

Vuk'uzenzele

Ipapashwe liZiko lezoNxibelelwano nokuSasazwa koLwazi lukaRhulumente (GCIS)

English/isiXhosa

EyoMnga 2021



Xela urhwaphilizo ngomnxeba wokulwa norhwaphilizo

UKUBA NGABA urhanela izenzo zorhwaphilizo, ubuqhophololo, ubusela okanye ezinye izenzo ezigwenxa kwinkonzo karhulumente, uyabongozwa ukuba uzixele.

Silusapho Nyanda

Ukunqanda urhwaphilizo kwiinkonzo zoluntu kuyakuhlala kungowona mba uphambili kurhulumente, yiyo loonto kukho uMnxeba weSizwe oChasene noRhwaphilizo owenza kubelula ukuba uluntu xa lukrokrela izenzo zorhwaphilizo luzixele kulo mnxeba.

Lo mnxeba waphelilelwa ngokusesikweni yiKomishoni yeNkonzo kaRhulumente (i-PSC) ngonyaka wama-2004, ukususela ngoko ke sele wamkele iminxeba engaphezulu kwama-100 000 ebika ngezityholo zorhwaphilizo nolawulo olugwenxa.

UMkomishinala weNkonzo kaRhulumente u-Michael Seloane, owongamele wonke umsebenzi owenziwe yile komishoni uthi le minxeba eyenziwa ngabo bahlaba ikhwelo ikhokelele kuphando



lwamatyala angama-24 035 orhwaphilizo, ubuqhophololo kunye nolunye ulwaphulo-mthetho.

Phakathi konyaka wama-2020 kunye nowama-2021, ngamatyala abalelwa kuma-337 axelwe kulo mnxeba. Amashumi amathathu anesihlanu ala

matyala aphantwa yi-PSC abandakanya ukuqeshwa kunye nezitenxo zokuthengwa kweempahla. Kwaze kwathi ke amatyala athe ashiyeka athunyelelwa kwamanye amasebe karhulumente okanye ii-arhente zogcino-mthetho ukuze aphantwe.

Inkqubo yoKwakha ngokutsha noPhuhliso lwezindlu (i-RDP), ithenda kunye nezibonelelo zezintlo zezinye zezona zityholo zixhaphakileyo ezenziweyo.

U-Seloane uqhubeka athi, “Ngexesha lokumiswa kweentshukumo siye salunywa indlebe nge-imeyile. Sikwanayo

nenkqubo yokurekhoda imiyalezo ezishicilela yona ngokwayo kwabo banqwenela ukutsalela umnxeba wethu emva kweeyure zomsebenzi”. Wongeza ngelithi ukusukela oko ehlisiwe amanqanaba okumiswa kweentshukumo, kukho ukonyuka okuthe gqolo ekuxelweni korhwaphilizo olunxulumene nezibonelelo zentlalo-ntle, ingakumbi izibonelelo zoNcedo lweNtlatlalo-ntle ngexesha leNtlekele.

Ukomeleza iinzame zokunqanda urhwaphilizo, uRhulumente uxhobise ii-arhente zogcino-mthetho ngabasebenzi abanezakhono, kwakhona waseka iZiko elidibanisa zonke ii-arhante zogcino-mthetho i-Fusion Centre. Eli ziko liyinqokelela yamaqela ee-arhente zogcino-mthetho ezabelana ngolwazi nezixhobo zokulwa ubuqhophololo norhwaphilizo

Liqhubeka kwiphepha lesi-2



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EYASIMAHLA AYITHENGISWA

Liqhubeka lisuka kwiphepha loku-1

ekufumaneni iimpahla neenkonzo ezinxulumene ne-COVID-19.

Kwenzeka ntoni emva kokuba umntu etsale indlebezomthetho?

USeloane uthi xa ityala lixelwa ngomnxeba, amagosa esisombululo aye ajonge ukuba zonke iinkcukacha ezifanelekileyo zikhona na. Oku kuquka iinkcukacha zokuba ngubani owenze ntoni, senziwe nini isenzo eso sesityholo, kwaye bekutheni. Uthi xa kuthe kwafunyaniswa ubugwenxa – nokuba bubugwenxa bokuthenga nokuqeshwa, ukunyotywa,

urhwaphilizo olunxulumene nezindlu ze-RDP, ubuqholo kwisibonelelo sikarhulumente, ukufudukela kwelinye ilizwe ngokungekho mthethweni, ukubetha, ubusela okanye ubuqhophololo. I-PSC iye mhlawumbi icebise ngamanyathelo olungiso kwisebe elichaphazelekayo okanye ityala elo ligqithiselwe koKhetshe, kwi-SAPS okanye kwiQela lokuLwa uRhawaphilizo ukuze kuphandwe nangakumbi. Amatyalala i-PSC eye iwabhekise kumasebe ukuze aphantwe, aquka:

- Abasebenzi bakarhulumente abenza umsebenzi owongezelelweyo kuba befumana imali ngaphandle kwemvume yamasebe

- Iinjongo ezingqzulana nesivumelwano somsebenzi ebezingakhange zichazwe ngethuba, kunye
- Nokuziphatha kakubi.


USeloane uthi i-PSC iye inike amasebe karhulumente iintsuku ezingama60 ukuba enze uphando, avale ityala. Uthi emva koko isebe lazisa i-PSC ngeziphumo zalo. “Ukuba ngaba sonwabile ngamanyathelo athatyathwe lisebe, siza kulivala ityala, kodwa ukuba ngaba asonelanga, sibuyela kubo.”

Ukungaziwa kuqinisekisiwe

Xa umntu ohlaba ikhwelo engafuni ukuba kuchazwe ukuba ungubani, igosa lomnxeba le-PSC lithatha

iinkcukacha zabo zoqha-gamshelwano kuphela. Oku kubalulekile kuba kaloku ukuba ngaba kukho imfuneko yolwazi olongezelelweyo, i-PSC kufuneka ikwazi ukuqhagamshelana nabo. Abo bahlaba ikhwelo lama-tyala kumnxeba we-PSC baqinisekiswa ngokukhuselwa ukuba ngaba bafuna ukuhlala bengaziwa, utsho uSeloane. Ucacisa athi, ama-

gosa esisombululo aqeqeshiwe ukuze aqinisekise ukuba isazisi somhlabi-khwelo sihlala sikhuselekile

U-Seloane uthi abantu baseMzantsi Afrika mabaluxele urhwaphilizo kuba luxhwila ebantwini abangathathi ntweni kwaye lumisa uphuhliso, nto leyo ebangela ukuba ilizwe lingakwazi ukuqhubela phambili. 

Umnxeba weSizwe wokuChasana noRhawaphilizo: 0800 701 701
Abahlabi-khwelo bangakwazi ukuxela kule imeyile (integrity@publicservicecorruptionhotline.org.za) okanye ifeksi (0800 204 965).

Ukufaka izikhalazo ze-GEPF kwenziwe kwalula

Amalungu, abo abdla umhlala-phantsi kwakunye nabaxhamli bengxowa-mali yoMhlalaphantsi waBasebenzi bakaRhulumente (i-GEPF) ngoku bangakwazi ukufuna uncdo xa bengonwabanga ngenkonzo noncedo abalufumana kwi-GEPF. Ngeenzame zokuqinisekisa ukuba amalungu e-GEPF kunye neentsapho zawo aphantwa ngobulungisa, kutshanje ibhodi iseke i-ofisi yokusingatha izikhalazo. Le ofisi ibizwa ngokuba yi-*Government Employees Pension Ombud* (i-GEPO) iyi-ofisi yangaphakathi e-GEPF nangona kodwa yona izimele ngokwayo. I-GEPF ingenye yeengxowamali ezinkulu zomhlalaphantsi kwiHlabathi, inamalungu angaphezu kwe-1.2

esigidi kwakhona inamalungu asele esidla umhlala-phantsi kwakunye nabaxhamli abangaphaya kuma-450 000. Le ngxowa-mali yasekwa kwaye ilawulwa ngokoMthetho woMhlalaphantsi wabaSebenzi bakaRhulumente.

Igqwetha uMakhado Ramabulana obekwe njengo Nozikhalazo (i-Ombud). Uthi le ofisi yasekwa ngenjongo yokunceda abantu abangonwabanga ziinkonzo abazifumana kwi-GEPF.

Le ofisi izakuba luncdo olukhulu ngakumbi kwabantu bangakwaziyo ukuzihlawulela iindleko zomthetho, kuba kaloku ngoku ngaphambi kokuba abantu bathabathe izikhalazo zabo bazise kwi-Ofisi yoMkhuseli woluNtu okanye kwiinkundla zamatyala, ngoku bazaku-

kwazi ukufumana uncdo nongenelelo olusuka kuNozikhalazo.

UNozikhalazo uza kungelelela kwimiba ekhokelela ekulibazisekeni ngokungafanelekanga kweentlawulo zabafaki-mabango. Kodwa ke angalamla izikhalazo ezivele kule minyaka mithathu igqithileyo kuphela.

Eminye imiba ejongwe ngaphakathi kwe-GEPO ibandakanya:

- Ukusilela kwamagosa ukwenza imisebenzi yawo ngokomthetho nemigaqo yeNgxowa-mali;
- Ukwaphula isibophelelo ngaphandle kwesizathu esibambekayo; kwakunye
- Nolwazi olungachanekanga okanye olulahleki-sayo olusuka kubasebenzi be-GEPF.


Phambi kokufaka isikhalazo

kwi-GEPO, umntu kufuneka athumele isikhalazo esibhaliweyo kwi-GEPF, mhlawumbi kwi-Arhente yoLawulo loMhlalaphantsi kaRhulumente (i-GPAA) okanye kumqeshi wakhe, aze abanike ithuba lokusilungisa isikhalazo eso. U-Ramabulana ucacise wathi, “Kufuneka ubanike ithuba elingangee ntsuku ezingama-30 ukuba balungise imiba oyikhalazelayo. Ukuba ngaba, emva kweentsuku ezingama-30, imiba yakho ayikasonjululwa, ungasifaka ke isikhalazo kuNozikhalazo”.

UNozikhalazo akazulamkela ityala ukuba sele kukho

uphando olusemthethweni oluqhutywayo kwenye indawo.

“Kwiiveki ezimbini ukusuka kumhla wokufunyanwa kwesikhalazo, i-GEPO iza kuthathela ingqalelo [ityala] kwaye yazise ummangali ukuba izakukwazi na ukuphanda ithathe isigqibo ngomba lowo.”

Ukuba uNozikhalazo uyala ukuphanda isikhalazo, ummangali angabhalela i-ofisi ye-GEPO zingaphelanga iintsuku ezingama-21 enika izizathu zokuba kutheni ekholelwa ukuba isikhalazo siwela phantsi komyalelo we-GEPO. 

Izikhokelo ezineenkcukacha malunga nendlela yokufaka isikhalazo ziyafumaneka kwiwebhusayithi ye-GEPO ethi-www.gepo.co.za. Izikhalazo zingangeniswa kwi-intanethi, ngembalelwano, okanye nge-imeyile. Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe qhagamshelana noMphathi weZikhalazo ngokubhala ileta eya kwi-PO Box 11005, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0028, imeyile: enquiries@gepo.co.za okanye umnxeba: 012 110 4950



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Ukwakha isiseko sotyalo-mali

Ngokwesiqhelo, kweli xesha lonyaka sidla ngokudibanisa abatyali-mali abaphuma kwilizwe liphelela nakwihlabathi jikelele. Sibadibanisela kwiNkomfa yoTyalo-mali yaseMzantsi Afrika ebanjwa rhoqo ngonyaka.

Ngonyaka wama- 2018 sabamba iNkomfa yoTyalo-mali yokuqala njengenxalenye yephulo lethu lokonyusa i-R1.2 yetriliyoni kutyalo-mali olutsha kwisithuba seminyaka emihlanu. Le nkomfa yayizinyaswe ngabathunywa abangaphezu kwewaka ngo-2018 nango-2019. Kodwa ke ngenxa yobhubhane lwe-COVID-19 ngo-2020 ibibanjwe ngobuxhaka-xhaka beteknoloji.

Zizonke, ezi nkomfa zonyuse ngaphezu kwe-R770 yeebhiliyoni zerandi kwizibophelelo nezivumelwano zotyalo-mali kumacandelo amaninzi oqoqosho. Inkomfa yesine yoTyalo-mali yaseMzantsi Afrika ibiza kubanjwa ngenyanga ye-Nkanga kulo nyaka ka-2021, kodwa sigqibe kwelokuba siyifudusele kwinyanga yeNkwindla kunyaka olandelayo ka-2022 ngenxa yezinye iinkqubo eziliqela ezenzekayo ngeli xesha. Ezi nkqubo ziquka unyulo loorhulumente basekhaya, inkomfa yemozulu ye-COP26 kunye noMboniso woRhwebo wangaphakathi kwe-Afrika. Esinye isizathu esibalulekileyo sokuyibamba kulo nyaka uzayo kukuba noko amanani abantu abazakuba begonye-lwe-i-COVID-19 ayakuba sele onyukile noko ngelo xesha, nto leyo ezakukwenza kube lula ukuhamba kunye nokudibana endaweni enye.

Nangona iNkomfa yesine yoTyalo-mali izakubanjwa



emva kweenyanga ezimbalwa, kodwa lona iphulo lethu lotyalo-mali liyaqhubekeka. Liqhubekeka nokuba luphakathi komceli mngeni wemeko yezoqoqosho ebangelwe ngubhubhane we-COVID-19, meko leyo eyathi yaphinda yandiswa nangakumbi bubundlobongela nentshabalalo eyenzeke kwiindawo ezithile zaKwaZulu-Natal nase-Rhawutini ngenyanga ye-Khala. Amashishini ayaqhubeka nokwenza okulungileyo kwizibophelelo zawo, kunye nokujonga amanye amathuba otyalo-mali eMzantsi Afrika.

Kulo nyaka uphelileyo nje kuphela, phantse i-R120 yeebhiliyoni yotyalo-mali iye yangena kulwakhiwo lweprojekthi okanye ekwandiswenikwayo. Okukuthetha ukuba ukuza kuthi ga ngoku malunga nama-38% ezibophelelo zotyalo-mali zizonke – okanye i-R290 yeebhiliyoni – sele ingene kuqoqosho. Olunye utyalo-mali luye lwalibaziseka ngenxa ye-COVID-19, ngakumbi kumacandelo antlitheke nzima kolu bhuhane afana nophuhliso lwezindlu kunye necandelo lezokhenketho.

Uqoqosho olubonisa intlantsi entsha kwaye olukhula ngokonwabisa likumashishini avelisa amayeza.

I-Aspen Pharmacare isandula kuphehlelela ulwandiso

lwayo lwe-R3.4 yeebhiliyoni, eyayilubhengeze kwiNkomfa yoTyalo-mali yonyaka yowama-2018. Olu tyalo-mali luguqule umzi-mveliso wakwa-Aspen oseGqeberha waba yenye yezona ndawo zinkulu emhlabeni jikelele zokwenziwa kweyeza lokuthomalalisa iintlungu kwaye sele ibonelele ngomthamo ongaphezulu kwezigidi eziyi-100 zesitofu sokugonyela i-COVID-19 sakwa-*Johnson & Johnson*.

UMButho weMpilowe Hlabathi ukwakhetha uMzantsi Afrika ukuba ubambe indawo yokwenziwa kwe-sitofu sokugonyela i-mRNA ne-Biovac Institute, le ke yintsebenziswano ephakathi kukarhulumente namashishini abucala. Inzalelwane yalapha eMzantsi Afrika UGqr Patrick Soon-Shiong kunye nekhampani yakhe i-NantWorks kutsha nje babhengeze inyathelo lokwakha ukhathalelo lwezempilo olukwinqanaba eliphezulu e-Afrika. Ukongeza kutyalo-mali abaza kuluzisa, olu phuhliso luya kuba negalelo kumnqweno wethu oyindibaniselwano wokuba ilizwekazi lenze ii-60% eemfuno zalo zogonyo singekagqithi kunyaka wama-2040.

Enye indawo yokukhula kwezoqoqosho ikwicandelo lamandla ombane. Abanikimabiso abangama-25

ababekhethwe kumjikelo wesihlanu weNkqubo yethu yokuFumana uMvelisi oZimeleyo waMandla oMbane oHlaziyekayo, kulindeleke ukuba batyale imali emalunga neebhiliyoni ezingama-R50 kuqoqosho. Ukonyuswa komgangatho welayisenisi yokuveliswa okuzinzisweyo ukuya kwiimegawathi ezili-100 kusenokwenzeka ukuba kubangele utyalo-mali lwabucala olukhulu kwiiprojekthi zokuvelisa umbane. Kutsha nje uMzantsi Afrika ufumene isibophelelo sokuqala esimalunga ne-R131 yeebhiliyoni zokuxhasa ngemali utshintsho oluya kuqoqosho lwekhabhoni ephantsi, ngokutyala imali kumandla ombane ohlaziyekayo, i-hayidrojini ecocekileyo kwakunye nezithuthi zombane. Oku kuzibophelela kwe-United States, i-United Kingdom, iFransi, iJamani kunye neManyano yaseYurophu kuhambelana neSivumelwano sase-Paris, esibophelela amazwe afumileyo ukuba axhase ukuyeka kokusetyenziswa kwekhabhoni kumazwe asakhasayo.

Olu tyalo-mali kumandla ombane luza kusinceda ukuba soyise ucimi-cimi wombane ilizwe elijongene nawo owenziwa njengeenzame zokuncitshiswa komthwalo osemandleni ombane elizweni, njengoko ngoku umthamo omtsha wokuvelisa umbane sele uqaliswa.

Utyalo-mali olutsha oluninzi kumaziko agcina ulwazi kunye neentambo ezihamba ngaphantsi kolwandle aluyi kuzisa utyalo-mali olutsha kuphela nje, kodwa luza kubonelela ngeziseko eziyimfuneko ekukhuleni kweteknoloji kunye namashishini onxibelelwano.

Kweli phulo lethu lotyalo-

mali inxalenye ebalulekileyo yisiphumo sohlenga-hlengiso esilwenzayo kwimimandla efana nezamandla, ezonxibelelwano, amanzi namazibuko noololiwe. Olu hlengahlengiso ke luza kuphucula ukusebenza kakuhle kwakunye nokhuphiswano, luthobe iindleko zokwenza ushishino eMzantsi Afrika, kananjalo lukhuthaze utyalo-mali lwabucala olukhulu kwiziseko ezingundoqo zoqoqosho lwethu.

Ngoku sinemimandla yoqoqosho ekhethekileyo eli-13 kwilizwe liphela, ibonelela abatyali-mali ngenkuthazo yotyalo-mali ekujoliswe kuyo, amazinga erhafu akhethekileyo kunye nenkxaso yokuthumela ngaphandle. Le mimandla ibonelela ngesiseko semizi-mveliso kumashishini akhangela amathuba kwiimarike zasekhaya nezamazwe ngamazwe. Ixabiso lale mimandla liye lonyuka kakhulu emva kokumiselwa koMmandla woRhwebo weLizwekazi lase-Afrika ongaHlawulelwayo, lo mmandla welizwekazi uqalise ukurhweba ngokusesikweni ekuqaleni konyaka.

Nangona izinga lotyalo-mali liye lacotha ngenxa yeziphumo zobhubhane, nto leyo eyenze ukuba iiprojekthi ezininzi zilibaziseke, kodwa ngoku iphulo lotyalo-mali liqalisa ukuphakamisa isantya kwakhona.

Njengoko sisenza inkqubela phambili yokuphunyezwa kweSicwangciso soKwakha Ngokutsha nokuVuselelwa koQoqosho - esi sicwangciso sizakujoliswa kakhulu kwiziseko ezingundoqo, uphuhliso lwemizi-mveliso, ingqesho kunye nohlaziyo lwezakhiwo - utyalo-mali olwenzelwe okusingqongileyo lona luza kuphucuka ngakumbi. 