

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

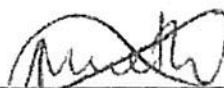
NO. R. 7247

20 March 2026

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995

**REGIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE CONTRACT CLEANING SECTOR
(EXCLUDING KWA-ZULU NATAL): EXTENSION TO NON-PARTIES OF THE MAIN
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT**

I, **NOMAKHOSAZANA METH**, Minister of Employment and Labour, hereby in terms of section 32(2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, declare that the Collective Agreement which appears in the Schedule hereto, which was concluded in the **Regional Bargaining Council for the Contract Cleaning Sector (Excluding Kwa-Zulu Natal)**, and is binding in terms of section 31 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, on the parties which concluded the agreement, shall be binding on the other employers and employees in that Industry, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this Notice and shall remain in force until replaced by a subsequent agreement.



MS N METH, MP
MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR
DATE: 12 March 2026

SCHEDULE**REGIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE CONTRACT CLEANING
INDUSTRY (EXCLUDING KWA-ZULU NATAL)****MAIN COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT**

In accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 made and entered into by and between:

The National Contract Cleaners Association (NCCA)**BEECA Cleaning Association**

(hereinafter referred to as "the Employers" or "the Employers Organisation") of the one part, and the

South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU)**National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)****Hotel, Liquor, catering Commercial & Allied Workers Union
(HOTELICCA)**

(hereinafter referred to as the "Employees" or the "Trade Unions", of the other part, being parties to the regional Bargaining Council for The Contract Cleaning Sector (Excluding Kwa-Zulu Natal).

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

The terms of this Collective Agreement shall be observed by employers and employees in the Contract Cleaning Sector Industry as defined hereunder, in the Gauteng Region (The Greater East Rand Metro City, City of Johannesburg, Tshwane, Emfuleni, Merafong, Mogale City, Metsimaholo, Randfontein, Westonaria), Gqeherbe Region and Cape Town/Stellenbosch Region.

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“Contract Cleaning Sector” means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated on fixed-term or fixed-project contracts for carrying out one or more of the following activities for the hire or reward:

- (1) The cleaning or washing, by hand or machine, of furniture, windows, carpets, doors, floors, ceiling, roofs, baths, showers, toilets, kitchens, tools, kitchens, tools, machinery, at the premises of a client, including but not limited to state, industrial, commercial, business premises, residential premises, hotels, markets, hospitals and flats buildings, and the maintenance of gardens and grounds that are contained within the same project and/or contract and is undertaken by the same employers, but excludes contracts that are exclusively garden and ground maintenance;
- (2) The cleaning of roads or highways or the interior or exterior of any air-planes, trucks, cars, buses, trains, ships or any other vehicle requiring to be so cleaned or valeted. Irrespective of the class of undertaking, industry, trade or occupation in which the client is engaged as an employer.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-clause (1) above, this Agreement shall apply to Employees for whom wages are prescribed in this Agreement and to the employers of such employees;
- (4) The Agreement excludes:
 - (a) a manager;
 - (b) administrative personnel;
 - (c) employees who work less than 24 hours a month for an employee

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- (5) For the purposes of determining the wage rate applicable to an employee, the area where the employee performed that work shall be the area contemplated in clause 3 irrespective of whether or not the employer has an establishment in that area.

2. PERIOD OF OPERATION OF AGREEMENT.

- (1) This Agreement shall, be binding on the Parties to this Agreement from date of signature and for non-parties this Agreement comes into effect from the date as determined by the Minister of Employment and Labour.
- (2) The Agreement shall remain in force until replaced by a subsequent agreement

3. DEFINITIONS

"Act" means the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No 66 of 1995) as amended from time to time.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, any expression used in this determination and which is defined in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997, has the same meaning as in that Act, further, unless inconsistent with the context -

"administrative personnel" means employees who are charged by the employer with the performance of work entailing responsibility for taking decisions of an administrative nature in the conduct of any activity;

"annual leave cycle" means the period of 12 months employment with the same employee

"agreement" includes a collective agreement.

"CCMA" means the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration established in terms of section 112 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995;

"cleaner"; means a person employed to clean office, school, business, factory, residential or any other premises, or any airplanes, trucks, cars, buses, trains or any other vehicle requiring to be so cleaned on a contractual basis and/or to clean the

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furniture and any other object(s) in such premises and vehicles, and/or to perform any work incidental thereto;

"Contract Cleaning Sector" means the sector in which employers and employees are associated on a fixed-term or fixed-project contract for the purpose of cleaning or washing by hand or machine, of furniture, windows, carpets, doors, floors, tools, machinery, under supervision at industrial and commercial premises, buildings, and flats that are let commercially or any airplanes, trucks, cars, buses, trains or any other vehicle requiring to be so cleaned

"day " means a period of 24 hours measured from the time when the employee normally commences work.

"emergency work" means work which is required to be done without delay owing to circumstances for which the employer could not reasonably have been expected to make provision and which cannot be performed by employees during their ordinary hours of work.

"employee" means any person excluding an independent contractor, who works for another person for more than 24 hours per month in the Contract Cleaning Sector and who receives, or is entitled to receive, any remuneration;

"establishment" means any premises or part thereof, on or in connection with which one or more employees are employed in the Contract Cleaning Sector;

"hourly-rated employee" means an employee whose wage is calculated on an hourly basis notwithstanding the frequency of the payment thereof;

"incapacity" means inability to work owing to any sickness or injury other than sickness or injury caused by an employee's own misconduct: Provided that any such inability to work, caused by an accident or scheduled disease for which compensation is payable under the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993, shall only be regarded as incapacity during any period in respect of which no disablement payment is payable in terms of that Act.

"law" includes the common law;

"manager" means an employee who is charged by his/her employer with the overall supervision over, responsibility for, and direction of the activities of and establishment and the employees engaged therein;

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"medical practitioner" means

- (a) a person entitled to practice as a medical practitioner in terms of section 17 of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No 50 of 1974); or
- (b) a traditional healer or any other person who is certified to diagnose and treat patients and who is registered with a professional council established by an Act of Parliament stating the nature and duration of the employee's incapacity;

"midwife" means a person registered or enrolled to practice as a midwife in terms of section 16 of the Nursing Act, 1978 (Act No. 50 of 1978);

"Month" means a calendar month.

"night work" means work performed after 18:00 and before 06:00 the next day;

"ordinary hours of work" means the hours of work prescribed in clause 8 but if by agreement between an employer and the employee the latter works a lesser number of ordinary hours, it means such shorter hours;

"overtime" means the time that an employee works during a day or a week in excess of ordinary hours of work;

"paid public holiday" means all public holidays declared as such in terms of the Public Holidays Act, 1994

"remuneration" means any payment in money or in kind, or both in money and in kind, made or owing to any person in return for that person working for any other person, including the State, and "remunerate" has a corresponding meaning;

"shift worker" means an employee who is engaged in shift work in a workplace in which two or three consecutive shifts per day are worked on not more than six day per week;

"short time" means a temporary reduction in the number of ordinary hours of work owing to slackness of trade, shortage of raw materials, vagaries of the weather, a breakdown of plant or machinery or buildings that are unfit for use or is in danger of becoming unfit for use.

"the BCEA" means the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 as amended from time to time;

"Trade" means an industry or a service or a part of an industry or a service;

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"wage" means that amount of money payable to an employee in terms of clause 4 read with clause 12 in respect of his/her ordinary hours of work: Provided that if an employer regularly pays an employee in respect of such ordinary hours of work an amount higher than that prescribed in clause 3, it means such higher amount, and "weekly wage" has a corresponding meaning;

"weekly wage" see "wage";

"week" in relation to an employee, means the period of seven days within which the working week of that employee ordinarily falls;

"work place" means any place where employees work;

4. REMUNERATION

- (1) Hourly-rated employee: An employer shall pay an employee in respect of each hour or part thereof (excluding overtime) worked by the employee on any day other than a paid holiday or a Sunday, not less than the hourly wage prescribed in this Agreement:

- a) With effect from the period of operation until 28th February 2027:- R33.27 per hour.
- b) In the event that the National Minimum wage, as prescribed from time to time, exceeds the rate in 4(a), an Employer shall pay an employee at an hourly rate equal to the National Minimum Wage.

- (2) Despite clause 4 (1), and employee who works for less than six hours on any day must be paid for at least six hours on that day.

- (3) An annual bonus will be paid to all employees in December provided they have been in continuous employment for three months or longer. If employees are terminated prior to December due to contract expiry, retrenchment or retirement they will still be entitled to their pro rata bonus.

- (a) An employee shall receive a bonus equivalent to one week of the employee's wage multiplied by 4.33 (weekly wage x 4.33);
- (b) The prorated bonus will be equivalent to the number of full calendar months service divided by 12 and multiplied by 4.33 times the employee's weekly wage.

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5. CALCULATION OF REMUNERATION AND WAGES

(1) The wage of an employee shall be calculated as set out hereunder:

- (a) The daily wage of an employee shall be the employee's hourly wage multiplied by the number of ordinary hours worked for that day by such employee as stipulated in clause 4 (a), (b) and (c) and an employee shall be paid accordingly.
- (b) The weekly wage of an employee shall be the hourly wage multiplied by the number of ordinary hours worked prescribed for such employee in any week as stipulated in Clause 9 and an employee shall be paid accordingly.
- (c) The monthly wage of an employee shall be the weekly wage multiplied by four and one-third.

6. PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION

- (1) For employees, save as provided in clauses 11 (1) and 16 (1), an employer must pay to an employee any remuneration that is paid in money
 - (a) daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly; and
 - (b) in cash, by cheque or by direct deposit in an account designated by the employee.
- (2) Any remuneration paid by cash or by cheque must be given to each employee
 - (a) at the workplace or at a place agreed to by the employer;
 - (b) during the employee's working hours or within 15 minutes of the commencement or conclusion of those hours; and
 - (c) in a sealed envelope which becomes the property of the employee.
- (3) An employer must pay remuneration

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- (a) not later than seven days after the completion of the period for which the remuneration is payable; or
 - (b) at the termination of the contract of employment.
- (4) Clause 6(3)(b) does not apply to any pension or provident fund payment to an employee that is made in terms of the rules of the fund.

7. INFORMATION ABOUT REMUNERATION

- (1) An employer must give an employee the following information in writing on each day the employee is paid:
- (a) the employer's name and address;
 - (b) the employee's name or number on the payroll, and workplace;
 - (c) the employee's occupation;
 - (d) the period for which payment is made;
 - (e) the amount and purpose of any deductions made from the remuneration;
 - (f) the nett amount paid to the employee;
 - (g) if relevant to the calculation of that employee's remuneration
 - (i) the employee's rate of remuneration and overtime rate;
 - (ii) the employee's allowance rate;
 - (iii) the number of ordinary hours worked by the employee;
 - (iv) the number of hours worked by the employee on a Sunday or a public holiday during that period, and
 - (v) the written information required in terms of sub-clause (1) must be given to each employee:
 - (h) at the workplace or at a place agreed to by the employee;
 - (j) and such envelope or container on which these particulars are recorded or such statement shall become the property of the employee: Provided that

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- (i) the particulars prescribed above may be recorded on such envelope or in such statement in code which shall be fully set out and explained in an accompanying notice or in a notice kept posted in some conspicuous place in the establishment, accessible to all employees affected thereby;
- (ii) the amount due to the employee may be paid into the employee's nominated building society or bank account, by manual or electronic funds transfer, by the employer, who shall, however, hand to the employee the aforementioned statement.

8. DEDUCTIONS AND OTHER ACTS CONCERNING REMUNERATION

- (1) An employer may not make any deductions from an employee's remuneration other than the following:
 - (a) an employee agrees in writing to deduction in respect of any accommodation, holiday, sick, medical, insurance, savings, provident or pension fund, trade union subscriptions or debt specified in the agreement.
 - (b) If an employee agrees in writing to deductions which the employer has paid or undertaken to pay to –
 - (i) any banking institution, building society, insurance business, registered financial institution, local authority, in respect of a payment on a loan granted to such an employee to acquire a dwelling;
 - (ii) any other organisation or body in respect of a dwelling or accommodation in a hostel occupied by such employee if such dwelling or hostel is provided through the instrumentality of such organisation or body wholly or partially from funds advanced for the that purpose by the state, a building society or a local authority

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- (c) the deduction is required or permitted in terms of a law, collective agreement, court order or arbitration award.
- (2) An employer who deducts an amount from an employee's remuneration in terms of sub-clause (1) for payment to another person must pay the amount to the person in accordance with the time period and other requirements specified in the agreement, law, court order or arbitration award.
- (3) Training fee: Subject to the provisions of any other act, no payment by or on behalf of an employee shall be accepted by an employer, either directly or indirectly, in respect of the employment or training of that employee.
- (4) Purchase of goods: An employer shall not require an employee to purchase any goods from the employer or from any shop, place or persons nominated by the employer
- (5) Accommodation, meals and rations and payment in nature An employer shall not as a condition of employment require the employee to accept accommodation, meals or rations from the employer or from any person or at any place nominated by the employee An employer shall not as a condition of employment require an employee to receive any in nature form of payment in lieu of wages or a part of the employee's wages.
- (6) A deduction in terms of sub-clause (1) may be made to reimburse an employer for loss or damage only if-
 - (a) the loss or damage occurred in the course of employment and was due to the fault of the employee;
 - (b) the employer has followed a fair procedure and has given the employee a reasonable opportunity to show why the deductions should not be made;
 - (c) the total amount of the debt does not exceed the actual amount of the loss or damage; and
 - (d) the total deductions from the employee's remuneration in terms of this subsection do not exceed one-tenth of the employee's remuneration in money.
- (7) An employer may not require or permit an employee to-
 - (a) repay any remuneration except for overpayments previously made by the employer resulting from an error in calculating the employee's remuneration; or
 - (b) acknowledge receipt of an amount greater than the remuneration actually received.

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- (8) Except where otherwise provided in this determination, whenever an employee is absent from work other than on the instructions of the employer, a deduction proportionate to the period of such absence and calculated on the basis of the wage which such employee was receiving in respect of the employee's ordinary hours of work at the time of such absence
- (9) Short time: Whenever the ordinary hours of work specified in the Act are reduced on account of short time, a deduction not exceeding the amount of the employee's hourly wage in respect of each hour of such reduction; Provided that
- (i) such deduction shall not exceed one third of the employee's weekly wage, irrespective of the number of hours by which the ordinary hours of work were reduced;
 - (ii) no deduction shall be made in the case of short time arising out of slackness of trade or shortage of raw materials, unless the employer has given the employee notice on the previous day of the intention to reduce the ordinary hours of work;
 - (iii) no deduction shall be made in the case of short time owing to a breakdown of machinery or because the building was unfit for use or is in danger of becoming unfit for use, in respect of the first two hours not worked, unless the employer has given the employee notice on the previous day that no work will be available;
 - (iv) if the employee has reported for work, no deductions shall be made in the case of short time owing to bad weather in respect of the first two hours not worked, unless the employer has given the employee notice on the previous working day that no work will be available due to inclement weather;
 - (v) Should work be stopped due to bad weather and if an employee has reported for work, the employee will be paid for the hours worked plus two hours. Provided that no fewer than four hours and no more than the previous ordinary day's wage will be paid on such a day.

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9. ORDINARY HOURS OF WORK

- (1) An employer may not require or permit an employee to work more than
- (a) 45 hours in any week; and
 - (b) nine hours in any day if the employee works for five days or fewer in a week; or
 - (c) eight hours in any day if the employee works on more than five days in a week

10. OVERTIME

- (1) An employer who employs 10 or more employees may not require or permit an employee to work overtime otherwise than in terms of an agreement concluded by the employer with the employee and such overtime shall not exceed -
- (a) 3 hours overtime a day; or
 - (b) 10 hours overtime in any week.
- (2) An employer who employs less than 10 employees may not require or permit an employee to work overtime otherwise than in terms of an agreement concluded by the employer with the employee and such overtime shall not exceed -
- (a) 15 hours overtime in any week.

11. PAYMENT OF OVERTIME

- (1) An employer shall pay an employee who works overtime at a rate of not less than one and a half times the hourly wage in respect of the overtime referred to in clause 9
- (2) Any time worked on Sundays and paid public holidays shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of clauses 17 and 18.
- (3) Despite sub-clause (1), an agreement may provide for an employer to-
- (a) pay an employee not less than the employee's ordinary wage for overtime worked and grant the employee at least 30 minutes' time off on full pay for every hour of overtime worked; or

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- (b) grant an employee at least 90 minutes' paid time off for each hour of overtime worked.
- (4) An employer must grant paid time off in terms of subsection (3) within one month of the employee becoming entitled to it.
- (5) An agreement in writing may increase the period contemplated by sub-clause (4) to 12 months.
- (6) An agreement concluded in terms of sub-clause (3) with an employee when the employee commences employment, or during the first three months of employment, lapses after one year

12. COMPRESSED WORKING WEEK

- (1) An agreement in writing may require or permit an employee to work up to twelve hours in a day, inclusive of the meal intervals required in terms of clause 14, without receiving overtime pay.
- (2) An agreement in terms of sub-clause (1) may not require or permit an employee to work-
 - (a) more than 45 ordinary hours of work in any week;
 - (b) more than ten hours' overtime in any week; or
 - (c) on more than five days in any week.

13. AVERAGING OF HOURS OF WORK

- (1) Despite clause 9 (1) and 10 (1)(b), the ordinary hours of work and overtime of an employee may be averaged over a period of up to four months in terms of a written agreement.
- (2) An employer may not require or permit an employee who is bound by a agreement in terms of sub-clause (1) to work more than:

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- (a) an average of 45 ordinary hours of work in a week over the agreed period;
 - (b) an average of five hours' overtime in a week over the agreed period.
- (3) An agreement in terms of sub-clause (1) lapses after 12 months.
- (4) Sub-clause (3) only applies to the first two agreements concluded in terms of sub-clause (1).

14. MEAL INTERVALS

- (1) An employer must give an employee who works continuously for more than five hours a meal interval of at least one continuous hour
- (2) During a meal interval the employee may be required or permitted to perform only duties that cannot be left unattended and cannot be performed by another employee.
- (3) An employee must be remunerated-
 - (a) for a meal interval in which the employee is required to work or is required to be available for work; and
 - (b) for any portion of a meal interval that is in excess of 75 minutes unless the employee lives on the premises at which the workplace is situated.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-clause (1), work is continuous unless it is interrupted by an interval of at least 60 minutes.
- (5) An agreement in writing may-
 - (a) reduce the meal interval to not less than 30 minutes;
 - (b) dispense with a meal interval for an employee who works fewer than six hours on a day.

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- (c) when on any day by reason of overtime worked an employer is required to give an employee a second meal interval, such interval may be reduced to not less than 15 minutes.

15. REST PERIODS

- (1) An employer shall grant to each of the employees a rest interval of not less than 15 minutes as near as practicable in the middle of the first and second work period of the day, and during such interval such employee shall not be required or permitted to perform any work, and such interval shall be deemed to be part of the ordinary hours of work of such employee.
- (2) An employer must allow an employee -
 - (a) a daily rest period of at least twelve consecutive hours between ending and recommencing work; and
 - (b) a weekly rest period of at least 36 consecutive hours which, unless otherwise agreed, must include Sunday.
- (3) A daily rest period in terms of sub-clause (1) may, by written agreement, be reduced to 10 hours for an employee -
 - (a) who lives on the premises at which the workplace is situated; and
 - (b) whose meal interval lasts for at least three hours.
- (4) Despite sub-clause (1) (c), an agreement in writing may provide for
 - (a) a rest period of at least 60 consecutive hours every two weeks; or
 - (b) an employee's weekly rest period reduced by up to eight hours in any week if the rest period in the following week is extended equivalently.

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16. PAYMENT FOR WORK ON A SUNDAY

- (1) An employer must pay an employee who works on a Sunday at double the employee's wage for each hour worked, unless the employee ordinarily works on a Sunday, in which case the employer must pay the employee at one and one-half times the employee's wage for each hour worked.
- (2) If an employee works less than the employee's ordinary shift on a Sunday and the payment that the employee is entitled to in terms of sub-clause (8) is less than the employee's ordinary daily wage, the employer must pay the employee the employee's ordinary daily wage.
- (3) Despite sub-clause (1) and (2), an agreement may permit an employer to grant an employee who works on a Sunday paid time off equivalent to the difference in value between the pay received by the employee for working on the Sunday and the pay that the employee is entitled to in terms of sub-clause (1) and (2).
- (4) Any time worked on a Sunday by an employee who does not ordinarily work on a Sunday is not taken into account in calculating an employee's ordinary hours of work in terms of clause 8, but is taken into account in calculating the overtime worked by the employee in terms of clause 10 (1)(b).
- (5) If a shift worked by an employee falls on a Sunday and another day, the whole shift is deemed to have been worked on the Sunday, unless the greater portion of the shift was worked on the other day, in which case the whole shift is deemed to have been worked on the other day.
- (6) An employer must grant paid time off in terms of sub-clause (3) within one month of the employee becoming entitled to it.
- (7) An agreement in writing may increase the period contemplated by sub-clause (6) to 12 months.

17. NIGHT WORK

- (1) An employer, who requires or permits an employee to perform night work, may do so, provided that
 - (a) it is by agreement;

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- (b) the employee receives in addition to the wage, an allowance of not less than 10 per cent of the hourly wage for each hour or part of an hour worked by the employee on night work;
 - (c) transportation is available between the employee's place of residence and the workplace at the commencement and conclusion of the employee's shift.
- (2) An employer who requires an employee to perform work on a regular basis after 23:00 and before 06:00 the next day must :
- (a) inform the employee in writing, or orally if the employee is not able to understand a written communication, in a language that the employee understands
 - (i) of any health and safety hazards associated with the work that the employee is required to perform; and
 - (ii) of the employee's right to undergo a medical examination in terms of paragraph (b);
 - (b) at the request of the employee, enable the employee to undergo a medical examination, for the account of the employer, concerning those hazards as set out in paragraph (a)
 - (i) before the employee starts, or within a reasonable period of the employee starting, such work; and
 - (ii) at appropriate intervals the employee continues to perform such work;
- and
- (c) transfer the employee to a suitable day work within a reasonable time if -
 - (i) the employee suffers from health conditions associated with the performance of night work; and
 - (iii) it is practicable for the employer to do so.

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- (3) For the purposes of sub-clause (2) an employee works on a regular basis if the employee works for period of longer than one hour after 23:00 and before 06:00 at least five times per month or 50 times per year

18. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

- (1) An employer may not require an employee to work on a public holiday except in accordance with an agreement.
- (2) If a public holiday falls on a day on which an employee would ordinarily work, an employer must pay-
- (a) an employee who does not work on the public holiday, at least the wage that the employee would ordinarily have received for work on that day;
 - (b) an employee who does work on the public holiday-
 - (i) at least double the amount referred to in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) if it is greater, the amount referred to in paragraph (a) plus the amount earned by the employee for the time worked on that day.
- (3) If an employee works on a public holiday on which the employee would not ordinarily work, the employer must pay that employee an amount equal to-
- (a) the employee's ordinary daily wage; plus
 - (b) the amount earned by the employee for the work performed that day, whether calculated by reference to time worked or any other method.
- (3) An employer must pay an employee for a public holiday on the employee's usual pay day.

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- (5) If a shift worked by an employee falls on a public holiday and another day, the whole shift is deemed to have been worked on the public holiday, but if the greater portion of the shift was worked on the other day, the whole shift is deemed to have been worked on the other day.

19. ANNUAL LEAVE

- (1) An employer must grant to an employee at least:
- (a) 21 consecutive days' annual leave on full remuneration in respect of each annual leave cycle; or
 - (b) by agreement, one day of annual leave on full remuneration for every 17 days on which the employee worked or was entitled to be paid; or
 - (c) by agreement, one hour of annual leave on full remuneration for every 17 hours on which the employee worked or was entitled to be paid.
- (2) An employer must grant an employee an additional day of paid leave if a public holiday falls on a day during an employee's annual leave on which the employee would ordinarily have worked.
- (3) The employer shall pay an employee in respect of the leave prescribed in sub-clause (1) an amount not less than three times the weekly wage which the employee was receiving immediately prior to the date on which the leave commenced.
- (4) The leave prescribed in sub-clause (1) shall be granted and be taken at a time to be fixed by the employer: Provided that
- (a) if such leave has not been granted earlier, it shall be granted and be taken not later than six months after the end of the annual leave cycle;
 - (b) the period of leave shall not be concurrent with any period
 - (i) during which an employee is absent on sick leave in terms of clause 19 amounting in the aggregate to not more than 10 weeks in any period of 12 months;
 - (ii) during which the employee is under notice of termination of employment in terms of clause 24.

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- (c) If so requested an employer may grant an employee 12 days occasional leave on full pay in an annual leave cycle.
- (d) An employer may reduce an employee's entitlement to annual leave by the number of days of occasional leave granted on full remuneration to the employee in an annual leave cycle.
- (5) The remuneration in respect of the leave prescribed in sub-clause (1), read with sub-clause (3), shall be paid not later than the last working day before the date of commencement of the leave.
- (6) Upon termination of employment the employer shall pay the employee the pay in respect of any period of leave which has accrued to the employee but was not granted to the employee before the date of termination of the employment.
- (7) If the employee has been in employment longer than four months, in respect of the employee's annual leave entitlement during an incomplete annual leave cycle as defined in sub-clause (1)-
 - (i) one day's remuneration in respect of every 17 days on which the employee worked or was entitled to be paid; or
 - (ii) remuneration calculated on any basis that is at least as favourable to the employee as that calculated in terms of subparagraph (i).
- (8) For the purposes of this clause the expressions "employment" and "period of employment" shall be deemed to include any time during which the employer requires an employee not perform emergency work.
- (9) Closing of establishment:
 - (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this clause, an employer may for the purpose of annual leave at any time, but not more than once in any period of 12 months, close the establishment for 21 consecutive days, and in that case the employer shall remunerate the employee in terms of sub-clause (3) read with sub-clause (4) (d) as the case may be;
 - (b) An employee who at the date of the closing of an establishment or the portion thereof in which the employee is employed, is not entitled to the full period of annual leave prescribed in sub-clause

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(1) shall, in respect of any leave due to the employee be paid by the employer at the employee's rate of remuneration immediately before the closing of the establishment, and for the purposes of annual leave thereafter employment shall be deemed to commence on the date of such closing of the establishment or portion of the establishment, as the case may be.

20. SICK LEAVE

- (1) During every sick leave cycle of 36 consecutive months of employment with the employer an employee is entitled to an amount of paid sick leave equal to the number of days the employee would normally work during a period of six weeks. Provided that -
 - (a) in the first 6 months of employment an employer shall grant an employee one-day's paid sick leave for every 26 days worked.
- (2) An employer may, as a condition prior to payment of any amount claimed in terms of this clause by an employee in respect of any absence from work
 - (a) for more than three consecutive working days; or
 - (b) on the working day immediately preceding or the working day immediately succeeding a Sunday or public holiday as defined, require the employee to produce a certificate within a reasonable period, signed by a registered medical practitioner, traditional healer or any other person who is certified to diagnose and treat patients and who is registered with a professional council established by an Act of Parliament stating the nature and duration of the employee's incapacity;
 - (c) An employer is not required to pay an employee in terms of this clause if the employee has been absent from work for more than three consecutive days or on more than two occasions during an eight-week period and, on request by the employer, does not produce a medical

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certificate stating that the employee was unable to work for the duration of the employee's absence on account of sickness or injury.

(3) For the purpose of this clause -

(a) "employment" shall be deemed to include any period during which an employee is absent

- (i) on leave in terms of clause 18;
- (ii) on the instructions or at the request of the employer;
- (iii) on sick leave in terms of sub-clause (1) or owing to incapacity in the circumstances set out in sub-clause (4);
- (iv) for any reason not being in breach of the contract of employment amounting in the aggregate to not more than 36 work-days in a cycle of 36 consecutive months; and
- (v) Any time during which an employee is required by the employer not to do work because of bad weather, slackness of the trade or a breakdown of machinery or plant; and
- (vi) any period of employment, which an employee has had with the same employer immediately before the date on which this determination became binding, and any sick leave on full pay granted under this determination.

(4) This clause does not apply to an inability to work caused by an accident or occupational disease as defined in the Compensation for Occupational Injuries No. 130 of 1993), or except in respect of any period during which no compensation is payable in terms of those Acts.

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21. MATERNITY LEAVE

- (1) An employee is entitled to at least four consecutive months' maternity leave.
- (2) An employee may commence maternity leave
 - (a) at any time from four weeks before the expected date of birth, unless otherwise agreed; or
 - (b) on a date from which a medical practitioner or a midwife certifies that it is necessary for the employee's health or that of her unborn child.
- (4) No employee may work for six weeks after the birth of her child, unless a medical practitioner or midwife certifies that she is fit to do so.
- (5) An employee who has a miscarriage during the third semester of pregnancy or bears a stillborn child is entitled to maternity leave for six weeks after the miscarriage or stillbirth, whether or not the employee had commenced maternity leave at the time of the miscarriage or stillbirth.
- (5) An employee must notify an employee in writing, unless the employee is unable to do so, of the date on which the employee intends to
 - (a) commence maternity leave; and
 - (b) return to work after maternity leave.
- (6) Notification in terms of sub-clause 5 must be given
 - (a) at least four weeks before the employee intends to commence maternity leave; or
 - (b) if it is not reasonably practicable to do so, as soon as is reasonably practicable.

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22. PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEE BEFORE BIRTH AND AFTER BIRTH OF A CHILD

- (1) No employer may require or permit a pregnant employee or an employee who is nursing her child to perform work that is hazardous to her health or the health of the child.
- (2) During an employee's pregnancy, and for a period of six months after the birth of her child, her employer must offer her suitable, alternative employment on terms and conditions that are not less favourable than her ordinary terms and conditions of employment, if
 - (a) the employee is required to perform night work, as defined in clause 2 or her work poses a danger to her health or safety or that of her child; and
 - (b) it is practicable for the employer to do so.

23. FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY LEAVE

- (1) This clause applies to an employee
 - (a) who has been in employment with an employer for longer than four months; and
 - (b) who works for at least four days a week for that employer
- (2) An employer must grant an employee, during each annual leave cycle, at the request of the employee, three days' paid leave, which the employee is entitled to take-
 - (a) when the employee's child is born;
 - (b) when the employee's child is sick; or

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- (c) in the event of the death of
 - (i) the employee's spouse or life partner; or
 - (ii) the employee's parent, adoptive parent, grandparent, child, adopted child, grandchild or sibling.
- (3) Subject to sub-clause (5), an employer must pay an employee for a day's family responsibility leave
 - (a) the wage the employee would ordinarily have received for work on that day; and
 - (b) on the employee's usual payday.
- (4) An employee may take family responsibility leave in respect of the whole or a part of a day.
- (5) Before paying an employee for leave in terms of this clause, an employer may require reasonable proof of an event contemplated in sub-clause (2) for which the leave was required.
- (6) An employee's unused entitlement to leave in terms of this section lapses at the end of the annual leave cycle in which it accrues.
- (6) A collective agreement may vary the number of days and the circumstances under which leave is to be granted in terms of this section.

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24. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Labour Relations Act of 1995 an employer or an employee, who desires to terminate the contract of employment, shall give notice in writing, except when it is given by an illiterate employee -

- (a) during the first four weeks of employment, not less than one working day's;
- (b) four weeks, if the employee has been employed for more than four weeks.
- (c) no agreement may require or permit an employee to give a period of notice longer than that required of the employee
- (d) an employee or employer may terminate the contract without notice by paying the employee or the employer, as the case may be, in lieu of such notice not less than in the case of
 - (i) one working day's notice, the daily wage the employee is receiving at the time of such termination;
 - (ii) two weeks' notice, double the weekly wage the employee is receiving at the time of such termination. Provided that this shall not affect:
 - (aa) the right of an employer or an employee to terminate the contract without notice for any cause recognised by law as sufficient;
 - (bb) provided further where the wage of an employee at the date of termination has been reduced by deductions in respect of short time, the expression "is receiving at the time of such termination" in terms of proviso (ii) of sub-clause (2) (d) shall, when an employer pays an employee in lieu of notice, be deemed to mean "would have received at the time of such termination had no deduction been made in respect of short-time".

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- (2) The notice prescribed in sub-clause (1) shall be given on any working day:
Provided that
- (a) the period of notice shall not run concurrently with, nor (a) the period of notice shall not run concurrently with, nor shall notice be hall notice be given during, an employee's absence on leave granted in terms of clause 18, or on sick leave granted in terms of clause 20, or owing to incapacity in terms of clause 20(4) where such absences amount in the aggregate to not more than 10 weeks in any period of 12 months' employment with the same employer; and

25. SEVERANCE PAY

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, "operational requirements" means requirements based on the economic, technological, structural or similar needs of an employee
- (2) An employer must pay an employee who is dismissed for reasons based on the employer's operational requirements severance pay equal to at least one week's remuneration for each completed year of continuous service with that employer, calculated in accordance with clause 5.
- (3) An employee who unreasonably refuses to accept the employer's offer of alternative employment with that employer or any other employer, is not entitled to severance pay in terms of sub-clause (2)
- (4) The payment of severance pay in compliance with this clause does not affect an employee's right to any other amount payable according to law.
- (5) If there is a dispute only about the entitlement to severance pay in terms of this section, the employee may refer the dispute in writing to the CCMA.

26. UNIFORMS, OVERALLS, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT

- (1) An employer shall supply in serviceable condition, free of charge, any uniform, overall, gumboots or other protective clothing which the employer requires the employee to wear or which by any law the

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employer is required to provide for the employee, and any such uniform, overall, gumboots or other protective clothing shall remain the property of the employee

- (2) The employer must issue articles indicted in sub-clause (1) within seven days after an employee has commenced work provided that:
 - (i) where an employees health and safety is at risks such articles must be issued immediately
- (3) No employer shall make any deduction from the wages of any employee in regard to any article provided to that employee in terms of subclause (1) unless the loss or damage occurred in the course of employment and was due to the fault of the employee; if
- (4) the employer has followed a fair procedure and has given the employee a reasonable opportunity to show why the deductions should not be made;
- (5) the total amount of the debt does not exceed the actual amount of the loss or damage;
- (6) the total deductions from the employee's remuneration in terms of this sub-clause do not exceed one-tenth of the employee's weekly wage.

27. WRITTEN PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYMENT

- (1) An employer must supply an employee, when the employee commences employment, with the following particulars in writing-
 - (a) the full name and address of the employer;
 - (b) the name and occupation of the employee, or a brief description of the work for which the employee is employed;

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- (c) the place of work, and, where the employee is required or permitted to work at various places, an indication of this;
- (d) the date on which the employment began;
- (e) the employee's ordinary hours of work and days of work;
- (f) the employee's wage or the rate and method of calculating wages;
- (g) the rate of pay for overtime work;
- (h) any other cash payments that the employee is entitled to;
- (i) any payment in kind that the employee is entitled to and the value of the payment in kind;
- (j) how frequently remuneration will be paid;
- (k) any deductions to be made from the employee's remuneration;
- (l) the leave to which the employee is entitled;
- (m) the period of notice required to terminate employment, or if employment is for a specified period, the date when employment is to terminate;
- (n) a description of any council or sectoral determination which covers the employer's business;
- (o) any period of employment with a previous employer that counts towards the employee's period of employment;
- (p) a list of any other documents that form part of the contract of employment, indicating a place that is reasonably accessible to the employee where a copy of each may be obtained.

(2) When any matter listed in sub-clause (1) changes-

- (a) the written particulars must be revised to reflect the change; and
- (b) the employee must be supplied with a copy of the document reflecting the change.

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- (3) If an employee is not able to understand the written particulars, the employer must ensure that they are explained to the employee in a language and in a manner that the employee understands.
- (4) The employer must keep written particulars in terms of this clause for a period of 12 months after the termination of employment.

28. INFORMING EMPLOYEES OF THEIR RIGHTS

- (1) An employer must ensure that a copy of the Determination is available and accessible to the employee.
- (2) give a copy of that sectoral determination-
 - (i) to an employee who has paid the prescribed fee; and
 - (ii) free of charge, on request, to an employee who is a registered trade union representative.

29. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

- (1) On termination of employment an employee is entitled to a certificate of service stating-
 - (a) the employee's full name;
 - (b) the name and address of the employer;
 - (c) description of any council or sectoral employment standard by which the employer's business is covered;
 - (d) the date of commencement and date of termination of employment;
 - (e) the title of the job or a brief description of the work for which the employee was employed at date of termination;

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- (f) the remuneration at date of termination; and
- (g) if the employee so requests, the reason for termination of employment.

30. ATTENDANCE REGISTER

- (1) An employer shall provide an attendance register substantially in the prescribed format, in which the employer shall record in ink or indelible pencil the name and class of each of the employees and if an employee is unable to write, the employer shall on the employee's behalf for each day worked and on that day make the necessary entries in the presence of a person nominated by the employee, and shall sign such entries.
- (2) An employer may, instead of an attendance register, provide a semi automatic time recorder which records substantially the same information as is required to be kept in the attendance register specified in subclause (1).
- (3) Unless prevented from doing so by unavoidable causes, every employee shall, in respect of each day worked on that day
 - (a) record in ink or indelible pencil in such attendance register referred to in sub-clause (1)
 - (i) the day of the week;
 - (ii) the time work commenced;
 - (iii) the time of commencement and termination of all meal or other intervals which are not deemed as ordinary hours of work;
 - (iv) the time of finishing work for the day;

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- (v) the time of commencement and termination of overtime worked for the day;
 - (vi) the time of commencement and termination of work on a Sundays;
 - (vii) the time of commencement and termination of work on a public holiday;
 - (viii) the total amount of hours worked for the day; and
 - (ix) the employee's signature;
- (b) in an establishment where a semi-automatic time recorder is provided, make an entry by means of such recorder to show the following:
- (i) the time work commenced;
 - (ii) the time of commencement and termination of all meal or other intervals which are not deemed as ordinary hours of work; and
 - (iii) the time of finishing work for the day
- (4) An employer shall retain such attendance register referred to in sub-clause (1) or the information recorded by a semi-automatic time recorder referred to in sub-clause (2), as the case may be, for a period of not less than three years after the date of the last entry therein or thereon.

31. COUNCIL FUNDING.

- (1) For purposes of meeting the expenses of the Council, every employer:
- a) shall deduct an amount equal to 0.5% from the monthly basic wage of each of his employees (other than casual employees).
 - b) shall add to such employee deductions an amount equal to the total sum thereof

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- c) shall forward such combined employer/employee sum, in total, to the Secretary of the Council, by not later than the 7th day of the month following that on which the transactions referred to in sub clause a) and b) above were performed.
 - d) when forwarding the combined levies referred to sub clause (c) above, will send the monies together with the remittance advice as prescribed by Council, with all sections of such remittance advice fully completed.
- (2) Should a company not pay the prescribed levies by the date stipulated in sub clause c) above, then interest may be charged by the Council at the prime interest rate as declared on any outstanding amount. The finance committee will determine whether the charge should be made.

32. COUNCIL REGISTRATION BY EMPLOYERS.

- (1) Registration procedures
- a) All existing employers (and every employer entering the Industry in the future) shall register with the Council.
 - b) Applications for such registration shall indicate the particulars covered in sub clause
 - c) hereafter, and shall be effected in writing, signed by the employer concerned and forwarded by such employer to:

THE SECRETARY OF THE REGIONAL BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE
CONTRACT CLEANING INDUSTRY.

22 RIDGE ROAD
PARKTOWN
JOHANNESBURG
2193

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c) The said registration particulars shall include:

- i) the name of the business concerned, in full;
- ii) the street and postal address of said business;
and as the case may be:
- iii) in a sole proprietorship: the identity number and name of the proprietor;
- iv) in a partnership: the identity numbers and names of the partners and a certified copy of the Partnership Agreement;
- v) in the case of a company: the identity numbers and names of the Directors, and a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation;
- vi) in the case of a closed corporation: the identity numbers and names of the members, and a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation;
- vii) in the case of any other body corporate or juristic person: the names and identity numbers of the persons responsible for the administration of such body corporate or juristic person;
- viii) copies of registration certificates and certificates of good standing for the following: UIF, COIDA, Skills Levy, PAYE, and VAT and the company shall produce a current certificate of compliance for each of the above annually in the month of January.

(2) Certificate of Registration

A Certificate of Registration, signed by either the Chairperson or the Secretary of the Council, shall be issued to every Employer registered which will be valid for 12 months.

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(3) Register of Employers

The Secretary of the Council shall maintain a register of all employers registered in terms of clause 24.1 above.

(4) Advice of Change in Particulars

a) Every registered employer shall notify the Council of any change in the particulars furnished by him on registration;

b) Such changes shall be advised within 14 days of occurrence and shall include:

- i) Any change in a partnership or partnership agreement;
- ii) Any change in the Directors of the Company;
- iii) Any change in the members of a Close Corporation;
- iv) Any change in the persons responsible for the administration of any other body corporate or juristic person.

33. ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Council shall be the body responsible for administering this Agreement and may issue rulings and/or express opinions for the guidance of employers and employees, provided such rulings and opinions are not inconsistent with any provisions therefore, as laid down in the Agreement.

34. DESIGNATED AGENTS.

(1) Appointment of designated agents

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To assist in giving effect to the terms of this Agreement (and any other Agreement administered by the Council) the Council:

- a) shall appoint one (or more) specified person/s as Council agent/s
- b) may request the Minister of Employment and Labour to appoint a designated agent in terms of the provisions of Section 33 of the Act.

(2) Designated agents' terms of authority

For the purpose of ensuring adherence to the terms of this Agreement a duly appointed Council designated agent shall have the right to:

- a) To enter any establishment for the purpose of carrying out an inspection on behalf of the Council;
- b) To question any employer or employee during such inspection;
- c) To inspect the records prescribed in clause 24 hereof.

(3) Employer/Employee obligations

The employer and employees of an establishment undergoing a Council inspection as prescribed in clause 26.2 above, shall permit the designated agent/s concerned to exercise, as necessary, the rights prescribed in sub clauses a), b) and c) of said clause.

35. EXEMPTIONS AND APPEALS.

- (1) Any person bound by this Agreement may apply for exemption.
- (2) The authority of the Bargaining Council is to consider applications for exemptions and grant exemptions.
- (3) The Bargaining Council must determine its exemptions policy and process all exemptions applications in terms of this policy.
- (4) All applications for exemption shall be made in writing on the appropriate application form, obtained from the Bargaining Council, setting out relevant information, including:
 - a) The provisions of the agreement in respect of which exemption is sought;
 - b) The number of persons in respect of whom the exemption is sought;

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- c) The reasons why the exemption is sought;
 - d) The nature and size of the business in respect of which the exemption is sought;
 - e) The duration and timeframe for which the exemption sought;
 - f) The business strategy and plan of the applicant seeking the exemption;
 - g) The applicant's past record (if applicable) of compliance with the provisions of the Collective Agreement, its amendments and exemptions certificate;
 - h) The recorded views expressed by the trade union or workforce itself during the plant level consultation process; and
 - i) Any other relevant supporting data and financial information the Council may prescribe from time to time.
- (5) An exemption application in respect of a term or provision in Collective Agreements:
- a) Concluded in the Council that applies throughout the Industry must be considered by an exemptions body appointed by the Council;
 - b) Concluded in a sub-sector chamber or section must be considered by an exemptions body whose members are appointed from the party employer organisation(s) and trade union(s)
- (6) The Bargaining Council shall decide on an application for exemption within 30 days of receipt.
- (7) Upon receipt of an application by the Bargaining Council, it shall immediately refer the application to the exemptions body which may, if deemed expedient, request the applicant to attend the meeting at which the application is considered, to facilitate the deliberations.
- (8) An exemption body appointed by the Council may request additional information from an applicant applying for exemption.
- (9) In scrutinising an application, the Exemption Body or the Independent Exemptions Body will consider the details of the application, the views expressed by the trade union or workforce, affected employers, any other representations received in relation to the application, and the factors and criteria as listed in clause 35.15 below.
- (10) The Secretary must advise the applicant in writing of the decision of the exemptions body within 15 days from the date of the decision, failing which

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the Bargaining Council is deemed to have refused the application for exemption.

- (11) In the event of the exemptions body granting, partially granting or refusing to grant an application, the applicant shall be informed for the reasons for the decision and have the right to appeal in writing on the appropriate appeal application form against the decision to the Independent Body, established by the Bargaining Council within 21 days from the date of being informed of the outcome.
- (12) In terms of section 32(3)(e) of the Act, the Bargaining Council must establish an Independent Body to hear and decide as soon as possible any appeal brought against the exemptions body's refusal of an application for exemption from the provisions of a collective agreement by the exemptions body or withdrawal of an exemption by the Bargaining Council.
- (13) The Independent Body shall hear and decide and inform the applicant and the Bargaining Council as soon as possible and not later than 30 days after the appeal has been lodged against the decision of the exemptions body.
- (14) No representative, office-bearer, or official of a trade union or employers' organisations party to the Bargaining Council, may be a member of, or participate in the deliberations of, the Independent Body established by the Bargaining Council.
- (15) When considering an application, the Exemption Body or, the Independent Body whichever the case may be must consider, in addition to clause 35.9, the following:
 - a) Whether the granting of the exemption or appeal will prejudice the objectives of the Bargaining Council or contravene the provisions of any labour legislation or Collective Agreements;
 - b) The circumstances prevailing in the Industry as a whole likely to be affected by the application and / or the interest of the industry regarding unfair competition, collective bargaining, potential for labour unrest and increased employment;
 - c) The nature and size of the business in respect of which the application is made;
 - d) Whether the duration of the exemption or appeal is for a limited or specified period;

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- e) Any representations made by the employees likely to be affected by the application and interest of employees' as regard exploitation, job preservation, sound conditions of employment, possible financial benefits, health and safety of workers and infringement of basic rights;
 - f) Whether the business strategy and plan presented by the applicant demonstrates that the granting of the exemption or appeal will make a material difference to the long-term viability of the business in respect of which the exemption or appeal is sought;
 - g) Whether a refusal to grant an exemption or appeal will result in undue financial hardship to the applicant, financial instability, impact on productivity, future relationship with the employees' trade union and operational requirements;
 - h) Whether the granting of the exemption or appeal will undermine collective bargaining and be likely to cause undue financial hardship to the employees affected;
 - i) Whether the granting of the exemption or appeal will impact negatively on parity agreements;
 - j) Whether the granting of the exemption or appeal will impact negatively on local competitors who are complying with Collective Agreements; and
 - k) Whether the employees or their representatives have been consulted and their views recorded, and / or any agreement reached between the applicant and the workforce.
 - l) Any other relevant supporting data and financial information as prescribed by the Bargaining Council and supplied by the applicant.
- (16) In the event of the Independent Body granting, partially granting or refusing the grant the appeal, the applicant shall be informed in writing of the reasons for the decision within 21 days from the date of the decision.
- (17) The decision of the Independent Body is final and binding upon the applicant and the Bargaining Council.

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- (18) If an exemption or appeal is granted or partially granted, the Exemptions Body or the Independent Body, shall issue a certificate, signed by Secretary, containing the following particulars:
- (a) The full name of the applicant(s) or enterprise concern;
 - (b) The trade name;
 - (c) The provisions of the Agreement from which exemption or appeal has been granted;
 - (d) The period for which the exemption or appeal shall operate;
 - (e) The date of issue and from which day the exemption or appeal shall operate;
 - (f) The condition(s) of the exemption or appeal granted; and
 - (g) The area in which the exemption or appeal applies.
- (19) An employer to whom a certificate has been issued shall at all times have the certificate available for inspection at the workplace.
- (21) The Secretary must maintain a register of all exemption and appeal certificates granted, partially granted or refused.

36. PROVIDENT FUND

- (1) A provident fund namely "Contract Cleaning National Provident Fund" has been established for the cleaners in the Industry and is registered in terms of the Pension Fund Act.
- (2) Each Member shall make a monthly Contribution to the Fund throughout his/her service towards his/her retirement benefits at the rate of five point two five (5.25%) percent of the Members Fund Salary or as amended by the Board of Trustees from time to time.
- (3) The Employer shall make a monthly Contribution in respect of each Member in its service at the rate of five point two five (5.25%) percent of the Member's Fund Salary or as amended from time to time, to be allocated in terms of the Rules.

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- (4) Every employer and employee will abide by the Rules of the Fund as registered with the Financial Sector Conduct Fund (FSCA) as found in Annexure "A" to this agreement.

37. DISPUTES ABOUT INTERPRETATION, APPLICATION OR ENFORCEMENT OF AGREEMENT.

- (1) The Secretary of the Council may at any time require a designated agent to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Agreement.
- (2) A dispute about interpretation, application or enforcement of this Agreement may be lodged with or referred to the Secretary of the Council by any person, for resolution in terms of this Agreement.
- (3) The Secretary of the Council may require a designated agent to investigate the dispute.
- (4) The designated agent must investigate the facts surrounding the dispute and if the agent has reason to believe that a collective agreement has been breached, the agent may endeavor to secure compliance with the Agreement through conciliation.
- (5) The designated agent must submit, within seven days, a written report to the Secretary on the investigation, the steps taken to secure compliance and the outcome of those steps.
- (6) if in the course of performing a designated agent's duties an agent discovers what appears to be a breach of the Agreement, the agent -
- a) must investigate the alleged breach;

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- b) may endeavour to secure compliance with the Agreement;
and
 - c) must submit a report to the Secretary on the investigation, the steps taken to secure compliance and the outcome of those steps.
- (7) on receipt of the report, the Secretary may -
- a). require the designated agent to make further investigation;
 - b) if further conciliation is indicated, appoint a conciliator from the Council's panel of conciliators;
 - c) refer the dispute for conciliation to the disputes committee of the Council;
 - d) issue a compliance order; or
 - e) refer the dispute for arbitration in terms of this Agreement.
- (8) If a conciliator is appointed, the Secretary must decide the date, time and venue of the conciliation meeting and must serve notices of these particulars on the parties to the dispute.
- (9) If a compliance order is issued, that order must be served on the party allegedly in breach of the Agreement.
- (10) The Secretary of the Council may apply to make the arbitration award an order of the Labour Court under section 158 (1) of the Act.
- (11) Should a company be found to be not complying with the provisions of this agreement, the arbitrator may impose fines as per the following tables

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TABLE ONE:**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE FINE NOT INVOLVING AN UNDERPAYMENT**

No previous failure to comply R100 per employee in respect of whom the failure to comply occurs

A previous failure to comply in respect of the same provision R 200 per employee in respect of whom the failure to comply occurs

A previous failure to comply with the previous 12 months or two previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision **within three years** R 300 per employee in respect of whom the failure to comply occurs

Three previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision **within three years** R 400 per employee in respect of whom the failure to comply occurs

Four or more previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision **within three years** R 500 per employee in respect of whom the failure to comply occurs

TABLE TWO:**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE FINES INVOLVING AN UNDERPAYMENT.**

No previous failure to comply 25% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order

A previous failure to comply in respect of the same provision 50% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order

A previous failure to comply in respect of the same provision within a year, or two previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision **within three years**

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75% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order

Three previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision **within three years** 100% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order

Four or more previous failures to comply in respect of the same provision **within three years** 200% of the amount due, including any interest owing on the amount at the date of the order

38. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.

(1) A Certificate of Compliance will be:

- a) issued to companies whom are found to be fully compliant with the Regional Bargaining Council Main Agreement, Provident fund and all other statutory payments after an audit has been carried out by a Designated Agent appointed by the Council, as long as there are no outstanding Council penalties, fines, settlement agreements or arbitration awards for non-compliance against the company;
- b) valid for a period of six months from date of issue to ensure the company's continued compliance;
- c) issued without alteration on the printed format of the Council and must be signed by either the Secretary or Deputy Secretary and by either the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

(2) A Certificate of Compliance will only be issued if the company adheres to the following procedures:

- a) The company must apply in writing to the Secretary;
- b) The Secretary will appoint a designated agent to carry out a full inspection within fifteen (15) working days of receiving the application. This period may be exceeded should the Council receive:

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- i) an excessive number of applications;
 - ii) and/or over year end when the Council closes between the 25th December and 2nd January;
 - iii) and/or for reasons beyond its control.
 - c) The Designated Agent will inspect the following company records for the preceding three (3) calendar months from the date of application:
 - i) Personnel files, time sheets, wage registers, pay slips, provident fund schedules and annual bonus payment schedules from the previous December, registration certificates for PAYE, VAT, UIF, Skills Development Levies, Workman's Compensation fund and any other statutory obligations;
 - ii) Proof of payment and date of payment for wages, overtime, night shift allowance, provident fund contributions, annual incentive bonus payments from the previous December, PAYE, VAT, UIF, Skills Development levy, Bargaining Council levy, Workman's Compensation fund and any other statutory payments. Proof of payment shall be by way of bank statements with all payments that do not have any bearing on the inspection being deleted and/or bank confirmed electronic payments but will not include bank deposit slips or cancelled cheques;
 - iii) All the above records must be extracted and ready for inspection at the time arranged for the inspection. Due cooperation must be given to such agent in his inspection by the company representatives and make copies of all records as requested by the agent for the Council's file.
- (3) Should it be found that the company is not complying, a compliance order will be issued within five (5) working days.

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- (4) If found to be complying a Certificate of Compliance will be issued within fifteen (15) working days of the completion of the designated agent's inspection.

39. PROHIBITION ON FURTHER NEGOTIATION

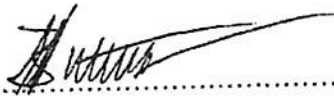
The contents of this agreement are actual and not minimum standards for the Industry. No employer or employee(s)/trade union(s) may engage in a strike/work stoppage or lockout in pursuance of an improvement or improvements to any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement during the currency of this Agreement.

40. PERIOD OF OPERATION OF AGREEMENT.

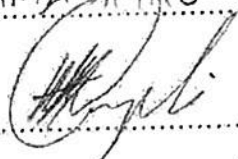
- (1) This Agreement shall only come into operation from the 1st day of the month following the date of promulgation.
- (2) The parties agree that any agreement reached between them shall not be legally binding on any parties concerned unless such agreement has been reduced to writing, has been signed by all the parties, promulgated and extended to non-parties by way of the Government Gazette.
- (3) Upon expiration of this agreement and in the absence of a new agreement, the terms and conditions prevailing at the time of expiration shall apply until such time as a new agreement has been promulgated.
- (4) The parties agree to request the Minister of Employment and Labour to extend the Main Collective Agreement in terms of Section 32 (1) of the Labour Relations Act to non-parties

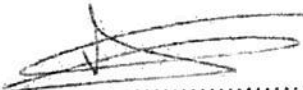
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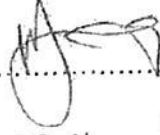
Signed at Johannesburg on the 26th day of January 2026.

For the NCCA .....
Name of signatory Lennox Batchelor.....

For BEECA .....
Name of signatory MMAMATHO SKOSANA.....

For SATAWU .....
Name of signatory Tawana Mopeli.....

For NUMSA .....
Name of signatory VUSIZ JAMES.....

For HOTELICCA .....
Name of signatory Solly Mhlalazi.....

For the Council.....
Name of signatory.....

ANNEXURE "A"**GOVERNMENT NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR****No. R. 1196****16 November 2001****BASIC CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT, NO 75 OF 1997:
AMENDMENT OF SECTORAL DETERMINATION 1: CONTRACT CLEANING
SECTOR, SOUTH AFRICA**

I, Membathisi Mphumzi Shepherd Mdladlana, Minister of Labour, in terms of Section 6(1) of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No 75 of 1997, hereby amend Sectoral Determination 1: Contract Cleaning Sector, South Africa, published under Government Notice R. 622 of 14 May 1999, in accordance with the schedule hereto and fix the 1 December 2001 as the date from which the said amendment shall be binding.

M M S MDLADLANA MP
MINISTER OF LABOUR

SCHEDULE

Clause 2 –

Insert the following definitions alphabetically in the appropriate places:

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"Act" means the Pension Funds Act, 1956, as amended, and the regulations made in terms of that Act.

"Actuary" means the Actuary appointed in terms of the Rules of the Fund.

"Administrators" means NBC Negotiated Benefits Consultants (Pty) Ltd and such other administrator of the Fund's investments or the disposition of its benefits as may be appointed by the Board from time to time in accordance with the Act and the Rules.

"Board" means the Fund's board of trustees appointed or elected in accordance with its Rules and the Act.

"Contribution" means the amount payable monthly to the Fund by each Employer in the Contract Cleaning Sector in respect of each of his/her employees whose conditions of employment are governed by Sectoral Determination 1: Contract Cleaning Sector.

"Eligible Employee" means any person (other than an independent contractor, Temporary Employee or an employee who is employed on a casual basis) who -

is employed by the Employer and works for more than 24 hours per month in the Contract Cleaning Sector and is defined as an employee as per the Sectoral Determination applicable to the Contract Cleaning Sector; and

receives or is entitled to receive any remuneration; and

has not reached the Normal Retirement Age as defined in the Rules, and

is not a member of a fund providing retirement benefits which was set up in terms of an agreement under the Labour Relations Act, 1956 or in terms of a collective agreement concluded in council in terms of the Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995).

"Employer" means any person who employs or provides work for -

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any person in the Contract Cleaning Sector and remunerates him/her or who permits any person in any manner to assist him/her in the carrying on or conducting of his/her business; and employ and employment shall have corresponding meaning, and

any person in another sector performing functions or services similar to those performed in the Contract Cleaning Sector as defined in the Sectoral Determination applicable to the Contract Cleaning Sector.

"Fund" means The Contract Cleaning National Provident Fund.

"Fund Salary" means the Member's basic annual salary or wages, adjusted on a basis agreed to from time to time between the Employer and the Member; provided that for the purposes of the Fund, Fund Salary shall be determined on the first day of each month of membership of the Fund.

"Member" means an Eligible Employee who, having been admitted to membership of the Fund in accordance with the Rules, has not ceased to be a Member in terms of the Rules.

"Previous fund" shall mean any fund in which an Employer participated prior to becoming an Employer in the Fund and from which money was transferred in terms of Section 14 (l) of the Act.

"Rules" means the Rules of the Fund and such alterations as may at any time be applicable.

"Temporary Employee" means:

an employee who has been contracted to fill the position of an employee on sick leave, maternity or annual leave, or

an employee who has been contracted to work on a specific site where the contract with the Employer's client is for a period of not more than one month.

2. Clause 7(1)(a)

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Any application by an Employer for exemption shall in no way whatsoever affect the Employer's obligations, nor his/her employees' rights, with regard to the payment of all Contributions and benefits in terms of the rules of that Employer's retirement scheme and/or his/her employees' conditions of employment.

3.2 Member Eligibility and Participation

Eligibility - All Eligible Employees will be able to join the Fund from the date specified in the Rules.

Participation - Participation shall be compulsory for all Eligible Employees, who immediately prior to and after the commencement of the Fund, were in Service of the Employer.

Commencement - Participation in the Fund in respect of all Eligible Employees shall, subject to the provisions in paragraph (a), commence on -

the date of commencement of the Fund; or

the date of their becoming Eligible Employees, whichever is the later date.

(d) Continuation of participation -

(i) If a Member ceases to be an Eligible Employee for reasons other than retirement, withdrawal from Service or death, the employee's participation in the Fund shall cease on the first day of the month following or coinciding with the date on which the employee ceases to be an Eligible Employee; provided that a Member whose membership of the Fund ceases in terms of this clause and who is re-employed in the Contract Cleaning Sector within three months prior to him receiving his benefits shall be deemed to have remained in Service and his membership of the Fund shall continue.

(ii) The Administrator shall calculate the Member's benefit in terms of the Rules as at the date on which the Member ceases to be an Eligible Employee. Such amount shall be retained in the Fund until it becomes payable in terms of the Rules, or shall be transferred

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to an approved pension fund, approved provident fund or approved retirement annuity fund for the benefit of the Member.

(iii) Given the provisions of the Rules, all Members shall be obliged to remain Members until their retirement, withdrawal from Service or death, as the case may be.

Contributions

Commencement of contributions - Contributions payable to the Administrator shall commence once the notification of registration and approval of the Fund has been gazetted.

Contributions by the Member

- (i) Each Member shall make a monthly Contribution to the Fund throughout his/her Service towards his/her retirement benefits at the rate of five point two five (5.25%) per cent of the Member's Fund Salary or as amended by the Board of Trustees from time to time.
- (ii) The Contributions referred to in (i) above shall be deducted from the Member's monthly wages and reflected through the wage records monthly.
- (iii) The Member's Contributions shall be paid to the Fund by the Employer within seven (7) days after the end of the month in respect of which the Contributions were made.

Contributions by the Employer

- (i) The Employer shall make a monthly Contribution in respect of each Member in its Service at the rate of five point two five (5.25%) percent of the Member's Fund Salary, to be allocated in terms of the Rules.
- (ii) Contributions by the Employer must be paid to the Fund within seven (7) days after the end of the month in respect of which the Contributions were made.

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(iii) Every Employer shall forward monthly to the Administrator a schedule of the total Members' and Employer's Contributions for the relevant month, so as to reach the office of the Administrator not later than the 15th day of the month following that in respect of which deductions were made.

Administration of the Fund

The Fund shall be managed by the Board and administered by the Administrator who shall administer the Fund on the instructions of the Board.

The Board may delegate such functions as the Administrators agree to perform in respect of the Fund.

A copy of the Rules and any amendment thereto shall be available for inspection by any employer or employee at the office of the Administrator.

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