

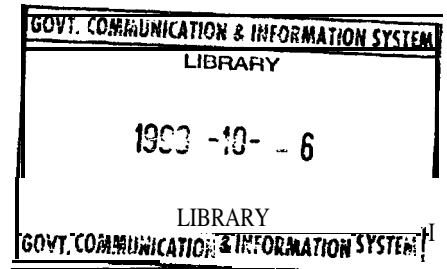
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT BILL

(As amended by the Portfolio Committee on Labour (National Assembly))

(MINISTER OF LABOUR)

[B 81 B—98]



I RIPHABI IKI YASE NINGIZIMU AFRIKA

UMTHETHOSIVIVINYWA WOKUTHUTHUKISWA AMAKHONO

(Njengoba uchitshiyelwe i-F offolio Komiti yezeMisebenzi (isiGungu sikaZwelonke))

(u NGQONGQOSHE WEZEMISEBENZI)

[M 81B—98]

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BILL

To provide an institutional framework to devise and implement national, sector and workplace strategies to develop and improve the skills of the South African workforce; to integrate those strategies within the National Qualifications Framework contemplated in the South African Qualifications Authority Act, 1995; to provide for learnerships that lead to recognised occupational qualifications; to provide for the financing of skills development by means of a levy-grant scheme and a National Skills Fund; to provide for and regulate employment services; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

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CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS, PURPOSE AND APPLICATION OF ACT

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Basic Conditions of Employment Act” means the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997);

“Department” means the Department of Labour;

“Director-General” means the Director-General of Labour;

“employee” means— 5

(a) any person, excluding an independent contractor, who works for another person or for the State and who receives, or is entitled to receive, any remuneration; or

(b) any other person who in any manner assists in carrying on or conducting the business of an employer, 10

and **“employed”** and **“employment”** have corresponding meanings;

“employment services” means the provision of the service of—

(a) advising or counseling of workers on career choices either by the provision of information or other approaches;

(b) assessment of work-seekers for— 15

(i) entry or re-entry into the labour market; or

(ii) education and training;

(c) the reference of work-seekers—

(i) to employers to apply for vacancies; or

(ii) to training providers for education and training; 20

(d) assistance of employers by—

(i) providing recruitment and placement services;

(ii) advising them on the availability of work-seekers with skills that match their needs;

(iii) advising them on the retrenchment of employees and the development of social plans; or 25

(e) any other prescribed employment service;

“government department” means any department or organisational component referred to in Schedule 1 or 2 of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994); 30

“Labour Court” means the Labour Court established by section 151 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995);

“Minister” means the Minister of Labour;

“National Skills Authority” means the National Skills Authority established by section 4; 35

“national skills development policy” means the national skills development policy referred to in section 5(1)(u)(i);

“national skills development strategy” means the national skills development strategy referred to in section 5(1)(a)(ii);

“National Skills Fund” means the National Skills Fund established by section 27; 40

“NEDLAC” means the National Economic Development and Labour Council established by section 2 of the National Economic Development and Labour Council Act, 1994 (Act No. 35 of 1994);

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulation;

“regulation” means a regulation made and in force in terms of section 36; 45

“SETA” means a sector education and training authority established in terms of section 9(1);

“Skills Development Levies Act” means national legislation imposing levies for skills development;

“skills development levies” means the skills development levies payable in terms of the Skills Development Levies Act; 50

“South African Qualifications Authority” means the South African Qualifications Authority established by section 3 of the South African Qualifications Authority Act;

“South African Qualifications Authority Act” means the South African Qualifications Authority Act, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995);

“this Act” includes any regulations but does not include the footnotes; and

“worker” includes an employee, an unemployed person and a work-seeker.

Purposes of Act

2. (1) The purposes of this Act are—
- (a) to develop the skills of the South African workforce—
 - (i) to improve the quality of life of workers, their prospects of work and labour mobility; 10
 - (ii) to improve productivity in the workplace and the competitiveness of employers;
 - (iii) to promote self-employment; and
 - (iv) to improve the delivery of social services; 15
 - (b) to increase the levels of investment in education and training in the labour market and to improve the return on that investment;
 - (c) to encourage employers—
 - (i) to use the workplace as an active learning environment;
 - (ii) to provide employees with the opportunities to acquire new skills; 20
 - (iii) to provide opportunities for new entrants to the labour market to gain work experience; and
 - (iv) to employ persons who find it difficult to be employed;
 - (d) to encourage workers to participate in learnership and other training programmes; 25
 - (e) to improve the employment prospects of persons previously disadvantaged by unfair discrimination and to redress those disadvantages through training and education;
 - (f) to ensure the quality of education and training in and for the workplace;
 - (g) to assist— 30
 - (i) work-seekers to find work;
 - (ii) retrenched workers to re-enter the labour market;
 - (iii) employers to find qualified employees; and
 - (h) to provide and regulate employment services. 35
- (2) Those purposes are to be achieved by—
- (a) establishing an institutional and financial framework comprising—
 - (i) the National Skills Authority;
 - (ii) the National Skills Fund;
 - (iii) a skills development levy-grant scheme as contemplated in the Skills Development Levies Act; 40
 - (iv) SETAs;
 - (v) labour centres; and
 - (vi) the Skills Development Planning Unit;
 - (b) encouraging partnerships between the public and private sectors of the economy to provide education and training in and for the workplace; and 45
 - (c) co-operating with the South African Qualifications Authority.

Interpretation

3. Any person applying this Act must interpret its provisions to give effect to—
- (a) its purposes; and
 - (b) the objects of the South African Qualifications Authority Act. 50

CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL SKILLS AUTHORITY

Establishment of National Skills Authority

4. The National Skills Authority is hereby established.

Functions of National Skills Authority

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5. (1) The functions of the National Skills Authority are—

- (a) to advise the Minister on-
 - (i) a national skills development policy;
 - (ii) a national skills development strategy;
 - (iii) guidelines on the implementation of the national skills development strategy;
 - (iv) the allocation of subsidies from the National Skills Fund; and
 - (v) any regulations to be made;
- (b) to liaise with SETAs on-
 - (i) the national skills development policy; and
 - (ii) the national skills development strategy;
- (c) to report to the Minister in the prescribed manner on the progress made in the implementation of the national skills development strategy;
- (d) to conduct investigations on any matter arising out of the application of this Act; and
- (e) to exercise any other powers and perform any other duties conferred or imposed on the Authority by this Act.

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(2) For the purposes of investigations referred to in subsection (1)(d), the Authority has the prescribed powers of entry and to question and inspect.

(3) The Authority must perform its functions in accordance with this Act and its constitution.

Composition of National Skills Authority and term and vacation of office

6. (1) The National Skills Authority consists of—

- (a) a voting chairperson appointed by the Minister;
- (b) 24 voting and three non-voting members appointed by the Minister; and
- (c) its non-voting executive officer appointed in terms of section 8(2)(a).

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(2) The members referred to in subsection (1)(b) are—

- (a) five voting members nominated by NEDLAC and appointed by the Minister to represent organised labour;
- (b) five voting members nominated by NEDLAC and appointed by the Minister to represent organised business;
- (c) five voting members nominated by NEDLAC and appointed by the Minister to represent organisations of community and development interests, which must include—
 - (i) a woman who represents the interests of women;
 - (ii) a person who represents the interests of the youth; and
 - (iii) a disabled person who represents the interests of people with disabilities;
- (d) five voting members appointed by the Minister to represent the interests of the State;
- (e) four voting members appointed by the Minister to represent the interests of education and training providers;
- (f) two non-voting members, who have expertise in the provision of employment services, appointed by the Minister; and
- (g) a non-voting member nominated by the South African Qualifications Authority and appointed by the Minister to represent that Authority.

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(3) The Minister must designate four members as deputy chairpersons, one deputy chairperson each from the members to be appointed to represent—

- (a) organised labour;
- (b) organised business;
- (c) organisations of community and development interests; and

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(d) the interests of the State.

(4) A member of the Authority holds office for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

(5) A member of the Authority vacates office if that member—

(a) is removed from office by the Minister as contemplated in subsection (6); or 5
(b) resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister.

(6) The Minister may remove a member of the Authority—

(a) on the written request of the body that nominated that member in terms of subsection (2);
(b) for serious misconduct; 10
(c) for permanent incapacity;
(d) for absence from three consecutive meetings of the Authority—
(i) without the prior permission of the Authority; or
(ii) unless the member shows good cause; or
(e) for engaging in any activity that may undermine the functions of the 15
Authority.

(7) If a member of the Authority vacates office before the expiry of the period of office, the Minister must, in terms of subsection (2), appoint a new member for the unexpired portion of that period.

Constitution of National Skills Authority

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7.(1) The National Skills Authority must, as soon as possible after the appointment of its members, adopt its constitution.

(2) Subject to this Act, the constitution of the Authority—

(a) must provide for—

(i) procedures for the nominations of members of the Authority referred 25
to in section 6(2)(a), (b), (c) and (g);
(ii) the establishment and functioning of committees, including an
executive committee;
(iii) subject to subsection (3), the rules for convening and conducting of 30
meetings of the Authority and its committees, including the quorum
required for and the minutes to be kept of those meetings;
(iv) the voting rights of the different members and the manner in which
decisions are to be taken by the Authority and its committees;
(v) a code of conduct for the members of the Authority;
(vi) the determination through arbitration of any dispute concerning the 35
interpretation or application of the constitution; and
(vii) subject to subsections (4) and (5), a procedure for amending the
constitution and advising the Minister on regulations to be made; and

(b) may provide for—

(i) the delegation of powers and duties of the Authority to its members, 40
committees and employees, provided that the Authority may impose
conditions for the delegation, may not be divested of any power or
duty by virtue of the delegation and may vary or set aside any decision
made under any delegation; and
(ii) any other matter necessary for the performance of the functions of the 45
Authority.

(3) At least 30 days notice must be given for a meeting of the Authority at which an amendment of the constitution or a regulation to be made is to be considered.

(4) A supporting vote of at least two thirds of the Authority's members and the approval of the Minister is required for an amendment to its constitution. 50

(5) A supporting vote of at least two-thirds of the Authority's members is required for advising the Minister on regulations to be made.

(6) Despite subsection (2)(a)(i), the Minister must determine the procedure for the nominations for the first appointment of members of the Authority referred to in section 6(2)(a), (b), (c) and (g). 55

Remuneration and administration of National Skills Authority

8. (1) A member of the National Skills Authority who is not in the full-time employment of the State may be paid the remuneration and allowances determined by the Minister with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

- (2) Subject to the laws governing the public service, the Director-General must— 5
- (a) appoint a person to be the executive officer of the National Skills Authority who will, upon such appointment, be in the employ of the public service; and
 - (b) provide the Authority with the personnel and financial resources that the Minister considers necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER 3

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SECTOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITIES

Establishment of SETA

9. (1) The Minister may, in the prescribed manner, establish a sector education and training authority with a constitution for any national economic sector.

(2) The Minister must determine a discrete sector for the purposes of subsection (1) 15 by reference to categories of employers and for the purposes of that determination take into account—

- (a) the education and training needs of employers and employees that—
 - (i) use similar materials, processes and technologies;
 - (ii) make similar products; or 20
 - (iii) render similar services;
- (b) the potential of the proposed sector for coherent occupational structures and career pathing;
- (c) the scope of any national strategies for economic growth and development;
- (d) the organisational structures of the trade unions, employer organisations and 25 government in closely related sectors;
- (e) any consensus that there may be between organised labour, organised employers and relevant government departments as to the definition of any sector; and
- (f) the financial and organisational ability of the proposed sector to support a 30 SETA.

(3) On the establishment of a SETA, the Minister may provide assistance to the SETA to enable it to perform its functions.

Functions of SETA

10. (1) A SETA must— 35
- (a) develop a sector skills plan within the framework of the national skills development strategy;
 - (b) implement its sector skills plan by—
 - (i) establishing learnerships;
 - (ii) approving workplace skills plans; 40
 - (iii) allocating grants in the prescribed manner to employers, education and training providers and workers; and
 - (iv) monitoring education and training in the sector;
 - (c) promote learnerships by—
 - (i) identifying workplaces for practical work experience; 45
 - (ii) supporting the development of learning materials;
 - (iii) improving the facilitation of learning; and
 - (iv) assisting in the conclusion of leadership agreements;
 - (d) register learnership agreements;
 - (e) within a week from its establishment, apply to the South African Qualifica- 50 tions Authority for accreditation as a body contemplated in section 5(1)(a)(ii)(bb) and must, within 18 months from the date of that application, be so accredited;
 - (f) collect and disburse the skills development levies in its sector;

- (g) liaise with the National Skills Authority **on—**
 (i) the national skills development policy;
 (ii) the national skills development strategy; and
 (iii) its sector skills plan;
- (h) report to the Director-General **on—** 5
 (i) its income and expenditure; and
 (ii) the implementation of its sector skills plan;
- (i) liaise with the employment services of the Department and any education body established under any law regulating education in the Republic to improve **information—** 10
 (i) about employment opportunities; and
 (ii) between education and training providers and the **labour** market;
- (j) appoint staff necessary for the performance of its functions; and
 (k) perform any other duties imposed by this Actor consistent with the purposes of this Act. 15
- (2) A SETA **has—**
 (a) **all** such powers as are necessary to enable it to perform its duties referred to in subsection (1); and
 (b) the other powers conferred on the SETA by this Act.
- (3) A SETA must perform its functions in accordance with this Act and its 20 constitution.

Composition of SETA

- 11. A SETA may consist only of members representing—**
 (a) organised **labour**;
 (b) organised employers, including small business; 25
 (c) relevant government departments; and
 (d) if the Minister, after consultation with the members referred to in paragraph (a), (b) and (c), considers it appropriate for the sector—
 (i) any interested professional body;
 (ii) any bargaining council with jurisdiction in the sector. 30

Chambers of SETA

- 12. (1) A SETA may, with the Minister's approval, establish in its sector chambers.**
(2) A chamber so established must consist of an equal number of members representing employees and employers and may include such additional members as the SETA determines. 35
 (3) That chamber must perform those functions of the SETA as delegated to it in terms of the constitution of the SETA.
 (4) A chamber of a SETA is entitled to such percentage of the skills development levies collected in its jurisdiction as the Minister after consultation with the SETA determines. 40

Constitution of SETA

- 13. (1) For** the purpose of the establishment of a SETA, the Minister must approve the constitution of the SETA.
 (2) The Minister may, after consultation with the SETA, amend its constitution in the prescribed manner. 45
 (3) Subject to this Act, the constitution of a **SETA—**
 (a) must **specify—**
 (i) the trade unions, employer organisations and relevant government departments in the sector;

- (ii) the circumstances and manner in which a member of SETA may be replaced;
 - (iii) the number of members to be appointed to the SETA, provided that the SETA must consist of an equal number of members representing employees and employers; 5
 - (iv) the procedure for the replacement of a member of the SETA by the organisation that nominated that member;
 - (v) the circumstances and manner in which a member may be replaced by the SETA;
 - (vi) the election of office-bearers by the members of the SETA and of 10 persons to act during their absence or incapacity, their term of office and functions and the circumstances and manner in which they may be replaced;
 - (vii) the establishment and functioning of committees, including an executive committee; 15
 - (viii) the rules for convening and conducting of meetings of the SETA and its chambers and committees, including the quorum required for and the minutes to be kept of those meetings;
 - (ix) the voting rights of the different members and the manner in which decisions are to be taken by the SETA and its chambers and 20 committees;
 - (x) a code of conduct for members of the SETA and its chambers;
 - (xi) the appointment of an executive officer, and such other employees necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the SETA, by its members, including the determination of their terms and 25 conditions of employment; and
 - (xii) the determination through arbitration of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the constitution; and
- (b) may provide for—
- (i) the delegation of powers and duties of the SETA to its members, 30 chambers, committees and employees, provided that the SETA may impose conditions for the delegation, may not be divested of any power or duty by virtue of the delegation and may vary or set aside any decision made under any delegation; and
 - (ii) any other matter necessary for the performance of the functions of the 35 SETA.

Finances of SETA

- 14. (1) A SETA is financed from—**
- (a) the skills development levies collected in its sector;
 - (b) moneys paid to it from the National Skills Fund; 40
 - (c) grants, donations and bequests made to it;
 - (d) income earned on surplus moneys deposited or invested;
 - (e) income earned on services rendered in the prescribed manner; and
 - (f) money received from any other source.
- (2) The money received by a SETA must be paid into a banking account at any 45 registered bank and may be invested only in—
- (a) savings accounts, permanent shares or fixed deposits in any registered bank or other financial institution;
 - (b) internal registered stock contemplated in section 21 (1) of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975); 50
 - (c) a unit trust scheme managed by a company which has been registered as a management company in terms of section 4 or 30 of the Unit Trusts Control Act, 1981 (Act No. 54 of 1981); and
 - (d) any other manner approved by the Minister.
- (3) The moneys received by a SETA may be used only in the prescribed manner and 55 to—
- (a) fund the performance of its functions; and
 - (b) pay for its administration within the prescribed limit.
- (4) In each financial year, ending on the prescribed date, every SETA must, at a time

determined by the Minister, submit to the Minister a statement of the SETA's estimated income and expenditure for the following financial year.

(5) Every SETA must, in accordance with the standards of generally accepted accounting practice—

- (a) keep proper record of all its financial transactions, assets and liabilities; and
- (b) within six months after the end of each financial year, prepare accounts reflecting income and expenditure and a balance sheet showing its assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of that financial year.

(6) The Auditor-General **must**—

- (a) audit the accounts, financial statements and financial management of a SETA; 10 and
- (b) report on that audit to the SETA and to the Minister and in that report express an opinion as to whether the SETA has complied with the provisions of this Act, and its constitution, relating to financial matters.

Taking over administration of SETA

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15. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the National Skills Authority, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct the Director-General to appoint an administrator to take over the administration of a SETA if the Minister is of the opinion that—

- (a) the SETA fails to perform its functions;
- (b) there is mismanagement of its finances; or 20
- (c) its membership no longer substantially represents the composition contemplated in section 11.

(2) In that notice the **Minister**—

- (a) must determine the powers and duties of the administrator appointed in terms of subsection (1); 25
- (b) may suspend or replace one or more members of the SETA for a reason contemplated in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c);
- (c) may suspend the operation of the constitution of the SETA; and
- (d) may, in the prescribed manner, transfer funds in the SETA's bank account to the National Skills Fund. 30

(3) If a notice is published in terms of subsection(1), the Minister may, to ensure that the SETA resumes the performance of its **functions**—

- (a) amend its constitution;
- (b) reinstate any of its members; and
- (c) withdraw or amend any provision of the notice contemplated in subsection (2) 35 on such conditions as the Minister considers appropriate.

CHAPTER 4

LEARNERSHIPS

Learnerships

16. A SETA may establish a learnership if—

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- (a) the learnership consists of a structured learning component;
- (b) the learnership includes practical work experience of a specified nature and duration;
- (c) the **learnership** would lead to a qualification registered by the South African Qualifications Authority and related to an occupation; and 45
- (d) the intended **learnership** is registered with the Director-General in the prescribed manner.

Learnership agreements

17. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a “leadership agreement” means an agreement entered into for a specified period between—
- (a) a learner;
 - (b) an employer or a group of employers (in this section referred to as “the employer”); and
 - (c) a training provider accredited by a body contemplated in section 5(1)(a)(ii)(bb) of the South African Qualifications Authority Act or group of such training providers.
- (2) The terms of a learnership agreement must oblige—
- (a) the employer to—
 - (i) employ the learner for the period specified in the agreement;
 - (ii) provide the learner with the specified practical work experience; and
 - (iii) release the learner to attend the education and training specified in the agreement;
 - (b) the learner to—
 - (i) work for the employer; and
 - (ii) attend the specified education and training; and
 - (c) the training provider to provide—
 - (i) the education and training specified in the agreement; and
 - (ii) the learner support specified in the agreement.
- (3) A learnership agreement must be in the prescribed form and registered with a SETA in the prescribed manner.
- (4) A learnership agreement may not be terminated before the expiry of the period of duration specified in the agreement unless—
- (a) the learner meets the requirements for the successful completion of the learnership;
 - (b) the SETA which registered the agreement approves of such termination; or
 - (c) the learner is fairly dismissed for a reason related to the learner’s conduct or capacity as an employee.
- (5) The employer or training provider that is party to a learnership agreement may be substituted with—
- (a) the consent of the learner; and
 - (b) the approval of the SETA which registered the agreement.
- (6) A SETA must, in the prescribed manner, provide the Director-General with a record of learnership agreements registered by the SETA.

Contract of employment with learner

18. (1) If a learner was in the employment of the employer party to the learnership agreement concerned when the agreement was concluded, the learner’s contract of employment is not affected by the agreement.
- (2) If the learner was not in the employment of the employer party to the learnership agreement concerned when the agreement was concluded, the employer and learner must enter into a contract of employment.
- (3) The contract of employment with a learner contemplated in subsection (2) is subject to any terms and conditions that may be determined by the Minister on the recommendation of the Employment Conditions Commission established by section 59(1) of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act.
- (4) Chapters Eight and Nine of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act apply, with the changes required by the context, to a determination made in terms of subsection (3) except that—
- (a) for the purposes of section 54(3) of that Act, the Employment Conditions Commission must also consider the likely impact that any proposed condition

[Chapters Eight and Nine of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (“BCEA”), provide for the publication of sector determinations by the Minister on basic conditions of employment on the advice of the Employment Conditions Commission. Before the Commission advises the Minister on the publication of a determination: (a) the Department of Labour conducts an investigation and prepares a report; (b) the Commission then considers the report in the light of a number of factors set out in section 54(3) of the BCEA and in this process may hold public hearings; and then (c) gives its advice in a report to the Minister. The effect of this section is to allow for the setting of terms and conditions of employment for learners in a similar way to the setting of conditions of apprenticeship under the Manpower Training Act, 1981 (Act No. 56 of 1981), in so far as conditions of employment are concerned—see section 13(2)(f) and (k) to (p). The provisions of the BCEA are sufficiently flexible to allow for sector and cross-sector determinations for learnerships.

of employment may have on the employment of learners and the achievement of the purposes of this Act; and

(b) section 55(7) of that Act does not apply.

(5) The contract of employment of a learner may not be terminated before the expiry of the period of duration specified in the leadership agreement unless the leadership agreement is terminated in terms of section 17(4).

(6) The contract of employment of a learner terminates at the expiry of the period of duration specified in the leadership agreement unless the agreement was concluded with a person who was already in the employment of the employer party to the agreement when the agreement was concluded

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Disputes about learnerships

19. (1) For the purposes of this section a “dispute” means a dispute about—

(a) the interpretation or application of any provision of—

(i) a leadership agreement;

(ii) a contract of employment of a learner; or

(iii) a determination made in terms of section 18(3);

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(b) this Chapter; or

(c) the termination of—

(i) a learnership agreement; or

(ii) a contract of employment of a learner.

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(2) Any party to a dispute may in writing refer the dispute to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration established by section 112 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995).

(3) The party who so refers the dispute must satisfy that Commission that a copy of the referral has been served on all the other parties to the dispute.

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(4) The Commission must attempt to resolve the dispute through conciliation.

(5) If the dispute remains unresolved, any party may request that the dispute be resolved through arbitration as soon as possible.

(6) The law that applies to the lawfulness² and fairness³ of a dismissal for a reason related to an employee’s capacity or conduct applies to a dispute contemplated in subsection (1)(c)(ii).

CHAPTER 5

SKILLS PROGRAMMED

Skills programmed

20. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a “skills programme” means a skills programme that—

(a) is occupationally based;

(b) when completed, will constitute a credit towards a qualification registered in terms of the National Qualifications Framework as defined in section 1 of the South African Qualifications Authority Act;

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(c) uses training providers referred to in section 17(1)(c); or

(d) complies with the prescribed requirements.

(2) Any person that has developed a skills programme may apply to—

(a) a SETA with jurisdiction for a grant; or

(b) the Director-General for a subsidy.

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(3) The SETA or the Director-General may fund the skills programme if—

(a) it complies with—

(i) subsection (1);

(ii) any requirements imposed by the SETA or the Director-General; and

(iii) any prescribed requirements; and

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(b) it is in accordance with—

2. The lawfulness of a dismissal is governed by the provisions of this Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the common law.

3. The fairness of a dismissal is governed by the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 107 of 1994), and the common law (administrative law in respect of public sector employees)

- (i) the sector skills development plan of the SETA; or
 - (ii) the national skills development strategy; and
 - (c) there are funds available.
- (4) A SETA or the Director-General may set any terms and conditions for funding in terms of subsection (3) that the SETA or the Director-General, as the case may be, considers necessary.
- (5) The SETA or the Director-General must monitor the skills programmed funded by the SETA or the Director-General, as the case may be.
- (6) A SETA or the Director-General that has made funds available for a skills programme may withhold funds or recover any funds paid if the SETA or the Director-General, as the case may be, is of the opinion that—
- (a) the funds are not being used for the purpose for which they were made available;
 - (b) any term or condition of the funding is not complied with; or
 - (c) the SETA or the Director-General, as the case may be, is not satisfied that the training is up to standard.

Disputes

- 21. Any party to a dispute about the application or interpretation of—**
- (a) any term or condition of funding referred to in section 20(4); or
 - (b) any provision of this Chapter,
- may refer the dispute to the Labour Court for adjudication. 20

CHAPTER 6

INSTITUTIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Skills Development Planning Unit

- 22. (1)** Subject to the laws governing the public service, the Director-General must— 25
- (a) establish a Skills Development Planning Unit in the Department; and
 - (b) provide the Unit with the personnel and financial resources necessary for the performance of its functions.
- (~) The functions of the Skills Development Planning Unit are— 30
- (a) to research and analyse the labour market in order to determine skills development needs for-
 - (i) South Africa as a whole;
 - (ii) each sector of the economy; and
 - (iii) organs of state; 35
 - (b) to assist in the formulation of-
 - (i) the national skills development strategy; and
 - (ii) sector skills development plans; and
 - (c) to provide information on skills to— 40
 - (i) the Minister;
 - (ii) the National Skills Authority;
 - (iii) SETAs;
 - (iv) education and training providers; and
 - (v) organs of state.

Employment services 45

- 23. (1)** Subject to the laws governing the public service, the Director-General must—
- (a) establish labour centres in the Department; and
 - (b) appoint such number of persons in the public service at each centre as is necessary to perform the functions of that centre. 50
- (2) The functions of those labour centres are—
- (a) to provide employment services for workers, employers and training providers, including improvement of such services to rural communities;
 - (b) to register work-seekers;
 - (c) to register vacancies and work opportunities: 55

- (d) to assist prescribed categories of persons—
- (i) to enter special education and training programmed;
 - (ii) to find employment;
 - (iii) to start income-generating projects; and
 - (iv) to participate in special employment programmed; and
- (e) to perform any other prescribed function related to the functions referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d).
- (3) The Minister may, after consulting the National Skills Authority, by notice in the Gazette, require each employer to notify a labour centre in the prescribed manner of—
- (a) any vacancy that employer has; and
 - (b) the employment of any work-seeker referred by that labour centre.

Registration of persons that provide employment services

24. (1) Any person who wishes to provide employment services for gain must apply for registration to the Director-General in the prescribed manner.
- (2) The Director-General must register the applicant if satisfied that the prescribed criteria have been met.
- (3) If the Director-General—
- (a) registers an applicant, the prescribed certificate must be issued to that person;
 - or
 - (b) refuses to register an applicant, the Director-General must give written notice of that decision to the applicant.
- (4) A registered employment service must comply with the prescribed criteria.

Cancellation of registration of employment service

25. (1) Subject to this section, the Director-General may cancel the registration of an employment service if satisfied that the employment service is not complying with the prescribed criteria.
- (2) If the Director-General has reason to believe that an employment service is not complying with the prescribed criteria and accordingly that its registration should be cancelled, the Director-General must, before canceling its registration—
- (a) notify the service of the intention to cancel registration and the reasons for doing so;
 - (b) give the service 30 days from the date of the notice to make representations on why its registration should not be cancelled; and
 - (c) take those representations into account in reaching a decision.
- (3) If the Director-General cancels the registration of an employment service, the Director-General must give written notice of that decision to the employment service.

Appeal against Director-General's decision

26. (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Director-General in terms of section 24(3)(b) or 25(3) may, within 30 days of the written notice of that decision, in writing, request the Director-General to give that person written reasons for the decision.
- (2) The Director-General must give that person written reasons for the decision within 30 days of receiving that request.
- (3) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Director-General in terms of section 24(3)(b) or 25(3) may appeal to the Labour Court against that decision within 60 days of—
- (a) the date of the Director-General's decision; or
 - (b) if written reasons for the decision are requested, the date of those reasons.
- (4) The Labour Court may, on good cause shown, extend the period within which a person may note that appeal.

CHAPTER 7

FINANCING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

National Skills Fund

27. (1) The National Skills Fund is hereby established.
- (2) The Fund must be credited with— 5
- (a) **20 per cent of the skills development levies as contemplated in the Skills Development Levies Act;**
 - (b) **the skills development levies collected and transferred to the Fund, in terms of the Skills Development Levies Act, in respect of those sectors in which there are no SETAs;** 10
 - (c) money appropriated by Parliament for the Fund;
 - (d) interest earned on investments contemplated in section 29(3);
 - (e) donations to the Fund; and
 - (f) money received from any other source.

Use of money in Fund 15

28. The money in the Fund maybe used only for the projects identified in the national skills development strategy as national priorities or for such other projects related to the achievement of the purposes of this Act as the Director-General determines.

Control and administration of Fund

29. (1) The Director-General is the accounting officer of the Fund in terms of the 20 Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975) and must—

- (a) control the Fund;
- (b) keep a proper record of all financial transactions, assets and liabilities of the Fund; and
- (c) as soon as possible after the end of each financial year, ending on the 25 prescribed date, prepare accounts of the income and expenditure of the Fund for the year and a balance sheet of its assets and liabilities as at the end of that year.

(2) Any money in the Fund not required for immediate use maybe invested with the Public Investment Commissioner or with a financial institution approved by the Minister 30 and may be withdrawn when required.

(3) Any unexpended balance in the Fund at the end of the financial year must be carried forward to the next financial year as a credit to the Fund.

Budget for training by public service employers

30. Each public service employer in the national and provincial spheres of 35 government—

- (a) must budget for at least one per cent of its payroll for the training and education of their employees with effect from 1 April 2000; and
- (b) may contribute funds to a SETA.

CHAPTER 8 40

GENERAL

Jurisdiction of Labour Court

31. (1) Subject to the jurisdiction of the Labour Appeal Court and except where this Act provides otherwise, the Labour Court has exclusive jurisdiction in respect of all 45 matters arising from this Act.

(2) The Labour Court may review any act or omission of any person in connection with this Act on any grounds permissible in law.

(3) If proceedings concerning any matter contemplated in subsection (1) are instituted in a court that does not have jurisdiction in respect of that matter, that court may at any stage during proceedings refer the matter to the Labour Court.

Monitoring, enforcement and legal proceedings

32. Chapter Ten and Schedule Two of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act apply, with changes required by the context, to— 5
 (a) the monitoring and enforcement of this Act; and
 (b) any legal proceedings concerning a contravention of this Act.

Offences

33. It is an offence to— 10
 (a) obstruct or attempt to influence improperly a person who is performing a function in terms of this Act;
 (b) obtain or attempt to obtain any prescribed document by means of fraud, false pretences or by submitting a false or forged prescribed document;
 (c) furnish false information in any prescribed document knowing that information to be false; or 15
 (d) provide employment services for gain without being registered in terms of section 24.

Penalties

34. Any person convicted of an offence referred to in section 33 may be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. 20

Delegation

35. (1) The Minister may in writing delegate to the Director-General or any other officer of the Department any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Minister by this Act. 25
 (2) The Director-General may, in writing, delegate to any officer of the Department any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Director-General by this Act.
 (3) Any person to whom any power or duty has been delegated in terms of subsection (1) or (2) must exercise that power or perform that duty subject to the conditions that the person who made the delegation considers necessary. 30
 (4) Any delegation in terms of subsection (1) or (2)—
 (a) must be in writing;
 (b) does not prevent the person who made the delegation from exercising the power or performing the duty so delegated; and
 (c) may at any time be withdrawn in writing by that person. 35

Regulations

36. The Minister may, after consultation with the National Skills Authority, by notice in the *Gazette*, make regulations relating to any matter which—
 (a) may or must be prescribed under this Act; and
 (b) is necessary to prescribe in order to achieve the purposes of this Act. 40

Repeal of laws and transitional provisions

37. (1) The laws referred to Schedule 1 are hereby repealed to the extent specified.
 (2) The repeal of those laws is subject to any transitional provision in Schedule 2.

Act binds State

38. This Act binds the State.

Short title and commencement

39. (1) This Act is called the Skills Development Act, 1998.

(2) This Act takes effect on a date to be determined by the President by proclamation 5 in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE 1

REPEAL OF LAWS (Section 37(1))

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of repeal
Act No. 56 of 1981	Manpower Training Act, 1981	The whole.
Act No. 62 of 1981	Guidance and Placement Act, 1981	The whole.
Act No. 41 of 1985	Local Government Training Act, 1985	The whole.
Act No. 106 of 1996	Telecommunications Act, 1996	Sections 78 to 87.

SCHEDULE 2

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS (Section 37(2))

Definitions

1. In this Part—

“Guidance and Placement Act” means the Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 (Act No. 62 of 1981);

“Local Government Training Act” means the Local Government Training Act, 1985 (Act No. 41 of 1985);

“Manpower Training Act” means the Manpower Training Act, 1981 (Act No. 56 of 1981); and

“Telecommunications Act” means the Telecommunications Act, 1996 (Act No. 103 of 1996).

National Training Board

2. Until the chairperson and other members of the National Skills Authority are appointed, the National Training Board, established in terms of section 3 of the Manpower Training Act, continues to exist and to perform the functions of the National Skills Authority.

Manpower Development Fund

3. All assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of the Manpower Development Fund, established by section 38 of the Manpower Training Act, are hereby transferred to the National Skills Fund.

Training boards and apprenticeships

4. (1) Subject to subitem (4), a training board, established and accredited in terms of sections 12A and 12B of the Manpower Training Act, continues to exist and perform its functions as if that Act had not been repealed, until 31 March 2000.

(2) When a training board ceases to exist on 31 March 2000—

(a) that training board must be wound up in terms of its constitution; and

(b) any apprentice under a contract of apprenticeship, registered by that training board and in existence immediately before the training board ceases to exist, must be dealt with as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed except that the Director-General must perform the functions of the training board until that contract of apprenticeship expires.

- (3) The Minister must, by notice in the *Gazette*, abolish a training board before 31 March 2000 if—
- (a) a SETA is established; and
 - (b) that SETA has jurisdiction over any part of an industry or area in respect of which the training board has been accredited in terms of section 12B of the Manpower Training Act.
- (4) When a training board is abolished in terms of a notice referred to in subitem (3)—
- (a) all the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of the training board are transferred to the SETA designated in that notice; and
 - (b) any apprentice under a contract of apprenticeship, registered by the training board and in existence immediately before the training board is abolished, must, subject to subitem (6), be dealt with as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed except that that SETA must perform the functions of the training board until the contract of apprenticeship expires.
- (5) Subject to sub-item (4)(6), sections 13 to 29 of the Manpower Training Act remains in force as if that Act had not been repealed until a date determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (6) From the date immediately after the date referred to in sub-item (5)—
- (a) any trade designated under section 13(1) of the Manpower Training Act is regarded to be a qualification contemplated in section 16(c) of this Act;
 - (b) the applicable provisions of any contract of apprenticeship registered in terms of section 18 of that Act are deemed to be a learnership agreement registered in terms of section 17(3) of this Act and a contract of employment referred to in section 18(3) of this Act; and
 - (c) any apprentice referred to in section 17 of that Act is regarded to be a learner in relation to such a learnership agreement.

Training centres

5. (1) In this item “training centre” means any—
- (a) centre registered as a regional training centre registered in terms of section 31 of the Manpower Training Act;
 - (b) training centre registered as an industry training centre in terms of section 34 of the Manpower Training Act; or
 - (c) training trust established in terms of any law mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Integration of Labour Laws Act, 1994 (Act No. 49 of 1994), and in existence immediately before the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Subject to subitem (3), a training centre continues to exist and perform its functions as if the Manpower Training Act or any law mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Act referred to in subitem (1)(b) had not been repealed.
- (3) A training centre must be liquidated in terms of its constitution not later than 31 March 2000 unless it has been registered as an association not for gain in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973) before that date.
- (4) The Director-General may take steps to liquidate a training centre after 31 July 1999 if that centre has not—
- (a) applied for registration as such an association not for gain; or
 - (b) taken steps to liquidate itself in terms of its constitution.
- (5) If a training centre is liquidated, any assets and rights not required to discharge the obligations and liabilities of that centre must be disposed of in accordance with the directions of the Director-General.
- (6) Section 32 of the Manpower Training Act remains in force as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed, until a date determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

4. The liquidation process does not prevent a [training centre] from reconstituting itself as a private training provider, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the needs of the learners for whom the centres were established are met, in which case the surplus assets will be transferred to the new institution in terms of sub-item (5).

Arrangements for training of trainees

6. Any arrangement contemplated in section 30 of the Manpower Training Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act remains in force as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed, until a date determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Grants-in-aid

7. Section 35 of the Manpower Training Act remains in force as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed, until a date determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Fund for Training of Unemployed Persons

8.(1) Any balance of the Fund for the Training of Unemployed Persons established by section 36A of the Manpower Training Act is hereby transferred to the National Skills Fund.

(2) The balance so transferred may be used only for the training of unemployed persons.

Training schemes

9.(1) Subject to subitem (2), any scheme declared binding in terms of section 39(5) of the Manpower Training Act continues as if that Act had not been repealed.

(2) Any such scheme must be discontinued not later than 31 March 2000 unless the scheme has **been**—

- (a) registered as an association not for gain in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), before that date, provided that from that registration any notice issued in terms of section 39(5) in respect of that scheme ceases to be in force;
- (b) sold with the agreement of the members of the training board with jurisdiction over employers subject to the scheme before that date; or
- (c) transferred to a SETA with the agreement of those members of the training board before that date.

(3) If that scheme is discontinued, any assets and rights not required to discharge the obligations and liabilities of that scheme must be disposed of in accordance with the directions of the Director-General.

Training levies

10. (1) Subject to subitem (2), section 39 of the Manpower Training Act remains in force as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed, until 31 March 2000.

(2) A notice imposing a levy in terms of section 39 of the Manpower Training Act and issued, before or after the commencement of this Act—

- (a) may be amended by the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, to provide that the levy be paid to a SETA designated in that notice; and
- (b) ceases to be in force when withdrawn in terms of the Skills Development Levies Act.

Training advisers

11. Sections 45 and 46 of the Manpower Training Act remain in force as if the Manpower Training Act had not been repealed, until a date determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Registered work-seekers

12. Any work-seeker registered in terms of section 4 of the Guidance and Placement Act immediately before the commencement of this Act is regarded to be a registered work-seeker in terms of section 23(2)(b).

Private employment offices

13. Any private employment office registered in terms of section 15 of the Guidance and Placement Act immediately before the commencement of this Act is regarded to be an employment service registered for gain in terms of section 24 of this Act.

Local government sector

14. (1) The Local Government Training Fund (in this item referred to as “the Fund”), established by section 7 of the Local Government Training Act continues to exist, subject to subitems (5) to (7), as if that Act had not been repealed.

(2) Any body or institution, including a local government body, recognised as a training centre under section 9A of the Local Government Training Act immediately before the commencement of this Act, continues to be so recognised for a period of four months from that commencement as if the Local Government Training Act had not been repealed.

(3) Subject to subitem (7)(c), any levy imposed in terms of section 10 of the Local Government Training Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, remains in force until 31 March 2000 unless withdrawn before that date by the Minister in terms of section 2(3) of the Skills Development Levies Act as if the Local Government Training Act had not been repealed.

(4) Subject to subitem (7)—

(a) the powers conferred and duties imposed on the Training Board for Local Government Bodies established by section 2 of the Local Government Training Act may be exercised and must be performed by the Local Government Education and Training Board established in terms of section 12A of the Manpower Training Act; and

(b) all the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of the Training Board for Local Government Bodies are hereby transferred to the Local Government Education and Training Board.

(5) The Director-General: Constitutional Development must administer the Fund and is the accounting officer for the Fund.

(6) The Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development may, after consultation with the Local Government Education and Training Board, utilise the moneys in the Fund to fund any person or institution that in the opinion of the Minister can take action to develop the skills, knowledge, expertise or attitudes of a person elected to a municipal council or employed by a municipality.

(7) When a SETA is established for the local government sector—

(a) the Local Government Education and Training Board ceases to exist;

(b) the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of that Training Board must be transferred to that SETA;

(c) the levy referred to in subitem (3) is regarded to be a levy imposed in terms of section 39(1) of the Manpower Training Act as mentioned in item 10;

(d) the Fund ceases to exist; and

(e) the Director-General: Constitutional Development must transfer any balance of moneys in the Fund into the banking account of that SETA.

Telecommunications sector

15. (1) Subject to subitem (2), the Human Resources Fund referred to in section 78(1) of the Telecommunications Act continues to exist as if sections 78 to 87 of that Act had not been repealed.

- (2) The Fund referred to in subitem (1) ceases to ~~exist~~—
(a) on 31 March 2000; or
(b) on the establishment of a SETA with jurisdiction in the telecommunications sector.
- (3) If that Fund ceases to exist in terms of—
(a) subitem (2)(a), the balance of the money in the Fund must be transferred to the National Skills Fund; or
(b) subitem (2)(b), the balance of the money in the Fund must be transferred to the SETA referred to in that subitem.
- (4) Subject to subitem (5), the contributions contemplated in section 86(1) of the Telecommunications Act which are in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, remain in force until 31 March 2000 as if that Act had not been repealed.
- (5) If a SETA with jurisdiction in the telecommunications sector is established, the contributions contemplated in subitem (4) must be credited to that SETA.

Exemptions from transfer duty, donations tax or any other tax

16. Any transfer of assets or rights contemplated in this Schedule is exempt from transfer duty, donations tax or any other duty or tax.

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT BILL, 1998

1. Purpose of Bill

South Africa has a poor skills profile as a result of the poor quality of general education for the majority of South Africans, the poor relevance of much publicly funded training and the low level of investment by firms into training. This poor profile inhibits productivity growth in firms, new investment prospects and employability of the young and unemployed. The sustainability of small and medium-sized enterprises is similarly impaired.

The Skills Development Bill seeks to develop the skills of the South African workforce and thereby increase the quality of working life for workers, improve the productivity of the workplace, promote self-employment and the delivery of social services. The Bill also seeks to encourage employers to use the workplace as an active learning environment and to provide opportunities for new entrants to the labour market to gain work experience.

A special focus in the Bill is to improve the employment prospects of previously disadvantaged persons through education and training. The employment services are to focus on helping work-seekers to find work; retrenched workers to re-enter the labour market and employers to find qualified employees.

Alignment of the Skills Development Bill and the South African Qualification Authority Act is ensured to promote the quality of learning in and for the labour market. Giving organised employers and workers greater responsibility for ensuring the relevance of training will also enhance quality.

The objects of the Bill, as well as the envisaged Skills Development Levies Bill, are to be achieved by establishing a stronger institutional and financial framework than previously existed under the Manpower Training Act, 1981 (Act No. 56 of 1981). The National Training Board is to be replaced by a National Skills Authority (NSA). The NSA is an advisory body to the Minister of Labour with responsibility for ensuring that national skills development strategies, plans, priorities and targets are set and adhered to. Industry training boards will be replaced by sector education and training authorities (SETAs) responsible for developing sector skills plans which align to the national skills strategies and targets. The sector skills plans will be presented to the National Skills Authority and approved by the Minister of Labour.

The envisaged Skills Development Levies Bill proposes a compulsory levy, equivalent to 1% of the payroll of all companies. The levy is to be collected by SETAs and a national collection agency designated by the Minister of Labour. Twenty per cent of the funds collected is to be paid into the National Skills Fund. The remaining eighty per cent will be paid as grants to firms that carry out accredited training that meets criteria linked to the sector skills plan.

Two learning programmes are identified in the Bill. The first is learnerships. These incorporate traditional apprenticeships. They include structured learning and work experience that leads to nationally registered, occupationally linked qualifications in areas of skill, need or opportunity in the labour market. These will assist young unemployed people to enter employment, as well as existing workers to improve their skills levels. The second are skills programmes. These are not learnerships, but should also meet quality and relevance criteria to qualify for grant payments from SETAs or the National Skills Fund.

The Bill binds the State, Government departments are required to budget 1% of their personnel costs for skills development. It is envisaged that government departments will participate in a Public Service Education and Training Authority as well as relevant SETAs.

2. **Content of Bill**

2.1 *National Skills Authority (NSA)*

Chapter 2 sets out the functions of the NSA (clause 5) and the composition of the NSA (clause 6). Clause 7 provides for the NSA to adopt a constitution. Clause 8 requires the Director General to appoint an executive officer for the NSA and provides for the resources necessary for its effective functioning.

2.2 *Sector education and training authorities (SETAs)*

Chapter 3 provides for SETAs. Clause 9 empowers the Minister to establish SETAs in accordance with the criteria specified therein. The functions and composition of SETAs are set out in clauses 10 and 11. SETAs may establish chambers for sub-sectors in the SETA (clause 12). Provision is also made for a constitution for each SETA (clause 13). All financial matters regarding SETAs are dealt with in clause 14. This includes the sources of funds for SETAs, the requirements governing the investment of revenue by SETAs, the manner in which the funds may be used, and the budgeting, financial reporting and auditing procedures SETAs must follow. The conditions under which the Minister may require the Director General to take over the administration of a SETA and the procedures the Director General must follow are described in clause 15.

2.3 *Learnerships*

Chapter 4 deals with **learnerships**, which consist of a structured learning component and practical work experience leading to a qualification tied to an occupation and recognised by the South African Qualifications Authority (clause 16). A **learnership** agreement is entered into between a learner, employer or group of employers and an accredited training provider or group of training providers. The agreement confers specific responsibilities on each party to the agreement. The conditions under which a **learnership** agreement may be terminated are also specified. (See clause 17.)

A contract of employment with a learner already in employment is unaffected by a **learnership** agreement. Where a learner entering an agreement is not in employment, a contract of employment must be entered into between the learner and employer party. The Minister, on the advice of the Employment Conditions Commissions, must determine the terms and conditions of this employment contract. The conditions under which an employment contract with a learner may be terminated are also specified. (See clause 18.) Procedures for dealing with disputes about learnerships are dealt with in clause 19.

2.4 *Skills programmed*

Chapter 5 deals with **skills programmes** that are not **learnerships**. The procedures for accessing grants or subsidies to fund skills development are specified. The monitoring procedures and conditions under which sector education and training authorities or the Director General may withhold such funds are specified. (See clause 20.) Disputes relating to **skills programmed** may be referred to the Labour Court for adjudication (clause 21).

2.5 *[institutions in Department of Labour]*

Chapter 6 deals with two institutions with the Department that are central to the delivery of the **Bill**. The first is the Skills Development Planning Unit, which is responsible for coordinating planning for skills development. The Director General must establish the Unit to carry out the functions specified in clause 22. The second is employment services, which will provide a range of services, specified in clause 23, to unemployed individuals, employers and new labour market entrants. That clause also

empowers the Minister to require employers to notify a labour centre of any vacancy and of the employment of any work-seeker referred by a labour centre.

Clause 24 regulates the provision of employment services for gain. Before such a service can be offered it must be registered through the Director General. The Director General may cancel the registration of an employment service if it fails to comply with prescribed requirements, but the Director General must follow the procedures specified under clause 25.

2.6 *Financing skills development*

The establishment of the National Skills Fund, its sources of funds, the purposes for which the funds may be used and the control and administration of the Fund are set out in clauses 27 to 30. The envisaged Skills Development Levies Bill provides that 20% of the levies collected in terms thereof must be paid into that Fund.

2.7 *General*

Chapter 8 deals with—

- (a) the jurisdiction of the Labour Court (clause 31);
- (b) monitoring, enforcement and legal proceedings (clause 32);
- (c) offences (clause 33);
- (d) jurisdiction over the imposition of penalties and the scope of penalties that may be imposed (clause 34);
- (e) delegations by the Minister and the Director-General (clause 35); and
- (f) the Minister's power to make regulations.

2.8 *Schedules to Bill*

Section 37(1), read with Schedule 1, repeals—

- (a) the whole of the Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 (Act No.62 of 1981);
- (b) the whole of the Local Government Training Act, 1985 (Act No. 41 of 1985);
- (c) the whole of the Manpower Training Act, 1981 (Act No. 56 of 1981); and
- (d) sections 78 to 87 of the Telecommunications Act, 1996 (Act No. 103 of 1996).

Schedule 2 contains transitional provisions necessary to secure the smooth phasing out of the provisions which are to be repealed and the phasing in of the provisions of this Bill.

3. **Parties consulted**

The National Training Strategy Initiative constituted by the National Training Board ("NTB") recommended that additional research was needed regarding the financing and governance of occupationally based education and training in the country. The Minister of Labour requested that these recommendations be effected. The NTB and NEDLAC commissioned consultants to carry out research in these areas from 1995 to 1996. The reports focused on international experience in the financing and governance of education and training systems, local experience as well as on the levels of expenditure on training by the private and public sectors in South Africa. These reports formed the basis of the Department of Labour's further policy development work.

The NTB submitted, on the request of the Minister of Labour, a draft Human Resources Development Green Paper on 30 September 1996 to be used as a basis for the Green Paper.

The Department of Labour published the Skills Development Strategy for Economic and Employment Growth Green Paper on 24 March 1996 and invited parties to submit comments. Where appropriate, comments were included in the draft Skills Development Bill published in the Gazette on 2 September 1997. A total of 134 organisations, trade

unions, councils and other non-governmental bodies submitted supportive comments and some concerns. Where appropriate, comments were incorporated in a revised Skills Development Bill.

Consultative meetings were held with the following bodies or persons: NTB, government representatives for the Departments of Education, Public Service and Administration, Minerals and Energy, Constitutional Development, Finance, Trade and Industry, Telecommunications, the Youth Commission and all Directors-General.

Presentations and workshops were conducted with all provinces, training boards, trade unions, the Portfolio Committee on Labour, industries and businesses on request and other non-governmental bodies. The consultative meetings and workshops assisted the Department of Labour in **re-drafting the Bill**.

The following NEDLAC members were also involved in the consultation process: organised **business** (**B**usiness South Africa), organised **labour** (**C**osatu, **N**actu and **F**edusa); government departments (Labour, Finance, Constitutional Development, Trade and Industry, and Public Service and Administration) and the community development sector (SA Women's Coalition, SA National Youth Council, Disabled People of SA and Rural Foundation). A report is available which covers in detail the NEDLAC negotiation process regarding the Bill.

4. Parliamentary procedure

The Department of Labour and the State Law Advisers are of the opinion that the Bill must be dealt with by Parliament in accordance with the procedure established by section 75 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.