

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS

B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
EE	Employment Equity
EMEs	Exempted Micro Enterprises
NPAT	Net Profit After Tax
PBO	Public Benefit Organisation
QSEs	The Qualifying Small Enterprises
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
TRP	Taxi Recapitalisation Programme
TETA	Transport Education and Training Authority

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

- 1.1 The scope of this Sub-Sector Code extends to the entire taxi industry, which may influence the value chain, including and not limited to:
- 1.1.1 Commuter service providers (i.e. Minibus, Minibus Taxi-Type Service and Metered Taxi Service)
- 1.1.2 Vehicle warehousing, distribution, sales and maintenance
- 1.1.3 Manufacturers
- 1.1.4 Electronic management systems players
- 1.1.5 Scrapping Administration Agents
- 1.1.6 Taxi Retail Installations

2. DURATION OF THIS SUB-SECTOR CODE

This Sub-Sector Code shall remain in effect until amended, substituted and repealed under Section 9 of the BBBEE Act, or with the parties to this Sub-Sector Code process agreeing to do so.

The Transport Charter Council that will be established pursuant to this gazette will review this Sub-Sector Code following the end of the 5th year after its gazetting and despite the aforementioned, it shall be reviewed on an annual basis for monitoring purpose.

3. VISION

3.1 Taxi Industry Support for the vision

The taxi industry adopts and supports the overall transport sector Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) vision, as our industry stands on the threshold of implementing an historic taxi recapitalisation programme. We also embrace the following guiding principles that take into account the unique nature of our industry.

3.2 Guiding Principles

3.2.1 Develop a world-class industry that will be sustainable, profitable and dynamic, grow in size, diversify into related industries and stimulate economic growth and development in South Africa.

3.2.2

3.2.2	Implement taxi recapitalisation in a transparent and all-inclusive manner with effective communication between all stakeholders through all mediums to eliminate uncertainty during the adjustment period. This will require a deliberate strategy to co-ordinate efforts of all stakeholders.
3.2.3	Pursue a growth strategy that prioritises the retention and creation of quality jobs and fair labour practices throughout the industry. We will ensure that all workers in the taxi industry are afforded the same rights as other workers in South Africa.
3.2.4	Develop a national register of taxis to inform decision-making and coordinate planning.
3.2.5	Create an industry with an excellent public and safety image that is recognised as an integral part of the public transport system and operates in an equitably funded environment with regulations that are enforced.
3.2.6	Strive to make our industry part of the public transport system for all South Africans by providing commuters with reliable, safe, affordable, efficient and quality services.
3.3	Government Undertakings (to achieve this vision):
3.3.1	Make decisive and direct interventions to enhance the competitiveness of the taxi industry as a mode of transport for commuters.
3.3.2	Set up structures that will ensure inter-governmental co-ordination between departments to align their programmes with the Transport and Taxi Industry B-BBEE processes. Examples of cross-cutting issues that require interventions across government departments and agencies include, and are not limited to:
3.3.2.1	Increasing awareness within the transport sector of available government investment incentives and grants;
3.3.2.2	Through Transport Charter Council, monitor stakeholder achievements in terms of the indicators in the Taxi Industry Balanced B-BBEE Scorecard;
3.3.2.3	Convene an annual multi-stakeholder forum through the Transport Charter Council to investigate the scale of B-BBEE opportunities within the value chain;
3.3.2.4	Ensure that the Public Sector/ State Owned Enterprises (SOE's) maximise employment opportunities in the taxi industry through the use of labour-intensive methods, in so far as it is economically viable, in the maintenance and expansion of infrastructure;

3.3.2.5	Ensure that the restructuring and formalisation of the taxi industry to effect new institutional arrangements in a manner that results in an increase in black participation at all levels, particularly black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities—in employment and the procurement of services and goods;
3.3.2.6	Enforce and monitor compliance with existing legislation that may impact B-BBEE such as the Employment Equity, Skills Development, Competition Act, etc and :
3.3.2.7	Publish an annual report on B-BBEE and job creation within the taxi industry that consolidates reports and information from all stakeholders. Stakeholders will use this report to review progress at an annual Transport Industry B-BBEE Forum.
3.4	Labour Undertakings (to achieve this vision):
3.4.1	Encourage employers to first look towards their own employees when considering options for achieving black equity participation through the creation of Employee Share Ownership Schemes.
3.4.2	Investigate opportunities to establish collective investment vehicles (including employee share ownership schemes) that will make investments in the sector. These investment vehicles must ensure the empowerment of workers to develop the skills required to own and manage organisations in the industry.
3.4.3	Ensure that workers are empowered through skills development and create opportunities to deploy them into management positions.
3.4.4	Mobilise members to ensure compliance with existing legislation e.g. the Employment Equity, Skills Development, Labour Relations and Basic Conditions of Employment Acts. Non-compliant taxi operators and/or associations must be reported to the Transport Sector B-BBEE Council and other reporting structures of Government so that further action may be taken after inspecting the causes for non-compliance and reviewing performance targets as necessary.
3.4.5	Mobilise members to monitor the performance of their employers in implementing the Growth and Development Summit agreement on promoting local content and/or procurement and supporting the Proudly South African campaign.
3.4.6	Monitor the impact of procurement/outsourcing on job creation and report findings to the Transport Sector B-BBEE Council.
3.5	TETA Undertakings (to achieve this vision):
3.5.1	Play a more interventionist role in influencing training priorities in the Taxi Chamber.
3.5.2	Assist stakeholders with the analysis of people in particular skill sets (or job categories), which are broken down by race and gender.

3.5.3

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Continuously analyse and update statistics on the future demand and supply of critical skills sets.

3.5.4	Continuously analyse the quantity, quality and nature of training carried out by organisations and companies.
3.5.5	Commit to this B-BBEE Sub-Sector Code and strive to achieve the targets set for the various criteria across all seven elements contained in the balanced scorecard.
3.5.6	Align its mission and vision with the imperatives of B-BBEE and assist with the implementation and monitoring of the B-BBEE Charter.
4.	CURRENT GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES IN THE TAXI INDUSTRY
4.1	Government through the Taxi Operations Directorate of the Department of Transport, also support and embrace the empowerment vision outlined in this charter. The following ongoing initiatives are part of the Directorate's programmes:
4.1.1	Development of a Business Model for the taxi industry.
4.1.2	In line with the National Land Transport Transitional Act, the Department is facilitating the registration of taxi operators with the South African Revenue Service, This is aimed at assisting tax operators to formalise and access other passenger transport services such as bus contracts, etc.
4.1.3	Training of taxi drivers with a view to obtaining appropriate driver's licences required for the prescribed vehicles.
4.1.4	Training of taxi operators in various transport related legislation such as the National Land Transport Transitional Act and the Road Traffic Act in order to improve passenger safety and customer service.
4.1.5	Communication campaign regarding the taxi recapitalisation project. This campaign will also promote the usage of taxis and disseminate information related to taxi operations.
5.	INDICATORS OF EMPOWERMENT
5.1	The Taxi Industry should make significant strides in addressing the issue of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment through the Taxi Recapitalisation Project as well as by using the industry's Buying Power in the areas of maintenance, insurance, communication, fuel, spares, mining, etc. to benefit its stakeholders and members.
5.2	In light of the above statement all stakeholders are supportive of the indicators of empowerment as stated in the B-BBEE Generic Codes of Good Practice. Thus the industry decided to develop a balanced B-BBEE Scorecard (Annexure A) that exhibit BEE framework compliance by Taxi Owners and/or Operators (Section 5) as well as

Taxi Associations (Section 6). These are two sub-sectors of this industry. That is, in this document sub-sector refers to either the Taxi Owners and Operators or the Taxi Associations.

- However, since the industry is almost entirely black-owned, the indicators will have to be amended to be in line with the industry's unique circumstances.
- 5.4 This "Broad-Based BEE Charter" for the Taxi Industry has the following key components:
- 5.4.1 The extent to which the industry is transformed in terms of representation by **gender**, **youth and black people living with disabilities**, needs to be addressed. This Sub-Sector Code therefore seeks to address the empowerment of black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities in terms of ownership, management control and employment equity in the sub-sector.
- 5.4.2 B-BBEE may also be used to address the key challenges of skills development and training, preferential procurement, enterprise development and social development.
- 5.4.3 Lastly, addressing the issue of subsidies and participation in other passenger transport services such as buses and tour operations, would go a long way in addressing the long-term sustainability of the industry.
- 5.5 This B-BBEE Sub-Sector Code for the Taxi Industry therefore seeks to address the above-mentioned challenges.

6. TAXI OWNERS AND/OR OPERATORS

6.1 EVALUATION OF TAXI OWNERS AND OPERATORS

Taxi operators and owners have an option of choosing 4 of the 7 elements of the Balanced B-BBEE Scorecard to be evaluated on. That is, they will be assessed out of the total of hundred points as each indicator has total weightings of 25 points.

6.2 <u>OWNERSHIP</u>

6.2.1 The narrow definition of equity ownership refers to the percentage share of economic interest accruing to black shareholders within a company. Our challenge is to increase the percentage share of economic interest accruing to black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities. In addition, the aim is to increase their economic benefits and participation in the taxi industry as well as in related industries. This indicator is linked to the long-term sustainability of the taxi industry.

6.2.2 Industry commits to:

6.4

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	Increase the participation of black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities across the entire spectrum of the Taxi Industry's value chain in ownership and management control and as far as possible in the operational involvement of the industry. At some point, Taxi Owners and/or Operators should graduate to become Bus Owners and Operators.
6.2.2.2	The Qualifying Small Enterprises (QSEs) scorecard will apply when measuring the ownership contributions of taxi owners and operators. In instances where the taxi owner and/or operator has sold equity to black women and youth, they will receive enhanced recognition by being elevated to a recognition level higher than the one they have.
6.2.2.3	The ownership of Taxi owners and/or operators will be evaluated using the following criteria:
6.2.2.3.1	Voting Rights
6.2.2.3.1.1	Black Women: 25%+1 of voting rights in Measured Entities in the hands of black women.
6.2.2.3.2	Economic Interest
6.2.2.3.2.1	Black Women: 25% of economic interest in Measured Entities in the hands of black women.
6.2.2.3.3	Measuring Principles and the Application of the Charter
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6.2.2.3.3.1	Measurement principles associated with the ownership element, is contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
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6.2.2.3.3.1	Measurement principles associated with the ownership element, is contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
6.2.2.3.3.1 6.3	Measurement principles associated with the ownership element, is contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. MANAGEMENT CONTROL
6.2.2.3.3.1 6.3 6.3.1	Measurement principles associated with the ownership element, is contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. MANAGEMENT CONTROL Industry commits to: The QSEs scorecard will apply when evaluating the management
6.2.2.3.3.1 6.3 6.3.1 6.3.1.1	Measurement principles associated with the ownership element, is contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. MANAGEMENT CONTROL Industry commits to: The QSEs scorecard will apply when evaluating the management control element. The key indicators for this element will be: Representation of black women at top management, the minimum compliance levels being 50% of all people at top management level;
6.2.2.3.3.1 6.3 6.3.1 6.3.1.1	Measurement principles associated with the ownership element, is contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. MANAGEMENT CONTROL Industry commits to: The QSEs scorecard will apply when evaluating the management control element. The key indicators for this element will be: Representation of black women at top management, the minimum compliance levels being 50% of all people at top management level; and Representation of black youth at top management, the minimum

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

6.4.1	Industry commits to:
6.4.1	The following criteria will be used in evaluating taxi owners and operators compliance to employment equity:
6.4.1.1	Total number of black women employees as a percentage of total staff, with the minimum compliance level set at 50% of all employees;
6.4.1.2	Total number of black youth as a percentage of total staff, with the minimum compliance level set at 40% of all employees; and
6.4.1.3	Total number of black people with disability as a percentage of total staff, with the minimum compliance level set at 1% of all employees.
6.4.2	Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter
6.4.2.1	The measurement principles required in the determination of the employment equity score for QSEs are contained in Statement 803 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
6.5	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT
6.5.1	Industry commits to:
6.5.1.1	The following criteria will be used in evaluating skills development:
6.5.1.1.1	Skills development expenditure on black employees as a percentage of the leviable amount/total payroll (whichever amount is applicable), with the target set at 1% of the leviable amount/total payroll.
6.5.1.1.2	Skills development expenditure on black women employees as a percentage of the leviable amount/total payroll (whichever amount is applicable), with the target set at 1% of the leviable amount/total payroll.
6.5.1.1.3	Skills development expenditure on black youth as a percentage of the leviable amount/total payroll (whichever amount is applicable), with the target set at 1% of the leviable amount/total payroll.
6.5.2	Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter
6.5.2.1	The measurement principles required in the determination of the skills development score for QSEs are contained in Statement 804 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
6.6	PREFERRENTIAL PROCUREMENT
6.6.1	Industry commits to:
6.6.1.1	The following criteria will be used in the evaluation of preferential procurement:

6.6.1.1.1	Percentage of Total Measured Procurement Spend from all suppliers
	based on the B-BBEE Procurement Recognition Levels; with the
	target set at 50% of Total Measured Procurement Spend.

6.6.2 Measurement Principles and Application of the Charter

6.6.2.1 Measurement principles required in evaluating the preferential procurement contributions made by QSEs within this sector are contained in Statement 805 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

6.7 ENTEPRISE DEVELOPMENT

6.7.1 Industry commits to:

- 6.7.1.1 The following criteria will be used in the evaluation of enterprise development:
- 6.7.1.1.1 Average annual value of all qualifying contributions made by the measured entity as a percentage of Net Profit after Tax (NPAT)/total payroll (whichever amount is applicable); with the target set at 2% if NPAT is used, or 0.6% if payroll is used.

6.7.2 Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter

5.7.2.1 Measurement principles required in evaluating the enterprise development contributions made by QSEs within this sub-sector are contained in Statement 806 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

6.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

6.8.1 Industry commits to:

- 6.8.1 The following criteria will be used in the evaluation of socio-economic development:
- 6.8.1.1 Average annual value of all socio-economic development contributions made by the measured entity as a percentage of NPAT/total payroll (whichever amount is applicable); with the target set at 1% if NPAT is used, or 0.3% if total payroll is used.

6.8.2 Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter

6.8.2.1 Measurement principles required in evaluating socio-economic development contributions made by QSEs within this sub-sector are contained in Statement 807 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

7. TAXI ASSOCIATIONS

7.1 Ownership

- 7.1.1 This sub-sector acknowledge the strides made by the taxi industry in entering into collaborative partnerships with other sectors of the economy e.g. the liquids fuels, mining, insurance, spares and financial sectors. The industry should continuously investigate and seek opportunities to diversify into other related industries.
- 7.1.2 The industry commits to pursuing alternative ownership models (such as collective forms of ownership) as the current individualistic approach to taxi operations prevent economies of scale and pooling of resources. These models may include collective and employee ownership vehicles, co-operatives and other corporate structures that separate ownership and management control. At some point, taxi owners should graduate to bus owners.

7.1.3 Section 21 Companies

- 7.1.3.1 Section 21 companies will be **excluded** from evaluation on the ownership element of the scorecard.
- 7.1.3.2 Associations registered, as Section 21 companies will be evaluated using the adjusted scorecard developed for this sub-sector using principles contained in statement 004 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice. The scorecard is contained in Annexure A of this document.
- 7.1.3.3 Contributions to the other elements of the scorecard will be measured using the same measurement principles and indicators as for other enterprises within the sub-sector, but the weightings will be adjusted as per the scorecard.

7.1.4 <u>Public Benefit Organisations</u>

- 7.1.4.1 An association registered as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) will receive the *same* treatment as Section 21 companies, regarding ownership requirements.
- 7.1.5 Private and Public Limited Companies

7.1.5.1 Industry Associations commits to:

7.1.5.1.1 The ownership of Associations registered, as private companies, limited companies, close corporations and partnerships will be evaluated using the following criteria:

7.1.5.1.1.1 Voting Rights

- 7.1.5.1.1.1.1 <u>Black Women:</u> 25%+1 of voting rights in Measured Entities in the hands of black women.
- 7.1.5.1.1.1.2 <u>Black Youth:</u> 5% of voting rights in Measured Entities in the hands of black youth.

7.1.5.1.1.1.3 Black Designated Groups (including black people living with disabilities): 5% of voting rights in Measured Entities in the hands of black designated groups which excludes black youth.

7.1.5.1.1.2 Economic Interest

- 7.1.5.1.1.2.1 Black Women: 25% of economic interest in Measured Entities in the hands of black women.
- 7.1.5.1.1.2.2 Black Youth: 5% of economic interest in Measured Entities in the hands of black youth.
- 7.1.5.1.1.2.3 Black Designated Groups excluding Black Youth: 3% of economic interest in Measured Entities in the hands of black natural people excluding black youth.

7.1.5.1.1.3 Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter

- 7.1.5.1.1.3.1 Measurement principles associated with the ownership element is contained in Statement 100 of Code 100 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.1.5.1.1.3.2 The formulae required in the determination of the ownership score are contained in Annexure 100 (c) of Statement 100 of Code 100 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.1.5.1.1.3.3 The recognition of the sale of assets under the ownership element has the same meaning as that contained in Statement 102 of Code 100 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. The targets as contained in the ownership element of this Sub-Sector Code will apply.
- 7.1.5.1.1.3.4 The recognition of the equity equivalent programmes for multinational has the same meaning and interpretation as that contained in Statement 103 of Code 100 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.1.5.1.1.3.5 The formulae required in the determination of the ownership score based on equity equivalent contributions are contained in Annexure 103 (A) of Statement 103 of Code 100 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.1.5.1.1.3.6 Measurement principles relating to the ownership element for QSEs are contained in Statement 801 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

7.2 Management Control

- 7.2.1 In this regard, the challenge is to develop the skills of owner-managers and to increase the participation of black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities as well as to inculcate a culture of good corporate governance and transparency.
- 7.2.2 The principle is therefore to increase the participation of black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities on Taxi

Association boards and similar governing structures at Local, Provincial and National levels, and where applicable, to company boards to create decision-making structures that truly represent the gender diversity and marginalized groups of our country. The industry will be transparent to eliminate unscrupulous business practices by adopting best-practice governance policies. In addition, the industry will work towards promoting safety, customer care activities etc.

7.2.3 Industry commits to:

- 7.2.3.1 Top Management: 50% of Top Management in Measured Entities being black women.
- 7.2.3.2 Top Management: 25% of Top Management in Measured Entities being black youth.
- 7.2.3.3 Board Representation: 50% of voting rights in the hands of black women board members in all national, regional and local boards.
- 7.2.3.4 Black Youth: 25% of voting rights in the hands of black youth in all national, regional and local boards.
- 7.2.3.5 Black Disabled People: 2% of voting rights in the hands of black disabled board members in all national, regional and local boards.
- 7.2.3.6 Develop a national code of ethics, which will guide the industry at the provincial and local levels.

7.2.4 Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter

- 7.2.4.1 Measurement principles associated with the management control element are contained in Statement 200 of Code 200 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.2.4.2 The formulae required in the determination of the management control score are contained in Annexure 200 (A)-B of Statement 200 of Code 200 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. The Adjustment Recognition for Gender will not apply Annexure 200 (A)-A.
- 7.2.4.3 Measurement principles needed for the application of the Sub-Sector Code with regards to the management control element for QSEs are contained in statement 802, of Code 100, of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

7.3 Employment Equity

7.3.1 This indicator refers to the weighted employment equity analysis within a traditional company as required by the Employment Equity Act. Our challenge is to increase the representation of black women, black youth and black people living with disabilities in our industry. Through the various initiatives with other private sector companies and industries, opportunities have been created within the taxi industry to increase the participation of black women, black youth and people

living with disabilities in areas of supervision, administration, training etc.

7.3.2 TETA commits to:

7.3.2.1 Ensure that it plays a significant role in monitoring and supporting stakeholders to meet their EE targets.

7.3.3 Industry Commits to:

- 7.3.3.1 Black Women Representation: 50% of all employees should be Black women.
- 7.3.3.2 Black Youth Representation: 30% of all employees should be Black Youth.
- 7.3.3.3 Black Disabled: 2% of all employees should be Black People Living with Disabilities.
- 7.3.3.4 Adhere to existing legislation, which includes the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Skills Development Act, Employment Equity Act, etc. and conclude as soon as possible, the discussions on a Sectoral Determination.

7.3.4 Measurement Principles and the Application of the Charter

- 7.3.4.1 Measurement principles on the employment equity element, is contained in Statement 300 of Code 300 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.3.4.2 The formulae required in the determination of the employment equity score are contained in Annexure 300 (A)-B of Statement 300 of Code 300 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. The formula for the determination of the Adjusted Recognition for Gender Annexure 300 (A)-A will not apply.
- 7.3.4.3 Measurement principles for the determination of the Employment Equity score for QSE are contained in Statement 803 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

7.4 Skills Development

7.4.1 This indicator refers to expenditure on skills development and training as a proportion of total payroll. Our challenge is to exponentially increase the skills base of all stakeholders in the areas of communications, customer care, driving training, safety and other training needs as identified by stakeholders in the Taxi industry. Our vision is to substantially increase the economic value added (or productivity) of every employee in the Taxi Industry through best practice Human Resource and Skills Development and increase the scale of initiatives aimed at developing stakeholders in the Taxi industry.

7.4.2 Government Commits to:

7.4.2.1 Design and fund a co-ordinated framework and programme for career awareness and training that leverages off and adds value to existing initiatives. The awareness programme will publicise and co-ordinate information regarding scholarships, training resources and careers in the industry. Other stakeholders will be encouraged to contribute towards the cost of this initiative.

7.4.3 Industry Commits to:

- 7.4.3.1 Black Skills Development Expenditure: Invest a minimum of 2% of the leviable amount on skills development initiatives contained in the Learning Programme Matrix in Code 400 of the Codes of Good Practice aimed at black employees.
- 7.4.3.2 Black Disabled Skills Development Expenditure: Invest a minimum of 0.5% of the leviable amount on skills development initiatives contained in the Learning Programme Matrix in Code 400 of the Codes of Good Practice aimed at black disabled employees.
- 7.4.3.3 The number of Black employees on accredited training programmes being 5% of the total work force.
- 7.4.3.4 To promote the effective utilisation of existing training opportunities and allow employees to participate in self- improvement initiatives.
- 7.4.3.5 Develop a campaign to encourage operators to register as tax payers and design an appropriate training programme to educate them about government policies, tendering for government contracts, corporate and business management, tax-related matters, etc.

7.4.4 TETA Commits to:

- 7.4.4.1 Conduct research to identify the management, professional and technical skills that the industry will require over the next decade and map out future demand/supply scenarios in a detailed skills audit that will guide and inform stakeholders in implementing their EE targets.
- 7.4.4.2 Develop training programmes specifically designed for entrepreneurs in the Taxi Industry.
- 7.4.4.3 Conduct research on the supply side of skills development i.e. the institutions that will provide the required management, professional and technical skills. The research will determine whether the identified institutions have the capacity to meet the expected demand and whether their curricula meet the needs of industry. It will make proposals on how to increase the capacity and relevance of existing institutions and establish whether there is a need to establish a dedicated institution that will focus on developing skills for the taxi industry.

- 7.4.4.4 Introduce, after consulting stakeholders and completing the skills audit, new categories of learnerships in management, technical and professional occupational categories to help public and private sector organisations achieve their employment equity targets.
- 7.4.4.5 Collect and publish detailed and aggregated statistics on the EE profile of the industry according to occupational level and occupational category. Also, to monitor the industry's progress in meeting its targets and to publish an annual report on the EE Profile of the industry according to occupational level and category.

7.4.5 Measurement Principles and Applications of the Charter

- 7.4.5.1 Measurement principles associated with the skills development element is contained in Statement 400 of Code 400 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.4.5.2 The formulae required in the determination of the skills development score are contained in Annexure 400 (A)-B of Statement 400 of Code 400 of the Generic Code of Good Practice. The formula for the determination of the Adjusted Recognition for Gender Annexure 400 (A)-A will not apply.
- 7.4.5.3 The measurement principles required in the determination of the skills development score for QSEs are contained in Statement 804 of Code 800 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.4.5.4 The Learning Programme Matrix is contained under Code 400, Annexure 400 (A) of the Generic Code of Good Practice.

7.5 Preferential Procurement

7.5.1 This indicator refers to procurement from black-owned and empowered enterprises as a proportion of total procurement. Our challenge is to maximise procurement from such enterprises. Accordingly, all stakeholders commit as far as possible to identify and promote the use of black empowered suppliers. This process should help in the establishment of business structures/trading co-operatives, which will facilitate cheaper fuel, spares, tyres, vehicles, etc.

7.5.2 Industry Commits to:

- 7.5.2.1 B-BBEE Procurement: Total B-BBEE spend as a percentage of Total Measured Procurement based on the B-BBEE recognition levels of suppliers with a compliance target set at 50% over 5 years.
- 7.5.2.2 QSE and EME: Procurement from QSEs and Exempted Micro Enterprises as a percentage of total Measured Procurement with a compliance target set at 15% over 5 years.
- 7.5.2.3 Black Women Owned and Black Youth Owned: Procurement from Black Women Owned and Black Youth Owned Enterprises as a percentage of total Measured Procurement with a minimum

compliance target set at 12% from Black Youth owned companies and 8% from Black women owned companies over 5 years.

7.5.3 Measurement Principles and Application of Charter

- 7.5.3.1 Measurement principles associated with the preferential procurement element is contained in Statement 500 of Code 500 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.5.3.2 Pass through third party procurement for a third party or a client that is recorded as an expense in the third party or client's annual financial statements but is not recorded as such in the Measured Entity's annual financial statements will be excluded. In this regard, only the commission portion paid to agents will be recorded as under procurement.
- 7.5.3.3 The formulae required in the determination of the preferential procurement score for measured entities are contained in Annexure 500 (A) of Statement 500 of Code 500 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.5.3.4 Measurement principles required in evaluating the preferential procurement contributions made by QSEs within this sector are contained in Statement 805 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.

7.6 Enterprise Development

7.6.1 This indicator refers to contributions of the industry towards the development of enterprises within the sub-sector. Our aim is to increase the impact of the industry within the value chain of local communities.

7.6.2 Industry Commits to:

7.6.2.1 Enterprise Development Contributions: The industry commits to a minimum contribution, which is 1% of total payroll or 3% of NPAT (whichever is applicable).

7.6.3 Measurement Principles and Application of the Charter

- 7.6.3.1 Measurement principles associated with the enterprise development element are contained in Statement 600 of Code 600 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
- 7.6.3.2 Qualifying contributions for the enterprise development element are contained in Annexure 600 (A) Benefit Factor Matrix of the Statement 600 of Code 600 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.
- 7.6.3.3 The formulae required in the determination of the enterprise development score are contained in Annexure 600 (A) of Statement 600 of Code 600 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.

7.6.3.4	Measurement principles required in evaluating the enterprise development contributions made by QSEs within this sub-sector are contained in Statement 806 of Code 800 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.
7.7	Socio-economic Development
7.7.1	This indicator refers to contributions of the industry towards the development of local communities. Our aim is to increase the impact of the industry within the value chain of local communities.
7.7.2	Industry Commits to:
7.7.2.1	The industry commits to a minimum socio-economic contribution which is 0.3% of total payroll or 1% of NPAT (whichever is applicable).
7.7.2.2	Job Creation: Socio-economic development contributions that lead to job creation in beneficiary entities will be enhanced by a factor of 1.25.
7.7.3	Measurement Principles and Application of the Charter
7.7.3.1	Measurement principles associated with the socio-economic development element are contained in Statement 700 of Code 700 of the Generic Code of Good Practice.
7.7.3.2	Qualifying contributions for the socio-economic development elementare contained in Annexure 700 (A) – Benefit Factor Matrix of the
	Statement 700 of Code 700 of the Generic Codes of Good Practice.
7.7.3.3	