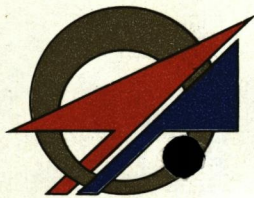


1/11/11/ 116

***SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION ON THE
DEMARCATIION/DELIMITATION OF REGIONS***

VOLUME I



TESAME DIE TOEKOMS
TOGETHER THE FUTURE

WESRAND STREEKSDIENSTERAAD
WEST RAND REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL

Privaatsak/Private Bag X033
RANDFONTEIN
1760

Pollockstraat/Street 22
RANDFONTEIN

Tel : (011) 692-4136/7/8
: (011) 692-4340/7
Faks/Fax : (011) 692-3531

U Verwysing/
Your Reference:

My Verwysing/
My Reference:

9/3/1/7

6 July 1993

SUBMISSION TO THE
COMMISSION ON REGIONS

REF: 1/11/11.116

The Secretary
Multi-Party Negotiating Process
P O Box 307
ISANDO
1600

Sir

COMMISSION ON THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF REGIONS

Your fax dated 9 June 1993 refers.

Although the matter was brought to the attention of the Chairman of the WRRSC and not to the individual local authorities, initiative was taken to bring the matter to the attention of every town councillor as well as every town clerk of participating local bodies.

The matter was also brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the WRRSC on 17 June 1993 when it was resolved to convene a WRRSC meeting to which all interested parties were invited on Saturday, 26 June 1993. Despite the fact that a quorum of 66% could not be obtained, various parties participated in the discussion that took place. During the discussion it was agreed that a further meeting be convened for Monday, 5 July 1993.

Attached as **Annexure 1**, is a document which was circulated to all WRRSC Councillors based on written submissions received. Also attached as **Annexure 2** is a document received from the Golden West Regional Forum which was tabled at the meeting. The question of regional boundaries were discussed in depth and the consensus of the meeting was:

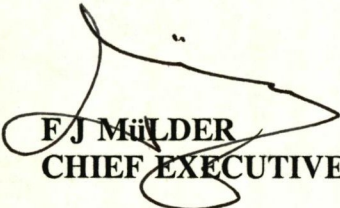
that the documents (Annexures 1 and 2) be submitted to the Commission for consideration;

①

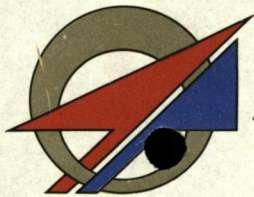
- that it be noted that the local authorities forming part of the Golden West Regional Forum indicated that they had reached consensus to be included in region J with SATWA Option 1. It must be pointed out that the WRRSC consists of three subregions and that the southern subregion forming the Golden West Forum, was unanimous in its decision;
- that it be noted that there was no clear consensus in respect of the other two subregions as detailed in Annexure 1;
- that it be noted that the WRRSC will not make use of its right to make verbal representations and hereby withdraws its request to do so.

Should the Commission wish to obtain further information, it is suggested that such enquiries be directed to the relevant local authorities.

Yours faithfully


F.J. MULDER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

/rd/MULTIPAR.L



TESAME DIE TOEKOMS

TOGETHER THE FUTURE

**WESRAND STREEKSDIENSTERAAD
WEST RAND REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL**

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Faks/Fax : (011) 692-3531

U Verwysing/
Your Reference:

2 Julie 1993

My Verwysing/
My Reference:

GENERAL NOTE:

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WRRSC:
5 JULY 1993**

Item 148 as it appears in the Agenda has reference. the following comments / proposals were received and is attached as **Annexures**.

1. Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company *Annexure 1*
2. Town Council of Westonaria *Annexure 2*
3. Management Committee Azaadville *Annexure 3*
4. Council for Local Government Affairs (Local Area Committee Magaliesburg) *Annexure 4*
5. District Agricultural Union - Krugersdorp *Annexure 5*
6. Town Council of Carletonville *Annexure 6*
7. Town Council of Krugersdorp *Annexure 7*
8. Town Council of Randfontein *Annexure 8*

ALGEMENE NOTA:

**BUITENGEWONE VERGADERING
VAN DIE WRS DR: 5 JULIE 1993**

Item 148 soos dit voorkom in die Sakelys het betrekking. Die volgende kommentaar / voorstelle is ontvang en is aangeheg as **Bylaes**.

1. Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company *Bylae 1*
2. Stadsraad van Westonaria *Bylae 2*
3. Bestuurskomitee Azaadville *Bylae 3*
4. Raad op Plaaslike Bestuursaan-geleenthede (Plaaslike Gebieds Komitee Magaliesburg) *Bylae 4*
5. Distrikslandbou-Unie - Krugersdorp *Bylae 5*
6. Stadsraad van Carletonville *Bylae 6*
7. Stadsraad van Krugersdorp *Bylae 7*
8. Stadsraad van Randfontein *Bylae 8*

(3)

THE RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD MINING COMPANY WITWATERSRAND
LIMITED

ANNEXURE / BYLAE 1

Company Registration No. 01-00251-06

TELEGRAMS and CABLES

"METALLIZE" RANDFONTEIN

TELEPHONE 011 412 2211

TELEFAX 011 412 1115/6

Our Reference: LET PR 01-93/p83

Your Reference:



P.O. Box 2,
Randfontein.
1760
TRANVAAL

All correspondence to be addressed to:

The General Manager

Enquiries:

DATE: July 1, 1993

Safety First - Go for Gold

The Chief Executive Officer
West Rand Regional Services Council
27 Pollock Street
RANDFONTEIN
1760

Dear Sir

- SCENARIO CREATION FOR THE DELIMITATION/DEMARCATION OF REGIONAL
BOUNDARIES MULTI-PARTY NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS

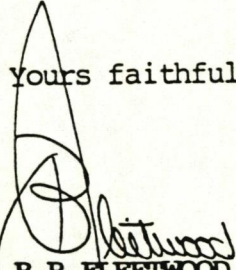
Your letter dated June 22, 1993 regarding the abovementioned has reference.

We recommend that the following important aspects be taken into consideration :

- (1) Regions should logically incorporate sustainable economic activities of sufficient size to warrant being defined as one of South Africa's 7 to 9 economically viable regions
- (2) A reasonable cross-section of communities representative in so far as possible of SA Society.
- (3) Avoid fragmentation of South Africa into regions which favour one political application.
- (4) Both developed and undeveloped regions must be incorporated.
- (5) When it comes to the raising of money for the regions we believe the formula by which the Gold Mines are taxed at central level should be retained. The principle of tax on Gold Mines needs to be "tax on profit" not additions to cost.

Therefore any revenue to the region from Gold Mines needs to come from Central Government's collection of tax on mines.

Yours faithfully in Safety and Peace


B R FLEETWOOD
GENERAL MANAGER

cc. Managing Director

Directors: K.W. Maxwell (Chairman), G.M.W. Cross, W.P. Corn, B.R. Fleetwood, W.A. Nairn (Managing Director), G.P. Wembel, Dr. H. Scott-Russell, Dr. G. Sibiva.

④





WESTONARIA

STADSRAAD / TOWN COUNCIL

☒ 19
WESTONARIA 1780

☎ (011) 753-1121
FAX: (011) 753-4176

Ons Verw./Our Ref. 2/1/1: Cllr A S van der Merwe: Cllr J P Jacobs

U Verw./Your Ref.

Navrac/Enquiries Mrs H Hamer

30 June 1993

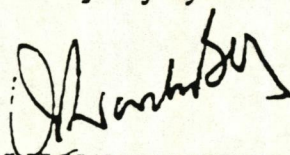
Chief Executive Officer
West Rand Regional Services Council
Private Bag X033
RANDFONTEIN
1760

Sir

MULTI PARTY NEGOTIATING PROCESS: COMMISSION ON REGIONS

Following the meeting held by the West Rand Regional Services Council on Saturday 26 June 1993 to discuss the proposed demarcation of regional boundaries, I have to advise that my Council is of the opinion that incorporation within the area of jurisdiction of region J would be to the benefit of Westonaria.

Yours faithfully


J H VAN NIEKERK
TOWN CLERK

letters/dlhab.052

⑤

AZAADVILLE

Bestuurskomitee - Management Committee

(011) 953-4500 FAX: 660-5820

MY VERWYSING
MY REFERENCE

U VERWYSING
YOUR REFERENCE

Posbus
P.O. Box 94
KRUGERSDORP
1740

29 June 1993

The Chief Executive Officer
West Rand Regional Services Council
Private Bag X033
RANDFONTEIN
1760

Sir

DEMARICATION OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

In reaction to the appeal made at the discussion on Saturday, 26 June 1993, the Azaadville Management Committee of Azaadville discussed the matter at a special meeting held on 29 June 1993.

Considering the well prepared report and detailed information, the Committee was unanimously of the opinion to be included in the H-region. This is regarded the long awaited opportunity for the Cinderella-West Rand to develop to what extent it should be.

Following the memorandum in connection with the matter for your information.

Krugersdorp is closer and thus better situated regarding Roodepoort as neighbour as well as Randburg on eastern boundary in the H-region.

As stated and referred to in diagram 10, Krugersdorp is an integrated part of the greater Johannesburg and could also be regarded in the same relation to Pretoria. Carletonville, Westonaria, Fochville and in a lesser way, Randfontein could be easily regarded as the Far West Rand which are not so completely integrated with the centre core namely, Johannesburg. Towns on the West Rand and far West Rand developed mainly on account of gold mining. As this has become instable, all these towns experienced economic decline. Krugersdorp as such was not so completely dependant on mine activities whereas Randfontein and the other towns in the region mainly thrived on mine activities and a secure gold price. Krugersdorp is prepared to accommodate industrial needs.

Taking the rendering of regional services into account, Krugersdorp is more closely connected and situated to Roodepoort and thus Johannesburg as in comparison with Carletonville, Westonaria and Fochville. Again, without considering the West Rand Regional Services Council's boundaries but comparing the situation of Krugersdorp, Kagiso, Azaadville and Munsieville, the logic incorporation to the region-H is obvious.

Krugersdorp as main core for the WRRSC is situated on the boundary of the WRRSC region and delivering of services such as Emergency Services from this point does not seem feasible.

Although partly financed by the WRRSC, the Flip Human Sewerage Works is better situated and in fact accommodates the effluent from Roodepoort and Kagiso inter alia. Taking the proposed extension of Kagiso in consideration, the situation of this sewerage works can only accommodate future expansion in the immediate vicinity.

As pointed out under (8) p 21 the West Rand "is at present in its economic base dominated by the (gold) mining industry." This is confirmed by diagram (14). The diversification of the economic base in the central reef is already established.

Table (2) on page 21 clearly indicates that it is economically viable to be a partner in the H-region eg. the income of this region on levies could amount to:

West Rand Regional Services Council	R 4 591 304 347
Pretoria	R14 143 750 000
East Rand	R15 267 267 267
Central Witwaters Rand	R25 235 109 717

thus more funds to distribute in a relevant smaller area taking greater population into account. It must be borne in mind that the "bigger" regional services councils had more funds to address the needs of the areas in need and performed accordingly related to smaller regional services councils.

The figures (population) reflected in table (1.2) on page 2.2 are disputable but assumed being true, it is a reality that Region-H will accommodate more blacks than other denominations. This in fact is an advantage if (hopefully) and with believe, the economy will improve and demands increased labour needs.

The development potential as pointed out under paragraph (9) (p 30) is agreed upon.

The following are a few facts regarded as important:

- the high income on levies for the H-region could only be beneficial to co-partners in that more funds could be made available in the region to upgrade needed areas and provide in the needs of the region;
- historically Krugersdorp of which Azaadville, Kagiso and Munsieville are part and parcel of, has always been regarded part of the PWV-area;
- the H-region proves to have the strongest economic base in the country;
- the majority of people in the Krugersdorp, Kagiso, Munsieville and Azaadville Area, are employed in Krugersdorp, Roodepoort and Johannesburg, thus spending their income in this central area and not beyond Krugersdorp towards the west. Fact is that residents from

outside the H-region also make use of the outstanding facilities and spend money in the H-region. This situation will not occur should Krugersdorp be included in the J-region - residents from the J-region will by no means trade in or travel to Krugersdorp which may be the case with people residing in the H-region taking various attractions and recreation facilities into account. None of the other regions can offer a Game reserve, Sterkfontein Caves and scenery as available in the H-region;

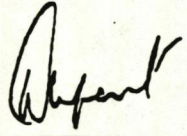
- of the possible regions under discussion, all head offices and main trading facilities are located in Pretoria, Johannesburg and other surrounding towns/cities, promising future expansion of Krugersdorp if within the same region;
- existing, although not ample, road links to the central area are more important than other links (westwards);
- being part of the H-region could only enhance the long awaited improved road network to Krugersdorp as such. The H region is obliged to cater for all needs in the region and will thus care for improved road-network;
- should Krugersdorp be part of the J-region, a road-network to the more important trade-H-region will not be regarded a high priority;
- the H-region provides the most important Jan Smuts Airport air-link domestically and international with Lanseria Airport becoming a more important facility;
- the main focal points of trade, economy and industries are Johannesburg, the reef as such and also Pretoria. Krugersdorp being between 40 km and 100 km of all these is situated more favourably that could ever be in the J-region;
- regionalising of services such as emergency services and sewerage works, will economically be more feasible and convenient if conducted in the H-region due to the position of Krugersdorp;
- the opportunity of having the N-17 becoming a reality, is to be utilized without hesitation. As part of the H region stronger support for this will be experienced which will not be the case when being part of the J-region;
- being part of the J-region will result being on the outside-border of the region - being part of the H-region will result into being closer to the central of the region;
- overseas investors will firstly investigate possibilities in a region with complete infrastructure, market and ample facilities thus the H region will be preferred;

- the H-region provides expertise on all aspects;
- the most important and the best necessities such as hospitals, universities (also internationally recognised) and other tertiary institutions, are already established in the H-region;
- of most regions in the country, H-region is technologically the leader;
- not mainly dependant on the agriculture industry, the H-region will be less sensitive for drought conditions and the results of that than the J-region.

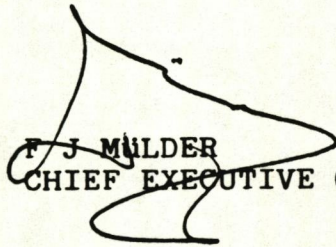
Based on economical and financial factors, the Azaadvilke Management Committee recommends that the West Rand Regional Services Council be included in the H-region and in view of the abovementioned facts recommends that the Krugersdorp Town Council will view the same opinion.

Trusting that this will contribute to the utmost well being of all the residents of the West Rand Regional Services Council.

Yours faithfully


SECRETARY
AZAADVILLE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PS: AT THE REQUEST OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF AZAADVILLE,
THE DOCUMENT ON WHICH THEIR REPORT WAS BASED, IS ATTACHED
HERETO AS ANNEXURE B.1.


F.J. MULDER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

6 JULY 1993

**SCENARIO CREATION FOR THE
DELIMITATION/DEMARCATIION OF
REGIONAL BOUNDARIES**

**REPORT FOR SUBMISSION
TO THE
COMMISSION ON REGIONS
AS APPOINTED BY THE
MULTI-PARTY NEGOTIATING PROCESS**

JULY 1993

SCENARIO CREATION FOR THE DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

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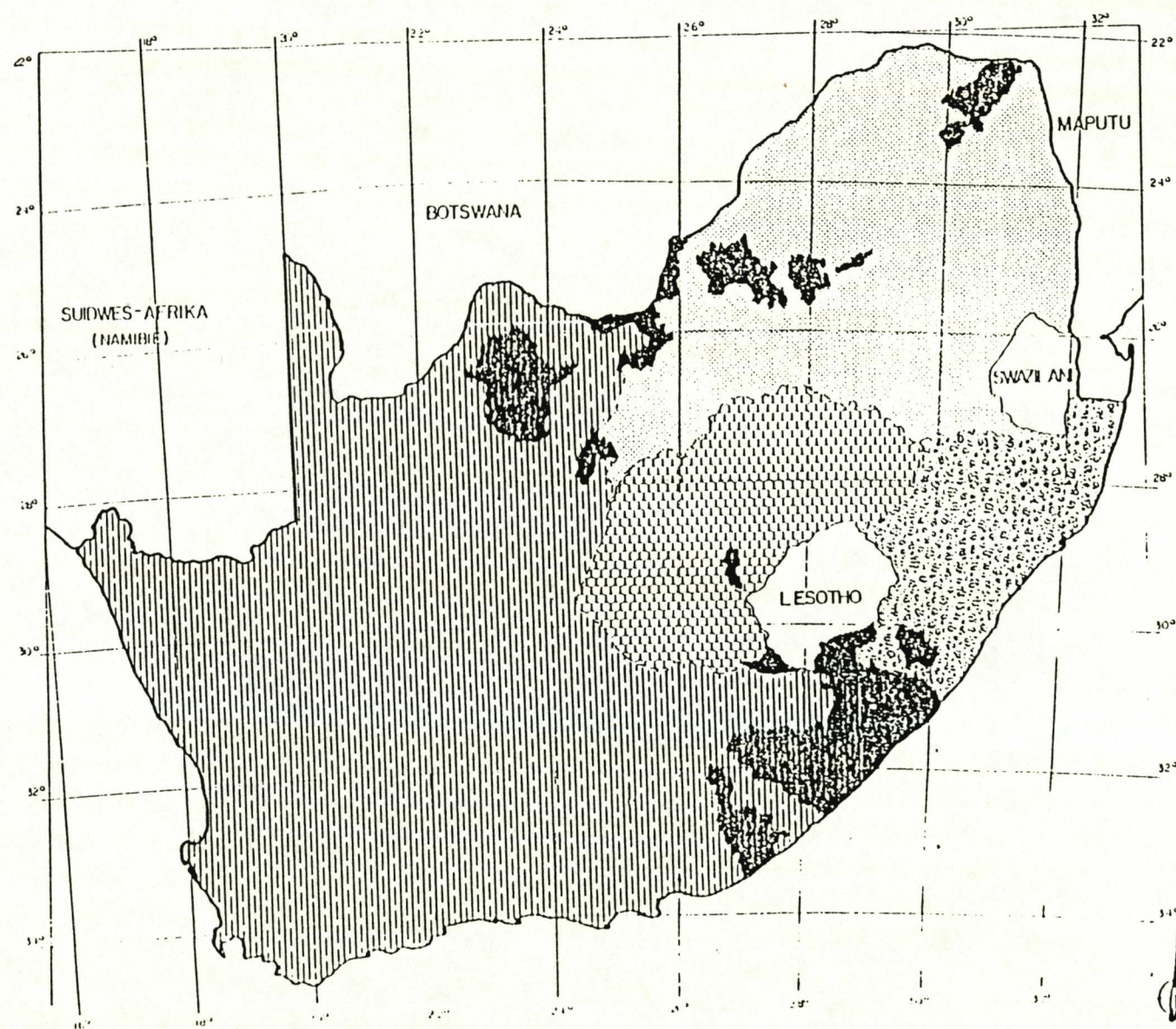
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1. HISTORICAL BOUNDARIES INCLUDING PROVINCIAL, MAGISTERIAL AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1.1 The South African National Spatial System consists of Four Provincial Spatial systems as indicated on **DIAGRAM 1**.
- 1.2 The FOUR Provincial Spatial Systems consist of a large number of magisterial districts. As far as the WRRSC is concerned, **DIAGRAM 2** shows the magisterial districts included in the area of jurisdiction of the WRRSC.
- 1.3 Within the provincial spatial system and the magisterial districts as described above, areas of jurisdiction of local authorities (bodies) exist. **DIAGRAM 3** shows the area of jurisdiction of the WRRSC.
- 1.4 Any geographical area (called a spatial system) consists of core areas (regions) (towns, cities or metropolitan areas) and peripheral areas or regions. The concept of "regionalism" depends highly on the interaction between the core and periphery relationships as described hereunder. The development potential of core areas are based on the relationships that developed over time between such core area and its peripheral area. The core area is supplying functions of higher order to its periphery. **DIAGRAM 4** shows the historical evolution of the core periphery structure within the South African National Spatial System. Due to the existence of this core-periphery relationship, the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries should be based on the movement of **people, goods and services** in such spatial systems.
- 1.5 For the purposes of the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries, consideration should also be given to boundaries for the provision of bulk infrastructure and services.
 - 1.5.1 **DIAGRAM 5** shows the area of bulk water supply of the Rand Water Board. The Rand Water Board functions as an agent on behalf of the West Rand Regional Services Council in the provision of bulk water supply to its area of jurisdiction. **DIAGRAM 5.1** shows in greater detail Rand Water Board pipelines within the WRRSC area of jurisdiction.
 - 1.5.2 As far as the provision of the bulk water care function in the WRRSC area of jurisdiction is concerned, the function has been entrusted in the drainage areas of the Flip Human Water Care Works; Greater Fochville Subregion and the drainage area between Randfontein and Westonaria. In the management of the function the various primary local bodies act as "contractors" for the WRRSC in the rendering of the service. The regionalization of the drainage area of the Greater

Khutsong Subregion is presently under consideration. **DIAGRAM 5.1** also shows the location of water care facilities in the WRRSC area of jurisdiction.

- 1.5.3 Bulk electricity supply to the WRRSC area of jurisdiction coincides with the supply areas of ESKOM. At this point in time the various primary local bodies act as the distribution authorities of electricity in their areas of jurisdiction.
- 1.5.4 The West Rand Regional Services Council of jurisdiction is in the process of being declared to be a Metropolitan Transport Authority in terms of the Urban Transportation Act (Act 78 of 1977) by the Minister of Transport. The area of jurisdiction for the Metropolitan Transport Area will be the same as that of the WRRSC (See **DIAGRAM 2** and **DIAGRAM 3**). The function of passenger transport was also entrusted to the West Rand Regional Services Council in 1992 within the boundaries of jurisdiction as pointed out above.
- It should however be noted that the functions of urban transport and passenger transport are from an infrastructural, functional as well as service point of view totally integrated with that of the Witwatersrand metropole specifically and the PWV-Complex in general.
- 1.5.5 The provision of telephone communication services in the WRRSC area of jurisdiction co-incides with the service areas as presently managed by TELKOM.
- 1.5.6 The rendering of rail commuter services in the WRRSC area is organized by Spoornet and the Rail Commuter Corporation. The service is totally integrated with that of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Area.
- 1.5.7 With effect from 1 July 1992, the WRRSC is financing the rendering of fire services within its area of jurisdiction. At this stage, the service is rendered by the five primary local authorities throughout the entire region. Previously, this function was only rendered in certain municipal areas ($\pm 600\text{km}^2$) and is now being rendered in the entire area of jurisdiction ($\pm 3\,575\text{km}^2$).
- 1.5.8 With effect from 1 January 1993, the WRRSC is acting as main agent for TPA for the rendering of ambulance services to all communities within the entire area of jurisdiction.



VERWYSING:

- INTERNASIONALE GRENSE
- - - PROVISIALE GRENSE
- Kaaprovinsiale ruimtelike sisteem
- Natalse provinsiale ruimtelike sisteem
- Oranje-Vrystaatse provinsiale ruimtelike sisteem
- Transvaalse provinsiale ruimtelike sisteem
- Onafhanklike Swart tuislande

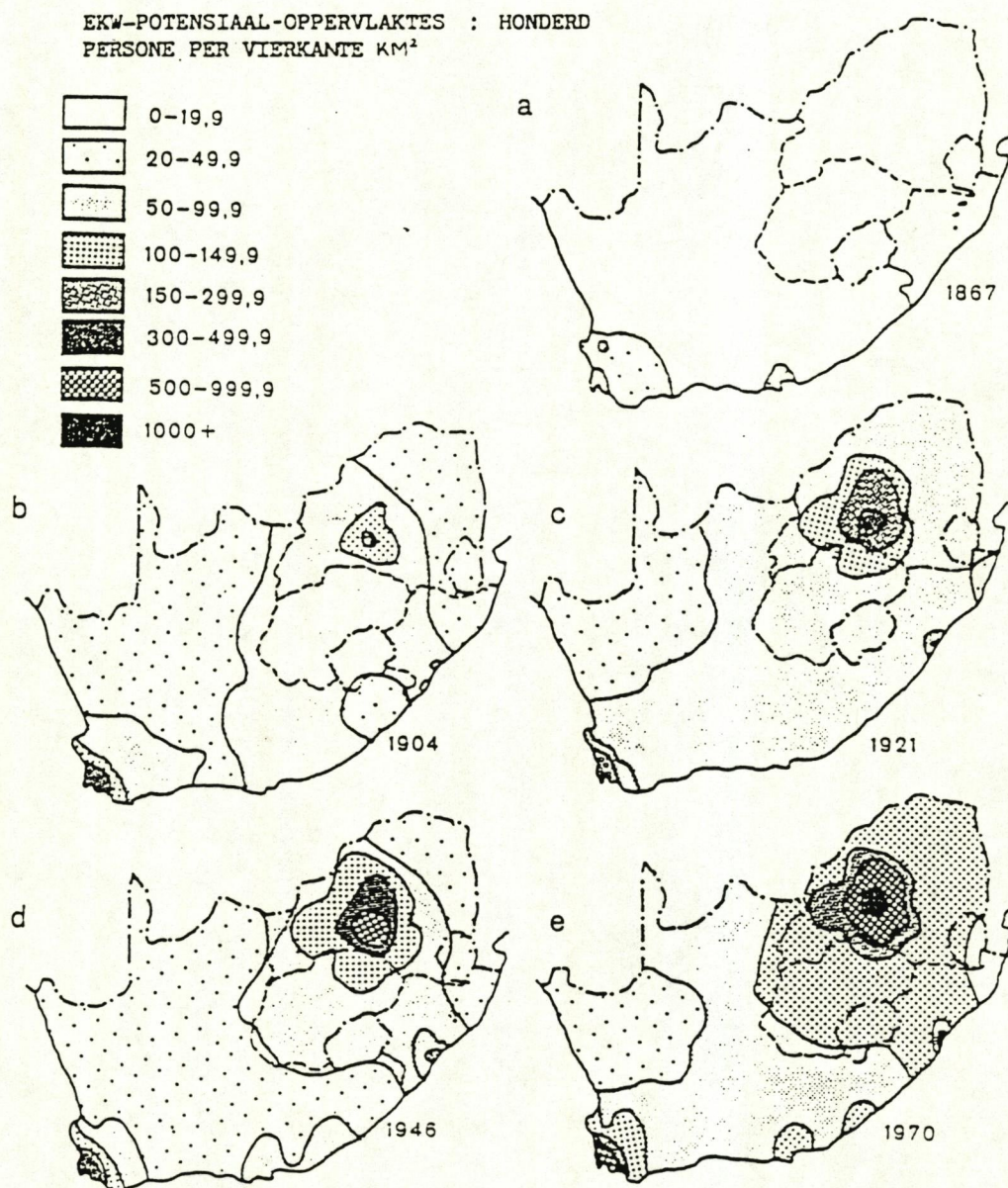
SKAAL 0 100 200 km

TITEL

RUIMTELIKE INDELING VAN DIE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE
RUIMTELIKE SISTEEM GEDURENDE 1980

BRON: EIE KONSTRUKSIE IN NAVOLGING VAN
STAATSDRUKKE, 1980

DIAGRAM 1: PROVINCIAL SPATIAL SYSTEMS



**DIAGRAM 4: DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORE-
PERIPHERY RELATIONSHIP IN THE
NATIONAL SPATIAL SYSTEM**

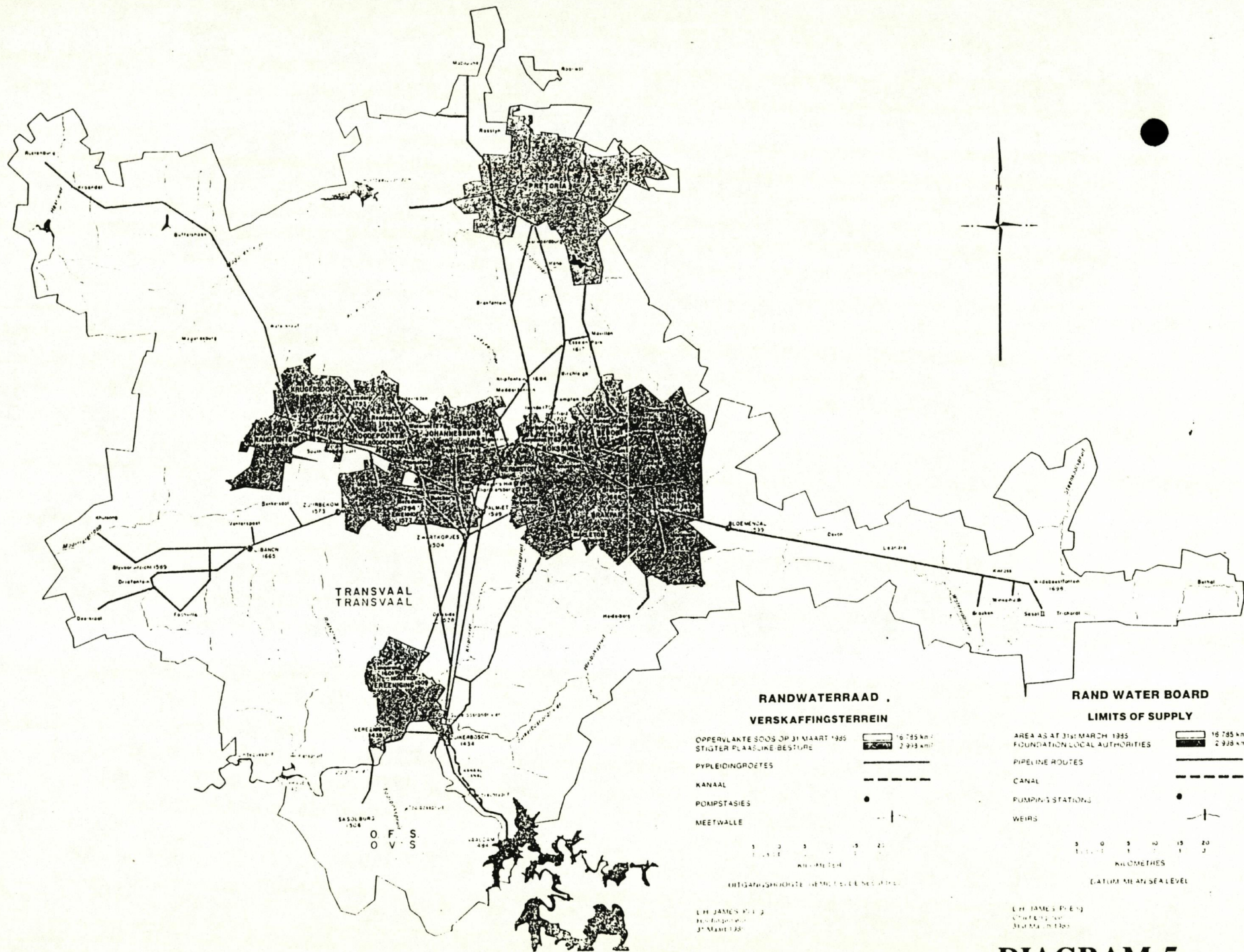
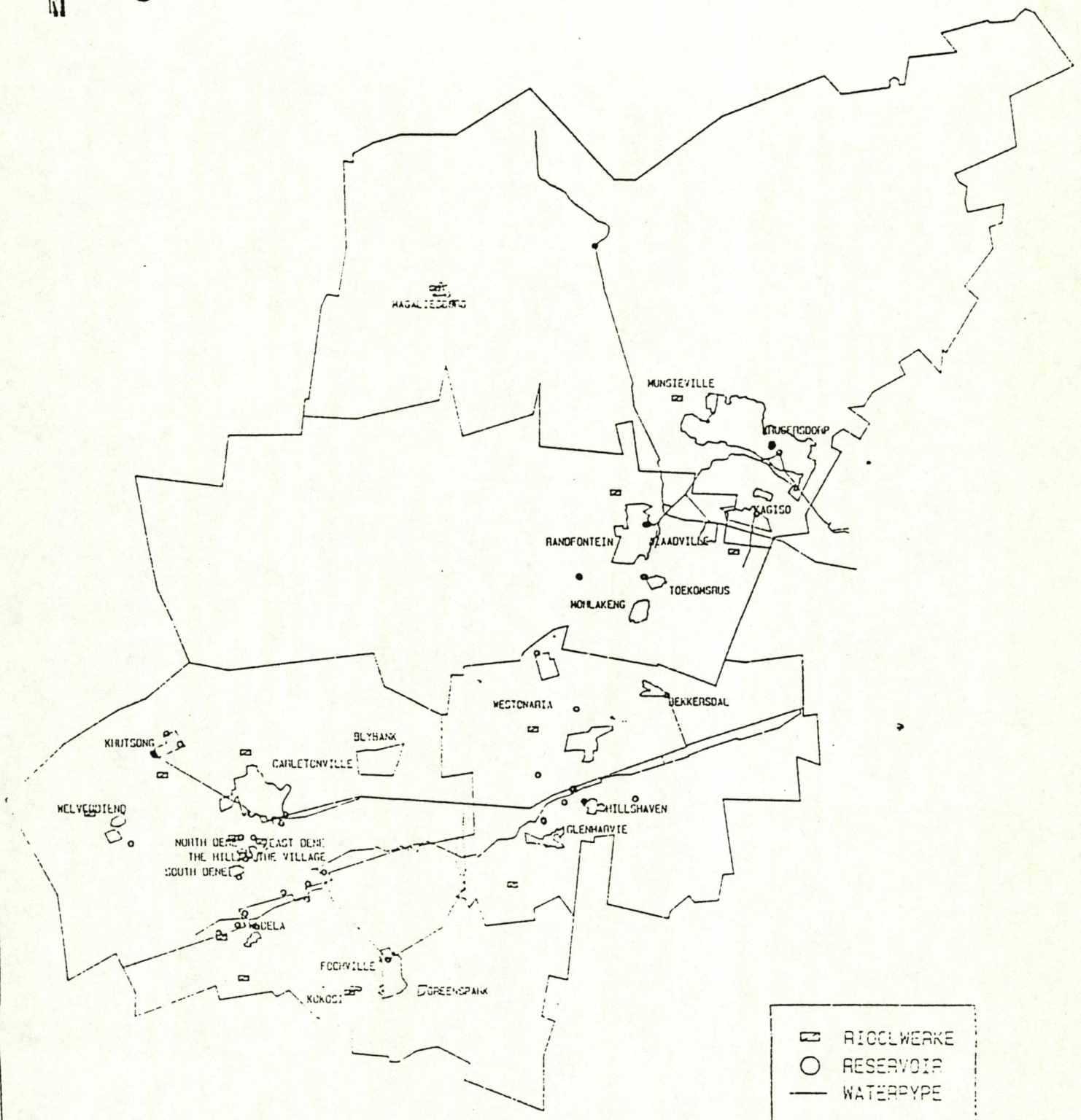


DIAGRAM 5



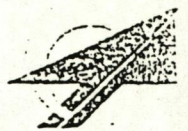
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WATERBENUTTINGSTRATEGIE

RMR Pylyne, Reservoirs en Rioolwerke

DIAGRAM 5.1

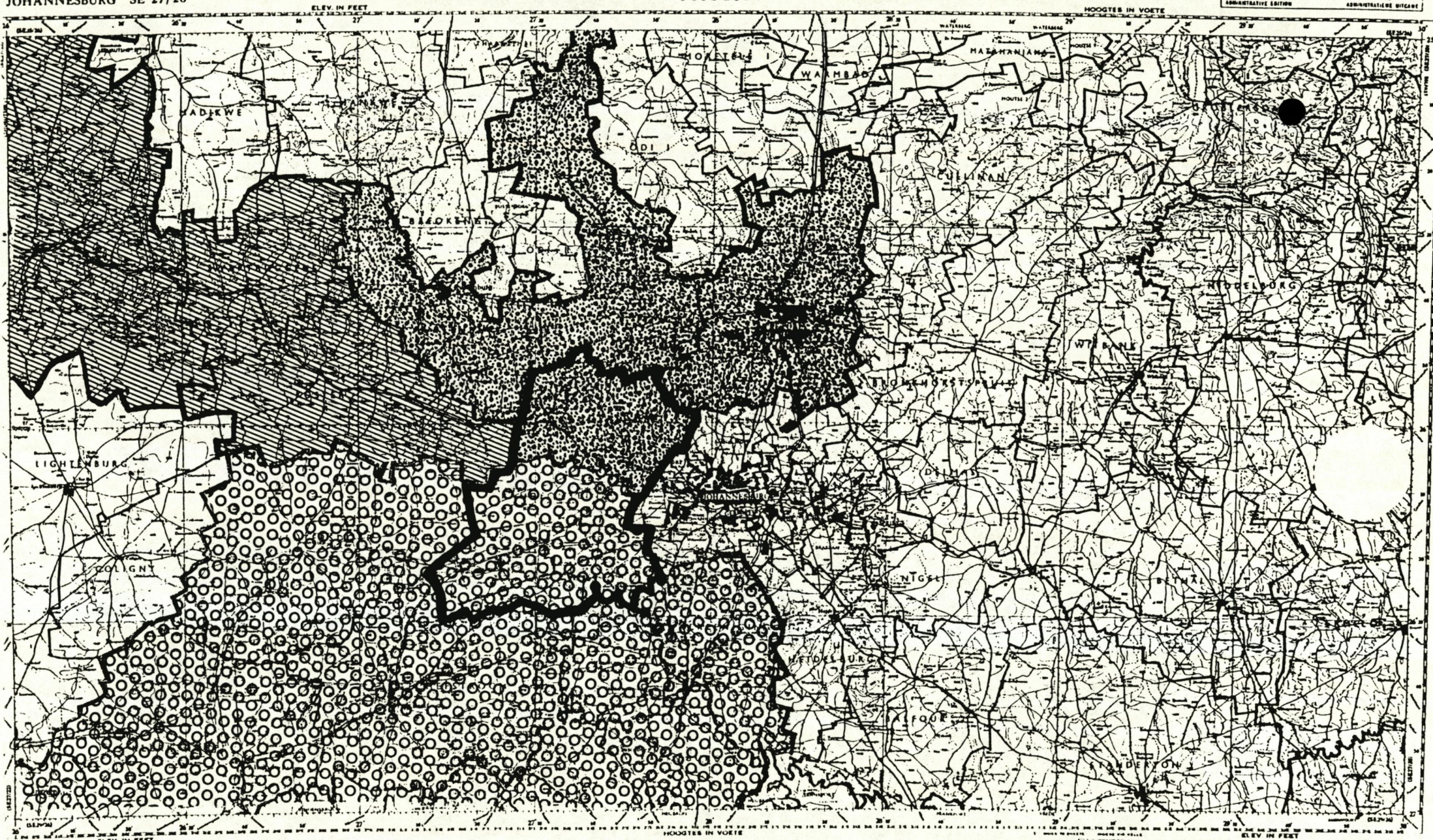


- 1.5.9 The function of Emergency Planning was entrusted to the WRRSC with effect from 26 May 1993 and the WRRSC will start performing this function as from 1 July 1993 to all communities within its area of jurisdiction.
- 1.5.10 The WRRSC and the Central Witwatersrand RSC jointly acquired the Donaldson Dam as regional recreational area. At this point in time, the Town Council of Westonaria is performing the function as agent of the two RSC's.
- The WRRSC in its own right, acquired the Carletonville Recreation Resort as a further regional recreational area. At this point in time, the Town Council of Carletonville is performing the function as agent of the WRRSC.
- 1.5.11 The function of the Promotion of Tourism was also entrusted to the WRRSC and an active committee is at present preparing a tourism strategy for the WRRSC.
- 1.5.12 The WRRSC also acquired land for the establishment of a regional cemetery in the vicinity of the Sterkfontein Caves. The Town Council of Krugersdorp acts as agent for the WRRSC in performing the function.
- 1.5.13 **DIAGRAM 7** shows the service areas of the Central West Co-operation, Magaliesberg Co-operation and the North West Co-operation. It should however be emphasized that these institutions are primarily related to the agricultural sector.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS, AVAILABILITY AND NON AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND NODAL POINTS FOR SERVICE

As indicated above, the development of bulk infrastructure in the West Rand is integrated with and focussed upon the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Area (hereafter called the metropolitan core area). To elucidate the role of the metropolitan core area in the development of infrastructure within the National Spatial System, attention is drawn to the following diagrams:

- 2.1 **DIAGRAM 8:** Passenger Traffic on South African Domestic Airway Routes.
- 2.2 **DIAGRAM 9:** Nodal Flow of Telephone Traffic.
- 2.3 **DIAGRAM 10:** Volume of Intermetropolitan Trunk Telephone Traffic.



CENTRAL WEST CO-OPERATION

NORTH WEST CO-OPERATION

WRRSC CO-OPERATION

WRRSC BOUNDARY

DIAGRAM 7: SERVICE AREAS OF CO-OPERATIONS

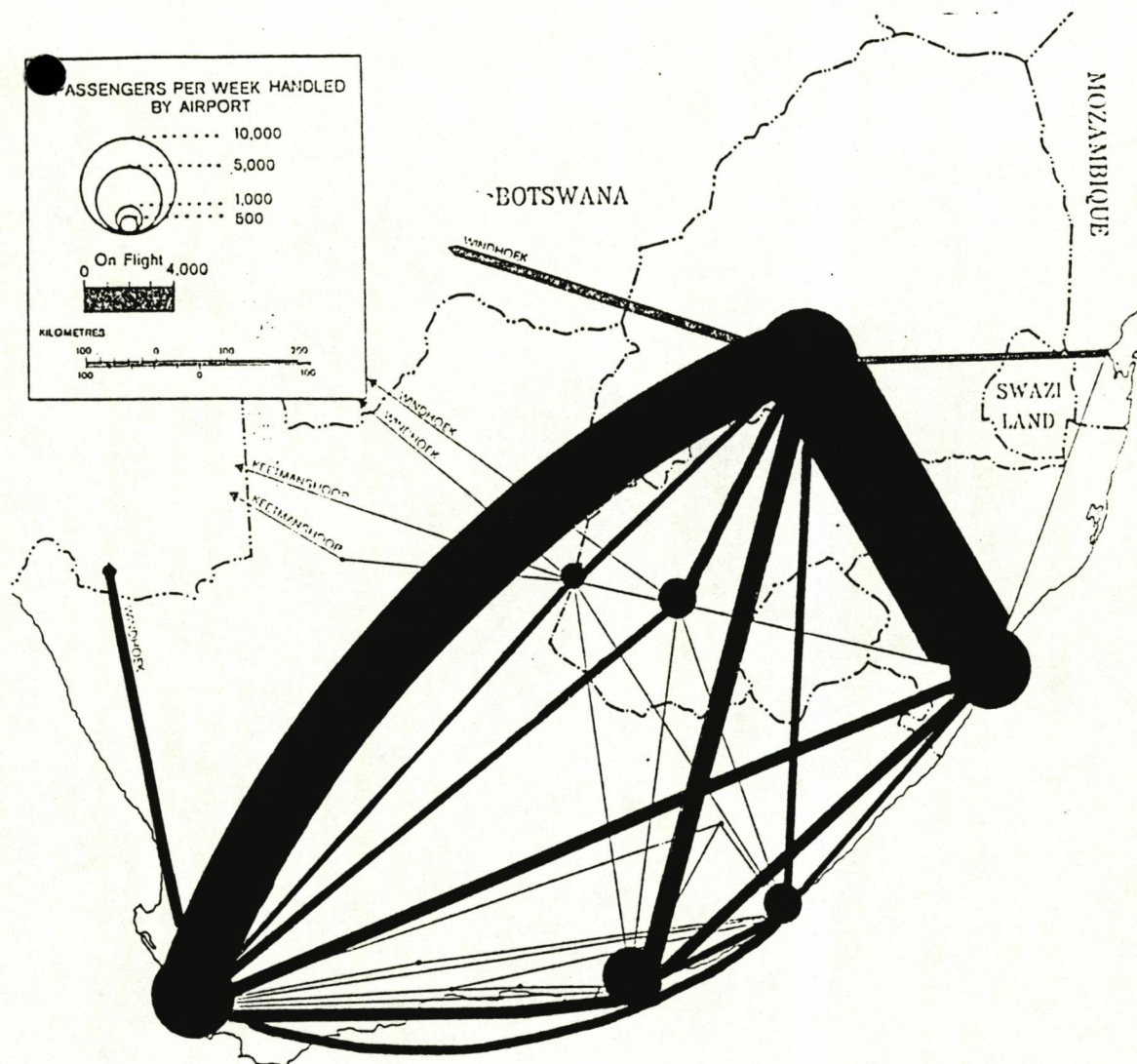


DIAGRAM 8 PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON SOUTH AFRICAN DOMESTIC AIRWAY ROUTES



RAAD OP
PLAASLIKE
BESTUURSAANGELEENTHEDE

LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
AFFAIRS COUNCIL

(Gestig Ingevoelge Wet 84 van 1989 / Constituted under Act 84 of 1989)

Posbus/P.O. Box 1341/1775
PRETORIA
0001

315/5/1/12
NAVRAD/ENQUIRIES
ONS VERW/OUR REF.
H. VAN WYK

Tel (012) 323-9351 X 2705
Telegram/Telegram: LOGOV
Teleks/Telex: 320721
Faks/Fax: 325-6488

FACSIMILEE MESSAGE/FAKS BOODSKAP

TO/AAN:	<u>HOOF UITVOERENDE BEAMPT</u>	FAX/FAKS NO	<u>(04) 692-3531</u>
	<u>WESRAND SDR</u>	DATE/DATUM	<u>1 JULIE 1993</u>
		NO OF PAGES/ AANTAL VELLE	<u>1</u>

ATTENTION/AANDAG _____

SUBJECT/ONDERWERP VOORGESTELDE AFBAKENING VAN STREEKREGERING'S : MAGALIESBURG

MESSAGE/BOODSKAP

DIE PLAASLIKE GEBIEDSKOMITEE VAN MAGALIESBURG HET TYDENS 'N
ONLANGSE VERGADERING BESLUIT DAT U MEEGEDEEL WORD DAT DIE
KOMITEEGEBIED IN 'N VOORGESTELDE AFBAKENING VAN STREEKREGERING
IN GROEP J (WESTELIKE STREEK) INGEDEEL WIL WEES.
DAAR WORD VERTROU DAT DIE KOMITEE SE VERSOEK U ONDERSOEK EN
INSPRAAK SAL WELGEVAL.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER/HOOF UITVOERENDE BEAMPT

F:KVR/FAKS.WS7



Kantoor van die Stadsklerk
Town Clerk's Office

STADSRAAD

TOWN COUNCIL

KRUGERSDORP

TRANVAAL

RSA



(011) 951-2000

Direk

(011) 951-2100

Faks

(011) 660-5820

Fax

Burgersentrum
Civic Centre



94

KRUGERSDORP
TRANVAAL
1740

VERWYSINGSNR
REFERENCE NO

Mr Van den Berg/hdeb
SS/12/2/4

6 July 1993

The Chief Executive Officer
West Rand Regional Services Council
Private Bag X033
RANDFONTEIN
1760

Sir

COMMISSION ON REGIONS

Your letter 9/3/1/7 dated 11 June 1993 refers.

After a number of scenarios had been considered by my Council, it has resolved that Krugersdorp should form part of Region J.

Although it may be argued that Krugersdorp should for economic and planning considerations form part of Region H, there existed strong historical and political reasons why it should rather be included in Region J. In view of the fact that Krugersdorp is situated on the border of Region H as well as Region J, the view was held that it would be more beneficial to Krugersdorp and Region J if Krugersdorp was included in Region J. Krugersdorp could namely play a key role in the economic and industrial development of Region J. Krugersdorp's economic ties with Region H need not be terminated if Krugersdorp was incorporated in Region J. There would certainly be interaction and co-operation between the different regions on many issues just as was presently the case between the different Provinces.

In view of inter alia the above considerations my Council resolved that the commission appointed by the Multi Party Negotiating Process for the demarcation/delimitation of Regions should be informed that my Council was in favour thereof that Krugersdorp be incorporated in Region J.

Yours faithfully

A J VAN DEN BERG
ACTING TOWN CLERK

27



Carletonville

Middelpunt van die Goue Weste
Hub of the Golden West

Halitestraat
Halite Street

Posbus 3 Carletonville 2500
P.O. Box 3 Carletonville 2500

Tel: (01491) 72131
Fax: (01491) 91105

Your reference : 9/3/1/7

Our reference : 12/2/6/22 (Mr H. Bredenkamp/CvdV)

29 June 1993

The Chief Executive Officer
West Rand Regional Services Council
Private Bag X033
RANDFONTEIN
1760

Gentlemen

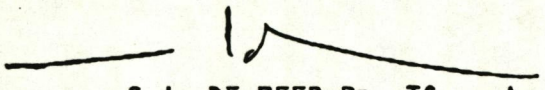
THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF REGIONS:

Your letter dated 11 June 1993 has reference.

My Council considered the request from the Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of Regions at its meeting held on 28 June 1993 and resolved as follows:

"That the Town Council of Carletonville is not interested in any form of Regional Government. The standpoint of this Council is that Carletonville forms part of Transvaal which is historically part of white land and because of this the Council is not interested to be included in any region. The Council furthermore wish to express its dissatisfaction with the minimum time it was allowed to comment on the matter."

Yours faithfully


C.J. DE BEER Pr. TC.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE/TOWN CLERK

28

However, should we be included into Region H, the following are of great concern:

- a) Loss of identity.
- b) Farm lands being used for rapid urbanisation.
- c) Exhausting of our underground water supply, that is, dolomitic water.
- d) Urban areas vast, therefore poorly administrated rural areas.
- e) Region H not sympathetic to rural areas.
- f) A "Dumping-Ground" for unemployed people.
- g) Possible industrial sites.
- h) Land being used for regional cemeteries, water purification plants, etc.

Due to the lack of time, a more comprehensive comment on the Report can not be compiled as would have been desirable.

Finally, the possibility of urban areas being attracted to scenario one:

A fourth scenario for evaluation is that Krugersdorp, Kagiso, Munsieville, Muldersdrift are included into Region H and the remaining rural areas are included into Region J.

Awaiting your reply

Yours faithfully

S.A. Louw.

S.A. LOUW
CHAIRMAN
KRUGERSDORP DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL UNION

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL UNION, KRUGERSDORP

P O Box 848
KRUGERSDORP
1740
29 June 1993

The Chief Executive Officer
West Rand Regional Services Council
Private Bag X033
RANDFONFEIN
1760

Attention: MR F.J. MÜLDER

Dear Sir

RE: DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

We refer to the Report for Submission to the Commission on Regions, as approved by the Multi-Party Negotiating Process, June 1993. The three scenarios set out in Maps 5.1 and 5.2 and 5.3, as well as Tables 3.1 and 3.2 and 3.3 have been as carefully studied and considered as possible due to the lack of time. In the event of Regionalism being implemented as proposed, the Krugersdorp Farming Community realise the most attractive scenario is that of Table 3.2 and Map 5.2, or Scenario 2, although they are not totally satisfied with any of them.

It must be clearly understood that Point Eleven, admitted in the Report, quote: "due to the lack of time", applies even more so to the District Agricultural Union as well, which could lead to hasty decisions on your part being made, not in the best interests of the farming community.

For record purposes, we state the following:

- a) We are situated in, and represent, the rural areas of the Krugersdorp District.
- b) In general, by today's standards, rural and urban communities differ in culture and language.
- c) Region J has a greater farming community, where we would be more comfortable.
- d) We are satisfied with our present basic infrastructure.
- e) Historically, we are an agricultural area.
- f) We see our future in commercial farming.

However/..

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		6. West Rand and Vaal Triangle will be excluded from development opportunities that will flow from the existing metropolitan core. 7. Refocussing and duplication in the provision of bulk infrastructure may be necessary. 8. Implementation of this option is against economic forces universally accepted in development economies. 9. The need for development in the new Region C will be considered to be subordinate to the needs of the metropolitan core. 10. The metropolitan core will still utilize the labour pool of the West Rand and Vaal Triangle without making a contribution in the upliftment and management of the region. 11. Extent of Region too vast. 12. Distances between places of employment and residence too great. 13. Uneffective administration and management due to urban scale.		7. The West Rand and the rest of Region C may be dominated by the Vaal Triangle in the longer term.

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		6. The West Rand will be excluded from the planning and development opportunities which will result from economic activity in the metropolitan core. Development in the core will be directed to other areas of the "new" metropolitan area. 7. Duplication in the development of bulk infrastructure may occur due to the change in focus from the metropolitan core. 8. Utilization of this option will be against normal development practice due to the ignorance of the functioning of economic development forces in metropolitan areas. 9. Development issues in the new region will be considered of a lower order than that of the Metropolitan region. 10. Due to urbanization on the West Rand, the pool of labour will still be utilized by the metropolitan core area without accepting responsibility in the upliftment of these communities or management of the problem.		6. Notwithstanding the contents of Scenario 2 and Scenario 3, the implementation of such proposals will not lead to a re-focussing of the economic system. This fact may result in counter productive planning that is not attainable in practice. 7. The West Rand will be used increasingly as a dormitory residential area without the metropole accepting any responsibility for the diversification of its economic base. 8. The West Rand may be dominated by the existing core areas in Region J.

TABLE 3.2

SCENARIO 2

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<u>Scenario 2</u> <u>(Map 5.2)</u> (WRRSC area of jurisdiction to be incorporated into the existing Region J - Western Transvaal)	1. West Rand retains its own identity. 2. West Rand will play a more important role as an equal role player with the existing core areas in Region J. 3. West Rand will retain its decision power with regard to developmental issues.	1. West Rand will form part of a region with a restricted economy that is also seeking development opportunities. 2. West Rand's mining core areas will be in direct competition with the existing mining core areas in Region J during the process of functional evolution. Clash of interest may arise. 3. Restricted financial capacity to address backlogs resulting from urbanization and development. 4. Region J primarily consists of agricultural development which is sensitive for physical influences such as droughts, etc. Agriculture is sensitive for market forces. 5. West Rand will be removed from the administrative core.	1. The planning of the West Rand will be focussed on an agricultural region with less planning dilemmas known to metropolitan areas. 2. If population from the rest of Region H is deconcentrated in the West Rand, the new region may demand financial subsidisation in the management and creation of infrastructure for such urbanization. 3. Independent development from the metropolitan core area will lead to an increase in job creation and other development issues. 4. The competitive position of the West Rand will be more at par with that in the rest of Region J.	1. The West Rand will experience a decline in infrastructure creation and development flowing from the metropolitan core. 2. Movement of goods, people and services between the West Rand and the metropolitan core area may be taxed in order to ensure that development opportunities are retained for the metropole only. 3. Developers may start to ignore the West Rand due to its ignorance of basic physical, economical and social relationships that exist in metropolitan areas. 4. Urbanization problems will have to be managed individually and ad hoc. 5. Growth in the core areas of the "new" Region J may lead to the development of further backlogs in the peripheral areas of the region.

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	8. Core area of national economic activity 9. West Rand forms part of the growth potential exerted by the Metropolitan Core Area - Does not function in opposition to the core 10. With the abolishment of influx control, the area has a strong pool of labour available 11. The area already possesses a strong economic base (60% of the activity of the national economy is taking place in this region) 12. The future process of functional change in the mining core areas of the West Rand and Far West Rand will tie in with the historical functional evolution of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Area 13. The Region has a well developed social, cultural and recreational infrastructure and organization. 14. Financial capacity for addressing backlogs due to urbanization and development exist.		8. Part of the rapid growing metropolitan core of the national spatial system. 9. Local economy less effected by long term disturbances in the national economy. 10. Planning can take place holistically within the PWV framework.	

MAP 6.3: WRRSC SCENARIO 3

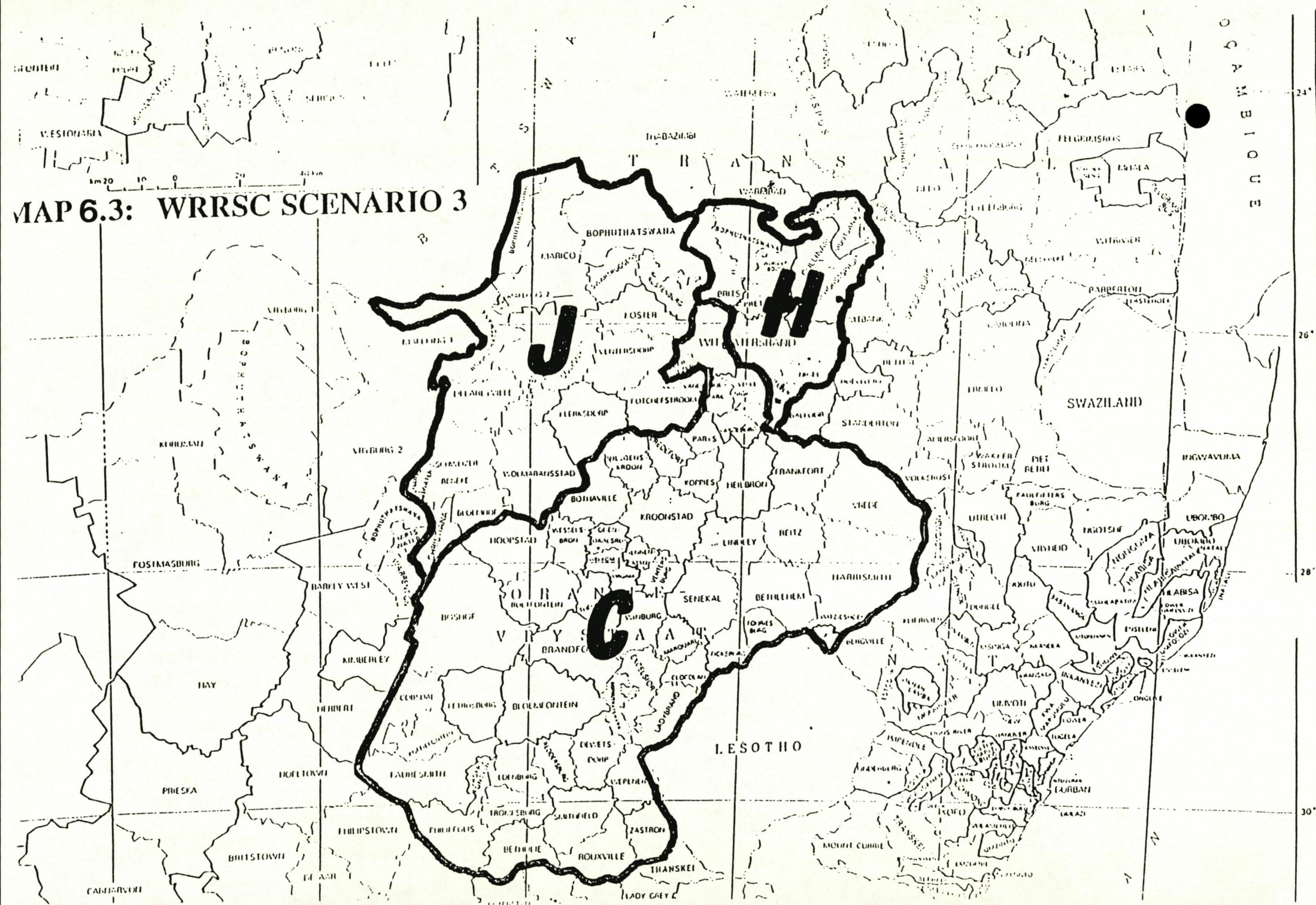
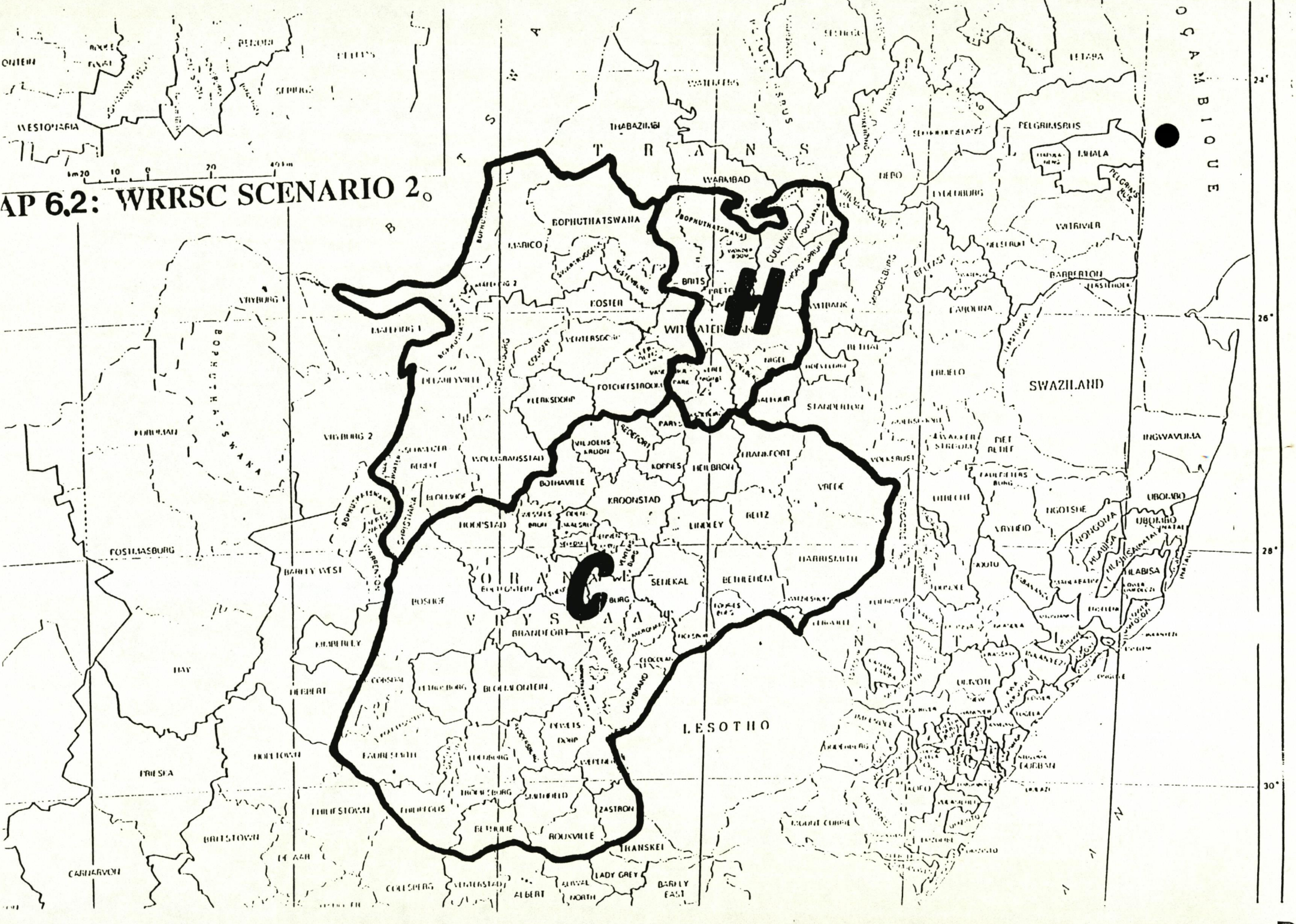


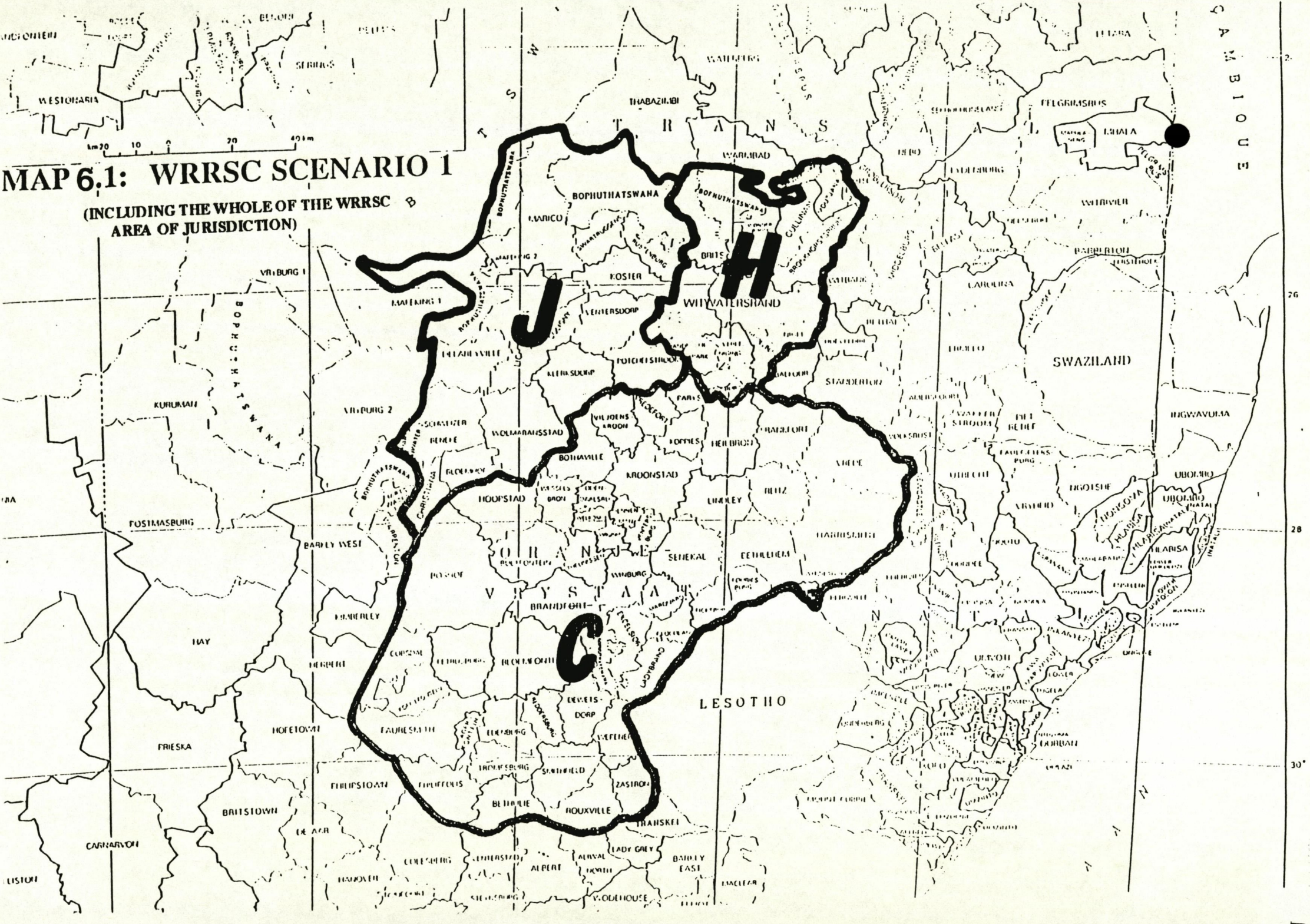
TABLE 3.1: EVALUATION OF THE WRRSC SCENARIO 1 FOR DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Scenario 1: (Map No. 5.1) 1. Retain Status Quo of Region H 2. Retain present regional governments 3. Retain regional functions and bodies	1. Functional grouping based on historical, physical, economical and social growth forces. 2. Strong administrative management structures exist. 3. Will lead to minimal disruption in management of functions. 4. Core-periphery relationships will be retained. 5. Optimization of tertiary and other training and educational facilities. 6. Optimization of utilization of existing bulk infrastructure: electricity supply, bulk water supply, water care works; communication facilities (road, rail and airport modes) Potential for extension to these infrastructures exist. 7. Region forms the hub of the National Spatial System: Focus point of the national road, rail and air transport systems.	1. Lost of identity of minor subregions. 2. Major roleplayers do not understand the problems of the mining core areas and peripheral areas. 3. Higher order economic functions tend to be channalized to the already overcrowded urban core. 4. The West Rand and especially the peripheral areas are used for the "dumping" of unemployed people. Informal communities deprived of essential amenities are created. Responsibility of the regional authorities and regional bodies to address this incidence increases without devolution of the financial sources for the effectively management of the urbanization process. Absorption capacity of Region must be developed.	1. Availability of land for development. 2. Closeness to the hub of the national economic market. 3. The West Rand has outonomy as far as the determination of policy is concerned. Determines it development role independably. 4. Presence of agglomeration forces; trickling up and trickling down effects; economy of scale. 5. Opportunities for the improvement of communication systems (roads, rail and air) for the enhancement of the competitive role of the West Rand exists. 6. Availability of serviced industrial land, housing stock, commercial land and phased out mining infrastructure. 7. Availability of construction material and sources of dolomitic water.	1. The Witwatersrand Metropolitan Core area not sensitive for the development and growth threats in its minor core areas and peripheral areas. 2. Negative influences of the rapid process of urbanization. 3. West Rand in competition with other role players in the Metropolitan Area for the creation of job opportunities. 4. Urban sprawl activity due to the influence of rapid urbanization. Leads to less cost effective utilization of land and provision of bulk engineering services. 5. West Rand attracts a dormitory function with a restricted economic function. Economic base is narrowed down. 6. Process of functional change within the mining core areas can be retarded due to competition within other growth sub-regions in Region H.



AP 6.2: WRRSC SCENARIO 2.0

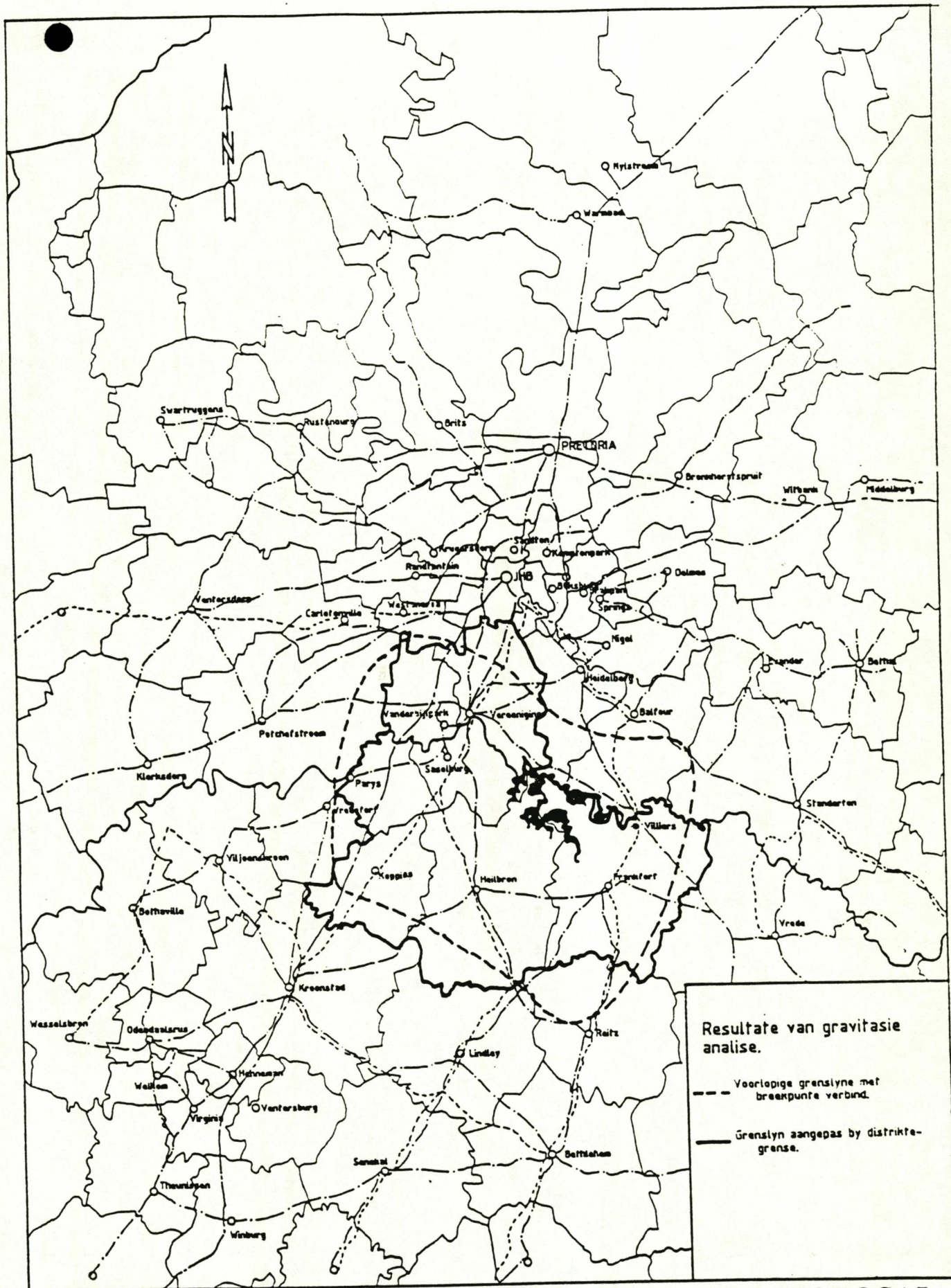
O C A B I O U E



MAP 6.1: WRRSC SCENARIO 1
(INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF THE WRRSC
AREA OF JURISDICTION)

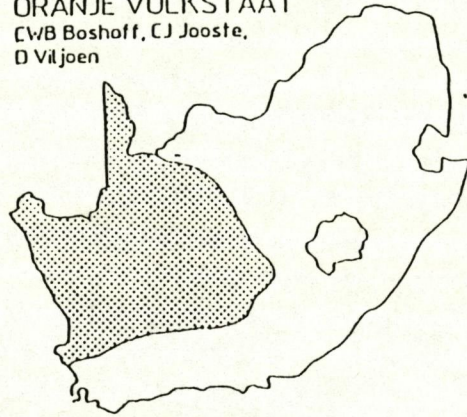
G A M B I O U E

26
28
30°

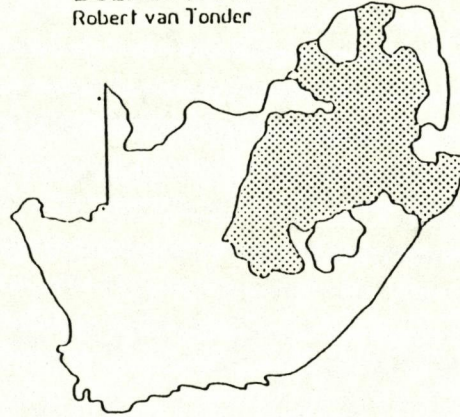


MAP 5.10: VAAL TRIANGLE PROPOSAL

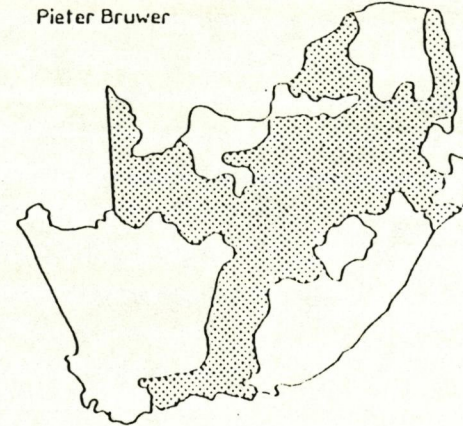
ORANJE VOLKSTAAT
CWB Boshoff, CJ Jooste,
D Viljoen



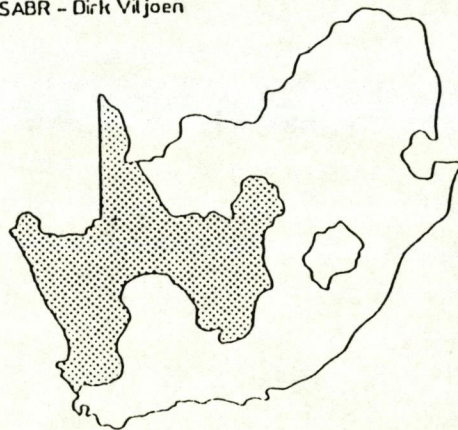
BOERESTAAT
Robert van Tonder



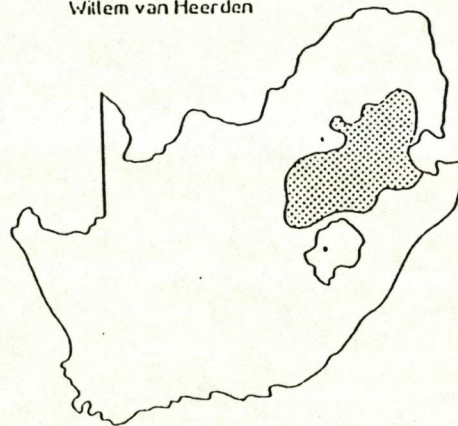
REPUBLIEK AFRIKANA
Pieter Bruwer



AFRIKANERVOLKSTAAT
SABR - Dirk Viljoen



HARTLAND HOëVELD
Willem van Heerden



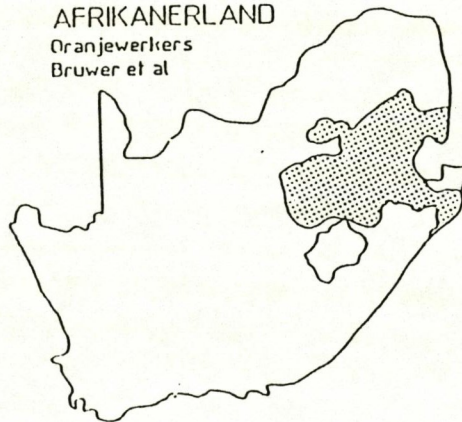
VOORSTELLE VIR
PROPOSALS FOR
"VOLKSTATE"

FIGURE: 18
FIGUUR: 18

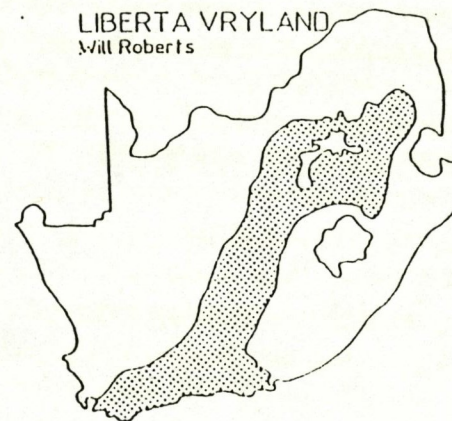
BOEREVOLKSTAAT
BVB -WL Grant et al



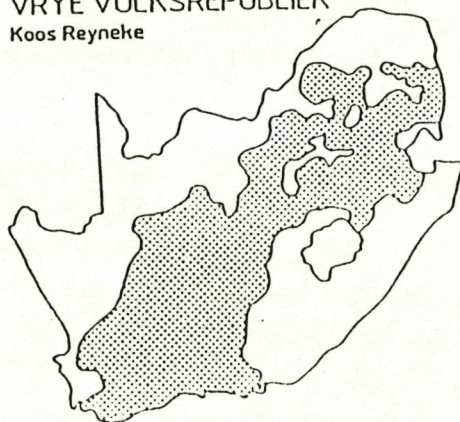
AFRIKANERLAND
Oranjewerkers
Bruwer et al



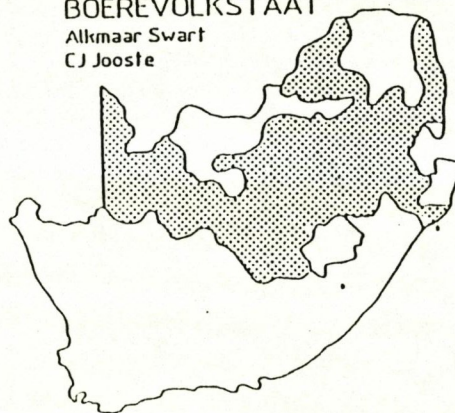
LIBERTA VRYLAND
Will Roberts



VRYE VOLKSREPUBLIC
Koos Reyneke



BOEREVOLKSTAAT
Alkmaar Swart
CJ Jooste



VOORSTELLE VIR
PROPOSALS FOR
"VOLKSTATE"

FIGURE: 17
FIGUUR 17

MAP 5.9: PROPOSALS FOR
"VOLKSTATE"

MAP 5.9 : Proposals for "Volkstate"

MAP 5.10 : Vaal Triangle Proposal

The above-mentioned proposals are self explanatory and need no further discussion.

12. SCENARIO FORMULATION OF THE WRRSC FOR THE DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF BOUNDARIES

Due to the lack of time, no formal scientifically based technique for the delimitation of regional boundaries could be applied. The scenario creation was thus more based on local knowledge. The WRRSC has identified the following scenarios for the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries:

MAP 6.1: The Status Quo position: WRRSC area of jurisdiction forms part of Region H

MAP 6.2: The WRRSC area of jurisdiction is consolidated with Region J

MAP 6.3: The WRRSC area of jurisdiction and the Vaal Triangle RSC area of jurisdiction are consolidated with Region C.

13. EVALUATION OF THE WRRSC SCENARIOS FOR DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

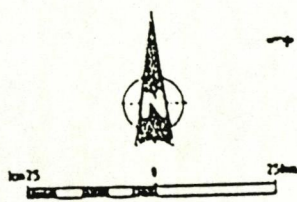
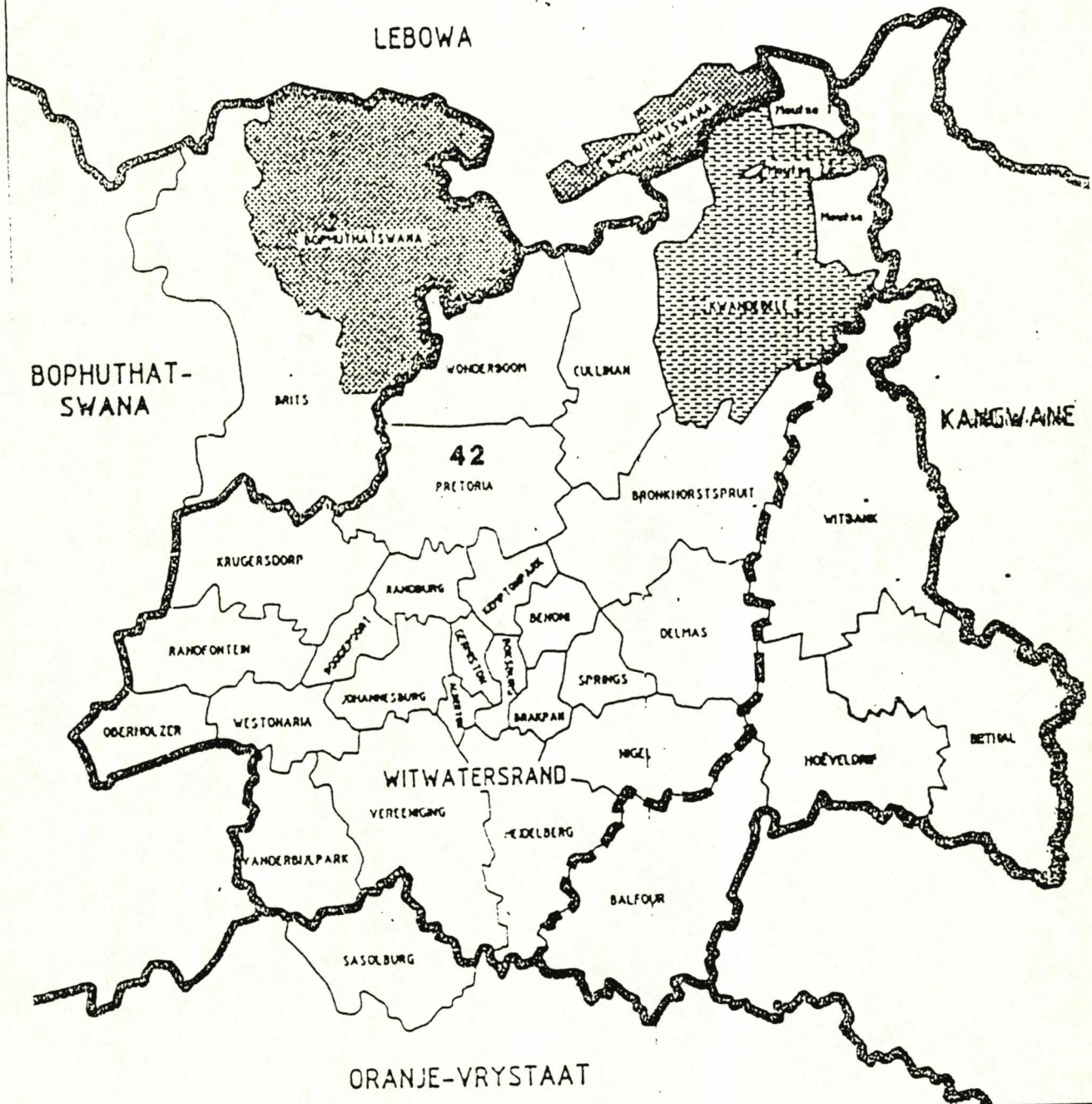
The evaluation of the WRRSC scenarios as set out above is contained in **TABLE 3.1**, **TABLE 3.2** and **TABLE 3.3**. The contents of the **TABLES** are self-explanatory.

F J MÜLDER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

/lb/HISTORIC.G

WITWATERSRAND (IVP)

KAART 4

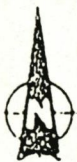
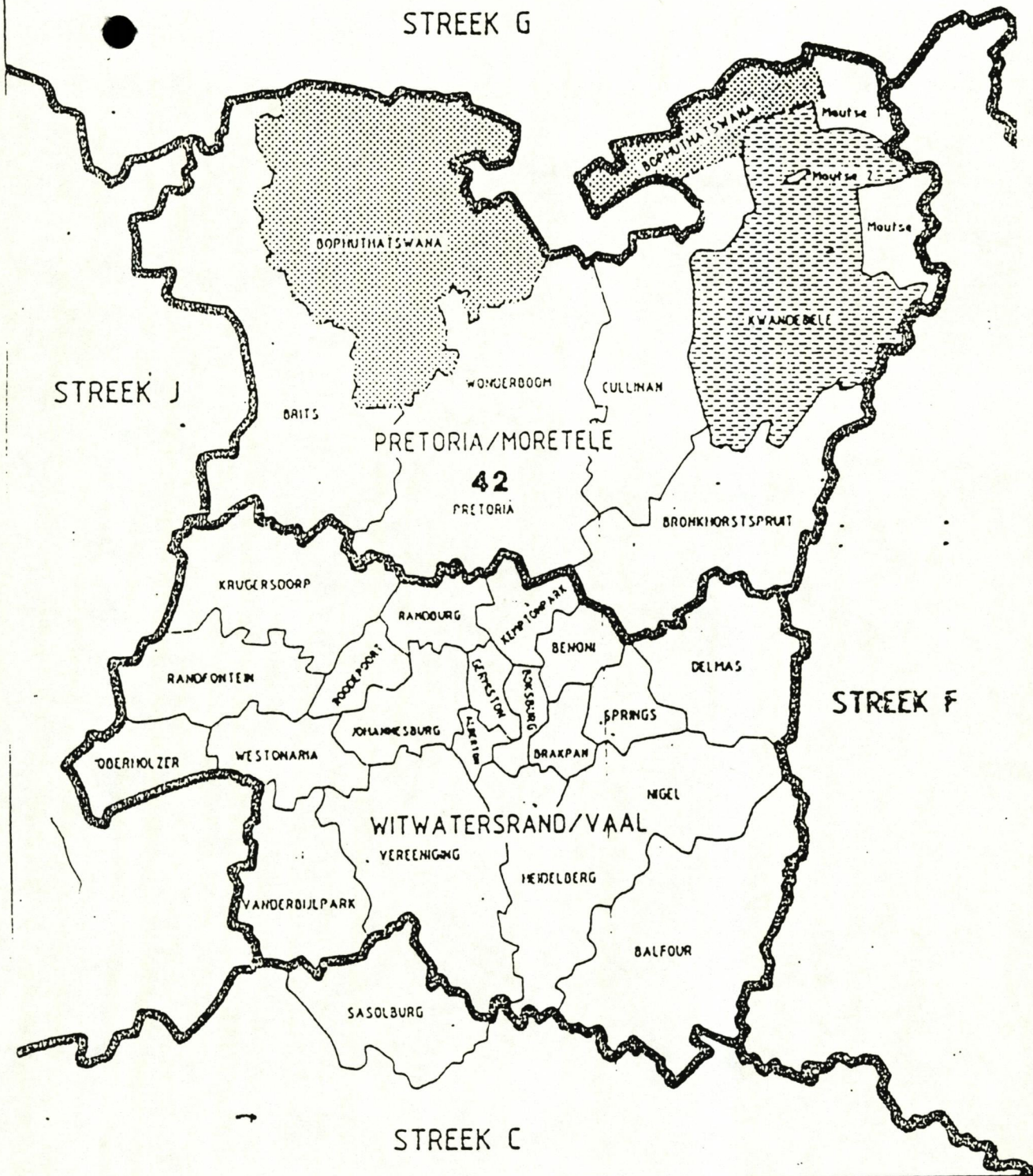


-  BEPLANNINGSTREKE
-  LANDROSDISTRIKTE
-  ONAFHANKLIKE STATE
-  SELFREGERENDE GEBIED

MAP 5.8

PRETORIA/MORETELE EN WITWATERSRAND/VAAL (ANC-16 STREKE)

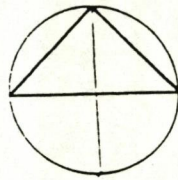
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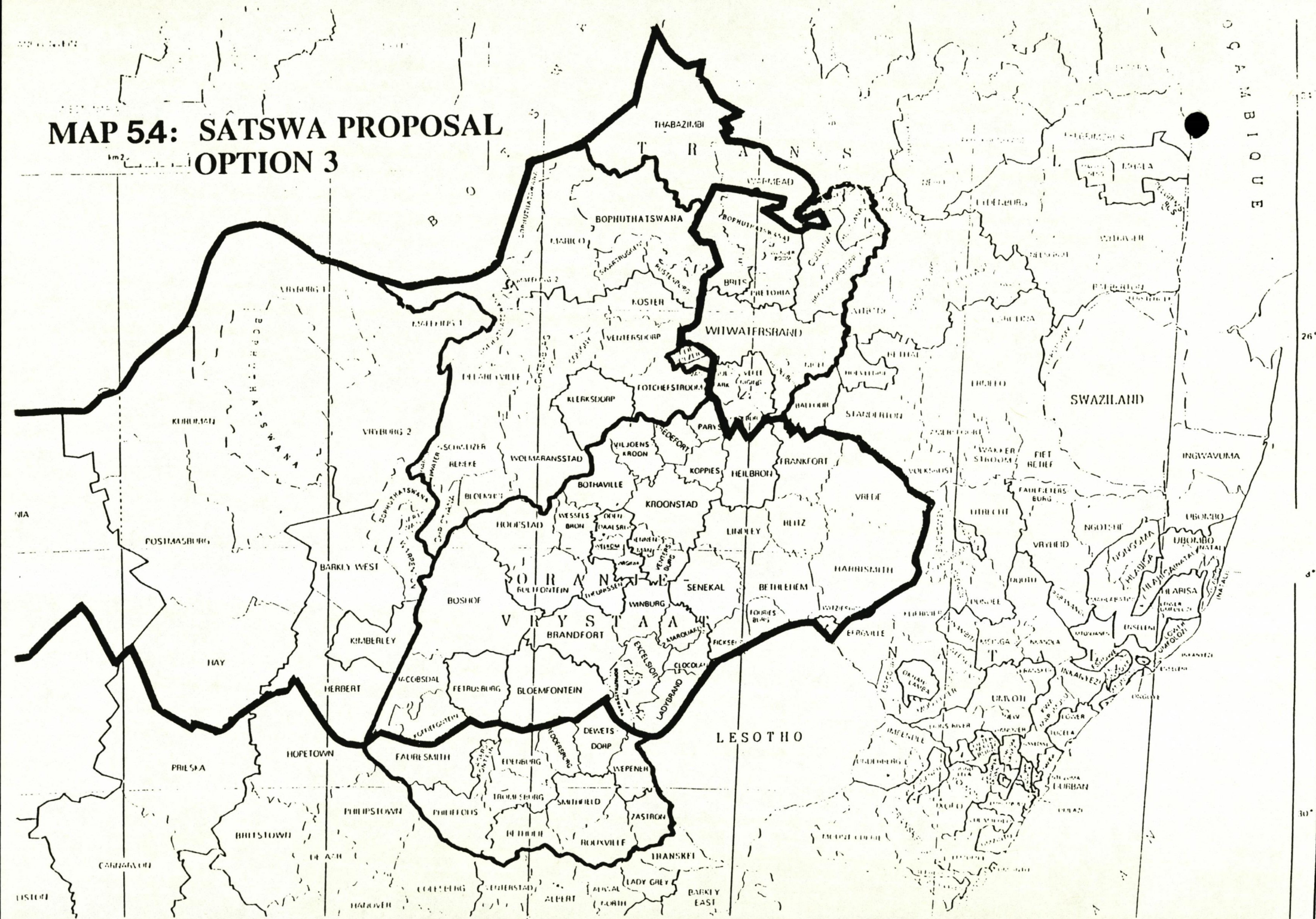
0 25km

-  BEPLANNINGSTREKE
-  LANDROSOOSTRIKTE
-  ONAFHANKLIKE STATE
-  SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE

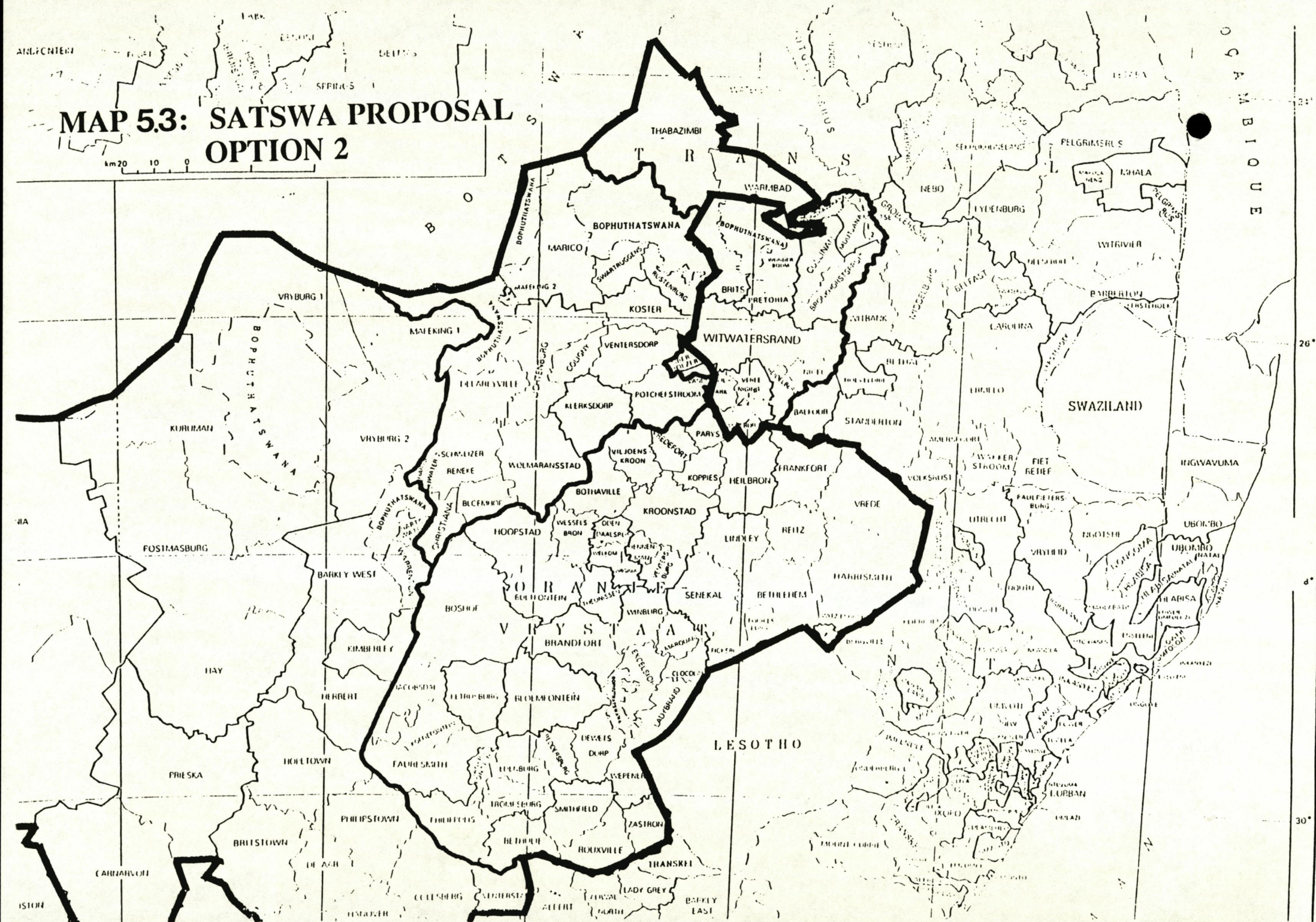
MAP 5.6



MAP 54: SATSWA PROPOSAL OPTION 3



km 20 10 0



**MAP 5.2: SATSWA PROPOSAL
OPTION 1**

The map illustrates the proposed SATSWA region, which is divided into three distinct areas, each marked with a different pattern: a large western area with a circle pattern, a central area with a cross pattern, and a smaller eastern area with a dot pattern. The map includes labels for neighboring regions like SWAZILAND, LESOTHO, and TRANSKEI, as well as various towns and districts. A scale bar is visible in the top right corner.

29

30

ONTWIKKELINGSTREKE DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

VERKLARING	REFERENCE
Concentration points	★
Industrial development points	◆
Development regions	▬
Metropolitan areas	□
SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES	
KaNgwane	□
KwaZulu	□
KwaXhosa	□
CHIEFDOMS	
Transkei	□
Venda	□

STREEK / REGION	42	P.W.V.
LANDROOSDISTRIKTE / MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS		
Alberton	Heidelberg	Roseburg
Benoni	Johannesburg	Soweto
Boksburg	Kempson Park	Soshanguye 1
Brakpan	Krugersdorp	Springs
Brits	Nigel	Vanderbijlpark
Brakpanstad	Obemolter	Vereeniging
Cullinan	Pretoria	Westonaria
Damas	Randburg	Wanderbosch
Germiston	Randfontein	

STREEK / REGION	39	CAPE PENINSULA
LANDROOSDISTRIKTE / MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS		
Beaufort West	Paarl	Stellenbosch
Cape	Simonstown	Wynberg
Goodwood	Somerset West	
Kuilenburg	Stellenbosch	

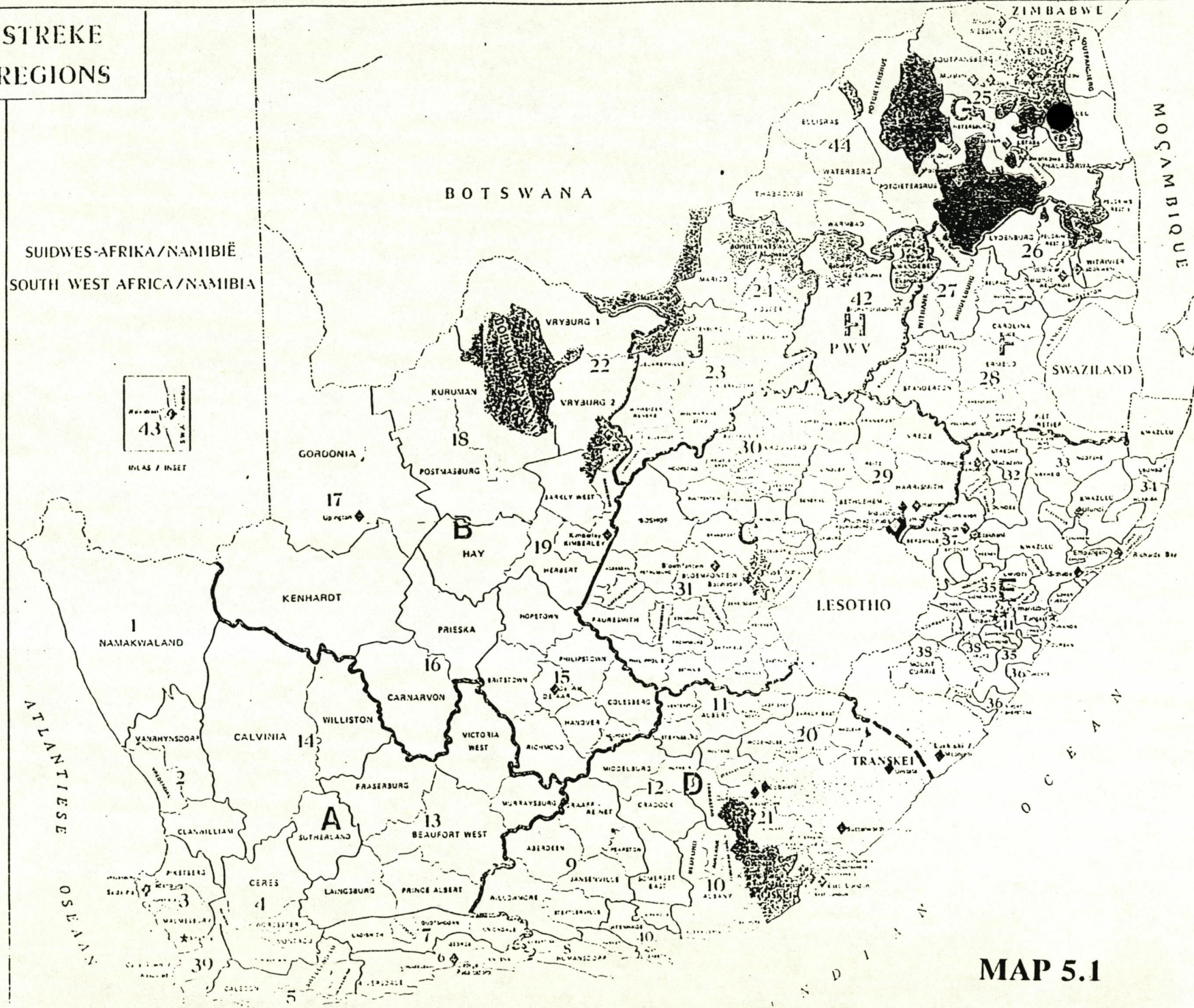


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1993

SUIDWES-AFRIKA/NAMIBIË SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA



INLAS / INSET



MAP 5.1

It is however an universally acceptable development principle that the potential for development decreases with distance from the metropolitan core area. The West Rand Region can be considered to be primarily a mining core area and the potential of its economic base being diversified is higher than that of the mining core areas situated in Region J and Region C. The development potential of Region H must also be related to its absorption capacity to accommodate further urbanization.

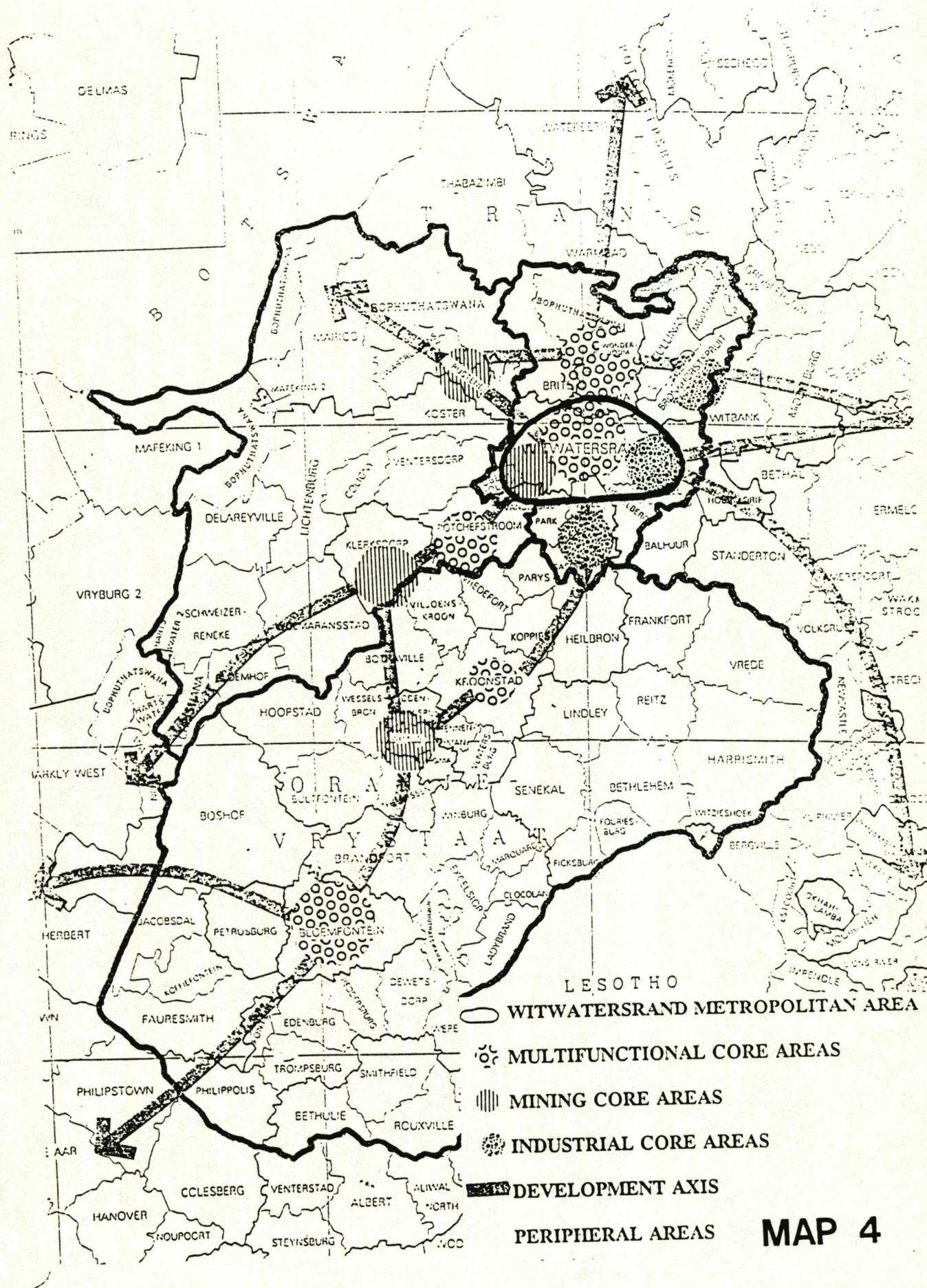
10. CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE REALITIES

Notwithstanding the fact that the population composition of Region H can be classified to be cosmopolitan in nature, the need exists within communities to spatially organize themselves based on cultural and language realities. The opinion however must be expressed that these realities can be dealt with on a micro level and that it shouldn't be taken into account in the delimitation/demarcation of boundaries for regional government within a highly urbanized metropolitan core area.

11. DELIMITATION PROPOSALS OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS

In order to be in a position to objectively adjudicate the position of the West Rand from a delimitation point of view, it is also necessary to take note of other proposals with regard to the delimitation of boundaries for regional governments. The following input in this regard should be considered:

- MAP 5.1** : Existing Development Regions in the National Spatial System.
- MAP 5.2** : SATSWA Proposal: Option 1
- MAP 5.3** : SATSWA Proposal: Option 2
- MAP 5.4** : SATSWA Proposal: Option 3
- MAP 5.5** : Portion of WRRSC area proposed for inclusion into SATSWA Options
- MAP 6.5** : ANC Proposal: 16 Regions in the National Spatial System: Delimitation of the Witwatersrand - Vaal Area (Far West Rand is incorporated in the Witwatersrand Vaal delimitation)
- MAP 5.7** : ANC Proposal: 10 Regions in the National Spatial System: Witwatersrand, West Rand, Vaal Triangle (excluding Sasolburg) and Pretoria Regions.
- MAP 5.8** : IFP Proposal: Pretoria, East Rand, Central Witwatersrand, West Rand and Vaal Triangle incorporated into one Region) (Far West Rand is incorporated in the Delimitation).



SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS QUO DATA

POPULATION CHARAC.

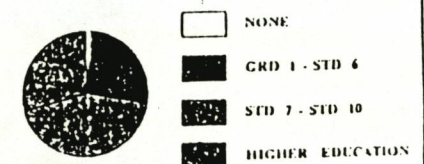
TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
1993						
Letimale	0.08%	21 291	15 439	5 727	53	32
Khutsong	3.40%	91 779	91 526	183		
Soos (Urban)	0.08%	79 300	69 361	8 823	932	222
TOTAL		192 430	176 416	16 553	1 188	274

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
1993						
Letimale	0.08%	9 561	1 110	8 729	43	
Khutsong	3.40%	17 294	17 207	87		
Soos (Urban)	0.08%	9 422	9 402	19		
TOTAL		36 277	17 719	8 710	133	

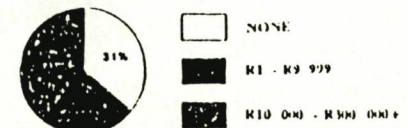
SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	-2.5%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	195 191
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	87.5%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	0.4%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	4.4%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	108 942
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT	
ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTION	
• Mining	-91.2%
• Other	8.5%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Mining	-3% growth rate
• Agriculture	+9% growth rate
• Other	+1% - 5% growth rate

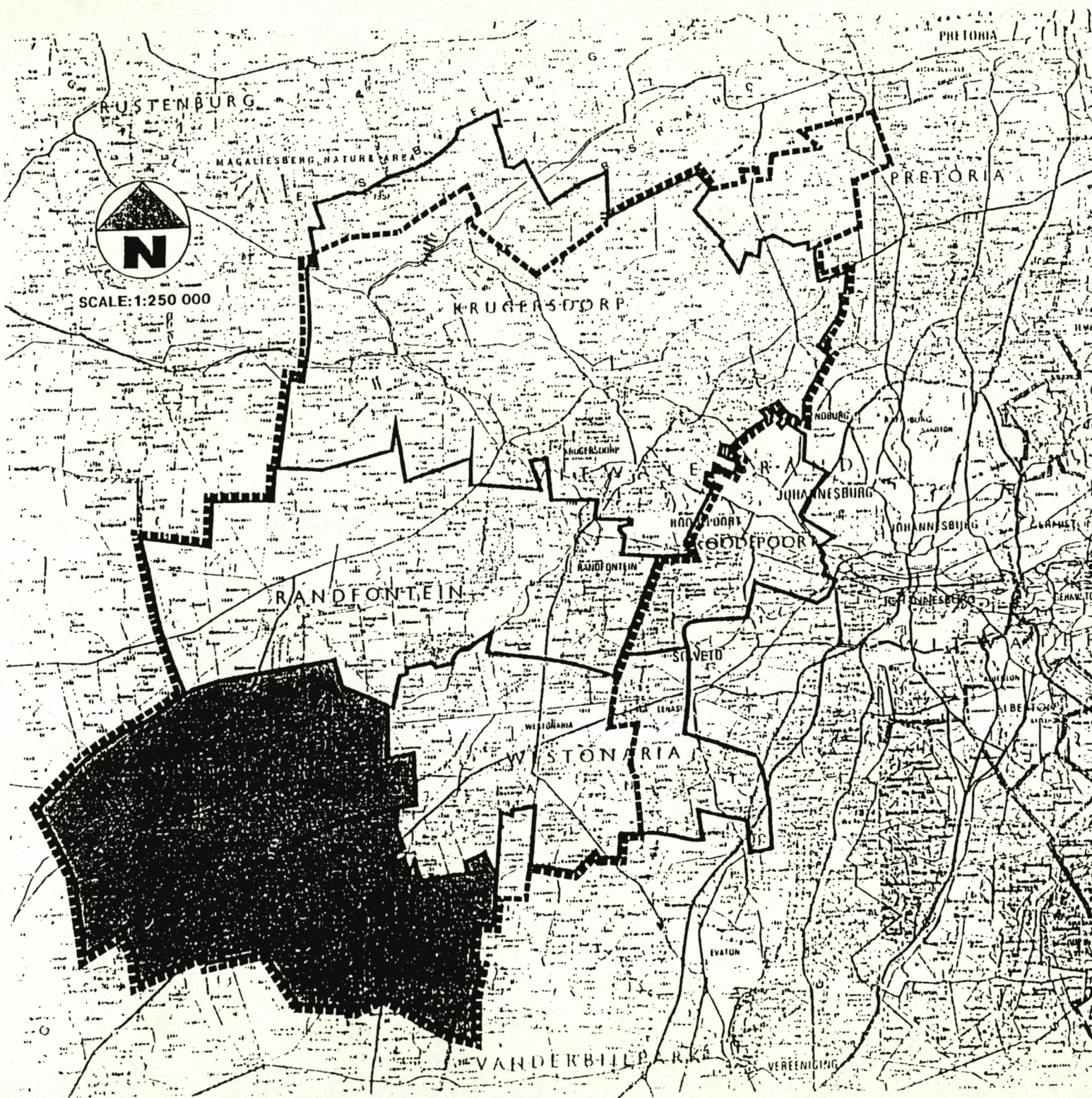
LEVELS OF EDUCATION



INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



VAN ZYL ATTWELL & DE KOCK
1991 AND 1992 DATA - 1993 AND 1994 PROJECTIONS



SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS QUO DATA

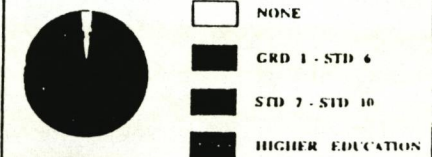
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1993	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Randfontein	0.68%	34 821	10 272	17 209	6 836	404
Mutlakeng	3.42%	107 327	107 005		320	
Non Urban	0.88%	21 323	17 698	3 348	277	
TOTAL		163 471	134 975	20 557	7 455	489

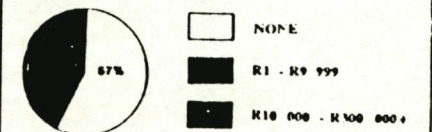
SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	1.2%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	106 319
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	72.3%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	1.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	12.2%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	58059
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
• Mining	72.8%
• Manufacturing	10.9%
• Other	16.3%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Mining	+ 1.5% growth rate
• Finance	+ 3% growth rate
• Electricity	+ 4% growth rate
• Other	1% - 3% positive growth rate

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



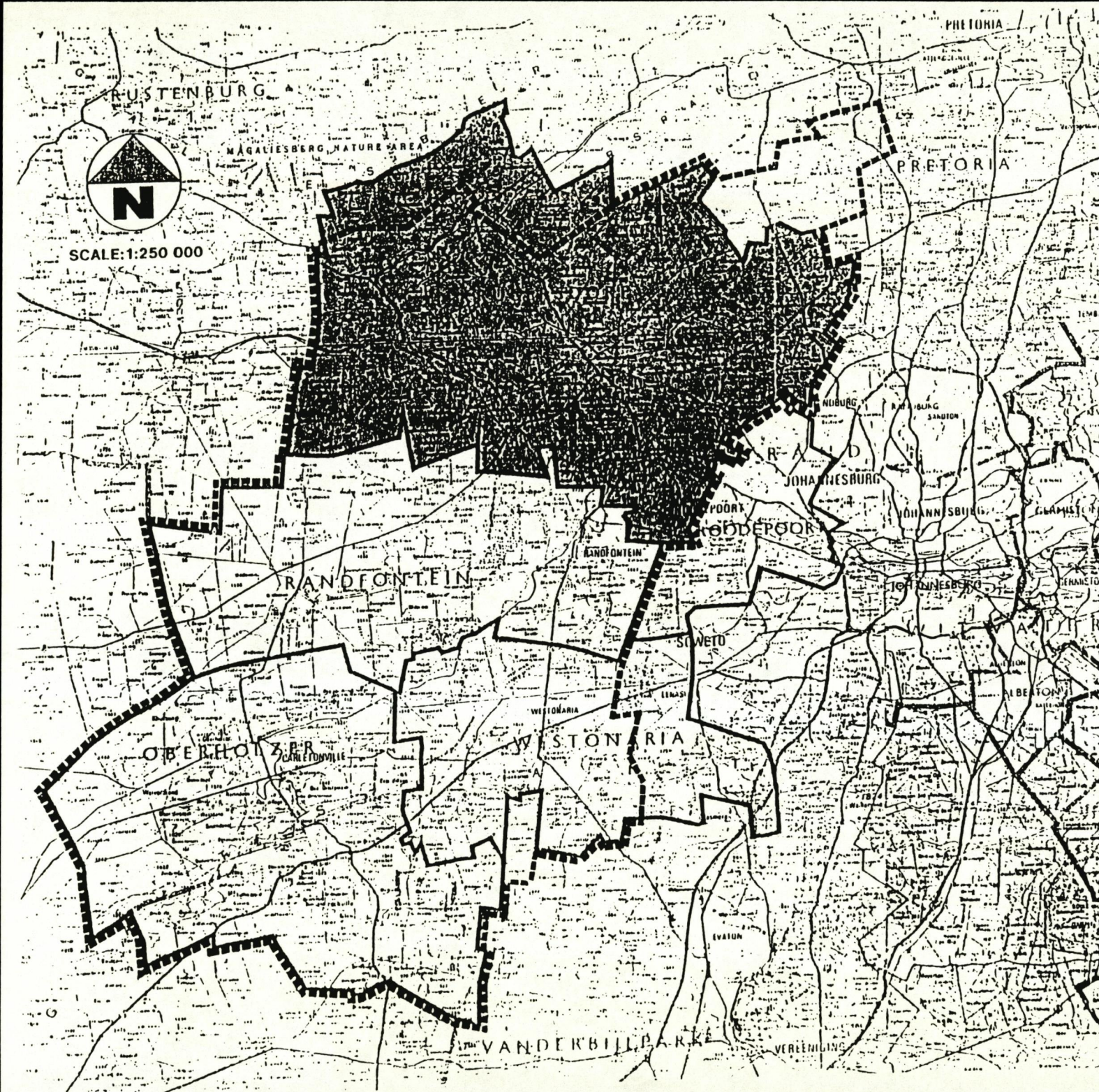
INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



VAN ZYL ATTWELL & DE KOCK
town and regional planners | state or stock exchange

MAP 2





SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS QUO DATA

POPULATION CHARAC.

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1993	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Krugersburg	0.28%	46 672	24 623	33 863	1 776	6 207
Rogge	0.40%	154 334	183 781		533	
Magaliesburg	0.83%	5 041	3 548	1 476	44	23
Magaliesburg	1.00%	12 006	12 450	16	110	
Modderburg	2.06%	11 211	9 776	1 276	159	
Stellenbosch	2.04%	10 282	7 712	2 313	154	103
TOTAL		316 396	242 126	62 946	2 794	246

SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	0.6%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	174 493
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	77.9%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	0.3%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	9.6%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	116 617
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT	
ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
• Agriculture	8.4%
• Mining	5.4%
• Manufacturing	38.4%
• Retail	9.9%
• Finance	11.4%
• Social & Community	18.5%
• Other	19.9%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Agriculture	+ 5% growth rate
• Mining	- 3% growth rate
• Manufacturing	
• Retail	+ 1.3% growth rate
• Finance	
• Social & Community	
• Other	

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☒ GRD 1 - STD 6
- ☒ STD 7 - STD 10
- ☒ HIGHER EDUCATION

INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☒ R1 - R9 999
- ☒ R10 000 - R500 000+

VAN ZYL ATTWELL & DE KOCK

MAP 1

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED REVENUE OF REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS FOR THE 1992/93 FINANCIAL YEAR

NAAM VAN SDR NAMR OF RSC	TARIEFWE/TARIFFS		SALARISSE PER JAAR/ SALARIES PER YEAR	OMSAT PER JAAR/ TURNOVER PER YEAR	DIENSTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY		BRAAKDE INKOMSTE / ESTIMATED INCOME
	DIENSTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY	VESTIGING HEFFINGS/ ESTABLISHMENT LEVY			DIENSTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY	VESTIGING HEFFINGS/ ESTABLISHMENT LEVY	
1. Pretoria	,3200%	,1350%	14 143 750 000	74 622 222 222	45 260 000		100 740 000
2. Oosvaal	,3300%	,1350%	3 030 303 030	18 370 370 370	10 000 000		24 800 000
3. Oosrand	,3330%	,1330%	15 267 267 267	85 082 706 766	50 840 000		113 160 000
4. Valdehoek	,2500%	,1000%	3 200 000 000	18 000 000 000	8 000 000		18 000 000
5. Sentraal Wiaterrand	,3190%	,1280%	25 235 109 717	173 609 375 000	80 500 000		222 220 000
6. Rustenburg/Marico	,2750%	,1100%	1 250 909 090	7 200 000 000	3 440 000		7 920 000
7. Wesvaal	,2500%	,1350%	3 212 000 000	14 259 259 259	8 030 000		19 250 000
8. Laeveld/Platorand	,3100%	,1300%	1 612 903 225	9 230 769 230	5 000 000		12 000 000
9. Noord Tvl	,2850%	,1140%	2 000 000 000	12 500 000 000	5 700 000		14 250 000
10. Bosveld	,2500%	,1100%	1 470 000 000	6 204 545 454	3 675 000		6 825 000
11. Goudveld (OVS)	,2750%	,1140%	3 323 636 363	11 491 228 070	9 140 000		13 100 000
12. Noord OVS	,2750%	,1100%	1 454 545 454	11 213 636 363	4 000 000		12 335 000
13. Hoëveld	,3400%	,1400%	3 441 176 470	19 500 000 000	11 700 000		27 300 000
14. Westrand	,2875%	,1150%	4 591 304 347	16 695 652 173	13 200 000		19 200 000

1992/93

The role of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Region in attaining this goal cannot be overstressed.

TABLE 2 indicates the estimated revenue levies of ten Transvaal RSC's and that of the Northern Freestate RSC. It also indicates figures of related personal taxable income as well as gross turnovers of registered levy payers within each RSC. These figures indicate measurable abilities of the RSC's concerned as well as information regarding economic activities within such RSC's.

According to available information based on regional services levies, the following per capita deductions can be made:

REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL	REGIONAL SERVICES LEVIES (RELATED)	POPULATION	PER CAPITA FACTOR
WRRSC	R 4 591 304 347	848 230	5 412.81
Wesvaal	R 3 212 000 000	896 278	3 583.71
Pretoria	R14 143 750 000	1 330 110	10 633.52
East Rand	R15 267 267 267	1 732 827	8 810.75
Vaal Triangle	R 3 200 000 000	759 389	4 213.91
Central Witwatersrand	R25 235 109 717	2 493 357	10 121.17
Rustenburg Marico	R 1 250 909 090	182 752	6 844.84

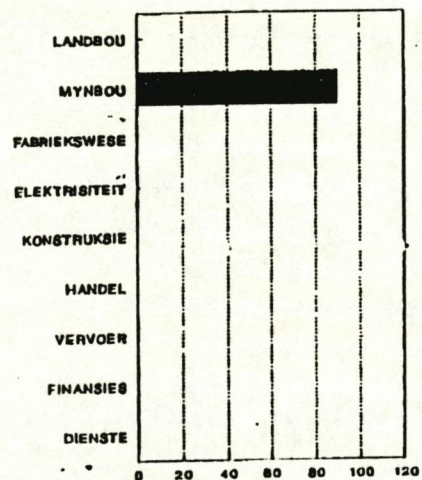
The socio-economic Status Quo data for the various subregions in the WRRSC area is shown on **MAPS 1 to 3**. The contents of the maps and data are self-explanatory.

9. DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

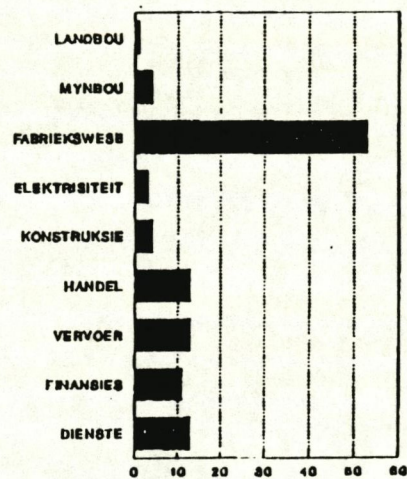
The development potential of Region H in general and that of the WRRSC area specifically, is closely dependent on developments associated with growth in the Witwatersrand metropolitan core. As the metropolitan core grows, growth opportunities for the West Rand arises due to the economic spilling over effect and the more important role the region fulfills in order to support the metropolitan core.

The practical position can be deduced from **MAP 4**. (Refer also to **DIAGRAM 19** and **DIAGRAM 20**). From the Witwatersrand metropolitan core several development axis can be identified which stretches through urban core areas that can be identified at different rangorder levels in terms of the urban hierarchy that exists within the National Spatial System.

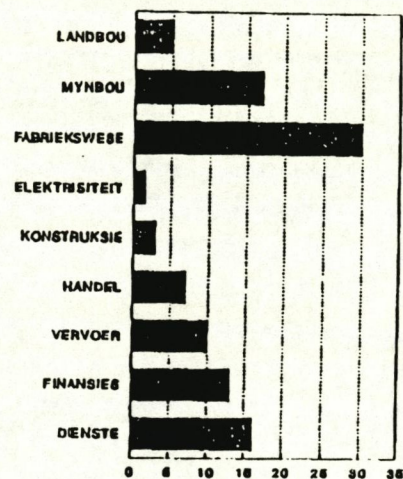
VERRE WESRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



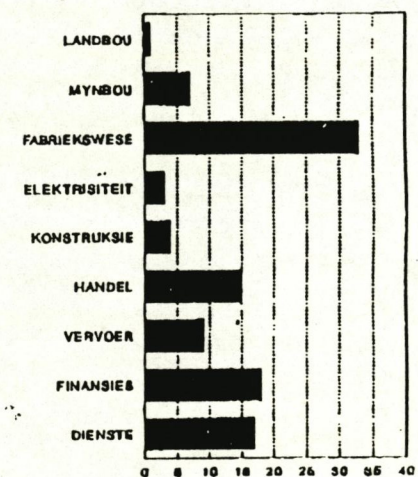
OOSRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



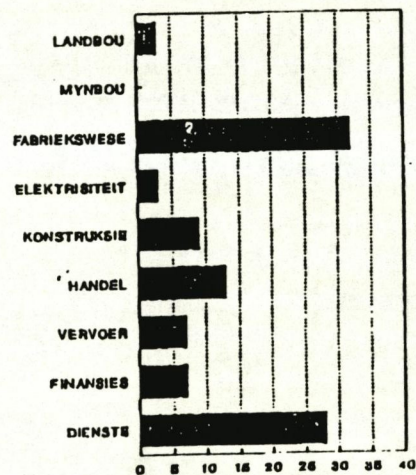
WESRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



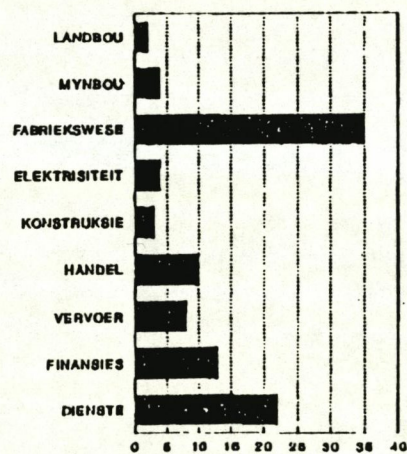
PWV GEBIED: BGP VERDELING (1987)



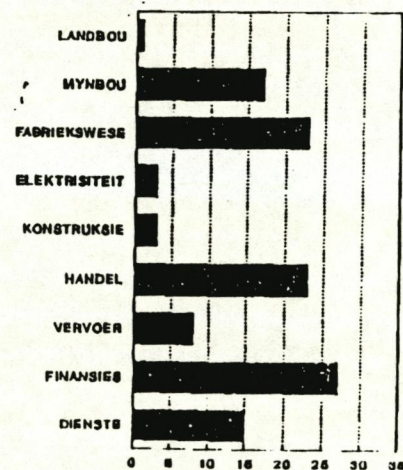
RES VAN STREEK H: VERDELING (1987)



RES VAN PWV
BGP VERDELING (1987)



SENTRAAL RAND- BGP VERDELING (1987)



STREEK H: BGP VERDELING (1987)

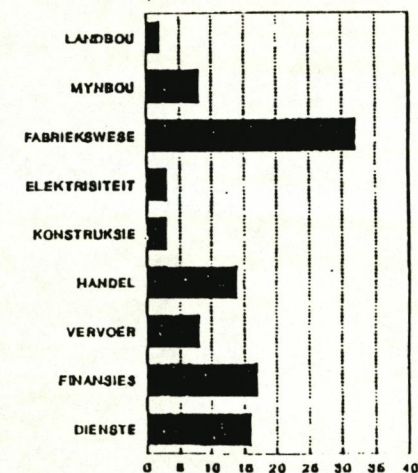


DIAGRAM 2.1: GDP DISTRIBUTION IN REGION H FOR SUBREGIONS AND PWV COMPLEX ENTITIES

**TABLE 1.3: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION CONCENTRATED
IN LOCAL BODY AREA FOR 1993 IN THE WRRSC AREA OF
JURISDICTION**

	BLACK %	WHITE %	COLOURED %	ASIAN %
Krugersdorp	28	63	1	7
Kagiso	99.7	0.5	0.13	-
Magaliesburg	69.7	29	0.87	0.25
Munsieville	99.0	0.13	0.75	-
Muldersdrift	74.0	24.8	1	-
Non-urban	75	22.5	1.5	0.22
Randfontein	29.5	50.2	20	0.13
Mohlakeng	99.7	-	0.13	-
Hillside	38.12	57.29	4.5	-
Rietvalei	98.8	-	1.1	-
Non-urban	83	15.7	1.1	-
Westonaria	70.9	28.8	0.2	-
Bekkersdal	99.8	-	0.13	-
West Rand	91	6.39	1.2	0.5
Non-urban	96.79	2.79	0.2	0.16
Carletonville	72.6	26.9	0.25	0.15
Khutsong	99.8	-	0.11	-
Wedela	99.8	-	0.4	-
Non-urban	87.4	11.12	1.2	0.18
Fochville	11.2	88.28	0.42	-
Kokosi	99.5	-	0.4	-

TABLE 1.2: POPULATION FIGURES FOR URBAN CONCENTRATIONS IN THE WRRSC AREA OF JURISDICTION FOR 1993, 1995 AND 2000

	GROWTH RATE %	1993	1994	1995	2000
Krugersdorp	0.68	88672	89275	89882	92980
Kagiso	3.40	184334	190601	197082	232943
Muldersdrif	0.68	13211	13301	13391	13853
Magaliesburg	0.68	5091	5126	5160	5338
Azaadville	1.44	7282	7387	7493	8049
Munsieville	3.40	12606	13035	13478	15000
West Rand Cons	0.00	3000	3000	3000	3000
Randfontein (B)	3.40	10580	10940	11312	13370
Randfontein (W)	0.68	24241	24406	24572	25419
Toekomsrus	3.40	19023	19670	20339	24039
Mohlakeng	3.40	107327	110976	114749	135629
Randfontein Estates Gold Mines	0.00	2300	2300	2300	2300
Westonaria	0.68	15376	15481	15586	16123
Glenhovie	1.68	7216	7337	7460	8109
Bekkersdal	3.40	77904	80553	83292	98447
Libanon	0.68	1308	1317	1326	1372
Waterpan	0.68	437	440	443	458
Zuurbekom	0.68	2222	2237	2252	2330
Kloof Mine	0.00	5000	5000	5000	5000
Libanon Mine	0.00	6547	6547	6547	6547
Venterspos	0.00	5983	5383	5983	5983
Cooke 1 and 2	0.00	6244	6244	6244	6244
Leeudoorn	0.00	5394	5394	5394	5394
Western Areas	0.00	6019	6019	6019	6019
Carletonville	0.68	21291	21436	21582	22325
Welverdiend	0.68	1987	2001	2014	2084
Blybank	0.68	513	516	520	538
Khutsong	3.40	91779	94899	98126	115981
Elandsrand Gold Mining Company	0.00	9160	9160	9160	9160
Western Deep Levels	0.00	18600	18600	18600	18600
Doornfontein Gold Mine	0.00	10600	10600	10600	10600
Deelkraal Gold Mine	0.00	7600	7600	7600	7600
East Driefontein	0.00	15400	15400	15400	15400
West Driefontein	0.00	15500	15500	15500	15500
Fochville	0.68	9884	9951	10019	10364
Kokosi	3.40	17294	17882	18490	21854
Greenspark	1.44	883	896	909	976
Wedela	3.40	9422	9742	10074	11907
TOTAL	43.32	848230	866152	886898	996835

TABLE 1.1: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION FOR 1985, 1990 AND 2000 IN REGION C, REGION J AND REGION H

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	1985	1990	2000
<u>REGION C</u>	2 376 162	2 665 052	3 164 085
<u>Composition:</u>			
Whites	13,7%	13,1%	11,5%
Coloureds	2,7%	2,5%	2,4%
Asians	0 %	0,2%	0,4%
Blacks	83,6%	84,2%	85,7%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	43,9%	46,5%	51,6%
Rural	56,1%	53,5%	48,4%
<u>REGION J</u>	1 842 317	2 056 369	2 400 537
<u>Composition</u>			
Whites	12,2%	11,7%	10,7%
Coloureds	1,8%	1,8%	1,8%
Asians	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Blacks	85,7%	86,2%	87,2%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	26,8%	28,7%	32,1%
Rural	73,2%	71,3%	67,9%
<u>REGION H</u>	7 427 099	8 598 618	10 834 170
<u>Composition</u>			
Whites	28,0%	26,7%	22,2%
Coloureds	3,1%	3,1%	3,6%
Asians	1,6%	1,5%	1,4%
Blacks	67,3%	69,2%	72,8%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	79,8%	81,9%	84,7%
Rural	20,2%	18,1%	15,3%

● direct and indirect cost in this regard should be taken into account when any change is considered.

6. THE NEED TO MINIMISE DISLOCATION OF SERVICES

If an existing system and/or service is rendered, but does not function effectively, the upgrading of such system or service should be considered instead of the discontinuation restructuring thereof. In the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries, disruption of services may occur if an integrated, multi-disciplinary and holistic approach is not followed from the outset. The implications of any proposal should thus be quantified from a holistic point of view in order to minimize a potential for the dislocation of services.

Certain services may be rendered over administrative boundaries and provision should be made to ensure the continuation, upgrading and extension of services if such services will in future fall within two different regions.

7. DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

TABLE 1.1 shows the composition and distribution of population for 1985, 1990 and 2000 for Region C, Region J and Region H. The contents of **TABLE 1.1** are self explanatory and needs no further discussion.

As can be deduced from **TABLE 1.1**, the population present in Region H is highly urbanized (79,8% in 1985 which will rise to 84,7% by the year 2000). In the case of the West Rand, the urbanized distribution pattern in 1985 was 87,4% and is expected to rise to 89,2% in the year 2000. The West Rand Region can thus be considered to be a highly urbanized area. If this position is compared to that of Region C (46,5%) and Region J (28,7%) (See **TABLE 1.1**) it is clear that a difference in the nature of the Regions H and Regions J and C in terms of population distribution exists. From a delimitation/demarcation point of view these differences should be borne in mind. (Please refer to **MAP 6.1**).

TABLE 1.2 shows the population figures for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction for 1993, 1995 and 2000 together with the applicable growth rate. The composition of the population shown in **TABLE 1.2**, is reflected in **TABLE 1.3**.

8. ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The West Rand is at present in its economic base dominated by the mining industry. To demonstrate the current position, the gross domestic product distribution during 1987 for Region H and its various subregions should be considered. **DIAGRAM 21** illustrates the position clearly. From **DIAGRAM 21** the need for the diversification of the economic base of the West Rand and Far West Rand can clearly be deduced.

4. THE NECESSITY OF LIMITING FINANCIAL AND OTHER COSTS AS MUCH AS IS REASONABLY POSSIBLE

If the goals of integrated urban development (from the viewpoint of urban form) is taken into consideration as set out above, financial and other costs will necessarily be reduced. The more intensive utilization of existing infrastructure, should lead to lower operating and maintenance cost per capita and should eventually give rise to more affordable and cost-effective rendering of services.

In this regard it should be pointed out that within the mandate of Regional Services Councils in terms of Regional Services Councils Act (Act 109 of 1985), the provision of infrastructure and services in order to obtain cost effectiveness, is a basic function and requirement.

The extent of the urbanization dilemma in the National Spatial System is such that due to limited financial resources, the reduction of costs can be considered a basic requirement in the development process. This goal can best be obtained by first implementing a process of optimization of present infrastructures and services. In this regard it is important to choose the regional boundaries in such a way that it will supplement such intensification in the utilization of infrastructure and services. This approach also applies to the upholding of regional authorities that have proved to be in a position of delivering and managing of cost-effective infrastructures and services. Attention is directed to the contents of paragraph 1.5 above.

5. THE NEED TO MINIMISE INCONVENIENCE TO THE PEOPLE

Input in this regard can be based on the development process and the governmental situation respectively.

In the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries it is important that spatial systems that forms a unit should not be divided. The relationships that exist in such systems should be identified and retained together in order to optimise development potential and to restrict development and maintenance costs. By an integrated development process, inconvenience to people can be minimised.

It should be borne in mind that people residing in certain regions are acquainted with the existing government system and are thus aware of its strong and weak points. In the rationalization process, an effort should be made to minimise the weak points of the existing governmental support system. The existing systems also contain administrative, financial and technical knowhow that should be optimized and retained in the interest of regional communities.

An approach of a gradual evolution into a fully fledged and rationalized regional government systems and local body systems are preferable above the immediate implementation of a totally new and different system and/or new boundaries. The

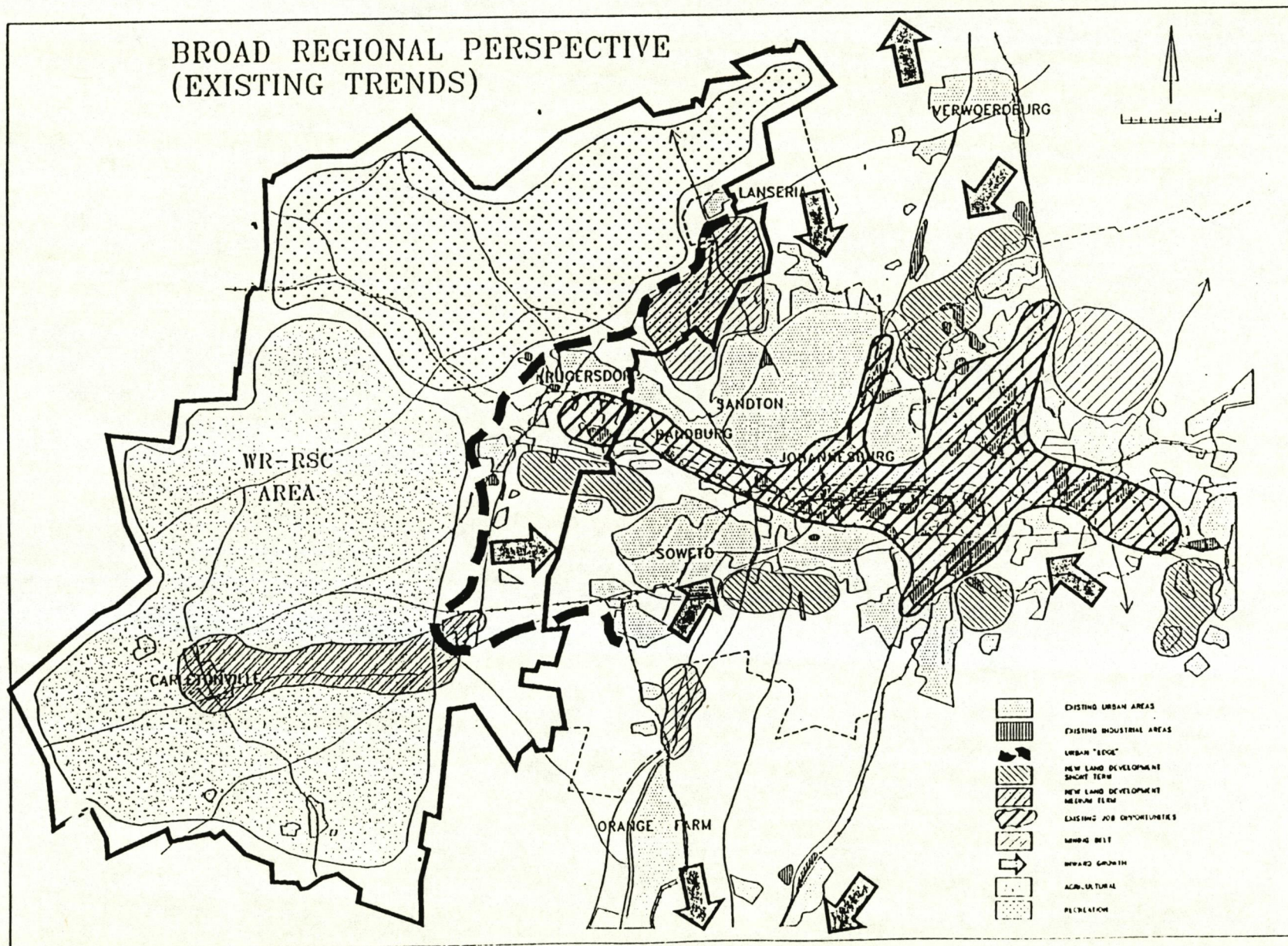


DIAGRAM 20

●

DIAGRAM 20 shows the existing broad regional perspective for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction in relation to the metropolitan core area. From the diagram the integration of the West Rand with the land use planning and actions that are in the process in the metropolitan core can be deduced.

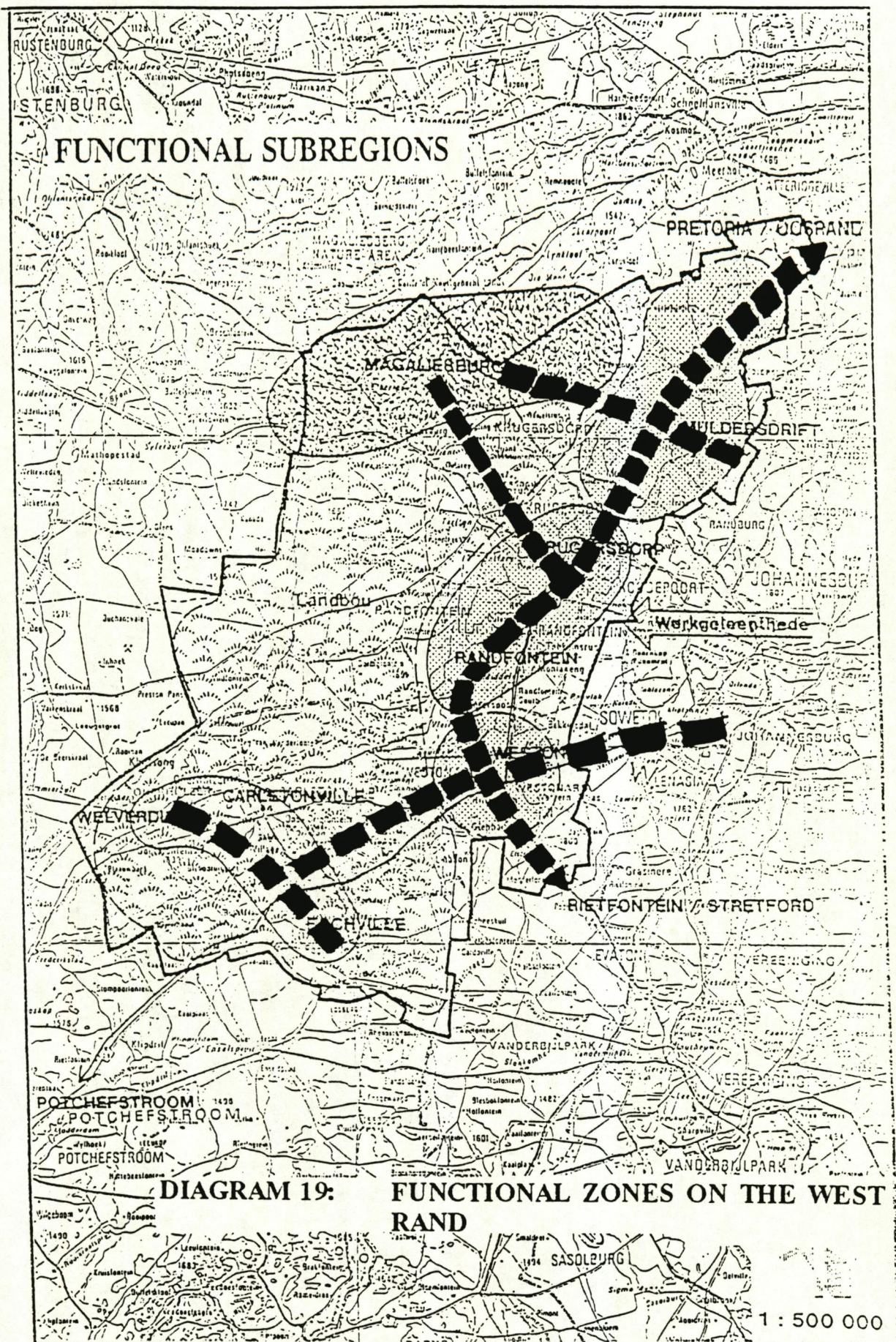
3. THE NEED OR OTHERWISE TO RATIONALISE EXISTING STRUCTURES (INCLUDING THE TBVC STATES; SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS)

As far as the need for the rationalization of the existing urban cores in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial systems are concerned, the reader is referred to point 2 above.

For the purpose of this exercise, a few remarks can be made with regard to the need for rationalization of the self governing territories, the TBVC states (Bophuthatswana) and existing regional governments. If the position with regard to the urbanization that is being experienced in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial system is taken into account, it is clear that the informal communities in the area originate not only from the self governing territories and the TBVC states, but also from independent countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Mocambique. Due to this phenomena, the compilation of a management strategy for urbanization is being restricted due to the lack of control as far as the movement of people is concerned. No responsibility is being accepted by such countries, independent states and the self-governing territories for their citizens who establish themselves in the spatial system. Often this also leads to a dualistic household system whereby two households are being upheld by a single person accommodated in the national spatial system. In order to address the situation holistically and practically, the role of relationships that exist between the various subregions in the West Rand, the metropolitan core area and the other development regions should be borne in mind.

As far as sub regional states are concerned, Regional Services Councils are considered to fall within this category because of the nature of regional functions that are being managed in support of local bodies. From a functional point of view and in the light of the track record of Regional Services Councils, it seems that such bodies will have to be incorporated into the structure envisaged for regional and/or metropolitan governments.

The institution of a process of subsidiarity in order to determine on which level responsibility for certain functions can be placed, should be considered. It is hardly possible to give any input with regard to regional form without more information on the constitutional model that will apply and the functions to be entrusted to regional governments.



From a spatial point of view, the WRRSC area of jurisdiction consists basically of five urban core areas that consists of the following entities:

1. Greater Krugersdorp urban core (consisting of the communities of Krugersdorp, Munsieville, Azaadville and Kagiso).
2. Greater Randfontein urban core (consisting of the communities of Randfontein, Toekomsrus and Mohlakeng).
3. Greater Westonaria urban core (consisting of the communities of Westonaria and Bekkersdal).
4. Greater Carletonville urban core (consisting of the communities of Carletonville, Khutsong and Wedela).
5. Greater Fochville urban core (consisting of the communities of Fochville, Greenspark and Kokosi).

The above-mentioned urban cores supply their various peripheral areas with all functions and services notwithstanding the fact that these primary towns originally developed from mining as establishment function (with the exception of Fochville). The identified urban core structure can only become reality through a positively planning action based on a process of utilization of existing infrastructure, vacant land and striving for a more compact urban form.

In these urban cores the necessary infrastructural services are available in order to accommodate the process of urbanization presently experienced in the area and the process of development foreseen for the region. The urban cores as identified should also be administrated and managed within structures based on the division as shown. The necessary institutional support in order to attain the goals set out above already exists in the region.

It should however be remembered that due to the interaction that exists between the West Rand and the metropolitan core, the future development of the region and its metropolitan core are integrated and cannot be separated without causing serious problems as far as the development potential of the mining region that is in the process of transition, is concerned. **DIAGRAM 19** shows the functional development zones that can be identified for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction. This area should serve as a reservoir for overflowing growth from the metropolitan core area.

Separation of the geographically and economically integrated regions will have negative growth consequences for the Greater Westonaria urban core and the Greater Carletonville urban core in future.

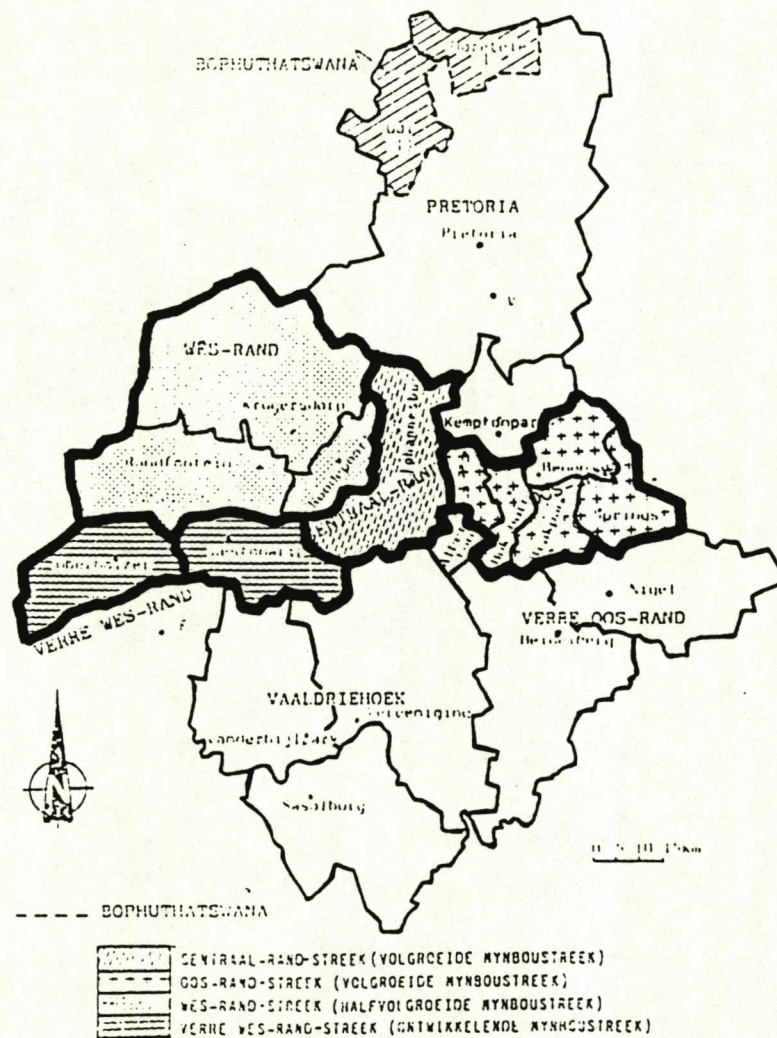
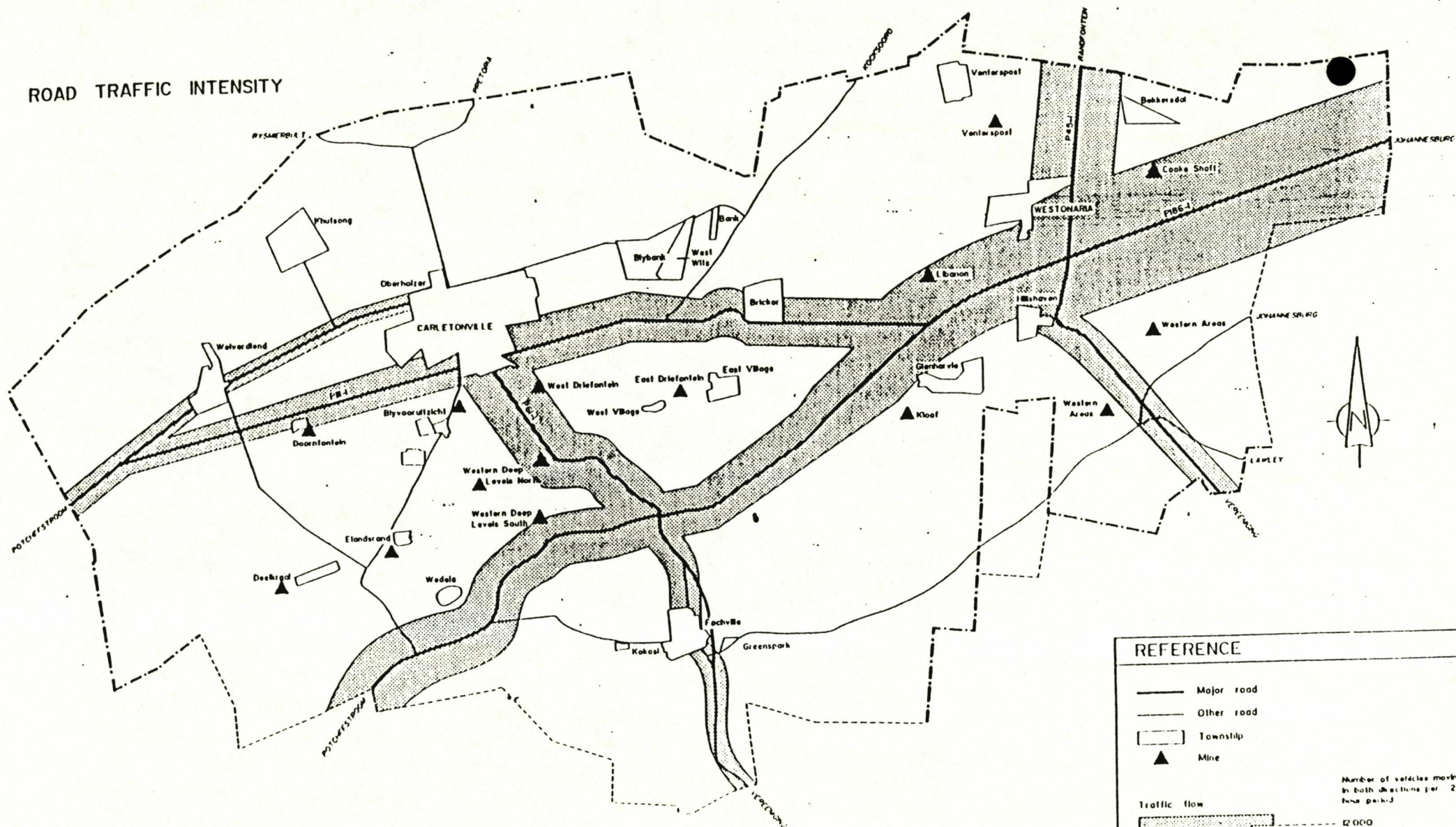


DIAGRAM 18: FUNCTIONAL EVOLUTION OF MINING REGIONS IN THE WITWATERSRAND

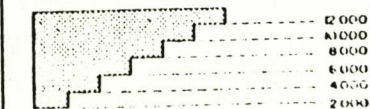
ROAD TRAFFIC INTENSITY



REFERENCE

- Major road
- - - Other road
- Township
- ▲ Mine

Traffic flow



Number of vehicles moving in both directions per 24 hours per day

DIAGRAM 17

BASE NETWORK

TRAFFIC FLOWS ON LINKS - AM PEAK HOUR (EXISTING)

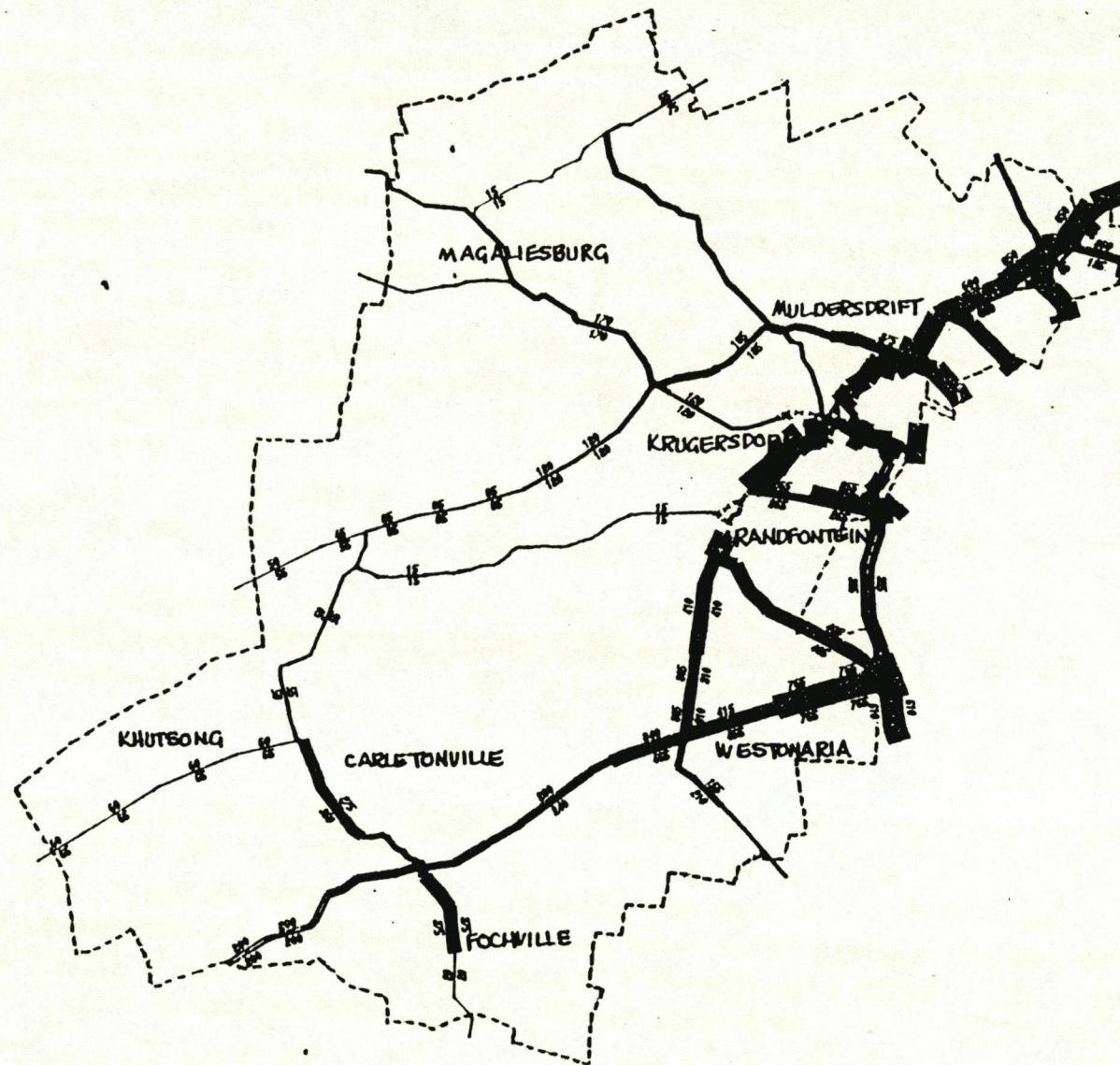
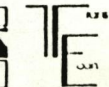


DIAGRAM 16

EMME/2 PROJECT: WEST RAND REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL
SCENARIO 1993: BASE YEAR



TRAFFIC COUNTS - AM PEAK PERIOD (EXISTING)

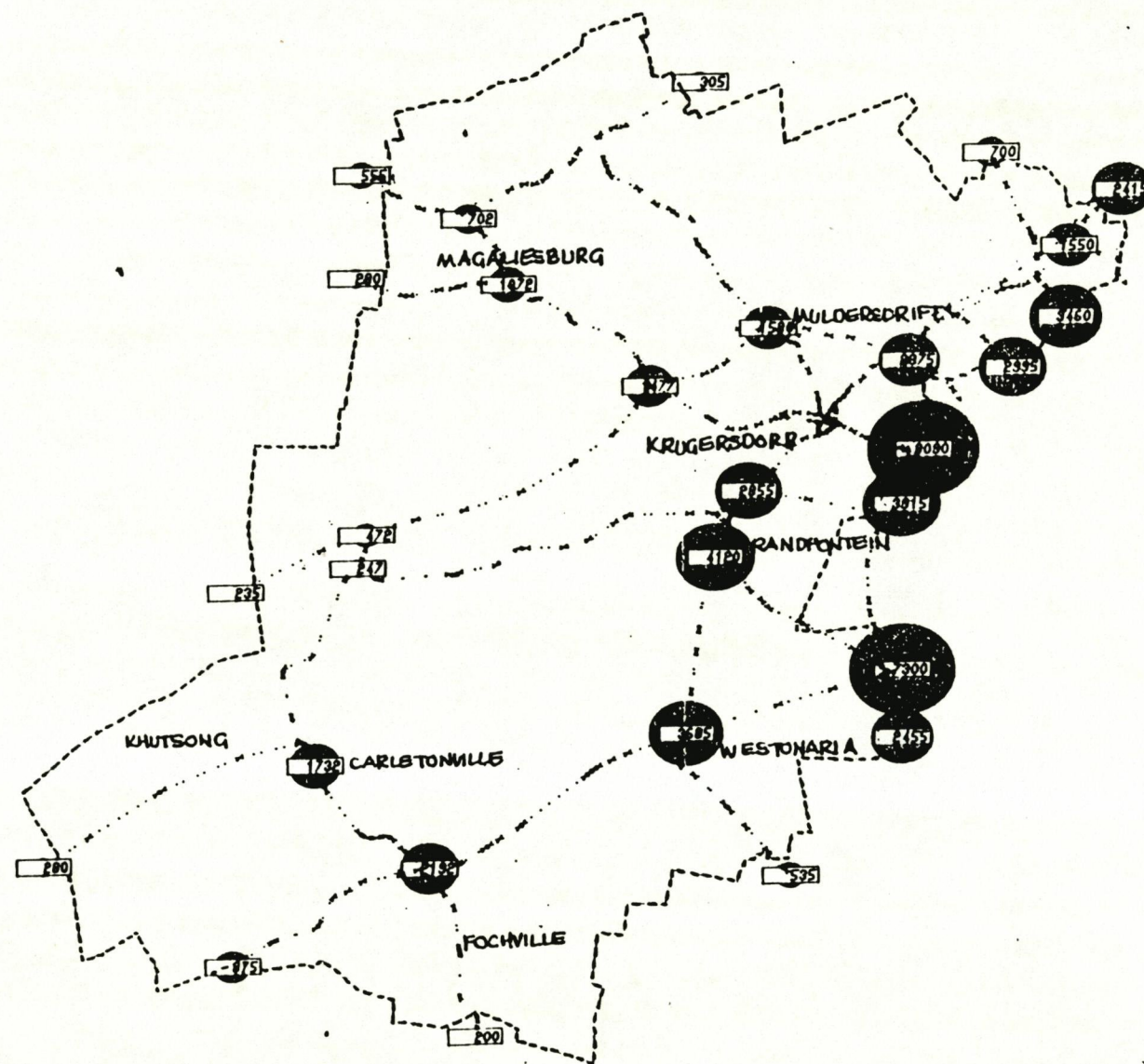


DIAGRAM 15

EMME/2 PROJECT: WEST RAND REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL
SCENARIO 1993: BASE YEAR

**WIN**

WESMET



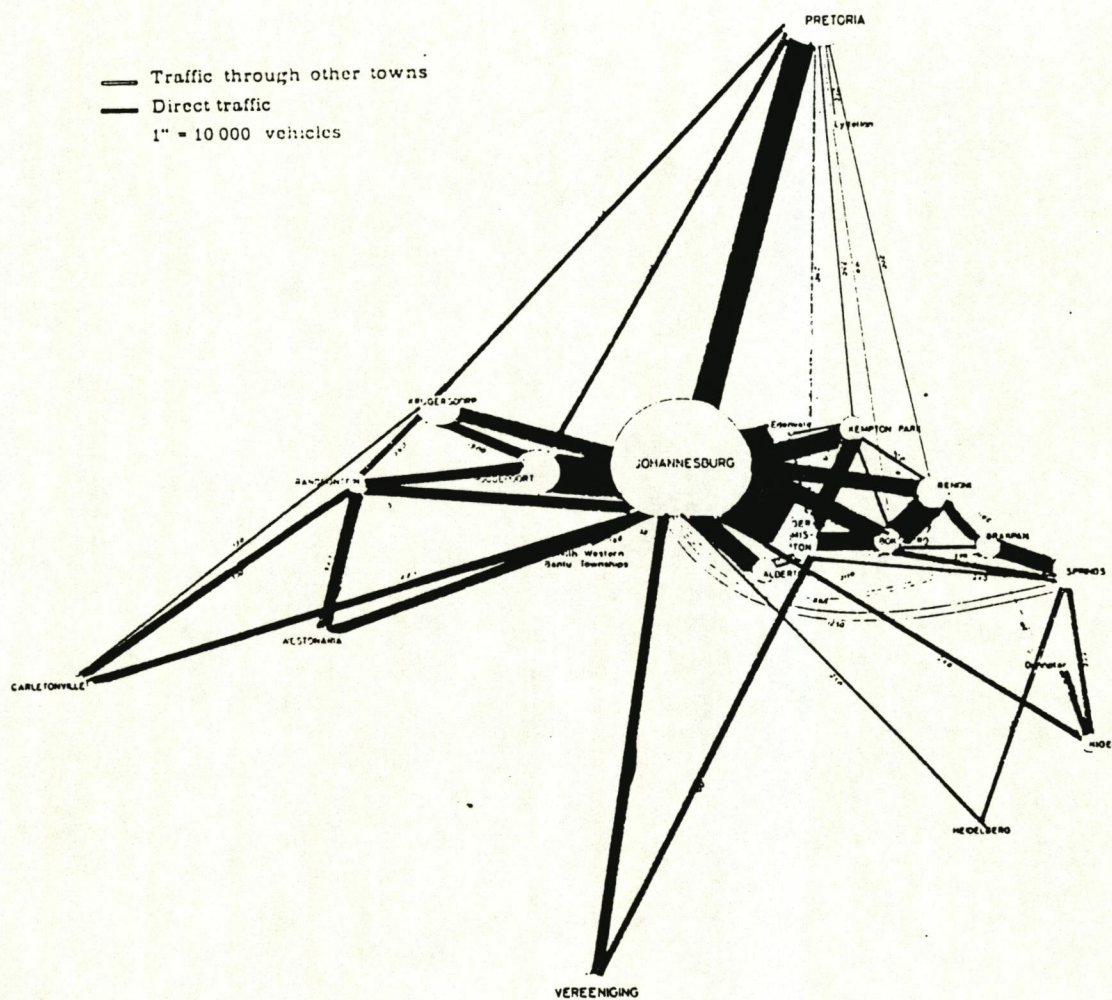


DIAGRAM 14: THE WITWATERSRAND: INTER-TOWN
 ROAD TRAFFIC

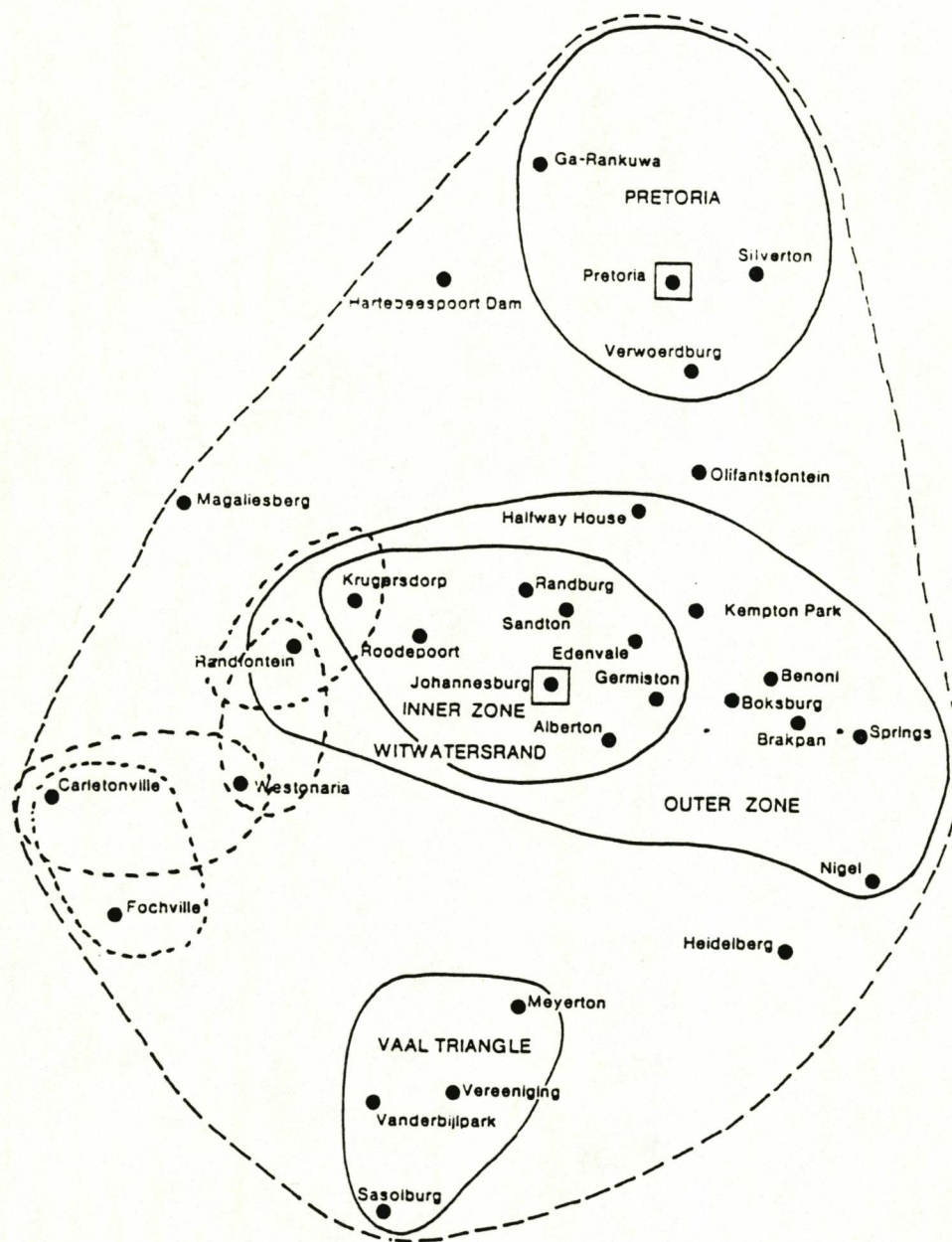


DIAGRAM 13: THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL: MAJOR SYSTEMS OF MOVEMENT

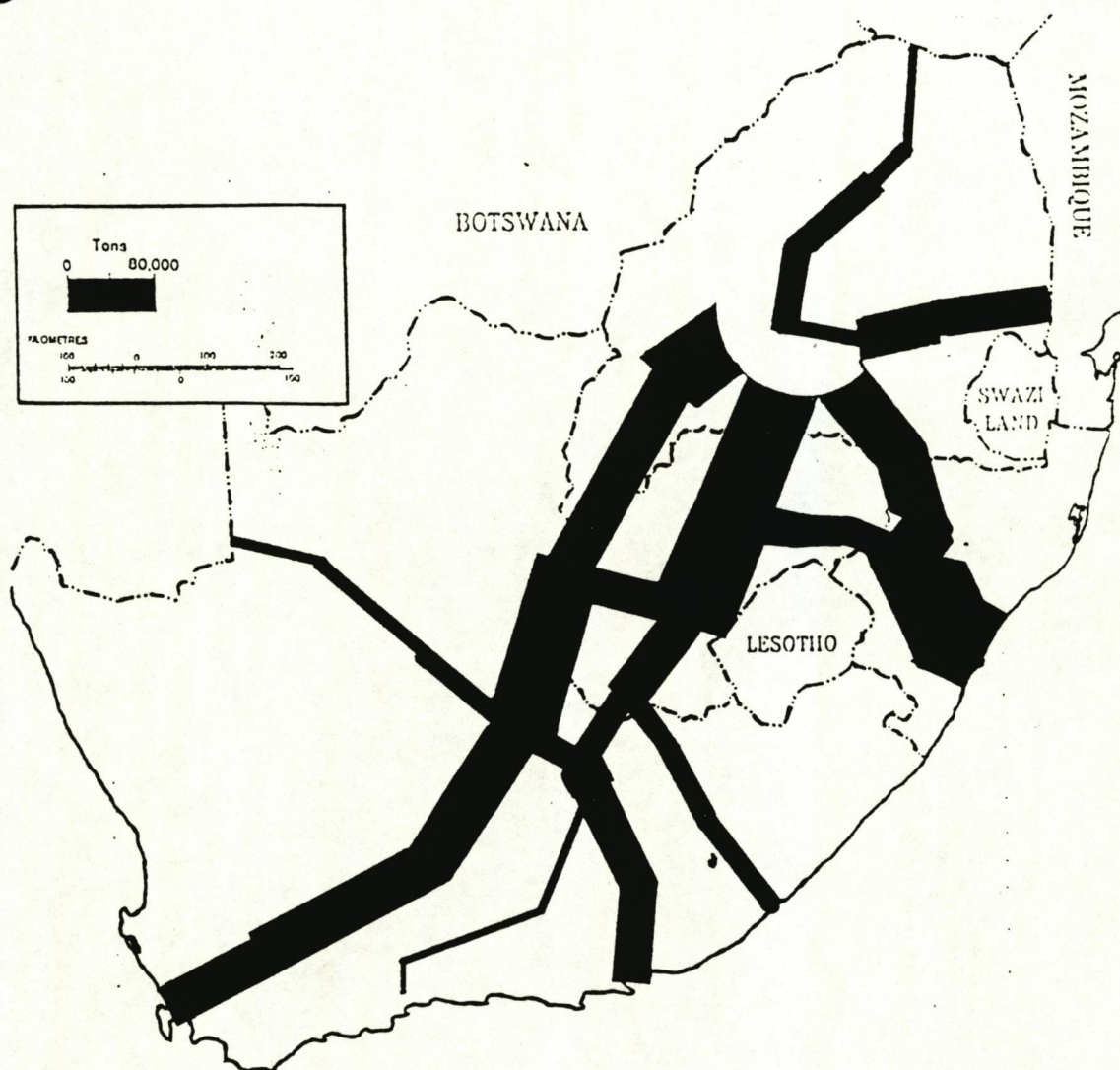


DIAGRAM 12 VOLUME OF RAIL FREIGHT ON MAIN LINES

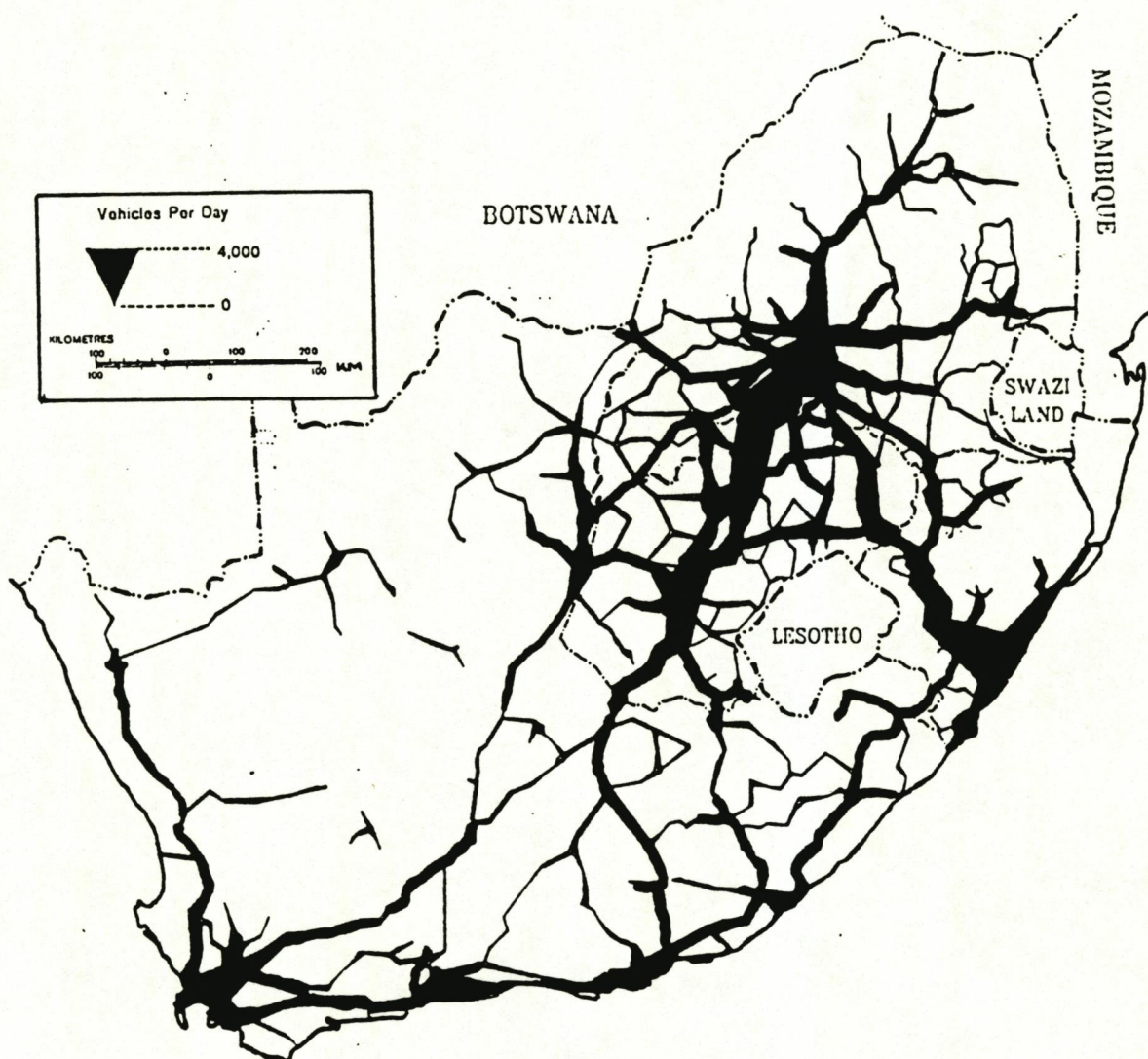


DIAGRAM 11: ROAD TRAFFIC VOLUME

2.4 **DIAGRAM 11:** Road Traffic Volume.

2.5 **DIAGRAM 12:** Volume of Rail Freight on Main Lines.

From the above-mentioned diagrams the conclusion can justifiably be made that the metropolitan core area forms the pivot around which all infrastructural services in the National Spatial System were developed.

If the focus is switched to the West Rand in relation to the metropolitan core area, a similar integration of infrastructure and services can be deduced. (Refer to **DIAGRAM 13** and **DIAGRAM 14**). From an analysis of the position of the West Rand, it is clear that the spatial system can be subdivided into two distinctive sections namely a West Rand subregion that is in close daily contact with the metropolitan core and a Far West Rand Area (Oberholzer, (Carletonville) and Fochville) that is situated in an area of less intensive contact with the metropolitan core area.

DIAGRAM 15 and **16** shows inter alia traffic counts and traffic flows (a.m. peak hour) for 1993 in the West Rand Regional Services Councils area of jurisdiction. From these diagrams the predominantly orientation of the West Rand towards the metropolitan core as far as the movement of people, goods and services are concerned, can be deduced. In order to identify and quantify the existence of linkages between the Far West Rand and the growth poles (Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp) in Region J, the reader is referred to **DIAGRAM 17**. As can be deduced from **DIAGRAM 17**, the existence of linkages between the West Rand, Far West Rand and the growth poles in Region J, are evident, but any conclusions drawn from that should however be qualified. The use of origin and destination statistics (traffic counts) to draw such a conclusion, can be misleading due to the influence of through traffic. **DIAGRAM 17** for instance also shows traffic originating from the Central Witwatersrand and the East Rand and not only from the West Rand. The general conclusion can thus be made that linkages exist between the Witwatersrand metropolitan core and the growth poles in Region J. The quantification and qualification of such linkages will necessarily require further detailed studies.

In consideration of a proposed delimitation or demarcation of future regional boundaries, the functional development of towns and regions in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial systems should be borne in mind. **DIAGRAM 18** shows the functional evolution of mining regions in the Witwatersrand metropolitan core area. The transition in economic base of the various regions can be related to the greater role which each subregion played in serving the national economy as mining activities phased out. As can be deduced from **DIAGRAM 18**, the spatial system of the West Rand can be classified to be in the process of transition whilst the Far West Rand will change its economic base in future.

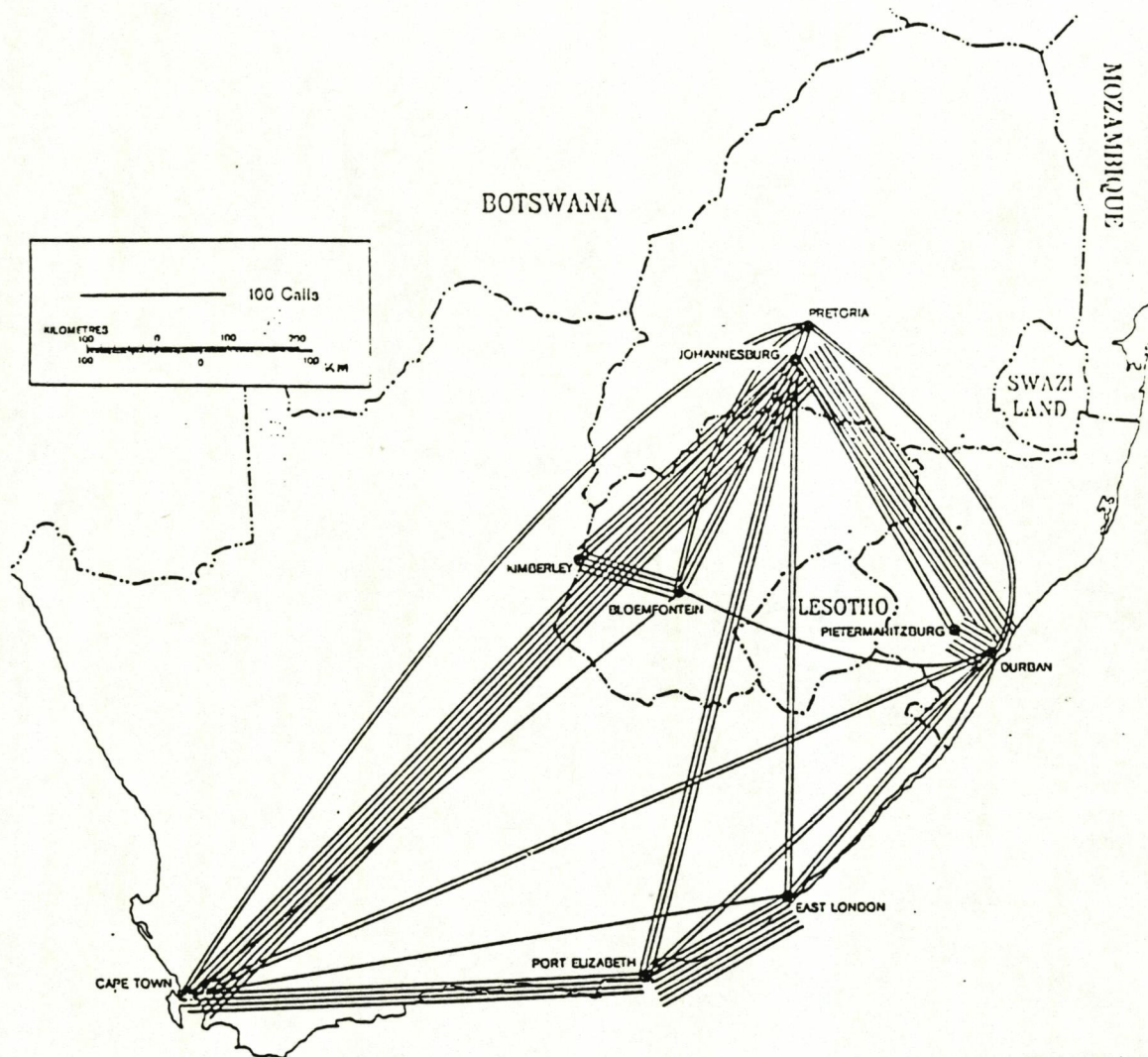


DIAGRAM 10: VOLUME OF INTERMETROPOLITAN TRUNKTELEPHONE TRAFFIC

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		6. The West Rand will be excluded from the planning and development opportunities which will result from economic activity in the metropolitan core. Development in the core will be directed to other areas of the "new" metropolitan area. 7. Duplication in the development of bulk infrastructure may occur due to the change in focus from the metropolitan core. 8. Utilization of this option will be against normal development practice due to the ignorance of the functioning of economic development forces in metropolitan areas. 9. Development issues in the new region will be considered of a lower order than that of the Metropolitan region. 10. Due to urbanization on the West Rand, the pool of labour will still be utilized by the metropolitan core area without accepting responsibility in the upliftment of these communities or management of the problem.		6. Notwithstanding the contents of Scenario 2 Scenario 3, the implementation of such proposals will not lead to a re-focussing of the economic system. This fact may result in counter productive planning that is not attainable in practice. 7. The West Rand will be used increasingly as a dormitory residential area without the metropole accepting any responsibility for the diversification of its economic base. 8. The West Rand may be dominated by the existing core areas in Region J.

TABLE 3.2

SCENARIO 2

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Scenario 2 (Map 5.2) (WRRSC area of jurisdiction to be incorporated into the existing Region J - Western Transvaal)	1. West Rand retains its own identity. 2. West Rand will play a more important role as an equal role player with the existing core areas in Region J. 3. West Rand will retain its decision power with regard to developmental issues.	1. West Rand will form part of a region with a restricted economy that is also seeking development opportunities. 2. West Rand's mining core areas will be in direct competition with the existing mining core areas in Region J during the process of functional evolution. Clash of interest may arise. 3. Restricted financial capacity to address backlogs resulting from urbanization and development. 4. Region J primarily consists of agricultural development which is sensitive for physical influences such as droughts, etc. Agriculture is sensitive for market forces. 5. West Rand will be removed from the administrative core.	1. The planning of the West Rand will be focussed on an agricultural region with less planning dilemmas known to metropolitan areas. 2. If population from the rest of Region H is deconcentrated in the West Rand, the new region may demand financial subsidisation in the management and creation of infrastructure for such urbanization. 3. Independent development from the metropolitan core area will lead to an increase in job creation and other development issues. 4. The competitive position of the West Rand will be more at par with that in the rest of Region J.	1. The West Rand will experience a decline in infrastructure creation and development flowing from the metropolitan core. 2. Movement of goods, people and services between the West Rand and the metropolitan core area may be taxed in order to ensure that development opportunities are retained for the metropole only. 3. Developers may start to ignore the West Rand due to its ignorance of basic physical, economical and social relationships that exist in metropolitan areas. 4. Urbanization problems will have to be managed individually and ad hoc. 5. Growth in the core areas of the "new" Region J may lead to the development of further backlogs in the peripheral areas of the region.

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		11. Extent of Region too vast. 12. Distances between places of employment and places of residence too great. 13. Uneffective administration and management due to urban scale.		

TABLE 3.3

SCENARIO 3

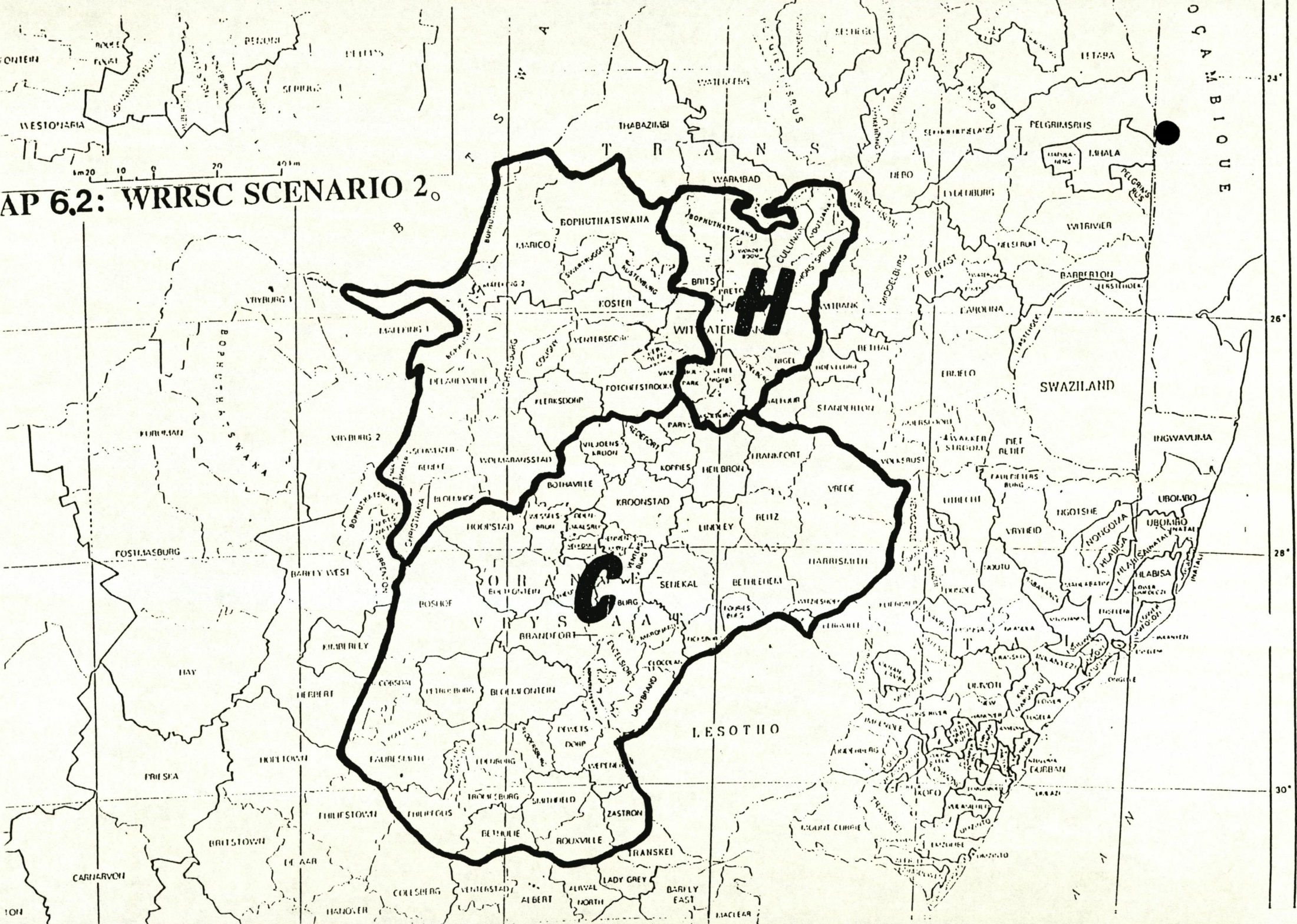
SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Scenario 3: (Map 5.3) The West Rand Regional Services Council and the Vaal Triangle Regional Services Council areas of jurisdiction are consolidated with the existing Region C.	1. The West Rand will retain its identity and will form an association with other role players experiencing similar threats and development pressures as the region itself. 2. The West Rand will retain its decision taking powers with regard to developmental issues in subregional context.	1. West Rand will form part of a vast geographical region focussed primarily on agricultural and functions that can be classified as to be in competition with that of the West Rand. 2. The West Rand's mining core areas will be in direct competition with the existing mining core areas in Region C during the process of functional evolution. 3. Efforts to diversify the economic base of the West Rand will be in direct conflict with that presently undertaken in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State Gold Fields and the Vaal Triangle. 4. Restricted financial capacity exist in order to address backlogs resulting from urbanization and development. 5. West Rand and the Vaal Triangle will be removed from the administrative core.	1. The planning problems of the West Rand and the Vaal Triangle will be focussed on a primary agricultural and resource based region with similar needs and planning problems that differs from that known to metropolitan cores. 2. The West Rand and the Vaal Triangle may demand financial assistance from the metropolitan core areas in order to accommodate the existing labour force and for the movement of goods and services. 3. The West Rand and Vaal Triangle will have to solve its provision of job opportunities independently from the metropolitan core. 4. The West Rand and the Vaal Triangle will be in competition with core and peripheral areas in which development needs are more similar to that presently experienced in the regions.	1. The West Rand and the Vaal Triangle will experience a downswing in infrastructure creation and development flowing from the metropolitan core. 2. Movement of goods, people and services between the West Rand and Vaal Triangle and the Metropolitan core may be taxed. 3. West Rand and Vaal Triangle will have to be self-reliant with regard to the management of urbanization. 4. Greater differences in the level of development between core areas and peripheral areas in the new Region C will result. 5. The implementation of Scenario 3 will not change the economic and social forces that exist between the West Rand and Vaal Triangle and the metropolitan core. 6. The West Rand and Vaal Triangle will play a more important role as dormitory function for the metropolitan core.

SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	8. Core area of national economic activity 9. West Rand forms part of the growth potential exerted by the Metropolitan Core Area - Does not function in opposition to the core 10. With the abolishment of influx control, the area has a strong pool of labour available 11. The area already possesses a strong economic base (60% of the activity of the national economy is taking place in this region) 12. The future process of functional change in the mining core areas of the West Rand and Far West Rand will tie in with the historical functional evolution of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Area 13. The Region has a well developed social, cultural and recreational infrastructure and organization. 14. Financial capacity for addressing backlogs due to urbanization and development exist.		8. Part of the rapid growing metropolitan core of the national spatial system. 9. Local economy less effected by long term disturbances in the national economy. 10. Planning can take place holistically within the PWV framework.	

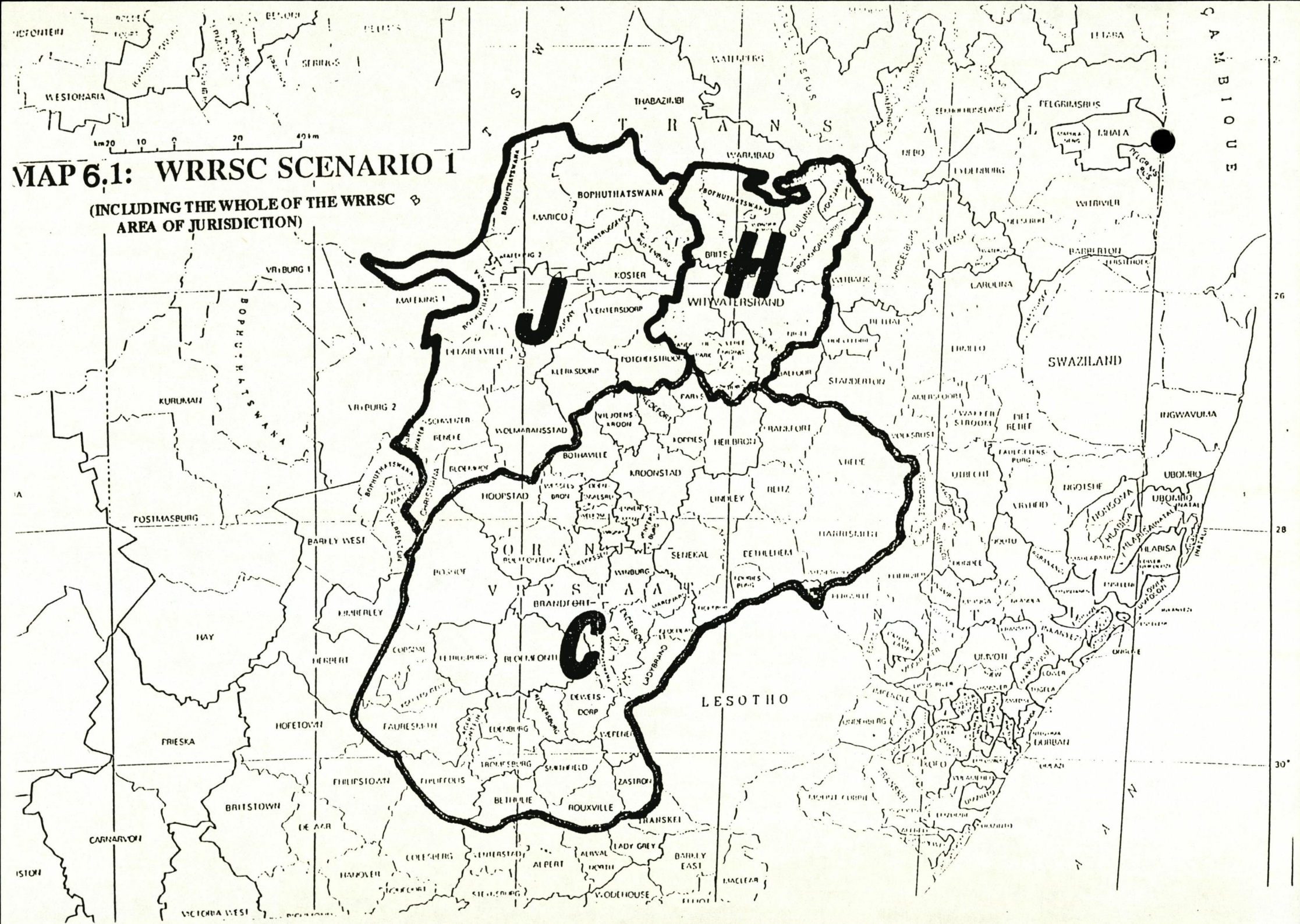
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TABLE 3.1: EVALUATION OF THE WRRSC SCENARIO 1 FOR DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

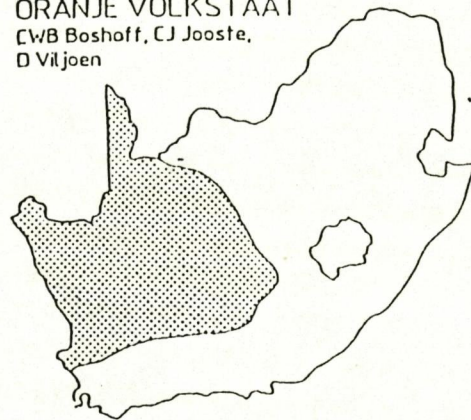
SCENARIO	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<u>Scenario 1:</u> <u>(Map No. 5.1)</u> 1. Retain Status Quo of Region H 2. Retain present regional governments 3. Retain regional functions and bodies	1. Functional grouping based on historical, physical, economical and social growth forces. 2. Strong administrative management structures exist. 3. Will lead to minimal disruption in management of functions. 4. Core-periphery relationships will be retained. 5. Optimization of tertiary and other training and educational facilities. 6. Optimization of utilization of existing bulk infrastructure: electricity supply, bulk water supply, water care works; communication facilities (road, rail and airport modes) Potential for extension to these infrastructures exist. 7. Region forms the hub of the National Spatial System: Focus point of the national road, rail and air transport systems.	1. Lost of identity of minor subregions. 2. Major roleplayers do not understand the problems of the mining core areas and peripheral areas. 3. Higher order economic functions tend to be channalized to the already overcrowded urban core. 4. The West Rand and especially the peripheral areas are used for the "dumping" of unemployed people. Informal communities deprived of essential amenities are created. Responsibility of the regional authorities and regional bodies to address this incidence increases without devolution of the financial sources for the effectively management of the urbanization process. Absorption capacity of Region must be developed.	1. Availability of land for development. 2. Closeness to the hub of the national economic market. 3. The West Rand has outonomy as far as the determination of policy is concerned. Determines it development role independably. 4. Presence of agglomeration forces; trickling up and trickling down effects; economy of scale. 5. Opportunities for the improvement of communication systems (roads, rail and air) for the enhancement of the competitive role of the West Rand exists. 6. Availability of serviced industrial land, housing stock, commercial land and phased out mining infrastructure. 7. Availability of construction material and sources of dolomitic water.	1. The Witwatersrand Metropolitan Core area not sentitive for the development and growth threats in its minor core areas and pheripheral areas. 2. Negative influences of the rapid process of urbanization. 3. West Rand in competition with other role players in the Metropolitan Area for the creation of job opportunities. 4. Urban sprawl activity due to the influence of rapid urbanization. Leads to less cost effective utilization of land and provision of bulk engineering services. 5. West Rand attracts a dormitory function with a restricted economic function. Economic base is narrowed down. 6. Process of functional change within the mining core areas can be retarded due to competition within other growth sub-regions in Region H.



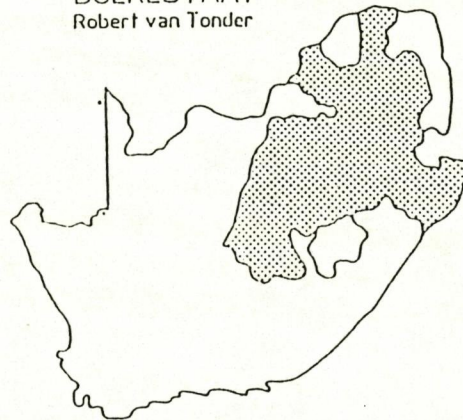
AP 6.2: WRRSC SCENARIO 2.



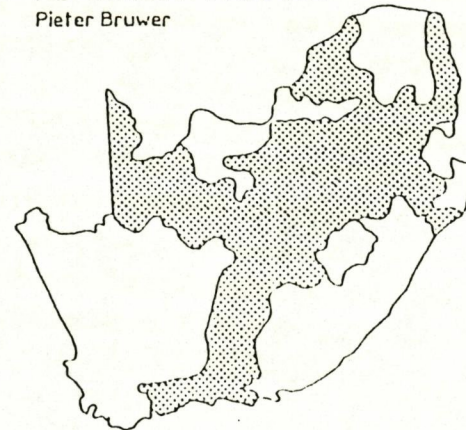
ORANJE VOLKSTAAT
CWB Boshoff, CJ Jooste,
D Viljoen



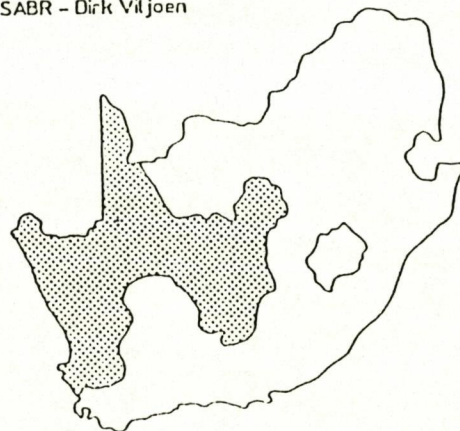
BOERESTAAT
Robert van Tonder



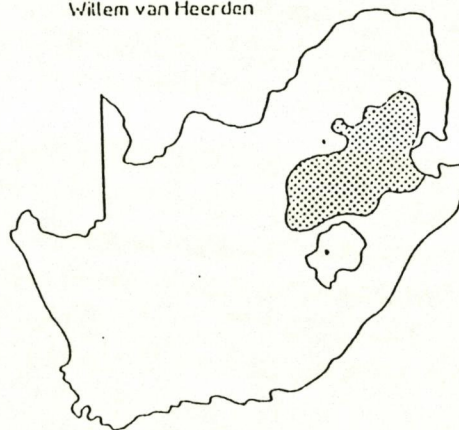
REPUBLIC AFRIKANA
Pieter Bruwer



AFRIKANERVOLKSTAAT
SABR - Dirk Viljoen



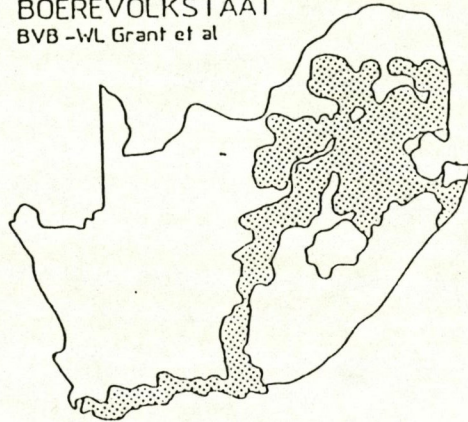
HARTLAND HOËVELD
Willem van Heerden



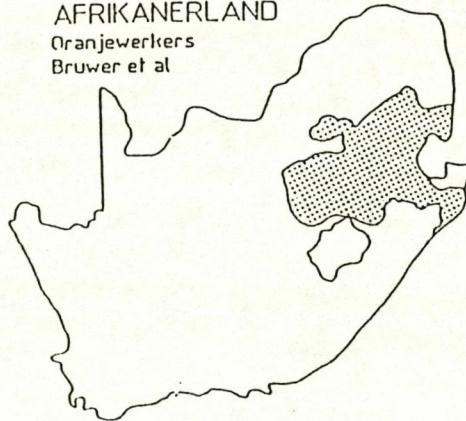
VOORSTELLE VIR
PROPOSALS FOR
"VOLKSTATE"

FIGURE: 18
FIGUUR: 18

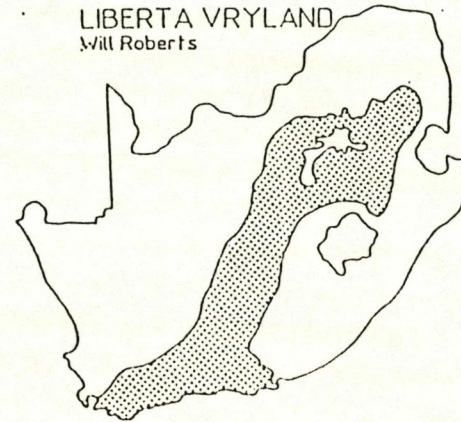
BOEREVOLKSTAAT
BVB -WL Grant et al



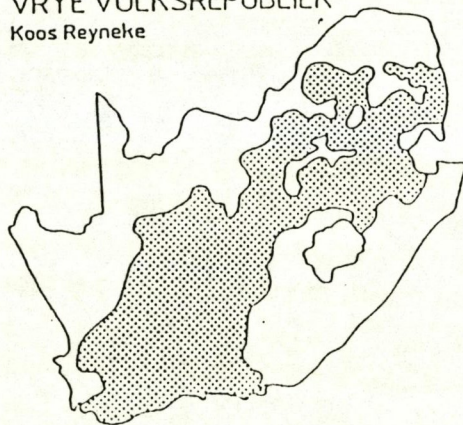
AFRIKANERLAND
Oranjewerkers
Bruwer et al



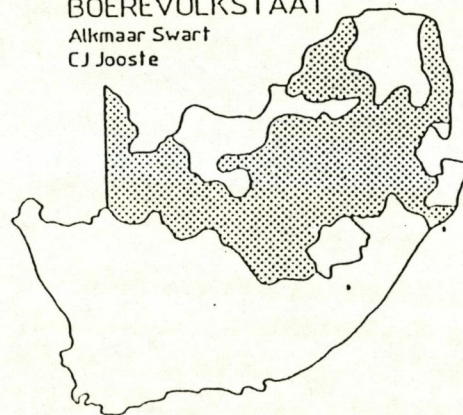
LIBERTA VRYLAND
Will Roberts



VRYE VOLKSREPUBLIC
Koos Reyneke



BOEREVOLKSTAAT
Alkmaar Swart
CJ Jooste



VOORSTELLE VIR
PROPOSALS FOR
"VOLKSTATE"

FIGURE: 17
FIGUUR: 17

MAP 5.9: PROPOSALS FOR
"VOLKSTATE"

MAP 5.9 : Proposals for "Volkstate"

MAP 5.10 : Vaal Triangle Proposal

The above-mentioned proposals are self explanatory and need no further discussion.

12. SCENARIO FORMULATION OF THE WRRSC FOR THE DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF BOUNDARIES

Due to the lack of time, no formal scientifically based technique for the delimitation of regional boundaries could be applied. The scenario creation was thus more based on local knowledge. The WRRSC has identified the following scenarios for the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries:

MAP 6.1: The Status Quo position: WRRSC area of jurisdiction forms part of Region H

MAP 6.2: The WRRSC area of jurisdiction is consolidated with Region J

MAP 6.3: The WRRSC area of jurisdiction and the Vaal Triangle RSC area of jurisdiction are consolidated with Region C.

13. EVALUATION OF THE WRRSC SCENARIOS FOR DELIMITATION/DEMARCATON OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

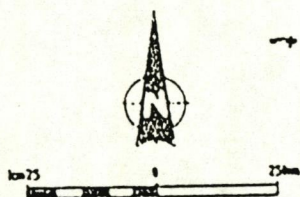
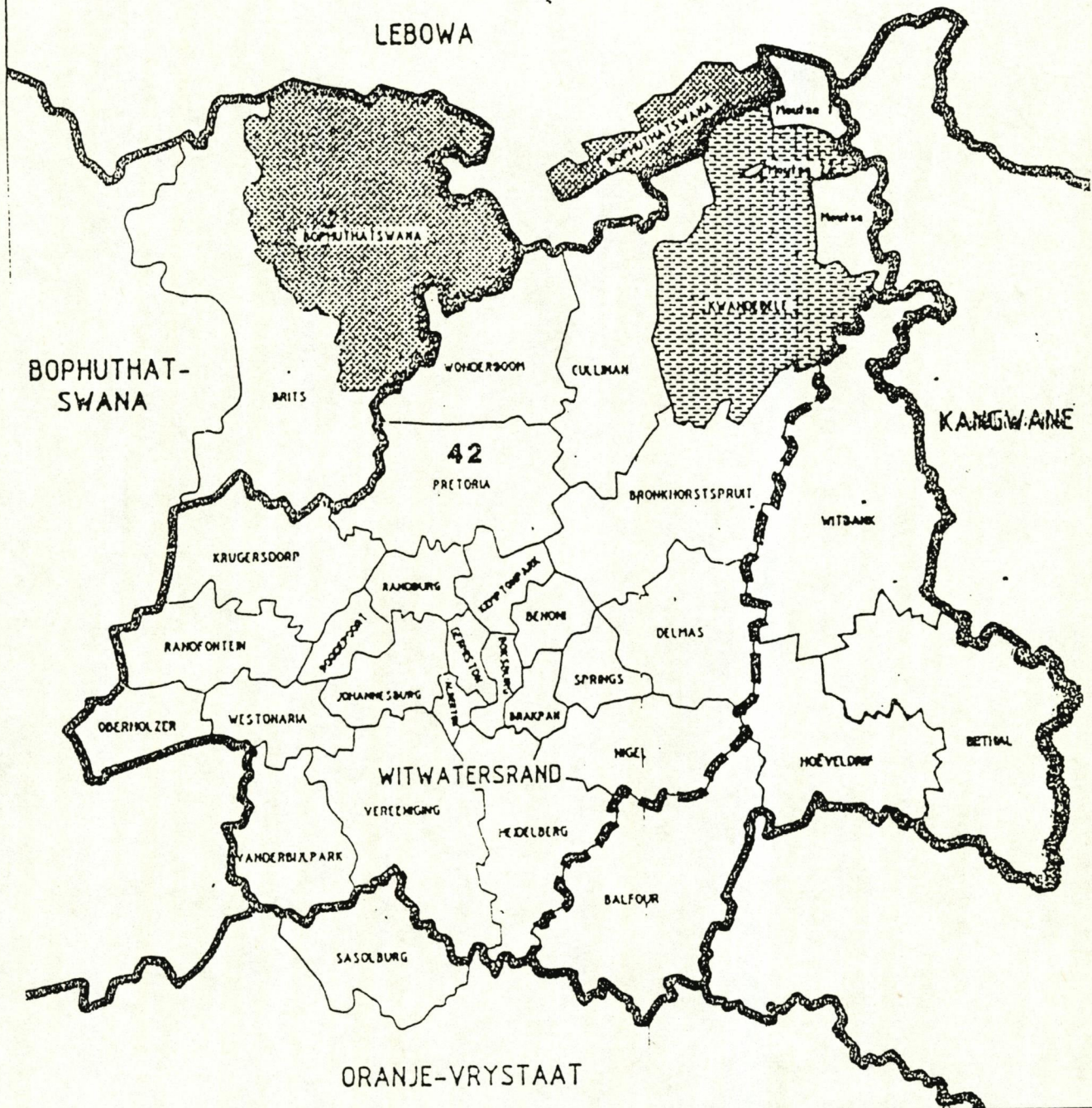
The evaluation of the WRRSC scenarios as set out above is contained in **TABLE 3.1**, **TABLE 3.2** and **TABLE 3.3**. The contents of the **TABLES** are self-explanatory.

F J MÜLDER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

/lb/HISTORIC.G

WITWATERSRAND (IVP)

KAART 4

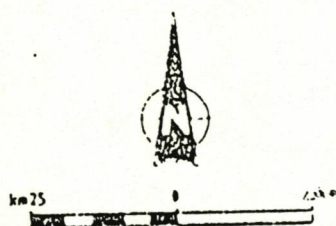
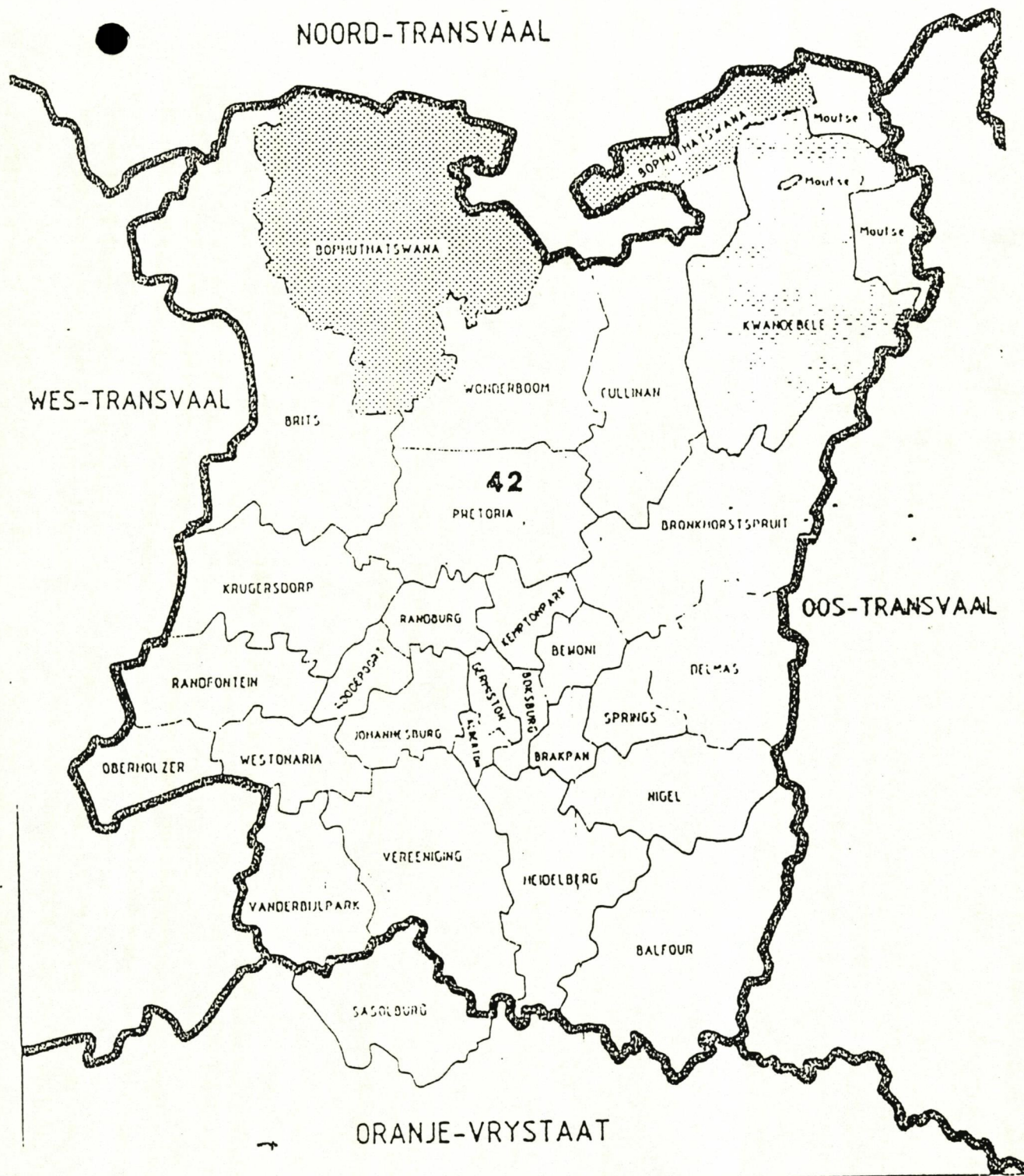


- BEPLANNINGSTREKE
- LANDROSDISTRIKTE
- ONAFHANKLIKE STATE
- SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE

MAP 5.8

PWV (ANC-10 STREKE)

KAART 2



- BEPLANNINGSTREKE
- LANDROSDISTRIKTE
- ONAFHANKLIKE STATE
- SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE

PRETORIA/MORETELE EN WITWATERSRAND/VAAL (ANC-16 STREKE)

KAART 3

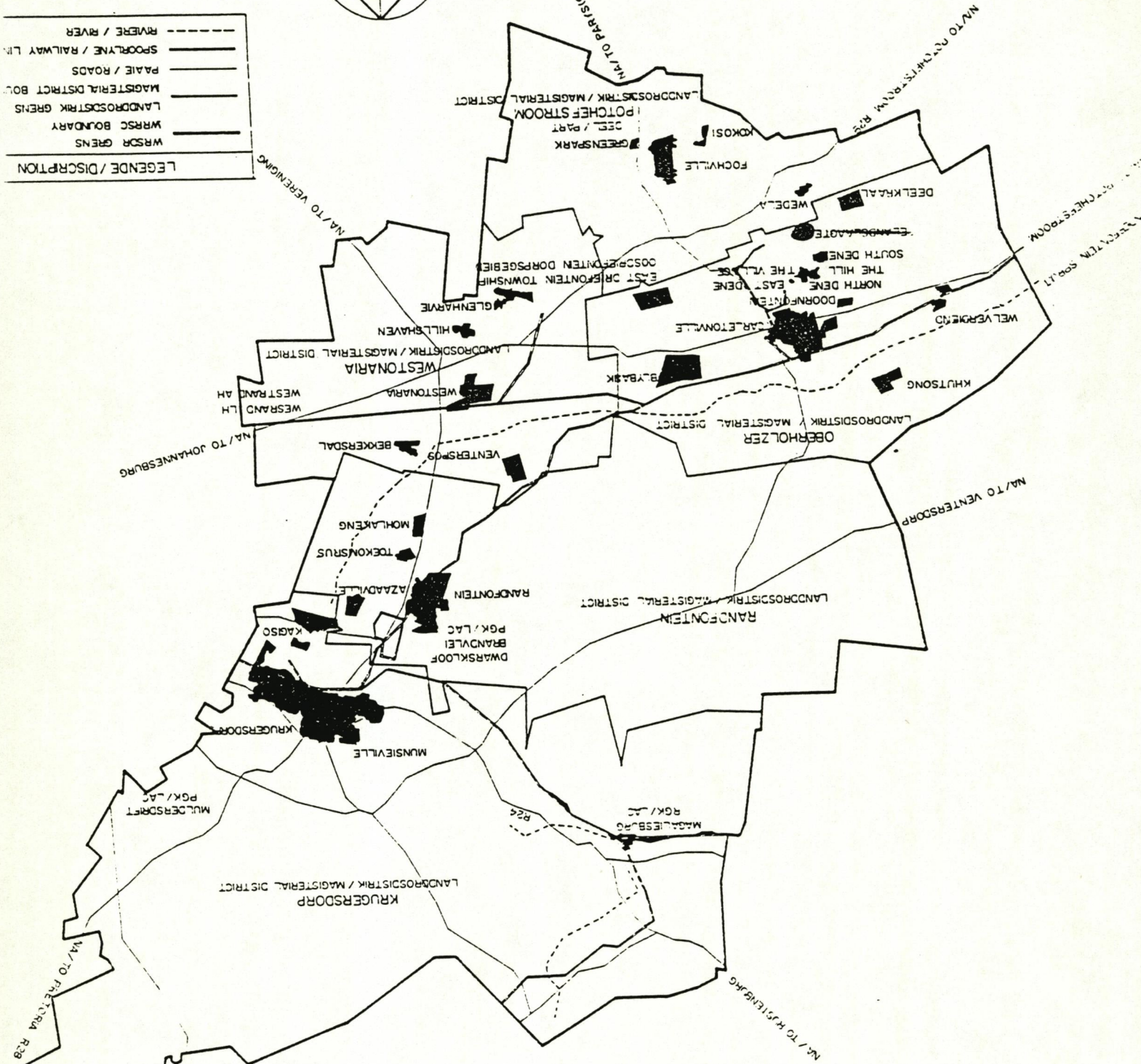
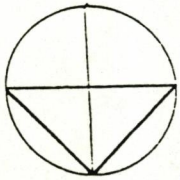


-  BEPLANNINGSTREKE
-  LANDROSKOSTRIKTE
-  ONAFHANKLIKE STATE
-  SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE

MAP 5.6

MAP 55 : PORTION OF WRSC AREA OF JURISDICTION PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION INTO SATSWA OPTIONS

LEGENDE / DISCRPTION	
WRSC GRENS	—
WRSC BOUNDARY	—
LANDROSDISTRIK GRENS	—
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY	—
PAABE / ROADS	—
SPOORLYNE / RAILWAY LYN	—
RIVIERE / RIVER	—



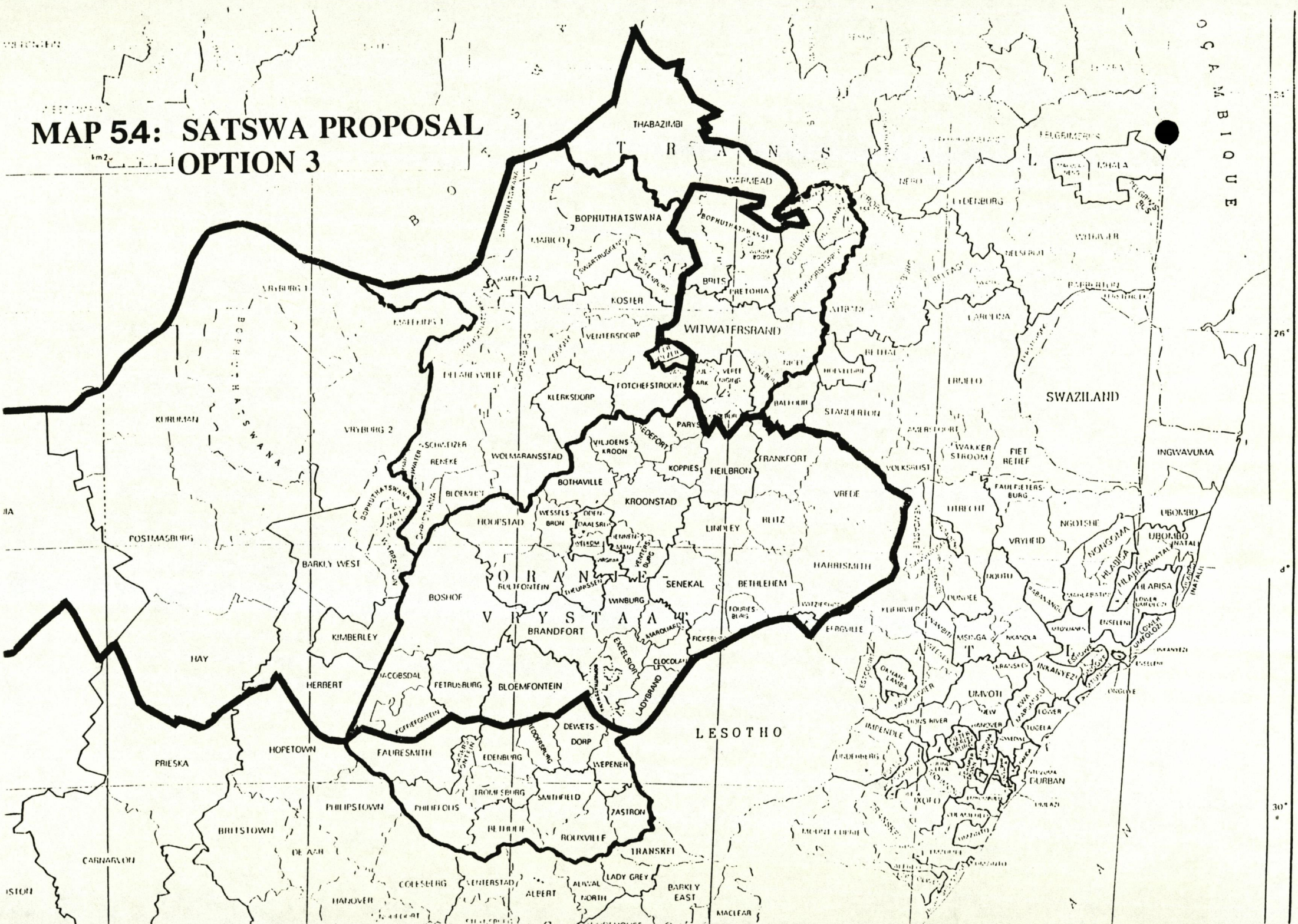
MAP 54: SATSWA PROPOSAL OPTION 3

km 2

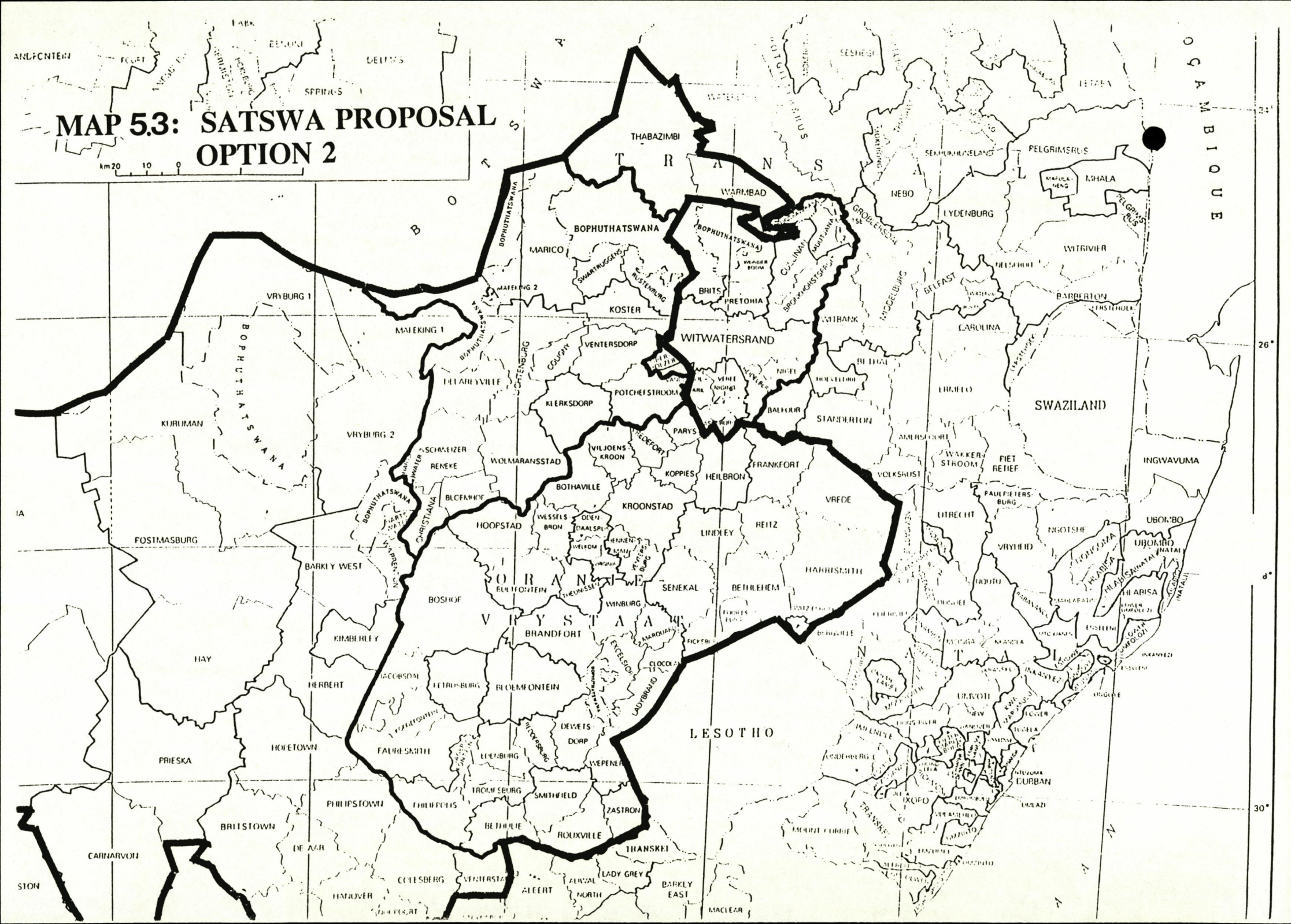
O G A M B I Q U E

26°

30°



km 20 10 0



**MAP 5.2: SATSWA PROPOSAL
OPTION 1**

The map displays the proposed SATSWA region, which is shaded with a dense cross-hatch pattern. This region is divided into three sub-regions: C (central), H (northern), and S (southern). The map also shows major cities, roads, and neighboring countries like Lesotho and Swaziland. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies the sub-regions and the SATSWA region.

Legend:

- SATSWA
- C
- H
- S

26°
28°
30°

ONTWIKKELINGSTREKE DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

VERKLARING	REFERENCE
Oekonomiesentrums	★
Nywerheidsontwikkelingspunte	◆
Ontwikkelingsstreke	▬
Metropolitaanse gebiede	□
	Dissemination points
	Industrial development points
	Development regions
	Metropolitan areas

SELFREGIERENDE GEBIEDE SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

KaNgwane	□	Gatankulu	▨
KwaZulu	□	Lebowa	▨
KwaNdebele	▨	OmaOma	▨

ONAFHANKLIKE STATE INDEPENDENT STATES

Transkei	▨	Butha Buthe	▨
Venda	▨	Ciskei	▨

STREEK / REGION 42 P.W.V. LANDOROSDISTRIKTE / MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS

Alberton	Heidelberg	Roadsdaal
Banoni	Johannesburg	Sasolburg
Boksburg	Kemptonpark	Soshanguye 1
Brakpan	Krugersdorp	Spring
Brits	Nigel	Vanderbijlpark
Brancasterpark	Obamas	Vereeniging
Cullinan	Pretoria	Westonaria
Deinza	Randburg	Wanderbosch
Gemiston	Randfontein	

STREEK / REGION 39	KAAPSE SKIEREILAND / CAPE PENINSULA	LANDOROSDISTRIKTE / MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
Stellenbosch	Paarl	Stard
Cape	Somerset West	Wynburg
Goodwood	Somerset West	Wynburg
Kuilsrivier	Stellenbosch	



Kopiereg word bewaard deur Departement van Ontwikkelingsplanne
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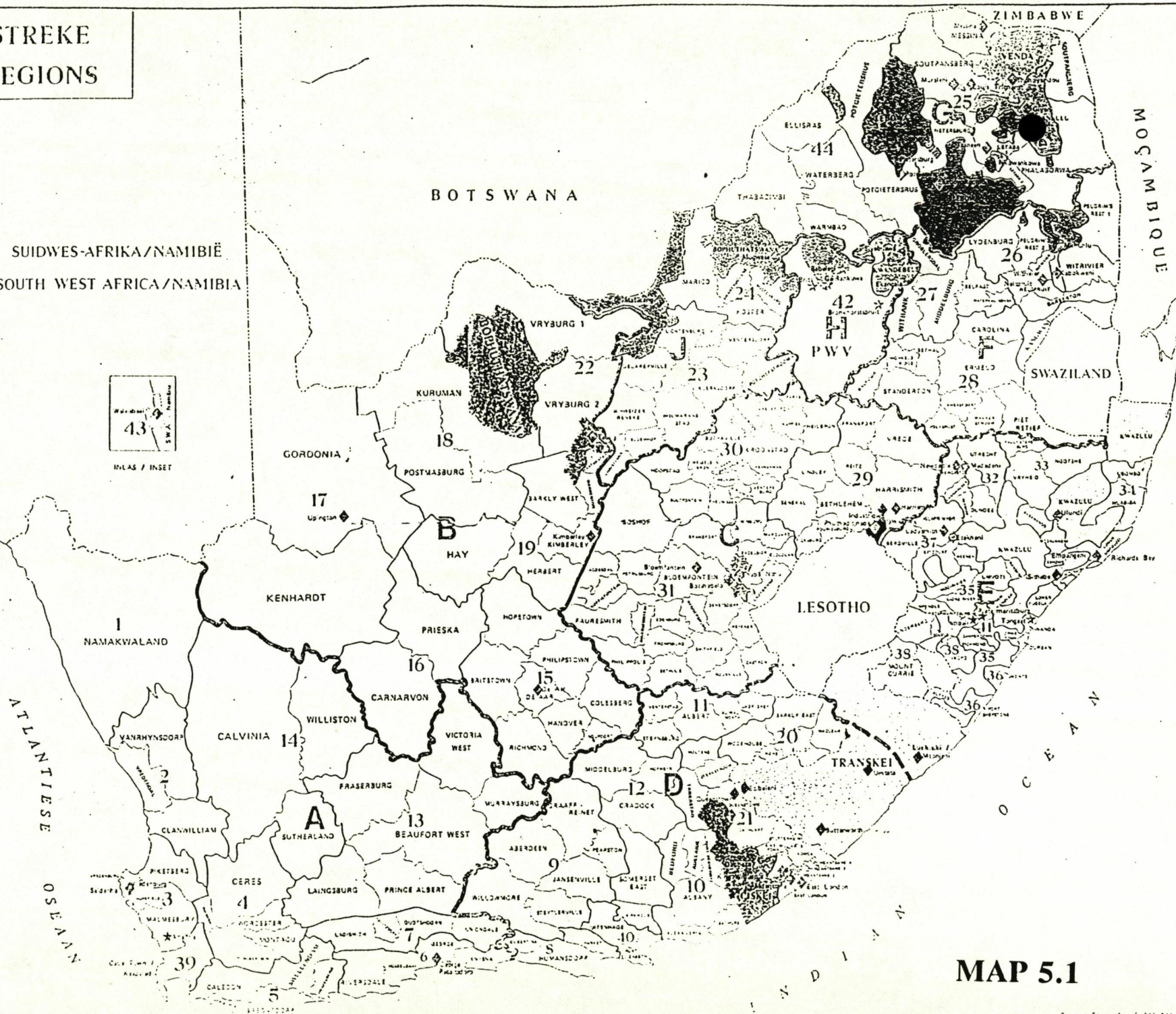
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INLAS / INSET



MAP 5.1

Scale 1 : 5 000 000

It is however an universally acceptable development principle that the potential for development decreases with distance from the metropolitan core area. The West Rand Region can be considered to be primarily a mining core area and the potential of its economic base being diversified is higher than that of the mining core areas situated in Region J and Region C. The development potential of Region H must also be related to its absorption capacity to accommodate further urbanization.

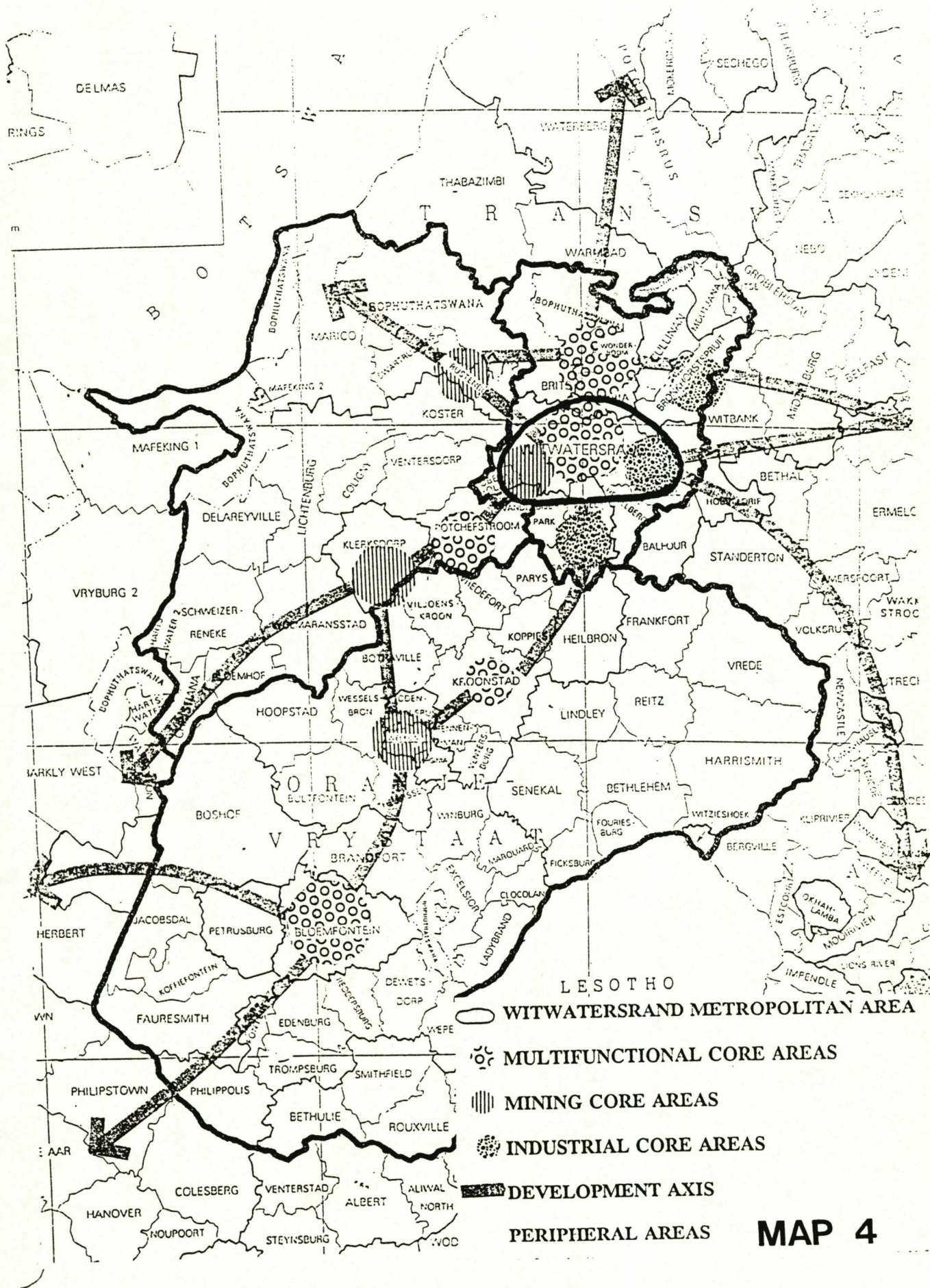
10. CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE REALITIES

Notwithstanding the fact that the population composition of Region H can be classified to be cosmopolitan in nature, the need exists within communities to spatially organize themselves based on cultural and language realities. The opinion however must be expressed that these realities can be dealt with on a micro level and that it shouldn't be taken into account in the delimitation/demarcation of boundaries for regional government within a highly urbanized metropolitan core area.

11. DELIMITATION PROPOSALS OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS

In order to be in a position to objectively adjudicate the position of the West Rand from a delimitation point of view, it is also necessary to take note of other proposals with regard to the delimitation of boundaries for regional governments. The following input in this regard should be considered:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| MAP 5.1 | : | Existing Development Regions in the National Spatial System. |
| MAP 5.2 | : | SATSWA Proposal: Option 1 |
| MAP 5.3 | : | SATSWA Proposal: Option 2 |
| MAP 5.4 | : | SATSWA Proposal: Option 3 |
| MAP 5.5 | : | Portion of WRRSC area proposed for inclusion into SATSWA Options |
| MAP 6.5 | : | ANC Proposal: 16 Regions in the National Spatial System: Delimitation of the Witwatersrand - Vaal Area (Far West Rand is incorporated in the Witwatersrand Vaal delimitation) |
| MAP 5.7 | : | ANC Proposal: 10 Regions in the National Spatial System: Witwatersrand, West Rand, Vaal Triangle (excluding Sasolburg) and Pretoria Regions. |
| MAP 5.8 | : | IFP Proposal: Pretoria, East Rand, Central Witwatersrand, West Rand and Vaal Triangle incorporated into one Region) (Far West Rand is incorporated in the Delimitation). |



SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS QUO DATA

POPULATION CHARAC.

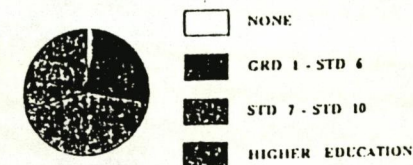
TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Catshville	0.08%	21 291	15 439	5 727	53	51
Khatung	3.40%	91 779	91 536	-	183	-
Nao Urban	0.58%	79 360	69 361	8 825	952	222
TOTAL		192 430	176 416	14 552	1 138	274

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Eastgate	0.08%	9 561	1 110	8 229	45	-
Kokono	3.40%	17 294	17 207	-	87	-
Wadela	3.40%	9 422	9 403	-	19	-
TOTAL		36 277	27 719	8 229	151	-

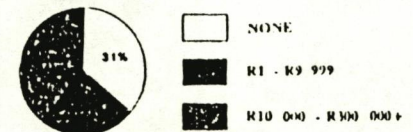
SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	-2.5%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	195 291
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	87.3%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	0.4%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	4.4%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	108 942
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT	
ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTION	
• Mining	-91.2%
• Other	8.8%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Mining	-3% growth rate
• Agriculture	+9% growth rate
• Other	+1% - 5% growth rate

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



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SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS QUO DATA

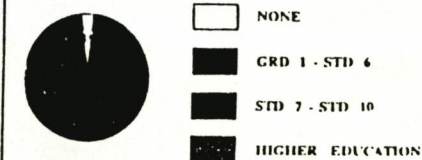
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1993	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Randfontein	0.68%	34 821	10 272	17 209	6 856	484
Mutlakeng	3.40%	107 327	107 005		320	
Noe Urba	0.68%	21 323	17 698	3 348	277	
TOTAL		163 471	134 975	20 557	7 455	484

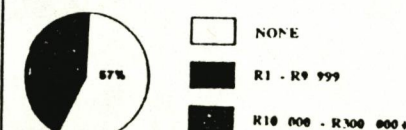
SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	1.2%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	106 319
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	72.3%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	1.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	12.2%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	58059
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
• Mining	72.8%
• Manufacturing	10.9%
• Other	16.3%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Mining	+ 1.5% growth rate
• Finance	+ 3% growth rate
• Electricity	+ 4% growth rate
• Other	1% - 3% positive growth rate

LEVELS OF EDUCATION

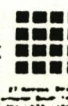


INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



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MAP 2



SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS QUO DATA

POPULATION CHARAC.

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPUL- ATION 1993	POPULATION DIFFERENTIAL			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Krugersdorp	0.08%	86 872	24 623	55 863	1 774	6 277
Kagiso	0.40%	154 334	183 781	-	553	-
Magareburg	0.68%	5 091	3 548	1 476	64	23
Margate-Ba	3.00%	12 806	12 400	16	110	-
Mucklene	2.00%	11 211	9 776	3 276	159	-
San Urban	0.08%	10 282	7 712	2 313	154	163
TOTAL		318 196	242 126	62 944	2 794	740

SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	0.6%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	174 493
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	77.5%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	0.3%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	9.6%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	116 017
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
• Agriculture	8.4%
• Mining	5.4%
• Manufacturing	38.4%
• Retail	9.9%
• Finance	11.4%
• Social & Community	18.5%
• Other	18.0%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Agriculture	+ 5% growth rate
• Mining	- 8% growth rate
• Manufacturing	)
• Retail	) 1.3% growth rate
• Finance	)
• Social & Community	)
• Other	)

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☒ GRD 1 - STD 6
- ☒ STD 7 - STD 10
- ☒ HIGHER EDUCATION

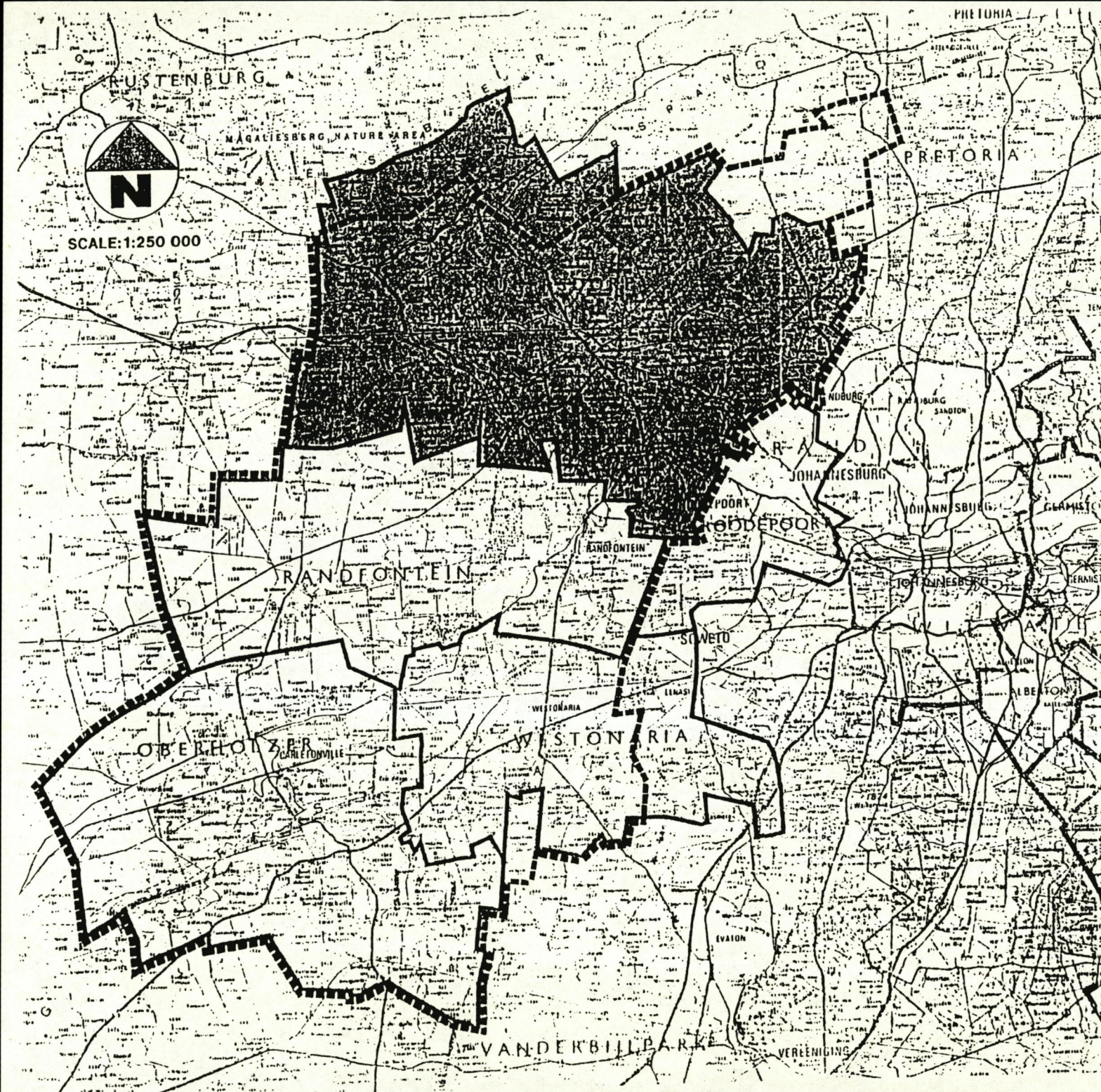
INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☒ R1 - R9 999
- ☒ R10 000 - R300 000+

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MAP 1



1/11/11/ 116

***SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION ON THE
DEMARCATIION/DELIMITATION OF REGIONS***

VOLUME II

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED REVENUE OF REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS FOR THE 1992/93 FINANCIAL YEAR

NAAM VAN SDR NAME OF RSC		TARIEWE/TARIPPS		SALARISSE PER JAAR/ SALARIES PER YEAR	OMSET PER JAAR/ TURNOVER PER YEAR	1992/93 BERAAMDE INKOMSTE / ESTIMATED INCOME	
		DIENTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY	VESTIGING HEFFINGS/ ESTABLISHMENT LEVY			DIENTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY	VESTIGING HEFFINGS/ ESTABLISHMENT LEVY
1.	Pretoria	,3200%	,1350%	14 143 750 000	74 622 222 222	45 260 000	100 740 000
2.	Oosvaal	,3300%	,1350%	3 030 303 030	18 370 370 370	10 000 000	24 800 000
3.	Oosrand	,3330%	,1330%	15 267 267 267	85 082 706 766	50 840 000	113 160 000
4.	Vaaldriehoek	,2500%	,1000%	3 200 000 000	18 000 000 000	8 000 000	18 000 000
5.	Sentraal Witwatersrand	,3190%	,1280%	25 235 109 717	173 609 375 000	80 500 000	222 220 000
6.	Rustenburg/Marico	,2750	,1100%	1 250 909 090	7 200 000 000	3 440 000	7 920 000
7.	Wesvaal	,2500%	,1350%	3 212 000 000	14 259 259 259	8 030 000	19 250 000
8.	Laevel/Platorand	,3100%	,1300%	1 612 903 225	9 230 769 230	5 000 000	12 000 000
9.	Noord Tvl	,2850%	,1140%	2 000 000 000	12 500 000 000	5 700 000	14 250 000
10.	Bosveld	,2500%	,1100%	1 470 000 000	6 204 545 454	3 675 000	6 825 000
11.	Goudveld (OVS)	,2750%	,1140%	3 323 636 363	11 491 228 070	9 140 000	13 100 000
12.	Noord OVS	,2750%	,1100%	1 454 545 454	11 213 636 363	4 000 000	12 335 000
13.	Hoëveld	,3400%	,1400%	3 441 176 470	19 500 000 000	11 700 000	27 300 000
14.	Wesrand	,2875%	,1150%	4 591 304 347	16 695 652 173	13 200 000	19 200 000

The role of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Region in attaining this goal cannot be overstressed.

TABLE 2 indicates the estimated revenue levies of ten Transvaal RSC's and that of the Northern Freestate RSC. It also indicates figures of related personal taxable income as well as gross turnovers of registered levy payers within each RSC. These figures indicate measurable abilities of the RSC's concerned as well as information regarding economic activities within such RSC's.

According to available information based on regional services levies, the following per capita deductions can be made:

REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL	REGIONAL SERVICES LEVIES (RELATED)	POPULATION	PER CAPITA FACTOR
WRRSC	R 4 591 304 347	848 230	5 412.81
Wesvaal	R 3 212 000 000	896 278	3 583.71
Pretoria	R14 143 750 000	1 330 110	10 633.52
East Rand	R15 267 267 267	1 732 827	8 810.75
Vaal Triangle	R 3 200 000 000	759 389	4 213.91
Central Witwatersrand	R25 235 109 717	2 493 357	10 121.17
Rustenburg Marico	R 1 250 909 090	182 752	6 844.84

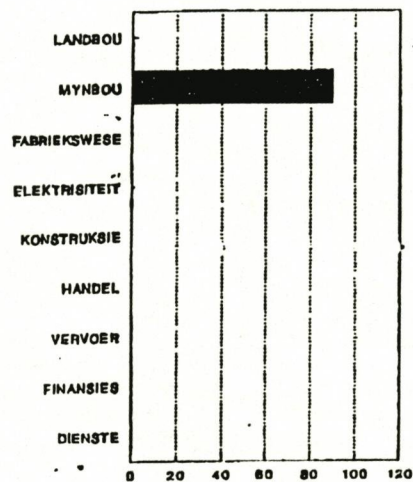
The socio-economic Status Quo data for the various subregions in the WRRSC area is shown on **MAPS 1 to 3**. The contents of the maps and data are self-explanatory.

9. DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

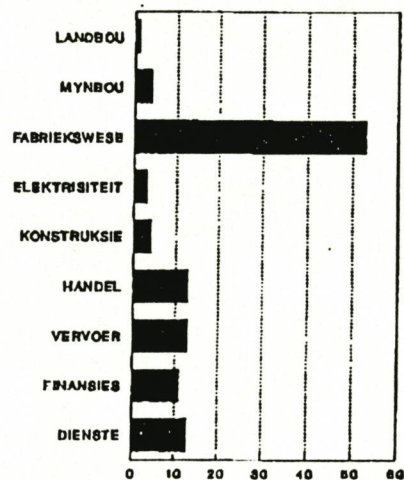
The development potential of Region H in general and that of the WRRSC area specifically, is closely dependent on developments associated with growth in the Witwatersrand metropolitan core. As the metropolitan core grows, growth opportunities for the West Rand arises due to the economic spilling over effect and the more important role the region fulfills in order to support the metropolitan core.

The practical position can be deduced from **MAP 4**. (Refer also to **DIAGRAM 19** and **DIAGRAM 20**). From the Witwatersrand metropolitan core several development axis can be identified which stretches through urban core areas that can be identified at different rangorder levels in terms of the urban hierarchy that exists within the National Spatial System.

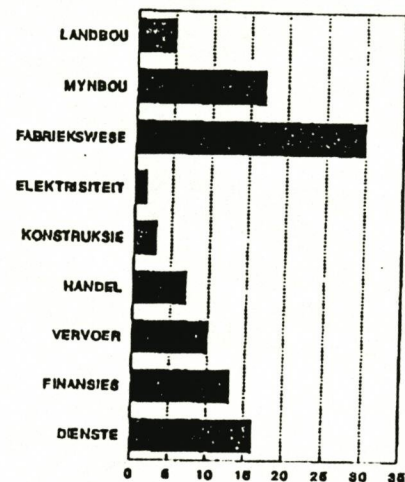
VERRE WESRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



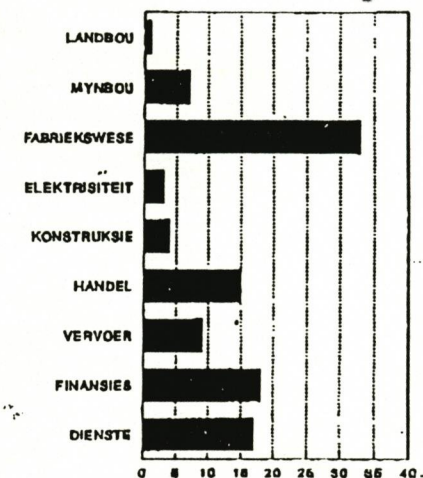
OOSRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



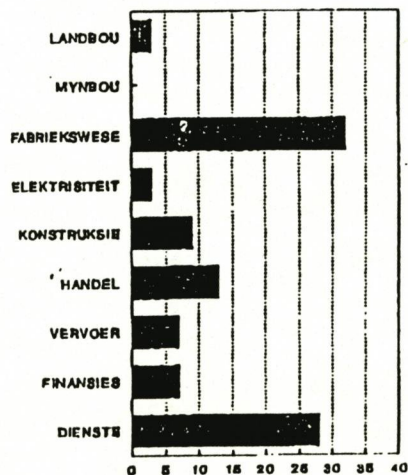
WESRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



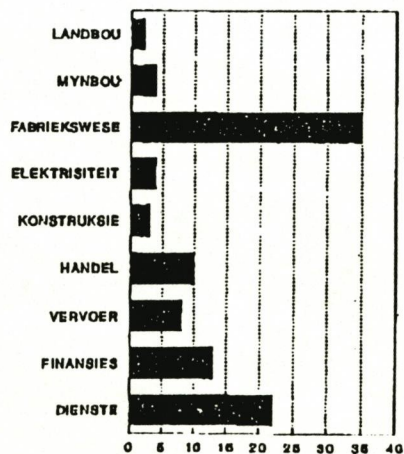
PWV GEBIED: BGP VERDELING (1987)



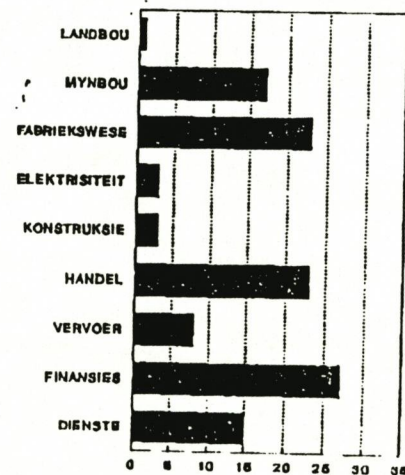
RES VAN STREEK H VERDELING (1987)



RES VAN PWV
BGP VERDELING (1987)



SENTRAAL RAND- BGP VERDELING (1987)



STREEK H : BGP VERDELING (1987)

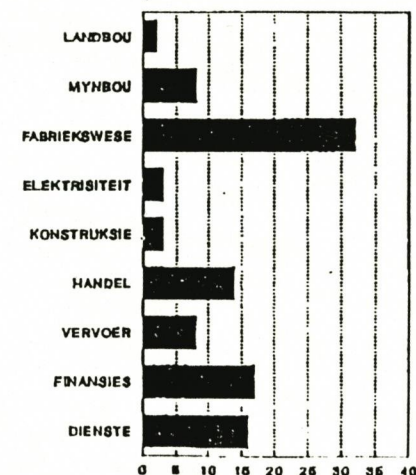


DIAGRAM 2.1: GDP DISTRIBUTION IN REGION H FOR SUBREGIONS AND PWV COMPLEX ENTITIES

**TABLE 1.3: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION CONCENTRATED
IN LOCAL BODY AREA FOR 1993 IN THE WRRSC AREA OF
JURISDICTION**

	BLACK %	WHITE %	COLOURED %	ASIAN %
Krugersdorp	28	63	1	7
Kagiso	99.7	0.5	0.13	-
Magaliesburg	69.7	29	0.87	0.25
Munsieville	99.0	0.13	0.75	-
Muldersdrift	74.0	24.8	1	-
Non-urban	75	22.5	1.5	0.22
Randfontein	29.5	50.2	20	0.13
Mohlakeng	99.7	-	0.13	-
Hillside	38.12	57.29	4.5	-
Rietvlei	98.8	-	1.1	-
Non-urban	83	15.7	1.1	-
Westonaria	70.9	28.8	0.2	-
Bekkersdal	99.8	-	0.13	-
West Rand	91	6.39	1.2	0.5
Non-urban	96.79	2.79	0.2	0.16
Carletonville	72.6	26.9	0.25	0.15
Khutsong	99.8	-	0.11	-
Wedela	99.8	-	0.4	-
Non-urban	87.4	11.12	1.2	0.18
Fochville	11.2	88.28	0.42	-
Kokosi	99.5	-	0.4	-

TABLE 1.2: POPULATION FIGURES FOR URBAN CONCENTRATIONS IN THE WRRSC AREA OF JURISDICTION FOR 1993, 1995 AND 2000

	GROWTH RATE %	1993	1994	1995	2000
Krugersdorp	0.68	88672	89275	89882	92980
Kagiso	3.40	184334	190601	197082	232943
Muldersdrif	0.68	13211	13301	13391	13853
Magaliesburg	0.68	5091	5126	5160	5338
Azaadville	1.44	7282	7387	7493	8049
Munsieville	3.40	12606	13035	13478	15000
West Rand Cons	0.00	3000	3000	3000	3000
Randfontein (B)	3.40	10580	10940	11312	13370
Randfontein (W)	0.68	24241	24406	24572	25419
Toekomsrus	3.40	19023	19670	20339	24039
Mohlakeng	3.40	107327	110976	114749	135629
Randfontein Estates Gold Mines	0.00	2300	2300	2300	2300
Westonaria	0.68	15376	15481	15586	16123
Glenhavie	1.68	7216	7337	7460	8109
Bekkersdal	3.40	77904	80553	83292	98447
Libanon	0.68	1308	1317	1326	1372
Waterpan	0.68	437	440	443	458
Zuurbekom	0.68	2222	2237	2252	2330
Kloof Mine	0.00	5000	5000	5000	5000
Libanon Mine	0.00	6547	6547	6547	6547
Venterspos	0.00	5983	5383	5983	5983
Cooke 1 and 2	0.00	6244	6244	6244	6244
Leeudoorn	0.00	5394	5394	5394	5394
Western Areas	0.00	6019	6019	6019	6019
Carletonville	0.68	21291	21436	21582	22325
Welverdiend	0.68	1987	2001	2014	2084
Blybank	0.68	513	516	520	538
Khutsong	3.40	91779	94899	98126	115981
Elandsrand Gold Mining Company	0.00	9160	9160	9160	9160
Western Deep Levels	0.00	18600	18600	18600	18600
Doornfontein Gold Mine	0.00	10600	10600	10600	10600
Deelkraal Gold Mine	0.00	7600	7600	7600	7600
East Driefontein	0.00	15400	15400	15400	15400
West Driefontein	0.00	15500	15500	15500	15500
Fochville	0.68	9884	9951	10019	10364
Kokosi	3.40	17294	17882	18490	21854
Greenspark	1.44	883	896	909	976
Wedela	3.40	9422	9742	10074	11907
TOTAL	43.32	848230	866152	886898	996835

TABLE 1.1: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION FOR 1985, 1990 AND 2000 IN REGION C, REGION J AND REGION H

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	1985	1990	2000
<u>REGION C</u>	2 376 162	2 665 052	3 164 085
<u>Composition:</u>			
Whites	13,7%	13,1%	11,5%
Coloureds	2,7%	2,5%	2,4%
Asians	0 %	0,2%	0,4%
Blacks	83,6%	84,2%	85,7%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	43,9%	46,5%	51,6%
Rural	56,1%	53,5%	48,4%
<u>REGION J</u>	1 842 317	2 056 369	2 400 537
<u>Composition</u>			
Whites	12,2%	11,7%	10,7%
Coloureds	1,8%	1,8%	1,8%
Asians	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Blacks	85,7%	86,2%	87,2%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	26,8%	28,7%	32,1%
Rural	73,2%	71,3%	67,9%
<u>REGION H</u>	7 427 099	8 598 618	10 834 170
<u>Composition</u>			
Whites	28,0%	26,7%	22,2%
Coloureds	3,1%	3,1%	3,6%
Asians	1,6%	1,5%	1,4%
Blacks	67,3%	69,2%	72,8%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	79,8%	81,9%	84,7%
Rural	20,2%	18,1%	15,3%

direct and indirect cost in this regard should be taken into account when any change is considered.

6. THE NEED TO MINIMISE DISLOCATION OF SERVICES

If an existing system and/or service is rendered, but does not function effectively, the upgrading of such system or service should be considered instead of the discontinuation restructuring thereof. In the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries, disruption of services may occur if an integrated, multi-disciplinary and holistic approach is not followed from the outset. The implications of any proposal should thus be quantified from a holistic point of view in order to minimize a potential for the dislocation of services.

Certain services may be rendered over administrative boundaries and provision should be made to ensure the continuation, upgrading and extension of services if such services will in future fall within two different regions.

7. DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

TABLE 1.1 shows the composition and distribution of population for 1985, 1990 and 2000 for Region C, Region J and Region H. The contents of **TABLE 1.1** are self explanatory and needs no further discussion.

As can be deduced from **TABLE 1.1**, the population present in Region H is highly urbanized (79,8% in 1985 which will rise to 84,7% by the year 2000). In the case of the West Rand, the urbanized distribution pattern in 1985 was 87,4% and is expected to rise to 89,2% in the year 2000. The West Rand Region can thus be considered to be a highly urbanized area. If this position is compared to that of Region C (46,5%) and Region J (28,7%) (See **TABLE 1.1**) it is clear that a difference in the nature of the Regions H and Regions J and C in terms of population distribution exists. From a delimitation/demarcation point of view these differences should be borne in mind. (Please refer to **MAP 6.1**).

TABLE 1.2 shows the population figures for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction for 1993, 1995 and 2000 together with the applicable growth rate. The composition of the population shown in **TABLE 1.2**, is reflected in **TABLE 1.3**.

8. ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The West Rand is at present in its economic base dominated by the mining industry. To demonstrate the current position, the gross domestic product distribution during 1987 for Region H and its various subregions should be considered. **DIAGRAM 21** illustrates the position clearly. From **DIAGRAM 21** the need for the diversification of the economic base of the West Rand and Far West Rand can clearly be deduced.

4. THE NECESSITY OF LIMITING FINANCIAL AND OTHER COSTS AS MUCH AS IS REASONABLY POSSIBLE

If the goals of integrated urban development (from the viewpoint of urban form) is taken into consideration as set out above, financial and other costs will necessarily be reduced. The more intensive utilization of existing infrastructure, should lead to lower operating and maintenance cost per capita and should eventually give rise to more affordable and cost-effective rendering of services.

In this regard it should be pointed out that within the mandate of Regional Services Councils in terms of Regional Services Councils Act (Act 109 of 1985), the provision of infrastructure and services in order to obtain cost effectiveness, is a basic function and requirement.

The extent of the urbanization dilemma in the National Spatial System is such that due to limited financial resources, the reduction of costs can be considered a basic requirement in the development process. This goal can best be obtained by first implementing a process of optimization of present infrastructures and services. In this regard it is important to choose the regional boundaries in such a way that it will supplement such intensification in the utilization of infrastructure and services. This approach also applies to the upholding of regional authorities that have proved to be in a position of delivering and managing of cost-effective infrastructures and services. Attention is directed to the contents of paragraph 1.5 above.

5. THE NEED TO MINIMISE INCONVENIENCE TO THE PEOPLE

Input in this regard can be based on the development process and the governmental situation respectively.

In the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries it is important that spatial systems that forms a unit should not be divided. The relationships that exist in such systems should be identified and retained together in order to optimise development potential and to restrict development and maintenance costs. By an integrated development process, inconvenience to people can be minimised.

It should be borne in mind that people residing in certain regions are acquainted with the existing government system and are thus aware of its strong and weak points. In the rationalization process, an effort should be made to minimise the weak points of the existing governmental support system. The existing systems also contain administrative, financial and technical knowhow that should be optimized and retained in the interest of regional communities.

An approach of a gradual evolution into a fully fledged and rationalized regional government systems and local body systems are preferable above the immediate implementation of a totally new and different system and/or new boundaries. The

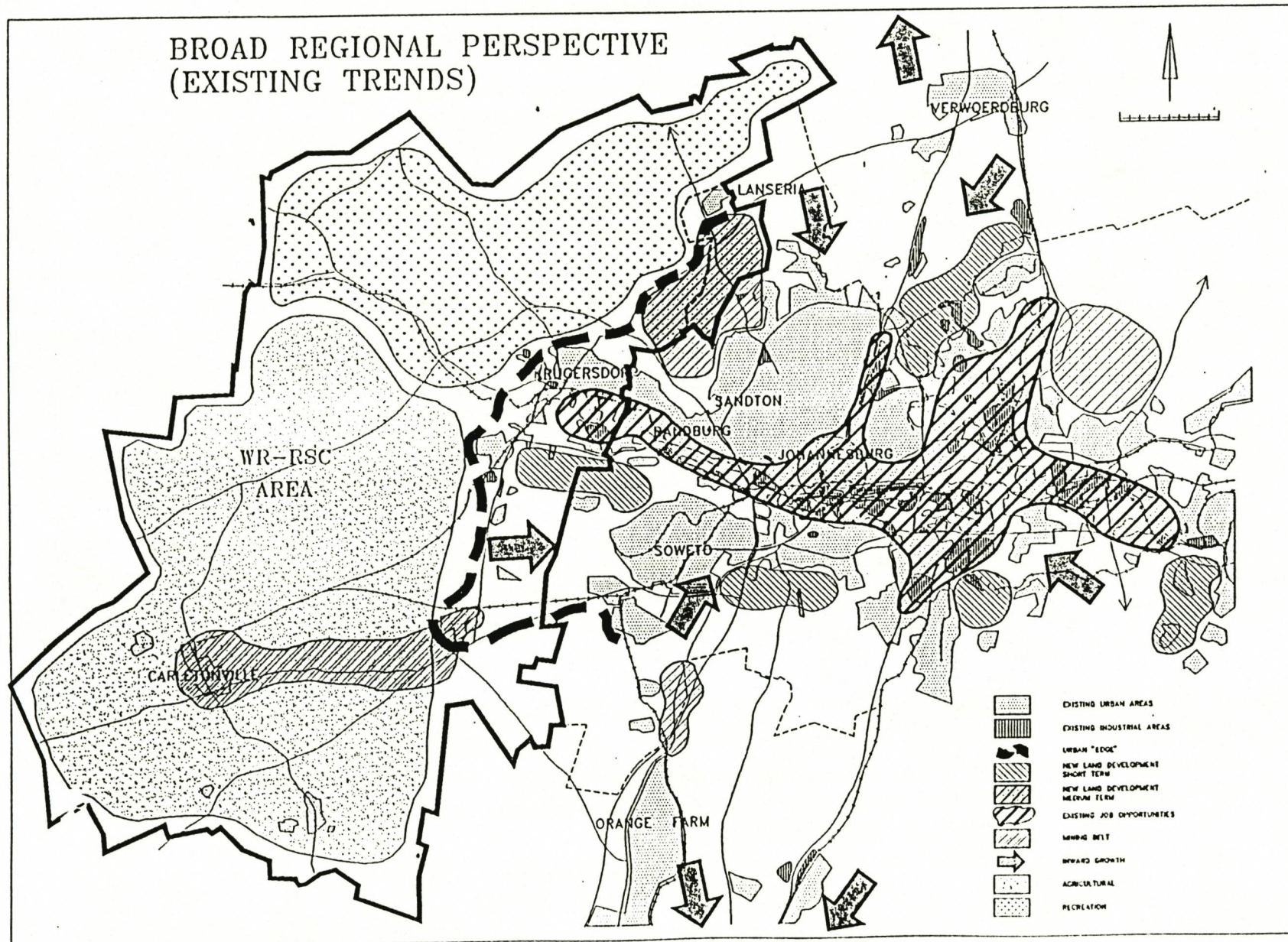


DIAGRAM 20

DIAGRAM 20 shows the existing broad regional perspective for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction in relation to the metropolitan core area. From the diagram the integration of the West Rand with the land use planning and actions that are in the process in the metropolitan core can be deduced.

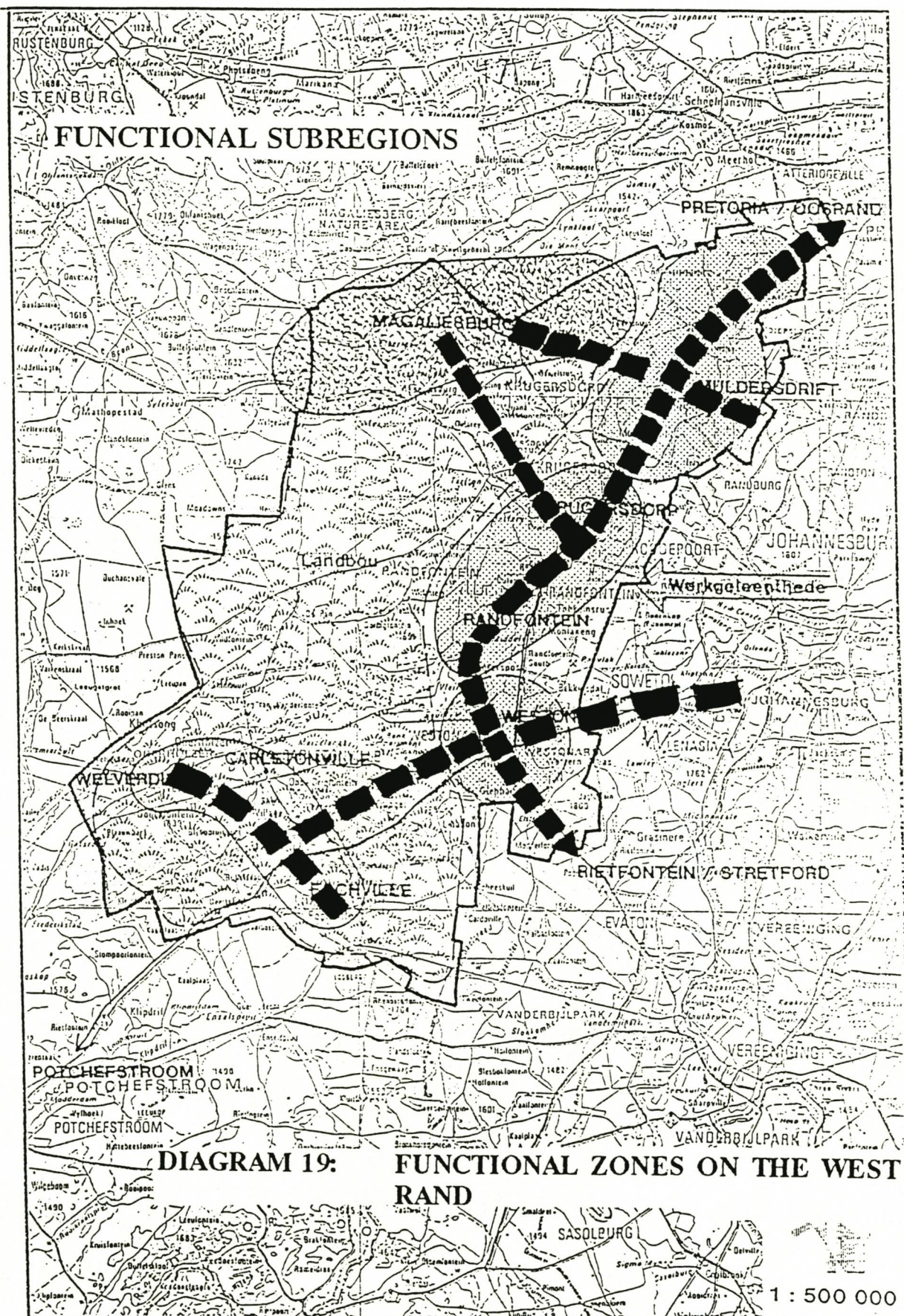
3. THE NEED OR OTHERWISE TO RATIONALISE EXISTING STRUCTURES (INCLUDING THE TBVC STATES; SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS)

As far as the need for the rationalization of the existing urban cores in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial systems are concerned, the reader is referred to point 2 above.

For the purpose of this exercise, a few remarks can be made with regard to the need for rationalization of the self governing territories, the TBVC states (Bophuthatswana) and existing regional governments. If the position with regard to the urbanization that is being experienced in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial system is taken into account, it is clear that the informal communities in the area originate not only from the self governing territories and the TBVC states, but also from independent countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Mocambique. Due to this phenomena, the compilation of a management strategy for urbanization is being restricted due to the lack of control as far as the movement of people is concerned. No responsibility is being accepted by such countries, independent states and the self-governing territories for their citizens who establish themselves in the spatial system. Often this also leads to a dualistic household system whereby two households are being upheld by a single person accommodated in the national spatial system. In order to address the situation holistically and practically, the role of relationships that exist between the various subregions in the West Rand, the metropolitan core area and the other development regions should be borne in mind.

As far as sub regional states are concerned, Regional Services Councils are considered to fall within this category because of the nature of regional functions that are being managed in support of local bodies. From a functional point of view and in the light of the track record of Regional Services Councils, it seems that such bodies will have to be incorporated into the structure envisaged for regional and/or metropolitan governments.

The institution of a process of subsidiarity in order to determine on which level responsibility for certain functions can be placed, should be considered. It is hardly possible to give any input with regard to regional form without more information on the constitutional model that will apply and the functions to be entrusted to regional governments.



From a spatial point of view, the WRRSC area of jurisdiction consists basically of five urban core areas that consists of the following entities:

1. Greater Krugersdorp urban core (consisting of the communities of Krugersdorp, Munsieville, Azaadville and Kagiso).
2. Greater Randfontein urban core (consisting of the communities of Randfontein, Toekomsrus and Mohlakeng).
3. Greater Westonaria urban core (consisting of the communities of Westonaria and Bekkersdal).
4. Greater Carletonville urban core (consisting of the communities of Carletonville, Khutsong and Wedela).
5. Greater Fochville urban core (consisting of the communities of Fochville, Greenspark and Kokosi).

The above-mentioned urban cores supply their various peripheral areas with all functions and services notwithstanding the fact that these primary towns originally developed from mining as establishment function (with the exception of Fochville). The identified urban core structure can only become reality through a positively planning action based on a process of utilization of existing infrastructure, vacant land and striving for a more compact urban form.

In these urban cores the necessary infrastructural services are available in order to accommodate the process of urbanization presently experienced in the area and the process of development foreseen for the region. The urban cores as identified should also be administrated and managed within structures based on the division as shown. The necessary institutional support in order to attain the goals set out above already exists in the region.

It should however be remembered that due to the interaction that exists between the West Rand and the metropolitan core, the future development of the region and its metropolitan core are integrated and cannot be separated without causing serious problems as far as the development potential of the mining region that is in the process of transition, is concerned. **DIAGRAM 19** shows the functional development zones that can be identified for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction. This area should serve as a reservoir for overflowing growth from the metropolitan core area.

Separation of the geographically and economically integrated regions will have negative growth consequences for the Greater Westonaria urban core and the Greater Carletonville urban core in future.

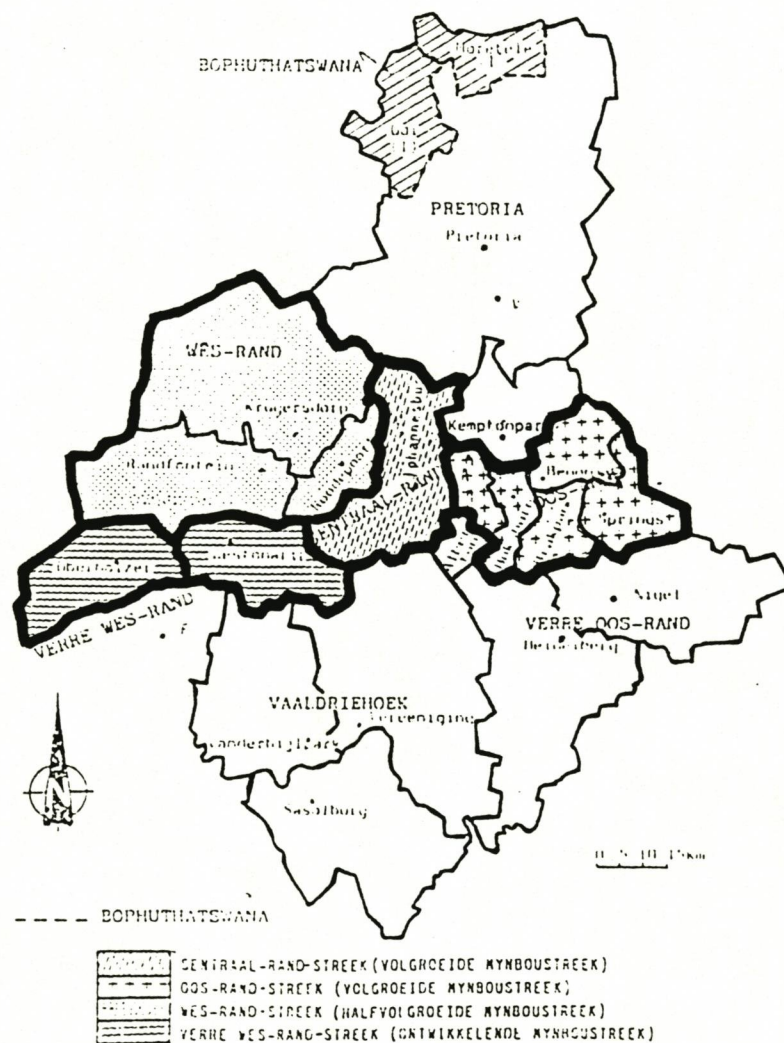
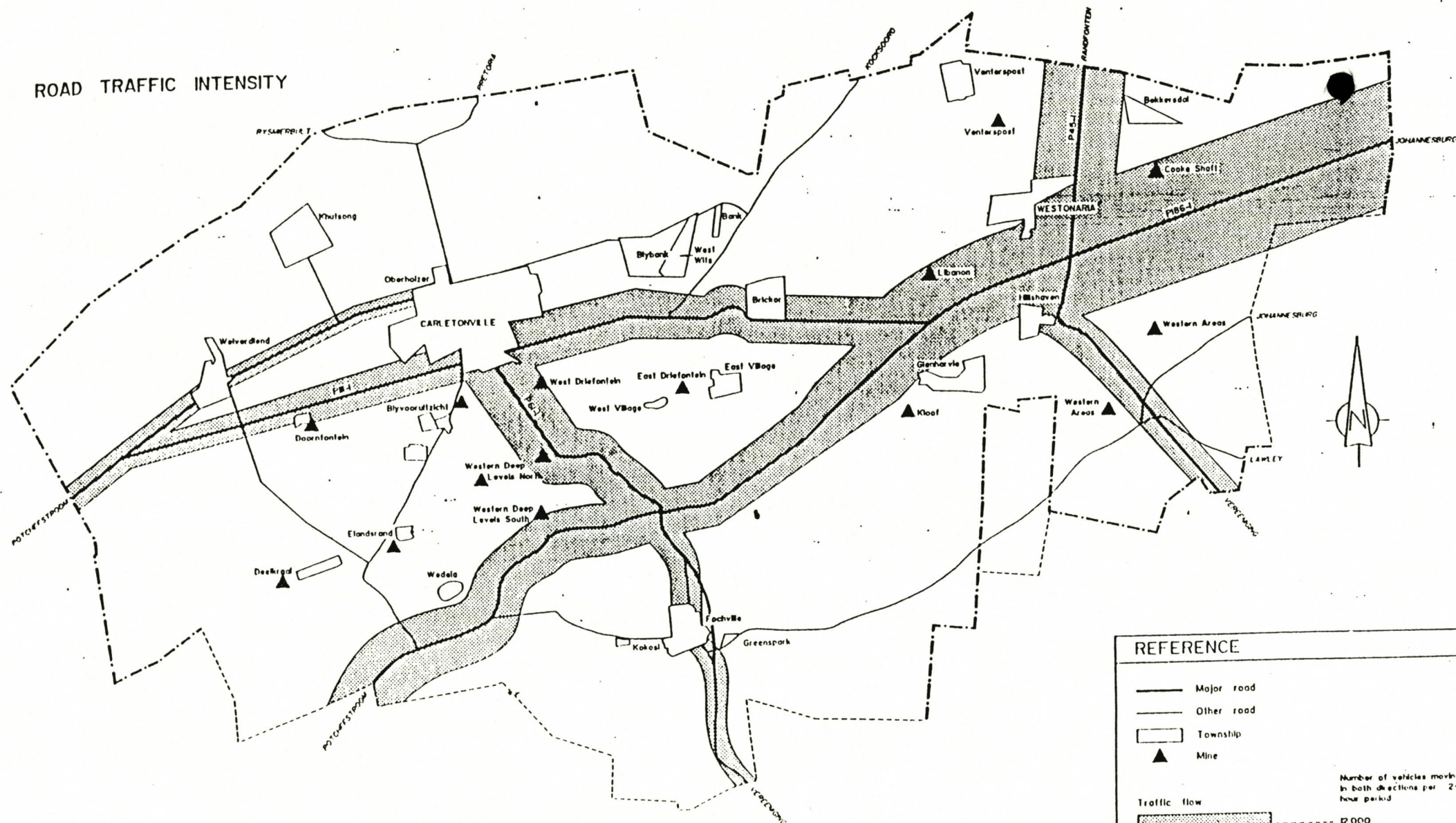


DIAGRAM 18: FUNCTIONAL EVOLUTION OF MINING REGIONS IN THE WITWATERSRAND

ROAD TRAFFIC INTENSITY



REFERENCE

- Major road
- Other road
- Township
- ▲ Mine

Traffic flow



DIAGRAM 17

BASE NETWORK

TRAFFIC FLOWS ON LINKS - AM PEAK HOUR (EXISTING)

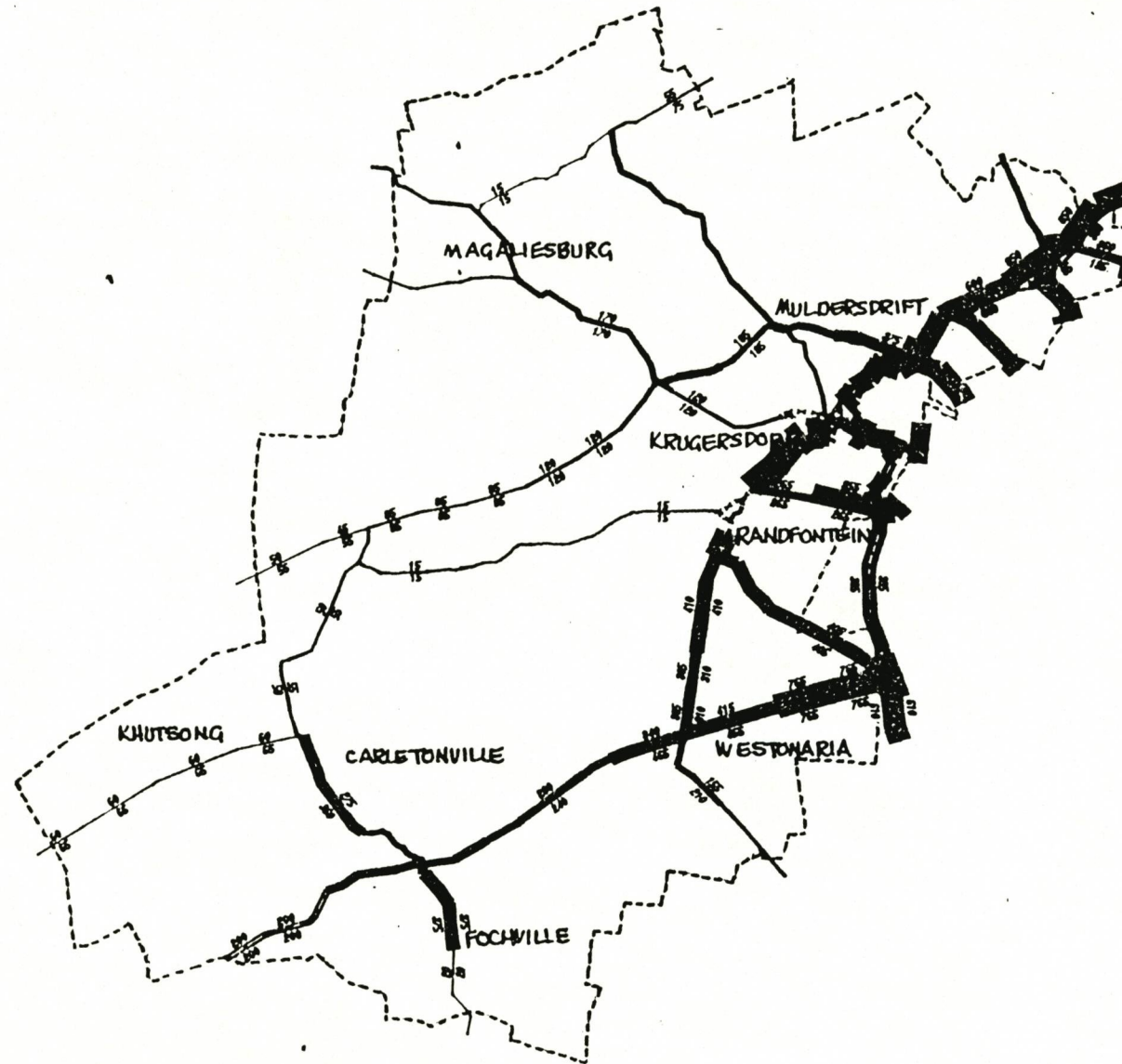
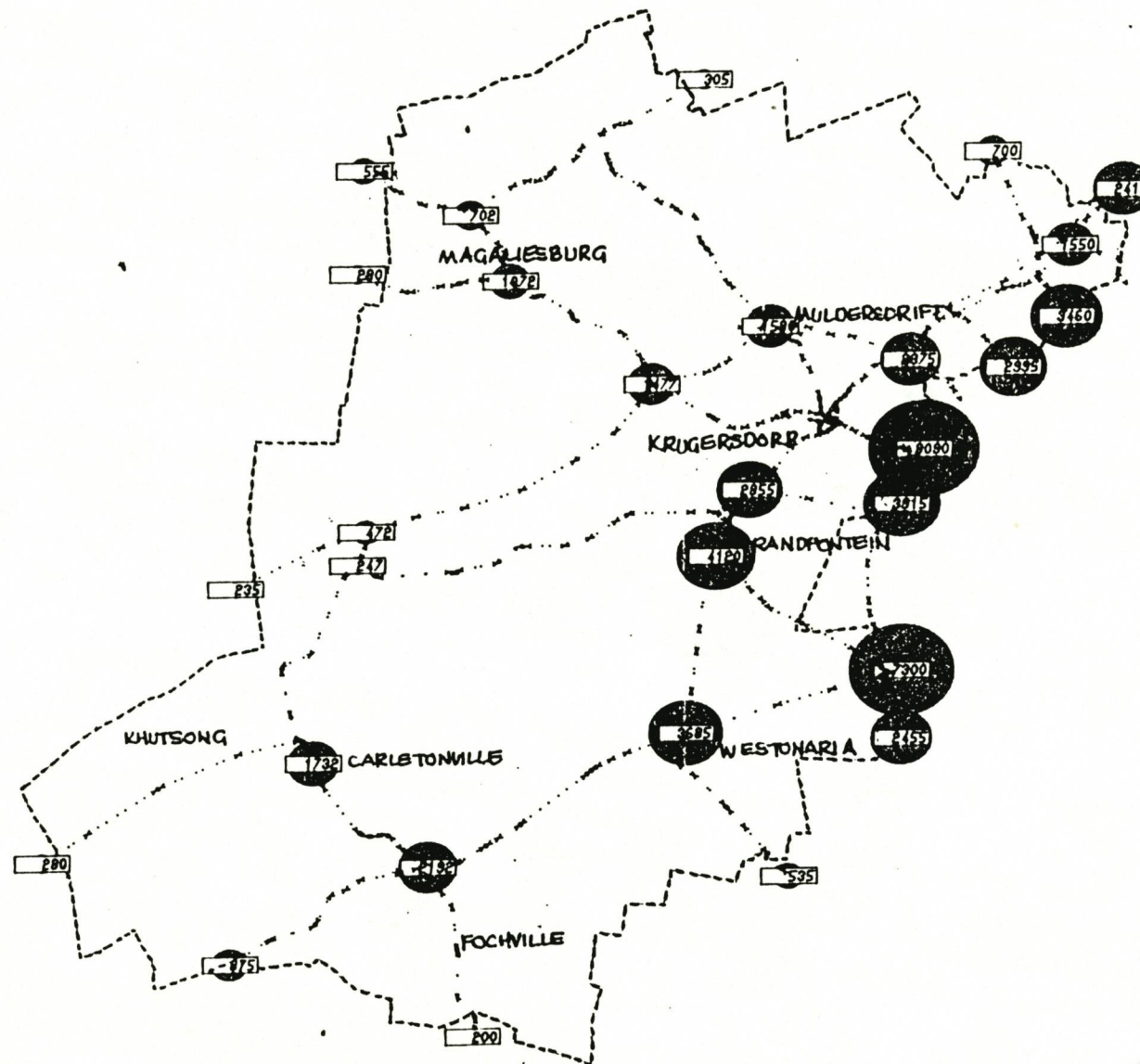


DIAGRAM 16

EMME/2 PROJECT: WEST RAND REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL
SCENARIO 1993: BASE YEAR



TRAFFIC COUNTS - AM PEAK PERIOD (EXISTING)



EMME/2 PROJECT: WEST RAND REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL
SCENARIO 1993: BASE YEAR



WESMET



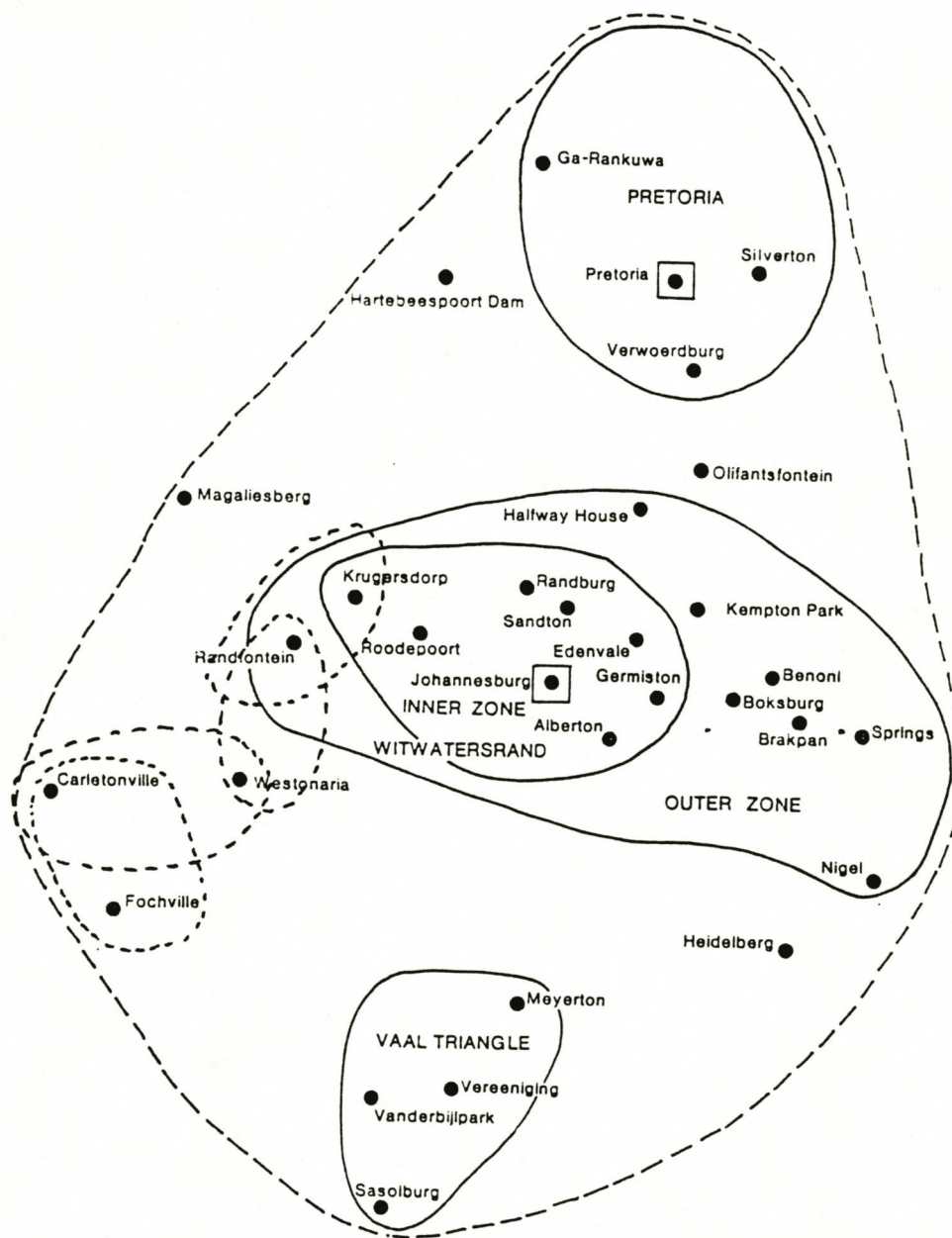


DIAGRAM 13: THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL: MAJOR SYSTEMS OF MOVEMENT

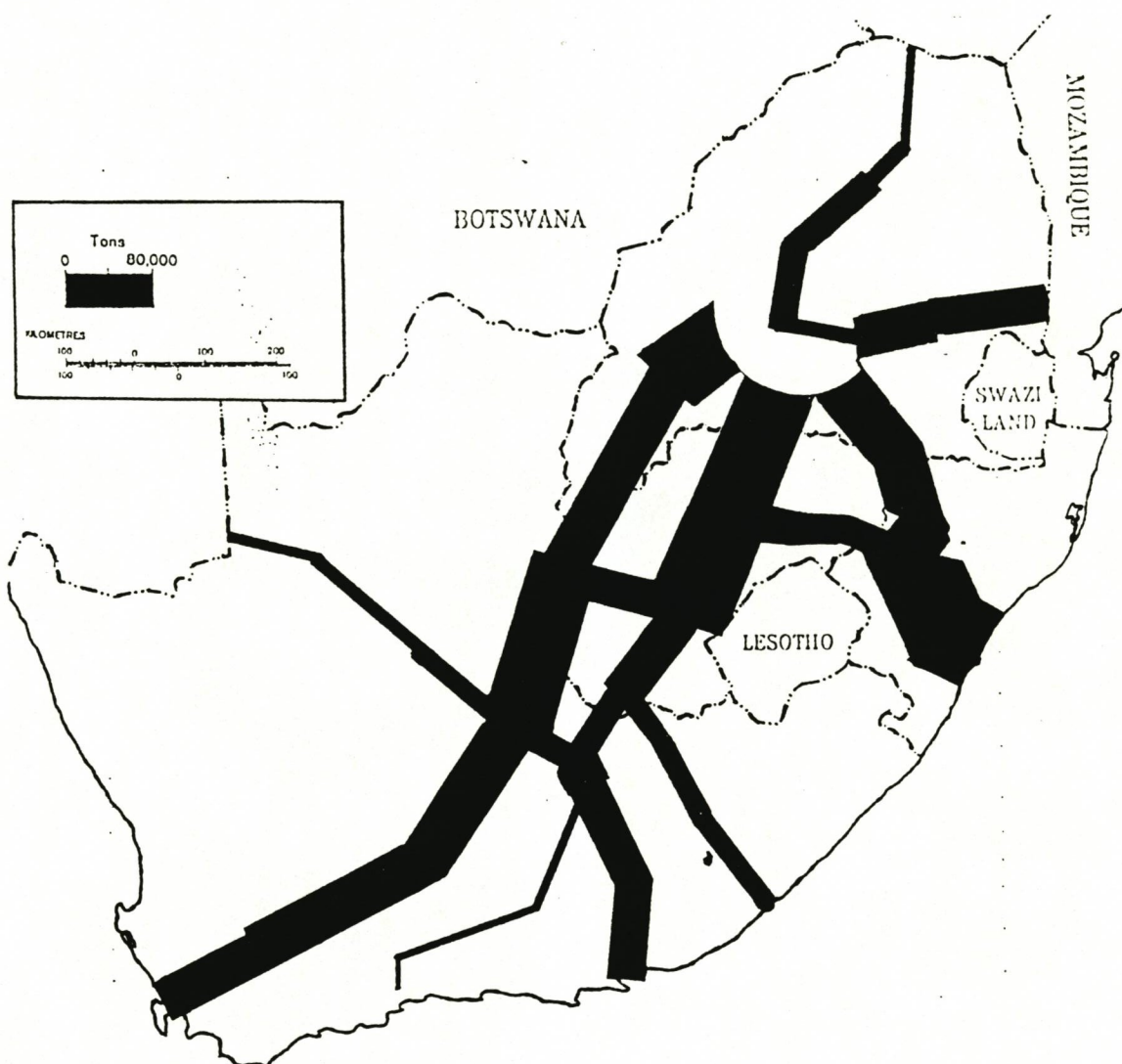


DIAGRAM 12 VOLUME OF RAIL FREIGHT ON MAIN LINES

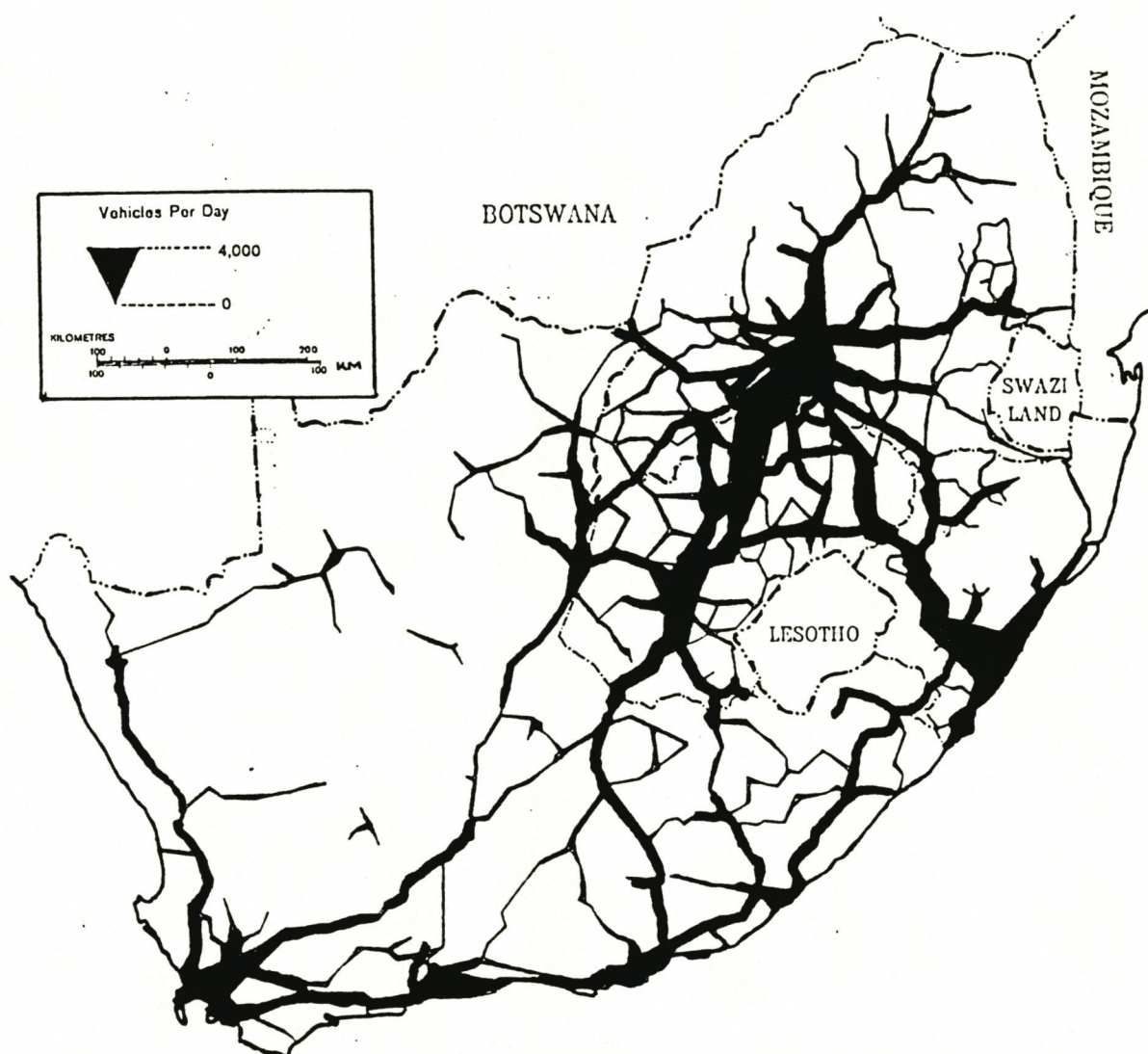


DIAGRAM 11: ROAD TRAFFIC VOLUME

2.4 **DIAGRAM 11:** Road Traffic Volume.

2.5 **DIAGRAM 12:** Volume of Rail Freight on Main Lines.

From the above-mentioned diagrams the conclusion can justifiably be made that the metropolitan core area forms the pivot around which all infrastructural services in the National Spatial System were developed.

If the focus is switched to the West Rand in relation to the metropolitan core area, a similar integration of infrastructure and services can be deduced. (Refer to **DIAGRAM 13** and **DIAGRAM 14**). From an analysis of the position of the West Rand, it is clear that the spatial system can be subdivided into two distinctive sections namely a West Rand subregion that is in close daily contact with the metropolitan core and a Far West Rand Area (Oberholzer, (Carletonville) and Fochville) that is situated in an area of less intensive contact with the metropolitan core area.

DIAGRAM 15 and **16** shows inter alia traffic counts and traffic flows (a.m. peak hour) for 1993 in the West Rand Regional Services Councils area of jurisdiction. From these diagrams the predominantly orientation of the West Rand towards the metropolitan core as far as the movement of people, goods and services are concerned, can be deduced. In order to identify and quantify the existence of linkages between the Far West Rand and the growth poles (Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp) in Region J, the reader is referred to **DIAGRAM 17**. As can be deduced from **DIAGRAM 17**, the existence of linkages between the West Rand, Far West Rand and the growth poles in Region J, are evident, but any conclusions drawn from that should however be qualified. The use of origin and destination statistics (traffic counts) to draw such a conclusion, can be misleading due to the influence of through traffic. **DIAGRAM 17** for instance also shows traffic originating from the Central Witwatersrand and the East Rand and not only from the West Rand. The general conclusion can thus be made that linkages exist between the Witwatersrand metropolitan core and the growth poles in Region J. The quantification and qualification of such linkages will necessarily require further detailed studies.

In consideration of a proposed delimitation or demarcation of future regional boundaries, the functional development of towns and regions in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial systems should be borne in mind. **DIAGRAM 18** shows the functional evolution of mining regions in the Witwatersrand metropolitan core area. The transition in economic base of the various regions can be related to the greater role which each subregion played in serving the national economy as mining activities phased out. As can be deduced from **DIAGRAM 18**, the spatial system of the West Rand can be classified to be in the process of transition whilst the Far West Rand will change its economic base in future.

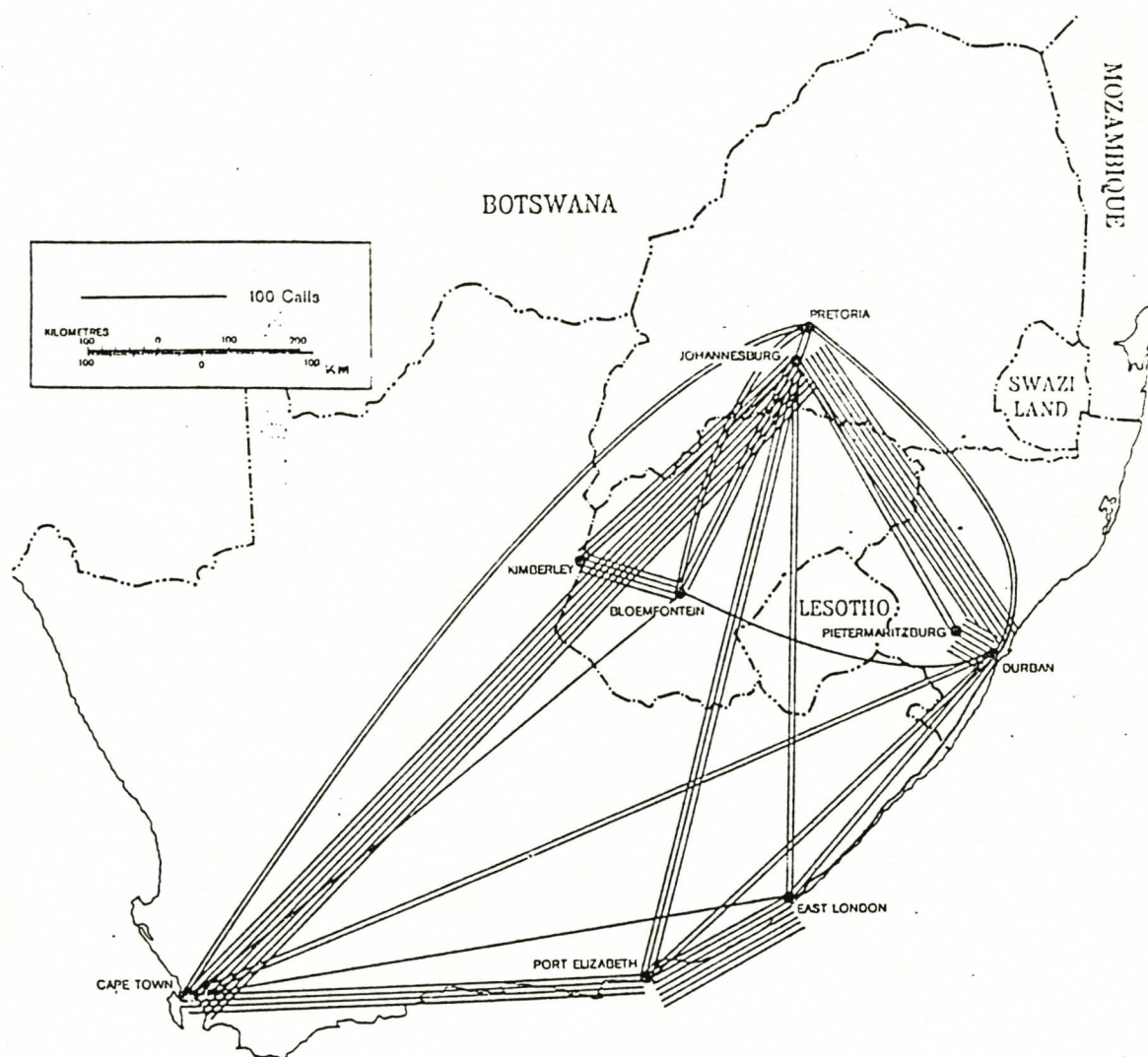


DIAGRAM 10: VOLUME OF INTERMETROPOLITAN TRUNKTELEPHONE TRAFFIC

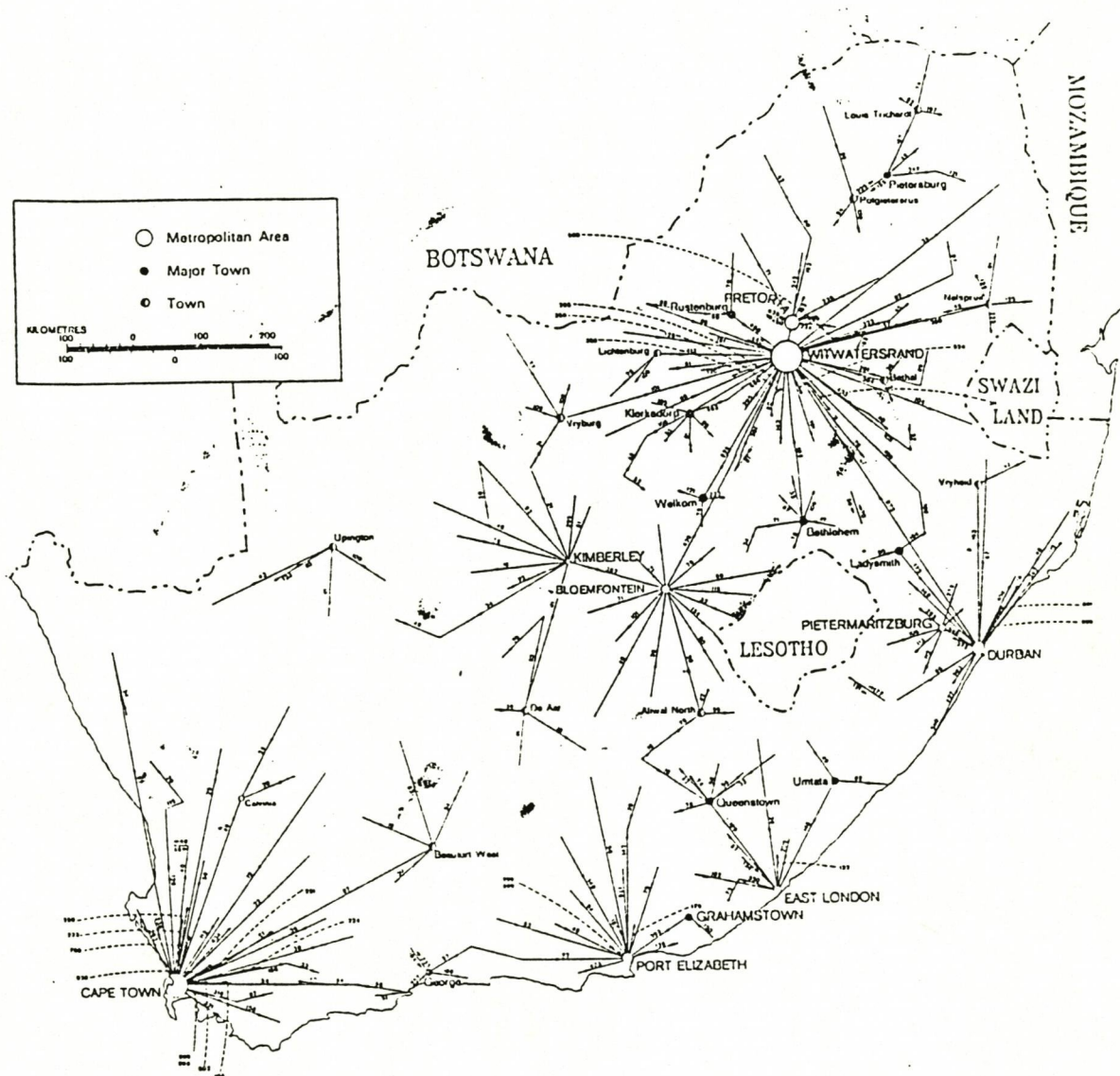


DIAGRAM 9 NODAL FLOW OF TELEPHONE TRAFFIC

INTRODUCTION

It is accepted that democracy is a form of government which is exercised by the people for the people. It is also an acceptable principle that the government should function as near as possible to the people. To enable these two principles to obtain meaningful application a different approach to what has thusfar been practised in South Africa will have to be adopted.

It should be the ideal that as many people as possible should have a say in the day to day governing process. It should be possible to consult with the man in the street, so to speak, on a continuous basis on bread and butter issues.

This can better be attained when the governmental institutions and the citizen are within reach of each other. For this reason it is suggested that the regional and municipal boundaries be determined in such a way that the constituent and his representative are not out of touch.

The criticism has been raised that a remote governmental institution is not aware of the needs of the ordinary citizen living under totally different conditions from that of the representative. It is therefore important that the seat of the government be physically as near to the region to be governed as possible.

It is accepted that a strong regional government will be able to satisfy both the above principles viz that the people should be more involved in the government as well as that the government should be as near as possible to where it must govern.

The size of the region becomes vital as there should be a correlation between the size of the region and the fulfilment of the "democratic principles." The farther away the government is from the constituents the weaker the application of the democratic principles. This is understandable as it is not always possible for the representative to be aware of the conditions prevailing in a remote place when a decision has to be made. Consequently his decision is based on his personal perception of what the conditions are. This may not be the true position.

Time does not allow a full debate on all the aspects to be considered to ensure an ideal democracy. The observations stated above serve merely as a framework to be considered to establish guidelines for the demarcation of regions. They should be regarded as normative factors relating to all the factors submitted for consideration by the Commission.

The approach adopted in this presentation is to investigate the viability of a Regional Services Council as a possible region. The factors suggested by the Commission had been applied to the West Rand Regional Services Council area or

jurisdiction with the purpose of applying its viability.
Where applicable alternatives are suggested.

The purpose of this presentation is to determine a set of principles on which a demarcation board or other institution will be able to demarcate regions which should satisfy all the requirements for a viable region.

A document compiled by Dr C B Schoeman of the West Rand Regional Services Council in response to the request for presentations to the Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of Regions will serve as source document. This presentation will rely on the information contained in this document as it related to the geographical region of the West Rand Regional Services Council. A copy of the relevant portion of this document will be attached as an annexure

REGIONS

As it is at this stage not known to what extent powers will be divided amongst the various tiers of government the actual functioning of the various governmental institutions is uncertain. In the preamble to the appointment of the Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of Regions it is stated: "... there appears to be broad agreement that the most suitable form of government ... allocation of powers to national and regional government ...". (my underlining).

It appears from this premise that local government, as in the past, will merely be an extension of the higher level governments with limited delegated powers. This should inevitably lead to the conclusion that the local government will have no formal mechanism to influence or play a role in the regional and central government. This being so the result will be that the first point of contact the man in the street will have with the first and second levels of government will be the second level of government. As there can hardly be continuous contact over this distance it becomes important that the geographical area of this region be such that it is possible to create contact between the inhabitant of the area with its representative on the regional level of government.

With this in mind it is suggested that the areas of jurisdiction of the regional services council be considered as a basis for demarcation of regions.

It is realised that conditions will vary in each Regional Services Council area. However it must also be remembered that great care was taken when the boundaries of the various Regional Services Council areas were determined to ensure that it was as feasible and viable as possible taking into account the needs of each participant. Since then certain shortcomings were discovered of which some had been addressed while others still need to be addressed. The functioning within these areas have been tested and tried and have to a large extent been found satisfactory.

It must be pointed out that the regional governmental institutions are not addressed in this presentation nor does it relate to the present Regional Services Council institutions. Merely the geographical area of the various Regional Services Council are referred to together with all the infra structure found therein.

At present there are various other geographical areas within the boundaries of the Regional Services Council areas such as municipalities, magisterial and other 'such jurisdictional areas. It is suggested that once the area of the Regional Services Council is settled regard should be had to the other jurisdictional areas within this primary area.

Magisterial areas should be reconsidered and adapted to suit the same requirements as the municipal areas. In the end the municipal and magisterial area should coincide. Once these boundaries have been determined all other jurisdictional areas should as far as is practical coincide with the municipal/magisterial area. Representations were made to the Commission for the investigation into local government systems in Transvaal of which the chairman was mr F Pelser. A copy of the presentation, without the annexures, is attached hereto as Annexure

A region should resemble the present areas of the Regional Services Council's in South Africa comprising various municipalities which in turn corresponds more or less with the present magisterial districts.

will reveal that within the framework of the factors suggested by the Commission the area of the West Rand Regional Services Council should be viable, all things being equal. It can therefore be reasonably concluded that the present West Rand Regional Services Council, with some minor adjustments, can be designated as a viable and feasible region to govern. Most democratic principles can be met and the objectives of creating a satisfactory environment can be attained.

The question can justly be raised whether the above hold true for all regional council areas.

The Canton system in Switzerland has universally been accepted as a successful democratic form of government. It consists of relatively small areas with a high degree of autonomy. With the necessary adaptations a similar system of many relatively small regions may be equally satisfactory in South Africa. There are at present some forty plus Regional Services Council areas in South Africa plus the self governing states which seemingly will again be re-introduced into South Africa. This makes it possible to have 45 - 50 regions in South Africa which will comprise the whole of South Africa.

This small, somewhat close-knit, pattern will ensure that cohesion in the regions will improve as cultural and other intangible values will be less heterogeneous. The problem

with this suggestion is of course the omni present question of economic viability.

ALTERNATIVE REGIONS

It appears that the Negotiating Forum favours larger regions as it often refers to nine or ten regions. Without conceding that larger regions are to be preferred it may well be that a demarcation board may decide on larger regions. If that is the case then it is suggested that once again the municipal boundaries be brought in line with magisterial jurisdictions. At present some municipal areas do not coincide with magisterial areas: eg. a municipal area may coincide with two or more magisterial areas and visa versa.

The regions should then be determined by the boundaries of the municipalities to be included in a region.

A region should accordingly consist of various municipal areas. The number of municipal areas to be incorporated into a region should depend on the particular circumstances which may prevail.

In the determination of the region to which a particular municipality will be allocated, the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants thereof should be respected. In other words the residents in a particular area must determine where they wish to be incorporated.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY

There are two ways of addressing the problem of economic viability. Firstly there is the approach that each region must be economically viable on its own. It means that the region itself must provide all the necessary resources to survive and prosper.

Secondly there is the approach that resources may be provided from an external source. This could result in the situation that such regions will be dependant on subsidies or other external sources which could lead to the unhealthy position that the satisfaction of needs are determined externally. This need not be the case as will be explained hereafter.

To return to the first instance of internal viability, much need not be said about this scenario as it really speaks for itself. It must not however be assumed that larger regions will automatically be inherently self sufficient. The danger may arise that the needs of remote areas may be neglected as it is common practice to rather satisfy the needs of the many at the expense of the few. Therefore the remote rural community may find itself in the back of the queue in an impersonal vast region.

The second approach needs some discussion as it is fundamental to establish whether a region will be economically viable. To be economically viable can be summarised as the capability of being in possession of the

resources to satisfy needs. It is conceded that it is a very simplistic way of putting it but to go into all the arguments relating to economic viability will require volumes.

As an alternative to inherent economic viability one should look for ways and means of rendering assistance by way of subsidies or other grants on a similar basis as that to which we have grown accustomed in South Africa. This is a well known method which is adequate but criticised for various reasons, inter alia that far removed officials must decide on the merits of a situation. Such a system may develop into bureaucratic government which is not very satisfactory.

Another alternative can be found in the Netherlands formula for funding their provinces and communities. The central tax (rijksbelasting) is inter alia allocated towards the provinces (provinciefonds) as well as the municipalities (gemeentefonds). Each of the eleven provinces receive a fixed amount which is calculated as follows: "40% naar evenredigheid van de inwonerentallen; 22,5% naar evenredigheid van de oppervlakten; 2,5% naar evenredigheid van de lengten van vaarwegen die bij de provincie in onderhoud zijn; en voor 35% en elf gelijkedelen."

Similarly the towns are given a grant out of the Gemeentefonds : " ... De wijze waarop de gemeenten het geld uit het Gemeentefonds krijgen uitgekeerd, wordt geregeld in de Financiële - Verhoudingswet 1960. Jaarlijks wordt

opnieuwbezien hoe hoog die uitkeringen moeten zijn. In de tweede plaats krijgen gemeenten gelden die zijn bestemd voor de behartiging van specifieke taken : doeluitkeringen en bijdragen. Deze zijn terug te vinden op de begrotingen van verschillende ministeries. In de derde plaats heffen de gemeenten eigen belastingen, rechten voor het gebruik van gemeentlijke werken, ... alsmede leges en tarieven (bijvoorbeeld voor elektriciteit en water)." See attached as Annexure ... an extract from which the above quotation is taken. Attached as Annexure ... is a table of the expenditure in the Netherlands budget. It is worth noting that a country the size of the Netherlands has eleven provinces which function very well.

Based on this principle a method could be introduced whereby finances are made available in an equitable way to make regions more viable.

The following model may serve as a basis to illustrate the possibility of applying the Netherlands principles. Attached hereto as Annexure ... is a list of all the Regional Services Councils in South Africa indicating their income for the 1992/93 financial year. The income of that of the Cape also includes tax and is therefore not reliable for the purpose of this example. The example will therefore be applied to Transvaal but should equally hold true for the other provinces.

It will firstly be imperative to identify revenue for a fund which can be utilised for this purpose. Besides the

normal sources such as tax etc. a separate and distinct fund may be established to which monies are contributed. Such contributions could consist of the following:

- (i) the increased amount of 4% which was recently added to VAT;
- (ii) 4c/liter on fuel sold;
- (iii) the total amount of all Regional Services Council levies.

According to various sources this could amount to the following:

1.	4% VAT	
	(source: Budget)	R 7 102 380 000
2.	4c/liter petrol levy	
	(Source: Governmental Returns)	R 2 960 000 000
3.	Regional Services Council levies	
	(Source: Statement from Secretary	
	Regional Services Council's)	R 2 129 679 406
		R12 129 059 406
		=====

All the above funds should be contributed to a central pool of funds for the purpose of making it available to the regions and municipalities. The allocation of the money

can be made either to the region which can make it available to the towns or it can be made available to the towns which are in turn taxed by the regional authorities.

The calculation of the grants can be per a formula similar to that of the Netherlands to ensure fairness or it can be calculated per capita per town or region. The last mentioned method can be illustrated with the following example:

It is assumed that there are approximately 20 000 000 voters in South Africa. The total amount of the fund comes to R12 192 059 406. This amount divided by the total number of voter equals R609-60 per voter. An amount of R609-60 per voter is allocated to the town or region.

On page 21 of Dr C B Schoeman's document (Annexure ...). it is noted that the West Rand Regional Services Council has a population of 848 230. From the statement reflecting the income of the Regional Services Council's (Annexure) it is stated the income of the West Rand Regional Services Council amounts to R37 181 440.

On the assumption that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the population are registered voters it will result in there being 565 486 voters in the region.

The grant for this particular region will be as follows:

$565\ 486 \times 609.60 = R339\ 292\ 600$ and to this amount the traditional revenue sources to be exploited by the various towns can result in this being an affluent region.

From the statement of income for all the Regional Services Councils it is noted that the Bosveld Regional Services Council consisting of Warmbaths, Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Waterberg and Potgietersrus has a Regional Services Council income of R13 812 634. It has a population of approximately 252 000. On the assumption of 2/3 being voters it will result in there being 165 000 voters.

$168\ 000 \times 609.60 = R102\ 446\ 400.$

Once again, this could form the basis of economic viability.

According to the Netherlands information: "De uitkeringen van het Rijk maken tegenwoordig ongeveer 90% uit van die inkomsten van de gemeenten; de eigen inkomsten bedragen ongeveer 10% van de gemeentelijke middelen." From the extract from the Netherlands Budget it appears that 14.9 billion guilders are allocated towards provinces and towns.

Adopting the approach described above the possibility must be accepted that from an economic viewpoint regions can be made viable. It also raises the possibility that the distribution of wealth will be on a more equitable basis.

It is a fact that due to a variety of factors not all regions will be financially independent and economically

viable. Not even larger and fewer regions will be guaranteed economical viability. Some regions again will be completely self sufficient due to its inherent resources. To try and draw boundaries in such a way that an affluent sub region is surrounded by a few less fortunate sub regions with the hope that a spill over will generate wealth and welfare in the poorer sub regions should prove futile. A demarcation based purely on economical principles is not the ideal. The wealthier subregions may tend to hold back while the poorer subregions may always feel cheated.

Rather adopt an approach of providing for a person where he is, recognise and acknowledge his situation and provide the mechanism to support his environment according to his values instead of forcing it onto him from some remote authority.

To summarise: the present Regional Services Council areas, subject to minor adjustments for practical purposes should become the geographical regional area of jurisdiction of the second tier government. Such an area should comprise of the various municipalities within the regions area, also adjusted for practical purposes. Once the areas have been settled the necessary mechanisms should be implemented to identify funds to be allocated to a central fund for distribution among the various regions or towns. The allocation should preferably be made to the municipalities in accordance with their number of voters. (Urgent attention will have to be given to the compilation of a

reliable voters list in order to calculate the allocations as near as accurate as possible).

After the central fund had been established the method of paying out the money to the various municipal authorities must be determined.

Once the functions of each of the governments on the various levels are determined the various subsidies which may be applicable can also be determined. Local as well as regional authorities should further have the power to make charges for services as well as other traditional sources of revenue.

The system as described above should favourably meet all the factors raised by the Commission and as explained in the document drawn by Dr C B Schoeman. As stated earlier it is not possible to obtain a positive application of each and every one of those factors. Some of them will be present, others absent while still others will in fact be negative. Whatever the situation the recommendation contained in this presentation will reasonably satisfy all the requirements. Larger and fewer regions on the contrary may contribute to a loss of identity with the region with possible resultant frustration.

The present system of four provinces is not regarded as ideal due to the remoteness of the authorities. To revert to a position of slightly more regions, say ten or so, will

only perpetuate the situation and will not alleviate the problems.

Although not the only factors, money and economics, play a very important role in the everyday life of a citizen and the lack thereof in an area which is normally not viable due to circumstances creates underdevelopment. If a mechanism exists whereby he can be provided with means to improve his environment it can contribute substantially to his well being. The answer does not lie in incorporating him into a region with which he has very little, if anything, in common, and which is remotely controlled, but rather to provide him with means to improve his environment in accordance with his values or that of people with which he can identify.

1. HISTORICAL BOUNDARIES INCLUDING PROVINCIAL, MAGISTERIAL AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1.1 The South African National Spatial System consists of Four Provincial Spatial systems as indicated on **DIAGRAM 1**.
- 1.2 The FOUR Provincial Spatial Systems consist of a large number of magisterial districts. As far as the WRRSC is concerned, **DIAGRAM 2** shows the magisterial districts included in the area of jurisdiction of the WRRSC.
- 1.3 Within the provincial spatial system and the magisterial districts as described above, areas of jurisdiction of local authorities (bodies) exist. **DIAGRAM 3** shows the area of jurisdiction of the WRRSC.
- 1.4 Any geographical area (called a spatial system) consists of core areas (regions) (towns, cities or metropolitan areas) and peripheral areas or regions. The concept of "regionalism" depends highly on the interaction between the core and periphery relationships as described hereunder. The development potential of core areas are based on the relationships that developed over time between such core area and its peripheral area. The core area is supplying functions of higher order to its periphery. **DIAGRAM 4** shows the historical evolution of the core periphery structure within the South African National Spatial System. Due to the existence of this core-periphery relationship, the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries should be based on the movement of people, goods and services in such spatial systems.
- 1.5 For the purposes of the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries, consideration should also be given to boundaries for the provision of bulk infrastructure and services.
 - 1.5.1 **DIAGRAM 5** shows the area of bulk water supply of the Rand Water Board. The Rand Water Board functions as an agent on behalf of the West Rand Regional Services Council in the provision of bulk water supply to its area of jurisdiction. **DIAGRAM 5.1** shows in greater detail Rand Water Board pipelines within the WRRSC area of jurisdiction.
 - 1.5.2 As far as the provision of the bulk water care function in the WRRSC area of jurisdiction is concerned, the function has been entrusted in the drainage areas of the Flip Human Water Care Works; Greater Fochville Subregion and the drainage area between Randfontein and Westonaria. In the management of the function the various primary local bodies act as "contractors" for the WRRSC in the rendering of the service. The regionalization of the drainage area of the Greater

Khutsong Subregion is presently under consideration. DIAGRAM 5.1 also shows the location of water care facilities in the WRRSC area of jurisdiction.

1.5.3 Bulk electricity supply to the WRRSC area of jurisdiction coincides with the supply areas of ESKOM. At this point in time the various primary local bodies act as the distribution authorities of electricity in their areas of jurisdiction.

1.5.4 The West Rand Regional Services Council of jurisdiction is in the process of being declared to be a Metropolitan Transport Authority in terms of the Urban Transportation Act (Act 78 of 1977) by the Minister of Transport. The area of jurisdiction for the Metropolitan Transport Area will be the same as that of the WRRSC (See DIAGRAM 2 and DIAGRAM 3). The function of passenger transport was also entrusted to the West Rand Regional Services Council in 1992 within the boundaries of jurisdiction as pointed out above.

It should however be noted that the functions of urban transport and passenger transport are from an infrastructural, functional as well as service point of view totally integrated with that of the Witwatersrand metropole specifically and the PWV-Complex in general.

1.5.5 The provision of telephone communication services in the WRRSC area of jurisdiction co-incides with the service areas as presently managed by TELKOM.

1.5.6 The rendering of rail commuter services in the WRRSC area is organized by Spoornet and the Rail Commuter Corporation. The service is totally integrated with that of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Area.

1.5.7 With effect from 1 July 1992, the WRRSC is financing the rendering of fire services within its area of jurisdiction. At this stage, the service is rendered by the five primary local authorities throughout the entire region. Previously, this function was only rendered in certain municipal areas ($\pm 600\text{km}^2$) and is now being rendered in the entire area of jurisdiction ($\pm 3\,775\text{km}^2$).

1.5.8 With effect from 1 January 1993, the WRRSC is acting as main agent for TPA for the rendering of ambulance services to all communities within the entire area of jurisdiction.

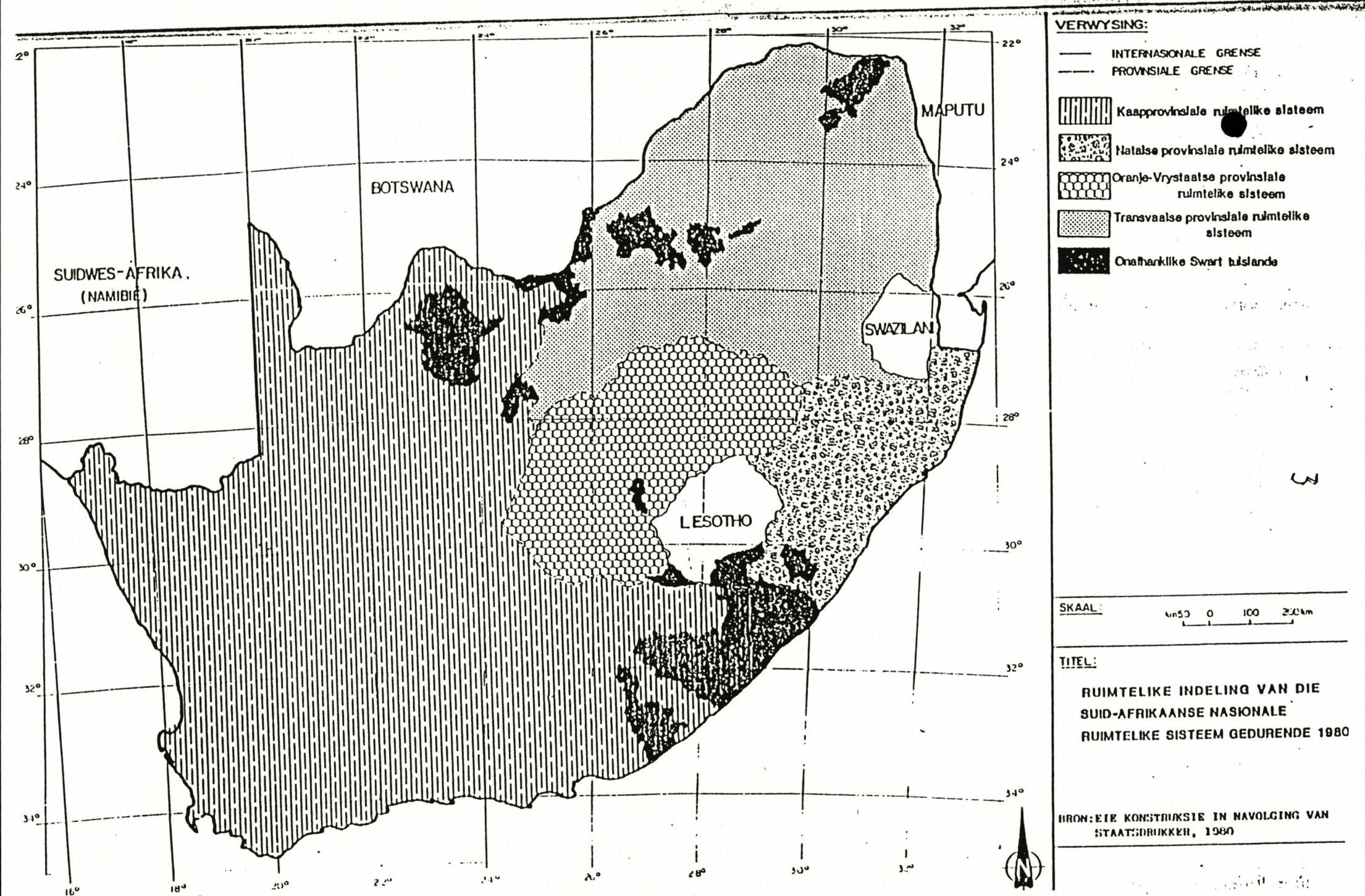
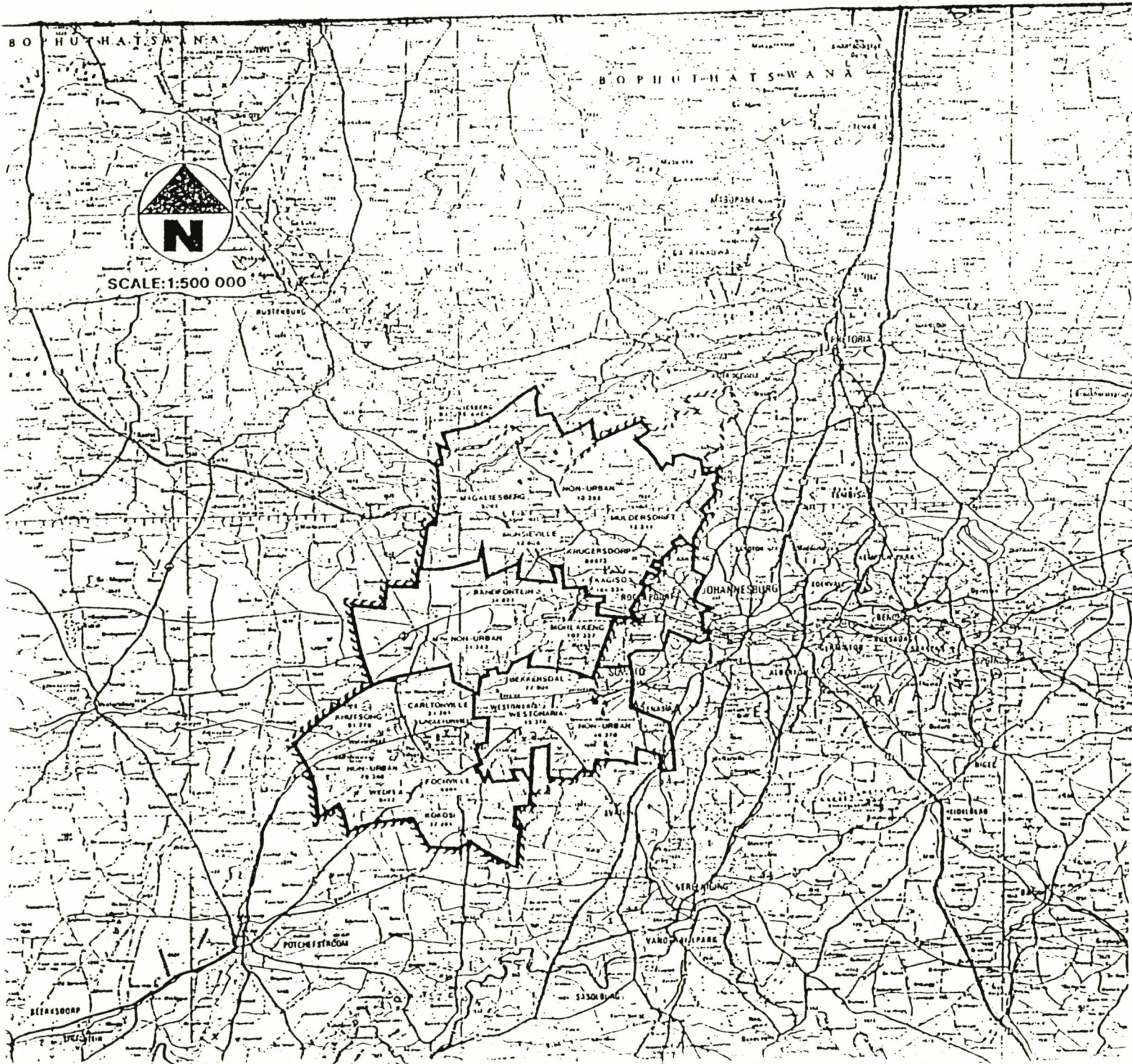


DIAGRAM 1: PROVINCIAL SPATIAL SYSTEMS

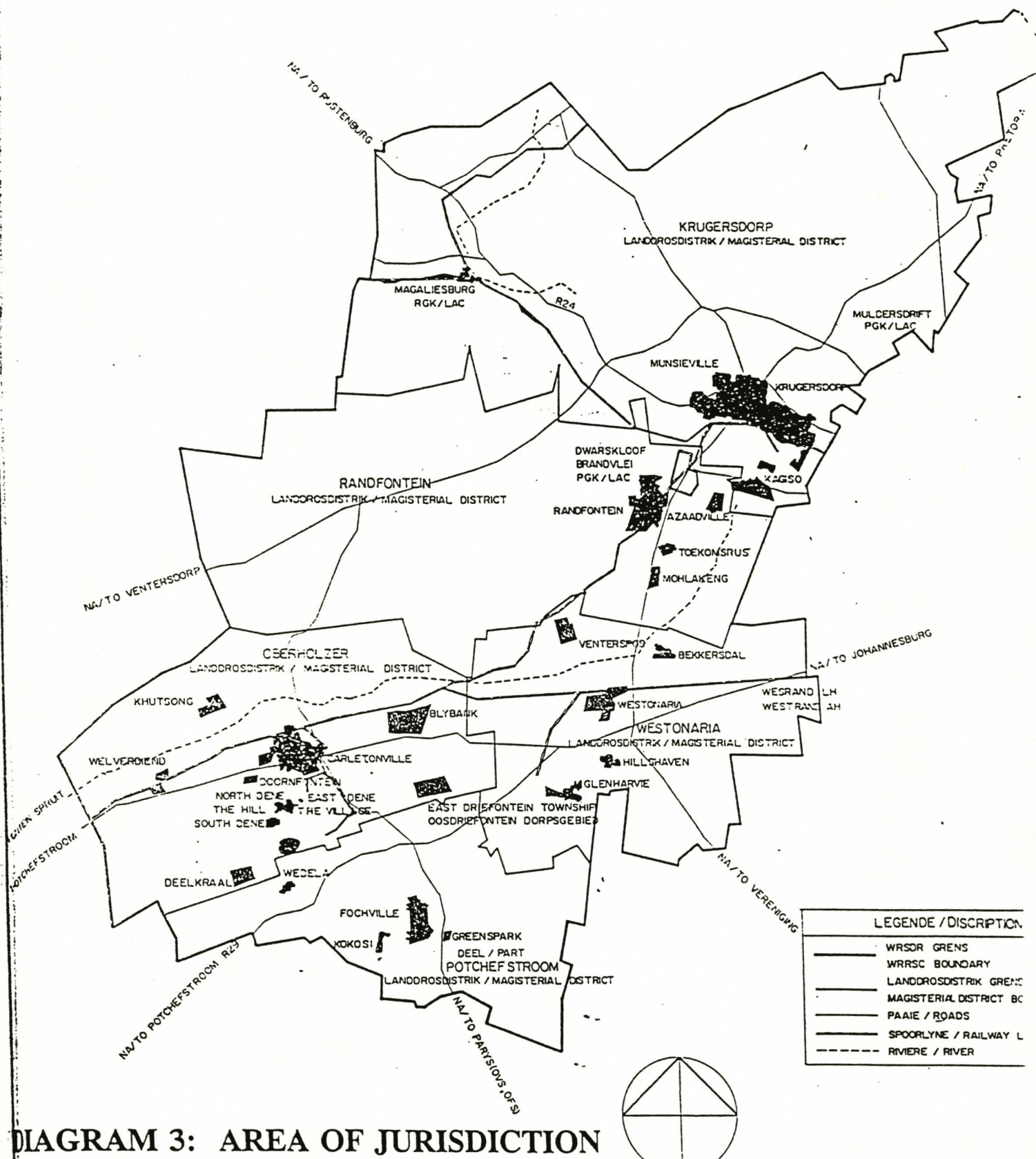
WESTRAND REGION IN RELATION TO THE PWV METROPOLE

4



- MAGISTERIAL BOUNDARY
- REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL BOUNDARY





EKW-POTENSIAAL-OPPERVLAKTES : HONDERD
 PERSONE, PER VIERKANTE KM²

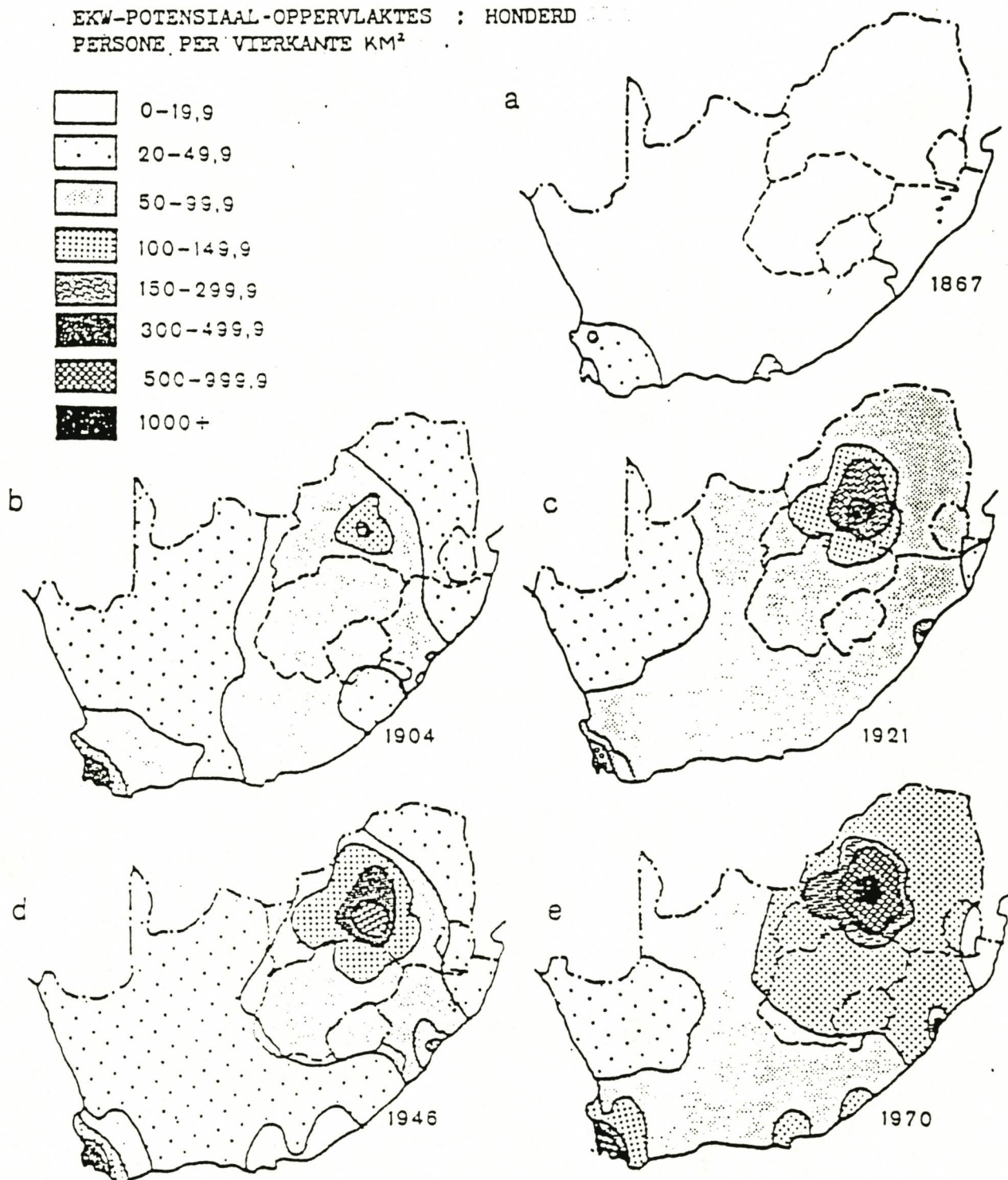
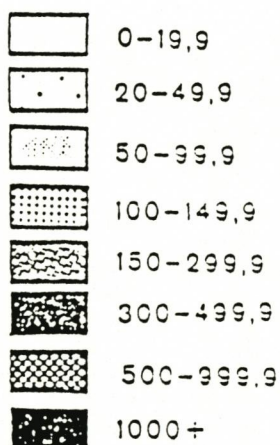


DIAGRAM 4: DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORE-PERIPHERY RELATIONSHIP IN THE NATIONAL SPATIAL SYSTEM

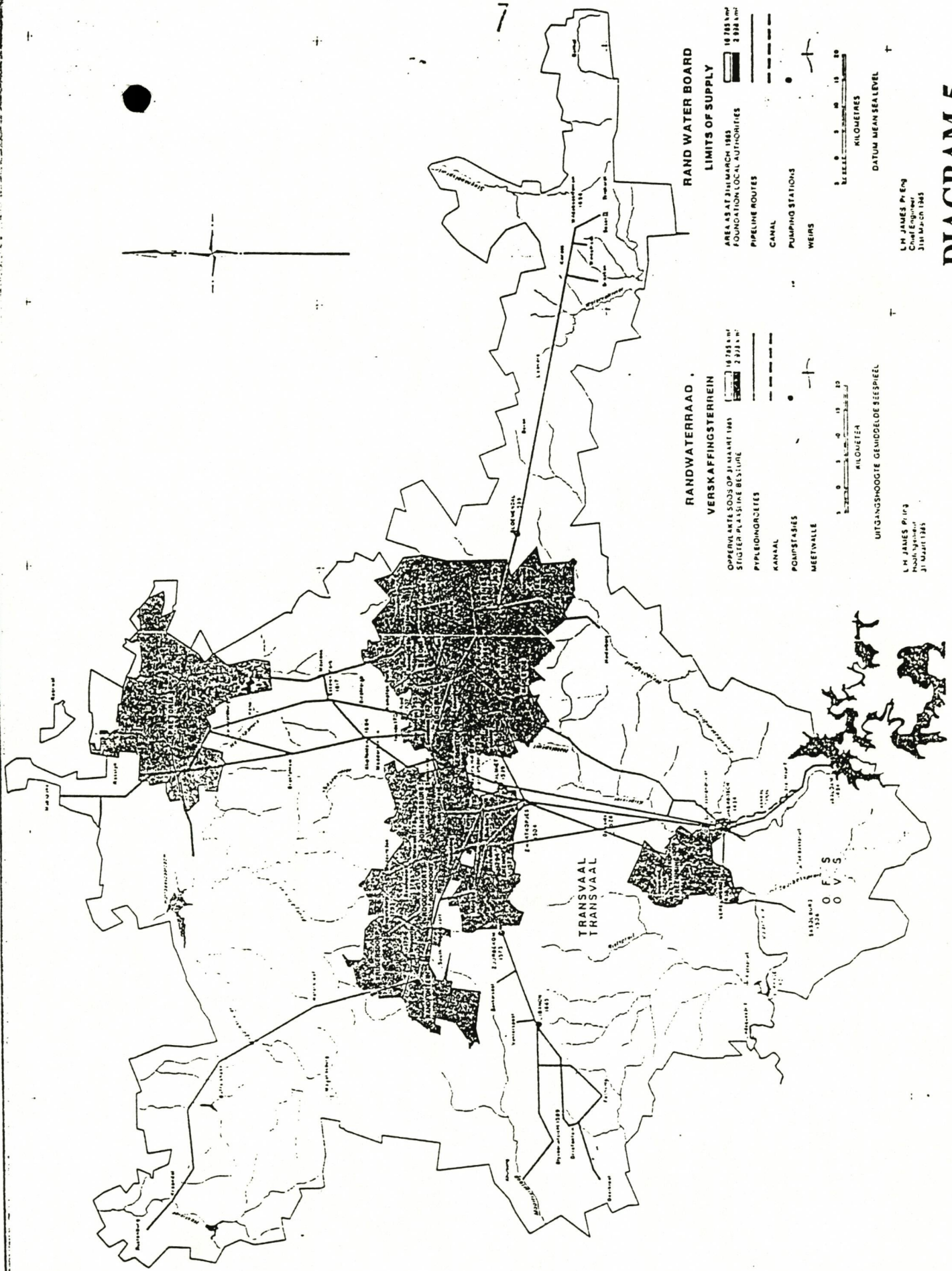
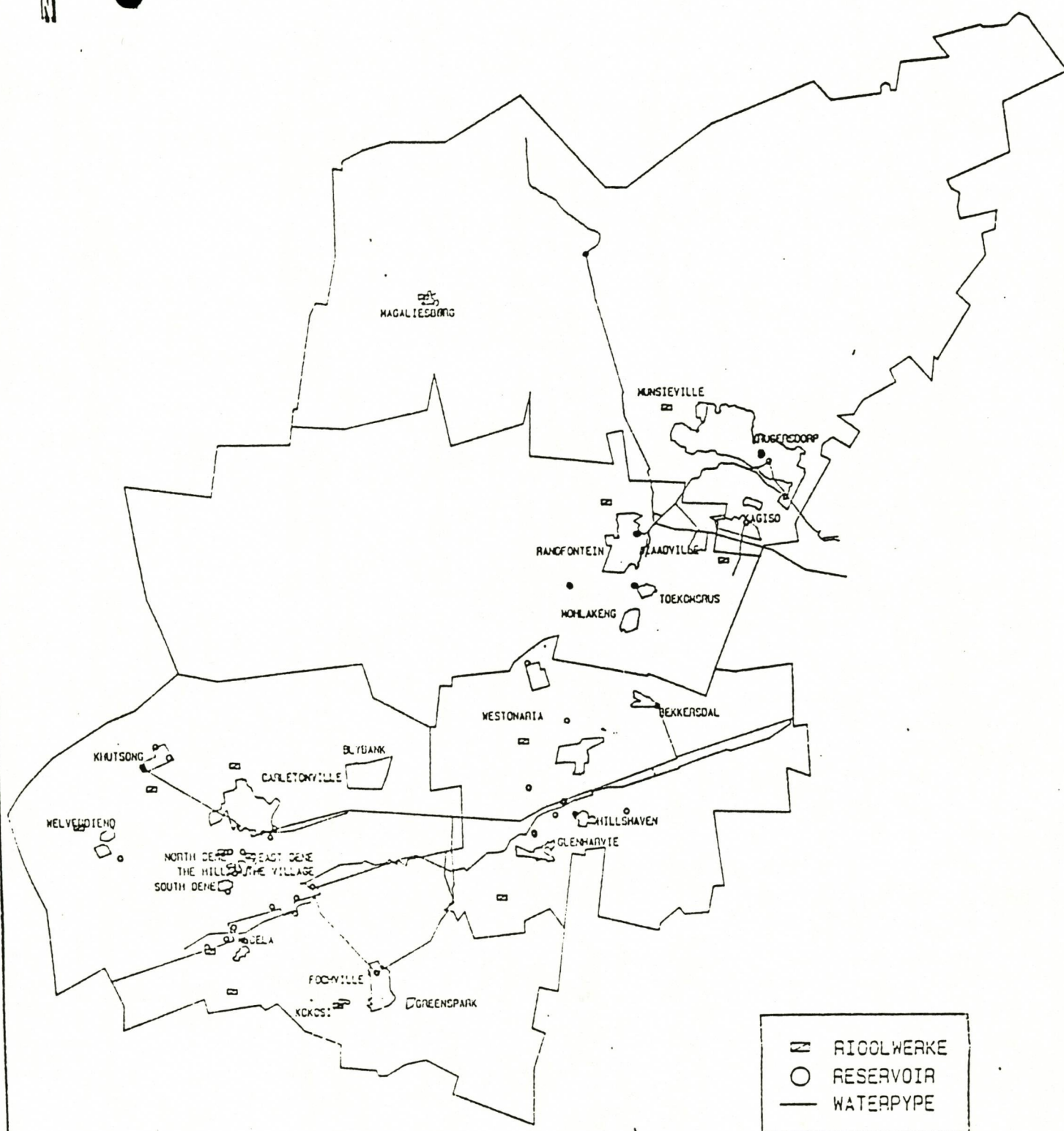


DIAGRAM 5



1.5.9 The function of Emergency Planning was entrusted to the WRRSC with effect from 26 May 1993 and the WRRSC will start performing this function as from 1 July 1993 to all communities within its area of jurisdiction.

1.5.10 The WRRSC and the Central Witwatersrand RSC jointly acquired the Donaldson Dam as regional recreational area. At this point in time, the Town Council of Westonaria is performing the function as agent of the two RSC's.

The WRRSC in its own right, acquired the Carletonville Recreation Resort as a further regional recreational area. At this point in time, the Town Council of Carletonville is performing the function as agent of the WRRSC.

1.5.11 The function of the Promotion of Tourism was also entrusted to the WRRSC and an active committee is at present preparing a tourism strategy for the WRRSC.

1.5.12 The WRRSC also acquired land for the establishment of a regional cemetery in the vicinity of the Sterkfontein Caves. The Town Council of Krugersdorp acts as agent for the WRRSC in performing the function.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS, AVAILABILITY AND NON AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND NODAL POINTS FOR SERVICE

As indicated above, the development of bulk infrastructure in the West Rand is integrated with and focussed upon the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Area (hereafter called the metropolitan core area). To elucidate the role of the metropolitan core area in the development of infrastructure within the National Spatial System, attention is drawn to the following diagrams:

- 2.1 DIAGRAM 5.2: Passenger Traffic on South African Domestic Airway Routes.
- 2.2 DIAGRAM 6: Nodal Flow of Telephone Traffic.
- 2.3 DIAGRAM 7: Volume of Intermetropolitan Trunk Telephone Traffic.
- 2.4 DIAGRAM 8: Road Traffic Volume.
- 2.5 DIAGRAM 9: Volume of Rail Freight on Main Lines.

From the above-mentioned diagrams the conclusion can justifiably be made

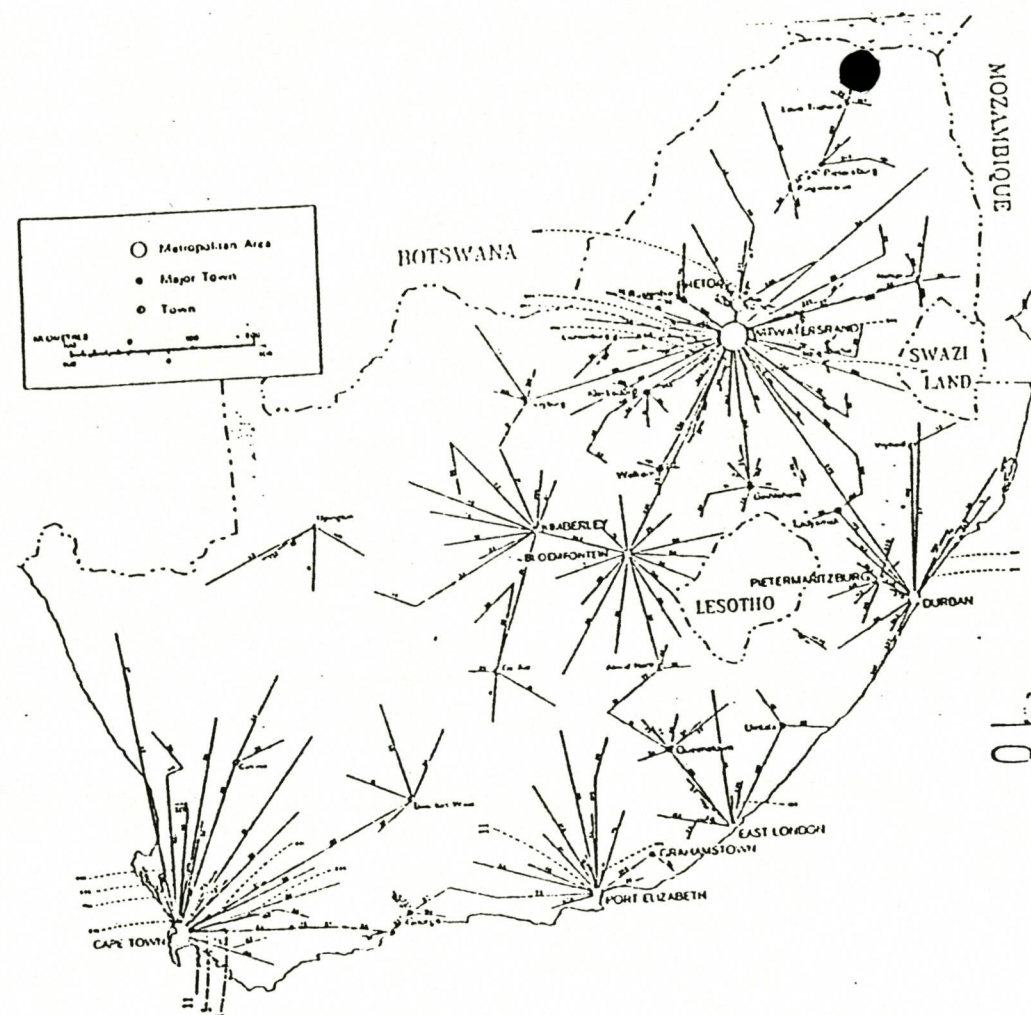
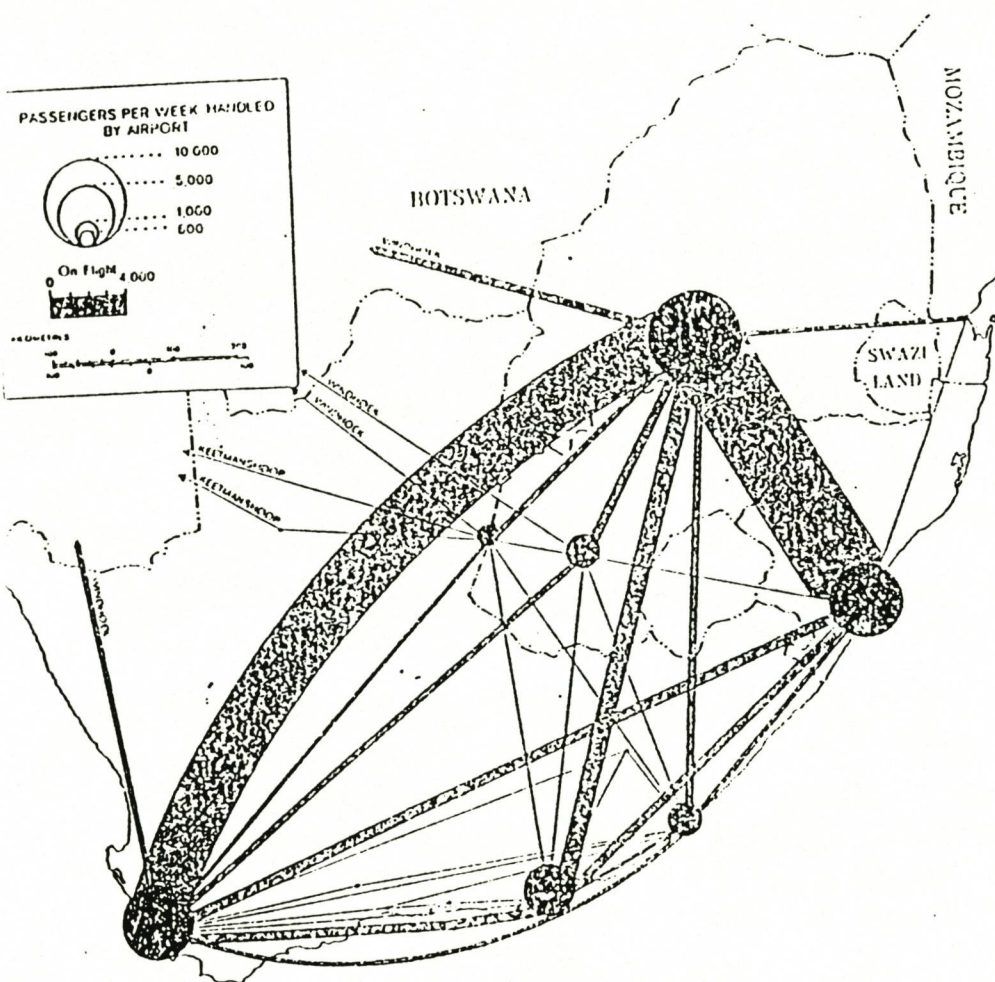


DIAGRAM 5.2: PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON SOUTH AFRICAN DOMESTIC AIRWAY ROUTES

DIAGRAM 6: NODAL FLOW OF TELEPHONE TRAFFIC

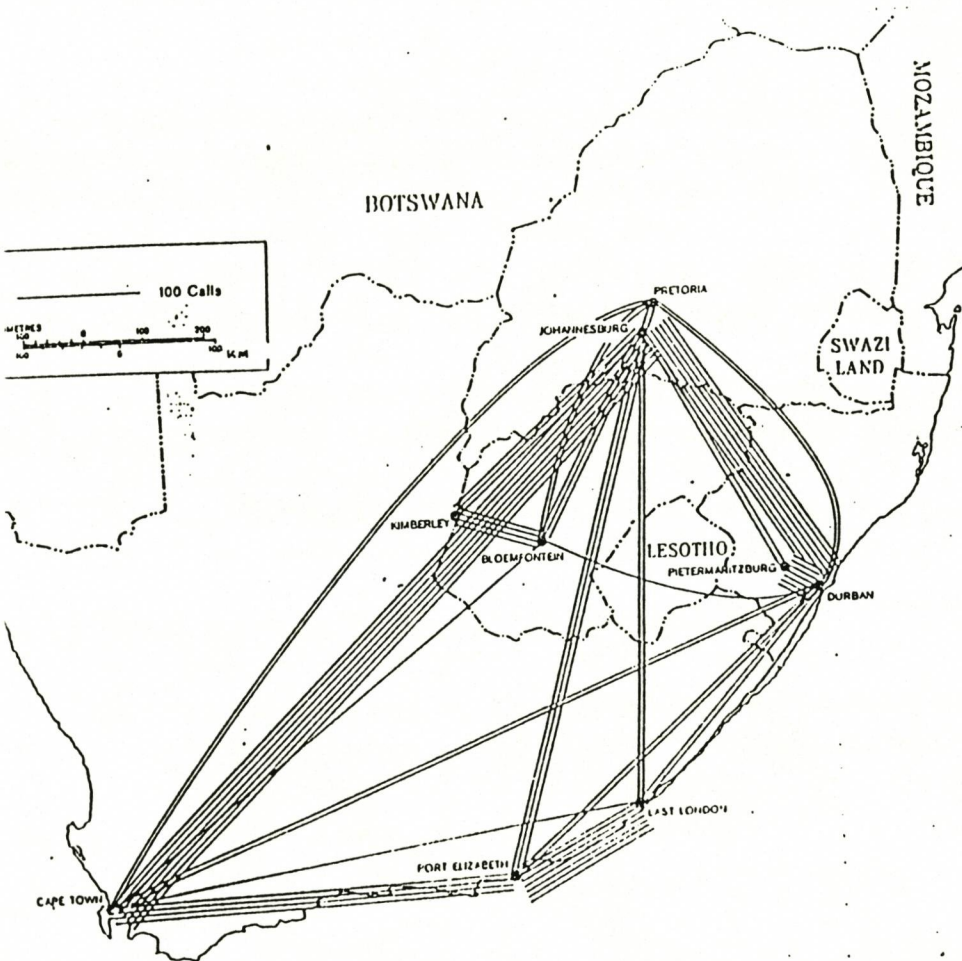


DIAGRAM 7: VOLUME OF INTERMETROPOLITAN TRUNKTELEPHONE TRAFFIC

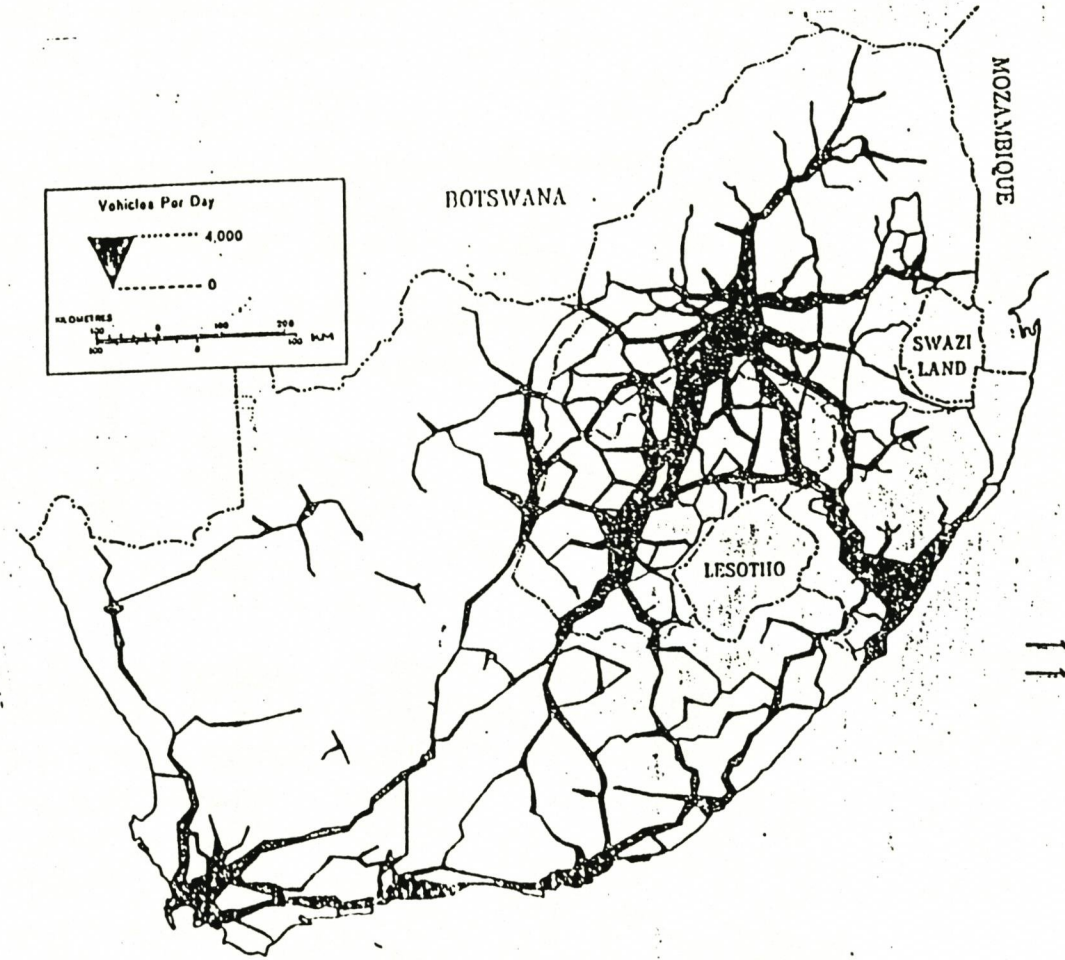


DIAGRAM 8: ROAD TRAFFIC VOLUME

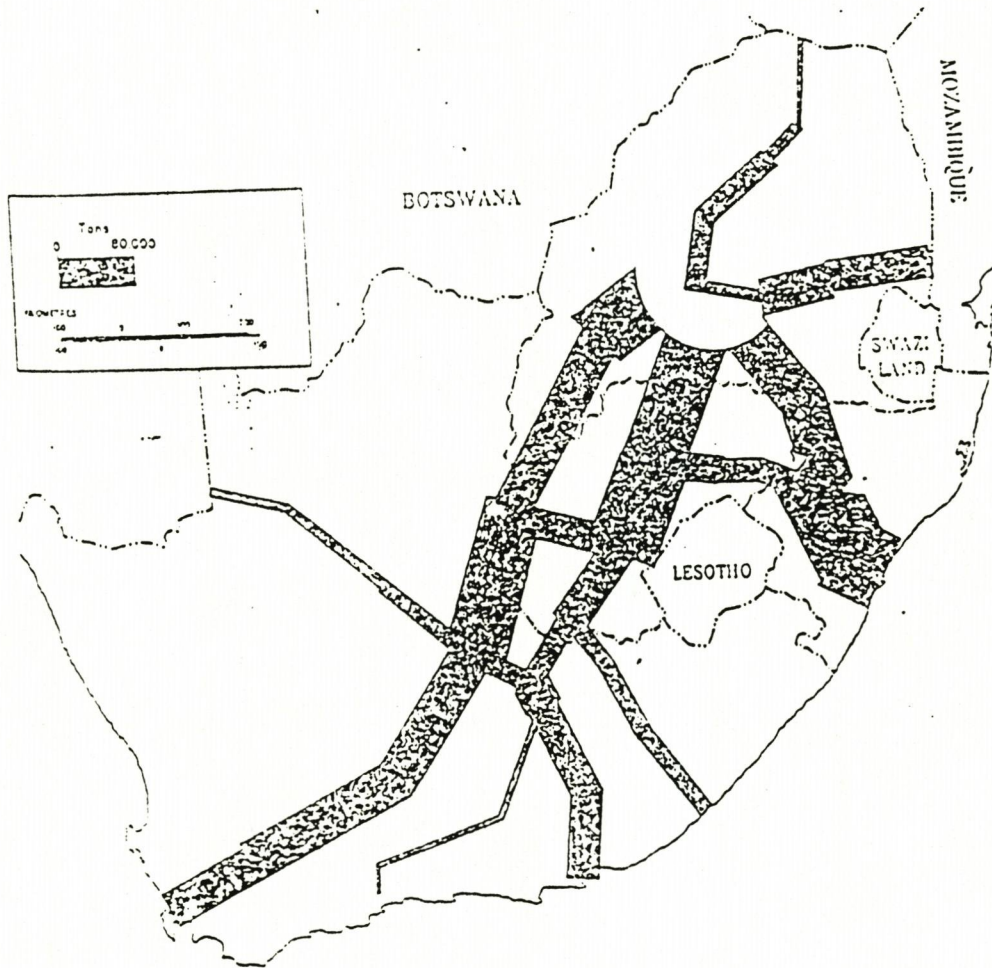


DIAGRAM 9: VOLUME OF RAIL FREIGHT ON MAIN LINES

that the metropolitan core area forms the pivot around which all infrastructural services in the National Spatial System were developed.

If the focus is switched to the West Rand in relation to the metropolitan core area, a similar integration of infrastructure and services can be deduced. (Refer to **DIAGRAM 10** and **DIAGRAM 11**). From an analysis of the position of the West Rand, it is clear that the spatial system can be subdivided into two distinctive sections namely a West Rand subregion that is in close daily contact with the metropolitan core and a Far West Rand Area (Oberholzer, (Carletonville) and Fochville) that is situated in an area of less intensive contact with the metropolitan core area.

In consideration of a proposed delimitation or demarcation of future regional boundaries, the functional development of towns and regions in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial systems should be borne in mind. **DIAGRAM 12** shows the functional evolution of mining regions in the Witwatersrand metropolitan core area. The transition in economic base of the various regions can be related to the greater role which each subregion played in serving the national economy as mining activities phased out. As can be deduced from **DIAGRAM 12**, the spatial system of the West Rand can be classified to be in the process of transition whilst the Far West Rand will change its economic base in future.

From a spatial point of view, the WRRSC area of jurisdiction consists basically of five urban core areas that consists of the following entities:

1. Greater Krugersdorp urban core (consisting of the communities of Krugersdorp, Munsieville, Azaadville and Kagiso).
2. Greater Randfontein urban core (consisting of the communities of Randfontein, Toekomsrus and Mohlakeng).
3. Greater Westonaria urban core (consisting of the communities of Westonaria and Bekkersdal).
4. Greater Carletonville urban core (consisting of the communities of Carletonville, Khutsong and Wedela).
5. Greater Fochville urban core (consisting of the communities of Fochville, Greenspark and Kokosi).

The above-mentioned urban cores supply their various peripheral areas with all functions and services, notwithstanding the fact that these primary towns originally developed from mining as establishment function (with the exception of Fochville). The identified urban core structure can only become reality through a positively planning action based on a process of utilization of existing infrastructure, vacant land

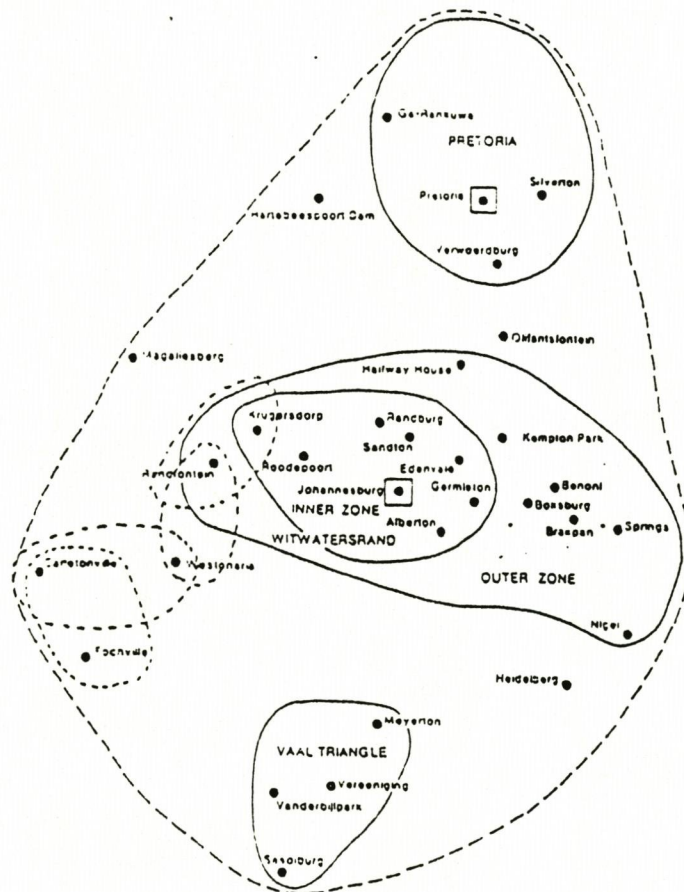


DIAGRAM 10: THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL:
MAJOR SYSTEMS OF MOVEMENT

and striving for a more compact urban form.

In these urban cores the necessary infrastructural services are available in order to accommodate the process of urbanization presently experienced in the area and the process of development foreseen for the region. The urban cores as identified should also be administrated and managed within structures based on the division as shown. The necessary institutional support in order to attain the goals set out above already exists in the region.

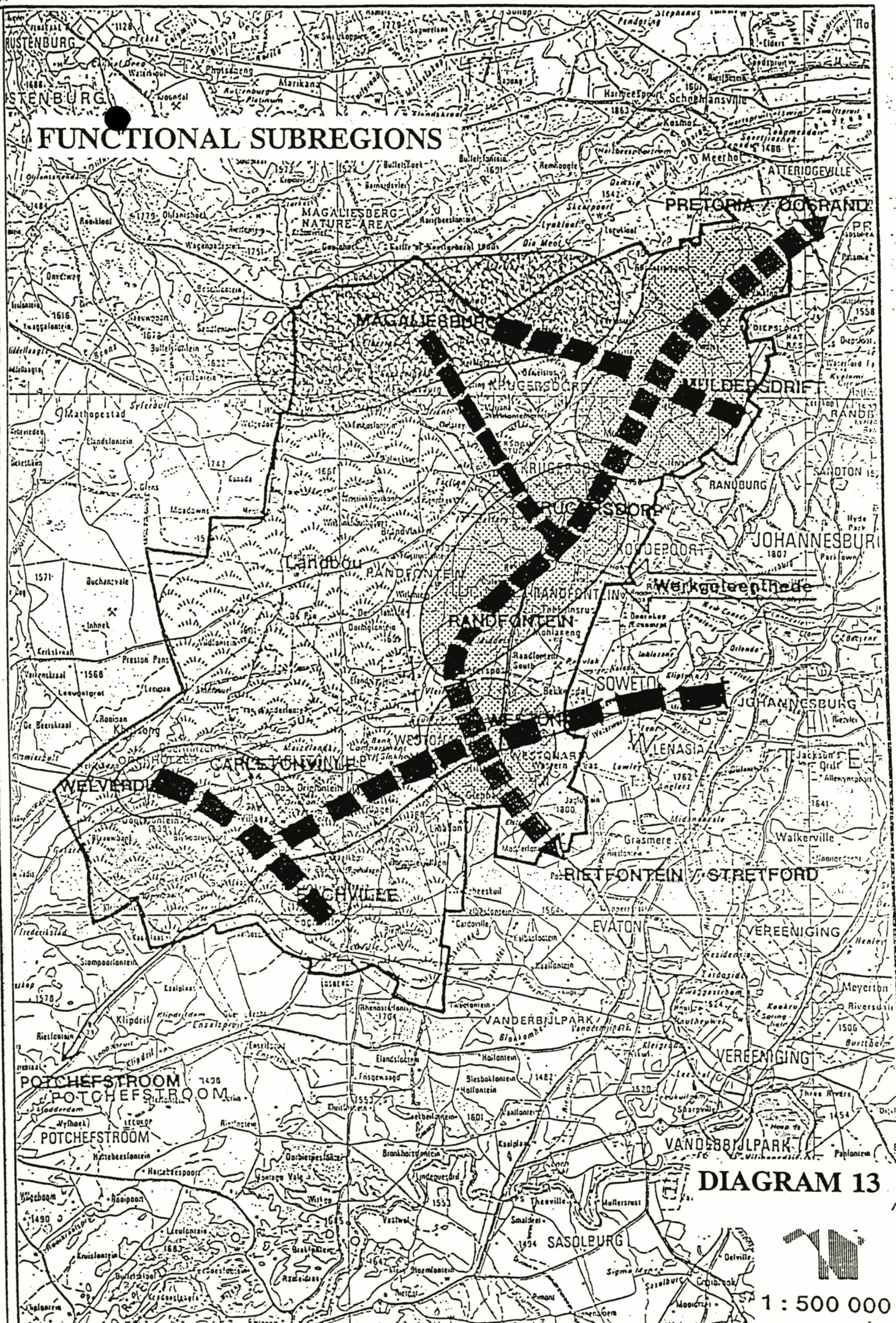
It should however be remembered that due to the interaction that exists between the West Rand and the metropolitan core, the future development of the region and its metropolitan core are integrated and cannot be separated without causing serious problems as far as the development potential of the mining region that is in the process of transition, is concerned. **DIAGRAM 13** shows the functional development zones that can be identified for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction. This area should serve as a reservoir for overflowing growth from the metropolitan core area.

Separation of the geographically and economically integrated regions will have negative growth consequences for the Greater Westonaria urban core and the Greater Carletonville urban core in future.

3. THE NEED OR OTHERWISE TO RATIONALISE EXISTING STRUCTURES (INCLUDING THE TBVC STATES; SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS)

As far as the need for the rationalization of the existing urban cores in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial systems are concerned, the reader is referred to point 2 above.

For the purpose of this exercise, a few remarks can be made with regard to the need for rationalization of the self governing territories, the TBVC states (Bophuthatswana) and existing regional governments. If the position with regard to the urbanization that is being experienced in the West Rand and Far West Rand spatial system is taken into account, it is clear that the informal communities in the area originate not only from the self governing territories and the TBVC states, but also from independent countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Mocambique. Due to this phenomena, a management strategy for urbanization cannot be implemented due to the lack of control as far as movement is concerned. No responsibility is being accepted by such countries, independent states and the self-governing territories for their citizens who establish themselves in the spatial system. Often this also leads to a dualistic household system whereby two households are being upheld by a single



FUNCTIONAL SUBREGIONS

DIAGRAM 13

1 : 500 000

person accommodated in the national spatial system.

As far as sub regional states are concerned, Regional Services Councils are considered to fall within this category because of the nature of regional functions that are being managed in support of local bodies. From a functional point of view and in the light of the track record of Regional Services Councils, it seems that such bodies will have to be incorporated into the structure envisaged for regional and/or metropolitan governments.

The institution of a process of subsidiarity in order to determine on which level responsibility for certain functions can be placed, should be considered. It is hardly possible to give any input with regard to regional form without more information on the constitutional model that will apply and the functions to be entrusted to regional governments.

4. THE NECESSITY OF LIMITING FINANCIAL AND OTHER COSTS AS MUCH AS IS REASONABLY POSSIBLE

If the goals of integrated urban development (from the viewpoint of urban form) is taken into consideration as set out above, financial and other costs will necessarily be reduced. The more intensive utilization of existing infrastructure, should lead to lower operating and maintenance cost per capita and should eventually give rise to more affordable and cost-effective rendering of services.

In this regard it should be pointed out that within the mandate of Regional Services Councils in terms of Regional Services Councils Act (Act 109 of 1985), the provision of infrastructure and services in order to obtain cost effectiveness, is a basic function and requirement.

The extent of the urbanization dilemma in the National Spatial System is such that due to limited financial resources, the reduction of costs can be considered a basic requirement in the development process. This goal can best be obtained by first implementing a process of optimization of present infrastructures and services. In this regard it is important to choose the regional boundaries in such a way that it will supplement such intensification in the utilization of infrastructure and services. This approach also applies to the upholding of regional authorities that have proved to be in a position of delivering and managing of cost-effective infrastructures and services. Attention is directed to the contents of paragraph 1.5 above.

5. THE NEED TO MINIMISE INCONVENIENCE TO THE PEOPLE

Input in this regard can be based on the development process and the governmental situation respectively.

In the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries it is important that spatial systems that forms a unit should not be divided. The relationships that exist in such

systems should be identified and retained together in order to optimise development potential and to restrict development and maintenance costs. By an integrated development process, inconvenience to people can be minimised.

It should be borne in mind that people residing in certain regions are acquainted with the existing government system and are thus aware of its strong and weak points. In the rationalization process, an effort should be made to minimise the weak points of the existing governmental support system. The existing systems also contain administrative, financial and technical knowhow that should be optimized and retained in the interest of regional communities.

An approach of a gradual evolution into a fully fledged and rationalized regional government systems and local body systems are preferable above the immediate implementation of a totally new and different system and/or new boundaries. The direct and indirect cost in this regard should be taken into account when any change is considered.

6. THE NEED TO MINIMISE DISLOCATION OF SERVICES

If an existing system and/or service is rendered, but does not function effectively, the upgrading of such system or service should be considered instead of the discontinuation restructuring thereof. In the delimitation/demarcation of regional boundaries, disruption of services may occur if an integrated, multi-disciplinary and holistic approach is not followed from the outset. The implications of any proposal should thus be quantified from a holistic point of view in order to minimize a potential for the dislocation of services.

Certain services may be rendered over administrative boundaries and provision should be made to ensure the continuation, upgrading and extension of services if such services will in future fall within two different regions.

7. DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

TABLE 1.1 shows the composition and distribution of population for 1985, 1990 and 2000 for Region C, Region J and Region H. The contents of TABLE 1.1 are self explanatory and needs no further discussion.

As can be deduced from TABLE 1.1, the population present in Region H is highly urbanized (79,8% in 1985 which will rise to 84,7% by the year 2000). In the case of the West Rand, the urbanized distribution pattern in 1985 was 87,4% and is expected to rise to 89,2% in the year 2000. The West Rand Region can thus be considered to be a highly urbanized area. If this position is compared to that of Region C (46,5%) and Region J (28,7%) (See TABLE 1.1) it is clear that a difference in the nature of the Regions H and Regions J and C in terms of population

TABLE 1.1: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION FOR 1985, 1990 AND 2000 IN REGION C, REGION J AND REGION H

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	1985	1990	2000
<u>REGION C</u>	2 376 162	2 665 052	3 164 085
<u>Composition:</u>			
Whites	13,7%	13,1%	11,5%
Coloureds	2,7%	2,5%	2,4%
Asians	0 %	0,2%	0,4%
Blacks	83,6%	84,2%	85,7%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	43,9%	46,5%	51,6%
Rural	56,1%	53,5%	48,4%
<u>REGION J</u>	1 842 317	2 056 369	2 400 537
<u>Composition</u>			
Whites	12,2%	11,7%	10,7%
Coloureds	1,8%	1,8%	1,8%
Asians	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Blacks	85,7%	86,2%	87,2%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	26,8%	28,7%	32,1%
Rural	73,2%	71,3%	67,9%
<u>REGION H</u>	7 427 099	8 598 618	10 834 170
<u>Composition</u>			
Whites	28,0%	26,7%	22,2%
Coloureds	3,1%	3,1%	3,6%
Asians	1,6%	1,5%	1,4%
Blacks	67,3%	69,2%	72,8%
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Urban	79,8%	81,9%	84,7%
Rural	20,2%	18,1%	15,3%

distribution exists. From a delimitation/demarcation point of view these differences should be borne in mind. (Please refer to MAP 5.1).

TABLE 1.2 shows the population figures for the WRRSC area of jurisdiction for 1993, 1995 and 2000 together with the applicable growth rate. The composition of the population shown in TABLE 1.2, is reflected in TABLE 1.3.

8. ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The West Rand is at present in its economic base dominated by the mining industry. To demonstrate the current position, the gross domestic product distribution during 1987 for Region H and its various subregions should be considered. **DIAGRAM 14** illustrates the position clearly. From **DIAGRAM 14** the need for the diversification of the economic base of the West Rand and Far West Rand can clearly be deduced. The role of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Region in attaining this goal cannot be overstressed.

TABLE 2 indicates the estimated revenue levies of ten Transvaal RSC's and that of the Northern Freestate RSC. It also indicates figures of related personal taxable income as well as gross turnovers of registered levy payers within each RSC. These figures indicate measurable abilities of the RSC's concerned as well as information regarding economic activities within such RSC's.

According to available information based on regional services levies, the following per capita deductions can be made:

REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL	REGIONAL SERVICES LEVIES (RELATED)	POPULATION	PER CAPITA FACTOR
WRRSC	R 4 591 304 347	848 230	5 412.81
Wesvaal	R 3 212 000 000	896 278	3 583.71
Pretoria	R14 143 750 000	1 330 110	10 633.52
East Rand	R15 267 267 267	1 732 827	8 810.75
Vaal Triangle	R 3 200 000 000	759 389	4 213.91
Central Witwatersrand	R25 235 109 717	2 493 357	10 121.17
Rustenburg Marico	R 1 250 909 090	182 752	6 844.84

The socio-economic Status Quo data for the various subregions in the WRRSC area is shown on MAPS 1 to 3. The contents of the maps and data are self-explanatory.

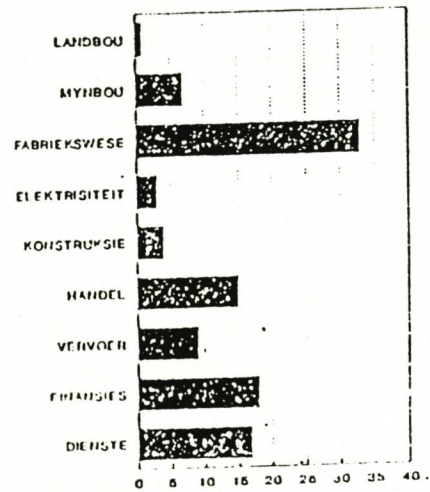
TABLE 1.2: POPULATION FIGURES FOR URBAN CONCENTRATIONS IN THE WRRSC AREA OF JURISDICTION FOR 1993, 1995 AND 2000

	GROWTH RATE %	1993	1994	1995	2000
Krugersdorp	0.68	83672	89275	89882	92980
Kagiso	3.40	184334	190601	197082	232943
Muldersdrif	0.68	13211	13301	13391	13853
Magaliesburg	0.68	5091	5126	5160	5338
Azaadville	1.44	7282	7387	7493	8049
Munsieville	3.40	12606	13035	13478	15000
West Rand Cons	0.00	3000	3000	3000	3000
Randfontein (B)	3.40	10580	10940	11312	13370
Randfontein (W)	0.68	24241	24406	24572	25419
Toekomsrus	3.40	19023	19670	20339	24039
Mohlakeng	3.40	107327	110976	114749	135629
Randfontein Estates Gold Mines	0.00	2300	2300	2300	2300
Westonaria	0.68	15376	15481	15586	16123
Glenhavie	1.68	7216	7337	7460	8109
Bekkersdal	3.40	77904	80553	83292	98447
Libanon	0.68	1308	1317	1326	1372
Waterpan	0.68	437	440	443	458
Zuurbekom	0.68	2222	2237	2252	2330
Kloof Mine	0.00	5000	5000	5000	5000
Libanon Mine	0.00	6547	6547	6547	6547
Venterspos	0.00	5983	5383	5983	5983
Cooke 1 and 2	0.00	6244	6244	6244	6244
Leeudoorn	0.00	5394	5394	5394	5394
Western Areas	0.00	6019	6019	6019	6019
Carletonville	0.68	21291	21436	21582	22325
Wolverdiend	0.68	1987	2001	2014	2084
Blybank	0.68	513	516	520	538
Khutsong	3.40	91779	94899	98126	115981
Elandsrand Gold Mining Company	0.00	9160	9160	9160	9160
Western Deep Levels	0.00	18600	18600	18600	18600
Doomfontein Gold Mine	0.00	10600	10600	10600	10600
Deelkraal Gold Mine	0.00	7600	7600	7600	7600
East Driefontein	0.00	15400	15400	15400	15400
West Driefontein	0.00	15500	15500	15500	15500
Fochville	0.68	9884	9951	10019	10364
Kokosi	3.40	17294	17882	18490	21854
Greenspark	1.44	883	896	909	976
Wedela	3.40	9422	9742	10074	11907
TOTAL	43.32	848230	866152	886898	996835

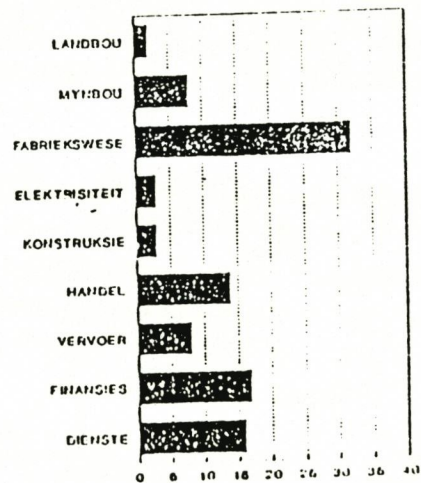
**TABLE 1.3: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION CONCENTRATED
IN LOCAL BODY AREA FOR 1993 IN THE WRRSC AREA OF
JURISDICTION**

	BLACK %	WHITE %	COLOURED %	ASIAN %
Krugersdorp	28	63	1	7
Kagiso	99.7	0.5	0.13	-
Magaliesburg	69.7	29	0.87	0.25
Munsieville	99.0	0.13	0.75	-
Muldersdrift	74.0	24.8	1	-
Non-urban	75	22.5	1.5	0.22
Randfontein	29.5	50.2	20	0.13
Mohlakeng	99.7	-	0.13	-
Hillside	38.12	57.29	4.5	-
Rietvalei	98.8	-	1.1	-
Non-urban	83	15.7	1.1	-
Westonaria	70.9	28.8	0.2	-
Bekkersdal	99.8	-	0.13	-
West Rand	91	6.39	1.2	0.5
Non-urban	96.79	2.79	0.2	0.16
Carletonville	72.6	26.9	0.25	0.15
Khutsong	99.8	-	0.11	-
Non-urban	87.4	11.12	1.2	0.18
Fochville	11.2	88.28	0.42	-
Kokosi	99.5	-	0.4	-
Wedela	99.8	-	0.14	-

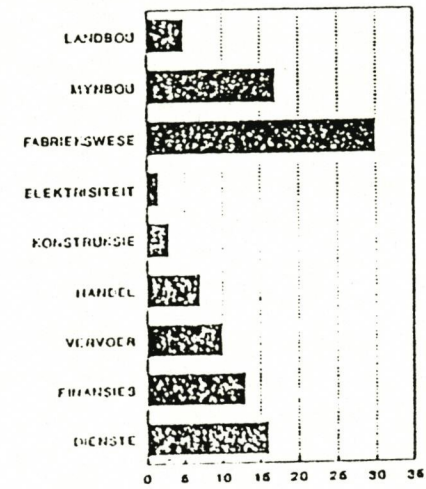
PWV GEBIED: BGP VERDELING (1987)



STREEK II: BGP VERDELING (1987)



WESRAND - BGP VERDELING (1987)



SENTRAAL RAND- BGP VERDELING (1987)

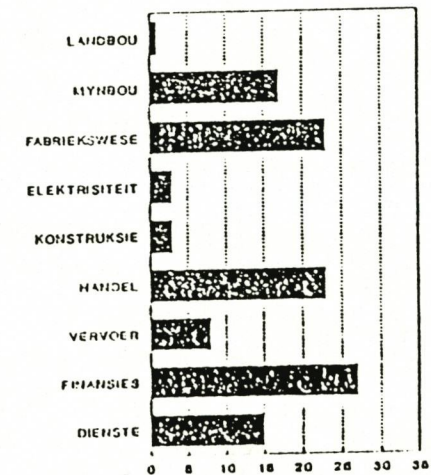
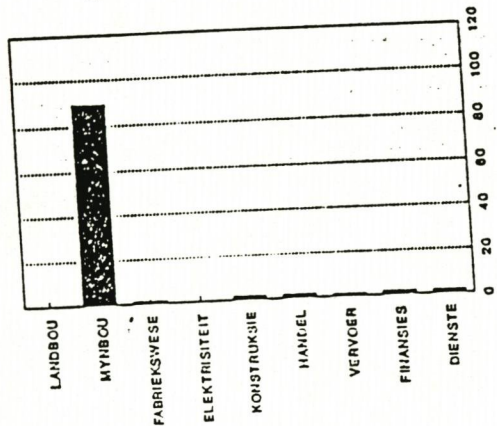
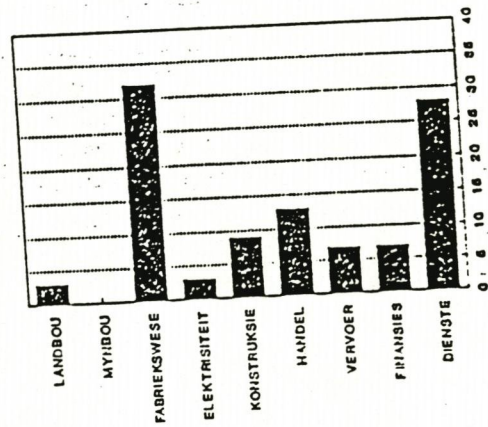


DIAGRAM 14: GDP DISTRIBUTION IN REGION II FOR SUBREGIONS AND PWV COMPLEX ENTITIES

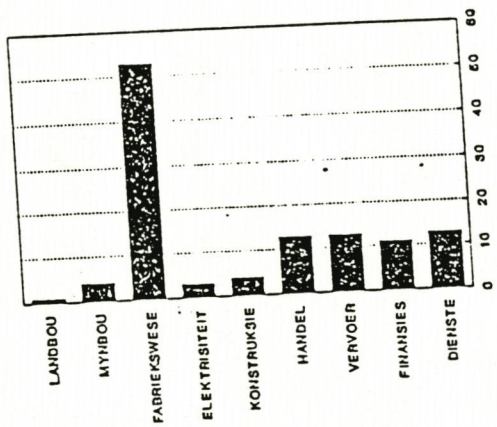
VERRE WESRAID - BGP VERDELING (1987)



RES VAN STREEK H VERDELING (1987)



OOSRAID - BGP VERDELING (1987)



RES VAN PWV BGP VERDELING (1987)

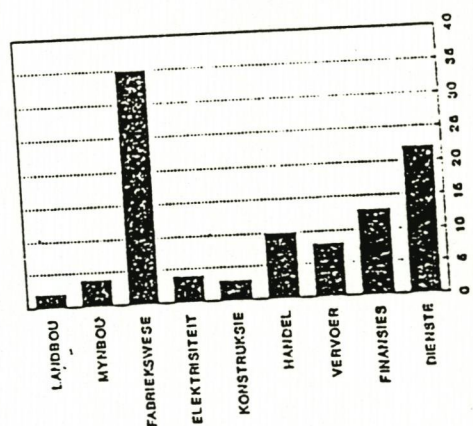


TABLE 2 : ESTIMATED REVENUE OF REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS FOR THE 1992/93 FINANCIAL YEAR

1992/93	NAAM VAN SDR NAME OF RSC		TARIEWE/TARIFFS		DIENSTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY		SALARISSE PER JAAR/ SALARIES PER YEAR		OMSAT PER JAAR/ TURNOVER PER YEAR		BERAAMDE INKOMSTE/ESTIMATED INCOME		DIENSTE HEFFINGS/ SERVICES LEVY		VESTIGING HEFFINGS/ ESTABLISHMENT LEVY	
	1.	Pretoria		1,200%		1,350%	14 143 750 000	18 370 370 370	74 622 222 222	45 260 000	100 740 000	24 800 000	113 160 000	50 840 000	10 000 000	18 000 000
	2.	Oosval		1,300%		1,350%	3 030 303 030	15 267 267 267	85 082 706 766	18 000 000 000	8 000 000	113 160 000	50 840 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	18 000 000
	3.	Oosrand		1,330%		1,330%	3 200 000 000	15 267 267 267	85 082 706 766	18 000 000 000	8 000 000	113 160 000	50 840 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	18 000 000
	4.	Vaalderhoek		1,250%		1,000%	3 200 000 000	15 267 267 267	85 082 706 766	18 000 000 000	8 000 000	113 160 000	50 840 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	18 000 000
	5.	Sentraal Witwatersrand		1,310%		1,280%	25 235 109 717	123 609 375 000	173 609 375 000	80 500 000	222 220 000	7 920 000	19 250 000	8 030 000	3 440 000	7 920 000
	6.	Rustenburg/Marico		1,275%		1,100%	1 250 909 090	14 259 259 259	7 200 000 000	8 030 000	19 250 000	7 920 000	19 250 000	8 030 000	3 440 000	7 920 000
	7.	Wesval		1,250%		1,350%	3 212 000 000	9 230 769 230	14 259 259 259	8 030 000	19 250 000	7 920 000	19 250 000	8 030 000	3 440 000	7 920 000
	8.	Laeveld/Platorand		1,310%		1,300%	1 612 903 225	9 230 769 230	14 259 259 259	8 030 000	19 250 000	7 920 000	19 250 000	8 030 000	3 440 000	7 920 000
	9.	Noord Tvl		1,2850%		1,140%	2 000 000 000	12 500 000 000	12 500 000 000	5 700 000	14 250 000	6 825 000	14 250 000	5 700 000	5 700 000	14 250 000
	10.	Bosveld		1,2500%		1,100%	1 470 000 000	6 204 545 454	6 204 545 454	3 675 000	6 825 000	13 100 000	6 825 000	3 675 000	3 675 000	6 825 000
	11.	Goudveld (OVS)		1,2750%		1,140%	3 323 636 363	11 491 228 070	11 491 228 070	9 140 000	13 100 000	12 335 000	12 335 000	9 140 000	4 000 000	12 335 000
	12.	Noord OVS		1,2750%		1,100%	1 454 545 454	11 213 636 363	11 213 636 363	4 000 000	12 335 000	12 335 000	12 335 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	12 335 000
	13.	Hotveld		1,3400%		1,400%	3 441 176 470	19 500 000 000	19 500 000 000	11 700 000	27 300 000	19 200 000	27 300 000	11 700 000	11 700 000	27 300 000
	14.	Weirand		1,2875%		1,150%	4 591 304 347	16 695 652 173	16 695 652 173	13 200 000	19 200 000	19 200 000	19 200 000	13 200 000	13 200 000	19 200 000

POPULATION CHARAC.

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1993	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Krugersburg	0.44%	86 672	24 623	55 843	1 774	6 207
Kagiso	0.40%	154 334	183 781		553	
Magaliesburg	0.43%	5 091	3 348	1 476	44	23
Manuelville	1.09%	12 804	12 480	16	110	
Muldersdrif	0.44%	13 211	9 776	3 276	159	
Non Urban	0.44%	10 282	7 712	2 313	154	103
TOTAL		314 394	142 124	81 944	2 794	746

SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	0.6%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	174 493
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	77.9%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	0.5%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	9.6%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	116 047
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:	
• Agriculture	8.4%
• Mining	5.4%
• Manufacturing	38.4%
• Retail	9.9%
• Finance	11.4%
• Social & Community	18.5%
• Other	18.0%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Agriculture	+ 5% growth rate
• Mining	- 8% growth rate
• Manufacturing	
• Retail	2.5% growth rate
• Finance	
• Social & Community	
• Other	

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☐ GRD 1 - STD 6
- ☐ STD 7 - STD 10
- ☐ HIGHER EDUCATION

INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☐ R1 - R9 999
- ☐ R10 000 - R300 000+

VAN ZYL ATTWELL & DE KOCK
town and regional planners, based on streambed planners

MAP 1

STATUS QUO DATA

POPULATION CHARAC.

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1991	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Krugersdorp	0.42%	31 421	10 272	17 208	4 856	485
Roodepoort	1.42%	107 327	107 000		327	
New Urban	0.44%	21 323	17 658	3 348	277	
TOTAL		160 071	134 930	20 556	5 460	115

SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	1.2%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	106 319
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	72.3%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	1.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	12.2%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	55059
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT	
ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
• Mining	72.8%
• Manufacturing	10.9%
• Other	16.3%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Mining	+ 1.5% growth rate
• Finance	+ 3% growth rate
• Electricity	+ 4% growth rate
• Other	1% - 3% positive growth rate

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☒ GRD 1 - STD 6
- ☒ STD 7 - STD 10
- ☒ HIGHER EDUCATION

INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

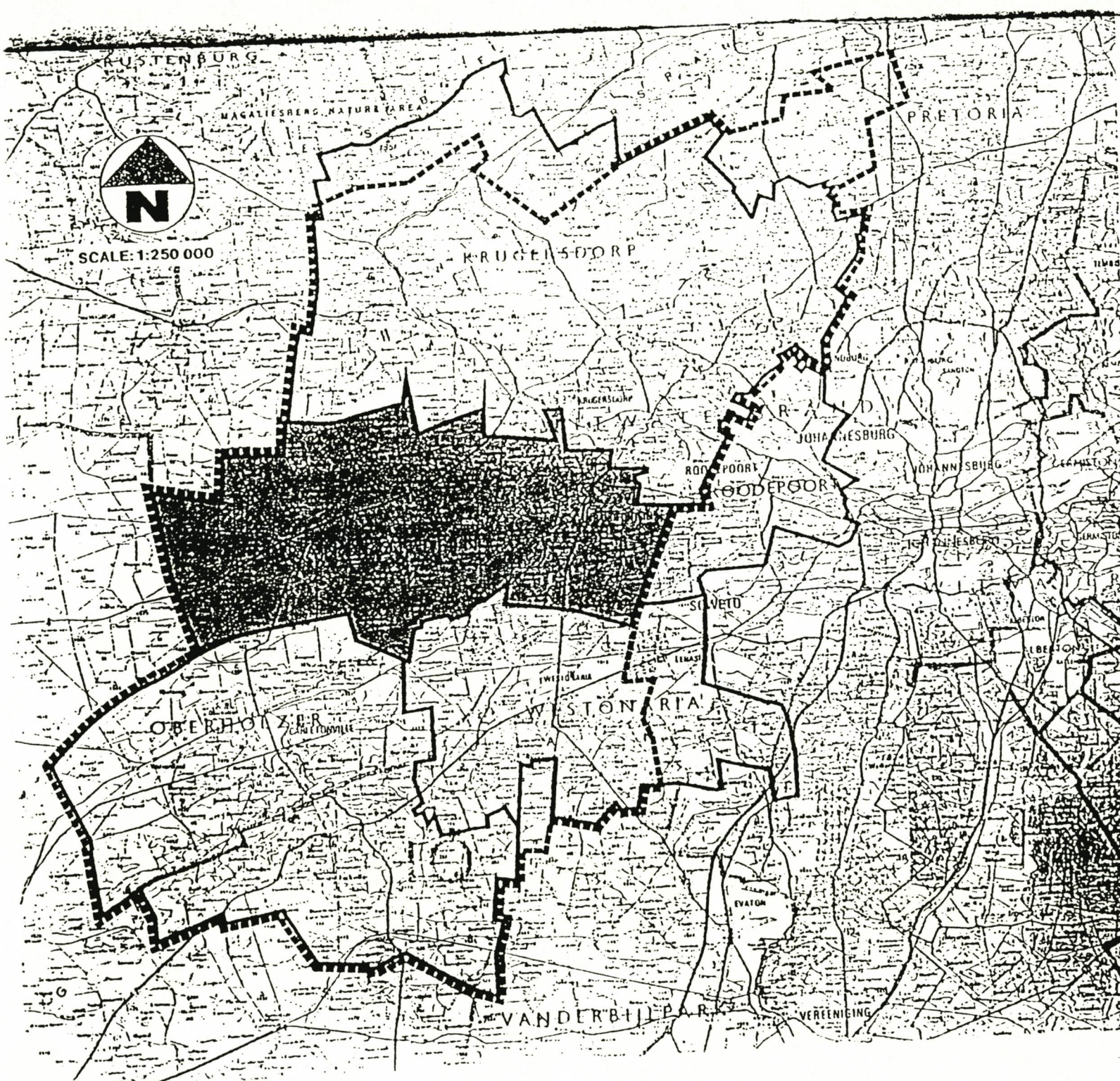


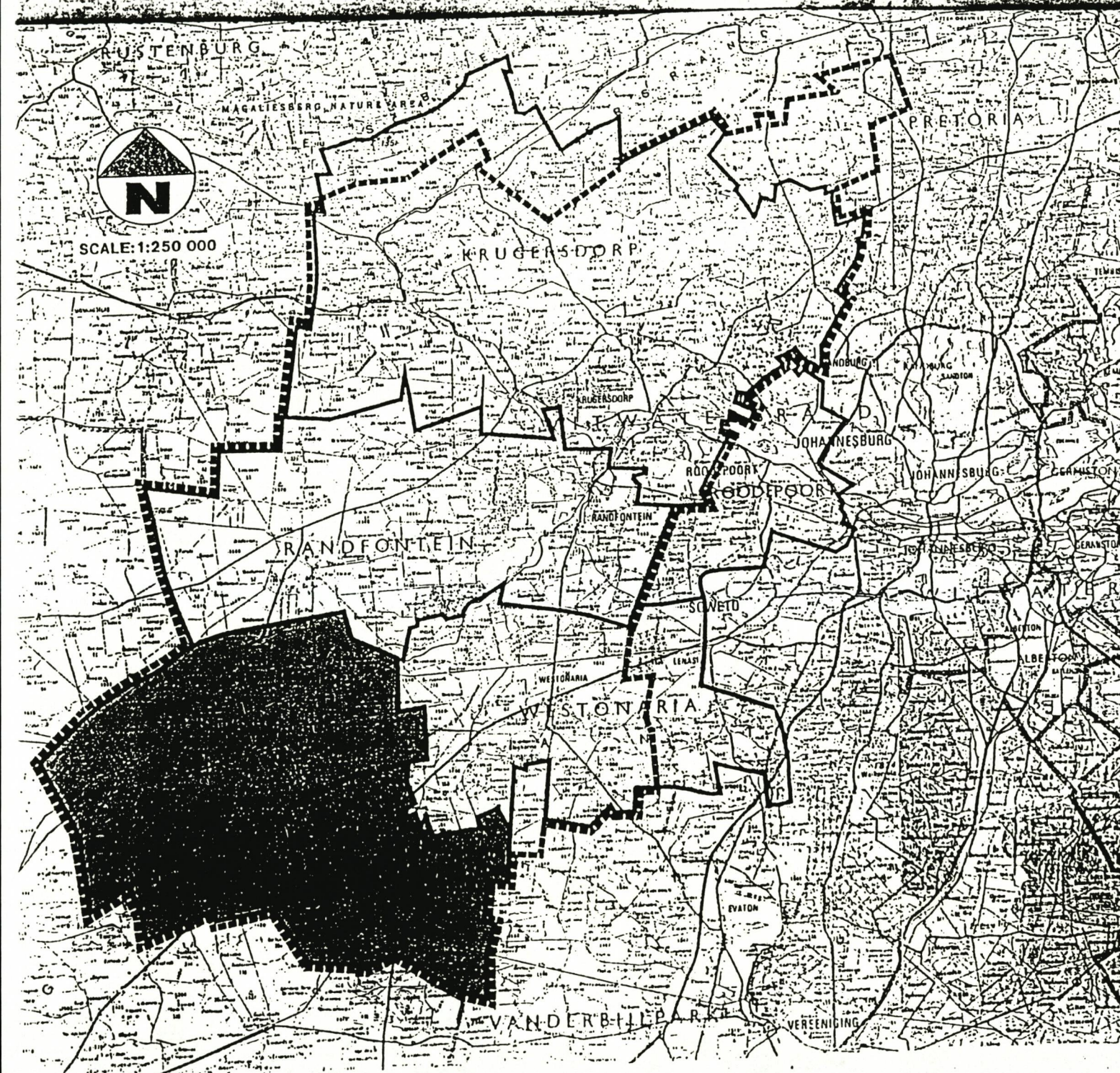
- ☐ NONE
- ☒ R1 - R9 999
- ☒ R10 000 - R300 000+

VAN ZYL ATTWELL & DE KOCK

town and regional planners - based on research

MAP 2





STATUS QUO DATA

POPULATION CHARAC.

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1993	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Carletonville	0,68%	21 291	15 459	5 727	33	52
Krugersdorp	3,40%	91 779	91 306	-	183	-
Non-Urban	0,68%	79 368	69 361	8 825	952	222
TOTAL		192 438	176 616	14 551	1 168	274

TOWNSHIP	GROWTH RATE	TOTAL POPULATION 1993	POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION			
			BLACK	WHITE	COLOURED	ASIAN
Johannesburg	4,64%	9 361	1 110	8 129	45	-
Krugersdorp	3,40%	17 294	17 207	-	87	-
Wetlands	3,40%	9 422	9 403	-	19	-
TOTAL		36 077	27 726	8 129	151	-

SOCIO ECONOMIC

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE	-2,5%
POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE	195 394
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION RATIO	87,5%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	0,4%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO	4,4%
DEMAND FOR LABOUR	108 942
GROSS GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCT	
ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTION	
• Mining	-91,2%
• Other	8,8%
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES PER ECONOMIC SECTOR	
• Mining	-3% growth rate
• Agriculture	+5% growth rate
• Other	+1% - 5% growth rate

LEVELS OF EDUCATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☐ GRD 1 - STD 6
- ☐ STD 7 - STD 10
- ☐ HIGHER EDUCATION

INCOME LEVELS FOR TOTAL POPULATION



- ☐ NONE
- ☐ R1 - R9 999
- ☐ R10 000 - R300 000+

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9. DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The development potential of Region H in general and that of the WRRSC area specifically, is closely dependent on developments associated with growth in the Witwatersrand metropolitan core. As the Metropolitan core grows, growth opportunities for the West Rand arises due to the economic spilling over effect and the more important role the region fulfills in order to support the metropolitan core.

The practical position can be deduced from MAP 4. From the Witwatersrand metropolitan core several development axis can be identified which stretches through urban core areas that can be identified at different rangorder levels in terms of the urban hierarchy that exists within the National Spatial System.

It is however an universally acceptable development principle that the potential for development decreases with distance from the metropolitan core area. The West Rand Region can be considered to be primarily a mining core area and the potential of its economic base being diversified is higher than that of the mining core areas situated in Region J and Region C. The development potential of Region H must also be related to its absorption capacity to accommodate further urbanization.

10. CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE REALITIES

Notwithstanding the fact that the population composition of Region H can be classified to be cosmopolitan in nature, the need exists within communities to spatially organize themselves based on cultural and language realities. The opinion however must be expressed that these realities can be dealt with on a micro level and that it shouldn't be taken into account in the delimitation/demarcation of boundaries for regional government: within a highly urbanized metropolitan core area.

INHOUDSOPGAWE

<u>NO.</u>	<u>TITEL</u>	<u>BLADSY</u>
1.	Inleiding	1
2.	Munisipale gebied	2
3.	Finansiering	3
3.1	Streeksdiensteraadheffing	5
3.2	Brandstofheffing	6
3.3	B.T.W. op dienste gelewer deur die plaaslike owerheid	6
4.	Voorlegging aan die Presidentsraad	7
5.	Plaaslike owerheidsoktrooi	7
6.	Kommentaar op gestelde vrae	9
7.	Slotopmerkings	17

AANHANGSELS

- A. Wet op Stemreg vir Plaaslike Owerheidsliggame (No. 117 van 1984)
- B. Proposals with regard to elections and electoral procedures in the new dispensation in the RSA.
- C. Proposed Municipal Government Charter.

VOORLEGGING MET BETREKKING TOT
DIE PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDSTELSEL
IN TRANSVAAL

1. INLEIDING

Die Stadsraad van Randfontein het deeglik besin oor die inligting en vrae wat vervat is in die stukke wat voorgelê is en wil graag die volgende vir oorweging voorlê:

Alvorens die afsonderlike vrae beantwoord word is dit nodig om 'n verwysingsraamwerk daar te stel aan die hand waarvan die vrae beantwoord sal word.

As uitgangspunt aanvaar die Raad die beginsel dat die totale mag in die hande van die mense gesetel is en dat hulle deur die verkose verteenwoordigers regeer moet word. Hierby behoort die beginsel aan te sluit dat die mense verkies om deur 'n owerheid regeer te word wat so na as moontlik aan hul gesetel is en gevolglik in direkte voeling is met hul behoeftes en omstandighede. Sodoende sal die mense in staat wees om hul regeerders deurgaans te beïnvloed deur die bekendmaking van hul behoeftes en waardes.

Met dit as uitgangspunt behoort alle bevoegdhede in die plaaslike owerhede te setel en bepaalde bevoegdhede na die tweede, of streeks-, en eerste, of sentrale regering opgedra te word. Om dit te bewerkstellig behoort 'n eenvormige oktrooi daargestel te word wat

die regte en bevoegdhede van die plaaslike owerhede aan toon. 'n Voorbeeld van so 'n oktrooi word by hierdie voorlegging ter illustrasie aangeheg.

Hierdie benadering behoort as 'n wegbeweeg gesien te word van die tradisionele benadering dat die plaaslike owerhede as agent vir die hoërvlak owerhede optree. Die bevoegdhede van plaaslike owerhede moet dus nie meer as gedelegeerde bevoegdhede gesien word nie maar as oorspronklike bevoegdhede met die uitsondering van die bevoegdhede wat aan die ander owerheidsinstellings opgedra is.

Die Stadsraad van Randfontein aanvaar dat daar sekere dienste binne 'n munisipaliteit gelewer moet word wat tuisshoort by nasionale en streeksinstellings omdat dit hoogs tegnologies is of om ander redes eerder daar tuisshoort. In hierdie opsig word gedink aan nasionale aangeleenthede soos verdediging, sommige kommunikasiedienste en internasionale aangeleenthede.

Bogemelde voorbeelde word nie as volledig voorgehou nie, maar bloot ter illustrasie om aan te toon dat dit die gedagte is dat die plaaslike owerheid soveel moontlik in die totale behoeftes van die gemeenskap binne sy grense moet voorsien, met uitsondering van daardie dienste wat beter deur 'n ander instelling gelewer kan word.

2. MUNISIPALE GEBIED

Nadat die gedagte uitgespreek is oor die bevoegdhede wat aan 'n plaaslike owerheid opgedra word, ontstaan die vraag wat die omvang van sy jurisdiksie behoort te wees. In hierdie opsig word voorgestel dat die munisipale grense uitgebrei moet word om naastenby ooreen te stem met landdrosdistriksgrense. Dit word aanvaar dat sommige van die landdrosdistriksgrense nie heeltemal aanvaarbaar sal wees nie of andersins met aanpassings, in 'n mindere of meerdere mate, meer doeltreffend sal wees. Hierdie aspek kan deur onderhandeling deur die onderskeie plaaslike owerhede of deur afbakening tot almal se bevrediging opgelos word.

In die geval van Randfontein sal daar byvoorbeeld geringe aanpassings aangevra word om 'n meer natuurlike grens daar te stel sodat die paaie byvoorbeeld, wat deur die voorgestelde gebied gaan, nie op punte vir kort endjies deur 'n naburige distrik onderbreek word nie. Gedagtig daaraan dat die instandhouding van paaie die verantwoordelikheid van die plaaslike owerheid sal wees, kan dit dalk problematies wees as meer as een owerheid vir die instandhouding van dieselfde gedeelte pad verantwoordelik is.

3. FINANSIERING

Finansiering is natuurlik 'n wesenlike aspek wat nie agterweë kan bly nie. Dit word aanvaar dat finansiering van die dienste altyd problematies sal bly en dat die ideale oplossing altyd ontwykend sal wees.

Op hierdie stadium is dit nie moontlik om voorstelle ten opsigte van die finansiering van elke diens te lewer nie maar word nogtans aan die hand gedoen dat enkele beginsels in oorweging geneem word as bronne van finansiering vir plaaslike owerhede. As uitgangspunt moet aanvaar word dat alles moontlik gedoen moet word om bykomstige bronne vir plaaslike owerhede te identifiseer alternatiewelik om meer vryheid toe te laat. Die beperkings wat huidiglik van toepassing is demp die inisiatief van stadsrade om nuwe bronne te ontwikkel en te ontgin.

Tans is daar verskeie instellings wat binne dieselfde gebied kompeteer vir inkomste uit een en dieselfde bron, nl. die belastingbetaler, vir aanwending binne die gebied. Hier kan gedink word aan die stadsraad in die eerste plek en dan die Streeksdiensterade, asook die provinsiale owerhede by wyse van o.a. lisensies sowel as die sentrale regering deur middel byvoorbeeld van B.T.W. op dienste wat plaaslike owerhede lewer.

Die kerngedagte kom daarop neer dat slegs 'n enkele funksionele owerheidsinstelling binne die munisipale gebied behoort op te tree. Ten einde uitvoering aan hierdie gedagte te gee behoort beide die Streeksdiensterade sowel as die Raad op Plaaslike Besture te verdwyn en sal die munisipale owerhede uiteraard hul funksies en veantwoordelikhede ten opsigte van die gebiede wat deur hulle bedien word oorgeneem word.

Enkele bronne wat op hierdie stadium ter sprake kom is die inkomste wat deur die Streekdiensterade gevorder word, heffings op brandstofverkope en die B.T.W. wat gehef word op dienste wat deur plaaslike owerhede gelewer word.

3.1 Streekdiensteraadheffings

Die huidige stelsel van vordering en toebedeling van die heffings wat aan die SDR'e betaalbaar is bevat sekere leemtes en anomalië. Gelde word in sekere gebiede gevorder wat streng gesproke sy oorsprong op 'n ander, en moontlik meer behoeftige, gebied het. Byvoorbeeld, 'n handelaar in 'n klein plekkie is genoodsaak om onderdele vir sy produk in 'n groot sentrum aan te koop en moet gevolglik sake doen met die handelaars in die groot sentrum. Die vergrootte omset as gevolg daarvan het tot gevolg dat die SDR in die groot sentrum by hierdie transaksie baat en lei dit daartoe dat die groot sentrum meer geld vorder as die klein dorpie wat dit bes moontlik as agtergeblewe gebied meer nodig het. 'n Meer regverdigte verdeling van hierdie inkomste wat tog as herverdeling van rykdom gesien moet word, kan bewerkstellig word. Die huidige stelsel neem weereens by die agtergeblewe gebied (die een wat 'n klein sake en nywerheidsgebied het) en gee weer aan die groter sentra wat reeds oor groot en gevestigde sake en nywerheidsgebiede het om hul van inkomste te voorsien.

Die totale inkomste wat uit die opbrengs van SDR heffings gevorder word, behoort in 'n sentrale fonds gestort te word. Elke plaaslike owerheid behoort dan op 'n pro rata basis in hierdie fonds te deel. Die verdeling kan op 'n per kapita basis geskied. Die totale gevorderde bedrag kan byvoorbeeld gedeel word deur die totale aantal kiesers in die land en word 'n toekenning aan 'n plaaslike owerhede gemaak volgens die aantal kiesers op die kieserslys wat vir die betrokke munisipale gebied geld. Op hierdie wyse sal selfs die kleinste dorpie 'n billike deel uit die fonds kry om binne sy gebied aan te wend.

3.2 Brandstofheffing

'n Gedeelte van die brandstofheffing behoort aan die plaaslike owerheid afgestaan te word ter aanwending binne die gebied vir 'n bepaalde doel soos byvoorbeeld die instandhouding van paaie. Die aanwending van hierdie fondse kan gedeeltelik aan die dikresie van die plaaslike owerheid oorgelaat word en gedeeltelik vir 'n bepaalde doel aangewend word.

3.3 BTW op dienste gelewer deur die plaaslike owerheid

Dit het onnodige vertraging en duplisering tot gevolg indien gelde deur 'n plaaslike owerheid namens die sentrale regering gevorder en oorbetaal word net om later weer in die vorm van 'n subsidie terug betaal te

word. In die lig van die verhoogde uitgawes wat deur die plaaslike owerhede aangegaan sal moet word en waartoe die sentrale regering 'n bydrae sal moet maak, sal dit meer sin maak indien die plaaslike owerheid die gelde vorder en behou en dan slegs die bedrag aan die sentrale regering verreken. Hierdie bedrag word dan bloot van die subsidies wat deur die sentrale regering aan die plaaslike owerheid betaalbaar is afgetrek en die balans aan die plaaslike owerheid oorbetaal. Sodoende kan 'n groot administratiewe las verlig word en heelwat besparing teweeg gebring word.

Hierdie voorlegging word geensins aangebied as 'n volmaakte oplossing van die probleme nie, maar bloot om gedagtes te prikkel en om ondersteuning te bied aan andere wat moontlik van dieselfde gedagterigting is.

4. VOORLEGGING AAN PRESIDENTSRAAD

In reaksie tot 'n versoek vanaf die Presidentsraad tot belangstellendes om voorleggings te maak oor 'n moontlike nuwe kiesstelsel en aanverwante aangeleenthede, het Randfontein Stadsraad ook 'n voorlegging gemaak wat moontlik nadere toeligting kan verskaf tot sekere van die aangeleenthede wat in hierdie voorlegging vervat is. Derhalwe word 'n afskrif van die voorlegging hierby aangeheg.

5. PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDSOKTROOI

Enkele opmerkings oor die aangehegde voorbeeld van die oktrooi is hier van pas.

In die eerste plek sal opgemerk word dat dit baie wyer strek as die aangeleenthede wat deur die Komitee oorweeg moet word. Die studiegroep wat hierdie voorlegging oorweeg het, het gou onder die besef gekom dat die aspekte wat deur die Komitee ondersoek word, nie in isolasie hanteer kan word nie. Dit is belangrik om die rol en effek daarvan in sy volle konsekwensies te beskou in die totale milieu waarin die plaaslike owerheid sy taak uitvoer. Dit was derhalwe nodig om die totale spektrum van plaaslike owerheid in oënskou te neem. Die resultaat van die studie word tot die Komitee se beskikking gestel ten einde hom te vergewis van die invloed van die betrokke voorstelle onder oorweging op plaaslike owerheid in sy geheel.

In die tweede plek sal dit by die deurlees daarvan gou duidelik word dat dit in wese neerkom op 'n vestiging van regte en verpligtinge. Dit word egter nie voorgehou as 'n handves van regte of iets soortgelyks nie, maar eerder as 'n riglyn om die regte van die onderdaan teenoor die regering aan e toon. Die oktrooi opsigself vestig nie die regte en verpligtinge nie, maar verwys na wetgewing en ander gesagsbronne om dit ut te stippel. Daardeur verkry die onderdaan eerder die reg om aanspraak te maak op wetgewing om sy regte te beskerm en om sy verantwoordelikhede aan te toon.

In die laaste plek moet uitgewys word dat dit as basis vir onderhandeling kan dien. Eerstens in die sin dat dit as 'n werksdokument op nasionale vlak kan dien en tweedens dat dit op die plaaslike vlak die basis kan vorm vir onderhandeling tussen die plaaslike owerheid en die inwoners van die munisipale gebied. Dit kom dus daarop neer dat dit nie as 'n onbuigsame en rigide gesagsbron gesien moet word nie, maar eerder dat dit as vertrekpunt beskou moet word om in elke plaaslike gebied die waardes en behoeftes van die betrokke gebied te identifiseer en aan te spreek.

'n Laaste opmerking oor die oktrooi is dat dit bloot ter illustrasie dien en geensins as 'n finale eindproduk nie.

6. KOMMENTAAR OP GESTELDE VRAE

Die vrae deur u gestel sal in die lig van die voorgaande bespreking beantwoord word.

4.(a)Ja

(b) Heelwat nywerheidsbedrywighede vind op landbougrond plaas wat ewe goed in 'n nywerheidsgebied kan geskied. Dit veroorsaak eerstens 'n verlies aan inkomste deurdat dienste nie by die Raad aangekoop word nie en tweedens veroorsaak dit onregverdige kompetisie met vervaardigers wat onderhewig aan hoë belasting en ander basiese heffings produkte moet vervaardig.

As gevolg van gebrek aan beheer kan onbevredigende toestande ontstaan wat 'n nadelige invloed op naburige dorpsgebiede kan hê.

- (c) Beheer behoort so na as moontlik aan die gebied uitgeoefen te word. Afstand beheer is nie doeltreffend nie. 'n Klein korps kan fisies nie voldoende toesig hou nie en is deurlopende beheer buite die kwessie. Die naasliggende plaaslike owerheid behoort verantwoordelikheid vir die betrokke gebied te aanvaar. Indien die munisipale grense uitgebrei word om ooreen te stem met landdrosdistrikte en onderhewig aan aanpassings, behoort alle landelike gebiede iewers in te skakel by 'n bestaande, gevestigde plaaslike owerheid.

So 'n inskakeling sal ook meer natuurlik wees aangesien dit voorkom asof die gemeenskappe van die landelike gebiede reeds op sosiale, opvoedkundige en ander gebiede ingeskakel is. Indien hospitale en ander fasiliteite aan 'n plaaslike owerheid opgedra word, sal dit wenslik wees dat die landelike gemeenskappe by die van die munisipaliteit ingeskakel is ten einde inspraak te verkry. Huidiglik word landelike gemeenskappe as losstaande entiteite beskou wat tog deel in die infrakstruktuur van die groter sentra.

Selfs landbou gemeenskappe behoort by die betrokke plaaslike owerheid in te skakel aangesien hulle ook grootliks van die infrastruktuur van die

plaaslike owerheid gebruik maak. Op hierdie wyse kan hul inspraak verkry oor die fasiliteite.

- (d) Hoërvlak owerhede behoort nie direk gemoeid te wees met die uitoefening van bevoegdhede op plaaslike vlak nie. Streekowerhede kan tog 'n rol speel deurdat dit as forum kan dien waar verteenwoordigers van naburige plaaslike owerhede sake van gemeenskaplike belang kan hanteer. Die streeksowerheid moet dan slegs koördinerend optree.

'n Streeksowerheid kan verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir funksies wat streeksgebonde is en nie binne 'n bepaalde munisipaliteit verrig word nie. Dit wil sê sodanige bevoegdhede wat nie deur 'n bepaalde plaaslike owerheid uitgevoer word nie. Hier kan bv. gedink word aan die hoërhof en gepaardgaande gevangenisdienste.

Die gedagte behoort ondersoek te word dat die plaaslike owerheid self mag besluit by welke streeksowerheid dit wil inskakel. Die gebied behoort nie 'n vaste geografiese gebied te wees waar al die munisipaliteite in daardie gebied in 'n streekowerheid ingedeel word nie maar dat 'n mate van diskresie aan die plaaslike owerheid oorgelaat moet word by welke aangrensende streekowerheid dit ingedeel wil word.

(e) Die ROPB behoort te verdwyn in die lig van die voorstel dat naasliggende plaaslike owerhede verantwoordelikheid moet aanvaar vir die landelike gebied wat huidiglik deur die ROPB administreer word.

(f) Dieselfde argument met betrekking tot die ROPB kan, met die nodige aanpassings, geld ten opsigte van streeksdiensterade.

(g) In die lig van die benadering wat ons volg, word hierdie gedagte gesteun. Die landbougrond moet egter nie uitgesluit word nie, maar deel vorm van die groter munisipaliteit. Vroër is aangetoon dat die landbou gemeenskap ook deel van die naburige plaaslike owerheid vorm en inspraak oor die gebied moet hê.

(h) Ongetwyfeld die Stadsraad van 'n naasliggende dorp wat beheer uitoefen oor die hele uitgebreide munisipaliteit. Dit motivering hiervoor is reeds in die beantwoording van die vorige vrae uiteengesit.

'n Bykomende aspek wat nie uit die oog verloor moet word nie is die feit dat daar in so 'n geval 'n samehorigheid kan ontwikkel wat gemeenskapstrots kan bevorder. Huidiglik bestaan die situasie dat 'n bewoner van landbougrond in die dorp kerk gaan, sy kinders op skool hou en alle inkopies doen, maar

uitgesluit is van die bestuur van al die fasiliteite. Hy maak gebruik van die infrastruktuur maar is nie belastingpligtig nie. Sy groot voertuie ry die paaie stukkend en hy maak geen bydrae tot die onderhoud daarvan nie. Dieselfde geld vir landelike dorpieë wat nie by 'n groot plaaslike owerheid ingeskakel is nie. Die belasting wat hulle betaal word deur die ROPB slegs in hul eie gebiede aangewend terwyl hul grootliks gebruik maak van die infrastruktuur van die naburige dorp.

(i) ja - sien (h) hierbo.

(j) Hierdie aangeleentheid is reeds aangespreek in vorige antwoorde. 'n Kort samevatting behoort dus voldoende te wees. Gedagtig daaraan dat die inwoners van landelike gebiede reeds op kulturele, sosiale en ander gebiede by 'n naasliggende dorp ingeskakel is, maak hulle dikwels gebruik van die dienste wat deur die besondere plaaslike owerheid voorsien word. Ingevolge die voorstelle wat in hierdie memorandum vervat is behoort die interaksie nog verder uit te kring. Die plaaslike owerheid sal nou onder andere vir distrikspaaie, hospitalisasie, polisie ens. verantwoordelikheid aanvaar wat die lys vir direkte sowel as indirekte dienste sal verleng. Heel dikwels werk die inwoners van die landelike gebied in die dorp van die plaaslike owerheid en

maak intensief gebruik van die dienste van die plaaslike owerheid.

- (k) Na aanleiding van die vermoë dat die munisipale grens moet uitbrei om die totale gemeenskap te omsluit hetsy kleiner dorpie, nedersettings en landbougrond en dat die totale spektrum van die gemeenskappe met enkele uitsonderings se behoeftes deur die plaaslike owerheid bevredig sal word spreek dit amper vanself dat almal binne die grense van die munisipaliteit 'n bydrae moet maak.

Die antwoord op vraag k(i) is dus dat almal 'n bydrae moet maak in die vorm van belasting sowel as basiese heffings. Wat vraag k(ii) betref word voorgestel dat, waar die gebruik van dienste moontlik geïdentifiseer kan word, deur tariewe daarvoor betaal moet word. Wat individuele dienste betref sal daarvoor vergoed word deur middel van belastinge en basiese heffings.

- (l) Die PGK's behoort te verdwyn en behoort die inwoners van 'n gebied verteenwoordiging te kry op die plaaslike owerheid op 'n proporsionele verteenwoordigingsbasis. Die rol van die PGK sal dan deur die plaaslike owerheid oorgeneem word.

- (m) (i) Die gebied wat deur die PGK bedien word sal ingevolge hierdie voorlegging 'n onverdeelde deel van die groter munisipaliteit word en

sal gevolglik sy eie identiteit verloor. Sy verteenwoordigers sal as deel van die groter deel die hele gebied bestuur.

(ii) Hierdie gedagte is heeltemal versoenbaar met die voorstelle wat in hierdie voorlegging vervat is. Die strukture kan onderhandel word maar kom dit basies daarop neer dat een regeringsinstelling die hele munisipaliteit bestuur.

(n) Indien 'n werkbare model ontwikkel kan word, sal enige voorstel tot meer lewensvatbaarheid te verwelkom wees. Dat in bepaalde omstandighede so 'n amalgasie werkbaar is, is moontlik. Daar bestaan twyfel of dit as 'n haalbare oplossing vir algemene aanwending moontlik is. Die graad van heterogeniteit is in SA so hoog dat die gevaar bestaan dat moeilik hanteerbare konflik kan volg op groepsvorming waar 'n eenheidsgevoel moeilik ontwikkel kan word. Samehorigheid is meer moontlik in gebiede waar daar reeds 'n natuurlike interafhanklikheid bestaan.

(o) Die SDR word algemeen aanvaar as 'n nie-regerings instelling maar is op dienslewering ingestel. Politieke besluite word deur die verkose lede van deelnemende plaaslike owerhede geneem. Die PGK daarenteen is 'n verkose politieke instelling. Die waardes van die betrokke gemeenskap word deur

die PGK in ag geneem. Indien die SDR wat hoofsaaklik bestaan uit politieke verteenwoordigers van ander gebiede as die betrokke gemeenskap mag dalk in die situasie beland waar naburige dorpe se politici hul waardes op die gemeenskap afdwing. So 'n situasie is potensieel plofbaar en kan dus nie as lang termyn oplossing beskou word nie. Dit mag wees dat die betrokke gemeenskap glad nie kan identifiseer met die SDR nie.

(p) In die lig van die betoog dat die Streeksdiensterade moet verdwyn is dit gerade dat landelike rade by 'n naasliggende plaaslike owerheid inskakel.

(q) In die nuwe bedeling waar daar erkenning verleen word aan 'n verlaging van standarde kom dit voor asof 'n verskuiwing vanaf streeks beheer na meer plaaslike beheer wenslik behoort te wees. Plaaslike omstandighede volgens plaaslike waardes behoort die deurslag te gee by funksies soos beplanning wat onder andere verstedeliking insluit. Standarde behoort plaaslik bepaal te word in die lig van heersende omstandighede.

Alle dergelyke funksies soos ontwikkeling en ander beheer funksies behoort plaaslik hanteer te word.

Uit die aard is daar beheer meganismes en instellings wat sorg moet dra dat redelikheid, billikheid en regverdigheid sal geskied.

Streeksregerings behoort nader aan die plaaslike gebied gevestig te wees. Moontlik kan daar weggedoen word met provinsiale owerhede en kleiner streeksregerings in die plek daarvan gestel word.

Die streeksregering moet eerder koördinerend van aard wees as beherend. Die plaaslike owerheid moet groter inspraak hê in die totale werksaamhede van die streekowerheid.

- (r) Na aanleiding van die vertoë is slegs die verdwyning van die landelike rade die enigste moontlikheid.

7. SLOTOPMERKINGS

Bykomstig tot bogenoemde insette word 'n ernstige beroep gedoen om oorweging te skenk aan 'n hersiening van die stemreg. Die ideaal sou wees dat slegs belastingpligtiges oor stemreg moet beskik. Dat dit sekerlik nie deur die politici oorweeg sal word nie word aanvaar. As kompromis word voorgestel dat 'n stelsel van proporsionele verteenwoordiging ondersoek word met algemene stemreg maar dat 'n grondeienaar oor 'n addisionele stem sal beskik. So 'n toedrag

behoort die belange van grondeienaars wat die meeste staan te verloor se belange in 'n mate te beskerm. (sien bladsye 7 tot 21 van die voorlegging aan die Presidentsraad)

Dit word voorgestel dat ampsdraers van die Raad volgens die enkel oordraagbare stemstelsel gekies behoort te word.

Aangeheg is 'n afskrif van 'n wet wat bostaande situasie bevat. Met geringe wysigings kan dit as riglyn gebruik word.

Financiën van de provincies en van de gemeenten

34

STAATSBESTEL

Algemeen

Hoe komen een provincie en een gemeente aan geld en op welke manier kunnen de inkomsten en uitgaven worden onderscheiden?

In de huishouding van een provincie en van een gemeente is sprake van een gewone dienst en van een kapitaaldienst. Op de gewone dienst worden de lopende uitgaven geboekt. Op de kapitaaldienst de uitgaven die een gemeente bijvoorbeeld doet voor de aanleg van wegen, de bouw van een nieuw gemeentehuis, de bouw van een dorps huis of van een muziektheater. Men kan zeggen dat op de kapitaaldienst alle investeringen worden geboekt, die door leningen mogen worden gefinancierd. Provincies en gemeenten moeten voor de afgesloten leningen jaarlijks de lasten (rente en afschrijving) opbrengen, die ten laste komen van de gewone dienst van de provincies en van de gemeenten.

Inkomsten van de provincie

Uitkeringen uit het Provinciefonds

De elf provincies ontvangen elk jaar een bedrag uit het Provinciefonds. In dit fonds wordt jaarlijks een bepaald gedeelte van de opbrengst van de meeste rijksbelastingen gestort. De verdeling van de gelden uit het fonds over de elf provincies geschiedt voor 40% naar evenredigheid van de inwonertallen, voor 22,5% naar evenredigheid van de oppervlakten, voor 2,5% naar evenredigheid van de lengten van vaarwegen die bij de provincie in onderhoud zijn, en voor 35% in elf gelijke delen.

Doeluitkeringen en bijdragen

Behalve de fondsuitkeringen krijgen de provincies van het Rijk doeluitkeringen en bijdragen voor kosten die zijn verbonden aan de behartiging van specifieke taken. Op grond van wettelijke bepalingen moeten de provincies bijvoorbeeld taken vervullen op het gebied van de bescherming bevolking en de bestrijding van de luchtverontreiniging.

Verder ontplooiën de provincies veel activiteiten op het gebied van de aanleg en het onderhoud van wegen, voor zover het althans geen rijkswegen betreft. Een doeluitkering hiervoor krijgen zij op grond van de Wet uitkeringen wegen.

Provinciale belastingen

Een derde inkomstenbron is de opbrengst van de provinciale belastingen. Dit zijn onder meer de leges, zoals voor afgifte van paspoorten en rijbewijzen, alsmede rechten voor het gebruik van provinciale werken, bezittingen en inrichtingen.

Ook kan de provincie rechten heffen voor diensten die door het provinciaal bestuur worden verleend.

Tot het provinciale belastinggebied behoren voorts opcenten op de motorrijtuigenbelasting.

Deze provinciale belasting mag niet hoger zijn dan 32% van het bedrag dat door het Rijk als motorrijtuigenbelasting wordt geheven. De provincies kunnen deze belasting evenwel nog niet heffen, doordat het tijdstip waarop zij gebruik mogen maken van deze belastingbevoegdheid, nog moet worden vastgesteld. Zolang de provincies de opcenten zelf nog niet kunnen heffen, krijgen zij van het Rijk elk jaar een compensatie-uitkering.

Inkomsten van de gemeente

Voor het financieren van hun uitgaven kunnen de gemeenten in de eerste plaats beschikken over de gelden uit het Gemeentefonds, waarin – evenals bij het Provinciefonds het geval is – elk jaar een bepaald gedeelte van de opbrengst van de meeste rijksbelastingen wordt gestort. De wijze waarop de gemeenten het geld uit het Gemeentefonds krijgen uitgekeerd, wordt geregeld in de Financiële-Verhoudingswet 1960. Jaarlijks wordt opnieuw bezien hoe hoog die uitkeringen moeten zijn. In de tweede plaats krijgen gemeenten gelden die zijn bestemd voor de behartiging van specifieke taken: doeluitkeringen en bijdragen. Deze zijn terug te vinden op de begrotingen van verschillende ministeries. In de derde plaats heffen de gemeenten eigen belastingen, rechten voor het gebruik van gemeentelijke werken, bezittingen en inrichtingen (bijvoorbeeld rioolrechten), alsmede leges en tarieven (bijvoorbeeld voor elektriciteit en water).

De uitkeringen van het Rijk maken tegenwoordig ongeveer 90% uit van de inkomsten van de gemeenten; de eigen inkomsten bedragen ongeveer 10% van de gemeentelijke middelen.

Uitkeringen uit het Gemeentefonds

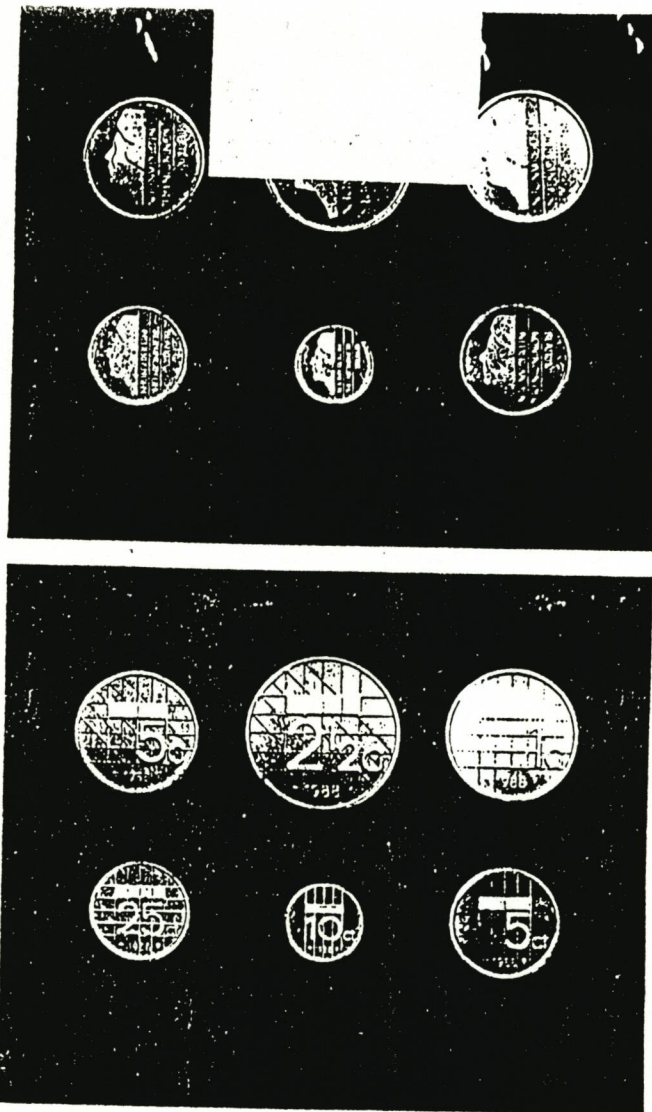
Jaarlijks bepaalt de wetgever – regering en Staten-Generaal – welk deel van de rijksbelastingen via uitkeringen uit het Gemeentefonds ter beschikking van de gemeenten kan worden gesteld. De grootte van dat deel hangt uiteraard af van de toestand van de financiën van het Rijk.

De belangrijkste uitkering die de gemeente uit het Gemeentefonds ontvangt, wordt de algemene uitkering genoemd. De voornaamste norm voor de bepaling van deze uitkering is het inwonertal: de gemeenten krijgen per inwoner een bepaald bedrag.

Dit bedrag – schaalbedrag genoemd – verschilt naar gelang van de grootte van de gemeente. Zo krijgt Amsterdam bijvoorbeeld per inwoner een hoger bedrag dan Leiden.

Daarnaast bevat de algemene uitkering uit het Gemeentefonds:

- een bedrag, bepaald naar de oppervlakte van de gemeenten;
- een bedrag, bepaald naar de dichtheid van de bebouwing en
- een bedrag, gelijk aan 80% van de nettokosten van de sociale zorg, die ten laste van de gemeenten komen, zoals de kosten voor sociale werkvoorziening, het opbouwwerk en het jeugd- en jongerenwerk.



Dutch coins; new coins bearing the head of Queen Beatrix were struck in 1982. Old coins bearing the head of her mother Queen Juliana are still in circulation. One cent coins have been removed from circulation though single cents are still used in calculations. (Photos: published with the permission of the Mint).

Finance

The Budget

Every year on the third Tuesday in September after the speech from the throne, in which the Queen outlines government policy for the coming year, the Minister of Finance presents the National Budget. The draft national budget for 1990 estimates total expenditure at approximately fl. 174 billion. Total income will be 154 billion guilders. This will result in a deficit of about fl. 20 billion to be financed by the issue of government bonds.

Spending by central government can be broken down as follows:

(x billion guilders)

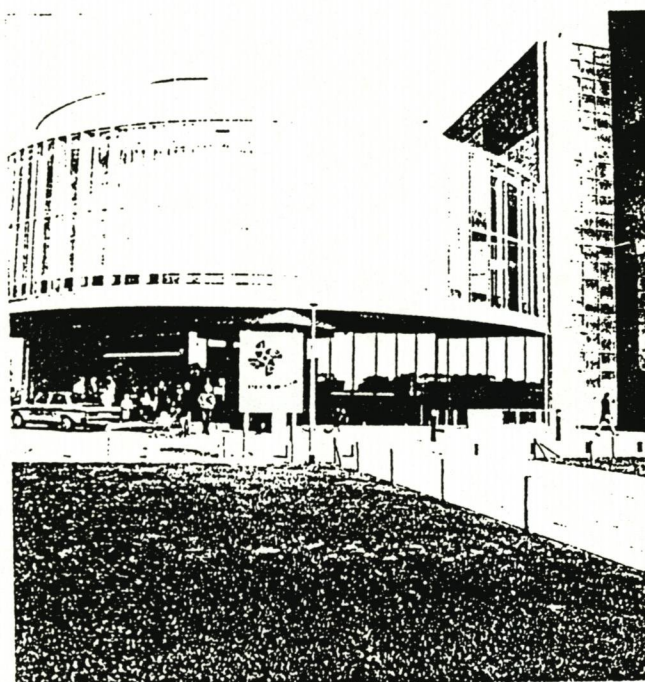
General administration	1
Defence	1
Foreign affairs (incl. EC)	1
Development cooperation	1
Justice and the police	1
Transport and public works	6
Trade and industry	1
Agriculture and fisheries	1
Education and science	29
Culture and recreation	1
Social services	30
Health and environmental protection	1
Housing and planning	1
Interest on the national debt and charges	23
Municipalities and provinces	14
Other	3
Total expenditure	174

*excluding expenditure financed by social security contributions.

A large part of government expenditure (74%) is financed by income from taxation, 14% derives from other sources of revenue such as natural gas sales and a further 12% is borrowed on the capital market. Half of the tax revenue comes from taxes on income, profits and assets. A statutory system of tax adjustment prevents the tax burden rising purely as a result of inflation. The remaining 50% of tax revenue comes from indirect taxation, in which VAT is easily the most important element. The total tax burden amounts to roughly 30% of national income and the burden of social security contributions roughly 22%.



The town hall of Middelburg, the capital of the province of Zeeland (Photo: Bart Holmeester).



The modern town hall at Almere in the new province of Flevoland (Photo: Municipality of Almere).

The Municipalities

The administration of each municipality consists of a Municipal Council, a Municipal Executive (burgomaster and aldermen) and a burgomaster. Municipal Councils are elected in the same way as the Lower House of the States General and the Provincial Councils, with the exception that foreigners who have been legally resident in the Netherlands for at least five years are also entitled to vote. Each municipal council appoints several aldermen from its members, the precise number depending on the population of the municipality. The burgomaster is appointed by the Crown for a period of six years, after which he or she may be reappointed. The Municipal Executive is responsible for the day to day administration of the municipality. The burgomaster chairs both the Executive and the Council. The Executive is responsible for preparing and implementing decisions by central government and the provincial administration which affect the municipality in question.

Regional authorities

Increasingly nowadays, municipalities are joining forces to tackle such matters as the location of industry, housing, transport and environmental problems on a joint basis. They then form a regional authority which attends to these common interests.

Water Control Boards

Another type of public body and one of the oldest democratic institutions in the Netherlands is the Water Control Board. The boards are responsible for water management within specific areas. The most important boards are those situated near the major rivers, the sea and the IJsselmeer. Generally speaking, the Water Control Boards are responsible for protecting the land against flooding. The general councils of water boards have always been elected by property owners within the area in question. Owners of large buildings within these areas are now also entitled to vote in council elections. The executive committee and chairmen are, however, appointed by the Crown.

INKOMSTE STREEKSDIENSTERADE

TRANSVAAL

Bosveld	13 812 634
Hoeveld	37 680 925
Laeveld-Plato	22 463 243
Noord-Tvl	18 529 444
Oosrand	165 431 521
Oosvaal	33 227 541
Pretoria	140 600 000
Rustnbg-Marico	12 975 869
Sentraal Wits	358 327 000
Vaaldriehoek	28 407 485
Wesrand	37 181 440
Wesvaal	25 330 761

	893 967 813

VRYSTAAT

Bloemarea	19 026 429
Goudveld	25 292 065
Nrd-Vrystaat	18 633 669
Oos-Vrystaat	7 732 673

	70 684 836

NATAL

Griekwaland Oos	1 742 305
Natal Middelnd	25 160 144
Port Natal	199 346 933
Suid Natal	31 965 152
Thukela	27 412 209
Zululand	21 885 595

KAAP PROVINSIE

Algoa	120 231 237
Amatola	41 136 649
Benede Oranje	18 369 795
Bo-Karoo	10 494 086
Breerivier	27 265 401
Diamantveld	30 703 143
Drakensberg	7 705 151
Kalahari	13 282 819
Kamdebo	9 452 593
Klein Karoo	11 236 084
Midland	9 812 966
Namakwaland	13 961 715
Noord-Weste	10 070 433
Overberg	44 285 549
Sentraal Karoo	9 973 368
Stellaland	13 159 264
Stormberg	13 165 096
Suid-Kaap	27 030 521
Walvis Baai	2 656 852
Wes-Kaap	590 076 800
Weskus	33 444 297

	105 751 3819

307 512 938

TOTALE INKOMSTE
MIN BELASTING

KAAP =/-

R 232 967 9406

20 000 0000

R 212 967 9406

**GOUE WESTE FORUM
GOLDEN WEST FORUM**

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1 Julie 1993

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Privaatsak X033
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1760**

Maneer

VOORSTELLE VIR DIE AFBAKENING VAN GRENSE

Na aanleiding van 'n spesiale vergadering van die Goue Weste Forum gehou op 30 Junie 1993 rakende bogenoemde aangeleentheid en waarby die instansies soos op die aangehegte prensielys teenwoordig was, is besluit:

1. Dat die Goue Weste Forum dit aanvaar dat die substreek hoegenaamd nie daarin belangstel om binne die PWV-gebied ingedeel te word nie.
2. Dat as eerste prioriteit die substreek bestaande uit die dorpe Carletonville, Khutsong, Fochville, Kokosi, Greenspark, Wedela, die omringende landelike gebiede en alle gebiede van ander instansies binne die Goue Weste Forumstreek vertoë tot die betrokke liggaam rig om gesamentlik ingedeel te word by die SATSWA Opsie 1-streek op grond van die aangehegte motivering. (Bylae A en B)
3. Dat indien die voorstel soos in punt 2 hierbo uiteengesit onaanvaarbaar blyk te wees, as alternatief die dorpe binne die bestaande Goue Weste Forum uitgebrei word om Potchefstroom tot by Roodepoort in te sluit en dat vertoë dan gerig word om gemelde groter substreek as deel van die SATSWA-Opsie 1-streek te laat inskakel, maar dat indien die groter substreek onaanvaarbaar blyk te wees, die bestaande Goue Weste Forum steeds by SATSWA-Opsie 1-streek ingedeel sal word.
4. Dat dit duidelik uitgespel word dat dit as voorvereiste sal geld tot indeling van die substreek by enige streek as 'n vrywillige vennoot, dat gemelde substreek binne die groter streek as 'n landelike metropool sal funksioneer en geadministreer sal word soos reeds oorsengekom deur middel van gesprekvoering en die bereiking van konsensus tussen alle deelnemende partye binne die Goue Weste Forum. (Bylae C)



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

●

Aan : Wesrand Streekdiensteraad

Van : Neels Möller

Datum : 5 Julie 1993

Aantal bladsye : 14

Faks nr. : 011 692-3531 Tel. nr. : 011 692-4136

Boodskap :

Voorstelle vir die afbakening van grense.

Wesrand Streek Kantore
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2501

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Faks No : 01491-702015

MOTIVERING VAN INDELING BY SATSWA-OPSIE 1-STREEK

1. Historiese grense insluitende provinsiale, landdros en distriksgrense en infrastrukture.

1.1 Historiese en Provinsiale Grense

Geen aanpassing van die grense van die substreek van die Goue Weste Forum sal nodig wees om in te skakel by die SATSWA-Opsie 1-voorstel nie.

1.2 Landdros en Distriksgrense

Fochville, Greenspark, Kokosi en Wedela val reeds binne die Potchefstroom-landdrosdistrik en verg geen verdere aanpassing met gepaardgaande koste nie. Distriksgrense sluit op natuurlike wyse bymekaar aan en met geringe aanpassing kan Carletonville en Oberholzer bygevoeg word.

1.3 Infrastrukture

Die substreek binne die voorgestelde SATSWA-streek tree reeds aanvullend en natuurlik teenoor mekaar op deur middel van 'n gemeenskaplike mynbou- en landbou-industrie. Die bestaande infrastruktuur voorsien reeds in die totale gemeenskapsbehoeftes.

2. Administratiewe oorwegings insluitende die beskikbaarheid of nie van infrastruktuur en nodale punte vir dienste

Paaie -	Bestaande strukture vir oorhoofse beheer bestaan reeds in Potchefstroom
Telekommunikasie -	Administrasie reeds gesetel in Klerksdorp
Polisiëring -	Oorhoofse administrasie gesetel in Potchefstroom
Weermag -	Oorhoofse administrasie gesetel in Potchefstroom
Verkeer -	Padverkeersinspektoraat gesetel in Potchefstroom
Tersiêre opleiding -	Potchefstroom bekend as opvoedkundige sentrum
Landbou -	Hoofkantoor van Landboukoöperasie wat die gebied bedien gesetel in Klerksdorp.

5. Dat elke Plaaslike Owerheid ook sy eie onafhanklike voorlegging kan doen.

Die versoek word dus gerig dat die vertoë van die Forum onafhanklik van vertoë van die Wesrand Streeksdiensteraad aan die Kommissie op Streke soos aangestel deur die Veel-Party Onderhandelingsproses vir corweging voorgelê word.

Die uwe



NEELS MÖLLER
VOORSITTER

9. **Opseemng en Gevolgtrekking**

Die oorwig van die meerderheid van die inwoners van hierdie substreek met 'n inwonertal van 320 000 is van mening dat dit op grond van gemeenskaplikheid van die onderskeie beoordelingskriteria 'n natuurlike proses sal wees indien die Goue Weste Forum Streek hetsy in sy bestaande vorm of uitgebreide vorm tesame met sekere dorpe soos onder andere Fochville, Greenspark, Kokosi en Wedela wat reeds binne die groter Wes Transvaal ingedeel is, ingedeel word.

7. **Ekonomiese Lewensvatbaarheid en Ontwikkelingspotensiaal**

Die huidige ekonomiese lewensvatbaarheid van hierdie substreek is uiters gesond en laat ruimte vir verdere ontwikkeling aangesien die kundigheid, mannekrag en infrastruktuur reeds beskikbaar is.

Die aanwending van kundigheid oor 'n breë spektrum is reeds binne 'n forum gevestig en ge-orden en gemeenskaplike waardes gevestig en wat dus tot voordeel van die SATSWA-streek aangewend kan word.

Indien hierdie kundigheid ontleed sou word, sal daar tot die gevolgtrekking gekom word, dat mynbougesproke dit grotendeels in die substreek gesetel is, en wat parallel nuttig aangewend kan word met soortgelyke strukture elders binne die SATSWA-streek, en tot voordeel van die minder ontwikkelde gebiede.

Bykomend kan daarop gewys word dat die mynbou as sodanig die potensiaal het om die vervaardiging van nuwe-produkte plaaslik te ontwikkel wat tot groot nywerhede kan lei.

Die landboupotensiaal van die gebied leen hom tot diversifisering van produkte. Indien die substreek ingedeel sou word by die PWV-gebied, sal hierdie potensiaal aansienlik beperk word aangesien genoemde gebied nie primêr op landbou toegespits is nie.

Die geografiese ligging van die substreek is sodanig dat dit interafhanklik tot voordeel van die substreek en die SATSWA-streek sal strek met spesifieke verwysing na afsetgebiede en as toegangspoort tot reeds gevestigde groot markte.

Indien die substreek by die SATSWA-opsie 1 ingeskakel word, sal dit 'n beslissende groter ekonomiese voordeel vir gemelde streek inhou om ekonomies onafhanklik te funksioneer as wat die geval sou wees indien die substreek by die PWV-gebied ingedeel word. Laasgenoemde het reeds 'n sterk ekonomiese basis.

8. **Kulturele en Taal Realiteite**

In teenstelling met die PWV-gebied waar die bevolkingsamestelling kosmopolitaans van aard is, is die SATSWA-streek met insluiting van die substreek, relatief landelik homogeen wat primêr gerig is op landbou, mynbou, akademie en funksioneer interafhanklik van mekaar.

Daar is hoofsaaklik twee etniese en taalgroepe naamlik Tswana en Afrikaanssprekendes binne die substreek en sluit aan by die etniese samestelling binne die SATSWA-opsie 1-gebied.

3. **Behoeftes om bestaande strukture te rasionaliseer en die noodsaaklike beperkings van addisionele finansiële kostes**

Die Goue Weste Forum het reeds binne die substreek gemeenskapsdienste soos opleiding, ontwikkelingspotensiaal, ens. aangespreek deur die gebruikmaking van onderbenutte strukture en fasiliteite, asook die uitskakeling van die duplisering van aktiwiteite wat groot kostebesparings tot gevolg het.

Die tendens van ontwikkeling betreffende goudmyne in die toekoms toon 'n neiging na die weste van die substreek wat dui op die stimulering van ekonomiese groei vir die SATSWA-streek.

4. **Behoeftes om ongerief van mense tot die minimum te beperk**

Die totale infrastruktuur en dienste (gesondheidsdienste, telekommunikasie, opleiding, ens.) is reeds van hoogstaande gehalte in die substreek. Geen ongerief sal dus veroorsaak word indien die substreek binne die SATSWA-gebied ingelyf word nie.

5. **Behoeftes om ontwrigting tot die minimum te beperk**

Indien die substreek by 'n ander streek as die SATSWA-streek ingedeel word, sal dit tot gevolg hê dat bestaande strukture teen groot kostes uitgebrei of verskuif moet word om die nuwe gebied te kan bedien en met die daarmee gepaardgaande ontwrigting van gemeenskappe.

6. **Demografiese oorwegings**

Hier bestaan primêr drie homogene groepe naamlik Tswana, Blanke en Myntrekarbeiders. Verstedeliking van die substreek vind plaas vanuit die groter SATSWA-streek.

Indien die substreek by 'n ander streek ingeskakel word, kan dit 'n versteuring van die homogeniteit van die bevolking tot gevolg hê.

Gegewens ten opsigte van bevolkingsgetalle toon dat die streek 10% van die totale bevolking huisves op 20% van die totale landsoppervlakte, wat daarop dui dat die substreek se landelike karakter as 'n natuurlike uitvloei behoue sal bly by wyse van inskakeling by die SATSWA-streek. In teenstelling hiermee sal, indien hierdie substreek, byvoorbeeld by die PWV-gebied ingelyf word, daar botsende eienskappe ontstaan wat 'n nadelige invloed op die substreek tot gevolg sal hê.

NORME EN WAARDES

Die Goue Weste Forum vereenselwig hom in geheel met die beginsels soos uiteengesit in die SATSWA-verslag en veral ten opsigte van die kriteria soos uiteengesit op bladsy 6 van gemelde verslag waarvan die volgende spesifiek uitgelig word ter ondersteuning van 'n landelike metropoolstelsel soos uiteengesit in besluit nommer 4.

- 1) Om aan alle mense binne die streek volle politieke deelname en doeltreffiende verteenwoordiging sonder diskriminasie toe te ken
- 2) Die beskerming van lewe, vryheid en die regte van individue en/of groepe.
- 3) Om beskerming te verleen aan onderrig in moedertaal van mense binne die streek asook die beskerming van die karakter en kultuur van opvoeding.
- 4) Om voorsiening in die streekskonstitusie te maak vir strukture van Plaaslike Regering en tradisionele leiers.

THE SATSWA REGIONAL INITIATIVE :

BYLAKE B

AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT STATUS

1. REGIONALISM AND THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

One of the debates taking place in Southern Africa's constitutional reform process centres on the concept of regionalism. Various role players are currently researching the topic and formulating their positions.

Whilst the political dimensions of the regional debate are widely reported on, little attention is given to the fundamental challenge of how socio-economic development in a new regional dispensation is to be achieved? This status report on the SATSWA regional initiative has been compiled as a contribution to the search for answers to this important question. Whilst diverse interest groups have contributed to the SATSWA initiative, the status report's contents do not represent the official viewpoint of any of the participants.

2. THE SATSWA INITIATIVE

It is widely recognised that a new constitution, the delimitation of regions, the allocation of powers and functions to regions, and the initiation of regional development programmes will all be products of the negotiation process. It is only by focusing on the needs and aspirations of those living in regions that progress can be made towards resolving these issues. To this end various local forums have been established nationwide to explore the concept of regionalism and its local applicability.

In 1991 Bophuthatswana and neighbouring South African regions launched such an investigation into regional development possibilities. Various technical working groups were set up to assist the process which subsequently was termed the SATSWA (South African - Tswana) regional initiative.

The SATSWA initiative through its Council, committees and working groups, has made considerable progress over the past 2 years and recently issued a Status Report in which its findings to date were detailed. The SATSWA Status Report follows an innovative approach by focusing on the socio-economic development of residents in a possible SATSWA region. As such it provides an important contribution to the debate on regionalism.

All regional interest groups were invited at the outset to participate in the SATSWA initiative. It is the intention to use the SATSWA Status Report as a basis for broadening the SATSWA initiative to those who did not respond to the initial invitation. It is inevitable that as part of this process amendments and additions to the positions put forward in the Status Report will be made.

SATSWA'S OBJECTIVES

The objectives set by those participating in the SATSWA initiative were as follows :

- i. To identify and promote common norms, values and principles applicable, given a new regional dispensation.
- ii. To consider appropriate regional functions.
- iii. To formulate socio-economic development guidelines for a possible SATSWA region.
- iv. To explore the geographic options of a possible SATSWA region.

In pursuit of these objectives the SATSWA initiative sought ways to promote socio-economic development on a regional basis, irrespective of the political positions and current policies of the participants. For example although the Bophuthatswana government has publically stated its preference for freedom and self determination, they nonetheless have been pro-active in the search for an alternative regional dispensation that offers people an improvement on the status quo.

The progress made by the SATSWA initiative towards meeting its objectives is set out in the remainder of this submission.

4. NORMS, VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Towards the aim of bringing together on a regional basis those who share common norms and values, the SATSWA participants reached broad consensus on the following :

- The maintenance of christian values yet respecting freedom of religion and worship;
- Full political participation and effective representation for all, without discrimination;
- The application of the democratic principle of freedom of equality, justice, the rule of law and access to the law;
- The independence of the judiciary and the maintenance of law and order;
- Equal opportunities for all in a free economic system;
- The protection of life, freedom and the rights of individuals and groups;
- The protection of mother-tongue education; and
- The protection of the unique bio-diversity and natural resources of the area.

The constitutional principles applied in SATSWA's investigations into a new regional dispensation centre on a democratic constitution incorporating a declaration of basic human rights, and, in terms of the subsidiary principle, devolution of authority to regional government.

Provision for the demarcation of federal / regional / state governments with jurisdiction over economically viable and functional regions was endorsed by SATSWA.

Economically SATSWA has committed itself to the market mechanism and principles of free enterprise. However, SATSWA recognises imperfections in the market mechanism and therefore favours a facilitative role by government to ensure equitable access for all to development opportunities.

The SATSWA initiative recognises that economic growth and social justice are inseparably linked, and limited by, the ability of the community to afford them. The cultural makeup of the entire community is also recognised and respected. A sustainable social adjustment programme is called for aimed at the immediate alleviation of poverty, and the promotion of self-help and community solidarity. The maintenance of stability, law and order are seen as prerequisites for this to take place, as is streamlined public administration.

5. REGIONAL FUNCTIONS

In its investigation into what functions should be regional, the SATSWA initiative has adopted a bottom-up approach in terms of which a function is vested on the lowest government level that can do it effectively. This bottom-up approach is referred to as the subsidiary principle. Bringing decision making power closer to the people and giving people power over their own living conditions is a central theme adopted by the SATSWA initiative.

The basic approach adopted by SATSWA in its division of government functions was to vest the primary responsibility regarding the performing of a function at the regional level and to assign only the establishment of national standards and the co-ordination of regional efforts to the national level. In its investigations SATSWA has considered possible sources of finance for national, regional and local functions.

6. DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Arising from the sectoral investigations undertaken by the various SATSWA working groups, an integrated package of regional development guidelines was formulated, as detailed in SATSWA's Status Report. As a point of departure the guidelines were prepared for consideration by all on what is seen as an optimal approach to the socio-economic development of a possible SATSWA region irrespective of political ideologies, existing policies, the future boundaries of regions and the nature of a new constitution.

To structure the various inputs on development guidelines from wide ranging interest groups, a macro and micro development framework was formulated. In terms of the macro framework, the urban and rural components of a possible region were differentiated and the economic, social and stability objectives applicable to these environments were explored. In addition the infrastructure required to support these objectives was identified, as were guidelines for the use of regional resources.

In terms of the micro development framework adopted, the SATSWA initiative recognised that regions gain a competitive edge by focusing their efforts on those sectors where they have a comparative advantage. The SATSWA initiative thus calls for a focused regional development strategy to be adopted as opposed to attempts at developing all sectors of the economy simultaneously.

The overall goal of regional development, as defined by SATSWA, is to enable people to improve the quality of their lives on a sustainable basis. A prosperous SATSWA region depends on improvement in the relative position of the region and all its inhabitants. There was agreement amongst the SATSWA participants that to achieve this vision requires a people orientated development approach. The vision should be achieved by :

- opening up opportunities for people to improve their own living conditions; and
- planning with the community and not for the community.

From this macro and micro perspective an integrated package of development guidelines for a possible SATSWA region was formulated. Significant opportunities for strengthening the regional economy were identified in the following sectors :

- the further exploitation of mineral resources;
- the extension and strengthening of local agriculture;
- the beneficiation of local minerals and the development of agro-industries;
- the strengthening of tourism based on the natural resources and tourist facilities in place; and
- the promotion of small business activity in all sectors of the economy.

The SATSWA initiative recognised that these sectors cannot be developed in isolation, but that linkages between sectors must be strengthened. Only once regions have been defined will it be possible to devise context specific development strategies. Thus SATSWA, through its integrated package of regional development guidelines, has succeeded in building the foundations of a focused development strategy.

7. REGIONAL DEMARCATION OPTIONS

The fourth objective that the SATSWA initiative has pursued is to consider the geographic options of a possible region. The criteria adopted for regional demarcation were as follows :

- administrative boundaries;
- physical considerations;
- natural resources;
- population distribution and density;
- area;
- commonality;
- affinity;
- economic potential; and
- economic parity between regions.

The SATSWA initiative is ever mindful of the fact that at the end of the day the economic viability of regions should be the determining delimitation criteria. For this reason SATSWA has adopted the position that the current nine economic development regions are not feasible and that possibly six regions, at most seven, should come out of the negotiation process. In exploring options SATSWA set out to ensure regional viability and a better balance with other Southern African regions in terms of population density, resources and general welfare.

SATSWA advocates that ultimately the people in regions should have a say in the determination of regional boundaries.

The first option for a viable SATSWA region considered rests on the assumption that 7 economic development regions in South Africa are decided on. This option consists of the territories of Bochumatswana (except Thaba'Nchu), parts of Region B, Region J, the districts of Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Nylstroom in Region G and the districts of Brits and Oberholzer in Region H. SATSWA's second regional option considered the largest possible area that could accommodate common norms and values within an economically viable entity. This option comprises approximately 40% of the area of South Africa. Measured in terms of all the regional criteria option 2 still represents a balanced region for further consideration, even though it is not an official proposal of SATSWA. To take this option further would require agreement by all those in the region. Any attempts to extend the boundaries of option 2 should be avoided.

In addition to the territories considered in option 1, option 2 includes the entire Region B, the greater part of Region C and the district of Carltonville. The third option considered by SATSWA represents a basis for negotiation between the smaller option 1 and large option 2. should 6 economic development regions in South Africa be decided on.

In all its research into regional demarcation options, a final decision was not taken. SATSWA participants endorsed the principle of regional demarcation being the product of negotiations, with the ultimate decision based on the will of local residents.

8.

CONCLUSION

It is evident from the above that the SATSWA initiative has made significant progress in terms of meeting its stated objectives. Results include : a better understanding amongst participants of regional development issues; broad consensus on basic norms, values and principles applicable to regional development; the identification of functions suitable for regional government; the formulation of an integrated package of socio-economic development guidelines; and the consideration of regional demarcation options.

Challenges that lie ahead include : ^① broadening the community base of the SATSWA initiative; ^② negotiating regional boundaries; and formulating a focused development strategy relevant to local conditions. The SATSWA Status Report that has been prepared provides a basis for tackling these challenges and as such is a positive contribution to the debate on regionalism.

SouE WEstE FORUm.

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