulasie (2) betaal is as die besoldiging aldus bereken, hy nie verplig is om die verskil terug te betaal nie

Betekening van dokumente

20. (1) Enige kennisgewing, dagvaarding of ander dokument wat kragtens 'n bepaling van hierdie Regulasies aan 'n persoon beteken of gestuur moet word, word per geregistreerde pos aan hom gestuur of word aan hom persoonlik afgelewer of by sy jongste bekende woonadres gelaat, na gelang van die geval.

(2) 'n Beslissing of bevinding wat kragtens 'n bepaling van hierdie Regulasies aan 'n persoon bekend gemaak moet word, word per geregistreerde pos aan hom gestuur of word aan hom persoonlik afgelewer of by sy jongste bekende woonadres gelaat, na gelang van die geval

HOOFSTUK V: FINANSIËLE AANGELEENTHEDE

Boekjaar

21. Die boekjaar van 'n verklaarde instelling strek vanaf 1 April in 'n jaar tot en met 31 Maart in die daaropvolgende jaar.

Boekhouding

22. 'n Direkteur is verantwoordelik vir die algemene beheer oor alle rekeningaangeleenthede van die verklaarde instelling, asook vir—

(a) die hou van rekeningboeke, aantekeninge en state waarin besonderhede van alle ontvangstes en uitgawes aangeteken word, en

(b) die veilige bewaring van alle rekeningboeke, aantekeninge, state, bewysstukke en ander dokumente wat daarop betrekking het

Beheer oor gelde

23. (1) 'n Direkteur is belas met die ontvangs en verantwoording van gelde wat deur die verklaarde instelling ontvang word.

(2) Alle gelde wat deur 'n verklaarde instelling ontvang word, word onverwyld in rekening gebring deur die uitreiking van 'n genommerde kwitansie in duplikaat wat in numeriese orde in 'n kasboek te boek gestel word

(c) if he appeals against the finding that he is guilty on the charge concerned, and the appeal is upheld.

(5) If an officer is suspended from service under subregulation (1) and the council deals with him as referred to in subregulation 18 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) or 18 (2), or in accordance with subregulation 18 (3), such an officer shall immediately be allowed to resume duty, and his remuneration in respect of to the period of suspension shall be paid to him in so far as it has not already been done: Provided that if the salary or rank of such officer is reduced as contemplated in subregulation 18 (1) (d), his remuneration in respect of the period of suspension shall be calculated on the basis of the reduced salary or rank, as the case may be: Provided further that if in respect of the period of suspension a remuneration in excess of the remuneration thus calculated has already been paid to him in terms of subregulation (2), he shall not be obliged to refund the excess.

Service of documents

20. (1) Any notice, subpoena or other document which is to be served upon or sent to any person under a provision of these Regulations, shall be sent to such person by registered post or shall be delivered to him in person or be left at his latest known residential address, as the case may be.

(2) Any decision or finding which is to be made known to a person under a provision of these Regulations, shall be sent to such person by registered post or shall be delivered to him in person or be left at his latest known residential address, as the case may be

CHAPTER V: FINANCIAL MATTERS

Financial year

21. The financial year of a declared institution shall extend from 1 April in a year up to and including 31 March of the following year.

Accounting

22. A director shall be responsible for the general control of all accounting matters of the declared institution and for—

(a) the keeping of books of account, records and statements in which particulars of all receipts and expenditure shall be recorded; and

(b) the safe custody of all books of account, records, statements, vouchers and other documents relating thereto.

Control of moneys

23. (1) A director shall be responsible for the receipt of and accountability of moneys received by the declared institution.

(2) All moneys received by a declared institution shall be charged without delay by the issuing of a numbered receipt in duplicate, which shall be recorded in numerical sequence in a cash book

(3) Geen verandering mag op 'n kwitansie aangebring word nie en indien 'n kwitansie foutief uitgereik is, word sodanige kwitansie onmiddellik gekanselleer en vir ouditdoeleindes in die boek gelaat, en 'n ander kwitansie in die plek daarvan uitgereik.

(4) (a) Geen bankwissel, tjek, poswissel, posorder of reisigerstjek ten opsigte waarvan 'n kwitansie nie soos in subregulasie (2) bedoel, uitgereik is nie, mag in kontant vervang of as kontant behandel word nie

(b) Geen bankwissel, tjek, poswissel, posorder of reisigerstjek ten opsigte waarvan 'n kwitansie in subregulasie (2) bedoel uitgereik is, mag, in die mate waarin die bedrag daarvan meer is as die bedrag waarvoor die kwitansie uitgereik is, in kontant vervang of as kontant behandel word nie.

(5) Tjeks word geteken deur die direkteur of deur 'n beampte wat deur die raad spesiaal daartoe gemagtig is en word mede-onderteken deur die voorsitter of deur 'n lid van die raad wat deur die raad spesiaal daartoe gemagtig is.

(6) Alle gelde wat deur 'n verklaarde instelling ontvang word, moet in 'n rekening op naam van die betrokke verklaarde instelling by 'n geregistreerde bankinstelling gedeponeer word.

(7) Wanneer 'n gedishonoreerde tjek herdeponeer word of kontant of 'n nuwe tjek ter vervanging daarvan ontvang word, word geen kwitansie uitgereik nie, maar word die herdeposito op 'n afsonderlike depositostrokie, duidelik gemerk "herdeposito", gemaak.

(8) Waar daar 'n tekort in kontant aan die lig kom, word die bedrag onmiddellik deur die verantwoordelike beampte of werknemer inbetaal en word 'n gepaste aantekening in die betrokke rekeningboek gemaak: Met dien verstande dat indien die raad van oordeel is dat die beampte of werknemer nie vir die tekort aanspreeklik gehou behoort te word nie, die bedrag deur die raad afgeskryf kan word.

(9) Waar daar enige surplus in kontant ontstaan, word die bedrag onmiddellik deur die uitreiking van 'n kwitansie in rekening gebring.

(10) 'n Persoon, skriftelik deur die raad aangewys, gaan minstens eenmaal per week alle ontvange gelde na om te verseker dat—

(a) die kontant voorhande korrek is,

(b) geen gelde wat gedeponeer moes gewees het, teruggehou word nie;

(c) 'n kwitansie uitgereik is vir elke tjek, bankwissel, poswissel, posorder of reisigerstjek wat by 'n bankdeposito ingesluit is;

(d) sodanige gelde waar moontlik op die datum van ontvangs gedeponeer is en enige gelde wat nie aldus gedeponeer is nie, op die eersvolgende amptelike werkdag gedeponeer word, tensy 'n afwyking van hierdie prosedure deur die raad goedgekeur is op grond van faktore soos die beskikbaarheid van bankfasiliteite, fasiliteite vir die veilige bewaring van geld of die ekonomiese gebruik van vervoer;

(e) die kasboek daagliks bygehou word en met die kwitansies uitgereik en deposito's gemaak, gerekonsilieer is; en

(f) die ander bepalings in hierdie Regulasies vervat, nagekom is

(3) No amendment shall be made on a receipt and, if a receipt has been incorrectly issued, such receipt shall be cancelled immediately and left in the book for auditing purposes and another receipt issued in place thereof.

(4) (a) No bank draft, cheque, money order, postal order or traveller's cheque in respect of which a receipt referred to in subregulation (2) has not been issued, shall take the place of cash or be treated as cash

(b) No bank draft, cheque, money order, postal order or traveller's cheque for which a receipt referred to in subregulation (2) has been issued shall, to the extent that the amount for which it has been made out, exceed the amount for which it is issued, take the place of cash or be treated as cash.

(5) Cheques shall be signed by the director or by an officer specially authorised thereto by the council and shall be counter signed by the chairman or by a member of the council specially authorised thereto by the council.

(6) All moneys received by a declared institution shall be deposited in an account in the name of the declared institution concerned, at a registered banking institution.

(7) Whenever a dishonoured cheque is re-deposited or cash or a new cheque as replacement thereof is received, no receipt shall be issued, but the re-deposit shall be made on a separate deposit slip, clearly marked "re-deposit".

(8) Where a cash shortfall comes to light, the amount shall immediately be paid in by the responsible officer or employee, and a suitable entry shall be made in the relevant book of account: Provided that if the council is of the opinion that the responsible officer or employee should not be held accountable for the shortfall, the amount may be written off by the council.

(9) Where any surplus in cash occurs, the amount shall be accounted for without delay by the issuing of a receipt.

(10) A person designated in writing by the council, shall, at least once a week check all the moneys received, to ensure that—

(a) the cash on hand is correct;

(b) no moneys which should have been deposited is held back;

(c) a receipt has been issued for every cheque, bank draft, money order, postal order or traveller's cheque included in a bank deposit,

(d) such moneys, where possible are deposited on the date of receipt, and any moneys not thus deposited, shall be deposited on the first following official working day, unless a deviation from this procedure is approved by the council on account of factors such as the availability of banking facilities, facilities for the safekeeping of moneys or the economical use of transport;

(e) the cash book is kept up to date daily, and is reconciled with the receipts issued and deposits made, and

(f) the other provisions contained in these Regulations have been complied with

(11) Die kasboek word maandeliks gebalanseer, met die bankstaat gerekonsilieer en aan die direkteur vir kontroledoeleindes voorgelê

Rekenings en outditering

24. (1) 'n Raad laat volledige en juiste rekenings hou van alle gelde deur die verklaarde instelling ontvang en bestee, en van al sy bates, laste en finansiele transaksies.

(2) 'n Direkteur lê die geouditeerde rekeninge vir elke boekjaar, asook 'n balansstaat van die bates en laste van die verklaarde instelling, binne 'n maand nadat sodanige geouditeerde rekeninge ontvang is, aan die raad voor, en stuur afskrifte van sodanige rekeninge en balansstate aan die Departementshoof.

Verslag

25. 'n Raad lê binne twee maande na die einde van elke boekjaar 'n skriftelike verslag van die verklaarde instelling se werksaamhede aan die Minister voor

HOOFSTUK VI: DIVERSE AANGELEENTHEDE

Onreëlmatighede

26. (1) Die Minister kan 'n persoon skriftelik as 'n ondersoekbeampte aanstel om ondersoek in te stel na 'n beweerde onreelmatigheid in verband met die werksaamhede van 'n verklaarde instelling.

(2) Die ondersoekbeampte verstrek na afloop van sodanige ondersoek 'n verslag tesame met sy bevindinge en aanbevelings aan die Minister.

(3) Die bepalings van regulasie 13 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op 'n ondersoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel

Herroeping van regulasies

27. Die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1839 van 9 Augustus 1991 word hierby herroep.

(11) The cash book shall be balanced every month, reconciled with the bank statement and submitted to the director for control purposes

Accounts and auditing

24. (1) A council shall have complete and accurate accounts of all moneys received and expended by the declared institution, and of all its assets, liabilities and financial transactions kept.

(2) A director shall submit audited accounts of each financial year as well as a balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the declared institution within one month after receiving such audited accounts, to the council and shall forward copies of such accounts and balance sheets to the Head of the Department.

Report

25. A council shall submit, within two months after the end of each financial year, a written report to the Minister of the activities of the declared institution

CHAPTER VI: MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Irregularities

26. (1) The Minister may appoint in writing any person as an investigating officer to inquire into an alleged irregularity in connection with the affairs of a declared institution

(2) The investigating officer shall, after the completion of such inquiry, submit to the Minister a report together with his findings and recommendations.

(3) The provisions of regulation 13 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to an inquiry referred to in subregulation (1).

Repealing of regulations

27. Government Notice R. 1839 of 9 August 1991 is, in so far as it has reference on declared institutions referred to in sections 3 and 19 (2) of the Act, hereby repealed.

AANHANGSEL A

REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP KULTURELE INSTELLINGS (VOLKSRAAD), 1989
(WET No 66 VAN 1989)

GETUIEDAGVAARDING BEDOEL IN REGULASIE 13 (2) OM VOOR 'N ONDERSOEKBEAMPTE TE VERSKYN

AAN .. . . . .

. . . . . .

(Naam en adres van gedagvaarde persoon)

Hierby word u gedagvaar om persoonlik op die. ... . dag van .. . .19 .. , om... . .. .(tyd), te . ... (plek) te verskyn voor . . ..(naam van ondersoekbeampte), aangestel as ondersoekbeampte kragtens regulasie 12 (1) van hierdie Regulasies, uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 18 van die Wet, met die doel om getuienis af te lê aangaande die volgende aanklag van wangedrag·

... .
.. ..
... .

en om die volgende boek, dokument of saak in u besit of bewaring of onder u beheer en wat op die aanklag betrekking het, voor te lê.

.. ..
. ...
. . ..

(vermeld die betrokke boek, dokument of saak indien van toepassing)

Gegee onder my hand op hede die . . . . dag van . . .. 19 ..

.. ..

ONDERSOEKBEAMPTE

No. 2684 **25 September 1992**

Staat van buitelandse valuta-verpligtings ten opsigte van verpligtings aangegaan kragtens artikel 30 (B) 1 van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No. 66 van 1975)

	$ '000
Totale kapitaal terugbetalings/Total capital repayments:	
1992.	
II	0
III	9 041
IV	0
1992 (Totale—3 kwartale)/(Totals—3 quarters)	**9 041**
1993.	
I	9 041
II	0
III	9 964
IV	0
1993 (Totaal/Total)	**19 005**
1994	19 927
1995	19 927
1996	19 927
1997	10 886
1998	922
Bedrag uitstaande soos op 1992-03-31/Amount outstanding as at 1992-03-31	**99 635**
Totale rentebetalings/Total interest payments:	
1992	
II	0
III	5 199
IV	0
1992 (Totale—3 kwartale)/(Totals—3 quarters)	**5 199**
1993	
I	4 706
II	0
III	4 252
IV	0
1993 (Totaal/Total)	**8 958**

No. 2684 **25 September 1992**

Statement of foreign currency commitments in respect of commitments entered into in terms of section 30 (B) 1 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975)

	$ '000
1994	6 935
1995	4 849
1996	2 794
1997	712
1998	48
Bedrag uitstaande soos op 1992-03-31/Amount outstanding as at 1992-03-31	**29 495**
Totale verpligtings/Total commitments:	
1992	
II	0
III	14 240
IV	0
1992 (Totale—3 kwartale)/(Totals—3 quarters)	**14 240**
1993.	
I	13 747
II	0
III	14 216
IV	0
1993 (Totaal/Total)	**27 963**
1994	26 862
1995	24 776
1996	22 721
1997	11 598
1998	970
Bedrag uitstaande soos op 1992-03-31/Amount outstanding as at 1992-03-31	**129 130**

Hierdie statistieke is bereken in die veronderstelling dat in dié gevalle waar—

(i) die lener 'n multi-valuta-opsie by hernuwing van 'n trekking het, die valuta waarin die trekking op 31 Maart 1992 gedenomineer was, aangewend is vir die doel van die denominering van die terugbetalingsvervalstruktuur ten opsigte van daardie trekking,

(ii) die terugbetalingsdatum onderworpe is aan die diskresie van die lener, die vroegste opsionele oproepdatum toegepas is;

(iii) die lenings nie onderworpe is aan 'n voorafbepaalde rentekoers nie (bv. floterendekoerslenings), die rentekoers wat op 31 Maart 1992 van toepassing was, beskou is aan die effektiewe koers vir die uitstaande tydperk van die lening

These statistics have been computed on the assumption that in those cases where—

(i) the borrower has a multi-currency option on renewal of a drawing, the currency in which the drawing was denominated on 31 March 1992 has been applied for the purpose of denominating the repayment maturity structure in respect of that drawing;

(ii) the date of repayment is subject to the descretion of the lender, the earliest optional call-up date has been applied;

(iii) the loans are not subject to a predetermined rate of interest (e g floating rate loans), the interest rate applying on 31 March 1992 has been regarded as the effective rate for the outstanding duration of the loan

Extra debt will push up spending

Concern over govt's soaring interest bill

B/DAY 29/9/92

GRETA STEYN

MASSIVE sales of government stock in the capital and money markets have caused concern that government's interest bill could add billions to total spending this fiscal year.

Exchequer figures show that after only five months government has already borrowed more than it budgeted for the full fiscal year

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn calculates government raised net loans on the capital market of R13,4bn in the five months — compared with a Budget estimate of R12,9bn for the full year

On the money market, a surprisingly large number of Treasury bills (TBs) were sold (R7,1bn), bringing the total amount of borrowing to more than R20bn.

Osborn said the huge investments in TBs showed there was a limit to which institutions were prepared to lend long-term to government. It was evidence of the uncertainty in the markets.

He added the unusually large sales of TBs could form part of the Reserve Bank's monetary policy strategy of draining liquidity from the money market He said the strategy did not make sense in the light of government's huge interest bill. Interest rates on TBs are at present 11,30% for six months or 12,15% for three months.

Predicting a R30bn deficit for this fiscal year, he speculated the extra borrowing could add another R4bn to spending.

Osborn saw a "public debt trap of extreme viciousness". He described the situation as explosive, given the combination of endemic inflation, pressure on the Exchequer, a weak revenue situation, high interest costs and the need to maintain real interest rates.

Calculations by Econometrix done for Irish & Menell Rosenberg show that a 7% deficit will make the interest payable on public debt the largest expenditure item in the Budget. "Unless this trend is reversed soon, the government of the new SA of the mid-1990s stands to inherit an interest bill it cannot meet out of prevailing cash flows," the Econometrix economists said

They added that they would be reluctant to become overly bullish on the capital market even with the prospect of a sharp short-term fall in inflation.

Senekal, Mouton & Kitshoff economist Louis Geldenhuys noted the capital market was still bullish despite the huge supply of stock. "In the short-term, government will not have a problem financing its deficit but problems will start once the upswing begins."

The Exchequer figures show government raised R5,3bn from the capital market to finance loan redemptions, bringing gross borrowing on the market to R18,7bn, compared with a budgeted R18,1bn

● See Page 6

Axe to drop on social services

S|Times 4|10|92

CONFRONTED by a soaring debt burden, the government has been forced to slash spending on social services such as education, health and pensions.

"There will be fewer good works We have more than we can afford," said Finance Minister Derek Keys in an interview with the Sunday Times

The government is now studying plans submitted this week by all departments to effect massive cuts.

Growing concern at spiralling public debt has left Mr Keys no option but to embark on this controversial course of action.

Public debt is money that the government is forced to borrow because it spends more each year than it raises in taxes

This year, the government budgeted on borrowing R15-billion, but because of the depressed state of the economy, that figure is expected to double

As a result, interest payments, which have to be met before the government can spend a cent on anything else, have also rocketed.

For every rand the government expects to receive in taxes from individuals this year, 56 cents will be paid out in interest.

Borrow

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn said this week the government was falling into a debt trap

Like other African and South American countries, South Africa was reaching a point where it was being forced to borrow more money simply to pay the interest on the debt it had accumulated

The situation was explosive, said Mr Osborn, who has estimated that servicing the debt this year will cost R17,5-billion

By next year, this will

By MIKE ROBERTSON

rise to R20,5-billion — more than the R19-billion spent by the government on education, the largest single allocation in this year's R100-billion Budget

Mr Osborn said that if firm action was not taken to cut government spending, the budget deficit — the amount the government borrows to meet the shortfall between what it raises in taxes and duties and what it spends — would rise from R30-billion this year to R52-billion in five years' time and R179-billion by the year 2002

Outraged

Democratic Party finance spokesman Ken Andrew accused the government of "mortgaging the country's future".

By its actions, it was ensuring that any future government would be hamstrung in its attempts to tackle the country's economic difficulties.

Mr Andrew said he was outraged that the borrowed money was being used to fund current expenditure — such as salaries — and not capital

□ To Page 2

Axe set to drop on social services

S|Times 4|10|92

□ From Page 1

projects such as roads and houses, which would at least provide the country with assets for the future.

The situation is made worse by the fact that the government has also been guaranteeing loans raised by the independent homelands and self-governing territories.

The government will assume responsibility for these debts, which are not being redeemed by the homelands, when the territories are re-incorporated.

On March 31 the homelands had debts totalling R8,78-billion. But at a Cabinet meeting in July, the government decided to guarantee additional overdraft facilities totalling R2,5-billion for the Transkei, Ciskei and Venda

The yearly interest bill on this debt would amount to an additional R1,7-billion at current rates.

Mr Keys said he was worried about the government's growing debt burden, but was not panicking.

To eliminate the growing deficit, he could either raise taxes or cut government spending. He ruled out the former in the short term, but said a rise in VAT was indicated in next year's Budget.

The government had opted now for spending cuts.

It had set up a programme aimed at reducing its consumption expenditure — money spent on civil servants' salaries and associated expenses — from its present 21 percent of gross domestic product (the total value of all goods produced by the nation) to 16 percent within five years.

Aim

South Africa's GDP is estimated this year at R317-billion, while the government's consumption expenditure is expected to total R65-billion.

If the proposed cuts were to be effected this year, the government would spend R14,3-billion less on salaries and associated expenditure — in effect, major job cuts.

But because the programme is being phased in over five years, the aim this year is to cut government spending by three percent in real terms and civil service numbers by five percent.

All government departments had to submit detailed plans on how they were going to achieve these cuts to State Expenditure Minister Ami Venter by this week.

A spokesman for Mr Venter said the plans had been received and were being studied

The ticklish public service juggling act

STAR 5/10/92.

259

A South Africa in transition will have to keep in mind the political and economic consequences of restructuring the public service, writes MIKE SILUMA.

POLITICAL and economic pressures have again placed the South African public service under scrutiny, resulting in heightened insecurity among many public servants

Government plans to merge the three "own affairs" departments catering for Indians, coloureds and whites — as well as talk of affirmative action under a new government — have given rise to fears of widespread job losses in the public service, especially among whites.

The general manager of the predominantly white Public Servants' Association (PSA), Hans Olivier, says "Nobody knows what the new government will look like, but we all know that there will be restructuring, and the question is what effect this will have on the individual (civil servant)"

One thing is certain — change in the nearly 1 million-strong public service (including the six self-governing territories) will not wait for a new government

Finance Minister Derek Keys has made it clear that the Government wants to rationalise the public service, which would include shedding about 30 000 jobs initially

With State revenue in the current financial year lower than expected, he has to reduce Government spending

But Mr Keys's job of curbing State expenditure, including the public service wage bill, is by no means transient. How well he does it will, to a large extent, determine South Africans' quality of life over the next few years

Econometrix director Dr Azar Jammine believes rising State expenditure lies at the heart of South Africa's economic ills

"Since 1960 the level of employment in central government has risen by some 75 percent, that in the homelands by around 50 percent. This has negatively affected the economy for three reasons Firstly, the Government has had to raise taxes to finance the increase in the number of public servants.

"Secondly, the Government has tried to save money to finance the growth of the public service by reducing vital fixed investment in the country's infrastructure.

"Thirdly, the Government has had to increasingly borrow money, leading to a sharp increase in public debt and the interest payable on it.

"This means that the future government will have to keep paying more interest, forcing it to spend less on housing, roads and other public facilities," warns Dr Jammine

The head of the School of Public and Development Management at the University of the Witwatersrand, Patrick FitzGerald, warns against overzealously wielding the scalpel He says rationalisation is not about reducing or increasing the size of the public service but about "improving performance and cost-efficiency, giving a better service to the public for their money"

"Many departments may look overstaffed now But if we improve service to all South Africans we may find that we need to increase sections of the public service," says Mr FitzGerald.

He suggests reorienting the public service and retraining its employees to enable it to help in economic development.

Dr Jammine and Mr FitzGerald — pointing to the problems faced by the Zimbabwean government after the massive growth in its public service since independence in 1980 — caution that uncontrolled growth in the civil service would ultimately prove to be economically unviable

Another point of concern relates to political appointments and affirmative action programmes Mr FitzGerald considers these inevitable if the newly constituted civil service is to become representative of all South Africans and if it is to carry out the policies of the new government effectively

Affirmative action would be directed mainly at the higher echelons of the public service, he says, citing Government statistics which show that senior management in this sector (including directors-general, diplomats, town managers and administrators) is overwhelmingly white and male

But, again alluding to Zimbabwe, Dr Jammine emphasises the need for politicians to keep in mind the economic cost of their decisions in relation to the civil service during the transition period

"It may be that there will be a reluctance to pay off white civil servants, which, coupled with the employment of more blacks as part of an affirmative action programme, will merely increase the number of civil servants. Also, the constitutional model we choose — be it unitary or federalist — will be crucial If by federalism we have in mind the kind of apartheid structures we have had, which have contributed to low economic growth, such a system could again prove costly," says Dr Jammine □

Present composition of South African Public Administration

POSITION	WHITE	COLOURED	INDIAN	BLACK
Director-general, deputy D-G or equivalents	197	1	1	3
Ambassador, commissioner-general, etc	11	0	0	0
President, chairman of a council or commission	16	15	0	8
Director or equivalent	4 533	19	27	58
Executive official (control level)	287	0	0	6
Town clerk, treasurer	723	3	5	10
Government administrator and related managerial	1 177	9	19	110
TOTALS	6 564	47	52	195

Source: Central Statistical Services

Graphics: Liz Wordley

STAR 6/10/92.

Govt asks staff to retire

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Anxious public servants in a number of Government departments have been asked voluntarily to apply for early retirement — part of the Government's programme to cut back expenditure.

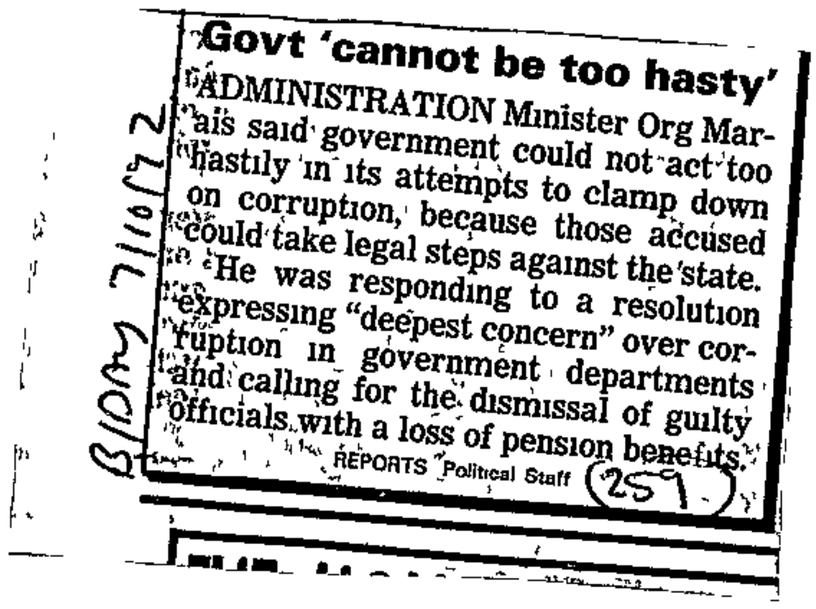
About 20 700 public servants out of a total of 414 000 will lose their jobs in the coming months, and the Government is preparing for a massive financial outlay to cope with the expected flood of pension applications.

Sources could not estimate the financial value of the "golden handshakes" in store, but Public Servants' Association deputy general manager Caspir van Rensburg said packages would probably be "quite reasonable".

Pretoria's municipal workers are not part of the same rationalisation programme, as their budget is independently controlled and depends on incoming rates and taxes. The City Council has, however, put a freeze on all posts to adapt to worsening economic conditions.

It is understood that public servant job losses will mostly affect the Pretoria head offices of various departments, and will therefore have a ripple effect on business in the city.

Mr van Rensburg said he feared public servants who had shown little merit, or were "dry wood" would be the first targets.



Govt 'cannot be too hasty'

ADMINISTRATION Minister Org Marais said government could not act too hastily in its attempts to clamp down on corruption, because those accused could take legal steps against the state.

He was responding to a resolution expressing "deepest concern" over corruption in government departments and calling for the dismissal of guilty officials with a loss of pension benefits.

REPORTS Political Staff

(251)

Sunday Tribune 2 May 1982

'State spending to be cut'

STAR 9/10/92

Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Government intends cutting State expenditure by about 3 percent in 1993/94, President de Klerk said yesterday.

De Klerk was supporting the recent recommendation by Finance Minister Derek Keys that State expenditure be reduced by an overall 5 percent.

De Klerk told an Administrators' conference in Pretoria that Government departments and administrations would have to cope with less funds in real terms to achieve their aims.

At the same time, public-sector services would have to be planned in such a way that affordability was maintained

"We are counting on the active involvement of the administrators, the members of various provincial executive committees and officials of the provincial administrators to implement the proposed new municipal dispensation (amalgamating municipalities) before July 1 1993," he said.

● The Department of Foreign Affairs has scrapped about 130 posts, a source said this week.

● 'Regionalism a top priority' – Page 6

MAN [illegible] WITH NO PENSION WORRIES



President de Klerk Smiling all the way to retirement

S/Times 11/10/92

Miss World scores a Trump

PRESIDENT FW DE KLERK, his Cabinet and most members of Parliament have set themselves up to live like millionaires in the new South Africa — on pensions and gratuities which must be the envy of the man in the street

By MIKE ROBERTSON

By a supreme irony, it is the same Cabinet which will consider proposals made this week to slap a tax on pension contributions

The Jacobs committee recommended that a third of an individual's and 20 percent of employers' pension contributions be taxed in future

But the proposals would leave the Cabinet largely untouched When, as expected, the majority of present parliamentarians lose office in the first non racial elections, they will still be set for life

The principal beneficiary of the lucrative pension rights is President De Klerk himself

Like Britain's Queen Elizabeth, Mr De Klerk does not pay tax Nor does he have to set aside part of his salary in pension fund contributions — like all other South Africans

Escape

On retirement, Mr De Klerk is guaranteed by the constitution to receive a pension of R193 080 a year tax free — the same as his presidential salary In other words, R16 090 a month or more than R500 a day

His pension as well as those of his Ministers and MPs will be paid by taxpayers, because parliamentarians do not have a properly funded pension scheme

Mr De Klerk is exempted from ever having to pay tax again by a little known section of the Income Tax Act which reads. "There shall be exempt from paying tax the salary and emoluments payable to the State President" and "any pension payable to any person or his surviving spouse by reason of such person having occupied the office of State President"

To illustrate just how generous Mr De Klerk's pension is, the Sunday Times sought the assistance of pensions experts

They calculated that a senior company executive with 20 years' service — the period the President has spent in Parliament — would receive a pension of R96 000 a year, almost R100 000 less

But the executive would have had to pay into his pension scheme for the full 20 years Mr De Klerk had to make pension fund contributions for only 12 years — the maximum period required in Parliament.

The majority of Cabinet members are in the same position, having paid contributions for the maximum period They, too, will escape the proposed taxing of pension contributions

To receive a pension of R193 080 a year in the private sector, Mr De Klerk would have to invest R1 031 a month for 20 years in a retirement annuity

Or he would have to invest more than R1,1 million in a participation mortgage bond — the highest interest-bearing investment one could make at the moment — to get an annual payment equivalent to his pension

Democratic Party spokesman on pensions Brian Goodall pointed out that, had the parliamentarians' pension scheme been properly funded, the total cost to the taxpayer for Mr De Klerk's pension over a period of 20 years would have been R247 598

But because it is not, taxpayers would end up paying some 15 times more

Rules

Mr De Klerk will not receive a lump sum payment when he retires, but in terms of the parliamentarians' pension scheme he was entitled to receive a sum in excess of R300 000 when he retired as an MP and became State President just over three years ago

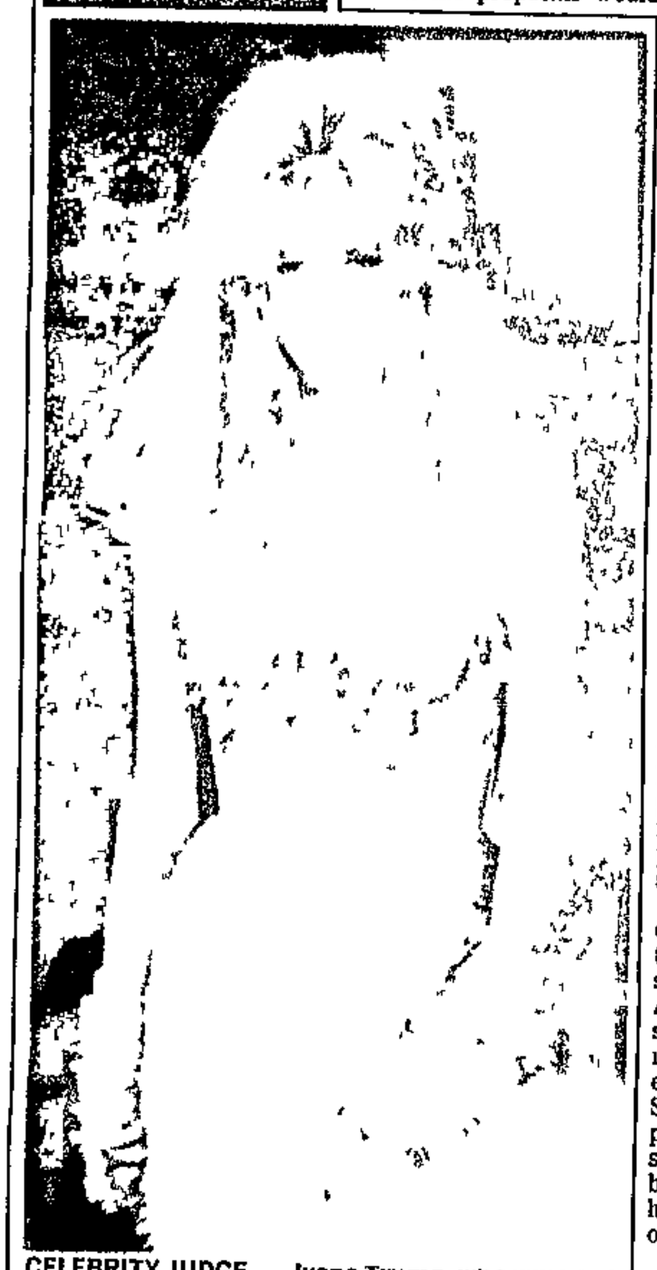
It could not be established whether Mr De Klerk actually took advantage of this option

The Jacobs committee this week made no new recommendations in regard to lump-sum payments

This will be welcomed by Ministers, MPs and civil servants who, in terms of the present regulations, do not have to pay a cent in tax on the gratuities they receive upon retirement

The Margo commission had earlier suggested that they be subject to the same rules as people in the pri-

To Page 2



CELEBRITY JUDGE Ivana Trump, who will be at the Lost City for the Miss World contest

By STEPHANIE HULL

INTERNATIONAL celebrity Ivana Trump will be one of the judges in the Miss World contest at the Lost City on December 12

Ivana, 43, a successful hotelier, public speaker and author, is best known for her highly publicised divorce from American casino magnate Donald Trump after he publicly jilted her for model Marla

visit to Africa

"I hope to tour Soweto and other areas where Operation Hunger has projects and I will do anything I can to raise as much money as possible," she said

The qualities she will look for in the next Miss World are "beauty, intelli-

FW's PENSION

S/Times 11/10/92

From Page 1

vate sector, who are only entitled to receive a maximum tax-free lump-sum payment of R120 000

As long as this discrepancy remains, Mr De Klerk's senior Ministers, Pik Botha, Dawie de Villiers and Kobie Coetsee, will be guaranteed a minimum tax free lump-sum payment of R512 676 when they retire

Forestry Minister Magnus Malan and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister Without Portfolio, will receive a minimum tax free payment of R465 427

All the above ministers will receive minimum pensions of R170 892

They have all served, or are close to serving, the period of 12 years which the Parliamentarians Pension Act requires for them to receive a pension equivalent to their salary upon retirement.

But the parliamentary pension gravy train does not only richly reward long-serving ministers The newcomers, too, are looked after

For example, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers, an appointed MP who has never won an election and served for only three years in Parliament, will on his retirement receive a minimum lump sum payment of R68 000 and a yearly pension of R6 241

Examples

The gravy train extends beyond the Cabinet to other office bearers such as white opposition leader Andries Treurnicht, but it is not possible to give examples of the payments they will receive because there is a quaint tradition in the House that their salaries, and those of ordinary MPs, are not divulged

However, a Democratic Party MP told the Sunday Times the salary of an ordinary MP was about R120 000 a year There are 23 office-bearers in Parliament, not ministers or deputies, who earn more than this

More than half of the ordinary MPs (the total number is 308) have served more than the 7½ years which guarantees them a minimum pension of R60 000 a year and a gratuity of R120 000

Maximum

Mr Goodall said that, had MPs pensions been properly funded, they would have cost the taxpayer about R3,6-million a year or a total of R54-million over 15 years, the maximum period of pensionable service of an ordinary MP

Instead, it had now been estimated that the total cost to the taxpayer of MPs' and ministers' pensions will be R840-million

The ANC's economic head, Trevor Manuel, has called the pensions bonanza parliamentarians have secured for themselves 'highly immoral' and said his organisation was in the process of re assessing the entire system

Diplomatic coup for SA in Riyadh

PETER DELMAR

BAHRAIN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha will visit Saudi Arabia next month in SA's biggest diplomatic breakthrough in the Middle East.

The visit is expected to pave the way for the establishment of an SA representative office in the capital, Riyadh.

News of Botha's visit comes after the successful SA trade exhibition in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff — who opened the exhibition last week — said SA also planned to open representative offices in Bahrain and Dubai, the two leading distribution centres in the Gulf.

It is believed Foreign Affairs is keen on establishing a Saudi office first because it is the region's most politically influential state and biggest market.

Because of Arab League sanctions, likely to be dropped only once an interim government is installed in SA, an official diplomatic presence in the Arab states is not being considered yet.

Virtually all exhibitors at the Dubai trade fair expressed their satisfaction with the four-day show which ended on Friday.

In one breakthrough, Cape Town-based Protackle clinched a deal to supply inflatable boats for coastal patrol duties.

□ Meanwhile, Arab carrier Gulf Air has confirmed it will start flights to Johannesburg in December. The flights will be direct from the UAE capital of Abu Dhabi.

This diplomat is no mere glorified head waiter

BTDay 12/10/92.

259

TIM COHEN

FILM star Peter Ustinov once said that a modern diplomat was nothing but a head waiter who was allowed to sit down occasionally

It's hard to think of a more inappropriate description of SA's new senior non-political diplomat, Rusty Evans, who took over as Foreign Affairs director-general at the beginning of this month

Evans emerged from a school of diplomatic practice in which the aim was to get things done, rather than to be a quasi-observer of foreign events.

While holding the post of deputy-director for Africa, Evans set a goal that was considered almost impossible at the time: ensure that SA's new acceptability in Africa found concrete expression

Through direct contact with African leaders and frenetic efforts, the door that African leaders opened a crack was prized open further, and SA's role in Africa is now widely considered pivotal.

His energy is reflected in the fact that, at times, his own department was not sure which African coutry he was visiting

Evans's success in Africa had a lot to do with blind luck. President F W de Klerk's February 2 speech made possible what was impossible before. Almost at the same time, Europe began to lose interest in Africa as eastern Europe competed for European leaders' attentions.

In addition, SA's role in the Namibian independence process, widely regarded as positive, laid a solid foundation for the development of the country's relations with Africa

But the existence of an opportunity and an achievement are two different things. The peculiar sight of African leaders adopting a non-confrontational stance towards SA at the UN is, to an extent, the fruit of his efforts. The notion that SA's destiny lies in Africa has become generally accepted, he says, indicating that it has been necessary to change some minds at home.

He was deeply involved in the development of a policy of prioritising certain African countries which were considered of particular importance because of their economic strength and positions on the continent. The countries were Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya and Morocco.

The policy was subsequently taken up by Nigerian president Ibrahim Babangida, who suggested that these countries, including SA, might become "focus points" within their regions, with benefits flowing outward from these points.

The idea was not received with enthusiasm by smaller countries because they felt threatened by the idea of "power points".

But it was a tribute to Evans that the idea was supported by Babangida, one of Africa's most prominent leaders He was quoted as saying that there was not a single OAU member country with which SA did not trade.

In his last portfolio before becoming director-general — deputy director-general for overseas affairs — Evans brought another novel position to the fore· a focus on the Far East, eastern Europe and Russia as major areas for SA involvement.

The West's commitment to SA had probably reached a ceiling and was more likely to decline than increase. It took a back-seat to dynamic areas of the world which were also making a new starts. The result of these two developments was that SA trade with Africa and the Far East emerged as the major growth points in an otherwise gloomy economic scenario.

The past three years have seen a fundamental reorientation in SA's posture towards international affairs, he says. SA's main traditional relationships, with Britain and the US, although important, no longer enjoy the priority they did in the past. SA's main trading partners are the EC and the Far East, and our main potential trading partner happens to be Africa, he says.

Evans is unusual in another way Of remote Welsh descent, he is one of the few English speakers in an Afrikaans-dominated bureaucracy. When he joined the department in 1966 he could not speak a word of Afrikaans However, after postings in Brazil, Washington and London, (and marrying an Afrikaans woman) he is now fluent.

Whereas his predecessor, Neil van Heerden, has been philosophical and always diplomatic, Evans is more pragmatic. He enjoys politics and the pursuit of political relations. He admits frankly that he will not enjoy the large amount of administration involved in his new job.

The man who is credited with coining the term "veldskoen diplomat" is not armed with traditional diplomatic tools rigid protocol, patience and finesse — probably the strongest assets of his predecessor.

He points out in his defence that the nature of diplomacy is changing worldwide (although this is probably wishful thinking).

"Old world diplomacy is totally ineffectual," he says tartly "Why send aide memoirs in the diplomatic bag when you can send a fax?"

Evans comes from a strict Catholic background. He spent four years in a seminary after leaving school.

He divorced his first wife, Kathleen, with whom he had four children, and married Gerda, a Foreign Affairs staffer from a conservative background

With an interim government just around the corner, there is a possibility that his term in his current job will be short, but Evans's reaction is typically offhand. "I regard myself as dispensable to government, whatever government that is.

"I will continue to place my services at the disposal of the government of the day," he says.

Like Van Heerden, the government of the day might find he has talents and support in unusual areas which cannot be disposed of lightly

13/10/92 BIDAY

NEWS IN BRIEF

Croatia forms SA link

SA and Croatia hope to establish bilateral trade and diplomatic relations soon (84) (259)

This was announced yesterday by deputy director responsible for central Europe in the Department of Foreign Affairs Kevin Brennan at the launching in Johannesburg of the Croatian Association of SA

R11-m film subsidy fraud suspected

(259) (Bus)

STAR 13/10/97

The Department of Home Affairs is "reasonably sure" that the fraud in government subsidies to the local film industry totalled R11 million, according to Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn

In evidence given to the parliamentary joint committee on public accounts in April 1991, but released only yesterday, he said that in the previous year the department had claimed back just less than R4 million

The committee also heard evidence from former Bureau for Information head Dave Steward that at the time the bureau administered the subsidy scheme, he felt there had been "no major problems" with it.

He had not been completely satisfied with the system by which subsidies were paid to producers on the basis of their affidavits about the number of people who attended their films

"I wanted to know whether it was satisfactory and whether fiddling could not take place. The reply was that . we would need a whole team of inspectors going around the country and looking at the situation on the ground," Colyn said.

The scheme, which had been seen as an interim system until a task group came up with a new one, had been audited by the Auditor-General's office, and the Auditor-General's queries had been answered satisfactorily "as far as I can remember" — Sapa.

Film industry fraud 'was close to R11m'

CAPE TOWN — Fraud involving subsidies claimed from the government for the production of films was in the region of R11m, Home Affairs Director-General P J Colyn has said.

The fraud occurred when film producers merely had to supply box office returns without adequate controls

"We analysed applications for subsidies and found that they did not tally with reasonable expectations, bearing in mind the number of people in SA," Colyn said in evidence to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, whose third report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Political Staff

"We established that the potential for fraud was very high," he said.

The film subsidy scheme was introduced in 1987 but the investigation into the fraud dated back to 1985.

Colyn, whose evidence was given on April 10 last year, said just less than R4m had been recovered by then He added it was very difficult to investigate a claim if a producer claimed that a film had been shown in a small, remote place and that 1 000 people had attended the film.

"It is very difficult to establish whether the film was actually shown there and whether 1 000 people attended the viewing."

They had decided to use the box-office sales because it was very difficult to determine beforehand whether it was a quality film and whether the public would like it

In 1990 the budget for the film industry was R50m, but this was reduced to R39m and R16,5m was paid out The 1991 provision was R29m

Colyn said steps had been taken to recover these amounts and fraud crimes were handed over to the police

Investments probe urged

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Joint Committee on Public Accounts has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into investments made by the SA Rail Commuter Corporation with the Cape Investment (CIB) and Alpha Banks.

In a report tabled yesterday, the committee said it had been unable to uncover the "true state of affairs" about the investments.

The committee noted in its report that according to a report by the Auditor-General, the Corporation had R247m invested with the CIB when it was placed under provisional liquidation in April 1991, and an investment of R5m had been made with Alpha Bank before it was placed in liquidation.

The DP has also called for a judicial investigation

Govt on rack over fraud, corruption

STAR 14/10/92

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government is on the rack over a multimillion-rand mismanagement, corruption and fraud saga covered in a parliamentary report yesterday.

Opposition MPs called for immediate corrective measures and the rooting out of culprits.

The Democratic Party, which reacted swiftly and critically to the all-party public accounts committee's findings on wide-ranging deficiencies and mismanagement in State departments, said it was asking for a special debate on the report because it considered the matter to be extremely serious.

The DP said one of the most alarming scandals in the report was the South African Rail Commuter Corporation's bungling of multimillion-rand investments in the bankrupt Cape Investment Bank Ltd.

Liquidation

In this case, the corporation had invested more than R246 million — excluding accumulated interest of R21,1 million — with the Cape Investment Bank Limited, but failed to withdraw any of it before the bank succumbed to a widely rumoured provisional liquidation in April 1991.

A further investment of R5 million was placed with Alpha Bank shortly before it, too, was placed under liquidation.

Officials admitted to the public accounts committee that the Cape bank did not offer rates of interest any better than larger institutions.

It is also believed that there was conflicting evidence before the committee on the role of Reserve Bank advisers only days before the Cape bank went under.

DP deputy spokesman on finance Jasper Walsh said the loss of R268 million invested in Cape Investment Bank Ltd was a "tragic consequence" of an ill-defined investment policy which led to the unauthorised investment of R2,5 billion in the money market.

This was further aggravated by the actions of "incompetent and unqualified" officials.

Walsh said "Reasons will have to be given for investing funds far in excess of the amount approved in a single bank. About 85 percent of the bank's borrowing came from this single source."

Walsh highlighted other examples of incompetence and mismanagement documented in the report, including:

- Investments being made without certificates confirming that no commission had been paid to an agent or intermediary, and insurance policies linked to the lives of State employees.
- The inability of Human Sciences Research Council officials to prepare meaningful accounts for audit.
- The unrestricted control of funds entrusted to members of the sinister SADF unit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, with the result that the State had been unable to recover vast sums.
- The erection of buildings by the SA Medical Research Council without following State tender procedures and without complying with building restrictions.
- Fraud exceeding R1 million as a result of financial control at the Meat Board being allowed "to get into such a mess".
- Huge losses as a result of sophisticated subsidy schemes for the film industry being allowed to get out of control.
- The erection of a R93 million computer centre — originally estimated to cost about R38 million — for which no formal Cabinet approval could be produced.

Civil service seen as 'computer illiterate'

STAR 14/10/92 259

CAPE TOWN — The civil service is computer illiterate for the most part, says a senior Department of Finance official

H P Boshoff, deputy director in the department's financial systems division, said in evidence to Parliament's joint committee on public accounts the result was that the state had to use expensive consultants at astronomical tariffs. His evidence was given in April, but published only this week.

Director-General of Finance Gerhard Croeser, describing a system in which the Commission of Administration ran centralised computing bureaux and provided programmers, said that at one stage his department had been "down to one programmer to take care of the whole system for the collection of our income tax".

Nationalist MP Derrick Christophers asked "Should one not approach the Commission of Administration and tell them that one has to pay market-related prices so that you can have one real computer expert in each department to run this system?"

Croeser agreed.

In its recommendations the committee expressed concern at the lack of effectiveness in the government computer network available to central government institutions and urged that the commission compile a comprehensive computerisation plan for the State. — Sapa.



Angolan Interior Minister Francisco Paiva, right, welcomes Pik Botha to Luanda Picture AP

Pik bears message from Savimbi to Dos Santos

RAY HARTLEY

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha was scheduled to deliver a message from Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos last night in a further bid to defuse growing tension in Luanda

Foreign Affairs official Gary Scallan said yesterday Botha was also scheduled to meet Luanda's Catholic bishop Cardinal de Nacimento, who could also play a mediating role, later last night.

Botha met Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Huambo, central Angola, earlier and could extend his stay beyond today to hold a further meeting with Savimbi, he said

"At this stage Minister Botha's trying so hard to collect all the data he can He had his first meeting at 2 30am this morning," Scallan said

BILLY PADDOCK reports that US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hank Cohen said yesterday in Johannesburg the US and SA had agreed on a common policy towards the Angolan election results and the course of action to be followed to prevent a return to war

He and Botha had vowed to support the UN decision on whether the election was free and fair and had agreed to urge Savimbi to accept the results

It was unfortunate that Savimbi had questioned the validity of the elections instead of submitting his allegations to the UN

He confirmed that the US would establish relations with a government emerging from a free and fair election

Scallan said UN officials took "a very very wise decision" not to release the election results yesterday

He said the situation in Luanda had calmed down substantially after restless Angolans were told the results had been delayed However, sporadic gunfire could be heard on the outskirts of the capital

Sapa-Reuter reports that two people were killed in Luanda on Monday night, and that yesterday Unita troops mobilised in at least five provinces

Scallan said there had been a substantial reduction in the number of SA businessmen visiting the capital since tensions flared at the weekend SAA had "acted pre-emptively" in cancelling a scheduled flight to Luanda on Monday The move had created the wrong impression about SA's commitment to African countries, he said The cancellation had left 126 passengers stranded at the airport

He could not confirm reports Britain had decided to evacuate all non-essential personel from their embassy yesterday

Scallan said seven Angolan parties supported Savimbi's accusations of electoral fraud

Development policy for SA on the agenda

KATHRYN STRACHAN

A CONFERENCE on development and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa, convened jointly by the Africa Institute of SA and the Institute for African Alternatives, begins at the Balalaika Hotel in Sandton today

Academics and policymakers from countries throughout Africa will attempt to map out a new development path for SA

A spokesman for the Institute for African Alternatives said there were important policy pointers that could be derived from Africa's experience with democracy in the post-Cold War era and with their development efforts since gaining independence

Topics to be debated include renewing and restoring democracy in Africa, the role of the state and the civil service, growth with equity in regional co-operation, and the need for development-orientated government

ANC must 'change its colours'

BIDAY - 14/10/92

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk took a stern stand against the ANC yesterday, saying he would not form an interim government with the ANC as it existed now.

He told Parliament he expected the ANC to be transformed from a militant movement into a registered political party and to shed its uniforms and weapons He did not expect the SACP to be a part of an interim government "because it did not have the support of the people".

Winding up the debate on his opening speech on Monday, De Klerk also reduced the CP to a remnant of a faction which had no right to talk of declaring any war.

He said the only reason the ANC and the CP did not want the short session of parliament to take place was because they no longer held Parliament in esteem and were thinking in extra-parliamentary terms.

He said Parliament should hold the current debate so that voters could be brought up to date with the state of play in politics

De Klerk said it had been argued that some of the session's envisaged legislation could stand over. This was so, but in the case of others there was an element of urgency. The path had to be cleared administratively for the new constitutional dispensation.

Legislation on by-elections provided for proportional representation And legislation was envisaged dealing with political prisoners.

He said he stood by the apology he made last week for apartheid. All Nationalists who were instrumental in and who took part in decision making under that policy were also sorry for having clung to it for too long.

He also made it clear that:

☐ Government would act against any threat to Ulundi or Bophuthatswana;

☐ No party, including the ANC, was in a position to make promises about what it would do after the next election as it would be part of a government of national unity, jointly deciding what was to be done;

☐ The Record of Agreement with the ANC did not contain any constitutional principles which had not already been agreed to at Codesa by the very same (homeland) parties which now objected; and

☐ The Record of Agreement reflected, in terms of action taken on hostels and dangerous weapons, actions government had in any case committed itself to taking.

He said the two "independent" homelands were free to stay out of Codesa and that government would not interfere in their internal affairs but KwaZulu had opted to remain in SA when offered independence.

Inkatha was so far removed from the CP that he failed to see how the parties could sit at the same table. This was clear opportunism by the CP.

He also warned that he would not sit in a unity government with the ANC as it was now. "It will have to change. It will have to get to grips with its radicals."

He did not envisage sitting on a government of national unity with the SACP because he believed the latter lacked popular support. — Sapa.

Committee slams govt over investment record

BIDAY 14/10/92

CAPE TOWN — A parliamentary committee yesterday slammed government's record on private sector investment, and recommended strict controls.

The joint committee on public accounts said statutory bodies had regularly flouted official guidelines to make suspect or unsound investments.

The committee recommended in a report to Parliament that: (259)

☐ Private sector investments should be matched by a certificate from the institution attesting that no one was paid a commission or offered an inducement;

☐ No further investments should be allowed to be based on insurance policies linked to officials' lives;

☐ Statutory bodies should spread their investments in a manner that ensured the highest rate of return and maximum security for the funds concerned.

The committee also reported on mismanagement in state departments and state-owned institutions.

Criticisms took in the management of the former Civil Co-operation Bureau, the Department of State Expenditure, the Department of Correctional Services, the Human Sciences Research Council, the Meat Board, the SA Medical Research Council and the SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC).

The committee said the SARCC invested R2,6bn for money market transactions aimed at marginal profit, and covered only 29,8% of its expenses. It was expected to make up its annual deficits by borrowing in the money and capital markets. — Reuter.

Investec Holdings Limited

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED

	30 Sept 1992	%	30 Sept 1991	31 March 1992

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 2897 **16 October 1992**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 30 September 1992

Treasury, Pretoria.

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 2897 **16 Oktober 1992**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 30 September 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

RECEIPTS—ONTVANGSTE

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof		Month of September / Maand September		Total 1 April to 30 September / Totaal 1 April tot 30 September	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992	Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992		—	—	1 317 346 453	—
Exchequer Balance, 31 August 1992	Skatkissaldo, 31 Augustus 1992		6 122 061 025	—	—	—
State Revenue Account	***Staatsinkomsterekening***					
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste		7 421 291 981	6 462 292 332	31 205 048 565	30 955 955 777
Customs and Excise	Doeane en Aksyns		1 187 216 552	1 166 368 421	5 069 197 396	3 960 045 932
		R	8 608 508 533	7 628 660 753	36 274 245 961	34 916 001 709
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds		—	28 583 731	11 786 428	34 522 456
		R	—	28 583 731	11 786 428	34 522 456
		R	8 608 508 533	7 657 244 484	36 286 032 389	34 950 524 165
Other Receipts	***Ander Ontvangste***					
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette		4 525 148 000	—	40 939 897 500	—
Loan levy 1989-94	Leningsheffing 1989-94		—	—	117 400	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Act 66 of 1975	Belegging-artikel 10 (1) (a) van Wet 66 van 1975		—	—	879 103 588	—
Bonds	Obligasies					
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies		16 500	—	353 200	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies		33 389 800	—	84 923 250	—
Internal Registered Stock.	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte					
14%, 1997	14%, 1997		—	—	4 027 153 000	—
			—	—	(132 619 000)	—
12,5%, 1995–1996 (R144)	12,5%, 1995–1996 (R144)		(1 038 365 622)	—	(4 857 934 537)	—
			2 378 000	—	(395 178 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000		—	—	2 231 000 000	—
			—	—	(436 284 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11		26 000 000	—	4 203 300 000	—
			(3 067 000)	—	(550 852 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994		—	—	1 638 000 000	—
			—	—	(108 451 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6		496 000 000	—	360 847 000	—
			—	—	(153 004 000)	—
13,5%, 2014/15/16	13,5%, 2014/15/16		3 072 414 000	—	7 104 894 000	—
			(241 409 000)	—	(774 869 000)	—
14%, 1993	14%, 1993		100 000 000	—	480 000 000	
			—	—	(1 636 000)	—
14%, 1994	14%, 1994		—	—	225 000 000	—
			—	—	(2 261 000)	—
Z001, 1997	Z001, 1997		—	—	25 417 465	—
Z002, 1999	Z002, 1999		—	—	30 028 096	—
12,5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5%, 1995 (R004)		216 123 837	—	2 721 343 799	—
			(2 378 000)	—	(2 378 000)	—
12,5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)		215 124 836	—	2 670 848 827	—
12,5%, 1996 (R146)	12,5%, 1996 (R146)		215 116 949	—	3 470 336 911	—
			—	—	(23 559 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14,5%, 1993		—	—	30 000 000	—
7,75%, 1998	7,75%, 1998		—	—	20 000 000	—
			—	—	(4 305 000)	—
Foreign Loans and Credits 1989-1990	Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite 1989-1990		—	—	—	—
Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1991-92	Vasgestelde Statutêre Toewysings, 1991-92		—	—	7 577 615	—
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92		284 335 555	—	470 368 584	—
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90		557 061	—	557 061	—
		R	8 145 880 916	—	66 763 152 759	—
*Less Discount R S A. Stocks	*Min Diskonto R.S.A. Effekte		244 476 000	—	2 585 396 000	—
		R	7 901 404 916	—	64 177 756 759	—
		R	16 509 913 449	—	100 463 789 148	—
Revenue Account House of Assembly	***Inkomsterekening. Volksraad***					
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste		17 675 576	12 455 120	69 793 378	84 697 972
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		899 213 310	901 287 000	5 613 079 192	4 934 529 000
Surrenders, 1989–90	Terugstortings, 1989–90		—	—	—	209 528 809
Surrenders, 1985–86	Terugstortings, 1985–86		—	—	140 296	—
		R	916 888 886	913 742 120	5 683 012 866	5 228 755 781

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Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof		Month of September / Maand September		Total 1 April to 30 September / Totaal 1 April tot 30 September	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
			R	R	R	R
Revenue Account House of Representatives	***Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers***					
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste		2 904 080	2 461 993	32 794 227	16 076 433
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		402 700 000	298 000 000	2 452 300 000	2 010 000 000
Surrenders, 1986-87	Terugstortings, 1986-87		—	—	—	9 132 250
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92		40 500 416	—	54 050 416	—
		R	446 104 496	300 461 993	2 539 144 643	2 035 208 683
Revenue Account. House of Delegates	***Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes***					
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste		5 350 230	683 379	8 722 259	3 249 522
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		170 000 000	135 000 000	972 000 000	820 000 000
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92		44 620 069	—	44 620 069	—
		R	219 970 299	135 683 379	1 025 342 328	823 249 522
Account for Provincial Services Cape	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap***					
Provincial Revenue	Provinsiale Inkomste		—	85 539 881	—	85 539 881
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		307 000 000	268 750 000	2 040 000 000	1 852 750 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90		—	—	—	36 062 590
		R	307 000 000	354 289 881	2 040 000 000	1 974 352 471
Account for Provincial Services. Natal	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal***					
Provincial Revenue	Provinsiale Inkomste		—	75 879 294	—	75 879 294
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		153 000 000	89 000 000	968 000 000	873 388 000
		R	153 000 000	164 879 294	968 000 000	949 267 294
Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat***					
Provincial Revenue	Provinsiale Inkomste		—	26 321 810	—	26 321 810
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		111 139 000	93 000 000	710 035 000	550 000 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90		—	—	40 702 546	—
Surrenders, 1990–91	Terugstortings, 1990–91		—	39 925 270	—	39 925 270
		R	111 139 000	159 247 080	750 737 546	616 247 080
Account for Provincial Services Transvaal	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal***					
Provincial Revenue	Provinsiale Inkomste		—	136 231 788	—	136 231 788
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening		438 964 000	345 000 000	2 849 412 000	2 378 673 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90		—	188 002	—	188 002
Surrenders, 1990-91	Terugstortings, 1990-91		—	183 187	—	183 187
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92		—	—	120 200	—
		R	438 964 000	481 602 977	2 849 532 200	2 515 275 977
		R	19 102 980 130	—	116 319 558 731	—
Total (including Opening Balance)	Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	R	25 225 041 155	—	117 636 905 184	—

ISSUES—UITBETALINGS

Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992/93	Month of September / Maand September		Total 1 April to 30 September / Totaal 1 April tot 30 September	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
State Revenue Account	***Staatsinkomste-rekening***					
Votes	**Begrotingsposte**					
1 State President	Staatspresident	21 101 000	1 700 000	1 560 000	10 638 000	9 130 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	218 000	21 000	18 000	116 000	107 000
2. Parliament	Parlement	31 429 000	2 482 000	4 180 000	17 731 000	29 109 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	55 154 000	4 605 000	2 440 000	27 410 000	13 612 000
3 Foreign Affairs	Buitelandse Sake	5 992 411 000	446 000 000	540 000 000	2 916 000 000	2 654 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutere Bedrag	2 830 000	235 000	215 000	1 410 000	1 290 000
4 Constitutional Development Service	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	41 211 000	3 431 138	4 393 892	20 596 164	13 116 642
5 Water Affairs and Forestry	Waterwese en Bosbou	389 016 000	28 000 000	32 000 000	186 000 000	185 000 000
6 Administration House of Assembly	Administrasie Volksraad	9 784 703 000	899 213 310	901 287 000	5 613 079 192	4 934 529 000
7 Public Enterprises and Privatization	Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	7 541 000	623 000	366 000	3 738 000	1 866 000
8 Justice	Justisie	728 358 000	57 000 000	44 000 000	323 000 000	279 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	49 526 000	4 500 000	3 500 000	22 000 000	19 800 000
9 Finance	Finansies	1 616 801 000	134 469 000	92 657 000	825 414 000	792 593 000
Statutory Amount	Statutere Bedrag	20 306 857 000	1 020 010 000	641 605 000	10 484 775 000	8 868 860 852
		(4 041 000 000)	244 476 000	(277 050 000)	(2 340 920 000)	(2 373 063 000)
10 State Expenditure	Staatsbesteding	603 843 000	45 000 000	—	335 000 000	—
11 Audit	Oudit	2 410 000	—	425 000	—	425 000
12. Administration House of Representatives	Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	4 853 382 000	402 700 000	298 000 000	2 452 300 000	2 010 000 000

Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992/93	Month of September Maand September		Total 1 April to 30 September Totaal 1 April tot 30 September	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
13 Administration House of Delegates	Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	1 659 060 000	170 000 000	135 000 000	972 000 000	820 000 000
14 Correctional Services	Korrektiewe Dienste	1 484 041 000	139 000 000	95 000 000	777 319 000	629 500 000
15 Home Affairs	Binnelandse Sake	288 744 000	25 000 000	23 000 000	141 000 000	140 000 000
16 Education and Training	Onderwys en Opleiding	4 555 967 000	400 000 000	180 000 000	2 388 000 000	1 674 000 000
17 Mineral and Energy Affairs	Mineraal- en Energiesake	687 157 000	43 391 000	101 881 000	541 546 607	143 496 000
18 Agriculture	Landbou	452 579 000	51 000 000	17 000 000	323 000 000	209 000 000
19 National Health and Population Development	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	1 224 339 000	100 000 000	44 000 000	345 000 000	266 057 000
20 Police	Polisie	5 645 143 000	450 000 000	492 000 000	2 971 000 000	2 744 000 000
21 Regional and Land Affairs	Streek- en Grondsake	20 859 078 000	1 856 956 000	50 000 000	11 416 766 150	308 532 000
Statutory Amount	Statutere Bedrag	699 537 000	58 293 000	—	349 758 000	—
22 National Education	Nasionale Opvoeding	283 878 000	23 000 000	27 000 000	171 721 000	196 872 000
23. Environment Affairs	Omgewingsake	207 012 000	14 383 460	14 523 500	88 471 460	85 696 500
24 Commission for Administration	Kommissie vir Administrasie	53 536 000	3 732 500	13 654 000	23 662 500	68 654 000
25 Improvement of Conditions of Service	Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	2 278 080 000	—	—	—	—
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	5 000 000	—	—	—	—
26 Transport	Vervoer	1 998 288 000	206 000 000	176 000 000	1 294 000 000	772 000 000
27 Defence	Weermag	9 704 549 000	505 000 000	1 206 000 000	4 085 000 000	4 193 000 000
28 SA Communication Service	SA Kommunikasiediens	51 625 000	8 600 000	3 466 000	25 800 000	20 796 000
29 Local Government and National Housing	Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	979 556 000	80 000 000	51 000 000	272 000 000	335 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	—	—	795 750 000	—	5 635 423 000
30 Public Works and Affairs	Openbare Werke en Grondsake	1 909 750 000	240 000 000	130 000 000	1 007 000 000	855 000 000
31 Manpower	Mannekrag	294 837 000	21 000 000	29 000 000	156 000 000	166 000 000
32 Trade and Industry	Handel en Nywerheid	3 059 986 000	92 000 000	208 500 000	1 798 986 000	1 095 500 000
33 Central Advisory Service	Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	4 352 000	350 000	—	2 185 000	1 945 000
34 Development Aid	Ontwikkelingshulp	—	—	659 605 000	—	3 426 517 000
Statutory Amount	Statutere Bedrag	—	—	54 628 000	—	327 768 000
	R	102 872 885 000	7 537 695 408	7 073 654 392	52 389 423 073	44 527 194 994
*Less Discount RSA Stocks	*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	4 041 000 000	244 476 000	277 050 000	2 585 396 000	2 373 063 000
	R	98 831 885 000	7 293 219 408	6 796 604 392	49 804 027 073	42 154 131 994
Standing Appropriations	***Staande Toewysings***					
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	—	28 583 731	—	30 116 855
Issues, SA Delvelopm Trust 1990-91	Uitbetalings, SA Ontw Trust 1990-91	—	—	—	11 786 428	—
	R	—	—	28 583 731	11 786 428	30 116 885
	R	98 831 885 000	7 293 219 408	6 825 188 123	49 815 813 501	42 184 248 849
Other Issues	***Ander Uitbetalings***					
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	—	7 766 390 000	—	37 125 259 800	—
Loan Levy	Leningsheffing	—	8 036	—	57 280	—
Currency Subscription, I D A	Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D.A	—	—	—	1 978 530	—
Currency Subscription I B R D	Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R O	—	10 137 533	—	10 137 533	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act	Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (e) van Skatkiswet	—	—	—	165 278	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) D of Act 66 of 1975	Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) D Wet 66 van 1975	—	25-061 902	—	43 294 173	—
I M F Valuation Adjustment	I M F Valuta Aanpassing					
Payment in terms of Section 3 of Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingevolge artikel 3 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	18 637 279	—
Payment in terms of section 1 of Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingevolge artikel 1 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	2 000 000 000	—
Bonds	Obligasies					
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkisobligasies	—	2 765 200	—	16 889 700	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	1 113 350	—	4 745 800	—
Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	—	1 457 800	—	10 103 300	—
Internal Registered Stock	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte					
Floating Rates	Wisselende Koers	—	319 826	—	1 119 476	—
14%, 1992	14%, 1992	—	—	—	1 780 000 000	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6	—	8 000 000	—	229 847 000	—
12,9% 1992 (R108)	12,9% 1992 (R108)	—	—	—	1 000 000 000	—
10,5%, 1992 (R063)	10 5%, 1992 (R063)	—	—	—	1 558 424 900	—
6,5%, 1992 (R029)	6,5%, 1992 (R029)	—	—	—	698 979 810	—
Foreign Loans and Credits	Buitelandse Lenings en Kredtte					
1982–86	1982–86	—	—	—	773 331	—
1989–92	1989–92	—	—	—	4 534 065	—
1983–85	1983–85	—	—	—	537 711	—

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Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992/93	Month of September Maand September		Total 1 April to 30 September Totaal 1 April tot 30 September	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
1982	1982	—	—	—	55 907 538	—
1982	1982	—	—	—	937 377	—
1982–86	1982–86	—	—	—	84 688	—
Issues, 1990–91	Uitbetalings, 1990–91	—	—	—	393 936	—
Issues, 1991–92	Uitbetalings, 1991–92	—	—	—	11 157 060	—
	R	—	7 815 253 647	—	44 573 966 440	—
Total State Revenue Account	Totaal Staatsinkomstereke-ning R	—	15 108 473 055	—	94 389 779 941	—
Revenue Account House of Assembly	***Inkomsterekening Volksraad*** R	—	899 213 310	901 287 000	5 613 079 192	4 934 529 000
Revenue Account House of Representatives	***Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers*** R	—	402 700 000	298 000 000	2 452 300 000	2 010 000 000
Finance Act 42 of 1991	Finansiewet 42 van 1991	—	—	59 843 102	—	59 843 102
Revenue Account House of Delegates	***Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes*** R	—	170 000 000	135 000 000	972 000 000	820 000 000
Payment in terms of section 1 of Finance Act 70 of 1992	Betaling ingevolge artikel 1 van Finansiewet 70 van 1992	—	—	—	7 747 261	—
Account for Provincial Services Cape	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap*** R	—	307 000 000	354 289 881	2 040 000 000	1 938 289 881
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	—	37 151 538	—	37 151 538
Account for Provincial Services: Natal	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal*** R	—	153 000 000	164 879 294	968 000 000	949 267 294
Finance Act 131 of 1992.	Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	5 140 226	—	5 140 226	—
Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat*** R	—	111 139 000	119 321 810	710 035 000	576 321 810
Account for Provincial Services Transvaal	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal*** R	—	438 964 000	481 231 788	2 849 412 000	2 514 904 788
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	—	213 542	—	213 542
	R	—	2 487 156 536	2 551 217 955	15 617 713 679	13 840 520 955
Totals	Totale R	—	17 595 629 591	—	110 007 493 620	—
Exchequer Balance, 30 September 1992	Skatkissaldo, 30 September 1992 R	—	7 629 411 564	—	7 629 411 564	—
Totals	Totale R	—	25 225 041 155	—	117 636 905 184	—

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 2875 **16 October 1992**

NOMINATION OF MEMBER OF PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBER

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has, in accordance with section 70 (1) (d) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983), appointed **Mr Horst-Dietrich Krüger** a member of the President's Council with effect from 1 October 1992.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 2883 **16 October 1992**

RIVIERSONDEREND GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DIVISIONS OF CALEDON, PAARL AND SWELLENDAM, CAPE PROVINCE PUBLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 62 (2F) (a) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956, OF A LIST OF PIECES OF LAND IN THE AREA UPSTREAM OF THE THEEWATERSKLOOF DAM IN RESPECT OF WICH A WATER ALLOCATION HAS BEEN MADE IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 62 (2E) (c) AND (d) STATING THE AREA WHICH IS PERMITTED TO BE IRRIGATED UNDER THE ALLOCATION AS WELL AS THE QUANTITY OF PUBLIC WATER WHICH MAY UNDER THE ALLOCATION BE USED ANNUALLY FOR THE IRRIGATION OF THE SAID LAND. AMENDED WATER ALLOCATIONS TO CERTAIN PROPERTIES

By virtue of the powers delegated to me by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry by Government Notice No 966 of 19 May 1989, I, Johannes Bernardus

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 2875 **16 Oktober 1992**

BENOEMING VAN PRESIDENTSRAADSLID

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident kragtens artikel 70 (1) (d) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet 110 van 1983), **mnr. Horst-Dietrich Krüger** met ingang van 1 Oktober 1992 as lid van die Presidentsraad aangestel het

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 2883 **16 Oktober 1992**

RIVIERSONDEREND - STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED, AFDELINGS CALEDON, PAARL EN SWELLENDAM, KAAPPROVINSIE PUBLIKASIE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 62 (2F) (a) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956, VAN 'N LYS VAN STUKKE GROND BINNE DIE GEBIED STROOMOP VAN DIE THEEWATERSKLOOFDAM TEN OPSIGTE WAARVAN 'N WATERTOEKENNING KRAGTENS ARTIKELS 62 (2E) (c) EN (d) GEDOEN IS MET VERMELDING VAN DIE OPPERVLAKTE WAT KRAGTENS DIE TOEKENNING BESPROEI KAN WORD ASOOK DIE HOEVEELHEID OPENBARE WATER WAT JAARLIKS KRAGTENS DIE TOEKENNING VIR DIE BESPROEIING VAN DIE BEDOELDE GROND GEBRUIK MAG WORD· GEWYSIGDE WATERTOEKENNINGS AAN SEKERE EIENDOMME

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my gedelegeer deur die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou by Goewermentskennisgewing No 966 van 19 Mei 1989, wysig

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bursaries still funded

THE House of Assembly administration would continue funding bursaries for teaching students despite rationalisation, Minister of Education and Culture Piet Marais said yesterday.

Government also decided to exempt education staff from bursary and leave obligations in cases where they could not be offered appropriate posts.

Pruning of public service is under way



money, it won't be able to spend it'

S|Times[B455] 18/10/92 259

THE process of pruning the public service as part of a wider package of economic reform is under way.

Commission for Administration chairman Piet van der Merwe says all government departments have to be ready by April 1 for the next Budget cycle

He says departments have to get ready now for the 3% minimum cut requested by State President FW de Klerk. "Some savings will be effected this financial year"

Dr Van der Merwe believes the programme will achieve real cuts. "If the department does not have the money, it will not be able to spend it. The programme will succeed because economic necessity is forcing it on us"

But Dr Van der Merwe stresses that not all departments will be able to cut back expenditure by 3%.

He says the number of policemen will need to increase further as SA is underpoliced by international standards.

By KEVIN DAVIE

There is also likely to be an increase in the numbers of teachers for black education.

Dr Van der Merwe says savings can be made in the areas of white education, to a lesser extent coloured education, in provincial expenditure and by scrutinising all budgets

He says the SADF have announced cutbacks through the closure of certain bases

Staff cutbacks will firstly be through natural attrition (retirement and resignations), then early retirement and finally retrenchment with a negotiated package

Dr Van der Merwe says it is not possible to estimate the numbers involved, as some departments may realise larger savings than the 3% minimum He says the 3% target is realistic

While some departments are lean others can make cuts. "This is possible in any organisation."

Largest

An analysis of the growth of the public service (excluding self-governing and TBVC states) from September 1989 to 1991 shows that the largest increase has been the employment of 26 000 policemen, bringing total numbers to 99 000.

Security services employed 197 000 people in September 1991, about 26% of the total.

There are an additional 10 000 teachers in black education compared with two years ago

The third area of increase has been in the Department of Finance, where additional personnel used to collect VAT have helped swell total numbers by 1 065 to 10 394 during this period

The number of public servants in the 23 general affairs departments have dropped by 5 017 to 75 656 during the last two years They number 9,9% of the total.

"Even if you close all these departments you only achieve a 10% saving in numbers," says Dr Van der Merwe

Public Works (12 035) and Water Affairs and Forestry (18 126) employ relatively large numbers These are being reduced through privatisation and sub-contracting

The three own affairs departments employ 197 000 people, about 25% of the total. These public servants are mainly teachers.

A single department of education will ultimately make savings through better utilisation of schools.

"But what you save in white schools will probably be needed more in black schools"

Teachers are the largest single category of public sector worker There are 265 000 educators, 212 000 labourers, 200 000 clerks and managers, 179 000 security personnel and 94 000 nurses in the public sector (including the self-governing states).

The public sector, which includes the self-governing and TBVC states, the universities and technikons, Transnet, Eskom, Posts and Telkom and local authorities, employed 1,8-million people in September 1991.

This is 13,5% of the economically active population of 13,4-million.

Forty percent of the public service in SA is black If the TVBC and self-governing states are included, this rises to about 60%

Exchequer under budget

EXCHEQUER issues in the first six months of this year were 35,4% greater than revenue collected, said the CSS on Friday

It was 21% higher during the same period last year The report shows revenue collected only 43,7% of the budgeted amount, compared with 47,4% for the corresponding period in 1991

Expenditure in the first six months of 1992 was 16,6% higher than the year before, while revenue collected only rose 4,2%

Chamber calls for govt spending cuts

BIOM 20/10/92 GERALD REILLY (259)

BIG cuts in state spending are the only solution to a spendthrift government's massive and escalating debt problem, says the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

The chamber, in its latest Economic Focus, said the continuous net dissaving by government at an increasing rate since 1984 had become a serious structural problem

The dissaving had reached a staggering total of R25,700bn Last year it amounted to R7,4bn and in the first half of 1992 it had reached R8,8bn — the result of lower than expected government revenue and the sustained high level of state spending

The chamber said resorting to the capital market for loans to finance the gap between income and expenditure was tantamount to the destruction of a huge part of the country's scarce capital resources.

"Reducing the deficit by spending curbs and getting it down to manageable levels of 3% of the GDP, in comparison with an estimated 8% for the 1992/93 fiscal year, will pave the way for a real blow against inflation and a much more attractive economic environment to foster fixed investment"

Pupil numbers 'to rise 50%'

BIOM 20/10/92.

Business Day Reporter

THE number of pupils in the country will increase by 50% to 14,6-million over the next 10 years, a University of the Orange Free State report predicts

This growth, combined with the existing backlog, will result in immense pressure on authorities to provide education and an infrastructure for education, says the report, published by the university's Research Institute for Education Planning

Eighty percent of all pupils attending schools in SA and the independent homelands fall under the black departments of education.

Of these pupils, 42% attend schools in the six self-governing regions, 29% attend Department of Education and Training schools and the remaining 29% attend schools in the TBVC states

The increase of 460 000 pupils since 1990 represents a growth rate of about 5% in the total school population of SA and the independent states

As in the past, the highest growth rate was experienced in black education — 5,8%.

If the school format is not changed, this increase in numbers will result in a demand for 132 000 additional teachers and an equal number of extra classrooms, and this would not even address the existing backlog, particularly with regard to classrooms

To achieve a decrease in the present ratio of 48 pupils a classroom in black education to 40 pupils a classroom, more than 34 000 additional classrooms will have to be built over the next decade

While there has been a noticeable increase in the number of successful matriculants and therefore an improvement in the general literacy of SA citizens, it is disturbing to note that pupils still tend to choose subjects that do not prepare them for the labour market or for technical or commercial studies

Another source of concern is the large number of pupils who drop out of school or do not complete a standard, and who will subsequently require basic training in the work situation, the report says

No noticeable improvement in the provision of education for black pupils has been experienced, and black education compares poorly with education for the other population groups in respect of pupils/classroom ratios and pupils/teacher ratios, it says

Omega Seamaster
Professional gold/steel gents' watch with

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Importation of red meat

10 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether any permission has been granted since 1 January 1990 for the importation of red meat from Europe, if so, (a)(i) from which European countries and (ii) in what quantities and (b) to whom was such permission granted,

(2) whether any health controls were applied in respect of the red meat so imported, if so, (a) what controls and (b) what criteria were used for the granting of these permits,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C53E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) Yes, import permits for red meat have been issued by the Department of Trade and Industry during the period mentioned The Department, however, simply issues import permits and does not prescribe to importers from which countries red meat should be imported

(a) (i) Falls away

(ii) 9 391 tons red meat have been imported from all parts of the world during the period 1 January 1991 to 30 June 1992

(2) (a) and (b)

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the application of health control measures

(3) No The Minister of Agriculture has already made a public statement in this regard on 7 August 1992

Ministers' Council: Overseas visits

11 Mr T ABRAHAMS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether his Department was involved in any visits abroad by members of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives in 1992, if so, (a) to what extent, (b) how many such visits were undertaken by each of these Ministers and (c)(i) when, and (ii) what was the (aa) destination and (bb) cost involved, in each case,

(2) whether any of these Ministers were accompanied on these visits by any other persons, if so, by whom in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C54E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes The Department of Foreign Affairs assisted with the customary organisational and logistical arrangements in respect of official visits on request Further information could be obtained from the various Departments involved which were responsible for all costs in respect of these visits

(2) Falls away

(3) No

Own Affairs

Contracts for erection of dwellings: certain firm

16 Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

(a) How many contracts for the erection of dwellings were awarded during the period 1984 to 1989 to a certain firm, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister s Department for the purpose of his reply, (b) where were these dwellings erected, (c) how many were erected, (d) at what price was each of these dwellings sold to members of the public and (e) what is the name of the firm in question? C49E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE

(a) None

(b) Falls away

(c) Falls away

(d) Falls away

(e) Falls away

Dept of Education and Culture Meetings at Club Mykonos

20 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether officials of his Department held any management and/or other meetings at Club Mykonos in September 1992, if so, (a) what was the (i) nature, (ii) purpose and (iii) duration of each such meeting, (b) how many persons attended each such meeting and (c) what was the total cost to his Department,

(2) whether similar meetings were held (a) in 1990 and (b) at any other time in 1992, if so, (i) when, (ii) where and (iii) at what total cost to his Department? C55E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes

(a) (i) A Management Intelligence Meeting

(ii) To address rationalisation and education budgetary problems

(iii) 2 days

(b) 44

(c) R20 760

(2) (a) No

(b) No

Dept of Education and Culture Television equipment

21 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether, during the first week of September 1992, any television equipment belonging to his Department was loaned to a political party represented in this House, if so, (a) to which party, (b) what equipment, (c)(i) when, (ii) for what purpose, (iii) on whose instructions or authority and (iv) at what cost to his Department was it so loaned and (d) what is the total value of the equipment in question, if not,

(2) whether any such equipment was used by any person or organization other than his Department during the above-mentioned period, if so, (a) by whom or what organization, (b) what equipment, (c)(i) when, (ii) for what purpose, (iii) on whose instructions or authority and (iv) at what cost to his Department was it so used and (d) what is the total value of the equipment in question? C56E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No

(2) No

Ministers' Council. Overseas visits

22 Mr T ABRAHAMS asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council

(1) Whether any members of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives paid visits abroad during the course of 1992, if so, (a) how many such visits were undertaken by each of these members and (b)(i) when, and (ii) what was the (aa) destination and (bb) cost involved, in each case,

(2) whether any of these members were accompanied on these visits by any other persons, if so, by whom in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C57E

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL

(1) Yes

(a) One each by Ministers A A Julies, A Williams, G N Morkel, P W Saaiman and Deputy-minister C B Herandien

(b) (i) Minister A A Julies from 13 September 1992 until 24 September 1992

Minister A Williams from 25 June 1992 until 11 July 1992

Minister G N Morkel from 21

Cont —>

— an increase in the fuel tax of 8,0 c/l and 6,0 c/l respectively on petrol and diesel, and

— rail and pipeline transport tariff increases implemented by Spoornet and Petronet, respectively, with effect from 1 January 1992

These increases were reflected in the price structures of fuel with effect from 21 March 1992 The cumulative underrecovery in respect of transport cost for the period 1 January 1992 to 20 March 1992 was financed by the Equalization Fund

Increases were as follows in the PWV area

— Petrol 1,0 c/l

— Diesel 1,0 c/l

— IP 0,9 c/l

No tariff increases were applicable to fuel sold at the coast

(2) Since 1 January 1991 various elements in the fuel price structures were approved without a concomitant fuel price increase and the cumulative underrecovery in respect thereof was financed temporarily by the Equalization Fund The price elements which were approved since the above-mentioned date are as follows

Price element	Date of increase	Increase (c/l) Petrol	Diesel	IP
a) Delivery cost	1 January 1991	0,5	0,5	0,5
	1 January 1992	0,4	0,4	0,4
b) Retail profit margin	14 December 1991	1,5	—	—
	1 July 1992	2,1	—	—
c) Wholesale profit margin	1 April 1991	2,0	2,0	2,0
	1 October 1991	2,0	2,0	2,0
	1 July 1992	4,0	4,0	4,0
d) MMF levy	1 April 1992	2,0	1,6	—
e) Net changes in landed cost until 31 August 1992		0,005	(6,298)	0,461
Total unit underrecoveries on 1 September 1992		14,505	4,202	9,361
Less increases on 10 October 1992		7,0	—	3,0
Remaining unit underrecoveries		7,505	4,202	6,361

In view of the high underrecoveries as at 1 September 1992, Cabinet has decided to implement smaller but more frequent fuel price increases which will have a smaller effect on the inflation rate

Projections for 1992-93 tax year

379 Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether any projections have been made for the 1992-93 tax year in regard to state revenue, state expenditure and the estimated budget deficit, if not, why not, if so, (a) (i) what, by category, are the latest projections for (aa) state revenue, (bb) state expenditure and (cc) the estimated budget deficit and (ii) in respect of what dates are these projections furnished and (b) how do these projections vary from the budget in each case,

(2) whether he will make a statement on (a) the above-mentioned deficit and (b) how it is proposed to fund it, if not, why not? B877E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) As normal for a Budget, projections are periodically made for the 1992/93-financial year

(i) and (ii) A statement on the course of government finance, with special reference to the Budget, is issued three times yearly by the Department of Finance The latest document was issued on 16 October 1992 Copies of two tables from this document, containing particulars of the Budget up to September 1992, are attached Projections for internal management purposes are undertaken on a regular basis, but are not included in the statement Experience has shown that a large degree of unpredictability is present in the month-to-month pattern of government expenditure and income Therefore, unless prior indications unequivocally show a substantial deviation, Government refrains from making statements that may give rise to unnecessary speculative moves in the financial markets If however circumstances necessitate it and an occasion arises to put the outcome of the Budget in perspective, changes in the Budget (expenditure totals and financing) are made by top management between Budget dates

(2) I have stated—in a press statement on 3 September 1992—that this year's deficit before borrowing will be higher than the budgeted figure, because the current recession is more serious and has lasted longer than was forseen at the time of the Budget I repeat that the deficit before borrowing may be as high as 7 per cent of GDP for the 1992/93-financial year, compared with the 4,5 per cent budgeted for

I also remarked that it is not my intention to seek additional funds during this fiscal year to reduce the deficit before borrowing in my assessment of the state of the economy, any such move would be counter-productive Experience has shown that, with strict countrol of expenditure, a cyclical increase in the budget deficit during recessionary conditions is reversed during an economic upswing

So far, 80 per cent of this year's financing programme has been completed In view of this and because financial markets have already discounted the course of the Budget, it is not expected that the deficit will cause upward pressure on capital market rates for the rest of the financial year

TABLE 1

EXCHEQUER ISSUES AND RECEIPTS (QUARTERLY)

This table has been compiled from the Statements of Receipts in and Transfers from the Exchequer Account published monthly Any analysis of these statements should bear in mind that they are shown on a cash flow basis, i e

(a) TOTAL EXCHEQUER ISSUES
Total issues do not represent actual expenditure Late issues and surrenders in respect of a specific fiscal year result in total issues (as shown here) differing from the actual expenditure figures as shown in the Budgetary documentation

(b) TOTAL EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS
The receipts for month X do not include amounts in transit for that month, but include those in transit for month (X-1) This means that the April figure of each fiscal year includes the "in transit" figure for March (the previous fiscal year)
Proceeds from privatization other capital revenue and loans are excluded from these figures

(c) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUES AND RECEIPTS
As a result of (a) and (b) this difference cannot be directly compared with the actual deficit before borrowing

TOTAL EXCHEQUER ISSUES
(R million)

	1988/89	% growth	1989/90	% growth	1990/91	% growth	1991/92	% growth	1992/93	% growth
APR-JUN	12 979	8,7%	16 395	26,3%	17 478	6,6%	21 089	20,7%	25 087	19,0%
JUL-SEP	12 974	18,1%	15 746	21,4%	18 354	16,6%	21 065	14,8%	24 717	17,3%
OCT-DEC	12 937	14,0%	15 758	21,8%	16 858	7,0%	20 279	20,3%		
JAN-MAR	17 715	29,6%	17 900	1,0%	21 706	21,3%	23 957	10,4%		
TOTAL	56 604	18,1%	65 799	16,2%	74 396	13,1%	86 390	16,1%		

TOTAL EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS

(R million)

	1988/89	% growth	1989/90	% growth	1990/91	% growth	1991/92	% growth	1992/93	% growth
APR-JUN	8 773	20,3%	11 986	36,6%	14 302	19,3%	14 399	0,7%	15 853	10,1%
JUL-SEP	13 236	26,7%	16 850	27,3%	18 969	12,6%	20 517	8,2%	20 421	–0,5%
OCT-DEC	12 298	32,7%	14 202	15,5%	15 747	10,9%	17 851	13,4%		
JAN-MAR	13 904	26,8%	17 963	29,2%	17 776	–1,0%	19 335	8,8%		
TOTAL	48 210	27,0%	61 000	26,5%	66 794	9,5%	72 102	7,9%		

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUES AND RECEIPTS

(R million)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
APR-JUN	4 206	4 409	3 176	6 691	9 234
JUL-SEP	–262	–1 104	–615	547	4 296
OCT-DEC	639	1 556	1 111	2 428	
JAN-MAR	3 811	–63	3 930	4 622	
TOTAL	8 394	4 798	7 602	14 288	

– Surplus

+ Deficit

TABLE 2

EXCHEQUER ISSUES AND RECEIPTS (CUMULATIVE)

This table has been compiled from the Statements of Receipts in and Transfers from the Exchequer Account published monthly Any analysis of these statements should bear in mind that they are shown on a cash flow basis, i e

(a) TOTAL EXCHEQUER ISSUES

Total issues do not represent actual expenditure Late issues and surrenders in respect of a specific fiscal year result in total issues (as shown here) differing from the actual expenditure figures as shown in the Budgetary documentation

(b) TOTAL EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS

The receipts for month X do not include amounts in transit for that month, but include those in transit for month (X-1) This means that the April figure of each fiscal year includes the "in transit" figure for March (the previous fiscal year)
Proceeds from privatization, other capital revenue and loans are excluded from these figures

(c) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUES AND RECEIPTS

As a result of (a) and (b) this difference cannot be directly compared with the actual deficit before borrowing

TOTAL EXCHEQUER ISSUES (cumulative)

(R million)

Period	1988/89	% of total	1989/90	% of total	1990/91	% of total	1991/92	% of total	1992/93	% of total*
April to Jun	12 979	22,9%	16 395	24,9%	17 478	23,5%	21 089	24,4%	25 087	24,9%
Sep	25 952	45,8%	32 141	48,8%	35 832	48,2%	42 154	48,8%	49 804	49,5%
Dec	38 889	68,7%	47 899	72,8%	52 690	70,8%	62 433	72,3%		
Mar	56 604	100,0%	65 799	100,0%	74 396	100,0%	86 390	100,0%		

* Budgeted (R100 676 million)

TOTAL EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS (cumulative)

(R million)

Period	1988/89	% of total	1989/90	% of total	1990/91	% of total	1991/92	% of total	1992/93	% of total*
April to Jun	8 773	18,2%	11 986	19,6%	14 302	21,4%	14 399	20,0%	15 853	18,7%
Sep	22 008	45,7%	28 836	47,3%	33 271	49,8%	34 916	48,4%	36 274	42,8%
Dec	34 306	71,2%	43 038	70,6%	49 018	73,4%	52 767	73,2%		
Mar	48 210	100,0%	61 000	100,0%	66 794	100,0%	72 102	100,0%		

* Budgeted (R84 749 million)

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUES AND RECEIPTS (cumulative)

(R million)

Period	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
April to Jun	4 206	4 409	3 176	6 691	9 234
Sep	3 944	3 305	2 561	7 238	13 530
Dec	4 583	4 861	3 672	9 666	
Mar	8 394	4 798	7 602	14 288	

Landed cost of fuel

380 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

Whether his Department intends switching over from the present system according to which the landed cost of fuel is determined to another system, if not, why not, if so, (a) for what reasons, (b) when and (c) what are the particulars of this system?

B878E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No, because the current import parity pricing system (in Bond Landed Cost) is a market related pricing system which has withstood the test of time due to the fact that it satisfies the key criteria of a good price determination mechanism, namely

— Makatini Flats
— Ingwavuma Townlands
— Ubombo Townlands

1 12 IXOPO DISTRICT (23 609 ha)
— Platt Estates
— High Flats/Texas Valley Area
— State land distributed in the Ixopo District

1 13 KLIPRIVIER DISTRICT (29 078 ha)
— Driefontein Block
Compensation 4231 (Sub 1, 2, 3)
Klipfontein 1159
— Brakfontein 1214 (Sub 4)
Davelshoek 1080 (Sub 3)
Jermanuskraal 1186 (Remainder, Sub 17)
— Qinisa Settlement area
Qinisa 15312 (Remainder)
— The Remainder of the Kliprivier Area

1 14 KRANSKOP DISTRICT (2 455 ha)
— Krantz Kloof 1176 (Remainder, Sub 1-8, Sub 13)
Buffelshoek 2067 (Sub 1)
Broedershoek 1343 (Lot AB)

1 15 LOWER UMFOLOZI DISTRICT (34 585 ha)
— Reserve No 4 No 15823
— Ntabanana Farms

1 16 LOWER TUGELA DISTRICT (3 966 ha)
— Groutville Area
Charlotte Dale 2710 (Sub 5)
Charlotte Dale 6014
New Grout Field 4683 (Sub 1)
— Waterfall No 1205 (Sub 10)
— Bulwer No 1 No 5995 (Remainder, Sub 4)
— Bulwer No 2 No 5994 (Remainder, Sub 2)
— Essiena No 3 No 6307 (Sub A1)

1 17 LIONS RIVER DISTRICT (1 619 ha)
— Riet Vallei 1043 (Remainder, Sub 2)

1 18 MAHLABATINI DISTRICT (795 ha)
— Mahlabatini Townlands

1 19 MAPUMULO DISTRICT (30 ha)
— Mapumulo Mission Reserve No 4679 (Sub 1)

1 20 MSINGA DISTRICT (7 982 ha)
— Etembeni Mission Reserve 8312
The Mission Station Ehlanzeni 4605
— The Mission Station Etembeni 4696
— Ehlanzeni Mission Reserve 7444
— Pomroy Townlands
Klipriver Location No 4665, known as Msinga Residence

1 21 MTONJANENI DISTRICT (19 426 ha)
— Ulundi Farms/Wit Umfolozi Area
— Melmoth Farms

1 22 MTUNZINI DISTRICT (5 461 ha)
— Annexe Reserve No 8 No 14264
— Red Hill 1 2238
— Ngoye Forest Reserve 15784

1 23 NDWEDWE DISTRICT (2 228 ha)
— Inanda Location 4675 (Sub 7)
Itafamasa Mission Reserve 8314

1 24 NEWCASTLE DISTRICT (329 ha)
— Kliprand 8627 (Sub 1)
Kromdraai 8626 (Sub 2)

1 25 NEW HANOVER AND UMVOTI DISTRICTS (3 533 ha)
— Umvoti Slopes Area

1 26 NKANDLA DISTRICT (4 242 ha)
— Devondale 11039 (Remainder, and Sub 1-8)
Qudeni 13905 (Remainder)
Qudeni Town (Sites 1-15)
Westville 11014 (Remainder, Sub 1)
— Nkandla Forest Reserve No 15439
— Nkandla Townlands

1 27 NONGOMA DISTRICT (124 ha)
— Nongoma Townlands

1 28 NQUTU DISTRICT (8 591 ha)
— Nqutu Townlands
— Nqutu Farms
— Nondweni Townlands
— Vechtkop 168 (Sub 7-9)
— Kandaspunt Prison
Kandas Prison No 14755
Twyvelhoek No 174 (Remainder, Sub 4)

1 29 PAUL PIETERSBURG AND NGOTSHE DISTRICTS (937 373 ha)
— Dhlamini and Mhtetwa Tribal Areas
— Land adjacent and between the said Tribal Areas
— Frischgewaagd Settlement area

1 30 PIETERMARITZBURG DISTRICT (6 042 ha)
— Ashdown/Imbali/Edendale Area

1 31 PIET RETIEF DISTRICT (6 706 ha)

1 32 PINETOWN DISTRICT (1 135 ha)
— Ngcolosi Tribal Area

1 33 POLELA DISTRICT (1 905 ha)
— Distributed in district/Versprei in distrik

1 34 PORT SHEPSTONE DISTRICT (7 678 ha)
— Margate Corridor
— Meringa
— Cherrywillingham Park No 9323
— Frankland No 2 No 9598
South Gate 9428
Langold 9427
— Frankland 8280
— Remainder Port Shepstone Area

1 35 RICHMOND DISTRICT (2 059 ha)

1 36 UMLAZI DISTRICT (289 ha)
— Amanzimtoti Mission 4689
Bucknell 11562
Umlazi Mission 4680 (Sub 16)

1 37 UMZINTO DISTRICT (31 790 ha)
— Amnahlangwa Mission Reserve 8317
Ifafa Mission Reserve 8319
— Campania 3484
Lot 71 No 3538
— Umtwalumi Area
Lot 60 Umtwalumi 3476
— Land distributed in Umzinto district

1 38 UNDERBERG DISTRICT (775 ha)

1 39 VRYHEID DISTRICT (5 822 ha)
— Goodluck Farms
— Keza 13149 (Sub 2 of 1)

1 40 MTUNZINI DISTRICT (37 636 ha)
— Reserve No 9 No 15829

1 41 COMPENSATORY LAND(3 866 ha)
— Oliviershoek 14071 (Sub 1, Remainder)
— The Lake 15683 (Sub 1, Remainder)
— The Wedge 8177 (Sub 1, Remainder)
— Vaalkop 1164 (Sub 10)
— One Tree 8599 (Sub 4)
— Riversmeet 14541 (Sub 12)
— Enhlahleni 14658 (Remainder)

Transfer of State land: Natal region

360 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) Whether any steps are being taken in respect of the transfer to his Department of any State land in the Natal region currently being held by other State Departments, if so, what steps,

(2) whether his Department is considering acquiring any such land for the purpose of residential and agricultural settlement by Black rural residents in the said region, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether his Department plans to acquire any other land in the Natal region, if so, for what purposes?

B858E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1)-(3) It is not intended to transfer State land held by other departments to the Department of Regional and Land Affairs The South African Development Trust, which purchased land for residential and agricultural purposes for Blacks has been abolished, and the Central Government does not intend to further purchase any considerable areas of land, as was done by the said Trust in the past In this regard please refer to paragraph A 2 11(a) of the Government's White Paper on Land Reform

The Government is at present investigating the possible establishment of a financial assistance scheme to assist underdeveloped communities to purchase land

The Government is also still negotiating with the KwaZulu Government about a variety of land matters, but no decisions in this regard have been taken

UN/OAU: costs of representatives

361 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether the Government is responsible for paying the costs of representatives of the (a) United Nations and (b) Organization for African Unity who recently visited or are currently visiting the Republic as observers, if so, (i) to what extent, and (ii)(aa) what are these costs to date and (bb) in respect of what period is this information furnished, if not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the financing of the above-mentioned visits?

B859E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) As far as the UN and other observers are concerned the Department of Foreign Affairs did not pay any expenditure to date

(b) (i) and (ii)

Only certain transport costs in accordance with international practice From 14 September 1992 to 4 October 1992 and amount of R9 550 has been paid

(2) The general worldwide practice in the case of such missions is that the host country where a team is being deployed, provides financial assistance with regard to office accommodation and related expenditure It could thus be expected that certain costs will indeed be paid The amount cannot be provided at this point in time because there still have to be discussions about the extent of the services

Special representative of Secretary-General of UN· costs of visit

362 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether the Government is responsible for paying the costs involved in the visit to the Republic in August this year of Mr Cyrus Vance, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what were the costs involved, if not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the financing of this visit?

B860E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) Not applicable given the answer under (1)

Imizamo Yethu settlement at Hout Bay: site

364 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(1) Whether the Imizamo Yethu settlement at Hout Bay is situated on a site of approximately 18 hectares agreed to in the second phase of the development in this regard, if not, what are the relevant details, if so,

(2) whether his Department has any plans for extending the above settlement, if so, what are these plans,

(3) whether these plans have been discussed with the liaison committee representing the Hout Bay communities, if so, when, if not, why not?

B862E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) Yes

(2) No, the activities of the Western Cape Regional Services Council on the relevant site of approximately 34 ha have been influenced to such an extent that they have to acquire an alternative site Consequently the Cape Provincial Administration is obliged to purchase the whole area of approximately 34 ha

(3) Although no formal plans for the development of the additional approximately 16 ha have been discussed, the Hout Bay Liaison Committee has agreed that the residential component will be confined to approximately 18 ha The future utilisation of the additional approximately 16 ha is thus still to be decided upon in consultation with the local communities This land could possibly be utilised for community facilities

Pine forest area in Hout Bay cutting down of trees

365 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(1) Whether his Department has any plans to cut down any trees in the existing pine forest area near the Imizamo Yuethu settlement at Hout Bay, if so, (a) what trees and (b) why,

(2) whether an independent environmental impact study has been made regarding the possible effect of the cutting down of these trees, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom,

(3) whether he will make public the findings resulting from such a study?

B863E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) Yes,

(a) only those trees that have been identified during a scientific investigation to be dead, or are in the process of dying, as well as a limited number of trees which will hamper the alignment of roads or services in the development,

(b) the retention of the dead trees is a risk to the lives of people and property It would also not be cost effective to re-align roads and trunk services for purposes of retaining a small number of trees

(2) Yes,

(a) in June 1992,

(b) by Ms E L van and Honert, M Sc (Botany) employed by Messrs Hill, Kaplan and Scott, consulting engineers,

(3) Yes

Single care grants: children of each race group

367 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health

How many children of each race group were receiving single care grants in terms of the Mental Health Act, No 18 of 1973, in respect of each province as at 30 September 1992 or the latest specified date for which information is available?

B865E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Province	White	Coloured	Indian	Black
Orange Free State	7	0	0	18
Cape	98	0	0	580
Natal	44	0	101	307
Transvaal	141	0	19	459
Total	290	580*	120	1 364

*Figures are not kept per province

SA citizenship: independent Black states

368 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether any Blacks in the independent Black states have applied to regain their South African citizenship in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as amended by the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, No 13 of 1978, if so, in respect of each such state, (a) how many applied, (b) how many applications were approved and (c) for what specified period is this information furnished?

B866E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Owing to the provisions of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), which came into effect on 1 July 1986, no Black of any of the independent states applied in terms of section 3 of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), as amended by the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 13 of 1978), for South African citizenship since that date

Particulars of applications prior to the commencement of the above-mentioned Restoration of South African Citizenship Act are not readily available

Telephone installations: North Rand

369 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether any applications for telephone installations for (a) residential, (b) facsimile and (c) business purposes were outstanding at the North Rand office of Telkom as at 1 October 1992, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) when is it anticipated that these backlogs will be eliminated?

B867E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Members of pension funds boardings

290 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance

How many members of the (a) Government Service Pension Fund, (b) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (c) Temporary Employees Pension Fund, (d) Associated Institutions Provident Fund, (e) Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service and (f) Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service (i) applied to be boarded and (ii) were boarded in 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively?

B728E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(i) The members of the various pension funds apply through their respective employers Only the applications which are successful are passed onto the Department of Finance The number of members who applied to retire early is therefor unknown to the Department of Finance

(ii) According to the latest pension records early retirements and the reasons therefor are set out in the annexure

	(a) GSPF			(b) AIF			(c) TEPF			(e) PFAS			(f) SFAS		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
Ill-health	48	55	97	7	1	11	9	19	41	1	3	6	—	1	—
Reorganization	66	102	115	—	—	—	5	3	11	—	1	—	—	1	—
Incapacity to carry out duties efficiently	2	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Retirement—own request	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No cases for the Associated Institutions Provident Fund occurred and as far as the Associated Institutions Pension Fund is concerned, no cases where any gratuities were paid could be identified

Total amount of personal income tax collected

324 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Finance

What was the total amount of personal income tax collected in the 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years, respectively, in (a) the Republic of South Africa, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) Bloemfontein, (d) Welkom, Virginia and Odendaalsrus, (e) Sasolburg, (f) Kroonstad and (g) Bethlehem from persons employed in (i) the (aa) agriculture, (bb) mining, (cc) manufacturing, (dd) construction, (ee) commerce, (ff) Government Service, (gg) transport and (hh) banks and financial services categories and (ii) other specified categories? B811E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

A meaningful breakdown of tax collected in magisterial districts cannot be furnished Some 75% of individual tax is collected by way of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), and many employers make their PAYE payments in areas other than those in which their workers are employed Statistics are accordingly furnished on the basis of assessments issued and as a result thereof the 1991-92 figures are not available at this stage

At the time an answer was prepared to a similar question, No 372, asked by Mr J J Walsh in May 1991, 56 per cent of assessments for the 1989/90 tax year had been processed The actual number of taxpayers and amounts assessed at that stage were for the purposes of the reply projected by that percentage to indicate what the position would be once all assessments had been raised

It is now considered that these projections may, for a variety of reasons, not be within acceptable bounds of accuracy The statistics furnished below accordingly relate only to taxpayers actually assessed to date, who represent 75 per cent of registered taxpayers in 1989/90 and 64 per cent in 1990/91

PERSONAL INCOME TAX ASSESSED 1990-91

DISTRICTS

Sectors	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Agriculture	310 670 185	77 290 820	10 041 349	2 934 225	735 837	9 835 684	3 296 388
Mining	803 202 167	174 804 249	851 152	160 104 311	4 451 464	431 473	117 048
*Construction/ Manufacturing	1 741 669 510	60 408 388	8 504 225	5 054 001	37 613 925	1 901 760	938 301
Commerce	1 148 541 552	66 505 809	29 444 874	11 993 085	2 621 912	3 767 697	6 892 205
Government Services	1 910 548 939	119 254 877	67 507 785	13 664 420	4 365 288	9 406 700	4 293 711
Transport	407 894 157	27 425 139	15 651 958	1 063 868	763 575	5 452 986	2 279 138
Banks and Financial Services	581 375 740	24 783 206	12 789 096	3 779 241	714 531	1 491 620	1 439 232
Other	5 806 560 734	183 022 822	59 068 797	32 989 294	30 095 809	12 554 714	8 383 194

* No distinction between these two sectors can be made

KEY TO DISTRICTS

(a) Republic of South Africa
(b) Orange Free State
(c) Bloemfontein
(d) Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus
(e) Sasolburg
(f) Kroonstad
(g) Bethlehem

NOTE

Statistics in respect of taxpayers earning less than the applicable Standard Income Tax on Employees (SITE) limit are not available and therefore not reflected in the above figures

Taxpayers: certain magisterial districts

330 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Finance

(a) How many taxpayers were there and (b) what total amount was collected in personal income tax in the magisterial districts of (i) Bloemfontein, (ii) Welkom, (iii) Kroonstad, (iv) Sasolburg and (v) Virginia in each of the eight income categories particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, for the 1989-90 and 1990-91 tax years, respectively?

B817E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

A meaningful breakdown of tax collected in magisterial districts cannot be furnished Some 75% of individual tax is collected by way of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), and many employers make their PAYE payments in areas other than those in which their workers are employed Statistics are accordingly furnished on the basis of assessments issued to taxpayers resident in the relevant magisterial districts

At the time an answer was prepared to a similar question, No 372, asked by Mr J J Walsh in May 1991, 56 per cent of assessments

cont'd

Leave VAT rate, cut back your spending, govt told

GOVERNMENT should not try to make up the shortfall in VAT revenue by increasing its rate but must slash state spending instead, economists say.

They were reacting to Finance director-general Gerhard Croeser saying on Tuesday that government would be forced to increase VAT to at least 13%.

Econometrix economist Tony Twine said instead of attempting to raise VAT revenues by 30% of the current take, government would at least do better by trimming its expenditure by an equivalent amount.

Ironically, he said government's revenue could fall even further if it increased the VAT rate. Consumers would cut back on their spending.

Standard Bank chief economist Nico Czypionka said it was more imperative for government to cut spending.

"Our calculations show that to keep on an even keel, they would have to reduce expenditure by 5%. But, I'm not sure they have the guts to do that."

Czypionka said this inefficiency as well as the duplication of apartheid government departments needed to be rooted out.

Finance Minister Derek Keys has said the number of public servants would be reduced by about 30 000 next year as part of his attempt to cut government spending by 3%. — Sapa

Govt funding needed to address unemployment

MARCIA KLEIN

THE state should put R2bn into development venture capital funds every second year for 10 years as part of a solution to SA's massive unemployment problem, Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) senior GM Jo Schwenke said yesterday

Speaking at the Institute of Personnel Management's annual conference at Sun City, he said the funds would seek out developmental opportunities that were viable, sustainable, and preferably owned by black South Africans

A fund manager would manage the fund, seek out investments, help establish the investee and remain involved until the investee was self-sufficient and profitable

Schwenke said this initiative could generate up to 50 000 or more new formal businesses with jobs for up to 2-million people.

He said about 44% of SA's population was either unemployed or underemployed In addition, studies by Sacob and the SBDC had shown that less than 5% of school leavers and less than 10% of matriculants could be expected to find work in the formal economy.

He said it was "frightening" that 46% of unemployed blacks were aged between 20 and 30

Competition for a fairly stagnant number of formal employment opportunities would increase, he said, and lack of efficient schooling and dedication from pupils would leave unemployment or informal employment as their only alternative.

Schwenke said there was not one solution, and SA needed supportive government policies, specific job creation programmes, a "big push by big business" to create projects, exports and foreign exchange

He said the state had to create an environment of law and order, followed by a fiscal and monetary policy which encouraged investment.

In the short term, big business should not retrench but retrain.

He said that the efforts of the state and small, medium and big businesses should be co-ordinated into a single medium-term strategy, with the driving force being the promotion of entrepreneurship

first half of the fiscal year to September, roughly half of the budgeted amount for the year of R100,7bn The largest, Regional & Land Affairs, which accounts for R20,9bn of the total Budget, is ahead of target at R11,4bn for the year so far, with R1,9bn going out in September

A department spokesman says this is largely because of accelerated payments to the self-governing territories. "These relate to strategic oil funds expenditure, drought relief, improvement of conditions of service and the nutritional programme provided for only in the additional budgets, but paid ahead of time to help the territories with their cash flows All other department programmes are within budget."

In the other major votes.

- ☐ Finance. Statutory Amount (interest payments on government stock), almost on target After the discount on RSA stock, R8,1bn out of a budgeted R16,3bn has been issued, R776m of it in September,
- ☐ Administration House of Assembly, R5,6bn out of the Budget limit of R9,8bn (R900m in September),
- ☐ Education & Training, R2,4bn, of a budgeted R4,6bn (R400m),
- ☐ Defence, R4,1bn of R9,7bn (R505m);
- ☐ Foreign Affairs R2,9bn of R6bn (R446m),
- ☐ Police, R3bn of R5,6bn (R450m),
- ☐ Administration House of Representatives, R2,5bn of R4,9bn (R403m), and
- ☐ Trade & Industry, R1,8bn, well ahead proportionately of the budgeted R3,1bn But the R92m in September is a significant slowing from the first quarter, when large redemptions of promissory notes took place under export incentive schemes

A Finance Department press release says R22,4bn of domestic stock has been raised to cover financing requirements, currently at R18,9bn This is based on the excess of issues over receipts of R13,5bn, together with redemptions of R5,4bn ■

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT

Half measures

FM 23/10/92 (251)

If current trends in Exchequer flows continue, government is looking at a deficit for the fiscal year 1992/1993 of R28,1bn.

In the six months to September, R36,3bn flowed into the Exchequer — only 3,8% more than in the same period last year which, in real terms, is a decline of 11% Income tax and VAT brought in R31,2bn, which means inland revenue is only 0,8% up Customs & Excise is better off, at R5,1bn, up 28%, due to increases in fuel levies

Total issues of R49,8bn were made in the

Auditor gets tough over government cash drain

SLOPPY accounting by government departments, parastatal companies and self-governing territories has caused the loss of millions of rands in taxpayers' money, says Auditor-General Peter Wronsley

In a special report to Parliament this week, he presented a list of institutions whose financial years ended on or before September 30 last year but whose books had not been approved by the Auditor-General by June 30 this year

Distorted

He said that the failure to write up books timeously was a "source of serious concern"

The report follows revelations by Mr Wronsley last week on how R470-million in unauthorised expenditure by the then Department of Posts and Telecommunications had been distorted through abnormal accounting methods to show only R110-million

So far, the most serious waste of taxpayers' money was the R268-million South African Rail Commuter Corporation's loss from its investment in the failed Cape Investment Bank.

And the parliamentary joint committee on public accounts has revealed that

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

a new computer centre was built for the Commission for Administration at Verwoerdburg without formal approval by the cabinet.

First estimates put the cost of the project at R38-million But the final price tag reached R93-million

Fraud and stock shrinkage at the Meat Board led to R1,5-million being written off.

The SA Transport Services — before it went commercial — went over budget and had to ask Parliament to sanction the irregular spending of more than R700-million

House of Assembly and House of Representatives accounts were still being finalised by April 22, with R5 000-million at issue. The biggest problem was the reconciling of accounts for housing and development

The Auditor-General's report revealed a lack of housekeeping skills, tardiness with the submission of reports and general incompetence among hundreds of institutions These include state departments, self-governing territories, agricultural control boards, regional services councils and local authorities

The financial statements of Gazankulu, Kangwane, Kwandebele and Lebowa were reported to be close to completion

By the end of June, 51 local authorities in Transvaal, 70 in the Free State, 63 in the Cape and nine in Natal had not yet completed their bookkeeping for 1990/1991 for auditing.

Government's spending under attack

DURBAN — Speakers at the convention attacked the excessive levels of government spending yesterday.

Government's estimated expenditure (at all levels) of 30% of GDP came under fire during debate on motions on taxation, and fiscal and monetary policy

Introducing the taxation motion, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce's Mike Cato said the country could no longer afford to waste its tax revenues on exorbitant and inefficient government spending

A representative of the Border chamber, introducing the other motion, said the conflict between strict monetary policy and lax fiscal restraint was a prime cause of high inflation

However, Finance Department director-general Gerhard Croeser attributed rising government expenditure to the poor performance of the economy

Although he admitted high government spending was a problem, Croeser said a 4% to 5% real reduction in state expenditure could have severe consequences in an economy going through a long recession.

The motion on taxation, calling for slashed government spending, was passed unanimously BIDM 29/10/92

The motion on fiscal and monetary policy and its effects on the economy were referred to Sacob's economic committee for further analysis. — Sapa.

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Vol. 328 PRETORIA, 30 OCTOBER OKTOBER 1992 No. 14375

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 985 OF 1992 (259)

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

In accordance with the directions of the State President as contained in Government Notice No R 989 of 30 April 1987, it is hereby notified that the Minister of Education and Culture House of Assembly, the Minister of the Budget House of Assembly, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare House of Assembly, the Minister of Housing and Works House of Assembly, the Minister of Agricultural Development House of Assembly and the Minister of Local Government House of Assembly have assigned the powers, functions and duties as mentioned in Notices 449 of 26 June 1987, as amended, 1094 of 15 November 1991, as amended, 1091 of 15 November 1991, as amended, 1093 of 15 November 1991, as amended, 450 of 26 June 1987, as amended and 382 of 7 February 1992, as amended, in respect of certain matters and for execution in certain areas which were assigned to Dr Michael Hendrik Veldman in his capacity of Ministerial Representative, to Dr Lucas Johannes Nel in his capacity as Ministerial Representative with effect from 2 November 1992 and reassigned the said powers, functions and duties to the mentioned Dr Michael Hendrik Veldman with effect from 16 November 1992

69286—A

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 985 VAN 1992

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

Ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die Staatspresident soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing No R 989 van 30 April 1987, word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur Volksraad, die Minister van Begroting Volksraad, die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn Volksraad, die Minister van Behuising en Werke Volksraad, die Minister van Landbou-ontwikkeling Volksraad en die Minister van Plaaslike Bestuur Volksraad die bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte wat soos vermeld in Kennisgewings 449 van 26 Junie 1987, soos gewysig, 1094 van 15 November 1991, soos gewysig, 1091 van 15 November 1992, soos gewysig, 1093 van 15 November 1991, soos gewysig, 450 van 26 Junie 1987, soos gewysig en 382 van 7 Februarie 1992, soos gewysig, ten opsigte van sekere aangeleenthede en vir uitvoering in sekere gebiede aan dr Michael Hendrik Veldman in sy hoedanigheid as Ministeriele Verteenwoordiger opgedra is, met ingang van 2 November 1992 aan dr Lucas Johannes Nel in sy hoedanigheid as Ministeriele Verteenwoordiger opgedra het, en sodanige bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte met ingang van 16 November 1992 aan gemelde dr Michael Hendrik Veldman heropgedra het

14375—1

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14375—1

State owns up: We funded foreign paper

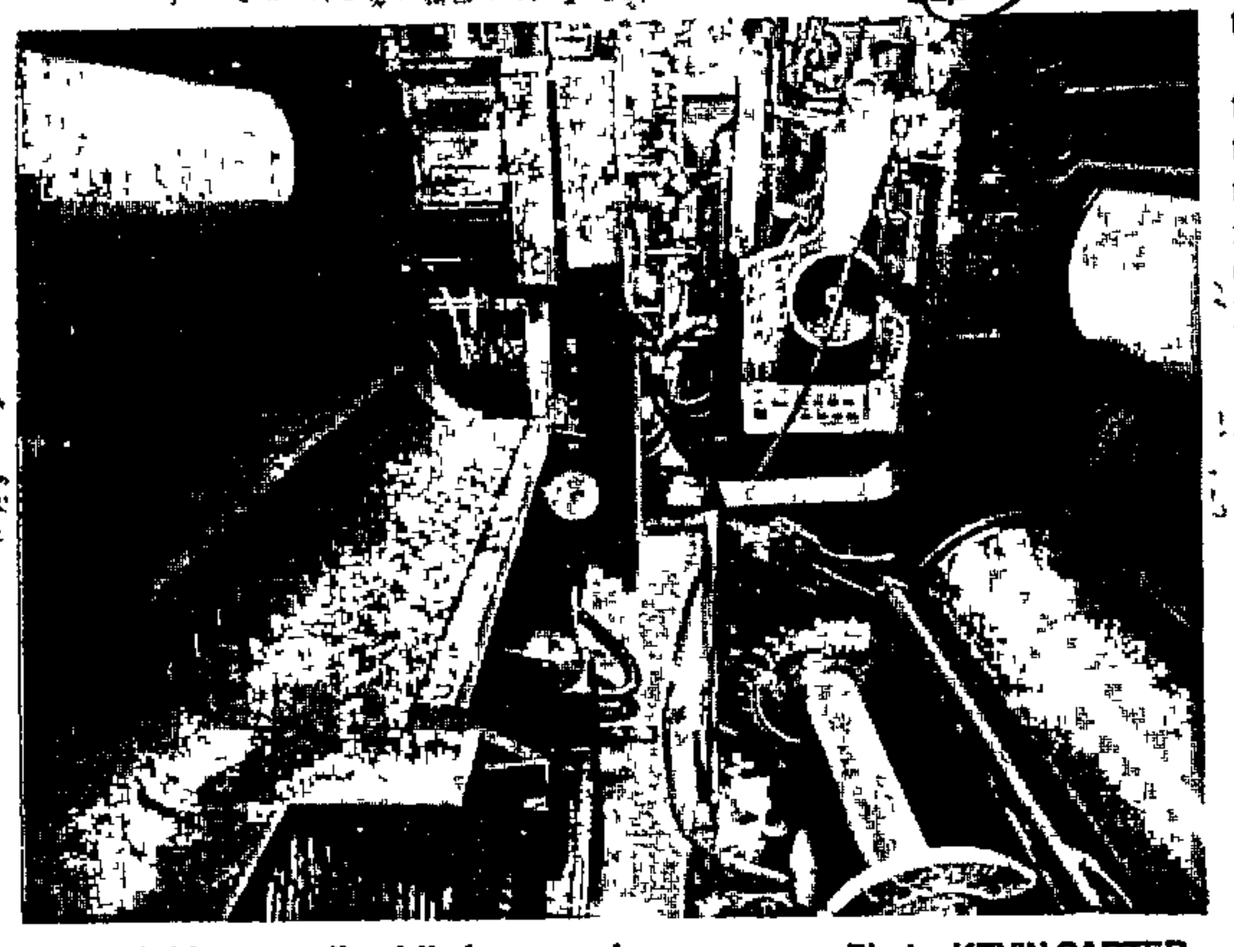
W/Mail 30/10 - 5/11/92.

The government has finally admitted secretly funding a Gaborone-based newspaper. Now it is fighting to recover millions of rands spent on the project, reports

ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK



Abel Rudman



Newslink's press lies idle in a warehouse Photo: KEVIN CARTER

THE government has admitted for the first time that the South African Defence Force provided secret funds to launch a foreign newspaper — and that it is now involved in a legal tussle to reclaim assets bought by the newspaper's publisher.

Newslink, the Gaborone-based newspaper which closed down last December, four months after its links with Military Intelligence were exposed by *The Weekly Mail*, is believed to have cost the government up to R3,4-million in start-up and running costs

The disclosures could send shock waves through the Botswana establishment It is understood there are close links between *Newslink's* management and both South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Basimanyane Masire, brother of Botswana's President Quett Masire

The Weekly Mail was unable to obtain comment from the Botswana government this week, but was told last August by the country's CID chief, assistant commissioner T Katlhalo, that "if the reports prove accurate, it would amount to subversion".

Within days of President FW de Klerk announcing on July 30 last year the curtailment of 41 secret projects, a monthly subsidy of around 200 000 pula (about R150 000), necessary for the newspaper to break even, suddenly dried up

"Even before the president's announcement, the SADF had decided to terminate its relations with, and interests in, the printing press and newspaper," a spokesman at the State President's Office said this week. "As is the case with other curtailed projects, this termination was embarked upon with a view also to ensure that potential losses are limited"

Casper Venter, the president's press secretary, confirmed that *Newslink* was funded from the Special Defence Account, which last year had a budget of R4,17-billion for secret projects He said the government was still trying to recover assets bought with state funds by private individuals who acted as fronts for such operations

Referring to the curtailment of funding for *Newslink*, Venter said: "A part of the exercise was also to retrieve all assets belonging to the state. This entails, inter alia, an application to the supreme court, which is now about to be finalised."

The supreme court is, however, becoming the scene of a three-cornered tussle for control of *Newslink's* assets

Its publisher, Pretoria businessman Abel Rudman, who bought a printing press with initial secret payments amounting to about R1,3-million, is fighting to keep the assets from being auctioned by liquidators. Rudman is also understood to be preparing a civil case against the government for curtailing its funding, on the basis that *Newslink* was originally devised as a five- to 10-year project.

At the time that the secret projects were curtailed, Rudman insisted he was the sole source of funds for setting up and running *Newslink*, and that he would continue publishing it.

However, he was unable to persuade senior staff members of the newspaper's independence After several key resignations, the premises of *Newslink* and its publishing company, Magnum Press, were secretly cleared out last December and the contents transported to Johannesburg.

Rudman refused to compensate staff members — several of whom had relocated to Botswana from South Africa upon being hired — for loss of employment and income. Four ex-staffers then successfully applied to the Botswana High Court for the liquidation of Magnum Press. The liquidator, Price Waterhouse Botswana, was given permission by the supreme court in South Africa to be recognised here, and attached the assets

The printing equipment was due to be auctioned off on August 20 at 10 30am. At nine that morning, Rudman brought an application in the Rand Supreme Court for an urgent interdict preventing the sale He said the equipment had been sold by Magnum Press to *Newslink*, which was a separate entity owned by himself.

The judge granted the interdict, on the basis that he would have to read through about 600 pages of documentation before making a ruling. The return date of the hearing was set for October 29, but Rudman's attorneys have since succeeded in postponing it to November 17

Rudman and Basimanyane Masire were partners in several Botswanan companies, including Tshepho Safaris and Tshepho Trading, an import/export company. A second member of President Masire's family, T Masire, was also a director in several of Rudman's companies.

Funds for *Newslink* are believed to have been channelled from the SADF via Strelley Investments, a front company based on the island of Jersey. When Magnum Press was placed under liquidation, Strelley put in a claim for R2 767 391, on the basis that it had loaned the money to Magnum. Total liabilities to other creditors amounted to about R1,5-million

Reg Webb, a partner in Price Waterhouse Botswana, said Strelley's claim was rejected because "at no stage was such an amount ever recorded as a liability in the books of Magnum Press. However, a similar amount was recorded as being owed to Abel Rudman."

Documents lodged with the Rand Supreme Court in opposition to Rudman's application for an interdict include a telex message from Volkskas Bank's head office in Pretoria to Lloyds Bank in London, dated February 15 1990, authorising the transfer of R2 327 366 to Strelley Investments' account in Jersey.

A week later, an equivalent amount in pula was transferred from Strelley's account to Barclays Bank Botswana, Magnum Press' bankers

PUBLIC SECTOR – GOVT. MISCELLANEOUS DEPT.

1992

NOV — DEC

THE SHADOWY MAN THEY CALLED

The Ratcatcher

STATE President PW Botha and his circle of hawks relentlessly conspired with American conservatives to oust the architect of "constructive engagement", Dr Chester Crocker, in the belief that without him, President Ronald Reagan would enter a de facto alliance with Pretoria.

Crocker's forthcoming memoir, **High Noon in Southern Africa**, recounts constant attempts to "subvert" US policy in the 80s by military intelligence chief Pieter van der Westhuizen — dubbed "the ratcatcher" by Crocker's team — and others in Botha's security establishment

Malign

Their strategies included feeding information to rightwing Senators like North Carolina's Jesse Helms, sending secret emissaries — sometimes using false passports — to open back channels with Reagan, CIA director Bill Casey, UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and other senior players, hiring lobbyists with close ties to the President, and planting self-serving information on willing US intelligence agencies.

The "ratcatcher" was regarded by Crocker and his lieutenants as so malign that they would never discuss anything of substance in his hearing

The campaign began almost as soon as Reagan took office, when a team of South African military officers arrived in Washington, on visas obtained under false pretences, and was regularly abetted by the American right

SIMON BARBER in Washington discloses further intrigues from the controversial memoirs of Dr Chester Crocker ST Times 1/11/92.



PW BOTHA ... refused to see Crocker on his first official visit in the hopes of undercutting him at home

From the start, Crocker was viewed by Botha's inner circle as dangerously soft Botha refused to see him on his first official visit in the hopes of undercutting him at home

Helms took a similar view and, in an effort to block Crocker's Senate confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State, sent him a list of 108 questions whose syntax and content showed most could only have been drafted by South Africans "on the right fringe of the National Party".

Crocker even hints that South African sympathisers within the US intelligence establishment may have burgled his office safes to obtain documents that could be used to discredit him on the left

Then Secretary of State Al Haig thought "disaffected liberals were to blame I told him I thought it was another sort of inside job, and changed the combination on the safes in the front office"

Sometimes, Pretoria's efforts to wrap Reagan's closest confidants in its "moist embrace" backfired spectacularly.

The US President's first National Security Adviser Judge Bill Clark arrived in South Africa in June 1981 to find his hosts wanted to rig him out in khaki and take him on a geopolitical safari to the operational area He was repelled, and even more so when Botha wagged a finger at him and warned him to be careful of "your advisers and your embassy here"

Clark didn't care for Foreign Minister Pik Botha either

"Never in 20 years at the bar or in bar-rooms," he later told Crocker, "have I ever encountered anything like the two Bothas"

In 1983, Crocker and his team became aware of what they called the "Unita project" — a far-reaching plan, apparently orchestrated by MI, to kill off Crocker's Namibia/Angola strategy by persuading Washington to back a military victory by Unita in conjunction with an internal settlement in Namibia

Until 1982, Unita's external presence had been relatively low-budget That year, the rebels not only became newly assertive on the battlefield, they suddenly appeared to have substantial new resources to establish a significant lobbying presence all over Europe and in the US

Lever

The US public relations offensive, Crocker asserts, was "directed by Americans working for the military intelligence directorate of the SADF" Among them was Stuart Spencer, one of Reagan's 1980 campaign managers

Crocker supported lifting the Clark Amendment, which, until its repeal in 1985, blocked US aid to Unita, but he wanted to use the aid as a lever to get the MPLA to make decisions on Cuban troop withdrawal — which would in itself force Luanda to negotiate with the rebels

PW's MI chief was regarded as so malign that Crocker's team never discussed anything of substance in his hearing

This nuanced approach would not wash with the American right, which, egged on by MI, worked tirelessly to have Unita — and Renamo — become major beneficiaries of the Reagan Doctrine

A key ally in MI's endeavour, Crocker says, was Reagan's old friend, CIA director Casey Not only did he want to run a major covert operation to support Jonas Savimbi, but he coveted the Soviet weaponry captured by the SADF in Angola for his Nicaraguan contras

Running

"Pretoria was eager to please, delighted to be wanted Casey's senior colleagues were uneasy But General van der Westhuizen must have thought it was a fine idea The Angola honeypot was working like a charm"

PW Botha's efforts to suborn the Reagan administration paid a grim dividend in 1986

Pretoria's friends, like White House speechwriter Patrick Buchanan, had sufficient influence to so polarise debate that even Republicans went running for the cover of supporting sanctions

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Foreign governments ask SA to evacuate nationals in Angola

RAY HARTLEY

SEVERAL foreign countries have asked SA to help evacuate their residents from Angola, as the country teeters on the brink of full-scale civil war

Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said yesterday a number of countries, which could not be named because of diplomatic sensitivities, had asked that the SAS Tafelberg evacuate their citizens.

The Tafelberg is expected to arrive in Luanda some time before Friday.

Marais said all SA diplomats had already been evacuated to a Greek ship 2km off Luanda harbour. It was impossible to say how many other SA citizens were still in Angola.

He said the breaking of a UN ceasefire signed at the weekend could have been the result of a misunderstanding which resulted in some groups believing it only took effect last night

He described the situation as calmer yesterday, although sporadic firing was reported from time to time.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha was monitoring the situation closely, Marais said.

A top military analyst said Angola's oil-rich Cabinda province could fall to the rebel Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (Flec) if the MPLA got heavily involved in fighting Unita to the south.

Military writer Helmoed-Römer Heitman said Cabinda had a friendly border with Congo, and although Flec did not enjoy national support it had a sizeable ethnic following in the province.

He said as many as 30 000 troops armed with light weapons could be mobilised by Unita in an effort to capture MPLA positions in Luanda quickly and pave the way for a Flec takeover in Cabinda.

The outcome of today's US presidential election would have little effect on Unita's military capability as Republicans and Democrats had ruled out support for the movement.

Unita would have to win the war quickly or suffer serious setbacks in a drawn-out, conventional confrontation with the MPLA whose heavy equipment made them better suited to a full-scale war

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

No. 3052 **6 November 1992**

WITHDRAWAL OF COMMON PASTURAGE AREA IN TERMS OF THE DISPOSAL OF COMMON PASTURAGE AREAS ACT, 1983 (Act No. 76 OF 1983)

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Disposal of Common Pasturage Areas Act, 1983, I, Eugene Louw, Minister of Public Works, hereby determine that the common pasturage areas at Vaalharts Settlement, consisting of the properties mentioned in the Schedule, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Committees of Management established under the regulations made in terms of the Land Settlement Act, 1956, with effect from 13 November 1992.

SCHEDULE

WARD I:

Lot 568 (portion of Lot 1), Vaalharts Settlement B, in extent 2062,2553 hectares; and

Lot 569 (portion of Lot 1), Vaalharts Settlement B, in extent 1806,8898 hectares,

both situated in the Administrative District of Barkly West, Province of the Cape of Good Hope

WARD II:

Lot 1335 (portion of Lot 167), Vaalharts Settlement A, in extent 5022,8607 hectares,

situated in the Administrative District of Vryburg, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, and

Portion 81 of the farm Guldenskat 36—HN, in extent 779,4790 hectares,

situated in the Province of the Transvaal.

WARD III:

Lot 1334 (portion of Lot 167), Vaalharts Settlement A, in extent 1048,9717 hectares,

situated in the Administrative District of Vryburg, Province of the Cape of Good Hope

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE

No. 3052 **6 November 1992**

ONTTREKKING VAN GEMEENSKAPLIKE WEIVELD INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP DIE BESKIKKING OOR GEMEENSKAPLIKE WEIVELDE, 1983 (WET No. 76 VAN 1983)

Ingevolge artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Beskikking oor Gemeenskaplike Weivelde, 1983, bepaal ek, Eugene Louw, Minister van Openbare Werke, dat die gemeenskaplike weiveld te Vaalhartsnedersetting, bestaande uit die eiendomme vermeld in die Bylae, met ingang van 13 November 1992 onttrek word aan die beheer van die Beheerkomitees wat ingevolge die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die Nedersettingswet, 1956, ingestel is

BYLAE

WYK I:

Perseel 568 (gedeelte van Perseel 1), Vaalhartsnedersetting B, groot 2062,2553 hektaar; en

Perseel 569 (gedeelte van Perseel 1), Vaalhartsnedersetting B, groot 1806,8898 hektaar,

beide gelee in die administratiewe distrik Barkley-Wes, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop

WYK II:

Perseel 1335 (gedeelte van Perseel 167), Vaalhartsnedersetting A, groot 5022,8607 hektaar,

gelee in die administratiewe distrik Vryburg, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop; en

Gedeelte 81 van die plaas Guldenskat 36—HN, groot 779,4790 hektaar,

gelee in die provinsie Transvaal

WYK III:

Perseel 1334 (gedeelte van Perseel 167), Vaalhartsnedersetting A, groot 1048,9717 hektaar,

gelee in die administratiewe distrik Vryburg, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 3073 (259) **6 November 1992**

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1992 to 30 September 1992.

Treasury, Pretoria.

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 3073 **6 November 1992**

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 30 September 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992–93	Month of September Maand September 1992	Month of September Maand September 1991	Total 1 April to 30 September Totaal 1 April tot 30 September 1992	Total 1 April to 30 September Totaal 1 April tot 30 September 1991
		R	R	R	R	R
State Revenue Account	***Staatsinkomsterekening***					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste					
Tax on income	Belasting op inkomste	50 484 300 000	5 211 020 258	4 949 316 299	21 517 435 762	20 605 476 792
Loan Levy 1989–94	Leningsheffing 1989–94	—	—	—	143 700	1 754 663
Sales tax	Verkoopbelasting	21 019 700 000	8 375 057	1 500 668 928	34 767 962	9 013 936 989
Value added tax	Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	—	1 505 675 171	23	7 897 254 160	23

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof		Estimate Begroting 1992–93	Month of September Maand September 1992	Month of September Maand September 1991	Total 1 April to 30 September Totaal 1 April tot 30 September 1992	Total 1 April to 30 September Totaal 1 April tot 30 September 1991
			R	R	R	R	R
Other taxes	***Ander belastings***						
Non-resident shareholders' tax	Belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouers		320 000 000	30 286 521	22 697 665	152 398 061	171 387 490
Non-residents' tax on interest	Rentebelasting op buitelanders		—	21 196	13 110	67 586	3 854
Undistributed profits	Onuitgekeerde winste		—	1 298	(5 412)	52 867	203 649
Donations tax	Geskenkbelasting		6 000 000	299 176	394 597	4 599 372	2 517 946
Estate duty	Boedelbelasting		75 000 000	6 761 177	13 422 680	45 750 944	48 305 281
Trade securities	Handelseffekte		221 000 000	13 943 941	19 968 944	89 054 713	112 606 978
Stamp duties and fees	Seëlregte en gelde		830 000 000	53 980 382	52 835 649	387 545 793	366 201 631
Transfer duties	Hereregte		1 110 000 000	86 092 687	70 157 344	607 423 445	456 198 696
Miscellaneous	Diverse		—	—	—	—	—
Mining leases and ownership	Mynverhunngs- en eiendomsregte		295 000 000	3 464 540	144 281	83 918 469	139 075 168
Interest and dividends	Rente en dividende		59 450 000	(969 587)	9 652 936	11 411 110	31 284 569
Levies	Heffings		19 000 000	3 428 330	365 402	7 936 367	6 191 465
Recoveries of loans and advances	Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte		59 550 000	27 237 166	8 395 504	40 101 377	17 862 695
Departmental activities	Departementele bedrywighede		1 129 000 000	357 123 788	125 539 726	872 518 691	544 117 988
Capital revenue	Kapitaalinkomste		20 000 000	—	—	—	—
		R	75 648 000 000	7 306 741 101	6 773 567 676	31 752 380 379	31 517 125 877
Less Payments to self-governing territories	*Min* Betalings aan selfregerende gebiede		1 361 300 000	113 570 000	90 354 000	681 303 000	541 706 000
Payments to TBVC Countries	Betalings aan TBVC-lande		760 700 000	58 667 165	—	356 813 286	—
Total Inland revenue	Totaal Binnelandse inkomste	R	73 526 000 000	7 134 503 936	6 683 213 676	30 714 264 093	30 975 419 877
Customs and excise duties	Doeane- en aksynsregte						
Customs duty	Doeanereg		3 124 000 000	252 822 438	277 089 447	1 452 689 659	1 453 523 432
Excise duty	Aksynsreg		4 754 000 000	355 161 283	321 340 030	1 987 685 007	1 594 759 462
Surcharge	Bobelasting		1 670 000 000	130 946 989	150 593 601	745 196 670	765 188 699
Miscellaneous	Diverse		17 000 000	15 328 865	27 874 921	50 641 691	109 748 959
Fuel levy	Brandstofheffing		6 634 000 000	560 347 223	407 426 052	3 318 756 303	2 256 121 605
Ordinary levy	Gewone heffing		64 000 000	8 384 532	5 031 452	40 761 179	32 173 812
		R	16 263 000 000	1 322 991 330	1 189 355 503	7 595 730 509	6 211 515 969
Less	*Min*						
Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkomste		5 040 000 000	—	17 269 000	2 457 991 000	2 253 915 250
Total Customs and excise duties	Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	R	11 223 000 000	1 322 991 330	1 172 086 503	5 137 739 509	3 957 600 719
		R	84 749 000 000	8 457 495 266	7 855 300 179	35 852 003 602	34 933 020 596
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds		—	—	6 154 203	—	35 671 057
		R	—	—	6 154 203	—	35 671 057
		R	—	8 457 495 266	7 861 454 382	35 852 003 602	34 968 691 653
Revenue Account House of Assembly	***Inkomsterekening Volksraad***						
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste		—	20 043 772	21 814 641	89 837 151	106 512 613
Revenue Account House of Representatives	***Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers***						
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste		—	4 964 244	3 322 708	37 758 470	19 399 141
Revenue Account House of Delegates	***Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes***						
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste		—	788 274	464 933	9 510 533	3 714 455
Account for Provincial Services Cape	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap***						
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste		—	—	—	—	—
Account for Provincial Services Natal	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal***						
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste		—	—	—	—	—
Account for Provincial Services. Orange Free State	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat***						
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste		—	—	—	—	—
Account for Provincial Services. Transvaal	***Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal***						
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste		—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	25 796 290	25 602 282	137 106 154	129 626 209
Grand total	Groottotaal	R	—	8 483 291 556	7 887 056 7664	35 989 109 756	35 098 317 862
Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 2897 in *Government Gazette* of 16 October 1992	Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 2897 in *Staatskoerant* van 16 Oktober 1992						
In Transit 31 March 1992	In Transito, 31 Maart 1992		—	—	—	480 288 319	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 31 August 1992	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Augustus 1992		—	223 058 985	—	—	—
Collections as above	Invorderings soos hierbo		—	8 483 291 556	—	—	—
		R	—	8 706 350 541	—	36 469 398 075	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 30 September 1992	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 30 September 1992		—	(69 699 759)	—	(69 699 759)	—
In Transit Revenue Account Administrations	In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies.		—	(25 929 886)	—	(111 309 864)	—
Received into Exchequer Account	In Skatkisrekening ontvang	R	—	8 610 720 896	—	36 288 388 452	—

R20bn interest bill ahead

ST Times (Buss)

By TERRY BETTY 8/11/92

THE GOVERNMENT'S interest bill — the largest single item of expenditure — is set to jump from R17-billion to R20-billion next year as borrowings increase to fund the growing Budget deficit

Absa senior economist Pierre Morgenrood says the interest bill has grown to 16,3% of total State spending and is due to worsen.

"This places the Government in a predicament because the high interest bill leaves less money for socio-economic spending."

The national debt has grown to R172,5-billion — 44,2% of gross domestic product.

Schools

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer says the Budget deficit could be as high as 8% of GDP, further inflating the interest bill.

Dr De Beer says it is unacceptable for money to be borrowed to finance current consumption. It should be used to build schools which would yield a more productive population.

"Our children will bear the brunt of the interest bill as the borrowings are 20- and 30-year loans." Dr De Beer says the solution would be to sack half the public service, which has been increasing every year.

The other root cause for the deficit is the miserable economy — low corporate profits and high unemployment resulting in low tax collections. VAT will bring in about R5-billion less than expected.

Economists say there is no other way for the Government to finance the deficit without seriously impeding the economy other than to increase VAT.

The Government is expected to increase VAT and give certain foods a zero rating.

Bureau for Economic Research (BER) economist Nils de Jager says this will yield more revenue than any other tax, but it will be inflationary.

He rules out a wealth tax. Tax on interest and salaries is already high and it would be unwise to reduce the wealth base. Such a system would be costly to implement.

Diplomatic moves afoot

DIPLOMATIC relations between SA and a number of Middle Eastern states could be closer than previously believed, if indications given by visiting Bahraini Development and Industry Minister Yousaf Al Shirawi are anything to go by.

Speaking at a news conference on Tuesday, the 72-year-old Shirawi said it was significant that an aviation agreement had been reached between SA and Bahrain.

This provided for direct airlinks between the two countries.

He said Gulf Air was the national carrier of four independent Gulf states, Bahrain, Qatar, the Emirate of Abu Dahbi and Oman.

SA had also decided to open a trade office in Bahrain — Sapa.

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Vol. 329 PRETORIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1992 No. 14414

PROCLAMATION

by the
State President
of the Republic of South Africa

No. 128, 1992

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES AMENDMENT ACT, 1992 (ACT No 56 OF 1992)

In terms of section 6 of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No 56 of 1992), I hereby determine **15 November 1992** as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-two

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

R. F. BOTHA,
Minister of the Cabinet

72013—**A**

PROKLAMASIE

van die
Staatspresident
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 128, 1992

WYSIGINGSWET OP DIPLOMATIEKE IMMUNITEITE EN VOORREGTE, 1992 (WET No 56 VAN 1992)

Kragtens artikel 6 van die Wysigingswet op Diplomatieke Immuniteite en Voorregte, 1992 (Wet No 56 van 1992), bepaal ek **15 November 1992** as die datum waarop genoemde Wet in werking tree

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op die Elfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Twee-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

R. F. BOTHA,
Minister van die Kabinet

14414—**1**

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14414—1

Switzerland, he said

Malaysian, SA meeting

ACTING President Pik Botha and ANC president Nelson Mandela held talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. BIDDY

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said Botha and Mandela met Mahatir together to discuss constitutional affairs and economic matters, before meeting him separately. 7/11/92

Between their meetings with Mahatir, Botha and Mandela held talks (HBP)

Mahatir, en route to Namibia for a four-day visit, left later for Windhoek, where he was met by Prime Minister Hage Geingob and Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab (HBP)

Mahatir is leading a delegation that includes senior government officials and businessmen connected with mining, agriculture, trade, banking and shipping. — Sapa. (259)

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French minister to visit

FRENCH Deputy Foreign Minister Georges Kiejman will arrive in SA on Sunday on a three-day official visit — the first to SA by a French foreign minister in two decades.

Kiejman would meet Foreign Minister Pik Botha, ANC president Nelson Mandela, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Finance Minister Derek Keys, a French embassy official said.

It is understood that meetings with President F W de Klerk and Judge Richard Goldstone have been requested. BIDAT 20/11/92

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT

Every cloud

Revenue collections continued to falter in October, the seventh month of the current fiscal year The latest State Exchequer Account statement shows inland revenue — consisting of VAT, income tax and a number of other minor taxes — raised a cumulative R37,2bn This is nominally 2,1% higher than for the same period last year Customs & Excise fared better, at R5,2bn, 25,9% up on last year, largely because of higher fuel levies this year

However, C&E takings in the month were substantially reduced by large payments under the Customs Union agreement — a net R137m was raised in the month, compared with R1,2bn in September

Total revenue for the year so far is R42,4bn, a nominal increase of 4,5% over 1991-1992 and a real decline of 8,5% based on inflation of about 13% With issues for the year currently at R56,5bn, the deficit stands at R14,1bn

Nedcor Bank chief economist Edward Osborn says "Assuming, optimistically, that expenditure is within the budgeted R100,7bn and revenue patterns continue, the deficit, before borrowing, by year-end should be R28bn or 8% of GDP If one takes the figure net of transfers from the National Supplies Procurement Fund and the Central Energy Fund of about R1,6bn, then the deficit is R26,4bn

"Ostensibly there is a glimmer of hope on the expenditure side in that total issues of R56,5bn are below the pro rata figure of R57,8bn (based on the budgeted figure of R99,1 which excludes the R1,6bn capital projects to be funded from the sale of strategic reserves) But past experience would indicate otherwise"

So far

- ☐ The Foreign Affairs vote issued R3,7bn, compared with a pro rata budgeted amount of R3,5bn,
- ☐ Administration House of Assembly R6,4bn (R5,7bn),
- ☐ Finance. statutory amount (interest on government debt, net of discounts received on RSA stock) R8,2bn (R9,5bn),
- ☐ Administration House of Representatives R2,9bn (R2,8bn),
- ☐ Education & Training R2,7bn (R2,7bn),
- ☐ Police R3,4bn (R3,3bn),
- ☐ Regional & Land Affairs R13,1bn (R12,2bn),
- ☐ Transport R1,5bn (R1,2bn),
- ☐ Defence R4,6bn (R5,7bn), and
- ☐ Trade & Industry R2,2bn (R1,8bn) ■

Sale of state assets 'can pay social debt'

B/DAY 25/11/92

259

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The sale of state assets as a form of compensation to address the "hidden liabilities" of government towards the poor could be one way of settling the social debt in transitional economies without upsetting the fiscal balance, world renowned Brazilian economist Professor Roberto Macedo said in an interview.

Macedo, former secretary to the economics ministry in Brazil and current professor of economics at the University of Sao Paulo, was on a short, World Bank-financed trip to SA to conduct a workshop for SA economists undergoing a two-week World Bank training programme.

Representatives of the SA Finance Ministry and of the ANC also took part in the programme, which was aimed to give exposure to SA economists to the management of economies in transition.

Macedo said a similar programme of using state enterprises to spread ownership to the people to compensate, for example, for liabilities such as unfunded social pensions was under consideration in Brazil. SA and Brazil had followed an inegalatarian growth path and both now faced widespread uncertainty about the future of the economy and economic policy.

As with Brazil, SA's political liberalisation was preceding its economic liberalisation, creating problems of unfulfilled and rising expectations and popular demands for unemployment to be alleviated and income distribution improved by resorting to expansionary fiscal policies.

Democratisation carried the risk of increased government expenditure and rising levels of public debt. For instance, political reform in Brazil saw an escalation of the number of civil servants employed and a radical increase in the federal payroll from $1bn a month to $2bn.

There was a need to be cautious about civil service employment creation, Macedo said.

Brazilian privatisation together with a rise in taxes over the past three years had helped reduce the deficit before borrowing from 7,5% of the total GDP of $400bn to the present 2,5%.

Macedo said economic growth in Brazil had stagnated because of the dominance of inefficient state enterprises in key sectors such as oil, energy, telecommunications, petrochemicals and steel. Another cause was macro-economic instability which had resulted in a present inflation rate of 1000% a year. The Brazilian government's interference with financial markets had discouraged savings and the only way it could finance its deficit and pay government salaries was to print money.

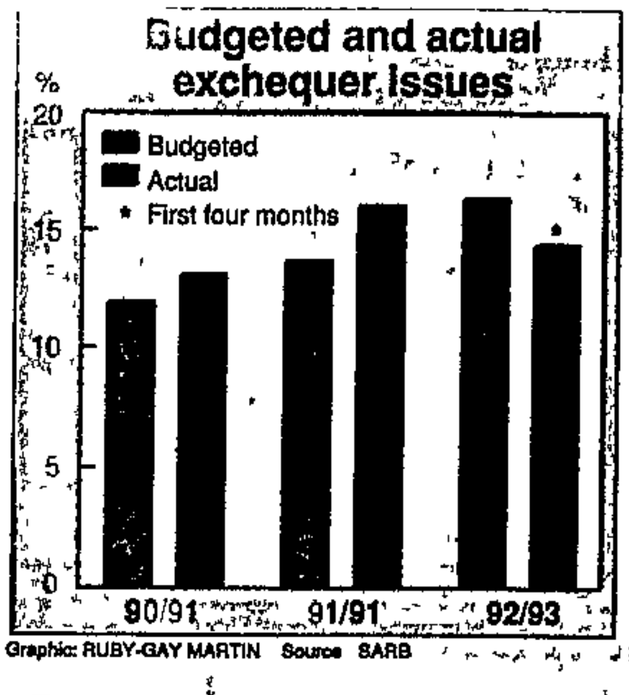
The country's high level of inflation had acted as a grave disincentive to local and foreign investment, as investors were not able to calculate their future input costs.

One of the purposes of Macedo's lecture was to expose SA economists to the dangers of the mismanagement of the economy practised in the past in Brazil. He said SA's inflation rate was low for a developing country and represented a major asset to be protected at all costs.

On the other hand, one of the strengths of the Brazilian economy was its vibrant export sector.

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Graphic: RUBY-GAY MARTIN Source SARB

Continued decline in govt spending

(259)

SIMON WILLSON

GOVERNMENT spending adjusted for inflation was continuing to decline and fell 3% in the third quarter, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals said yesterday.

While cautioning against drawing conclusions too soon from the trend in a single calendar quarter, economists said the decline was another indication that overall inflationary pressures in the economy were abating. B/Day 26/11/92

Speaking at the Sanlam Financial Reporter of the Year Award presentation in Johannesburg, Stals cited the dip in real government spending as further evidence of the deepening of the recession.

"At this stage production is declining in all major sectors of the economy and all the main components of gross domestic expenditure are contracting. Even government expenditure declined in real terms in the third quarter.

"As a very pessimistic businessman said the other day 'Even those who don't pay aren't buying any more'," Stals said.

The further confirmation that expenditure by general government is falling in real terms verifies hints dropped in the Reserve Bank's September quarterly bulletin that the pace of state spending was beginning to slow appreciably.

The bulletin said exchequer issues — that is, budgeted disbursements — were rising at an annual rate of 14,5% in the four months to July.

Although this rate of increase in issues exceeded the increase in government revenue over the same period, the bulletin

☐ To Page 2

Spending B/Day 26/11/92

☐ From Page 1

conceded that it was nevertheless "fairly low" compared with corresponding increases in previous years and well within the increase budgeted for fiscal 1992/93

The Bank's December bulletin, to be published in the next few days, is expected to show an annualised third quarter decline of 3% in real government consumption expenditure. But Stals said the decline was unlikely to be repeated in the fourth quarter, when a higher level of government spending was likely.

AHI chief economist Nick Barnardt said the drop in real government expenditure confirmed that the rate of increase in state spending was no longer an inflationary factor

"The size of the fiscal deficit is still a major problem, but the rate of increase in government spending is now below the average over the past 10 years," Barnardt said

The contribution of the curb in state spending to overall disinflation would emerge in the AHI's quarterly inflation barometer to be published today.

Absa senior economist Pierre Morgenrood said most of the impetus in the third quarter state spending slowdown would have been supplied by the non-exchequer component of general government spending "Exchequer spending will still be rising in real terms but we are probably seeing evidence of cutbacks in expenditure by the local authorities, who are reducing capital spending to very low levels

"This could be a sign that the ratio of government spending to GDP could be levelling out, which is comforting"

Rule now — and get rich later

SOUTH 25/11 - 2/12/92

(259)

Instead of Swiss bank accounts, South Africa's ruling elite will reap riches through huge early pensions, according to the latest edition of the ANC journal **Mayibuye**:



THERE is no longer any doubt that the apartheid system has enabled free-for-all plunder of state coffers. Scandal after scandal involving financial misappropriation has emerged

The government is apparently unable to do anything to bring to book those accused. A case in point is the multi-billion rand scandal of the former Department of Development Aid which was run by Dr Gernt Viljoen, until recently President FW de Klerk's right-hand man in negotiations

Now that revelations have been made about the size and conditions set for state pensions, it is partly clear why the government has been reluctant to act

The plunder is taking many forms, one of which is through parliamentary legislation

The Parliamentarians' Pension Act provides for the state president, his cabinet and many long-serving parliamentarians — NP and CP alike — to have huge pensions waiting for them when they are ousted from power. Senior police and army personnel can also count on comfortable pensions

ANC economists say this can only be described as plain plunder of the country's riches while the sun still shines for the present racists.

More disturbing for those who will inherit the economy after the massive dip into the kitty is that not only are existing state funds being plundered, but these corrupt payouts are financed by borrowing on a vast scale from foreign financiers

This will ensure that long after the former dictators are pensioned off, taxpayers will feel the pinch and blame it on the new government.

When De Klerk announced a major restructuring of the police force recently, it turned out to be nothing but another occasion to publicly offer a golden handshake to loyal servants of apartheid.

Some officers were retired prematurely on full pensions while others were promoted to more senior jobs with bigger pensions.

In other areas of the public service the practice has been to pension off employees and re-employ them. This has been most blatant in education and the SABC.

Teachers unhappy with working in non-segregated schools have been given generous golden handshakes

In the SABC, early retirement has been offered to some senior staffers who are now engaged as "consultants" on full pay.

Blacks who have loyally served apartheid have not been forgotten, probably because their services will still be required. It has been reported that former black mayors can expect pay-offs of R100 000 and councillors of R50 000. This comes on top of the benefits that have accrued to them all along, including housing, transport and education.

In Venda it was revealed that the administration was preparing grounds to privatise its pension scheme to benefit top echelons

The question economists and politicians are asking is whether it would be morally right to allow such people, once there is a new government, to continue to draw these large pensions

In the case of De Klerk (and PW Botha), the issue is compounded by the fact that, as state president, the payout will be tax free for life

In the wake of the 1978 Information Scandal, it was alleged that millions of rands had been stashed away in Swiss banks in anticipation of leaders fleeing the country.

The Soweto uprisings had already signalled the end of apartheid rule and contingency plans had to be made The scheme backfired and John Vorster was replaced by PW Botha. It was during PW's rule that the plan of "taking care of old buddies" began to flourish

Plans were hatched to ensure that apartheid leaders lived like millionaires after retirement.

This whole system has to be reviewed for the sake of the economy and a democratic approach to pension schemes

Diplomatic ties with South Korea

STEPHEN COPLAN

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea yesterday.

The agreement, signed in Tokyo yesterday by the South Korean ambassador and the SA chargé d'affaires provides for the immediate establishment of diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level.

SA now maintains official relations with most of the major trading nations on the Pacific Rim such as Japan, the Republic of China, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and now South Korea. Informal relations also exist with the People's Republic of China.

SA's links with South Korea date back to the Korean War in the early 50s when 37 SA soldiers died while serving as part of a UN force against North Korea.

South Korea offered excellent opportunities for bilateral trade and technological co-operation which could benefit the people of both countries, Foreign Affairs said in a statement.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that Botha hailed the country's establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea as another milestone in its international relations.

The signing further strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries and opened up new opportunities for co-operation in the fields of tourism, trade, technology and culture, the Foreign Minister said.

Sapa-AP reports that the end of the Cold War allowed South Korea to open relations with more nations. Last week, South Korea established ties with Israel, and officials were looking toward establishing ties with Egypt.

In Seoul, the foreign ministry said in a statement that the South Korean government "wishes to reinforce contacts with the SA government as well as the political parties and organisations in SA, and to thereby further contribute to the international efforts to build a democratic non-racial SA".



New diplomatic ties

TOKYO - South Korea and South Africa set up diplomatic ties for the first time yesterday in an agreement signed in Tokyo

Envoys from the two countries signed the accord at the South Korean Embassy. A South African Embassy official said the signing took place in Tokyo because Pretoria has no diplomatic mission in Seoul. Sowetan 2/12/92

With yesterday's agreement, South Africa now has diplomatic ties with most of its major trading partners in Asia, including Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and Thailand - *Sowetan Correspondents and Sapa*

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Lawyer was 'stabbed till helpless'

(252)

Star 4/14/92

A man accused of murdering Johannesburg advocate Legwai Pitje told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday how his policeman friend stabbed the lawyer inside a car until Pitje "was helpless".

Mohali Mothlabi (24) and special constable Seatile Matlose (25), both of Kagiso, have pleaded not guilty to kidnapping, robbing and murdering Pitje on July 12

Mothlabi said in a fight on the back seat Matlose stabbed Pitje The two men then put him in the car boot.

The trial continues. — Staff Reporter

Pik denies charges of air space violation

STAR 5/12/92 (259)

DALE LAUTENBACH and GERALD L'ANGE

FLANKED by air force and civil aviation authorities, Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday sought to dampen intensified accusations of South African military support to Unita and air space violations of neighbouring countries

"We're charged with flights at 88 000 ft That's the kind of accusation we're dealing with," Botha said dismissively at a press briefing in Pretoria

His angry denial of the charges by the Angolan government of South African military interference on the side of Unita in the renewed Angolan hostilities came hours after all South African diplomatic representation was withdrawn from Luanda

"It serves no purpose to communicate with that government now," said Botha, who attributed the hostile Angolan position on South Africa to hardliners within the government

However, an Angolan government source in Luanda yesterday said his government stood by its insistence that South Africa was destabilising the process in Angola

Angolan representative to Pretoria Manuel Augusto said he had informed his government of South Africa's withdrawal decision and was awaiting their advice

He added, however, that the South Africans had made it clear to him that their move in no way implied he had to leave

And after the press briefing, Botha said his ministry wanted channels of communication to be kept alive

Justifying the withdrawal of mission personnel from Luanda, he said it was no longer safe for them as they had become the butt of extreme anti-South African propaganda and were at risk from ordinary civilians in the capital who were now carrying arms

At the media briefing, Botha presented lists of flight co-ordinates and dates submitted to South Africa by Botswana and Zimbabwe in support of their accusations that South African planes were violating their air space These charges had been analysed by the SA Air Force and by Civil Aviation Namibia and Angola made similar accusations but did not support these with details

Both the SAAF and Civil Aviation said they could establish no irregularities from the lists They dismissed the co-ordinates of the Zimbabwean list as without credibility The list from Botswana was more credible, but outside scheduled flights for which flight plans had been filed there showed no irregularities

Previously South Africa has dismissed out of hand all allegations of continuing military support for Unita since the 1988 accords with Cuba and Angola This time, the investigation of the flight co-ordinates showed a little more application to the problem by Foreign Affairs

Asked, however, in the light of South Africa's history of destabilisation, why Pretoria's response should be accepted as credible now, Botha referred to the airmen at his side and said "No evidence"

He said the United Nations observers in Angola also had "not a single bit of evidence that they could furnish of South African involvement"

Meanwhile, radar experts believe that the South African fighter planes that the Zimbabweans claim to have been seeing on their radar screens could have been phantom images caused by a freak phenomenon that results in signals transmitted by one radar being picked up by another and interpreted as aircraft

An SAAF radar expert approached by Saturday Star confirmed that it was technically possible for this to happen The expert said radar equipment had to be adjusted regularly — at least once daily and sometimes several times a day If the equipment were not properly tuned, this could result in what was known as side-lobe distortion When that happened it was possible for the radar to pick up signals from another radar, provided it was within range

These signals would be visible on the receiving screen in a form corresponding exactly to the image of an aircraft and could give the impression of a plane travelling at a great height and speed, the SAAF expert said

In such an instance, he said, the operator of the receiving radar would attempt to obtain identification of the approaching "aircraft" through their transponders, which are devices carried by all planes that enable them to be "interrogated" and identified by radar But since the images were not of real aircraft, they would transmit no responder identification and the radar operator would assume they were planes trying to conceal their identity

Detained pilots 'abandoned by SA'

THE Foreign Affairs Department had abandoned the two SA pilots currently being detained by Angolan police in Luanda, a spokesman for the pilots' company said yesterday.

Theunis Steyn of Africa Air Cargo said the ANC, which still has a representative in Angola, Peter Tshikare, had been approached for assistance.

The pilots, AAC MD Manfred Brüssow and Hendrik Lategan, were arrested by Angolan police following an unauthorised landing in Luena last week.

Angolan representative in Pretoria Manuel Augusto said the two pilots had not been in possession of current visas or travel documents as these were still at the Angolan embassy and had also affixed false Red Cross insignia to their six-seater Aztec aircraft.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross confirmed

ADRIAN HADLAND

that no application had been received for the ICRC's insignia to be used.

Steyn said the aircraft was on a mercy flight to Kinshasa with a doctor on board but that a fuel selector problem may have caused the emergency landing.

Augusto said, however, that the two men would be returned to SA in the interests of good relations.

Meanwhile, the ANC has confirmed it will send a representative to the emergency Frontline states meeting scheduled for Friday in Harare.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it was possible ANC president Nelson Mandela would attend.

It is understood that the meeting, called by Frontline chairman Robert Mugabe, will discuss SA's alleged infringement of neighbouring countries' airspace.

Government has denied the claims.

Maize belt faces disaster as follow-up rains hold off

PRETORIA — High winds and temperatures in the mid-30s along most of the maize belt in the past 10 days have played havoc with early plantings and big rains were needed to prevent a disaster, Nampo said yesterday.

Nampo GM Giel van Zyl said, "Unless we get good rains before December 15, the situation will become extremely serious"

The optimum planting time had passed in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal and 1,2-million ha had not yet been planted.

In the western Transvaal and northern Free State, where about 60% of the total crop is normally grown, nearly half of the crop still has to be planted

In the eastern Transvaal, highveld planting is about 90% complete but in Natal only 18 000 of the projected 70 000ha had been planted by the end of last week

Van Zyl said much of the 2,2-million ha already planted was exposed to a big damage risk unless the rains came.

Maize planted late also faced the prospect of frost towards the end of the growing season What appeared to be good rains at the start of summer made little if any difference to the critical moisture content of the soil

"We don't want to cry wolf," Van Zyl

GERALD REILLY

said, "but the situation could become critical if we don't get immediate rains and if January and February are dry months"

Sapa reports that the Transvaal Agricultural Union said conditions were critical, particularly in the western Transvaal The lack of follow-up rain in the past few days meant that many Transvaal farmers were facing bankruptcy

About 70% of farmers planted crops soon after the first rains, but young maize plants have been scorched and virtually no grazing remains

In the Tzaneen area, fruit trees are dying and a TAU spokesman said banana trees on some farms had been ruined

Agricultural conditions in the eastern Transvaal are more promising, but follow-up rains are needed in the next 10 days to save crops

Conditions have improved in the eastern Cape, but the interior remains dry

Eastern Cape Agricultural Union president Tinus Hartman said good rains fell between Tsitsikamma and East London, and the outlook in coastal areas was promising.

Water for all by Christmas, says govt

ALL South Africans would have an adequate supply of water this Christmas with relief efforts in drought stricken areas continuing throughout the festive season, Water Affairs spokesman Lucinda Scholtz said yesterday.

Although borehole drilling would be halted a week before Christmas, emergency supply operations would continue, she said

Water Affairs, Forestry and Agricultural Development along with the Consultative Forum on Drought (CFD) were coordinating relief efforts to ensure an

RAY HARTLEY

adequate water supply, she added

A CFD spokesman said the situation was deteriorating in certain areas of Venda and Lebowa

Water Affairs said restrictions were not expected for the PWV area next year following an improvement in the level of the Bloemhof dam and the halting of releases from the Sterkfontein dam

Scholtz said it was too early to say the drought had been broken generally

Detained pilots 'abandoned by SA'

ADRIAN HADLAND

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It is understood that the meeting, called by Frontline chairman Robert Mugabe, will discuss SA's alleged infringement of neighbouring countries' airspace.

Government has denied the claims.

Moscow's envoy to SA meets FW

PRETORIA — The Russian Federation's first ambassador to SA yesterday handed his credentials to President F W de Klerk.

The new ambassadors from Japan and Israel also handed their letters of credence to De Klerk at the same ceremony at the Presidency in Pretoria.

De Klerk told the ambassadors he was confident multiparty negotiations would be resumed and an accord reached within a reasonable time.

He said in spite of setbacks in the past six months he was confident it was not a matter of if negotiations would succeed, but when.

Russian Federation ambassador Eugeniy Petrovitch Gusarov said his country recognised the importance of international support for change and could play a role in SA, especially as it was a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Israeli ambassador Alon Liel said his country supported and welcomed positive changes in SA.

Israel and the rest of the international community had "high expectations" for the peace talks. His country, Liel said, had close associations with the SA Jewish community whose contribution was a blessing to both countries.

De Klerk acknowledged the constructive role the Jewish community was playing in SA and said government was striving for a new SA where there was room to accommodate a diversity of cultures.

Japan's ambassador Katsumi Sezaki conveyed his country's support for change and a message of hope for a peaceful, negotiated settlement that would proceed "smoothly".

De Klerk expressed the hope that SA could become the "Japan" of the southern Africa. — Sapa.

Disgraced SA minister buying land for Bop

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W|Mail 11|12 - 17|12|92

A Bophuthatswana front company, headed by a former South African land minister convicted of fraud, is buying up South African farms.

By **FERIAL HAFFAJEE**

A FORMER cabinet minister jailed for fraud is running a scheme to buy South African farmland for Bophuthatswana through a front company

It is believed that the scheme is a step towards expanding the independent homeland's regional base and augmenting plans for a coalition with conservative whites in the area.

At the helm of the scheme is Hennie van der Walt, a former minister of development and land affairs in South Africa convicted and imprisoned on fraud charges in 1986 The company involved is Bala Farms, registered in South Africa and listing as directors men who hold high-ranking and influential positions in the Bophuthatswana government.

The first farm bought by the company was owned by the father of Andries Beyers, the leader of the Afrikaner Volksunie. Five or six farms from Thaba'Nchu in the Free State to the western Transvaal have already been bought.

The Bophuthatswana government says it is part of a plan to train young farmers, but observers in the area fear that it is part of a strategy for Bophuthatswana to expand its apartheid power base into a regional one.

Van der Walt, who pioneered the scheme, was imprisoned in January 1986 after admitting to taking trust money given to him by clients in his capacity as an attorney. He was convicted on 15 charges of theft involving R800 000 and was also struck from the attorneys' role in 1984

Three months after his release in September 1989, he joined the Bophuthatswana government and is now the deputy director of land administration.

Van der Walt this week admitted that "the Bophuthatswana government is buying land in several places", not only in the Transvaal.

The homeland government was forced to buy the land through a front company because it could not buy land before the repeal of the Land Acts, he said

"The government buys land through Bala Farms It will not become Bophuthatswana land but will remain in South Africa " The purchases are all part of the "Young Farmers Scheme" where the farms will be run by young Bophuthatswana farmers, starting at the end of 1993

Young farmers are being trained at an agricultural college in Taung and the farms, which vary between 500 and 3 000ha in size, will be reserved for them

After college, the students are placed with farmers for practical training. Many of the host farmers are South African which further bolsters links between South African conservatives and Bophuthatswana.

"We are looking toward the reincorporation of the homelands, not their extension," says Harald Winkler of the National Land Committee

He also questions the development bodies which are training the young farmers Many homeland development corporations are riddled with corruption, as shown by the recent De Meyer and Parsons commissions into corruption in Lebowa and kwaNdebele.

"When you give control of land to individual corporations and to individuals, it is much more difficult to get it back," he says. "It is also part of Bophuthatswana's plans to create a conservative alliance in the region "

Economics researcher at the University of Fort Hare Paul Daphne points out that this comes at a time when the homeland is digging in its heels on independence and fleshing out a regional plan to maintain power. Recently Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope declared "independence for 100 years".

In a recent article, Daphne says "The strategy of the Bophuthatswana administration since 1991 is to attempt to convert its apartheid powerbase into a regional powerbase "

He points to four developments in this strategy.

●The alliance with interest groups in the northern Cape and western Transvaal. Already the Bophuthatswana administration, the Conservative Party, CP-controlled town councils and white farmers' unions work together in the South Africa/Tswana Forum.

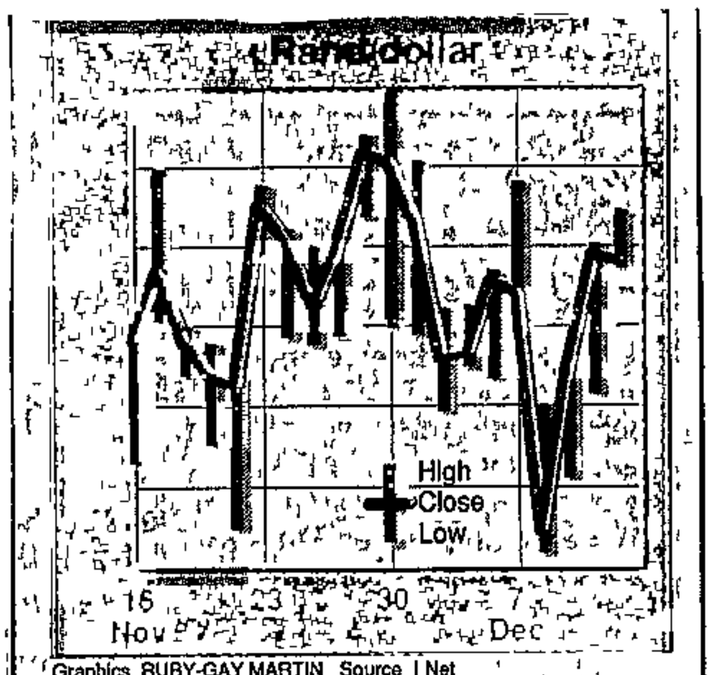
●The draft redrawing of regional boundaries so as to create a "SuperBop" in the western Transvaal and northern Cape.

●The level of political repression in the homeland as an attempt to cling to power.

●The Concerned South Africans Group, comprised of homeland leaders and conservative South African groups which vociferously support federalism.

Asked to comment, the South African government did not know about Bala Farms and did not comment on the practice by the time of going to press It also did not respond to queries about whether it was necessary for Bophuthatswana to buy the land through a front company because of the restrictions of the Land Acts





Graphics RUBY-GAY MARTIN Source I Net

The commercial rand ended the week softer at R3,0131 against a stronger dollar from the previous week's R3,0068 close. Mid-week intervention by the Reserve Bank pushed the local currency up to trade at about R2,97 against the US unit, providing importers with an attractive buying opportunity which forced the rand back lower

Debt, salaries to consume Budget

(259) GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Almost half of next year's estimated R120bn Budget will go to servicing government debt and paying public servants' salaries, say economists

Taking into account this year's pay increase of just under 10% for 1-million bureaucrats, and another increase from July, government's pay and benefits bill is set to rise to about R34bn.

Negotiations on public service pay increases in the new financial year will resume early next year. The public service caucus, representing 12 staff organisations, the Finance and State Expenditure Departments, and the Commission for Administration are involved in the talks

Estimated expenditure this financial year is R100,676bn Government income is about R84,749bn, leaving a deficit of almost R16bn BIDAM 14/12/92

Finance Minister Derek Keys, who has been briefing interest groups, has indicated the deficit will be nearer to R28bn because of a sharp drop in tax income

Government revenue continues to lag behind expenditure, with collections in the first seven months amounting to 51,6% of the year's budgeted amount.

☐ To Page 2

Debt BIDAM 14/12/92

Final figures released on Friday by the Central Statistical Service for the first seven months show exchequer revenues increased 5,6% over the same period last year, while the Budget provided for an increase of 13,2% Despite lower revenues, fuel levies grew 42,7%, tax collections increased 4,9% and income tax — excluding gold mining taxes — rose 5,2% However, VAT collections fell 9,7%.

Servicing government's debt, the econo-

(259) ☐ From Page 1

mists say, will absorb about 20% of next year's Budget. Ten years ago it took only 7% Against this background, government will be compelled to raise its income — probably by raising the VAT rate. A figure of 13,5%, with some exemptions, has been mentioned.

Company tax, say economists, is unlikely to be increased in the hunt for more income Government will also be reluctant to increase individuals' income tax.

Star 15/12/92

SA to aid Mozambique

259

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

South Africa is to participate in the United Nations-sponsored peace process in Mozambique and will offer technical aid in reconstructing its war-ravaged economy.

South Africa's ambassador to Italy, Glenn Babb, is to announce details of the aid offer at an international donors' conference in Rome, which starts today.

The World Bank announced on Friday that international donors had promised Mozambique US$760 million (about R2,3 billion)

Department of Foreign Affairs sources said South Africa would also serve on the multinational commission which will re-integrate the demobilised military forces of the Frelimo government and Renamo

However, the sources said South Africa would not contribute troops to the UN peacekeeping force of between 7 000 and 8 000, to be sent to Mozambique to monitor the transition to a multiparty democracy

The Foreign Affairs sources would not disclose the amount the SA Government would spend in aid to Mozambique, but emphasised it would be largely technical rather than financial

The offer would include drilling for and purifying of water, providing agricultural know-how, manpower training and technical expertise in holding elections

US's first black woman senator on visit to SA

TIM COHEN

PRETORIA — The first black woman to be elected to the US senate, Carol Moseley Braun, arrived in SA yesterday with her SA-born campaign manager Kgosie Matthews.

Although she is on vacation, the Illinois senator will call on a variety of SA political players She met Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, yesterday and will meet ANC leaders today

She is expected to visit a variety of SA cities including Durban, where Matthews' father Joe practises law Matthews' father is a former Sechaba editor and his grandfather, Z K Matthews, is reputed to have assisted in writing the Freedom Charter

Braun was active in pressing for sanctions against SA firms while a local politician in Chicago and is expected to take a special interest in US-Africa policy She arrived in SA via Nigeria and other African countries

Braun left a small storm behind her in the US following newspaper reports that Matthews made improper sexual advances to campaign staff, although lawyers she retained to investigate the charges found no evidence that the law had been violated

Despite the reports, there are also rumours Braun intends to marry the 35-year-old Matthews.

Rhoodie in costly row of 'untruths'

Sunday 18/12-22/12/92 (SOUTH) (254)

Eschel Rhoodie, of info scandal fame, is at the centre of yet another dispute of untruths — this time involving R1,9-million and an organisation aimed at protecting European culture in Africa. **GRAHAM HOPWOOD** *reports*

FORMER South African information secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie has surfaced at the centre of an angry dispute over an organisation founded to protect "European culture" in Africa.

Rhoodie, best known for his role in the 1978 info scandal, has fallen out with former ally Dr Mario Oriani-Ambrosini — one of the American lawyers who drafted the proposed kwaZulu constitution announced a fortnight ago by chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

At issue is R1,9-million which, Oriani says, Rhoodie controls. Rhoodie counters that the amount is not hard cash, but merely an estimate of the money it would take to run the organisation for three years.

After working closely together in the organisation they founded in May, Oriani and Rhoodie now run separate groups promoting minority rights and federalism in Africa. Both say their groups promote "cultural diversity and human rights".

The organisation they founded jointly in May was originally called the International Centre for the Protection of European Cultures in Africa Inc (Icpeca).

Rhoodie was a trustee of Icpeca at its launch in May and in June he was elected chairman and president. The organisation became involved in several contentious issues in Namibia. Among them the claim of the Reheboth Baster community to land owned either by the community or by private individuals before Namibian independence The issue is contentious because many people fear it could lead to a demand for a degree of autonomy.

In June Oriani, as Icpeca spokesman, also accused the Namibian government of "cultural genocide" for seeking the return of R9-million granted by the former Administration for Whites to an organisation called Cultura 2000, set up to advance the cause of "western European cultures" in Namibia. He said he was reporting the Namibian government to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and Unesco for "violating cultural and minority rights".

The organisation ran into further controversy when nearly all the Namibian trustees listed on Icpeca's letterhead said they had never heard of the group.

By the end of the month, Icpeca had changed its name and its acronym — to Icpoda, International Centre for the Protection of Cultural Diversity and Human Rights in Africa Days later, a power struggle erupted for control of the organisation.

According to Oriani, speaking this week from the office of Inkatha Freedom Party executive member Suzanne Vos, Rhoodie had access to R1,9-million for funding Icpoda and wanted to use it to install himself as sole director, sidelining the others. Oriani said Rhoodie refused to reveal the source of the money, which Oriani believed came from a private party in South Africa, either to him or to other "leading figures" in the movement.

Rhoodie denied this week that he had R1,9-million available; it was, he said, only a notional figure based on a rough estimate made in June for the running costs of Ipcoda over three years.

From his office in Atlanta, Georgia, he launched an attack on Oriani, calling him "untruthful, immature and irresponsible". He said Oriani had not registered the organisation as a non-profit making corporation, so legally it never existed, and that Oriani had told "a string of untruths" about Icpoda to prospective donors

Rhoodie said he had fired Oriani because documentation he prepared for funds from the National Endowment for Democracy "lacked proper scholarship, was riddled with inaccuracies and contained untruths".

Meanwhile, Rhoodie has set up his own organisation, called the International Centre for the Protection of Minority Rights and Cultural Diversity, which he is planning to launch next year. He said it is not concerned with the Reheboth Baster controversy; its major work in Namibia will involve the promotion of mother-tongue education.

Rhoodie also said his group will not work in South Africa and has no South African trustees or funding. It is "not interested in a particular race, group or country but in minority rights and cultural diversity all over Africa". It is planning 14 research projects, including one dealing with Namibia, Switzerland, Nigeria and Ethiopia, to prove the thesis that a federal structure provides better protection to minorities and a better safeguard for cultural diversity than a centralised governmental system does

At the same time, Oriani is pressing on with another organisation, which he still calls Icpoda and which is funded, he said, by a private American group called the International Strategic Concepts Foundation. His organisation is dealing with the Reheboth Baster issue and is advising the lawyers representing the Baster community

Spotlight on SA's future diplomats

South 19/12/92 – 13/1/93

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By Rehana Rossouw

SOUTH Africa's anti-apartheid and establishment diplomatic corps will have to be merged if the country's diplomatic effort is to be successful in the future

This will be the central theme of a two-day workshop, "The changing world and the professional diplomat", to be held in Cape Town from January 12 It is organised by the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape

South Africa has not had a thoroughly professional diplomatic service Although the state's foreign service attempted to develop a professional ethos, their efforts were thwarted by the political fray created by apartheid

The ANC and other groups interacted extensively with the international community over the years In the West, this was most evident in the anti-apartheid movement which has been described as the most successful mobilisation of public opinion since the Second World War

But it served specific political objectives, aimed at the isolation of the apartheid government and could not be considered professional diplomatic work.

Driven partly by politics and economic considerations and partly by wider international changes, South Africa is set to integrate its two experiences of the world into a single foreign policy culture

The central challenge facing the Centre for Southern African Studies workshop is how to achieve this goal

One of the issues to be explored is the fear among establishment diplomats that a merger with their colleagues in the liberation movement will ruin the reputation of the foreign service

On the other hand, the liberation movements may argue that the Department of Foreign Affairs is inherently discriminatory and that their prospects may be limited

Participants at the workshop will try to identify the characteristics of a professional diplomatic corps

Renowned foreign experts have been invited to share their experience with ten representatives each of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the ANC and the PAC

Sir Brian Urquhart, former deputy secretary-general of the UN, has been invited to chair the workshop, which will include ambassadors or foreign ministers from Norway, Sweden, India, the Netherlands, France, Namibia, Egypt, Ghana and Botswana

STAR 23/12/92

SA diplomats must tighten cummerbunds

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter 259

South African diplomats abroad are facing a cut in their posting allowances next year.

But a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Patrick Evans, said yesterday the cut was not related to any budget allocation adjustments and did not affect diplomats' basic salaries.

Annual adjustments of the allowances were made, unless there was a sudden fluctuation in the value of the rand or the inflation rate, when interim adjustments were effected. The adjustments had not yet been concluded for next year, he said.

It was inevitable that allowances for some postings would be increased, and they would be decreased for postings where the cost of living had declined compared with South Africa's.

Evans said the allowances were based on an internationally recognised system, and that the department was guided by Business International, a London-based consultancy.

EXCHEQUER ACCOUNT (259)

Deteriorating deficit

After publication of the latest Exchequer Account figures, earlier estimates from several quarters — including Finance Minister Derek Keys — of a Budget deficit before borrowing of 8% of GDP, are looking conservative FM 25/12/92

In the first two-thirds of the current financial year, government raised R47,4bn Based on this figure, revenue for the full year will be R71bn, well short of the budgeted R84,7bn Assuming that expenditure is within the constraints of the Budget of R100,7bn and, after deducting transfers to the National Supplies Procurement Fund (NSPF) and Central Energy Fund (CEF), the deficit will be about R30,5bn or just over 8,5%

Customs & Excise brought in R6,6bn (against a pro rata budgeted R7,5bn), while Inland Revenue raised R40,7bn over the period (R49,8bn) — the State Revenue Account for the period, due early next month, will reveal whether the shortfall was in income tax or VAT earnings

While Exchequer issues so far have reached R66,6bn, comfortably within the pro rata figure of R67,1bn, some of the major items are getting ahead of Budget

☐ Regional & Land Affairs, the largest vote in the Budget, with estimated expenditure for the year of R20,9bn, has disbursed R15bn already against a pro rata R13,9bn Most of the amount issued has been in the form of accelerated payments to the self-governing territories for drought relief, nutritional programmes and increases in teachers' salaries,

☐ Administration House of Assembly has reached R7,2bn (pro rata R6,5bn), and

☐ Finance Statutory Amount (Budget R16,3bn, after the discount on RSA stock)

FM 25/12/92 (259)

has reached R11,3bn (pro rata R10,8bn) This vote provides for the servicing of existing debt and expenditure has been rising ahead of Budget as government borrowed additional sums to make good shortfalls in revenue collections ■

Govt spending must be curbed

By Marius van Blerck
Chairman: SA Fiscal Think Tank
Group Tax Consultant: Anglo American Corporation

Outlook '93

STAR 28/12/92 (259) (EFF)

Of late, the fiscal globmsayers have become more vocal.

Finance Minister Derek Keys is being faced with an eight percent of gross domestic product (GDP) deficit.

Worse still is the prospect that this may grow significantly in subsequent years.

Clearly, something must be done.

Conventional wisdom has it that there is a revenue problem and taxes must be raised to counter it.

Expenditure

I dispute this — the problem is predominantly on the expenditure side.

Over the last decade there has been a major growth in government expenditure.

This would not necessarily be a bad thing if it had been a result of increased productive expenditure of an investment nature.

However, analysis indicates that there has been a major swing over this period away from government investment expenditure to government consumption expenditure, the latter represented primarily by the cost of remunerating public servants.

Hardship

During this last decade there has been a substantial increase in the numbers of public servants employed, at a time where the recession has forced the private sector to retrench many thousands of employees, resulting in great hardship for those unfortunates and their dependants.

It is no good trying to squeeze more tax out of the private sector to finance further growth in public service staffing costs.

Such a course of action will only accelerate the downturn and impede the upswing by redistributing more of the fruits of productivity to the ever-growing monster of government consumption.

The only way out of this spiral of deficit and shrinking tax base is to tackle the real problem.

Government consumption expenditure must not merely be arrested; it must be reduced, and it must be reduced significantly.

This requires a serious programme to reduce state employment and immediate action to reduce the cost of remunerating those who remain employed.

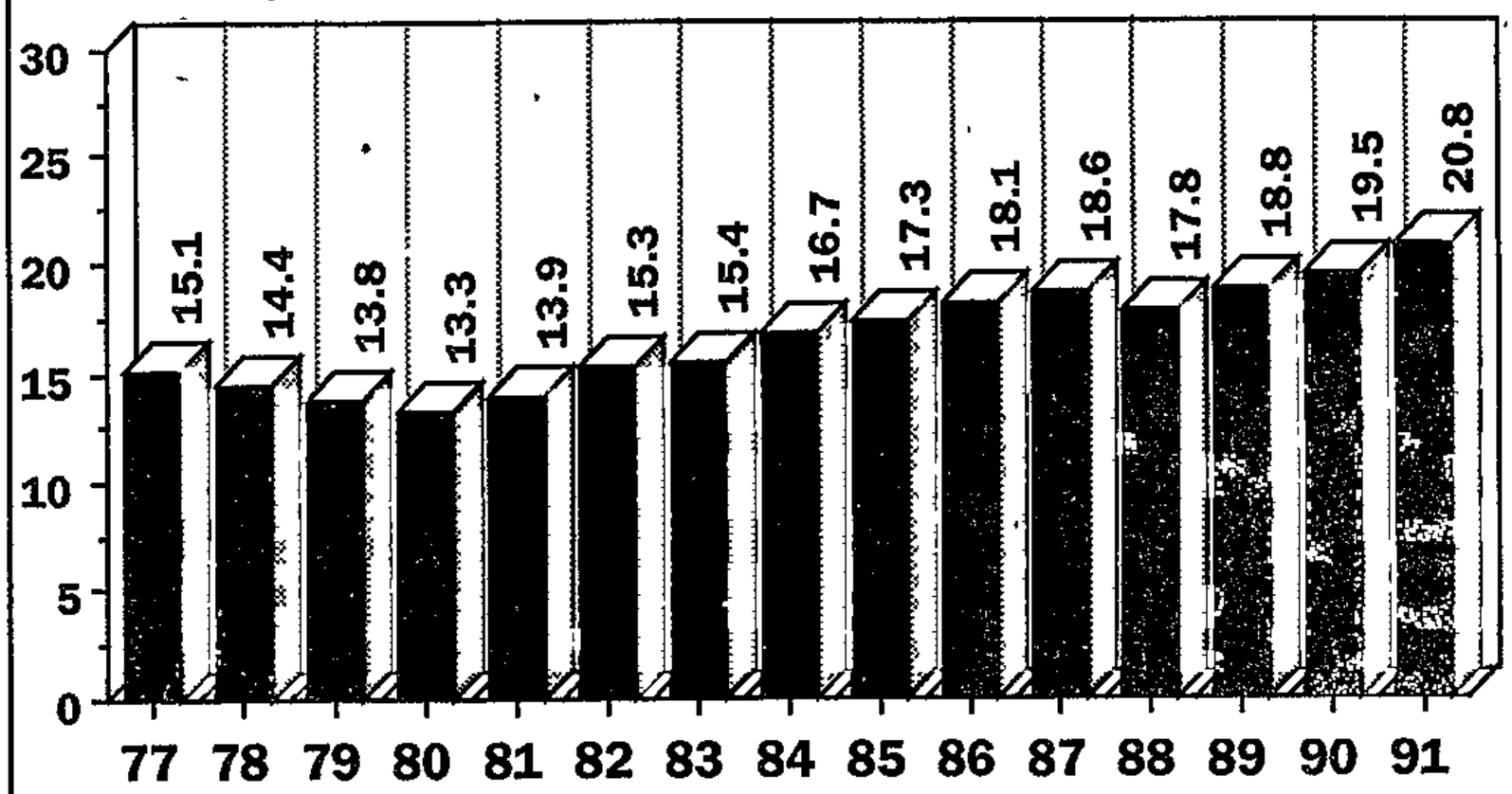
The methods seem drastic. The human costs are substantial (as the private sector has discovered)

However, only by following such a course of action will we place ourselves in a position for a real economic recovery with a concomitant increase in productive employment

Any other course of action keeps us on the slippery slope which ends in the basement populated by the world's economic basket cases.

National Accounts

Consumption expenditure by general government to GDP



Source Reserve Bank

The political hot potatoes

STAR 30/12/92

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Political Staff

THE past 12 months will certainly be remembered as the year of the great South African scandal.

These are some of the major political hot potatoes in a year that was full of them

● The De Meyer Commission exposed gross corruption, incompetence, fraud and neglect in Lebowa

● The Parsons Commission disclosed serious mismanagement, malpractice and irregularities in the KwaNdebele Police

● The SADF's secret Project Echoes, launched in April to discredit the ANC, was uncovered

● SADF agents Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores were arrested in London by British intelligence, which suspected a mission to kill renegade former SAP captain Dirk Coetzee

● The fourth Van den Heever Commission revealed severe incompetence and favouritism in awarding contracts in the Department of Education and Training

● A Goldstone Commission raid exposed a Military Intelligence plan to discredit Umkhonto we Sizwe, and revealed the existence of the "Directorate of Covert Collection". Many high-ranking officers lost their jobs as a result

● The ANC admitted torture in its Angolan camps but did not suspend or dismiss any of those implicated

● Former senior Inkatha Freedom Party official Bruce Anderson said in an affidavit that he and a Renamo representatives smuggled arms and explosives from Renamo to the IFP

● Former SAP agent Jennifer du Plessis said an elite undercover SADF unit, called "Hammer", killed eastern Province anti-apartheid activist Matthew Goniwe

● Mr Justice Pickard revealed that large amounts of tax — possibly billions of rands — were lost through fraud, corruption, bribery and maladministration in the defunct Department of Development Aid □