

emotional process. Several submissions, especially those of a technical nature, recommended to the Commission that issues not necessarily pertinently expressed in the Commission's criteria be taken into account. These included environmental concerns, development considerations, and technical issues. These considerations enriched the understanding of the Commission regarding dimensions that had to be considered in the demarcation.

In addition to the above, the Commission observed that a significant number of submissions used the nine development regions as a point of departure. This facilitated a practical framework for analysis which is discussed below. An interesting aspect however is that no submissions actually argued in favour of the continuation of the development region's in their present form. All submissions to a greater or lesser extent proposed some alterations to the development regions.

3. Framework for Analysis

In order to develop a framework for analysis, the Commission used as a point of departure the nine development regions. The Commission does not in any way intend to propagate or favour a view that these regions constitute the **only** framework for analysis. Rather, this approach was used as an analytical tool to identify pertinent areas of consensus and dispute in the submissions.

Once the key areas of consensus and dispute were identified, they were categorised into **regional, subregional and local issues**.

- * **regional issues** - those which concern the demarcation of a region as a whole. In other words, where a development region, as a point of departure, is in dispute.
- * **Subregional issues** - those which concern the inclusion or exclusion of a subregional area in a particular region.
- * **Local issues** - those which concern the inclusion or exclusion of a magisterial district, city or town in one region or another.

This framework for analysis, together with the criteria for demarcation, was then used in evaluating the submission received.

In gathering and analysing the respective submissions the Commission and its technical support team approached the issue in the following way:

- * The net was cast as wide as possible to enable interested parties, groups and individuals to make proposals and submissions to the Commission. The Commission also visited certain communities (i.e. Umzimkulu) in order to obtain further information.
- * The Commission reorganised the criteria provided by the Negotiating Council

in order to ensure as complete as possible an analysis.

- * The respective criteria were used by the Commission to evaluate the proposals received in a balanced way. The Commission was well aware that given the South African and international experience, the overemphasis of a particular criterion could lead to a skewed picture. (See Chapter 4 on criteria). Consequently the various submissions were analyzed on the basis of (a) institutional and administrative capacity, (b) economic and infrastructural considerations, (c) socio-cultural issues and (d) geographical considerations.
- * After consideration of the above, the Commission formulated its recommendations as discussed below.

4. Recommendations on the Demarcation/Delimitation of SPR's.

4.0 Introduction

The Commission was, due to the short time that was given to it, not able to investigate all local disputes regarding the position of particular towns or communities. It may therefore be necessary to further investigate certain problem areas, to hear evidence and to pay visits to the affected communities in order to elicit further views and recommendations.

The importance of "soft boundaries" has been stressed by various submissions. The Commission views the importance of such soft boundaries within the following two perspectives. Firstly, provision should be made for regional boundaries to be amended or altered before they are finalized in order to ensure that sufficient agreement exists regarding the particular demarcation. This applies particularly to some of the local areas which are still in dispute. According to lessons of the international experience provision needs to be made for alterations of boundaries according to procedures provided for in the constitution. The second aspect of soft boundaries has to do with the importance that regional boundaries should not unduly affect the free flow of individuals, traffic, goods, capital and services.

The Commission noted a number of submissions that referred to the possibility of subregional arrangements. It is not clear yet what is intended or envisaged by such subregional arrangements and consequently it requires further investigation. The Commission is of the opinion that the diversity as well as particular development needs of local communities should be given consideration.

The Commission received various proposals for some form of Volkstaat. Three main areas were identified in submissions as the basis for such a region. The Commission noted that no agreement on the demarcation of a Volkstaat could be reached between the parties favouring such a region. The Commission has, as with all other submissions, applied the criteria in a balanced way in the evaluation of the various Volkstaat proposals.

The following comprises a region by region discussion of the recommendations of the Commission and a summary of the application of criteria.

4.1 NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

4.1.1 Recommendation

The Commission recommends (with one dissension) the demarcation of the Northern Transvaal as indicated on the accompanying map.

4.1.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

Although two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area (ie. the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and a portion of Warmbad on the one hand, and the rest of the region with Pietersburg as its nodal point on the other), these two units when combined enhance the economic functionality of the region as a whole, vis-a-vis other neighbouring region's. In spite of the region being relatively poorly off in terms of its lower than average Gross Geographic Product (GGP) per capita, economic resource base and quality of life indicators, it can function as an entity.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

There is generally adequate administrative and institutional capacity in the region to undertake governmental responsibilities as well as to plan, implement and manage development. However, the need for the rationalisation and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent.

Training facilities, such as universities and technical institutions, which could assist in the development of human resource capacities, exist in the Northern Transvaal.

Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalisation and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Authority (PTA), and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The region is characterised by a heterogenous composition of population in terms of language, cultural and racial sub-divisions. In spite of the heterogenous nature of the Northern Transvaal population, a certain sense of regional identity exists which distinguishes this region from neighbouring areas.

Geographical Coherence

In terms of its compact shape, the Northern Transvaal region forms a geographically coherent entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homeland boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographical coherence and compactness of the region.

It can be observed that in terms of urban-rural linkages a fair balance of larger and smaller towns exist which act as service centres to the surrounding rural areas.

4.2 PRETORIA-WITWATERSRAND-VEREENIGING (PWV)

4.2.1 Recommendation

The Commission reached a majority decision (with 2 dissensions) on the establishment of the PWV as a region. The Commission thus recommends that the PWV be demarcated as indicated in the accompanying map.

4.2.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

The PWV is a compact, developed and highly integrated urban-industrial complex that should be retained as such. As a unit, the PWV is an economically functional interdependent area.

While the subregional economies of the PWV may differ in structure, they are complementary and demonstrate a continuum from primary to tertiary sectors. The Vaal Triangle economy is dominated by manufacturing, while the Central

Witwatersrand economy is dominated by the manufacturing and financial sectors with mining capital playing an important intersectoral linkage. The Pretoria subregional economy is dominated by government services, transport and related industries, as well as high-technology industries such as electronics and defence related products. Thus the emerging linkage between the Central Witwatersrand area and Pretoria, as a result of the development strip extending from the Sandton Municipality through Midrand, is in fact an indication of the complementarity of the two areas. The strong linkages within the PWV are also demonstrated by commuting patterns between the subregional areas. Sasolburg has been included in the PWV in terms of its functional linkages to the region.

Being the most economically viable region, the PWV could play a crucial role, not only as a generator of economic growth for the country as a whole, but also in providing various forms of assistance and support to other less privileged areas. The integrated, highly developed and interdependent nature of the PWV economy should therefore be optimised.

Administrative and Institutional Capacity

The PWV has more than adequate capacity to govern and manage development in the region. As elsewhere in the country, a need exists for the rationalisation and integration of institutional arrangements on regional and local levels. Management capacities as well as policy, strategy and planning arrangements are generally more developed than in other regions.

It must be stressed that from a regional and national point of view, the integrated management of this area is essential. In this context, it is important to minimise the dislocation of existing institutional and administrative capacity.

Geographical Coherence

The PWV forms a coherent geographical entity.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The population of the region is very heterogenous in terms of language and other cultural indicators. A balanced application of the criteria for demarcation, especially socio-cultural considerations, does not justify the division of the region along these lines.

4.3 EASTERN TRANSVAAL

4.3.1 Recommendation

The Commission recommends that the Eastern Transvaal (with one dissension) be demarcated as shown in the accompanying map. The Commission has considered Kruger National Park to be single entity, although it has been demarcated into two regions for considerations such as electoral boundaries.

4.3.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

The Eastern Transvaal region is regarded as an economically functional unit. The region has comparative advantages in terms of electricity, mining, agriculture and manufacturing. Important links exist with neighbouring regions, especially the PWV. The important development axes of the region are Bronkhorstspuit, Middleburg, Secunda and Witbank as well as links to the lowveld. Although the region shows high GGP per capita figures, it is an inflated representation of the economic resource base, as income largely flows out of the region.

Administrative and Institutional Capacity

The Eastern Transvaal region has an adequate governmental and management capacity due to the decentralisation of government departments, the facilities of the Kangwane administration and the existing three Regional Services Councils.

Although policy, strategy and planning arrangements as well as the general management capacity are at reasonable levels, future rationalisation and other capacity building efforts are necessary.

The region may lack certain aspects of institutional capacity such as tertiary institutions, but this can be addressed by inter-regional cooperation and satellite institutions, as is the case at the moment.

The location of a regional capital in this area is an issue which requires consideration.

Geographical coherence

The Eastern Transvaal region as demarcated meets the criterion of geographical coherence and consolidates the existing fragmented homeland areas. It can be observed that in terms of urban-rural linkages, sufficient nodal points exist to service the region.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The region contains three major language groupings, namely Zulu, Afrikaans and Swazi. Although there is a diversity in terms of language and socio-cultural considerations, experience over the past decade has indicated a certain sense of regional identity and cooperation amongst various groups in the region.

4.4 KWAZULU/NATAL

4.4.1 Recommendation

The Commission recommends that the KwaZulu/Natal region be demarcated as indicated in the accompanying map. The Commission is of the opinion that the demarcation of the boundary between KwaZulu/Natal and Eastern Cape/Kei is a highly complex issue, which would require further consultation with affected parties.

4.4.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

The Natal region exhibits the necessary features of economic functionality with several major urban centres serving as nodal points. In particular the Durban-Pinetown-Pietermaritzburg conurbation plays an important role in this regard.

The region is also economically viable, although the extent of development needs is shown by indicators such as infant mortality rates, access to water and sanitation and unemployment levels. Thus, the existence of a sound economic base with significant growth and development potential is tempered by the existing development needs.

Administrative and Institutional Capacity

This region, as currently constituted, has the necessary administrative and institutional capacity to manage its functions. At present, a duplication of functions and institutions are clearly apparent in the KwaZulu and Natal areas, but this has been partly addressed by the establishment of Joint Services Boards and will be largely resolved by the new proposed region. Policy, strategy and planning information is available on the regional level, but it can be improved.

Geographical Coherence

The region forms a geographical unit which has a strong sense of historical identity.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The region contains several language groups, with Zulu and English as the most prevalent. A strong sense of regional identity and belonging exists in the region as well as a sense of interdependency among the groups. This is illustrated by the various cooperative arrangements that have been established in the region.

4.5 ORANGE FREE STATE

4.5.1. Recommendation

The Commission recommends (with one dissension) that the OFS be demarcated as illustrated in the accompanying map.

4.5.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

The Orange Free State is an economically functional area with its major nodal point as Bloemfontein. Other important nodes are Welkom and Phuthaditjaba. The OFS also has extensive interaction with the Cape region and the PWV.

With regard to economic viability, the OFS region has a diversified economic base, with mining, agriculture and services fulfilling important roles. The OFS region is noted for its natural resources, and is the third largest contributor to the agricultural product of the country.

Administrative and Institutional Capacity

The region has fairly well developed administrative and institutional capacities given the facilities available in the various government departments, the provincial administration, and Qwa-Qwa self governing region.

The region also has a history of well developed tertiary and other training institutions which could provide the required managerial and other human resource development. Policy, strategy and planning institutions are also well developed.

Geographical Coherence

The Orange Free State (OFS) region meets the criterion of geographical coherence. The OFS exhibits rural-urban linkages and has several nodal points including a possible regional capital, namely, Bloemfontein.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

A large variety of language groups are represented in the region, such as Southern Sotho, Afrikaans, Xhosa and Tswana. A certain sense of regional belonging and interdependency exists among the various language groups.

4.6 NORTHWEST

4.6.1 Recommendation

The Commission recommends that a Northwest region, (with one dissension) conforming to the boundaries indicated on the map, be demarcated.

4.6.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

The Western Transvaal is a largely rural region with no major metropolitan centre. Its economic functionality centres around the largest node of Klerksdorp. Other nodes include Mmabatho, Vryburg, Rustenburg and Potchefstroom.

The region has well developed economic resources, making it relatively economically viable. Its economic base is characterised by well developed commercial agricultural and mining sector. In addition, it has a well developed infrastructure, linking it effectively to at least four other regions.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The existing institutional and administrative capacity is unevenly distributed in the region. A substantial but relatively underutilised infrastructure exists in the Mmabatho area, which when rationalised, can meet the required planning, policy and development management needs.

Geographical Coherence

The Western region forms a geographically coherent unit which incorporates most of the currently fragmented districts of Bophuthatswana. Through this incorporation, the appropriate rural-urban linkages is achieved by merging the economic core of the Western Transvaal with the largely rural parts of the Northern Cape.

4.7 NORTHERN CAPE

4.7.1. Recommendation

The Commission took a decision by an 8 to 7 majority on the establishment of a Northern Cape region. The Commission recommends that the Northern Cape be demarcated as indicated in the accompanying map.

4.7.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

Although it has no major economic core, the region is economically functional with the main nodal points being Kimberley, Upington, Gordonia, Prieska and De Aar.

The region is relatively poorly off in terms of its economic resource base and quality of life indicators. Nevertheless it can function as an entity.

The region has comparative advantages in agriculture and mining.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The area is served by the Cape Provincial Administration, 3 Regional Services Councils, and Regional Development Advisory Councils. The Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court is situated in Kimberley. There is not enough institutional infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. There is however, a possibility of developing administrative infrastructure at the Kimberley and Upington nodal points.

Geographical Coherence

This is the largest of all the regions with the lowest population density. The region is geographically coherent. However, it is largely rural with a few smaller urban centres, such as Kimberley and Upington.

Socio-Cultural

The region has a considerable homogeneity in respect of language. There is also a developed sense of regional identity.

4.8 WESTERN CAPE

4.8.1 Recommendation

The Commission took a decision by a 8 to 7 majority on the establishment of smaller a Western Cape region. The Commission recommends that a Western Cape region be demarcated as indicated in the accompanying map.

Economic Aspects

The Western Cape region is economically functional, with the core area being the highly industrialised Cape Town metropolitan centre.

It is an economically viable region because of its well developed and diversified industrial base and its successful commercial agricultural production.

The region as an entity, will be able to generate a sufficient income base to meet the needs of its population.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

With the national legislative capital and the Cape Provincial Administration capital, the Western Cape has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity to manage the development of the area, and undertake the necessary planning, policy and administrative functions associated with effective governance. Furthermore, there are adequate tertiary and other training institutions to facilitate capacity building in areas where it is currently deficient.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The Western Cape is a heterogenous region comprising primarily of Afrikaans, Xhosa and English speaking people. There is a sense of regional identity.

Geographical Coherence

The Western Cape forms a geographically compact region with an urban bias.

4.9 EASTERN CAPE/KEI

4.9.1 Recommendation

The Commission recommends that an Eastern Cape/Kei (with one dissension) region be demarcated as indicated on the map.

4.9.2 Summary of application of criteria

Economic Aspects

The Eastern Cape/Kei has two major economic nodes, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolitan area and East London, which service district subregional hinterlands. However linkages do exist between these two, which makes the Eastern Cape/Kei region economically functional as a whole.

There are intraregional disparities in the economic endowment of the Eastern Cape/Kei. Its economic viability therefore hinges on the strength of the economies of the major nodal points, both of which have a well developed industrial infrastructure. However, due to the disparities that exist in the region, the economic base may not be adequate to meet the fiscal requirements for adequate social and physical infrastructure.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The most developed centre of institutional and administrative capacity is located in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolitan area, where twenty percent of the population is located. The Border/Kei area does have some institutional and administrative capacity, due to the existence of regional institutions as well as the Ciskei and Transkei administrations. However, given that this area comprises 80 percent of the population and is underdeveloped, there is a need for an integrated approach to the utilisation of the existing capacity in order to optimise its impact for administrative and governance purposes.

Adequate capacity exists in the form of tertiary educational and training institutions to provide the necessary human resource development for the region.

There is a large degree of duplication of administrative structures in the region. These require rationalisation in order to establish an effective institutional and administrative capacity.

Geographical Coherence

The geographical coherence of this region is demonstrated by the fact that it incorporates the Ciskei and Transkei into one integrated whole. This enhances all the infrastructural and economic linkages within the region which are currently treated as disparate entities.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The Eastern Cape/Kei is largely Xhosa speaking, with an English and Afrikaans speaking component. Despite differences of subregional identity, there is nevertheless an overall regional sense of identity within the larger area.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF THE PROPOSED SPR's

compiled by

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Salient features of the proposed SPRs

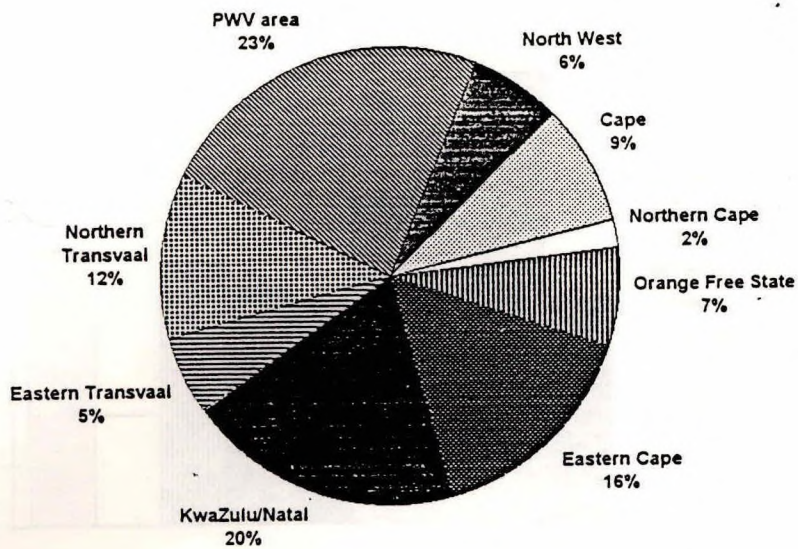
Indicator	Western Cape	Northern Cape	OFS	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu/ Natal	Eastern Transvaal	Northern Transvaal	PWV area	North West	South Africa
Area ('000 km ²)	108,6	346,5	128,4	174,2	87,4	78,3	174,0	25,3	151,2	1 220,1
Population ('000)	3 392,7	726,6	2 723,3	6 137,0	7 590,2	2 129,5	4 525,3	9 267,2	2 396,6	38 888,4
Population growth (%) (1985 to 1991)	2,2	0,9	2,1	1,9	1,8	2,6	3,1	3,6	1,8	2,5
Density (persons per km ²)	31,2	2,1	21,2	35,1	86,8	27,2	26,0	366,1	15,8	31,9
Official urbanisation level (%)	86,1	65,8	48,9	35,0	39,4	35,3	8,8	82,4	29,3	49,8
Growth in urbanisation (%) (1985 to 1991)	2,5	1,8	3,1	3,1	2,0	3,5	3,6	3,7	2,1	3,0
Illiteracy rate (econ active pop)	8,5	23,4	19,8	28,5	27,8	31,5	35,1	12,5	35,5	20,7
Potential labour force ('000)	1 686,6	325,3	1 199,0	2 156,8	3 044,0	921,2	1 418,5	4 573,3	1 015,2	16 339,9
Participation rate	67,2	64,3	66,5	43,3	52,7	67,1	38,1	70,9	56,4	58,7
Absorption capacity	60,0	51,4	55,3	37,6	44,0	54,0	32,4	53,1	52,5	48,4
Official unemployment rate	9,6	12,3	11,2	24,8	18,8	8,9	17,0	13,5	15,1	14,7
Male absenteeism rate	8,5	10,4	26,5	-29,4	-14,3	24,6	-37,1	35,8	11,8	0,8
Dependency rate	1,3	1,7	1,6	3,6	2,5	1,6	4,8	1,1	2,2	2,0
Real GGP (R million) (1988)	15 620	2 371	7 327	9 017	17 440	9 835	3 786	47 100	8 223	120 715
Real annual growth in GGP (1970 to 1988)	1,8	1,6	-0,6	1,8	1,9	3,3	4,3	0,8	1,2	1,4
Percentage distribution	12,9	2,0	6,1	7,5	14,4	8,1	3,1	39,0	6,8	100
GGP per capita (R) (1988)	4 906	3 353	2 861	1 553	2 421	4 974	914	5 624	3 619	3 332
Personal income/GGP (%) (1985)	92,6	101,9	68,1	90,3	87,7	42,5	87,6	77,4	57,7	77,1
Personal income per capita (1985)	4 373	2 817	2 184	1 360	1 971	2 341	725	4 575	2 000	2 580

Table 1: Population distribution, 1991

Region	Population ('000)	Urbanisation level	Population groups				Age structure			Gender structure	
			Asian	Black	Coloured	White	<1-14 yrs	15-64 yrs	65 yrs +	Male	Female
Western Cape	3392.7	86.1	0.7	17.8	59.7	22.1	30.6	64.5	4.9	51.1	48.9
Northern Cape	726.6	65.8	0.2	31.0	53.9	14.9	37.4	57.9	4.7	51.4	48.6
Orange Free State	2723.3	48.9	0.0	85.2	2.7	12.1	39.4	57.4	3.2	53.3	46.7
Eastern Cape	6137.0	35.0	0.2	87.2	6.7	5.9	44.2	50.2	5.5	45.0	55.0
KwaZulu/Natal	7590.2	39.4	11.1	80.0	1.5	7.5	42.3	54.3	3.3	47.6	52.4
Eastern Transvaal	2129.5	35.3	0.5	84.6	0.9	14.0	39.9	57.6	2.5	53.3	46.7
Northern Transvaal	4525.3	8.8	0.1	97.1	0.1	2.7	51.0	45.5	3.5	44.5	55.5
PWV area	9267.2	82.4	1.6	70.6	3.2	24.6	29.3	67.2	3.5	55.2	44.8
North West	2396.6	29.3	0.3	86.5	2.8	10.4	40.0	55.8	4.2	51.3	48.7
South Africa	38888.4	49.8	2.7	75.6	8.7	13.0	38.9	57.2	3.9	50.0	50.0

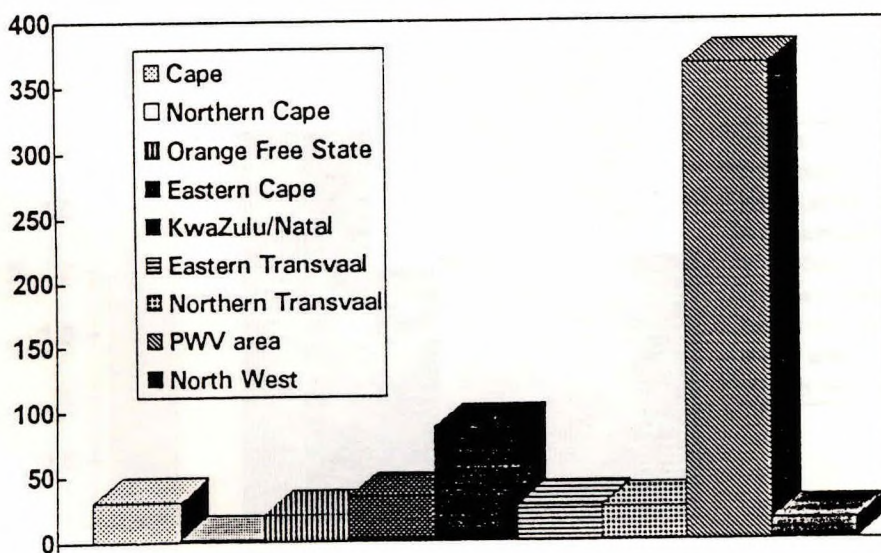
Source: Development Information Group, 1993

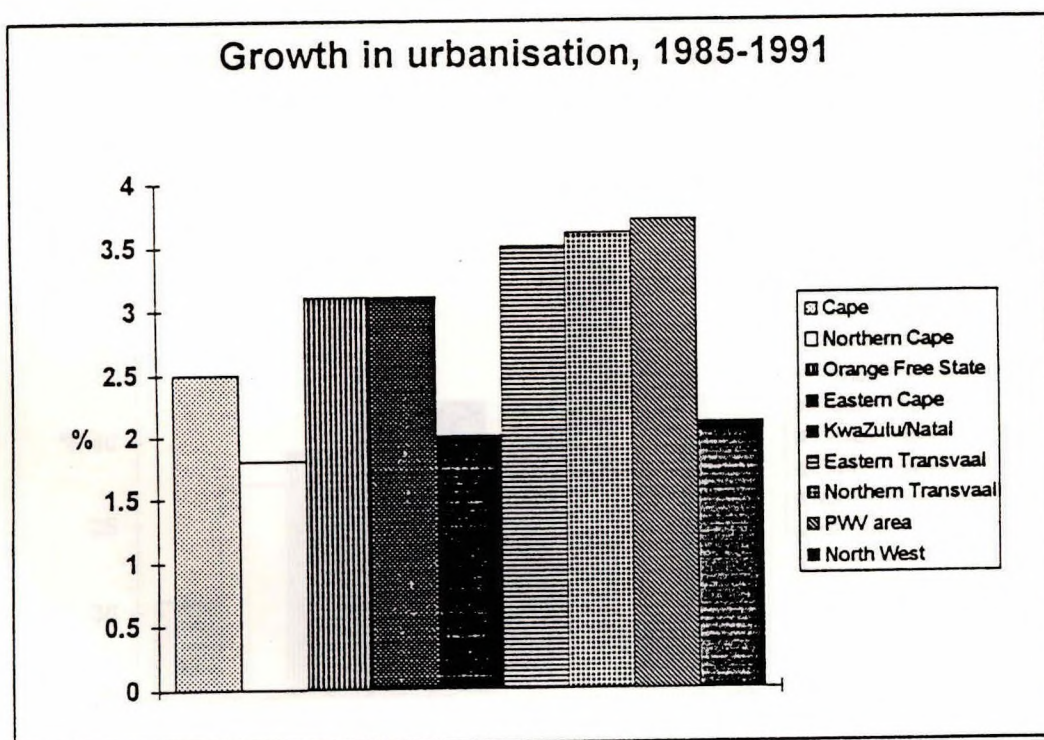
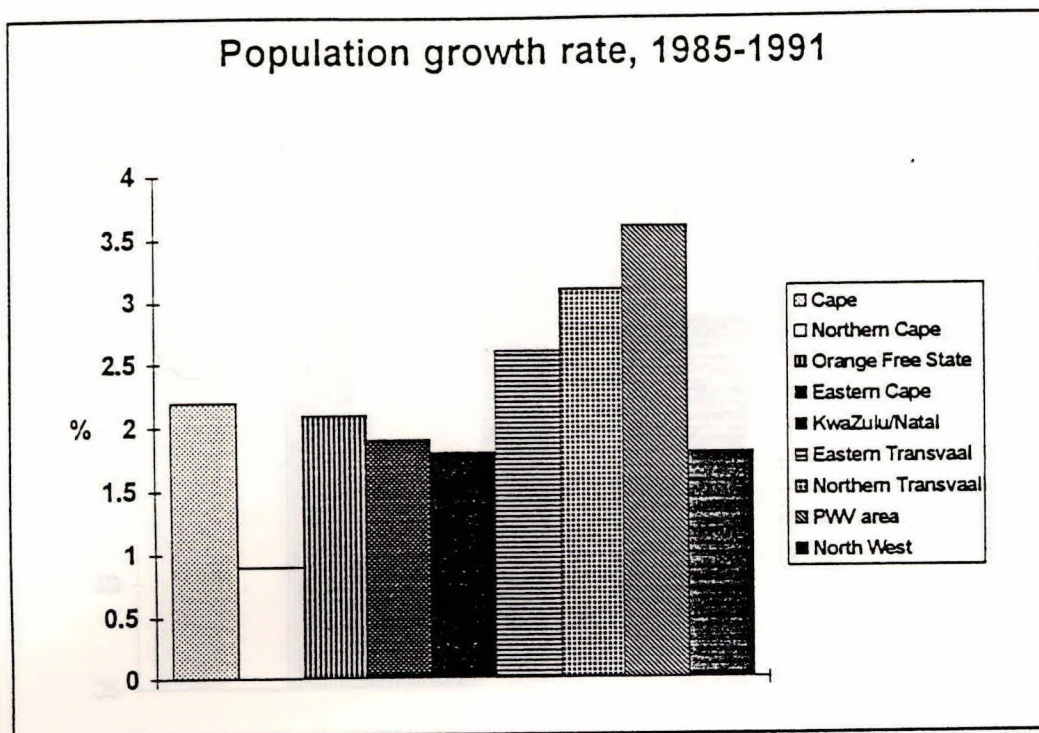
Population distribution per region, 1991



Population density per region, 1991

(persons/km²)





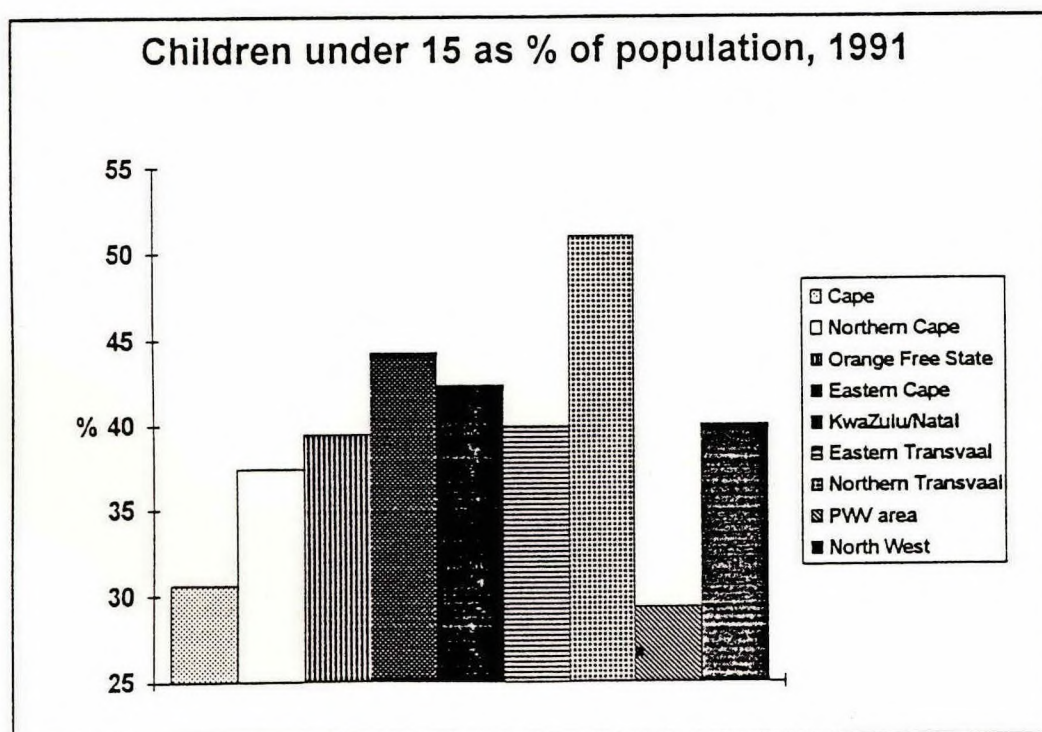
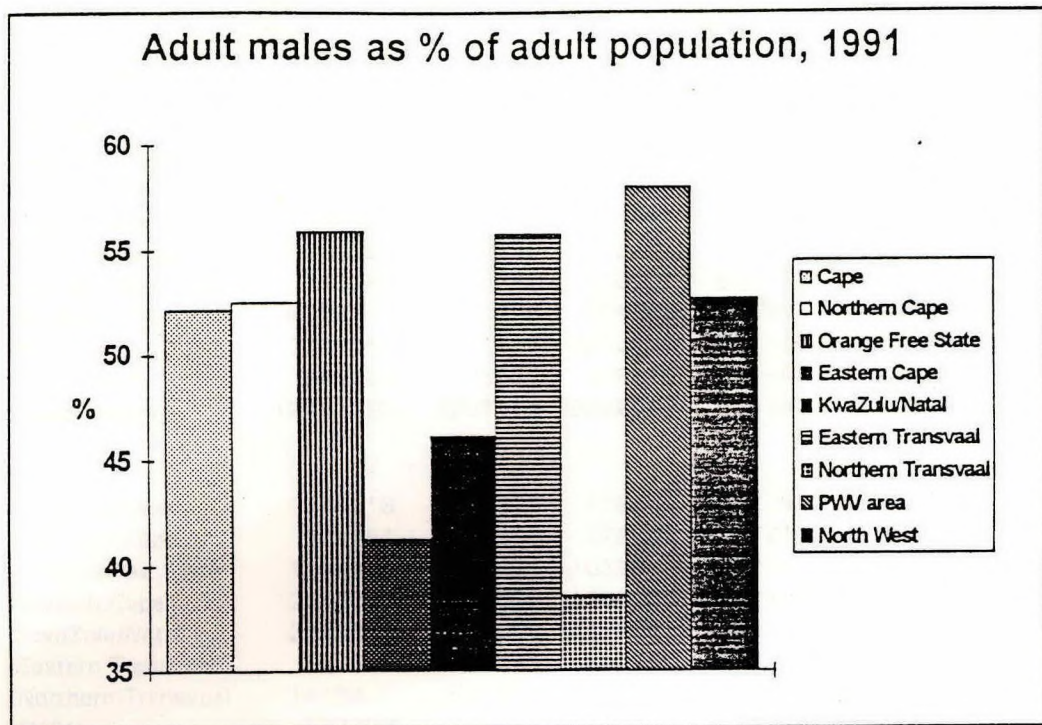


Table 2: Labour force composition, 1980 and 1990

Year	Region	Potential labour force 1)	Peripheral sector 2)	Labour force 3)	Formal employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Informal/ under- employed
1980							
	Western Cape	1210351	196564	1013787	860270	53881	99636
	Northern Cape	272211	39534	232677	195174	16502	21001
	Orange Free State	909642	149632	760010	658096	46255	55659
	Eastern Cape	1835467	811651	1023816	789624	138424	95768
	KwaZulu/Natal	2388754	809390	1579364	1221633	191580	166151
	Eastern Transvaal	743983	133782	610201	523072	24549	62580
	Northern Transvaal	1043173	518778	524395	416497	48721	59177
	PWV	3204053	371815	2832238	2336366	207029	288843
	North West	845488	175973	669515	559648	43670	66197
	South Africa	12453122	3207119	9246003	7560380	770611	915012
1990							
	Western Cape	1686618	190978	1495640	1012381	143305	339954
	Northern Cape	325251	49909	275342	167210	33852	74280
	Orange Free State	1198976	167359	1031617	662648	114943	254026
	Eastern Cape	2156787	850079	1306708	810446	312075	184187
	KwaZulu/Natal	3044035	861006	2183029	1340452	403547	439030
	Eastern Transvaal	921245	120055	801190	497151	71047	232992
	Northern Transvaal	1418477	651692	766785	459694	123052	184039
	PWV	4573297	418410	4154887	2428138	561690	1165059
	North West	1015216	262614	752602	533276	112108	107218
	South Africa	16339902	3572102	12767800	7911396	1875619	2980785

1) Consists of 95% of males and 55% of females in the age group 15-64 years.

2) Represents persons in the subsistence agricultural sector and persons active in the informal sector resulting from subsistence agricultural sector.

3) Represents the economically active population.

4) Represents the number of formal employment opportunities available.

5) Unemployment according to the population census:- 1990 figures are estimates.

6) Estimates of the number of persons active in the informal sector, excluding peripheral sector informal activities.

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 3: Percentage distribution of the labour force, 1980 and 1990

Year	Region	Potential labour force 1)	Peripheral sector 2)	Labour force 3)	Formal employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Informal/ under- employed
1980							
	Western Cape	9.7	6.1	11.0	11.4	7.0	10.9
	Northern Cape	2.2	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3
	Orange Free State	7.3	4.7	8.2	8.7	6.0	6.1
	Eastern Cape	14.7	25.3	11.1	10.4	18.0	10.5
	KwaZulu/Natal	19.2	25.2	17.1	16.2	24.9	18.2
	Eastern Transvaal	6.0	4.2	6.6	6.9	3.2	6.8
	Northern Transvaal	8.4	16.2	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.5
	PWV	25.7	11.6	30.6	30.9	26.9	31.6
	North West	6.8	5.5	7.2	7.4	5.7	7.2
	South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990							
	Western Cape	10.3	5.3	11.7	12.8	7.6	11.4
	Northern Cape	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.5
	Orange Free State	7.3	4.7	8.1	8.4	6.1	8.5
	Eastern Cape	13.2	23.8	10.2	10.2	16.6	6.2
	KwaZulu/Natal	18.6	24.1	17.1	16.9	21.5	14.7
	Eastern Transvaal	5.6	3.4	6.3	6.3	3.8	7.8
	Northern Transvaal	8.7	18.2	6.0	5.8	6.6	6.2
	PWV	28.0	11.7	32.5	30.7	29.9	39.1
	North West	6.2	7.4	5.9	6.7	6.0	3.6
	South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100

1) Consists of 95% of males and 55% of females in the age group 15-64 years.

2) Represents persons in the subsistence agricultural sector and persons active in the informal sector resulting from subsistence agricultural sector.

3) Represents the economically active population.

4) Represents the number of formal employment opportunities available.

5) Unemployment according to the population census:- 1990 figures are estimates.

6) Estimates of the number of persons active in the informal sector, excluding peripheral sector informal activities.

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 4: Labour indicators, 1980 and 1990

Year	Region	Participa- tion rate (%)	Dependency ratio				Male absen- teeism rate (%)	Unemploy- ment rate (%)
			Total	Youth	Inactive	Aged		
		1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)
1980								
	Western Cape	63.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	6.7	5.3
	Northern Cape	64.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	4.5	7.1
	Orange Free State	64.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	22.3	6.1
	Eastern Cape	39.9	3.9	2.1	1.5	0.3	-29.7	14.1
	KwaZulu/Natal	48.8	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.1	-11.0	12.3
	Eastern Transvaal	64.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	36.9	4.0
	Northern Transvaal	35.7	5.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	-32.6	9.8
	PWV	67.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	18.9	7.3
	North West	61.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	23.3	6.6
	South Africa	55.6	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	-1.41	8.3
1990								
	Western Cape	67.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	8.5	9.6
	Northern Cape	64.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	10.4	12.3
	Orange Free State	66.5	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	26.5	11.2
	Eastern Cape	43.3	3.6	2.0	1.3	0.3	-29.4	24.8
	KwaZulu/Natal	52.7	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.1	-14.3	18.8
	Eastern Transvaal	67.1	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	24.6	8.9
	Northern Transvaal	38.1	4.8	2.9	1.6	0.2	-37.1	17.0
	PWV	70.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	35.8	13.5
	North West	56.4	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	11.8	15.1
	South Africa	58.7	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	14.7

1) Economically active population as percentage of the potential economically active population.

2) Total number of persons supported by every economically active person excluding himself.

3) Number of children (0-14 years) supported by every economically active person.

4) Number of not active persons (15-64 years) supported by every economically active person.

5) Number of aged persons (65 + years) supported by every economically active person.

6) Number of males absent or present in an area; (-) indicates absenteeism.

7) The unemployed as percentage of the economically active population.

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 5: Labour force composition, 1980 and 1990 (%)

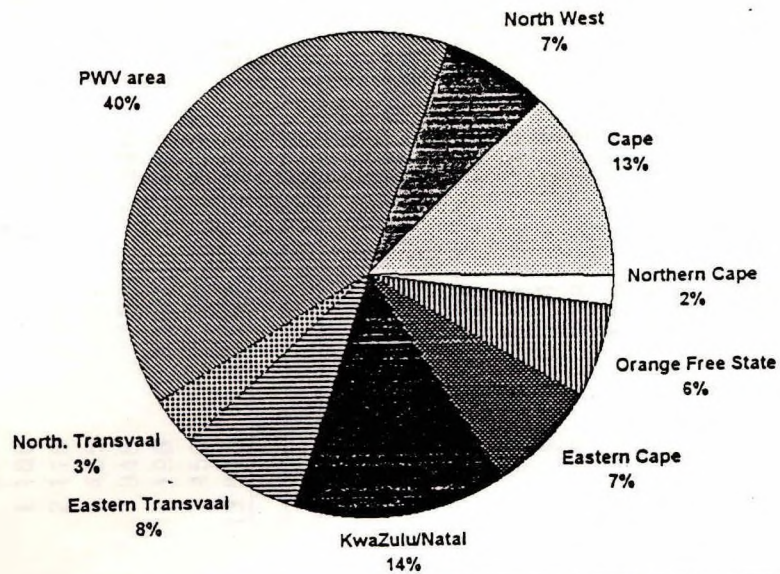
Year	Region	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction	Commerce	Transport	Finance	Services	Total
1980											
	Western Cape	10.5	0.4	24.6	1.1	7.1	13.3	8.5	5.7	28.8	100
	Northern Cape	21.7	11.0	5.7	1.6	6.9	11.2	10.6	2.2	29.1	100
	Orange Free State	20.6	22.8	5.6	0.5	4.1	10.2	5.2	1.8	29.3	100
	Eastern Cape	19.4	3.1	18.2	0.6	5.0	12.3	7.4	2.8	31.2	100
	KwaZulu/Natal	12.7	2.9	25.4	0.8	4.7	13.7	8.5	3.5	27.7	100
	Eastern Transvaal	24.1	15.4	12.0	3.6	10.5	9.5	4.7	1.3	18.9	100
	Northern Transvaal	30.6	11.7	6.9	0.5	5.1	12.2	3.5	1.3	28.2	100
	PWV	2.9	9.0	26.9	1.1	4.4	13.9	6.7	6.0	29.2	100
	North West	20.3	34.7	4.6	0.5	3.8	9.1	3.2	1.4	22.5	100
	South Africa	13.4	10.2	19.3	1.0	5.3	12.5	6.6	3.9	27.9	100
1990											
	Western Cape	11.2	0.5	23.2	0.9	7.7	14.1	5.7	7.9	28.9	100
	Northern Cape	25.0	8.6	5.4	1.3	5.8	10.7	6.5	2.8	33.9	100
	Orange Free State	14.2	27.2	7.6	0.7	3.7	9.6	3.9	2.6	30.4	100
	Eastern Cape	17.4	3.4	19.7	0.6	5.9	11.4	4.7	3.5	33.4	100
	KwaZulu/Natal	9.9	1.7	24.9	0.8	5.0	14.2	6.6	5.3	31.5	100
	Eastern Transvaal	23.7	15.2	13.0	3.7	4.9	9.8	4.1	2.6	23.1	100
	Northern Transvaal	20.3	8.3	8.1	1.0	7.0	11.9	3.9	2.4	37.1	100
	PWV	2.4	7.4	23.3	1.2	5.5	13.7	5.9	8.7	32.1	100
	North West	16.8	32.6	5.7	0.4	4.1	8.8	2.7	2.1	26.8	100
	South Africa	11.1	9.1	18.8	1.1	5.5	12.5	5.3	5.7	31.0	100

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 6: Labour force distribution, 1980 and 1990 (%)											
Year	Region	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction	Commerce	Transport	Finance	Services	Total
1980											
	Western Cape	8.9	0.4	14.5	11.6	15.4	12.2	14.5	16.9	11.8	11.4
	Northern Cape	4.2	2.8	0.8	4.0	3.4	2.3	4.1	1.5	2.7	2.6
	Orange Free State	13.4	19.5	2.5	4.1	6.8	7.1	6.8	4.1	9.2	8.7
	Eastern Cape	15.2	3.2	9.8	5.9	9.9	10.3	11.7	7.5	11.7	10.4
	KwaZulu/Natal	15.4	4.6	21.2	13.1	14.4	17.8	20.7	14.9	16.1	16.2
	Eastern Transvaal	12.5	10.5	4.3	23.9	13.8	5.3	4.9	2.3	4.7	6.9
	Northern Transvaal	12.6	6.3	2.0	2.5	5.4	5.4	2.9	1.9	5.6	5.5
	PWV	6.7	27.4	43.1	31.8	25.6	34.3	31.0	48.3	32.4	30.9
	North West	11.2	25.3	1.8	3.3	5.3	5.4	3.5	2.7	6.0	7.4
	South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990											
	Western Cape	12.9	0.7	15.8	10.4	17.7	14.4	13.9	17.9	11.9	12.8
	Northern Cape	4.7	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.1	2.3	2.1
	Orange Free State	10.7	25.1	3.4	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.2	3.9	8.2	8.4
	Eastern Cape	16.0	3.8	10.8	5.6	11.0	9.3	9.1	6.4	11.1	10.2
	KwaZulu/Natal	15.1	3.2	22.5	11.9	15.2	19.3	21.2	15.9	17.2	16.9
	Eastern Transvaal	13.4	10.5	4.3	21.6	5.5	4.9	4.9	2.8	4.7	6.3
	Northern Transvaal	10.6	5.3	2.5	5.3	7.4	5.5	4.3	2.4	7.0	5.8
	PWV	6.5	25.0	38.0	34.4	30.4	33.5	34.4	47.1	31.8	30.7
	North West	10.2	24.2	2.1	2.7	5.0	4.7	3.5	2.5	5.8	6.7
	South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

GGP distribution per region, 1988



Real GGP *per capita*, 1988 (R)

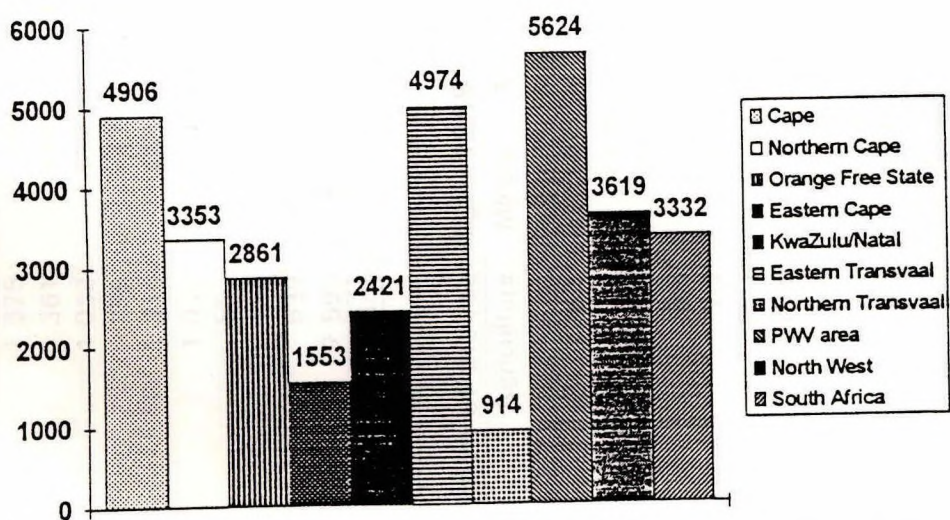


Table 7: GGP at constant 1985 prices, 1988 (R million)

Region	Agriculture	Mining	Manufac- turing	Energy	Construc- tion	Commerce	Transport	Finance	Services	Total
Western Cape	1 325	38	3 874	559	544	2 409	1 577	2 222	3 071	15 620
Northern Cape	361	536	122	100	46	217	334	190	466	2 371
Orange Free State	1 083	2 553	460	125	223	557	546	577	1 204	7 327
Eastern Cape	755	17	2 166	266	331	1 168	976	894	2 444	9 017
Kwazulu/Natal	1 343	458	5 274	393	616	2 116	2 194	1 806	3 240	17 440
Eastern Transvaal	1 090	2 263	2 161	2 320	162	455	331	325	728	9 835
Northern Transvaal	567	560	333	247	180	345	168	246	1 141	3 786
PWV area	436	4 989	13 683	1 382	1 494	6 196	3 897	7 060	7 964	47 100
North West	639	4 892	475	65	180	450	229	431	862	8 223
South Africa	7 599	16 305	28 548	5 455	3 776	13 913	10 252	13 751	21 121	120 719

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 8: Composition of the real GGP, 1988 (%)

Region	Agriculture	Mining	Manufac- turing	Energy	Construc- tion	Commerce	Transport	Finance	Services	Total
Western Cape	8.5	0.2	24.8	3.6	3.5	15.4	10.1	14.2	19.7	100
Northern Cape	15.2	22.6	5.1	4.2	1.9	9.1	14.1	8.0	19.7	100
Orange Free State	14.8	34.8	6.3	1.7	3.0	7.6	7.4	7.9	16.4	100
Eastern Cape	8.4	0.2	24.0	2.9	3.7	13.0	10.8	9.9	27.1	100
Kwazulu/Natal	7.7	2.6	30.2	2.3	3.5	12.1	12.6	10.4	18.6	100
Eastern Transvaal	11.1	23.0	22.0	23.6	1.6	4.6	3.4	3.3	7.4	100
Northern Transvaal	15.0	14.8	8.8	6.5	4.7	9.1	4.4	6.5	30.1	100
PWV area	0.9	10.6	29.1	2.9	3.2	13.2	8.3	15.0	16.9	100
North West	7.8	59.5	5.8	0.8	2.2	5.5	2.8	5.2	10.5	100
South Africa	6.3	13.5	23.6	4.5	3.1	11.5	8.5	11.4	17.5	100

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 9: Composition of the real GGP, 1988 (%)

Region	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction	Commerce	Transport	Finance	Services	Total
Western Cape	17.4	0.2	13.6	10.2	14.4	17.3	15.4	16.2	14.5	12.9
Northern Cape	4.8	3.3	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.6	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.0
Orange Free State	14.3	15.7	1.6	2.3	5.9	4.0	5.3	4.2	5.7	6.1
Eastern Cape	9.9	0.1	7.6	4.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	6.5	11.6	7.5
Kwazulu/Natal	17.7	2.8	18.5	7.2	16.3	15.2	21.4	13.1	15.3	14.4
Eastern Transvaal	14.3	13.9	7.6	42.5	4.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.4	8.1
Northern Transvaal	7.5	3.4	1.2	4.5	4.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	5.4	3.1
PWV area	5.7	30.6	47.9	25.3	39.6	44.5	38.0	51.3	37.7	39.0
North West	8.4	30.0	1.7	1.2	4.8	3.2	2.2	3.1	4.1	6.8
South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

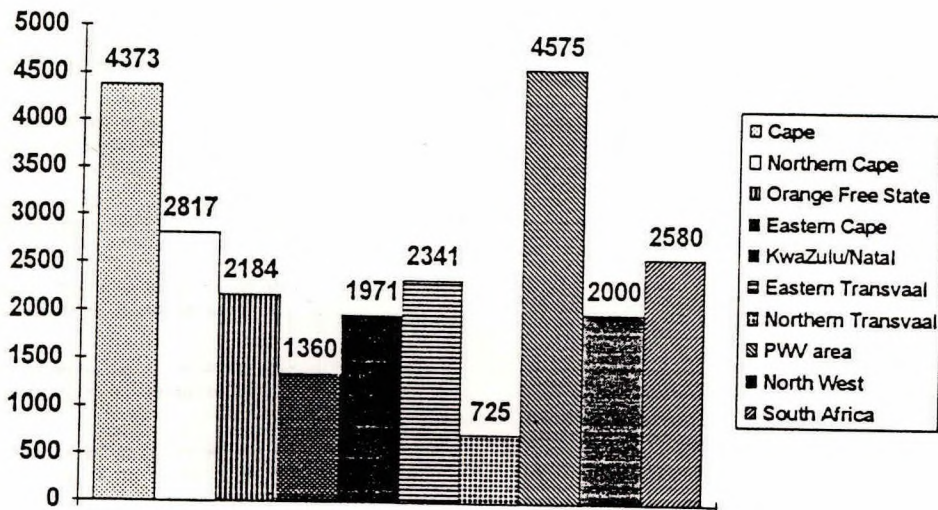
Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Table 10: Change in the percentage composition of the real GGP, 1988

Region	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction	Commerce	Transport	Finance	Services
Western Cape	0.9	-0.5	-1.4	0.3	-1.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	-1.5
Northern Cape	3.8	-28.9	2.3	1.9	0.3	3.3	3.6	5.4	8.4
Orange Free State	3.5	-24.0	2.4	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	5.3	7.1
Eastern Cape	0.0	-0.8	-6.0	0.6	-0.6	0.7	-1.6	1.6	6.2
Kwazulu/Natal	1.3	-2.7	-0.9	-2.0	-2.2	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.3
Eastern Transvaal	-2.9	-18.3	10.9	15.7	-0.4	-1.7	-2.1	1.8	-2.8
Northern Transvaal	6.1	-50.7	4.7	5.8	3.0	4.4	1.9	4.9	19.9
PWV area	0.1	-6.0	1.5	1.0	-2.6	1.1	2.3	-0.4	2.9
North West	-0.2	-12.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.6	3.8	3.1
South Africa	0.7	-11.3	2.3	2.1	-1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.1

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

Personal income *per capita*, 1985 (R)



Personal income/GGP, 1985 (%)

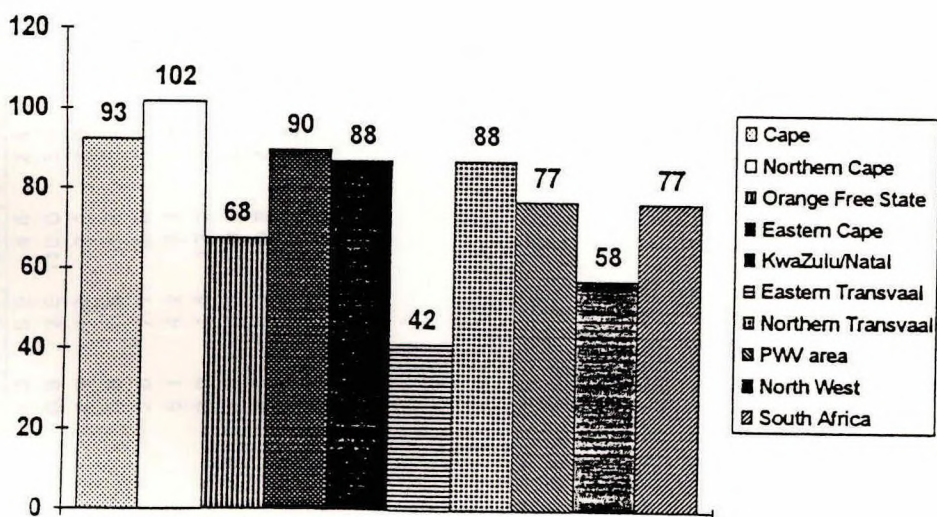


Table 11: Average annual growth in GGP, 1970-1988 (%)

Region	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacturing		Energy		Construction		Commerce		Transport		Finance		Services		Total	
	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88	70-80	80-88
Western Cape	2.0	5.2	-4.6	-2.4	3.1	1.6	-1.2	9.3	2.3	-1.5	2.5	4.2	5.5	0.5	4.1	2.7	3.1	1.4	3.1	1.8
Northern Cape	0.9	2.0	-10.0	2.4	4.9	0.8	2.1	4.4	2.1	-1.2	3.4	0.8	2.1	0.4	9.5	2.1	2.0	4.0	-2.1	1.6
Orange Free State	4.5	-1.4	-2.2	-3.0	4.5	1.3	3.0	2.6	4.9	1.7	4.2	-0.7	3.9	-0.7	10.6	2.2	3.8	3.1	1.2	-0.6
Eastern Cape	5.6	0.5	-8.2	-3.2	3.0	0.8	5.1	4.0	3.5	1.2	3.7	3.5	4.8	-0.2	5.8	2.4	4.5	5.2	4.1	1.8
Kwazulu/Natal	2.8	7.1	0.6	-1.7	5.6	0.7	-2.4	3.2	2.9	-1.7	3.6	4.6	6.9	1.7	6.4	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.5	1.9
Eastern Transvaal	5.1	4.2	3.3	1.8	10.7	9.5	20.5	3.7	7.4	1.4	4.8	3.4	5.6	0.3	16.1	4.1	4.5	3.7	7.6	3.3
Northern Transvaal	3.9	4.4	-12.2	0.0	6.9	3.7	1.2	33.9	6.1	7.9	4.1	5.7	6.2	1.9	13.6	3.9	6.5	8.4	-2.3	4.3
PWV area	4.9	0.5	0.0	-0.3	5.8	-1.1	3.8	6.2	2.0	-4.5	3.4	2.2	6.5	1.7	1.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.8
North West	6.5	-4.7	-0.8	2.0	7.8	1.2	7.1	2.1	4.5	2.6	4.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	13.2	4.5	4.2	2.7	1.6	1.2
South Africa	4.1	2.1	-1.7	0.2	5.3	0.4	6.9	5.3	2.7	-1.9	3.4	2.9	5.8	1.1	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	1.4

Source: Development Information Group, 1993

APPENDIX B

LIST OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE DEMARCATION/ DELIMITATION OF REGIONS/ STATES/ PROVINCES

1. Negotiation Council - Memorandum for briefing of the Commission and the Resolution by Negotiating Council (8 June 1993).
2. Technical Committee on Constitutional matters. Reports of the Technical Committee (13 May/19 May/27 May/3 June).
3. PA Pienaar (Unisa) - A model for the delimitation of autonomous regions in SA.
4. CBM Conference - Regions in SA: Constitutional options and their implications for good government and a sound economy.
5. Highveld Regional Services Council - Regional Government in SA. The spotlight on Region F (14 June 1993).
6. Municipality of Port Alfred (14 June 1993).
7. Grahamstown Chamber of Commerce and Industry (17 June 1993).
8. Delmas Town Council - "Indeling van Delmas Landroosdistrik by voorgestelde streekregering vir Oos-Transvaal" (14 June 1993).
9. Oudtshoorn Attorneys Association - Oudtshoorn: Retention in Western Province (18 June 1993).
10. Klein Karoo Regional Industrial and Commercial Marketing - Oudtshoorn: Retention in Western Province Region (18 June 1993).
11. Mr Reuben Sive - Proposal for boundaries on new provinces in SA in support of the recommendation of the SA Law Commission (18 June 1993).
12. The Judges of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court (18 June 1993).
13. Amabulu tribe - Land Claim (18 June 1993).
14. Technical Committee on Constitutional Issues - Report 5 and first supplementary report on constitutional principles (15 June 1993).
15. Venterstad Municipality - "Streeksindeling: Inskakeling van Venterstad by sentrale streek (OVS)" (18 June 1993).
16. Underberg Health Committee (21 June 1993).
17. Democratic Party - Nelspruit Constituency: Comments on the inclusion of Kruger National Park in Region F and inclusion of Pretoria in Region F (22 June 1993).

18. "Distriksrade van die NP van Carnarvon, Van Wyksvlei, Fraserburg, Williston, Sutherland, Brandvlei, Calvinia en Loeriesfontein" (23 June 1993).
19. East Griqualand Regional Development Association - Motivation why East Griqualand should remain part of Region E (Natal) (17 June 1993).
20. Mr M Britz - Potchefstroom (18 June 1993).
21. Concerned taxpayer (19 June 1993).
22. Democratic Party - Northern Transvaal - A model for the Delimitation of Regions in SA (PA Pienaar) (21 June 1993).
23. W J Wolfaard - Hofmeyr: South Africa is one country (19 June 1993).
24. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: "Bosbou Suid - Kaap/Tsitsikama inheemse woude" (16 June 1993).
25. Mr AL Badenhorst, Garden View - Map (19 June 1993).
26. MJ Molaodi, Boksburg - Map.
27. Mr LJ Kruger, Verwoerdburg - "SA, Onafhanklike state" (15 June 1993).
28. Dr HB Narain, Richmond Natal (9 June 1993).
29. Mr Peter Clark, Pine Town - Constitutional plan 1980, A blueprint for natural democracy; comprising of ten autonomous cantons.
30. Mr Bonginkosi Zungu and Musa Khumalo - Ingqayiziyele (19 June 1993).
31. Mr SS Sebitlosne, Rocklands - Bloemfontein (21 June 1993).
32. Mr SM Motha, Kwa-Themba, Springs - 22 June 1993.
33. Mr JM Morolong, Germiston (21 June 1993).
34. Dr HB Narain - Compromise solution, Richmond Natal.
35. Mr SM Ponnon, Chatsworth - "Nuwe kaart van Suid Afrika" (11 June 1993).
36. Dikwankwetla Party - QwaQwa Demarcation Committee, Report: Proposed Regional Demarcation (23 June 1993).
37. Drakensberg Regional Services Council (14 and 24 June 1993).
38. Upper Orange Regional Development Society, Region 11 - Incorporation of RDA 11 into the Free State Region (24 June 1993).
39. Tarkastad Municipality (23 June 1993).
40. Thabazimbi Town Council - "DOV Thabazimbi" (25 June 1993).

41. Midland Chamber of Industries, Region D or East Cape Region (22 June 1993).
42. Regional Development Advisory Committee - Eastern Transvaal (23 June 1993).
43. Dr RC Fox, Department of Geography, Rhodes University (11 June 1993).
44. Outeniqua Rural Council (28 June 1993).
45. Mr M McConnell, Howick (15 June 1993).
46. Mr WC Cronje, Boordfontein (24 June 1993).
47. Dr DE Michael, Wynberg (23 June 1993).
48. The mayor's Parlour, Burgersdorp (CP) (24 June 1993).
49. Mr BJ vd Merwe - Botha's Hill (14 June 1993).
50. Dr RD Undritz, Maclear (23 June 1993).
51. "Nelspruit Afrikaanse Sakekamer" - Regional and Development Economic Forum for the Eastern Transvaal.
52. Mayor of Queenstown, Memorandum of motivation for Queenstown to be the capital of Regional Government.
53. Natal Agriculture Union - Demarcation of boundaries for the Natal Region - An agriculture perspective (July 1993).
54. Bajiet Jahweh - "Boervolk voorstelle" (25 Junie 1993).
55. Grahamstown Ratepayers Association (1 July 1993).
56. Joubertina Belastingbetalersvereniging (1 July 1993).
57. Cape Town Chamber of Commerce (30 June 1993).
58. Underberg Farmers Association (28 June 1993).
59. Chief Gladstone R Hlwele, Claim to Chieftainship and to land in the Stutterheim and Komgha Districts: Ama-Mbalu Tribe (14 June 1993).
60. Mr O Bothma - "Selfregerende streek, Kaapland" (19 June 1993).
61. Midland Chamber of Industries (28 June 1993).
62. Southern Natal Chamber of Business - Motivation why Southern Natal should remain part of Region E (Natal) (28 June 1993).
63. Ellisras DDA, "Die Satswa-Streeksinisiatief" (24 June 1993).
64. "Burgersdorp Distriks Boere - Unie" (23 June 1993).

65. Municipality of Steynsburg, "Indeling van Oranje Streeksontwikkelingsvereniging" (23 Junie 1993).
66. "Steynsburg Boere-Unie, Indeling van Oranje Streeksontwikkelingsvereniging" (23 Junie 1993).
67. Khwezinaledi Civic Association - Motivation for RDA 11 (24 June 1993).
68. Vaalwater District Agriculture Union (1 July 1993).
69. Ecumenical Forum on Human Rights in Bophuthatswana re SATSWA submissions (29 June 1993).
70. East Griqualand Joint Services Board (30 June 1993).
71. Aliwal Business Association - "Inkorporasie by die OVS streek" (23 June 1993).
72. Ladey Grey Farmers Association (23 June 1993).
73. Mr HW Coelen (29 June 1993).
74. Mr NP Macdonald (30 June 1993).
75. Stormsrivier Rate Payers Association (30 June 1993).
76. FR Corner, Wildernis (27 June 1993).
77. Carletonville Municipality (29 June 1993).
78. Mr FJ Smit, Douglas - "Streek B: Hoofstad Kimberley".
79. Mr E Mbokoda, Hluvukani (19 June 1993).
80. Mr S Zunzu, Mandini (24 June 1993).
81. Individual, Emondlo (21 June 1993).
82. Mr ED Dlamini, Vryheid (23 June 1993).
83. Mr T Hlabangwana, Sebokeng.
84. Mr CF Heslinga, Menlo Park (23 June 1993).
85. Mr EP Nel, Theunissen.
86. Mr MJ de Jager, Vochville (21 June 1993).
87. South African Chamber of Business (2 July 1993).
88. Committee of Investigation into Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in South Africa (KIFVSA) (June 1993).
89. Regional Convention of the Vaal Triangle.