

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY AMENDMENT ACT

IRR challenges new workplace race quotas

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June 2023



AGENDA

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New nationwide race
quotas introduced under
the amended Employment
Equity Act (EEA) signed into
law by President Cyril
Ramaphosa in April 2023.



Photo by Baba Jiyane accessed via <u>Biznews.com</u>



More power to Employment and Labour Minister, Thulas Nxesi

Setting racial "numerical targets" to pursue goals "at all levels of the workforce"

Identify national economic sectors which are defined as "an industry or service or part of any industry".



Photo accessed via businesstech.co.za



More power to Employment and Labour Minister, Thulas Nxesi

Reintroduces racial no-entry criteria for government tenders

Employers may be delegated the odious "pencil test" duty of second-guessing workers' racial self-identification



Photo accessed via businesstech.co.za

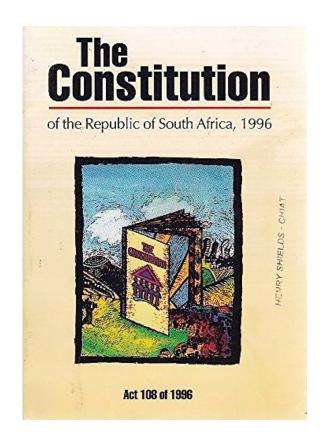


IRR opposes EEA's inconsistency with the Constitution

Emphasis on race classification and racial preferences, runs counter to non-racialism

Contrary to the certainty required by the rule of law

Inconsistent with Section 9: requires equality before the law and bars unfair race (and other) discrimination



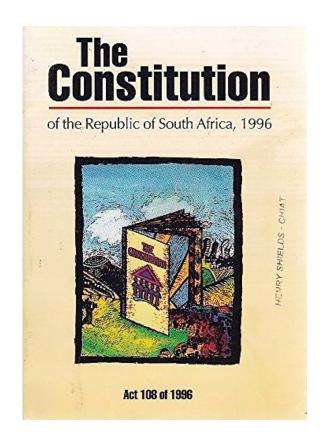


IRR opposes EEA's inconsistency with the Constitution

Preferences must help advance the poor

Section 217: State procurement - contractors must be efficient and cost-effective

EEA contradicts the Preferential
Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA)





IRR will be challenging the amendment of the EEA in court



Draft Employment Equity Regulations

THE GOVERNMENT'S CAMPAIGN TO SOCIALLY ENGINEER SOCIETY

Minister Nxesi's proposed sectoral race 'targets'

Minister Nxesi's has reached a 'Rubicon' moment

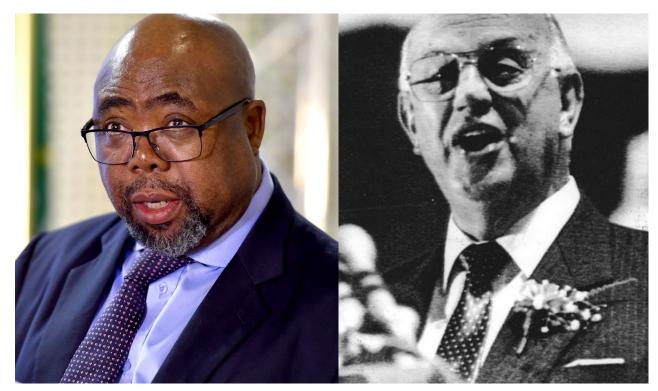


Photo accessed via businesstech.co.za

Photo accessed via enca.com



Draft Employment Equity Regulations

WHAT MINISTER NXESI'S PROPOSED SECTORAL RACE 'TARGETS' WILL DO:

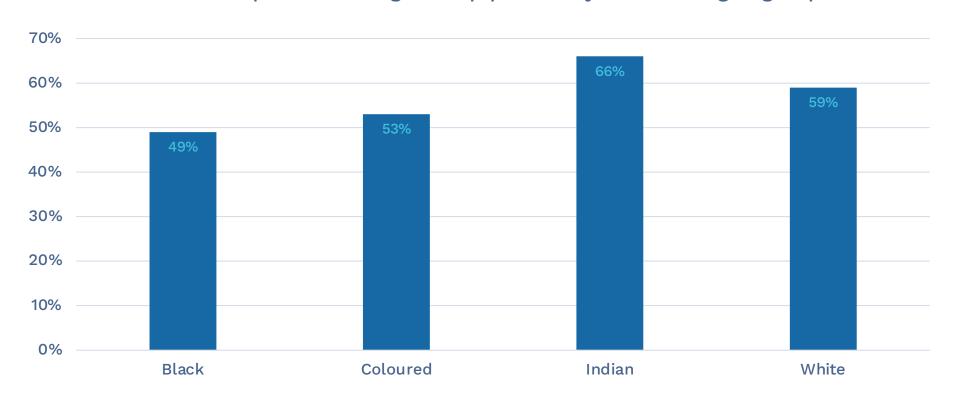
- Disregard relevant variables, e.g. age, experience, skills, education, entrepreneurship, leadership strengths.
- 85% of formal private workforce subjected to 'more aggressive' targets.
- Freeze recruitment and deter direct investment.
- Ultimately worsen unemployment, poverty and inequality.



Draft Employment Equity Regulations

MOST SOUTH AFRICANS OPPOSE MINISTER NXESI'S RACE-FIRST POLICY

Appointments should be made on the basis of merit, but there should be special training to help previously disadvantaged groups





Zero targets both 'crass' and formulaic'

Under the draft Regulations, many of the sectoral targets for Indian and Coloured people are set at 0.0%.





Zero targets both 'crass' and formulaic'

Targets make it virtually impossible for Indian and Coloured people to obtain employment in particular sectors and provinces.

Example:

Target for Coloured people in top and senior positions in mining and quarrying in Limpopo = 0.0%





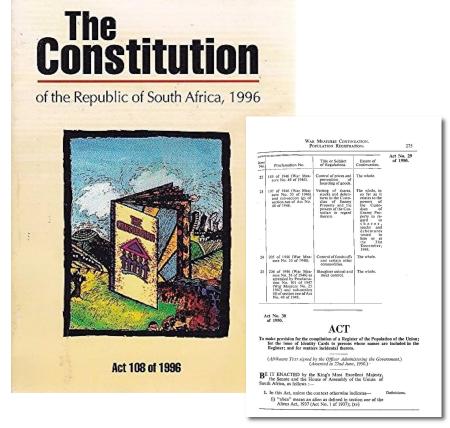
Unconstitutionality of the draft Regulations

IRR opposes implementation of unconstitutional draft Regulations

Inconsistent with Section 1: identifies 'non-racialism' as a core value

Section 1: Supremacy of Constitution and rule of law.

Requisite racial classification of employees by race and applying 'preferential treatment'





Unconstitutionality of the draft Regulations

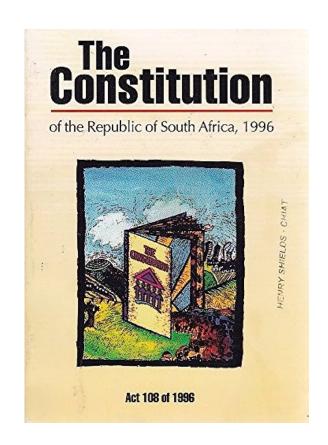
IRR opposes implementation of unconstitutional draft Regulations

Inconsistent with Section 9: 'everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law'.

Inconsistent with Section 195:

- Sets out basic values and principles governing public administration
- Broad representation cannot trump other important needs.
- Balance of ability, objectivity and fairness and historical redress.

Public administration must be utmost professional





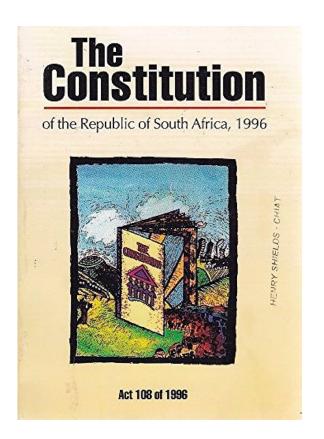
Unconstitutionality of the draft Regulations

Under the Amendment Act, read with the draft Regulations...

Non-compliant businesses will be barred from concluding agreements with all organs of state

Existing contracts could be cancelled for non-compliance

Statutory provisions are inconsistent with Section 217 of the Constitution





An urgent need to address South Africa's racial poverty and economic inequality

South Africa needs a new model of economic empowerment

Government failure to overcome key upward mobility barriers:

- Meagre economic growth (>1% of GDP)
- Public education system one of the world's worst



An urgent need to address South Africa's racial poverty and economic inequality

South Africa needs a new model of economic empowerment





An urgent need to address South Africa's racial poverty and economic inequality

South Africa needs a new model of economic empowerment

- Pervasive family breakdown
- Electricity shortages and costs
- Limited and struggling small business sector
- Mistaken reliance on Affirmative Action
- Race-based employment equity and BEE policies failing

intended beneficiaries



'Less intrusive means' to promote upward mobility and provide redress

An alternative to more aggressive race-based policies: EED

Economic Empowerment for the Disadvantaged



'Less intrusive means' to promote upward mobility and provide redress

An alternative to more aggressive race-based policies: EED

A tax-funded voucher system

Available to means-tested South Africans earning below a certain amount to use in accessing education, healthcare and housing.





STOP NEW NATIONWIDE RACE QUOTAS



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