

What WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

employees and their employers
should know about minimum
wage and conditions of
employment





The Department of Labour has made a new law, specifically for the Wholesale and Retail Sector:

- Employers will be required to pay the prescribed minimum wage as instructed in the Sectoral Determination for the Wholesale and Retail Sector
- This document briefly covers some of the most important provisions in the Sectoral Determination
- A copy of the Sectoral Determination is available from the Government Printer or the Department of Labour and is also on the Department's website at www.labour.gov.za.

What is the purpose of this Sectoral Determination?

The Sectoral Determination contains conditions of employment for workers in the Wholesale and Retail Sector such as hours of work, leave, particulars of employment and termination of employment. It also prescribes the minimum wage employers are required to pay.

Who is covered in the Sectoral Determination?

- The Sectoral Determination applies to the employment of workers in the Wholesale and Retail Sector in South Africa
- Wholesale and Retail means the sector in which employers and workers are associated for the purpose of procuring products for sale to any person and includes:
 - Any other activities engaged in by that employer, included, but not limited to merchandising, warehousing or distribution that are incidental to or supportive to the employer's enterprise
 - Any other activity on the same premises whose core business falls within the scope of this Sectoral Determination.

Who is not covered by this Sectoral Determination?

- It does not apply to workers employed in activities covered by another sectoral determination or bargaining council agreement
- Workers who work 24 hours or less per month are excluded, however the hourly rate as set out in Tables 1-3 are applicable
- If any matter not dealt with in this Sectoral Determination – the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) provisions will apply to all employers and workers in this sector.

What does the law say about wages?

The law says that all workers should be paid at least the minimum wage according to Tables 1 to 3.

Will all Wholesale and Retail workers get the same wage?

- All Wholesale and Retail workers should at least be paid the minimum wage in the tables, however workers earning more than the prescribed minimum wage will continue to earn the higher wages as conditions of employment cannot be changed unilaterally
- Workers who work for the employer for 27 hours or less per week should be paid as follows:

By an agreement:

- At least an hourly rate as set out in Tables 1 to 3 for every hour or part of an hour that the worker works, plus 25%
- Or at least an hourly rate as set out in Tables 1 to 3 for every hour or part of an hour that the worker works.

Schedule:

1. Replace the wage tables 1 and 2 in Government Gazette No. 32871, R.8 of 18 January 2010 with wage tables 1 to 3 below:

Table 1: Area A		01/02/2013 to 31/01/2014				
Metropolitan and Local Municipality of:		R.p.h	R.p.w.	R.p.m	27 Hours R.p.h	
Bergrivier , Breederivier, Buffalo City, Cape Agulhas, Cederberg, City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, City of Ishwane, Drakenstein, Ekurhuleni, Emalahleni, Emfuleni, Ethekwini Metropolitan Unicity, Gamaqara, George, Hibiscus Coast, Karoo Hoogland, Kgatelopele, Khara Hais, Knysna, Kungwini, Kouga, Langeberg, Lesedi, Makana, Mangaung, Matzikama, Metsimaholo, Middelburg, Midsaal, Mngeni, Mogale, Mosselbaai, Msunduzi, Mtabatuba, Nama Khoi, Nelson Mandela, Nokeng tsa Taemane, Oudtshoorn, Overstrand, Plettenbergbaai, Potchefstroom, Randfontein, Richtersveld, Saldanha Bay, Sol Plaatjie, Stellenbosch, Swartland, Swellendam, Theewaterskloof, Umdoni, uMhlathuze and Witzenberg.		27.37	1 231.65	5 336.74	28.37	
Job Categories		R.p.h	R.p.w.	R.p.m	27 Hours R.p.h	
Assistant manager		27.37	1 231.65	5 336.74	28.37	
Cashier		15.96	718.20	3 111.96	16.53	
Clerk		18.92	851.40	3 689.12	19.60	
Displayer		19.65	884.25	3 831.46	20.35	
Gross vehicle mass: < 3 500 kg		14.41	648.45	2 809.73	14.93	
Gross vehicle mass: 3 501 < 9 000kg		17.43	784.35	3 398.59	18.06	
Gross vehicle mass: 9 0001 < 16 000kg		19.03	856.35	3 710.56	19.71	
Gross vehicle mass: 16 001kg →		20.91	940.95	4 077.14	21.66	
Forklift operator		13.85	623.25	2 700.54	14.35	
General assistant/trolley collectors		12.69	571.05	2 474.36	13.14	

Table 2: Area B		01/02/2013 to 31/01/2014				
Metropolitan and local municipalities not mentioned in Area A.		R.p.h	R.p.w.	R.p.m	27 Hours R.p.h	
		22.74	1023.30	4433.96	23.72	
13.22	594.90	2577.70	13.79			
15.81	711.45	3082.71	16.50			
15.25	686.25	2973.52	15.89			
11.78	530.10	2296.92	12.27			
14.25	641.25	2778.54	14.85			
17.22	774.90	3357.64	17.96			
18.97	853.65	3698.87	19.77			
11.22	504.90	2187.73	11.71			
11.17	502.65	2177.98	11.62			

Manager	30.01	1 350.45	5 851.50	31.08	24.66	1109.70	4808.33	25.73
Merchandiser	14.99	674.55	2 922.83	15.53	12.44	559.80	2425.61	12.96
Security guard	12.90	580.50	2 515.31	13.37	12.61	567.45	2458.76	13.15
Sales assistant	18.92	851.40	3 689.12	19.60	15.81	711.45	3082.71	16.50
Sales person	18.92	851.40	3 689.12	19.60	15.81	711.45	3082.71	16.50
Shop assistant	14.99	674.55	2 922.83	15.53	12.44	559.80	2425.61	12.96
Supervisor	23.27	1 047.15	4 537.30	24.11	19.31	868.95	3765.16	20.11
Trainee manager	25.14	1 131.30	4 901.92	26.04	20.64	928.80	4024.49	21.52

Table 3: Minimum wages for year 2 and year 3

Minimum Wages for Years 2 and 3 (with effect from 1 February 2014 and 1 February 2015 respectively)	
(1)	The increase for Forklift Operators, General Assistant and Security Officers in area A will be calculated by adding, the available Consumer Price Index for Quintile 3 as published by Statistics South Africa six weeks prior to the wage increase becoming effective, plus 1% (one per cent) to the previous minimum wage for these categories respectively.
(2)	The increase for all other categories in area A will be calculated by adding the Consumer Price Index for Quintile 3 to the previous minimum wage for these other categories respectively.
(3)	The increase for Forklift Operators, General Assistant and Security Officers in area B will be calculated by adding, the available Consumer Price Index for Quintile 3 as published by Statistics South Africa six weeks prior to the wage increase becoming effective, plus 2% (two per cent) to the previous minimum wage for these categories respectively.
(4)	The increase for all other categories in area B will be calculated by adding the Consumer Price Index for Quintile 3 plus 1% (one per cent) to the previous minimum wage for these other categories respectively.
(5)	If the increases contemplated in paragraphs (1) and (3), result in area B's lowest minimum wage exceeding the lowest minimum wage for Area A, the minimum wages for Area B's lowest categories will be aligned to area A's lowest category minimum wages.

2. Definitions:

Replace the definition of "Supervisor" in Government Gazette No. 24207, R.1600 dated 19 December 2002 which reads:

"supervisor" means an employee who is authorised by an employer or manager to be responsible for the efficient performance and behaviour of other employees;

with the following definition:

"Supervisor" means an employee who is authorised by an employer or manager to discipline other employees, the responsibility to direct them, to adjust their grievances, and to effectively recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature.

Replace clause 37 jj) in Government Gazette No.28424,R.68 dated 25 January 2006 which reads:

"jj) packing, placing or stacking goods in cabinets or on counters, gondolas, racks or shelves:"

with the following definition:

jj) packers, placing or staking goods at point of sale, or in cabinets or on counters, gondolas, racks or shelves.

Insert the following clause in Government Gazette No. 28424 dated 25 January 2006 to read:

ss) Collecting trolleys for the wholesale and retail sector whether in-house or out sourced.

5. Remuneration:

Replace clause 2(7) in Government Gazette No. 24207, R.1600 dated 19 December 2002 which reads:

(7) *"An employee who works for less than four hours on any day must be paid for four hours work on that day."*

with the following:

With effect from 1 February 2013 an employer must pay an employee, who works for less than four hours on any day for at least six hours on that day.

Insert sub-clause 1(6) in Government Gazette No. 24207, R.1600 dated 19 December 2002 to read:

(6) The provisions of the Ministerial Determination for Small Business apply to those employers employing less than 10 employees in respect of overtime, averaging of working hours and family responsibility leave

Commission work

- An agreement in writing may allow a worker to perform commission work
- The worker must receive at least two thirds of the minimum wage

The agreement must include the:

- worker's wage
- basis for calculation of commission
- period for which commission will be calculated
- date when commission will be paid
- type, description, number, quantity, and profit for which commission will be earned

If such a worker earned less than the minimum wage due to any act of the employer, he/she must be paid at least the minimum wage.

Calculation of wages

- Calculated using ordinary hours of work
 - Daily wage/hours of work = hourly wage
 - Weekly wage/weekly hours = hourly wage
 - Weekly wage/days worked = daily wage
 - Monthly wage/4.333 = weekly wage
- Weekly wage of a worker whose remuneration is not calculated on the basis of time or whose remuneration fluctuates are calculated on an average over the last 13 weeks.

Payment of remuneration

Must be paid in:

- South African currency
- In cash or cheque or direct payment into banking account
- Daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly
- At the workplace during working hours in case of cash or cheque
- On a normal pay day
- On termination of employment.



Information concerning wages

Every worker must receive, on payday, a payslip showing:

- Employer's name and address
- Worker's name and occupation
- Period for payment
- Worker's wage and overtime
- Hours worked
- Overtime worked
- Hours worked and pay for a Sunday and a Public Holiday
- Wage
- Any other pay
- Deductions
- Net payment.

The payslip is the property of the worker.

Other important provisions affecting wages

Wage increase

- Wages will increase by the CPIX + 1% for the first period of 12 months
- Wages will increase by the CPIX + 1% for the second year after this
- Sectoral Determination comes into effect
- The CPIX is the Consumer Price Index as reported by Statistics South Africa 6 weeks before the wage increase becomes effective
- If the CPIX is 10% or higher, the minimum wage will be increased by the CPIX.

Prohibited acts concerning pay

- No employer may hold back any payment from a worker or require a worker to pay the employer or any other person for the:
 - Employment or training of that worker
 - Supply of any work equipment or tools
 - Supply of anything necessary to ensure compliance with health and safety requirements.

What the law says about deductions?

An employer may not make any deductions from a worker's remuneration unless:

- Agreed to in writing
- In terms of a law
- To reimburse an employer for loss of damage only if:
 - It occurred in the course of employment and due to the fault of the worker
 - The employer has followed a fair procedure
 - The deduction is not more than the loss
 - The deduction is not more than one quarter of the remuneration
- A deduction for goods purchased must specify nature and quantity
- A deduction for payment to a third party must be paid over as agreed
- The employer may not require a worker to repay remuneration unless it was in error
- An employer may not require a worker to sign for a greater amount.

Written particulars of employment

An employer must supply a worker with the following:

- Full name and address of the employer
- Name and occupation of the worker or brief description of work
- Various places of work
- Date of employment ordinary hours of work and days of work
- Wage or the rate and method of payment
- The rate of pay for overtime work
- Any other cash payments
- Any payment in kind and the value thereof
- How frequently wages will be paid
- Any deductions
- Leave entitlement
- The period of notice to terminate employment.

Hours of work

- 45 hours per week
- 9 hours on any day if the worker works for 5 days or less in a week¹; or
- 8 hours per day if the worker works more than 5 days per week.

Note: Does not apply to senior managers, sales staff who travel, or workers earning in excess of R115 572.

Hours of work for workers working less than 27 hours per week.

A written agreement may provide that these workers be employed on the following conditions:

- Must receive the wages in terms of Tables 1 to 3 +25%
- Granted two days off per week
- No allowance for night work
- No paid sick leave and family responsibility leave
- two weeks paid annual leave

As a worker may not work more than 45 ordinary hours a week, a worker who works for 10 hours on 4 days, for example, may not work more than 8 hours on the fifth day.



- One week unpaid leave
- All other aspects concerning hours of work and leave
- If there is no agreement the worker is entitled to all conditions in this Sectoral Determination where appropriate.

Overtime

- Can only be worked by agreement concluded by the employer and the worker
- Not more than 10 hours overtime per week may be worked
- Not more than 12 hours, including overtime on any day
- A written agreement may increase the maximum permitted overtime to 15 hours a week;
- The agreement may not apply for more than 2 months in any period of 12 months.

Payment of overtime

- Overtime should be paid at one and a half times the worker's wage for overtime worked
- An agreement may provide for an employer to pay a worker not less than the ordinary wage for overtime worked and give the worker at least 30 minutes time off on full pay for each hour worked; or
- Give a worker at least 90 minutes paid time off for each hour worked
- Paid time off should be given within one month of a worker becoming entitled to it, however an agreement in writing may increase this period to 12 months.

Compressed working week

- An agreement in writing may require or permit a Wholesale and Retail worker to work up to 12 hours in a day, inclusive of the meal intervals without receiving overtime pay

An agreement may not require or permit a Wholesale and Retail worker to work:

- more than 45 ordinary hours of work in any week
- more than 10 hours' overtime in any week; or
- on more than five days in any week.

Averaging of hours of work

- The ordinary hours of work and overtime of a worker may be averaged over a period of up to four months in terms of a written agreement
- The employer may require a worker to work more than the:
 - Average of 45 ordinary hours of work in a week
 - Average of 5 hours' overtime in a week
- The agreement will end after a 12-month period.

Meal intervals

- A worker must have a meal interval of one hour after 5 hours of work
- A written agreement may reduce the meal interval to 30 minutes and dispense with a meal interval for workers who work less than 6 hours for the day
- A worker can only perform work that cannot be left unattended and must be paid for such work
- A worker must receive a rest interval of 15 minutes in the morning and afternoon work period
- A second meal interval can be shortened to 15 minutes
- A worker must be paid for the portion of a meal interval that is longer than 75 minutes.

Rest period

An employer must give a worker:

- A daily rest period of at least 12 consecutive hours between ending work and starting work the next day
- A written agreement could lessen it to 10 hours if the worker lives on the premises
- At which the workplace is situated and whose meal interval lasts for at least 3 hours
- a weekly rest period of at least 36 consecutive hours which, unless otherwise agreed, must include a Sunday
- a written agreement may also provide for a rest period of at least 60 consecutive hours every second week.

Work on Sundays

Pay for work on Sundays:

Time worked on a Sunday	Payment
Ordinarily working on Sunday	One and one-half the worker's wage for each hour worked
Not ordinarily working on Sunday	Double the worker's wage for each hour worked
If the calculation of the above is less than a daily wage	The worker must be paid up to daily wage

An agreement may permit an employer to grant a worker who works on a Sunday paid time-off equivalent to the difference in value between the pay received by the worker for working on a Sunday and the pay the worker is entitled to receive.

Night work

- Night work means work performed after 19:00 and before 07:00 the next day
- Should be by agreement and the worker should be compensated by the payment of an allowance at a rate of at least 10% of the hourly wage

- Transport should be available between the worker's place of residence and the workplace at the beginning and end of the worker's shift
- The worker who regularly works for more than one hour after 23:00 and before 06:00 at least five times per month or 50 times per year must be:
 - Informed about health and safety hazards
 - Informed about his/her rights to undergo medical examinations.

Public Holidays

- Workers may only work on a Public Holiday if there is an agreement
- If a Public Holiday falls on a day on which a worker would usually work, an employer must pay – a worker who stays absent on this day, at least the worker's normal wage for work on that day
- A worker who works on a Public Holiday which falls on a day that the worker would usually work must be paid at least double the worker's daily wage
- If a worker works on a Public Holiday on which the worker would not normally work, the employer must pay that worker an amount equal to the worker's ordinary daily wage; plus the amount earned by the worker for the work performed that day, whether calculated by reference to timeworked or any other method
- An employer must pay a worker for a Public Holiday on the worker's usual payday.

Leave

What type of leave is a worker entitled to?

- Four types of leave, namely:
 - Annual, sick, family responsibility and maternity leave.

Annual leave

How many days are workers entitled to?

- Workers are entitled to three weeks leave per annual leave cycle.

What happens if a Public Holiday falls within the annual leave cycle?

- An extra day's paid leave should be granted.

Sick leave

What is important to note regarding sick leave?

- The sick leave cycle is 36 months based on the number of days worked over a six-week period.

Example:

A Wholesale and Retail worker works five days per week.

Sick leave days per cycle are 5×6 (number of weeks) = 30 days per three-year cycle

Note:

The employer may request a medical certificate when a worker is absent for more than 2 consecutive days, or twice during an 8-week period.

Family responsibility leave

What is family responsibility leave?

- It is leave granted for specific family related matters.

Who qualifies for this type of leave?

- Workers who have been employed by an employer for longer than 4 months and who works on at least four days a week for that employer are entitled to three days family responsibility leave during an annual leave cycle.

When may this leave be taken?

- This leave may be taken for the birth of a child, when a child is sick or when a spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister dies.

Maternity leave

What are the key issues relating to maternity leave?

- Maternity leave is a four-month period, which starts four weeks before the expected date of birth
- A worker may only resume work six weeks after the birth of a child; unless a medical practitioner certifies that the worker may begin work.

Note:

Where possible, notice of leave and date of return to work must be provided before the leave begins.



Prohibition of child labour and forced labour

- No person may employ a child in the Wholesale and Retail Sector who is under fifteen years of age
- No person may employ a child in any employment in the Wholesale and Retail Sector that is inappropriate for a person of that age; or that places at risk the child's well-being, education, physical or mental health, or spiritual, moral or social development
- An employer must maintain for three years, a record of the name, date of birth and address of every worker under the age of eighteen years employed by him/her.

Termination of employment

How should termination of employment be conducted?

- Either party may terminate the contract of service. If a worker worked for six months or less, one weeks' notice must be given
- If the worker has been employed for more than six months but not more than a year, two weeks' notice must be given
- If the worker has been employed for one year or more, four weeks' notice must be given.

Note:

Notice must be given in writing, except when it is given by an illiterate worker.

Note:

The worker may not give notice during a leave period or let it run at the same time with any period of leave, except sick leave. Payment instead of notice may be paid, provided it is equal to the period of notice.

Payment on termination

- If the employer terminates the service of a worker based on operational requirements, severance of one week for every completed year of service amongst other payments is payable
- No severance is payable if the worker resigns.

On termination an employer should pay:

- All outstanding monies due
- Accrued annual leave
- Any time-off not granted
- One weeks' severance pay for every completed year of service if the employer terminates service based on operational requirements.

Certificate of service

The employer must give the worker a certificate of service on termination of employment.

The following should be indicated on the certificate:

- The full name of the worker
- The name and address of the employer
- The date the worker started working
- The date the work ended
- A description of the work
- Any training provided
- The wage received
- The reason for leaving (if the worker wants it included).

Uniforms, overalls and protective clothing

An employer must provide free of charge:

- Two overalls or washing coats per year to workers engaged in handling foodstuff
- Rain gear to workers exposed to weather
- Kneepads to workers washing floors by hand
- The worker must maintain clothing in a clean and serviceable condition
- A worker responsible for the maintaining and cleaning of clothing must receive R2.60 per week per item
- Clothing remains the property of the employer
- An employer may offer to supply outfits of specified colour, design and style under the following conditions:
 - Price paid by worker not to exceed the cost
 - Employer may require worker to wear outfit while on duty
 - Worker may wear outfit while off-duty
 - Worker may pay for the outfit in four installments.

Attendance register

Does not apply to:

- A driver or a worker accompanying a driver.

An employer shall provide an attendance register indicating the following:

- Name of worker
- Day of the week
- Time of work commencement
- Meal interval
- Time of work conclusion
- Overtime for the day
- Worker's signature.

Note:

- **Employers should keep copies of payslips for three years**
- **Attendance registers should be kept, unless there is an agreement to the contrary.**

Temporary employment service

- A person whose services have been procured for or provided to a client by a temporary employment service will be employed by that temporary employment service
- The temporary employment service and client are jointly and severally liable if the temporary employment service does not comply with this Sectoral Determination.

Duration of employment

- For determining the length of a worker's employment with an employer, previous employment with the same employer must be taken into account if the break between the periods of employment is less than one year.

General provisions

Keeping of the Sectoral Determination

Every employer on whom this Sectoral Determination is binding must keep a copy of the Sectoral Determination or an official summary, available in the workplace in a place to which the worker has access.

Contact Details

Labour Head Office:

Telephone Number(s): (012) 309 4000
Email Address:

Fax Number(s): (012) 320 2059
webmaster@labour.gov.za

Provincial Offices:

Eastern Cape Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (043) 701 3128
Fax Number(s): (043) 743 9719

Fax Number(s): (043) 722 1012/

Free State Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (051) 505 6200

Fax Number(s): (051) 447 9353

Gauteng Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (011) 853 0300

Fax Number(s): (011) 853 0470

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (031) 366 2000

Fax Number(s): (031) 366 2300

Limpopo Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (015) 290 1744

Fax Number(s): (015) 290 1608

Mpumalanga Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (013) 655 8700

Fax Number(s): (013) 690 2622

North West Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (018) 387 8100

Fax Number(s): (018) 384 2745

Northern Cape Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (053) 838 1500

Fax Number(s): (053) 832 4798

Western Cape Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (021) 441 8000

Fax Number(s): (021) 441 8135

or

Labour Head Office:

Telephone Number(s): (012) 309 4000

Email Address: webmaster@labour.gov.za

Provincial Offices:

Eastern Cape Provincial Office

Free State Provincial Office

Gauteng Provincial Office

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Office

Limpopo Provincial Office

Mpumalanga Provincial Office

North West Provincial Office

Northern Cape Provincial Office

Western Cape Provincial Office

Telephone Number(s): (043) 701 3128

Telephone Number(s): (051) 505 6200

Telephone Number(s): (011) 853 0300

Telephone Number(s): (031) 366 2000

Telephone Number(s): (015) 290 1744

Telephone Number(s): (013) 655 8700

Telephone Number(s): (018) 387 8100

Telephone Number(s): (053) 838 1500

Telephone Number(s): (021) 441 8000

Eastern Cape Labour Centres

Aliwal North	Tel: (051) 633 2633
Butterworth	Tel: (047) 491 0656
Cradock	Tel: (048) 881 3010
East London	Tel: (043) 702 7500
Fort Beaufort	Tel: (046) 645 4686
Graaff-Reinet	Tel: (049) 892 2142
Grahamstown	Tel: (046) 622 2104
King William's Town	Tel: (043) 643 4756
Lusikisiki	Tel: (039) 253 1996
Maclear	Tel: (045) 932 1424
Mdantsane	Tel: (043) 761 3151
Mount Ayliff	Tel: (039) 254 0282
Mthatha	Tel: (047) 501 5620
Port Elizabeth	Tel: (041) 506 5000
Queenstown	Tel: (045) 807 5400
Uitenhage	Tel: (041) 992 4627

Gauteng Labour Centres

Alberton	Tel: (011) 861 6130
Atteridgeville	Tel: (012) 373 4432
Benoni	Tel: (011) 747 9601
Boksburg	Tel: (011) 898 3340
Brakpan	Tel: (011) 744 9000
Bronkhorstspuit	Tel: (013) 932 0197
Carletonville	Tel: (018) 788 3281
Garankuwa	Tel: (012) 702 4525
Germiston	Tel: (011) 345 6300
Johannesburg	Tel: (011) 223 1000
Kempton Park	Tel: (011) 975 9301
Krugersdorp	Tel: (011) 955 4420
Mamelodi	Tel: (012) 812 9502
Nigel	Tel: (011) 814 7095
Pretoria	Tel: (012) 309 5063
Randburg	Tel: (011) 781 8144
Randfontein	Tel: (011) 693 3618
Roodepoort	Tel: (011) 766 2000
Sandton	Tel: (011) 444 7631
Sebokeng	Tel: (016) 592 3825
Soshanguve	Tel: (012) 730 0500
Soweto	Tel: (011) 983 8700
Springs	Tel: (011) 365 3700
Temba	Tel: (012) 727 1364
Vanderbijlpark	Tel: (016) 981 0280
Vereeniging	Tel: (016) 430 0000

Mpumalanga Labour Centers

Barberton	Tel: (013) 712 3066
Bethal	Tel: (017) 647 2383
Carolina	Tel: (017) 843 1077
Emalahleni - (Witbank)	Tel: (013) 653 3800
Eerstehoek	Tel: (017) 883 2414
Ermelo	Tel: (017) 819 7632
Groblersdal	Tel: (013) 262 3150
Malelane	Tel: (013) 790 1528
KwaMhlanga	Tel: (013) 947 3173
Mashishing - (Lydenburg)	Tel: (013) 235 2368
Mbombela - (Nelspruit)	Tel: (013) 753 2844
Middelburg	Tel: (013) 283 3600
Piet Retief	Tel: (017) 826 1883
Sabie	Tel: (013) 764 2105
Secunda	Tel: (017) 631 2585
Standerton	Tel: (017) 712 1351

Northern Cape Labour Centres

Calvinia	Tel: (027) 341 1280
De Aar	Tel: (053) 631 0455
Kimberley	Tel: (053) 838 1500
Kuruman	Tel: (053) 712 3870
Postmasburg	Tel: (053) 313 0641
Springbok	Tel: (027) 718 1058
Upington	Tel: (054) 331 1098

Free State Labour Centres

Bethlehem	Tel: (058) 303 5293
Bloemfontein	Tel: (051) 411 6400
Botshabelo	Tel: (051) 534 3789
Ficksburg	Tel: (051) 933 2299
Harrismith	Tel: (058) 623 2977
Kroonstad	Tel: (056) 215 1812
Petrusburg	Tel: (053) 574 0932
Phuthaditjhaba	Tel: (058) 713 0373
Sasolburg	Tel: (016) 970 3200
Welkom	Tel: (057) 391 0200
Zastron	Tel: (051) 673 1471

KwaZulul-Natal Labour Centres

Dundee	Tel: (034) 212 3147
Durban	Tel: (031) 336 1500
Estcourt	Tel: (036) 342 9361
Kokstad	Tel: (039) 727 2140
Ladysmith	Tel: (036) 638 1900
Newcastle	Tel: (034) 312 6038
Pietermaritzburg	Tel: (033) 341 5300
Pinetown	Tel: (031) 701 7740
Port Shepstone	Tel: (039) 682 2406
Prospecton	Tel: (031) 913 9700
Richards Bay	Tel: (035) 780 8700
Richmond	Tel: (033) 212 2768
Stanger	Tel: (032) 551 4291
Ulundi	Tel: (035) 879 8800
Verulam	Tel: (032) 541 5600
Vryheid	Tel: (034) 980 8992

Limpopo Labour Centres

Giyani	Tel: (015) 812 9041
Jane Furse	Tel: (013) 265 7210
Lebowakgomo	Tel: (015) 633 9360
Lephalale	Tel: (014) 763 2162
Makhado	Tel: (015) 516 0207
Modimolle	Tel: (014) 717 1046
Mokopane	Tel: (015) 491 5973
Phalaborwa	Tel: (015) 781 5114
Polokwane	Tel: (015) 299 5000
Seshego	Tel: (015) 223 7020
Thohoyandou	Tel: (015) 960 1300
Tzaneen	Tel: (015) 306 2600

North West Labour Centres

Brits	Tel: (012) 252 3068
Christiana	Tel: (053) 441 2120
Klerksdorp	Tel: (018) 464 8700
Lichtenburg	Tel: (018) 632 4323
Mafikeng	Tel: (018) 381 1010
Mogwase	Tel: (014) 555 5693
Potchefstroom	Tel: (018) 297 5100
Rustenburg	Tel: (014) 592 8214
Taung	Tel: (053) 994 1679
Vryburg	Tel: (053) 927 5221

Western Cape Labour Centres

Beaufort West	Tel: (023) 414 3427
Bellville	Tel: (021) 941 7000
Cape Town	Tel: (021) 468 5500
George	Tel: (044) 801 1200
Knysna	Tel: (044) 302 6800
Mitchell's Plain	Tel: (021) 391 0591
Mossel Bay	Tel: (044) 691 1140
Oudtshoorn	Tel: (044) 203 6100
Paarl	Tel: (021) 872 2020
Somerset West	Tel: (021) 852 6535
Vredenburg	Tel: (022) 713 1952
Worcester	Tel: (023) 347 0152



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