



IINTENGISO ZOTYWALA

**zivalwe
okanye
zingavalwa**



Unyanzelo luyanda oluvela kurhulumente lokuba kovalwe usasazo

Iweentengiso zotywala kodwa abachasi bathi elinyathelo lizakudla isizwe nabemi kakhulu, lungena mahluko mkhulu ekusetyenzisweni kakubi kotywala. uPENNY HAW uphonononga iingxoxo ezivela macala omabini.

kwelilizwe uphezulu. Ukusela okungakhuselekanga nokugqithisa ngamaxesha athile kuyadityaniswa nokungena kwisondo ngokungakhethiyo kubantu abaphila neHIV, iingozi nokufa, ukubulala, nesifo sempawu zokukhawulelwa etywaleni kwabantwana.

“Yiya kwiingingqi eMntla Koloni naseNtshona Koloni uyakubona iintsapho ezininzi ezichatshazelwe sisifo sempawu zokukhawulelwa etywaleni kwabantwana, esiluhlobo lokukhubazeka ngengqondo olunokwazi ukunqandeka,” utsho uMotsoaledi. “Ngokomgangatho ophakathi kwamanye amazwe, kuchaphazela abantu abama-20 kwi-1000. Kwiingingqi ezinjenge Ntshona Koloni, selime kwi-104.”

Ngokwenene, ukwanda kwezihlo zokusebenzisa kakubi utywala kwamkelwe jikelele njengomcimbi okhathazayo kakhulu. Kodwa okuvuthisa iingxoxo kukuba ingaba ukuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso zotywala kuzakuba nomahluko kulengxaki na, nokuba intlawulo yalengxaki ingakwazi na ukutheth-eleleka.

Abaxhasi boluvalo lwotywala bakholelwa ukuba ukudityaniswa neentengiso kuyahambelana nokusela, ngakumbi kubantu

Umphathiswa wezempilo uAaron Motsoaledi nomphathiswa wophuhliso loluntu uBathabile Dlamini abekho bodwa kumnqweno wabo wokubona ukuvalwa kweentengiso zotywala. Ekuqaleni konyaka, abafundi balencwadi bakrobisa ukungathandi kwabo ukubona kufakwe iintengiso ezikhuthaza utywala kwiAgenda (bacela zikhutshwe kulencwadi). Bobabini ababaphathiswa bachazwe ngasentla nabobafundi ababhalele kwiAgenda ngalombandela bakholelwa ukuba ukuvalwa kweentengiso kuzakulawula ukusetyenziswa kakubi kotywala eMzantsi Afrika.

Oku kukhangeleka lula, xa ukujongile. Eyona njongo yeentengiso kukwandisa ukuthengwa, yaye xa kuthengiswa utywala obuninzi nezehlo zokusetyenziswa kakubi ziyanda ngokunjalo. Kodwa ke, kukho elinye icala kulengxoxo, ezithi iincutshe zakhona lizakuba neziphumo ezithe hlaka.

Ukuba sizikhathaze ngezihlo eziphezulu nexabiso lokusetyenziswa kakubi kotywala eMzantsi Afrika akuyo ngxoxo. Uphando lwelizwe lonke olwenziwa yiHuman Sciences Research Council ngonyaka wama-2009 lwafumana ukuba umthwalo wotywala



Aaron Motsoaledi

Chris Moerdyk



abaselula abakhulayo. Iimphike zabo zihlala zicaphule kwimibutho efana neWorld Health Organisation European Charter on Alcohol, ethi “Bonke abantwana nabantu abaselula abakhulayo banelungelo lokukhula kwimeko ekhuselwe kwiziphumo ezibi zokuselwa kotywala, naxa kulula, ekuthengisweni kweziselo zotywala.”

Abo baxhasa ukuvalwa – ngokubalaseleyo uMotsoaledi, uDlamini, nomlawuli ophambili kwisebe lophuhliso loluntu, uConnie Nxumalo – nabo baphinda-phinda ukucaphula ilinge loMzantsi Afrika lokunciphisa ukusetyenziswa kwecuba njengobungqina bokuba ukuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso zotywala kuzakwenza umahluko. Ukusasaza iintengiso zecuba lavalwa kwelilizwe ngonyaka wama2000. Ukusukela ngoko, itsho iSouth African Medical Research Council, iziganeko zokutshaya icuba ziqhubekile ukwehla.

Abachasi bokukuvalwa bayaphikisa besithi, kuyinkohliso ukubonisa ngemiphumela yokovalwa kosasazo lweentengiso zecuba njengomkhomba-ndlela wento ezakwenzeka xa ukusasazwa kweentengiso zotywala kuvaliwe.

Enyanisweni, utsho uChris Moerdyk oyincutshe yokucalula ezorhwebo nezosasazo, okukuthalekisa kufile ngenxa “yokungafani kweemeko njengemithetho evala icuba eyahlukileyo kwimithetho evala utywala; ukungamkeleki eluntwini ukutshaya kulinganiswa nokwamkeleka eluntwini kotywala; nokubala okusecaleni kwamandla okuvala us-

asazo lweentengiso zecuba xa kulinganiswa nokukhula kokuthengwa kwecuba elingekho emthethweni eMzantsi Afrika (kulinganiswa nama20% kwicuba lonke) yenze lonto ukwanda/ ukunciphisa kwezihlo zokutshaya kungaqapheleki.”

Njengeemfuneko zeMBA yakhe, uCharlaine Opperman waphengulula urhwebo lwewayini eMzantsi Afrika. Iziphumo zoluphengululo, uyaqinisekisa, zibonisa ukuba intengiso idlala indima encinci ekukhuthazeni isigqibo sokusela.

Uphando lwam lubonisa ukuba abantu benza izigqibo zokusela belandela into eyenziwa ngabo bahlonitshiweyo ekuhlaleneni. Ayitsho lonto ukuba intengiso ayinawo umahluko ewenzayo, kodwa andiqondi ukuba ukuvalwa usasazo lweentengiso kuzakwenza umahluko ekusetyenzisweni kakubi kotywala ngabantu baseMzantsi Afrika,” utsho uOpperman.

Umhlohli kwizifundo zediliya kwiDyunivesithi yaseStellenbosch, uMarianne McKay uyavumelana. “Ndiyincali kwizifundo zediliya, hayi kwizifundo zoluntu, kodwa amava am nokuqonda kwam abasebenzisi bewayini, kukuba abalawulwa kakhulu yintengiso. Abaninzi abasebenzisa kakubi utywala abaphembelelwa zimpawu zorhwebo, ngoku ndiyazibuza ukuba ukuvalwa usasazo lweentengiso zotywala kungaba kuzakuyisombulula na lengxaki ngendlela eyenza umahluko.

uAdrian Botha, usomlomo weIndustry Association for Responsible Alcohol Use (ARA), ukholelwa ukuba “abukho ubungqina obukhoyo obubonisa ngokupheleleyo ukuba ukuvalwa usasazo lweentengiso zotywala kuthoba ukusela.” Isekwe ngonyaka ka1989, iARA ngumbutho wamashishini onamalungu angabavelisi beziselo zotywala eMzantsi Afrika, njengeSouth African Breweries Limited (SAB), iinkampani ezimelwe yiSouth African Liquor Brandowners Association njengeDistell, Brandhouse, KWV, neDGB, amalungu eVinPro and Cellars SA, E Snell & Co namanye amaninzi.

Nangona uMoerdyk evuma ukuba ukuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso zotywala kungakuthoba ukusela ngesi5% ukuya kwisi8%, uyaxininisa ukuba abukho ubungqina bokuba ukuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso zotywala kuzakwenza umahluko ekusetyenzisweni kakubi kotywala.

Ucaphula imizekelo eyahlukeneyo yamazwe avale usasazo lweentengiso zotywala ngokupheleleyo okanye ajonge ngobungqongqo imiyalezo nemifanekiso, nanye yawo iveza ukuthotywa kokusetyenziswa kotywala.

“eNorway, umzekelo, evala ngobungqongqo usasazo lweentengiso zotywala, uphando lufumene ukuba ukusela kuthechu ukwanda,” utsho uMoerdyk. “ICanada yenze izifundo zokuphanda ezininzi zokuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso zotywala

'Xa kusanda ukuthengiswa kotywala, nezehlo zokubusebenzisa kakubi ziyanda."

okuphunyezwe kumanye amaphondo ayo. EManitoba, ukuvalwa kosasazo kweentengiso khangela luhlise ukuselwa kwebhiya kusuke kwakwandisa."

Kodwa akukho mayelana nokusebenza okanye ukungasebenzi kwesisithintelo kuphela. UMoerdryk uthi ukuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso kungayidla lemveliso iR2,6 yesigidi sesigidi ngenxa yokulahlekelwa yingeniso kwiintengiso, kwinxaso, ukuphuhlisa imidlalo namagqatso. Ucingela ukuba ilahleko yemisebenzi ingafika ku2500 emisebenzi yabasebenzi abamkelela kancinci, ubukhulu becala kumacandelo okushicilela nosasazo lwangaphandle kwendlu, nakwinkampani ezirhweba nezilawula imidlalo. Kukho ukungaqeshwa okume kuma25,7%, oku uMzantsi Afrika angakhe ukwazi ukumelana nako.

"Yaye njengokuba ilahleko yemisebenzi izakuba kwimisebenzi eyamkela kancinci, ungalinganisela ukuchaphazeleka kwabantu abangama 30 000 abangazukondliwa," utsho uMoerdryk.

Nangona besenza ingxokolo, abachasi bokukuvalwa kosasazo lweentengiso bayavuma ukuba bayakuyixhasa nayiphina imizamo yokusombulula iingxaki zokusebenzisa kakubi utywala. Kodwa, bathi, lengxaki inobuxhakaxhaka yaye idinga isisombululo esivelela zonke inkalo.

Intloko yoqhagamshelwano nezosasazo kwaSAB, uRobyn Chalmers uyibeka ngoluhlobo: "I-SAB iyavelana nesikhalo sikarhulumente ngelinqanaba lingamkelekanga lokusetyenziswa kakubi kotywala eMzantsi Afrika yaye sinomdla wokusebenzisana norhulumente ukufaka imingeni ukulwa ukusetyenziswa kakubi kotywala. Siyakholwa kakhulu ukuba kudingeka imingeni ukuhlaselela ukusetyenziswa kakubi kotywala eMzantsi Afrika, kodwa siyakholwa ukuba kukho indlela ezibukhali ngaphezulu kunokufaka isithintelo ekusasazweni kweentengiso zotywala nemvume zokuthengisa, ukunyusa iminyaka evumelekileyo yokusela nokunyusa irhafu etywaleni, ezoyisiweyo ubukhulu becala ukungenisa iziphumo ngaphesheya. I-SAB

ikholelwa ukuba eyonandlela inamandla ekujongeni ukusetyenziswa kakubi kotywala kungeenkqubo ezithengqo ezijoliswe kwezompawu zokusela ezonzakalisayo. Amacebo avunyiweyo yimfundiso, ukugunyaziswa komthetho nokuziphatha kwamalungu akwelishishini."

Lamacebo, utsho, aqhutywa liphulo lakwa SAB le "ongoing alcohol strategy", elidibanisa iResponsible Trader Programme neNo Regret Friday initiative esandukufakwa.

Lengxoxo ikude ekugqityweni. Kodwa, nokuba uyachaswa ngokubanzi ngokubiza kwakhe ukuvalwa kosasazo kweentengiso, uMotsoaledi uzimisele ukungabuyi umva kude kuzaliseke iphulo lwakhe.

"Andizukubuyela umva ngezixaki zotywala, icuba nendleko eziphakemeyo kwizibhedlele zabucala ngoba impilo lilungelo yaye yohlukile kwezinye izinto ezithengiswayo, ngoku ke andizukuyeka ukwenza ingxolo ngalemicimbi," utsho.

Ukuba ke isicelo sabafundi beAgenda ukuba ithintele ukusasaza iintengiso zotywala kusisibonelo, akayedwanga uMotsoaledi neqela lakhe. **a**

• *Isicelo esiphakanyiswe epalamente nge 30 kuAgasti 2011 sibonisa ukuba iqela eliyalelweyo likarhulumente ukuba liphande ngezithintelo zokusasaza iintengiso zotywala sibonisa ukuba mhlawumbi singacebisi ukuvalwa ngokubanzi. Esisicelo sifuna ezithintelo "ezivakalayo" ekusasazweni kweentengiso zotywala mhlawumbi nokuvulwa kwezinye indawo zokusasaza. Umcebisi okhethekileyo kamphathiswa wophuhliso loluntu uBathabile Dlamini, uZane Dangor, uthi iqela eliyalelweyo ukuba liphande lomcimbi lithathe isimo sokuba ngumbandela ochaphazela impilo yoluntu ngokubanzi lo kunokujonga indleko kwezoqoqosho. Iqela, utsho, liphonononga imizekelo elandelwe ngamanye amazwe (iFransi) apho izithintelo, kunokuvulwa ngokupheleleyo kweentengiso, zifakwe khona.*

IDyunivesithi yaseStellenbosch – iwuchophele lomcimbi

Ifunyanwa phakathi kumhlaba weediliya eMzantsi Afrika, iDyunivesithi yaseStellenbosch inobudlelwane obude nezidlayo ngabo kwimveliso yewayini eneminyaka engaphezulu kwama350.

Enyanisweni, iwayini ekhethekileyo yelilizwe iPinotage, yenziwa yinjingalwazi yokuqala yaledyunivesithi, uAbraham Izak Perold, ngo 1925. Ukusukela ngoko, abenzi bewayini abaninzi baseMzantsi Afrika, abalimi bediliya, ingcali kwizifundo zediliya, abarhwebi, nabathengisi bewayini baqala imisebenzi yabo ngokufunda ulimo lwediliya nezifundo zediliya kuledyunivesithi.

Njengenkoheli enobulumko kwinzululwazi nokuphatha iwayini notywala, iDyunivesithi yaseStellenbosch lilumkele uxanduva lwayo lokuphakamisa ilifa lokwenza iwayini eStellenbosch nakwiziphaluka zayo. Ngokunjalo ledyunivesithi iyaqhubeka ukudlala indima yayo yokuphakamisa iwayini yodidi oluphakemeyo kwihlabathi njengento yokuqaqambisa uphawu lokurhweba loMzantsi Afrika.

Ngokungqinelanayo, iDyunivesithi yaseStellenbosch, edibanisa iUSB, iyakuxhasa ukuselwa ngendlela efanelekileyo kotywala nokuqhubeka ukukhula kwalemveliso ngendlela eqinisekisa ikamva nephathekayo.

IZIMVO ZAKHO?

Phakamisa ezakho izimvo ku www.usb.ac.za/agenda okanye kwi imeyile agenda@usb.ac.za