

USARS usaqhubeka nokukhombisa amandla awo ekuqoqweni kwemali

Tshwane, 22 kuNhlolanja 2023 – uPhiko Lwemisebenzi Yemalingeniso Eqoqwayo LwaseNingizimu Afrika (SARS) uyasemukela isilinganiso esenyusiwe semali engenayo eqoqwayo esibukeziwe esimenyezelwe uNgqongqoshe wezeziMali uMnu. Enoch Godongwana. Enkulumweni yakhe Yesabiwomali sango-2023, uNgqongqoshe wenyuse isilinganiso semali eqoqwayo saya ku-R1.69 trillion, esenyuke ngo-R93.7 billion ukusukela kusitatimende Sesabiwomali sangoNhlolanja 2022.

Isikhala semali sokuthi uNgqongqoshe enyuse isilinganiso semali eqoqwayo sifakazela ukubekezela kwalabo abatheliswayo eNingizimu Afrika kanjalo nokusebenza okugxilile kukaSARS ekufezekiseni umyalelo wawo. Ngokusebenza kahle kokuphathwa kwawo, uSARS ujube futhi uyaqhubeka nokujuba imizamo eminingi egxilile ehloselwe ukwakha indlela yokubukeka kokuthotshelwa kwemigomo ebekiwe. Lokhu kwenziwa izisebenzi ezinamakhono, ezobuchwepheshe, ubusingabuhlakani kanjalo nokufunda ngomshini.

Ukuqoqwa kwemali okusebenze kangcono kunike uNgqongqoshe ithuba lokukwazi ukuhlinzeka ngohlelo lokwehlisa umthwalo wentela eyevile ku-R20 billion kubantu ngabodwana nakuzinkampani ukweseka ukuphendula kuzingqinamba zezamandla kanjalo nokwazi ukuphendula ekuhlelenjweni kokunyuka kwentela. Kubantu ngabodwana lokhu kuzobandakanya ukwehliselwa umthwalo wentela ekufakweni kwamaphaneli adonsa imisebe yelanga kanjalo nokwandiswa kwezikhuthazi zentela yezamandla ezinkampanini. Ukwehliswa komthwalo wesiphehlilandla sikadizili sisetshenziselwa ukwazi ukumelana nomthelela omubi wokunyuka kwentengo yokudla.

Kunika ugqozi ukwazi ukuthi umbiko wakamuva wocwaningo olwenziwe yinkampani ezimele eyenza ucwaningo olwaziwa nge-Perception Survey ubike ukwenyuka ngo-74% kokwethenjwa komsebenzi kaSARS. Le nqubekela phambili iveza ukubambisana okuzinzayo phakathi kwabakhokhintela noSARS. USARS uzoqhubeka nokusebenza ngokuzikhandla ukuhlinzeka isiqiniseko nengcaciso kubakhokhintela ngokwenza kube lula futhi kungabi nazihibe ukuxhumana nesikhungo.

USARS usualile ukubeka isisekelo esiqinile ekufinyeleleni kusilinganiso esinyusiwe semali eqoqwayo ngokusebenzisa imibono ehlanganisiwe yemininingo, ubusingabuhlakani kanjalo nezingqalasisinda zezobuchwepheshe. Kakhulu umsebenzi wezisebenzi zethu ezinamakhono ukhuliswa ubusingabuhlakani, kanti umsebenzi ovame ukwenziwa usuzenzekela ngokwawo.

Lolu uhambo lokwakha "uSARS wesimanje, ohloniphekile ngokungangabazeki, othenjwayo futhi oyisibonelo esihle". Ubuchwepheshe obufana nalobu nezinsiza zokuhlinzeka ngengcaciso nesiqinisekiso nokwenza kube lula futhi kungabi nazihibe

ukuxhumana noSARS kanjalo nokuhlonza nokumisa ukukhwabanisa. Lokhu kuphinde kulekelele ekuthuthukiseni usizo esilunika abakhokhintela ngokuhambisana nesiqubulo sethu esithi "ukusebenza kwethu kahle ukungasebenzi nhlobo" ("the best service is no service at all"), okuveza ukuzinikela kwethu ekusizeni nasekwenzeni umsebenzi wethu.

Lobu buchwepheshe obusha sebenze ukuthi abakhokhintela aba-3 million bahlolwe ngokuzenzekelayo, nokunyuka kwesivinini sokukhokhwa kwezimali ezibuyela abakhokhintela ezingu-75% emahoreni angama-72. Lokhu kufakazela ukubaluleka kwemizamo yabantu nezobuchwepheshe ukuze kusizakale abakhokhintela.

Abantu Abayizimpunyela kanye neMinyango Yamabhizinisi Amakhulu sekubeke uSARS ethubeni lokuthi ukwazi ukuhlinzeka usizo ngokwehlukana kwalo kubantu nakuabhizinisi. Lokhu kuzolekelela lamaqembu ukuba athuthukise ukuthobela kwabo nokwenza ngcono ukuqoqwa kwemali. USARS unyuse ukugxila kwawo ezindaweni eziphatelene nokuthobela imigomo yentela, kubandakanya ukuncipha kwabantu abakhokha intela kanjalo nokushintsha kwenzuzo etholakalayo.

USARS uphinde usebenzisane eduze nabanye abaphathi bentelo ngokusebenzisa Ukushintshana Ngolwazi Ngokuzenzekelayo mayelana nama-akhawunti aphesheya kwezilwandle abanini bawo abaningi kungabantu baseNingizimu Afrika. Abantu Abayizimpunyela, ngokubhekwa kokudalula kwabo abakwenzayo, bavamise ukuyifihla ingcebo. USARS uzoqhubeka ugxile kuleli qembu labantu.

Abakhokhintela bayakhuthazwa ukuba babheke njalo izindaba zabo zentela ngokusebenzisa uHlelo Lokudalula Ngokuzithandela (VDP) kulabo abafanelekayo okungaba umuntu, inkampani noma ithrasti abafuna ukudalula ngokuzithandela izindaba zabo zentela. Lesi sinyathelo sihambisana nesu lokuphokophelwe lwakaSARS, esihlose ukuhlinzeka ngengcaciso nesiqinisekiso kanjalo nokwenza kube lula futhi kungabi nazihibe kubakhokhintela nabahwebi ukuba bathobele izibophezelo zabo.

Selokhu kwenziwa inkulumo yeSabiwomali yango-2022, izingqinamba zezomnotho isizwe esibhekene nazo ziyinkinga ekukhuleni komnotho, ekusungulweni kwemisebenzi, kanjalo nokunciphisa ubumpofu nokungalingani. Imali eqoqwe uSARS ilokhu kuyiyo elekelela lapho neyenza kube nohlaka lokuzinza kwemali.

Kukhona ubungozi bangempela kwezomnotho. Ukucishwa kogesi ngenhloso yokuwonga kunomthelela omkhulu kwezomnotho okunomthelela omubi ekuqoweni kwentela. Ukuhlinzekwa kukagesi ngezikhawu kulimaza inzuzo kuphinde kunqinde ukukhula kwamabhizinisi amakhulu namancane. Kodwa-ke, ukucishwa kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga kuphinde kuveze amathuba amasha njengoba uhulumeni ehlose ukuqinisa ukusetshenziswa kwamandla avuselelekayo. Njengoba amabhizinisi amakhulu eseshintshela ekuzipheleleni awawo amandla, lokhu kuzoba nomthelela

omuhle kuSARS ngenxa yokungeniswa kwempahla ezweni okungase kwenzeke ngenxa yalokho.

Umnotho wethu ubhekene nezingqinamba ezinkulu. Ngale kwezingqinamba, ezezimali, ukuthengiswa kwezindlu namabhizinisi kulokhu kukhula ngesilinganisonani esingu-4%. Igalelo lezokuthutha nezokuxhumana kuyahubeka nokukhula ngo-8.9%. Imboni yokukhiiza nayo ikhombisa izimpawu phezu kokwehla kwabantu abakhokha intela. Imboni yezimbiwa isiqala ukukhombisa izimpawu zokuncipha kodwa igalelo layo lilokhu liphezulu kunangesikhathi sokufika koKhuvethe.

Izintela zeziNkampani nezabantu kanjalo nezintela zohwebo kulindeleke ukuba ziqhubeke zibe negalelo elibonakalayo ekunyukeni kwemali eqoqwayo. Ngokuhambisana nohlelo lokuphathwa kwemali eqoqwayo enye imali eqoqwayo ziwumsebenzi wokusebenza kahle kokuphathwa kwentela kanjalo nokuthuthukisa ukuthobela kubakhokhintela.

Siyasemukela isimemezelo sikaNgqongqoshe semali eyengeziwe eza kwaSARS, ezosetshenziselwa ukucija amakhono ethu nokusheshisa uhambo lwethu lokwenza isikhungo sesimanje, ikakhulukazi ukuthuthukisa umthamo namandla ethu okulwisana nomnotho ongemthetho, ikakhulukazi usikilidi ongemthetho, iziphehlilandla kanjalo notshwala.

USARS ukholelwa ukuthi abakhokhintela abanengi bathembekile futhi bazoyithobela imigomo yentela inobo nje uma bethola usizo ekufezeni izibophezelo zabo Yize abakhokhintela abanengi bekhombisa izimpawu zokuya kulokhu okuhloswe uSARS kokuthobela ngokuzithandela, ngebhadi usemningi umsebenzi okumele wenziwe ukubhekana nalabo bakhokhintela abasaqhubeka nokungathobeli.

Emva kweminyaka yokuBanjwa koMbuso ngoBhongwane kanye nokulungiswa kwesikhungo ukuze sikwazi okulwisana nobugebengu, uSARS uyaqhubeka nokwenza inqubekela phambili ebonakalayo. Okulindeleke kumali eqoqwayo njengoa ubekwe uNgqongqoshe kukhombisa ukuba nethemba kwakhe ekwaxhiweni kabusha kukaSARS nasezinyathelweni ezinenhloso yokuqalisa uhlelo lokuthobela imigomo yentela okuqhubekayo nokuveza imiphumela emangazayo.

USARS wenza kube nzima futhi kumbe eqolo kulabo bakhokhintela abakhetha ukungathobeli. Kulokhu kukhona inqubekela phambili kule minyaka emithathu. Kunyaka kuze kube manje ekupheleni kukaMasingane 2023 sibone kubanjwa izimpahla ehhovisi elilawula impahla emngceleni okungu-4,742 kwenani elingu-R2.9 billion. Kukho konke, imizamo yokuthobela ehhovisi elilawula impahla emngceleni yenze imali engu-R10.4billion, okwenziwe ngu-R3.8 billion wemali kanjalo nokuvinjwa kokuputshuka kuka-R6.6 billion. USARS udlulisele amacala ayi-178 oPhikweni Lokushushisa Kuzwelonke (NPA). Kukhona amacala angama-94 asephothuliwe nangama-92 abatholwe benecala kwathi ayi-10 bagwetshwe iminyaka engama-75.5 bebhada ejele, kwama-2 abatholakalanga benecala. Isilinganisonani sabatholakala benamacala singu-97.8%.

Ngenxa yezinguquko nokushintsha kwesimo, uSARS uyahubeka nokubheka zonke izindawo ongaqoqa kuzo imali. Umhlaba wethu wokusebenza ushintshe kakhulu. Sekukhona izimboni ezintsha kwezomnotho ezazingakaze zicatshangwe, kanti imithethonqubo ekhona ayikalungiselelwa lomhlaba omusha wokusebenza.

Umnotho owaziwa nge-Gig Economy, indima yalabo abanethonya ezinkundleni zokuxhumana kanjalo nokukhula komnotho wedijithali sekushintshe indlela okwakuchazwa ngayo umhlaba wokusebenza nokungebeleka. Kanjalo nendlela yokusebenza buqama usebenzela ekhaya nasehhovisi nakho kuyenyuka futhi sekuyimvama. Ngakho-ke, yilokhu uSARS azogxila kukho.

Ukuhamba kwabantu nokuphuma nokungena kwengqalabhizinisi emazweni nakho kuxhumene nomhlaba ohlangene esiphila kuwo kanti akwenzeki eNingizimu Afrika kuphela. Imininingo esinayo ayikuvezi lokhu kufuduka okukhulu okwenzekayo. Sibona ukuhamba okulinganayo kwabantu nengqalabhizinisi ephumayo nengenayo ezweni lethu. Yize le kungenye yezindawo okumele zibhekwe, umthelela kuntela wona awukabi namehluko.

USARS uzokwenza konke okusemandleni ukuqoqa imali njengokomyalelo ngenjongo yokuSebenza ngokoBizo, okuwukuqoqa imali ezokwenza uhulumeni ukwazi ukwakha umbuso okhonayo osebenzela izakhamizi zezwe nokuxhunyaniswa kohwebo olusemthethweni.

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