

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

THURSDAY, 17 MAY 2018

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Speaker:

Referral of bills to committees in accordance with Rule 220:

1. Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works

National Land Transport Amendment Bill [B 7B–2016] (NCOP) (proposed section 76(1) Bill).

2. Standing Committee on Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Marine Spatial Planning Bill [B 9D–2017] (NCOP) (proposed section 76(1) Bill).

3. Standing Committee on Community Development

National Health Laboratory Service Amendment Bill [15B–2017] (NCOP) (proposed section 76(1) Bill).

TABLINGS

The Speaker:

Reports received from municipalities and tabled in terms of sections 132(1) and (2) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003):

Overberg District Municipality

- (i) Oversight Report 2016/17.
- (ii) Annual Report 2016/17.

COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL CLUSTER STUDY TOUR VISIT TO BAVARIA IN GERMANY FROM 4 TO 12 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Introduction

The Social Cluster of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, having undertaken a study tour to Bavaria in Germany from 4 to 12 November 2017, reports as follows:

The study tour is a key mechanism established by the Western Cape Provincial Parliament to offer Members the opportunity to travel abroad and learn best practices in exercising oversight and holding the executive to account. The purpose of the study tour was to conduct a comparative study on policy and legislative framework formulation and to cement and deepen bilateral relations between the Western Cape and the Bavarian governments. Building relations and enhancing capacity and knowledge were also key aspects of the visit.

1.1 The delegation

The delegation included the following Members:

Wiley, MGE (DA) (Leader of the delegation)

Botha, LJ (DA)

Wenger, MM (DA)

Gopie, D (ANC)

Olivier, RT (ANC)

The delegation was accompanied by Ms N Jamce, Committee Coordinator, as support member of staff. In Bavaria the delegation was welcomed and accompanied by Mr M. Lebelo, the Consul Political Officer, in all the meetings that were scheduled for the delegation during the study tour in Bavaria, Germany.

1.2 Terms of reference

In brief the study tour focused on the following areas:

- a) To undertake a comparative study on policy and legislative framework formulation;
- b) To cement and deepen bilateral relations between the Western Cape and Bavarian governments;
- c) To learn about and compare experiences on how the economic development plans for both the visited country and the Western Cape
- d) in South Africa deal with inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- e) To consider the strategic positioning and alignment of the energy, logistics, policing and crime prevention, youth development, education and training sectors as key enablers to meet government policy outcomes;

The report contains background information on the free state of Bavaria, an overview of German and Bavarian politics, followed by the observations of the delegation on the sites it visited.

2 Background information on the Free State of Bavaria

The Free State of Bavaria in Germany is one of 16 German federal states and is located in the south-east of the Federal Republic of Germany. Bavaria, home to 12,5 million inhabitants, is the largest of the 16 federal states, covering almost one-fifth of the total land area of Germany. Bavaria's economy has undergone significant structural changes over the past 50 years, transforming it from a traditional agricultural region to one of Europe's most competitive industrial regions, featuring an important, growing services sector. Important branches of industry include automotive industries, including supplier branches, electrical and mechanical engineering.

In addition, Bavaria is one of the leading international regions for high-technology fields such as information and communication technology (ICT) and biotechnology. It is also rated among Germany's most important regions in the services sector; with major branches being insurance and financial services. There are large regional economic disparities in Bavaria. The major economic region is the area around Munich with several global players in the automotive industry, namely Audi, BMW, MAN, Knorr-Bremse, ICT Siemens, media and publishing as well as the military industry. Other important regions include Augsburg, Ingolstadt and Nuremberg.

The capital city of Bavaria is Munich (München). Bavaria is divided into seven administrative regions, namely Nuremberg, Würzburg, Augsburg, Regensburg, Ingolstadt, Furth and Erlangen. According to the Bavarian statistical office, in 2016, in terms of bilateral trade relations between South Africa and the Free State of Bavaria, South African exports to Bavaria have increased by 4,5% from €441 million in 2014 to €461 million in 2015, while South African imports from Germany grew by 1,5% from €1 124 million in 2014 to €1 141 million in 2015. The trade balance is in favour of Germany with the trade deficit at €680 million. What is encouraging is that the trade between the two countries is dominated by value-added products.

2.1 Welcome and introduction of programme by the Office of the South African Consul-General in Munich

The delegation was welcomed by Mr Lebelo, Consul Political Officer, in Munich, Germany. He tendered an apology for Mr Monyemangene, the Consul-General, who was visiting South Africa at the time.

Mr Lebelo gave a brief background on the status of bilateral relations between South Africa and the German governments with a particular focus on the impact and contribution to the National Development Plan's nine-point plan reflecting government priorities, which include the following:

2.1.1 Political

Germany held its national federal elections on 23 September 2017, which attracted international interest as Germany is a major economic power in Europe. In this regard, on invitation by the German government, the South African national Parliament sent an election observer mission, which also covered the Free State of Bavaria. The State of Bavaria plays a key role in the politics of Germany, both at state and federal levels. The Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) is the ruling party of the state of Bavaria and participated in the federal government elections. Since October 2008, Dr Horst Seehofer has been the CSU Chairperson and Prime Minister of Bavaria.

The invitation issued to the South African government to participate and act as election observer in the recent German elections was seen as a sign of the commitment by the German government to free and fair elections and also as a signal that the German government values the friendly relations between the two countries. South Africa and Germany should, therefore, continue to strengthen bilateral relations based on mutual assistance, both at federal and state levels, including in the states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg.

2.1.2 Structural engagement

The South African government, through its Consul-General in Munich, continues to enjoy cordial relations with the Free State of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. In this regard, the Consulate has structured meetings with ministries of these two states to strengthen the relations between South Africa and these two regional governments. Among other issues, the Consulate facilitates bilateral cooperation between the Western Cape Provincial Government and Bavaria, and between KwaZulu-Natal and Baden-Württemberg.

The Western Cape Government has engaged in bilateral co-operation with the state of Bavaria dating back to 1995. The objective of this co-operation is to explore areas for collaboration between the two governments. These include economic, sporting and skills development partnerships as well as other collaborative programmes.

The delegation was informed that the province of KwaZulu-Natal and Baden-Württemberg signed a twinning agreement in 1996. The aim of this agreement is to co-operate in the areas of trade and economic relations, food security, tourism, agriculture, science, education and skills development.

2.1.3 Economic (trade, investment and tourism)

South Africa continues to be viewed as a preferred destination for trade and investment by businesses in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. It is therefore significant for the South African government, through the Consulate, to showcase the country's goods and services in these two regions. The Free State of Bavaria, with a GDP of €549,190 billion, is one of the strongest economies in Europe.

Bavaria has become Europe's "high-tech Mecca" and the centre of the "New Economy". Apart from global players such as Siemens, Audi, BMW, VW and Adidas, Bavaria's economy is also characterised by a tight network of small- and medium-sized industrial companies, trade and service businesses. The industries in Bavaria include the automotive, biotech, chemicals, IT, electronic engineering, energy and environmental technologies, financial services, logistics, mechanical engineering, mechanics, medical tech, nanotech, new materials and photonics.

Mr Lebelo mentioned that owing to the solid bilateral relations between Bavaria and the Western Cape Government a joint programme has been formulated on the Green Economy, in relation to climate change, between Munich and the City of Cape Town.

3 The Social Cluster visited the following sites during the study tour in Germany

3.1 Energie Campus in Nuremberg

Dr Alexander Buchele, General Manager of the Energie Campus Nuremberg (EnCN), welcomed the delegation and made a presentation on the activities of the campus.

Dr Buchele informed the delegation that the EnCN is a research alliance that develops new technologies for integrated energy systems. The vision of EnCN is to increase efficiency in the energy supply chain in terms of production, distribution, storage and utilisation. They are developing technologies for intelligent energy systems, bringing them to application and establishing a permanent competence centre for energy research. The goal of the EnCN is to achieve sustainable, renewable energy based on an energy economy that is effective and safe.

Dr Alexander Buchele mentioned that there were six research institutes in the metropolitan region of Nuremberg. The EnCN works together with companies on research projects to find safe, cost-effective, climate-friendly, socially acceptable and sustainable energy-supply solutions based on renewables. By these means a tangible contribution is made to the objectives of the energy revolution. The main advantage of the EnCN is the combination of various disciplines and institutions under one roof. Flexible teams from different fields of specialisation and research institutions can be formed to comply with requests for developmental work.

The Research Alliance of the EnCN unites competencies along the entire supply chain. It includes six areas of concentration, namely renewable energy, energy storage, electricity networks, energy management technology, efficient energy use and energy-market design. In addition to the classical natural and engineering science fields, the EnCN provides economic and design expertise.

The delegation was invited to conduct a walkabout in the renewable energies section. The highlight of the walkabout was viewing items produced by solar energy, such as the printing of organic solar modules, the ink-jet printing of silver nanowires, large-area printed mirrors, solar images, solar mobile chargers, solar bags with power banks and solar windows.

Members also viewed the roll-to-roll printing of flexible solar modules that enable the cost-effective and environmentally friendly manufacture of solar modules based on various technologies.

The delegation felt that the Western Cape Government could benefit from the Energie Campus in Nuremberg by learning their best practices and working hand in hand with EnCN on the Green Economy programme.

3.2 Nuremberg Handwerkskammer

The following were noted during the visit to the Nuremberg Handwerkskammer Training Centre in Nuremberg:

- 3.2.1 The Nuremberg Handwerkskammer Training Centre is a government entity that forms part of the Bavarian schooling system, dual vocation training, which includes an apprenticeship.
- 3.2.2 The training centre teaches apprenticeship skills in trades such as those in the energy sector, construction, hairdressing, baking and craft as well as in the automotive, plumbing and welding areas.
- 3.2.3 Vocational training takes place in companies that employ apprentices and public vocational schools. The approach is that companies get the option to develop staff to suit their own demands.
- 3.2.3 The Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken, together with the German Association for International Co-operation (GIZ) in South Africa, supports training for technicians in the field of renewable energies with a focus on biogas.
- 3.2.4 In Germany training is the responsibility of the private sector companies.

- 3.2.5 Since the 90s, the Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken, with the financial support of different donors, which include the Bavarian government and GIZ, has supported and conducted a learnership project in South Africa.
- 3.2.6 At the end of the 90s, South African metalworkers and electricians were trained at the Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken in Germany and qualified in the master qualification framework.
- 3.2.7 Since 2011, the focus of the Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken has been on the vocational training support project for renewable energy, which includes the GreenCape Initiative.
- 3.2.8 The Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken is working closely with the South African Renewable Energies Technology Centre (SARETEC) on renewable energy projects that include the wind power project in the Western Cape.
- 3.2.9 The qualifications that students receive upon completion of their vocational training in renewable energy at the Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken are wind turbine service technician - SAQA ID 99559, solar photovoltaic service technician - SAQA ID 99447 and biowaste disposal, which is still in the development phase.

4 Bavarian Police Service

The Bavarian Police Commissioner, Prof. Schmidbauer, welcomed the delegation and gave an overview of the Bavarian State Police and its operations. Statistically speaking, in Bavaria people are safer than in other states. Bavaria has assumed the top position in federal rankings with their state-wide lowest level of crime and first-class crime-solving rates. The Free State of Bavaria invests in its police service. More than 41 000 employees of the Bavarian police ensure the safety of Bavarian citizens round the clock. With the implementation of a digital radio network for emergency services, the police, fire brigade and rescue services are able to perform modern operations management.

The Bavarian police are able to respond to criminal phenomena such as cybercrime. The criminal investigation department houses the Cybercrime Competence Centre. Local police stations have qualified contact people, which benefit the citizens. The criminal investigation department also has specialised cybercrime units. The police are constantly refining their tried and tested ways of combatting terrorism and organised crime, in co-operation with international security authorities.

Many Bavarian citizens actively participate in a voluntary capacity in the security watch programme and work closely with the police. The Bavarian police force successfully implemented a comprehensive prevention unit targeting crime-prevention strategies that aim to reduce crime and prevent misdemeanours before they happen. The Bavarian police places great focus on crime-prevention collaboration with society as a whole. Community awareness and the collaboration of the police with citizens as crime-prevention strategies are vital in Bavaria as this allows communities to give information to the police in order to fight and prevent crime.

4.1 Crime prevention programmes

4.1.1 The guards

Bavaria has a total of 900 security guards. Bavaria is planning to increase the number of security guards to 1 500 by 2020. The security guards are citizens of Bavaria, volunteers who work closely with the police. The delegation was informed that the guards are not replacing the Bavarian police, but act as a bridge between the police and communities. The guards' main responsibility is to identify and report criminal activities to the police to prevent crime.

They wear bulletproof vests and are equipped with devices such as radios and pepper spray. They receive a stipend as remuneration.

4.1.2 Prevention in Team (PIT) Programme

A PIT programme is a collaboration between the police and educators at schools. Bavarian police officers use school liaison officers and a puppet theatre in kindergarten to communicate traffic safety, theft-related topics and the role of the police in society. This allows the children to learn about the role of the police and it encourages co-operation and builds trust between children and the police. It was reported that the crime-prevention programme was supported by teachers. The Minister of Education in Bavaria has a mandate to ensure that crime prevention forms part of the school programme and it is compulsory. The homework of children is more about values as part of crime prevention.

4.1.3 Neighbourhood liaison officers

The main responsibility of the neighbourhood liaison officer is to improve contact between the police and Bavarian citizens. They ride bicycles and walk around to increase their visibility. The high visibility of the neighbourhood liaison officers results in a lower level of contact between the police and Bavarian communities because the visibility of these officers prevents crime.

4.1.4 Crime prevention for senior citizens

The Bavarian police provide senior citizens with the skills to prevent crime. They are also encouraged to protect themselves. Senior citizens are provided with free crime-prevention courses, such as self-defence, which teach them how to protect themselves from criminals, theft and cybercrime. In Bavaria, the police encourage bank officials to talk to senior citizens when they withdraw large amounts of money from the bank. This is a mechanism that is in place as a crime-prevention strategy to ensure that these citizens are not robbed.

4.1.5 Vigilant volunteers

The vigilant volunteers have a social responsibility in that they are responsible for reporting local government-related matters such as reporting on lights that are not working.

The Bavarian police mentioned that, as part of their crime-prevention strategy, the public relations officer plays a vital role in the police service. The public relations officer promotes the work of the police in communities with a view to building trust. The officer communicates feedback from the police to citizens. The police force in Bavaria believes that communication with and feedback from the police to citizens is of vital importance. It was mentioned that schoolteachers also played a vital role in crime prevention. They have the responsibility to communicate Bavarian values to the school children.

5 The Bavarian Youth Council (Bayerischer Jugendring or BJR)

The Bavarian Youth Council was founded in 1947 and remains the standing conference of youth leagues, youth organisations and youth initiatives in Bavaria. The BJR is a public body with legal status and is recognised by the Bavarian government as a provider of youth services. The main objective of the BJR is to represent the interests of young people by developing policies for the youth that address their needs. The BJR communicates with society at large about the needs and concerns of children and adolescents, often collaborating with associations, public bodies and other institutions.

The BJR comprises 103 district and regional youth councils. The BJR is represented across Bavaria and it reaches more than two-thirds of all Bavarian children and adolescents. The Bavarian Youth Council relies on the commitment of its affiliates, namely the youth leagues, youth organisations and youth initiatives, to work at every level in democratically elected committees. The member organisations represent a broad spectrum of youth services, including faith-based, environmental and cultural organisations, sports clubs and scouting groups. In addition to their own specific focus, these youth organisations pursue the common goal of enabling young people to participate in the political decision-making process, in so doing shaping and securing their future.

The common goal of youth work in Bavaria is the transfer and promotion of values, which includes promoting voluntary work, the participation of youngsters in different fields, integration and inclusion of youth living with disabilities, assuming a conscious approach to the ecology and sustainability, promoting gender equality, having a conscious approach to the media, being engaged in the prevention of sexual abuse, promoting peace, open-mindedness and a mutual understanding of international youth work.

In 1951 the BJR was commissioned by the Bavarian state ministry of education, cultural affairs, science, and art with organising and co-ordinating international youth and student exchanges in Bavaria in order to promote democracy, tolerance, solidarity and peace.

The Western Cape Provincial Government and the Bavarian state government concluded the Individual Student Exchange Programme on 28 September 2010 and in 2016 an official action plan for collaboration in terms of the co-operation agreement was signed by Dr Ivan H Meyer from the Western Cape and Dr Beate Mark from Bavaria. The Western Cape Ministry of Education officially recognised the Individual Student Exchange Programme in October 2017. Mr Redewan Larney from the Western Cape Education Department has been identified as the co-ordinator from the Department and he will be working closely with Ms Barbara Adamczyk, the South Africa co-ordinator of the programme in Western Cape schools.

The Individual Student Exchange Programme is a 10-week programme which runs from July to October when the Bavarian learners visit the Western Cape, and from May to July when the South African learners visit Bavaria. The programme costs approximately R15 000 per learner for flights, administration fees, transport, etc. Bursaries that cover approximately 50% of the costs are available for learners from low-income households who have unemployed parents, single parents and parents with more than one child at school. Applicants, upon submission of their applications, are required to verify their financial status by submitting three months' bank statements of their parents.

The conditions of participation are: learners need to be between the ages of 15 and 16; they must have a sincere interest in the German language and culture; they must have the official approval of the relevant authorities and school principals to participate in the programme; they must have the consent of parents or legal guardians; families must be able to provide the exchange student with suitable accommodation and they must ensure regular school attendance in both countries; and learners must obtain a visa.

The delegation was informed that the 10 visa conditions that are applicable to South African learners who wish to go to Germany on the exchange student programme make it difficult for the learners to participate in the programme. The 10 requirements for a South African visa negatively affect the programme because it is difficult for South African learners to get a visa to travel to Germany. The visa application must be made at the German Consulate in Cape Town at least three months before departure.

6 Bavarian parliament

In the seventeenth electoral term, 2013 to 2018, the state parliament in Bavaria comprises 180 members of parliament. The members of parliament represent the people, not just a party or a group of voters. The members of the Bavarian state parliament are elected in general, equal, direct elections by secret ballot according to a proportional representation system by citizens who are eligible to vote in constituencies and sub constituencies. The Bavarian parliament elects the minister president for a five-year term, while cabinet members are nominated by the minister-president and nominations are submitted to parliament for approval. The minister-president is the head of the Bavarian state government and represents Bavaria internationally.

Four parliamentary groups are represented in the Bavarian parliament, namely the Christian Social Union, which has 101 seats; the Social Democratic Party of Germany, with 42 seats; the Free Voters, with 19 seats; and Alliance '90/The Greens, with 18 seats. The parliamentary groups are unions in the Bavarian state parliament, each with their own rights and obligations, which members of the Bavarian state parliament come together to form. The main task of the parliamentary group is to shape political will. They prepare comments, develop items for discussion and explain the groups' viewpoints in committees as well as plenaries.

During the visit to the Bavarian parliament, the delegation from the Western Cape was welcomed by the President, Ms Barbara Stamm, who has been a member of the Christian Social Union since 2008. The vice presidents of the Bavarian state parliament were also in attendance. Their responsibility is to support the president in discharging the duties of her office, while the president manages the business of the state parliament and represents the state in all acts in law and legal disputes in which the state parliament may be involved. She exercises householder's rights and police powers in the building housing the state parliament. The president conducts the plenary sessions of the Bavarian state parliament, supervises the office staff and the state commissioner for data protection.

The president, Ms Barbara Stamm, emphasised the significance of the twinning agreement between the Free State of Bavaria and the Western Cape Provincial Government. The agreement forged formal relations in 1995. The partnership has a strong focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy, offering a unique platform to explore synergies and opportunities in targeted projects. The president indicated that in relation to the twinning agreement, it was important for the two provinces to meet once a year to strengthen relations and to develop, exchange and share views.

6.1 The budget

A key requirement for the functioning of the federal system is that the funds are divided appropriately between the federal state and the **Länder or free states**. Both levels have their own sources of tax. The federal state is entitled to excise duties, in particular energy tax, insurance tax, tobacco tax, and motor-vehicle tax. The **Länder** and their municipalities receive their revenue from property acquisition, inheritance and trade taxes. There is a system in place to ensure the balanced distribution of finances between the federal state and the **Länder**.

The legislation governing the budget is accorded a high priority among the laws on which the Bavarian state parliament deliberates and makes decisions. It establishes the financial basis for the work of the state government and the administration for a two-year period. The Bavarian constitution does not allow for a referendum on the state's budget. This shows the special significance of the Bavarian parliament's budgetary responsibilities. A quarter of the income of the Free State of Bavaria comes from taxes and sources similar to taxes that are shared by

the federal state in Germany. Besides these taxes, sources such as administrative fees play a subordinate role in state income. Bavaria consistently successfully avoids incurring new debt, which is a major financial challenge. Bavaria has achieved this objective as new debt has been avoided and the state has successfully started to repay old debt.

6.2 Committees

The Bavarian Parliament comprises of 13 committees that are responsible for preparing for the negotiations and decision-making of the plenary sessions. Moreover, committees discuss petitions and complaints by citizens and in general they decide conclusively on these matters. The meetings of committees take place publicly. Permanent committees are established for the duration of the electoral term and are responsible for specific domains.

7 International Development Co-operation

The Development Policy of Germany is an independent area in German foreign policy. It is formulated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) and carried out by the implementing organisations. The German government sees development policy as a joint responsibility of the international community. In January 2011, the German development agency was launched after an earlier merger of agencies such as the German Technical Co-operation, German Development Services and Capacity Building International to form the new German Development Agency known as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ).

7.1 The Hanns Seidel Foundation

The Hanns Seidel Foundation is a German party-affiliated foundation established in 1967 that has its headquarters in Munich. The Hanns Seidel Foundation is an independent political foundation, yet it advocates the principles that closely resemble those of the CSU, a Christian-democratic conservative political party in Bavaria. The work of the Hanns-Seidel-Foundation concentrates on the consolidation of free democratic basic order, on the assurance of peace, and on the support for international understanding.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation engages in political and civic education and acts in an advisory capacity as regards policy. It works as the interface of politics and research. Its tasks are to analyse political interrelations; establish a scientific basis for political actions; and promote dialogue between experts, decision-makers and civil society. Its scholarship programme is available to highly talented students in Germany and abroad. With its numerous development projects and fostering the international exchange of opinion, the foundation supports international understanding. It has offices in 35 countries around the world. The work of the foundation in the service of democracy, peace and development concentrates on the consolidation of free basic democratic order, the assurance of peace, and support for international understanding.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation has been operating in South Africa since 1991 to support the democratic transition towards an all-inclusive, non-racial and democratic society. Currently the foundation is committed to promoting the spirit and values of the South African Constitution and supporting the South African government in its efforts to achieve a more equitable and just society, sustainable development and a vibrant democracy.

The foundation engages in training, research and dialogue programmes that are among others; aimed at:

- Improving public service delivery;
- Preventing conflict and peacebuilding;
- Supporting sustainable development and natural resource conservation;
- Raising public awareness about important socio-economic trends;
- Promoting human security; and
- Promoting the spirit of a participatory multiparty democracy and strengthening the rule of law.

The foundation strongly believes in science and research to inform and guide policy and to bridge existing gaps. Abroad, the foundation is not aligned with any political party. It believes in supporting local ideas and initiatives. The foundation partners with, among others, policymakers, public administration, research institutions, business representatives and NGOs.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation also supports the UCT Graduate School of Development Policy and Practice by financing course materials and selected classes for the programme in development policy and practice. The programme brings together senior public servants from a range of African countries and aims to develop their potential in high-level strategic leadership. The foundation also supports the School of Public Leadership at Stellenbosch. It was reported that, in 2017, in the Western Cape alone, a total of 15 middle managers were trained by the School of Public Leadership at Stellenbosch.

The foundation highlighted some of their future projects for the Western Cape as follows:

- In 2018, the foundation will organise an exchange training programme for the police from the Western Cape Province and Bavaria.
- The foundation will provide training in service-delivery improvement programmes for 350 councillors in the Western Cape through the Stellenbosch School of Public Leadership.
- A mediator's programme on good governance for managers will be provided once they have completed the training, and will be expected to transfer the skills they acquired to junior managers.
- The foundation will provide funding for leadership training for all political parties.

8 Bavarian Ministry of Health

Dr. Aures from the Bavarian Ministry of Health welcomed the delegation and made a presentation on Bavarian healthcare. According to Dr Aures, Bavaria's healthcare consists of the Statutory Health Insurance (SHI), which covers employees and pensioners with an income of less than €4 800 per month, students and additionally insured people. The SHI is compulsory and mandatory for everyone with permanent residency in Germany. The German SHI is defined by means of universal insurance coverage, with comprehensive medical benefits, pluralism and competition through a free choice of providers and insurers, a complex framework of legislation, and joint self-administration. It is implemented by government bodies. Since 2009, Germany has had 113 statutory health-insurance-affiliated, not-for-profit sickness funds, when the German government also introduced a risk-adjustment scheme that takes morbidity into consideration. The history of German social insurance include the healthcare insurance of 1883, occupational accident insurance of 1884, liability insurance paid by employers, the pension insurance of 1889, an income-related contribution.

The contribution rate for employers was 18,7% and for employees 9,35%. In terms of the provisions of the unemployment insurance legislation of 1891, 3% was contributed by employers and 1,5% by the employees, and according to the long-term insurance of 1994, an income-related contribution of 2,55% was made by employers and 1,775% by employees.

Private health insurance (PHI) is another form of health insurance in Germany. It provides for employees and pensioners with an income of more than €4 800 per month, self-employed persons and civil servants. The PHI is a voluntary, private contract. The private health insurance is defined by means of the equivalence principle, the cost reimbursement principle, and benefits as contracted with private health insurance companies. In Germany, once you have chosen private health insurance you cannot go back to statutory health insurance, even after retirement.

The SHI is financed by income-related contributions in the amount of approximately €195 billion per annum, with a contribution rate of 14,6% by employers and 7,3% by employees. Apart from a tax subsidy, which is €11,5 billion, additional contribution rates are set by individual SHI funds depending on their financial needs and this must be paid by the insured person. This is on average 1,1% of assessable income. There are moderate individual co-payments, which are approximately €3,5 billion or 10%. This is applicable to benefits for drugs, a minimum of €5 and a maximum of €10. Patients pay €10 per day in hospital for a maximum of 28 days. This is limited to 1% of the annual household income of people who are chronically ill, otherwise 2% applies.

9 The dual vocation education system in Bavaria

The delegation had the opportunity to visit the Deggendorf Vocational Training Centre in Deggendorf, where dual vocation education takes place and they made the following observations:

The dual training system is a way of learning a trade in Germany. The vocational training takes place in the employing company and public schools. This approach means that companies have the option to develop staff to suit their demands. The contract is signed by the employer and the trainee under the supervision of the trade chambers.

The vocational schools are mandatory but do not charge any fees. The schools enrol trainees with valid contracts and also teach young people without an apprenticeship to enable them to apply for a job, whether there is such an option or not.

In the dual system, once learners have completed Grade 9, they attend classes at a vocational school and receive on-the-job training at a company. One way of training for a future occupation in Germany is undergoing a dual vocation training programme. These training programmes offer plenty of opportunities for on-the-job training and gaining work experience. The programmes last between two and three years and are divided between theoretical and practical elements. The learners spend two days a week or several weeks at a vocational school, where they acquire the theoretical knowledge that they need for their future occupations. The rest of the time is spent at a company, where they apply their newly acquired knowledge in practice. This combination of theory and practice gives young people a real head start when entering the job market. By the time they have completed their technical training, they also have hands-on experience of the job.

There are 350 officially recognised training programmes in Germany and this extensive selection allows young people to find vocational training that matches their interests and talents. Employment prospects for learners who have completed the dual vocation training programme are very good. This is one of the reasons why this kind of vocational training is popular with young Germans. The delegation was informed that two-thirds of all learners who leave school join a vocational training programme. Nationwide common minimum standards are applicable in all vocational schools. Subjects like languages, school studies and religion are taught in vocational schools.

The stakeholders in vocational training include the companies that recruit trainees and give instructions to suit their own demands. Companies also have to adhere to safety regulations, the requirements relating to tariff payment and minimum payment as well as social insurance. In addition to this, every company is free to send their trainees for specialised training in any profession and they may employ or dismiss their trainees after their final examinations. The education ministers' board that represents the government in the vocational training sector is responsible for drafting laws, and the chambers are responsible for defining professions, and titles of trades and professions. The chambers also set up the nationwide vocational training framework, which governs the following: determining the contents of programmes and skills, defining the duration of apprenticeships and options to decrease this time, supervising the vocational training, setting final examinations, conducting and marking them, qualifying the instructors and conducting practical training in respect of defined skills.

The delegation noted that the German education system, dual vocation training, is different from the South African education system. In Germany young people between the ages of 16 and 18 are allowed to sign employment contracts with big companies once they have passed Grade 9. They then attend vocational training schools and are trained according to the skills requirements of their companies. The training of young people in the dual vocation training system is demand-driven and plays a significant role in the employment of young people in Germany. In South Africa young people can sign employment contracts once they have reached the age of 18 years, and companies employ people only after they have obtained qualifications in certain fields.

9.1 During the visit to the Deggendorf Vocational Training Centre the following points were noted:

- 9.1.1 The approach of vocational training centres would benefit South Africa in terms of skills development and reducing unemployment.
- 9.1.2 A structural plan for an exchange programme between the Western Cape Government and the Deggendorf Vocational Training Centre should be drafted.
- 9.1.3 It was noted that the German students and teachers have difficulties with the English language, therefore, an exchange programme involving the teaching of English will be of benefit to Germany. In return, South African companies can send 15 people to Deggendorf to acquire skills in motor mechanics, or an instructor from Germany can come to South Africa to train young people in this programme here. However, the language will be a major barrier, and a budget is required for this venture as it would have to provide for interpreting services, flights, and accommodation.

10 Meeting with Mr Monyemangene, from South African Consulate-General in Munich

Upon conclusion of the official programme, the delegation met with Mr Monyemangene, the South African Consul-General in Munich, Germany to exchange some pleasantries and to discuss information received by the delegation in different sites during the study tour visit. Mr

Monyemangene, emphasised the importance of the bilateral relations between South Africa and the German government. He mentioned that there was a mutual understanding between the two countries, and the bilateral relations benefit both countries.

11 Conclusion

The delegation successfully concluded its study tour to Bavaria and thanked the Bavarian government and the sites that were visited for hosting the Members of the Social Cluster of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament.

12 Acknowledgements

The delegation thanked the managements of the various facilities that were visited during the study tour visit for their willingness to share valuable information with the Social Cluster delegation. A special word of thanks was conveyed to Ms Barbara Stamm, President of the Bavarian Parliament and to the South African Consul-General in Munich, Germany, for hosting the Social Cluster delegation.