



**AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

**NGC2015**

**REPORT**

**of the 4<sup>th</sup> National General Council  
held at the Gallagher Estate,  
Midrand, Gauteng**

**08–11 October 2015**

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**Report**  
**of the**  
**FOURTH NATIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL**  
**08–11 October 2015**  
**Gallagher Exhibition and Conference Centre**  
**Midrand, Gauteng**

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# FOREWORD



*by* **Secretary General Gwede Mantashe**

The fourth National General Council was held in Gallagher Estate, Midrand – Gauteng Province, over three days in a disciplined and constructive climate. No issue was deemed too sensitive not to be discussed, as is it reflected by the outcomes of the NGC.

We thank the delegates, the various task teams involved in the preparations and the running of the NGC and the leadership of our movement for making this gathering a success. The success of the NGC is the result of the all-round discipline displayed by all who partook in it.

We must now put into effect decisions of the NGC.

Delegates, in particular, and the movement broadly, showed concern about the integrity and standing of the ANC in society. They directed to turn this situation around and improve our standing. They, however, cautioned us not to use the Integrity Commission for sinister motives.

The membership trends are a worrying factor. This is more so in relation to the prevalence of gate-keeping in branches, and bulk buying of membership that creates members of members. These anomalies must be eliminated. Membership forms must be submitted to branch secretaries who will submit them to the BEC and, ultimately, report to the branch general meeting. The widely reported decline in our membership figures reflects the challenge of management and administration of membership, particularly at regional and branch level. Recruitment and growth of membership is an important function, and responsibility, of branches and regions in the main.

High unemployment, deepening poverty and growing inequality remain the biggest challenges facing our movement. All our deployees must seriously take up the issue of creating opportunities for the young people, as captured in the various resolutions on set-asides. Total liberation of women and creating opportunities for them is equally important. Together

with addressing challenges facing these two important constituencies, and changing our society as a whole, is the imperative of the liberation of Africans in particular and Blacks in general.

Two sectors that received particular attention were mining and agriculture. The former because of complications facing today and the latter due to the fact of the potential it holds for economic growth and job creation. Steel is another of our commodities that requires serious intervention and protection. The State-Owned Mining Company should be strengthened to take its rightful place in the mining industry so as to add impetus to our development agenda.

The 2016 local government elections are upon us. We must embark on the campaign energetically to defend our base, to retain our majority and to win overwhelmingly. Concerted effort must be made to defend and retain the Metro Cities that are targeted by the opposition. By doing so we would have won the psychological battle our opponents seek to impose on us. Most importantly, we must ensure victory so that we can advance the radical change we wish see in the lives of our people. Our performance in the Western Cape in general and the Cape Town Metro in particular, is going to be crucial.

The work presented by peace and stability provides valuable information to account for what we are doing to fight crime and corruption. This is important for us in an environment where there is emphasis on corruption to the neglect of practical interventions underway. We appeal that you read carefully the commission resolutions together with the political report and the state of the organisation report. Collectively, these documents will provide you with facts on progress made thus far. Furthermore, they refute the narrative that suggests that nothing is happening to rid us of these ills.

Factionalism was also uppermost in our minds. The declaration of the NGC reminds branches of

their right to nominate candidates when going to conferences. No branches should be forced to support a slate. Branch delegates must discuss any candidate proposed for any position in the organisation. This is in line with policy contained in Through the Eye of the Needle, which empowers members to analyse the performance and track record of the individual members of the ANC who are nominated to any leadership position. This reassertion demands of each of us to look beyond who we like or do not like.

Now is the time for you, for us, to implement the decisions of the National General Council.

Enjoy your reading.

**Matla!**

# OVERVIEW OF NGC PROCEEDINGS 2

The National General Council took place over three days, October 9th-11th, 2015, in Gallagher Estate – Midrand, Gauteng Province. Over three thousand delegates participated, among them: elected delegates from constitutional structures of the ANC and its Leagues, the Isithwalandwe/Seaparankoe, members of the Integrity Commission, ANC deployees in government, former members of the NEC, members and cadres in other spheres, alliance partners, former liberation movements and sister organisations, mass democratic movement formations, media, guests and ANC staff. The NGC was guided by the NEC adopted theme for 2015, **The Year of the Freedom Charter and Unity in Action to Advance Economic Freedom**.

Prior to the NGC, all NEC subcommittees produced discussion documents as means to prepare all structures of the organisation for discussions that would ensue at the gathering. The discussion documents, as directed by the SGO and endorsed by the NEC, were also published for public comment and critique in various platforms, with the aim of ensuring participation of the South African public, as a whole and not limited to ANC members only. Provinces were directed to pre-register their delegates in their provinces, before coming to the NGC.

On the first day of the Council, Friday October 9th, presided on by the National Chairperson – comrade Baleka Mbete, was an open plenary session, which commenced with inter-faith prayers and the singing of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika/Morena Boloka. President, comrade Jacob Zuma, delivered the Political Report.

The second session of the first day was closed, wherein the agenda of the council was adopted. The Deputy Secretary General, comrade Jessie Duarte presented the credentials, the Council's Rules of Procedure and the Committees, which were all adopted. The DSG further presented the Steering Committee's report, which addressed the difficulties that affected different delegations at the respective venues where they were accommodated, and how these were resolved from the night before going forward throughout the dura-

tion of the NGC.

The Secretary General, comrade Gwede Mantashe, presented the Mid-Term Review: the state of the organisation 2012-2015. This was followed by a presentation of the Financial Report by the Treasurer-General, comrade Zweli Mkhize.

The council also received two other presentations, that is, Progress Report on the National Development Plan and the Medium Term Strategic Framework by comrade Jeff Radebe, and the Balance of Forces by comrade Nathi Mthethwa.

On the morning of day two, Council broke into commissions, all of which discussed the reports of the President, the Secretary General, the Treasurer-General and the two presentations, with a focus on: the balance of forces and organisation building and elections. The consolidated reports of all the commissions were then presented to the plenary:

- **Balance of Forces** by comrade Joel Netshitenzhe
- **Organisation Building and Elections** by comrade Nomvula Mokonyane

After the plenary discussions, Council again went into sector specific commissions for the rest of the day.

On the third day, comrade Jessie Duarte – the Deputy Secretary General, presented a report of the Steering Committee. The report dealt with two main issues: first, was the decision to prefer charges on some delegates who had made unsavoury comments on social media with regard to the Secretary General's presentation of the Mid-Term Review: state of the organisation 2012-2015. The behaviour of these comrades was deemed to contravene the Rules of Procedure of the Council and had gone beyond acceptable behaviour. It was indicated that the matter was referred to the National Disciplinary Committee for processing and action. Delegates erupted in applause, showing approval of the stance taken by the Steering Committee. The second aspect the report dealt with was

the logistics regarding how the delegates would travel back to their respective destinations, and what precautions the organisation had taken to ensure their safe and smooth journey home.

Comrade Jeff Radebe presided over the session where the commission reports were presented to the plenary. These were the reports and presented by the comrades identified:

- **Health, Education, Science and Technology** – Angie Motshekga
- **International Relations** – Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
- **Communication** – Siyabonga Cwele
- **Social Transformation** – Joe Phaahla
- **Legislature and Governance** – Pravin Gordhan
- **Peace and Stability** – David Mahlobo
- **Economic Transformation** – Thembi Majola
- **Rural Development, Land and Agrarian Reform** – Thoko Didiza

The presentations of each of the reports were followed by a discussion and responses from the chairpersons of these subcommittees.

The National Chairperson returned to preside over the last session of the Council, which was an open plenary session where the media was allowed to sit

in. Comrade Jeff Radebe presented the Declaration of the National General Council, prepared by the Drafting Subcommittee of the NEC – which draws from the issues coming out of the commissions. The declaration was unanimously adopted. The President was then called to deliver the Closing Speech, which reflected on some key decisions of the Council.

The Council, from the beginning to the end, carried out its work with great discipline and befitting decorum. The discussions were robust and frank, with sensitivity to the realities facing the ANC in the present conjuncture of struggle. The keenness to address critical issues of concern such as; instilling discipline, ridding the organisation of factionalism, integrity of the leadership and members and restoring the standing of the movement, among others, were uppermost throughout the proceedings. Overall, the NGC was characterised by determination and an ebullient mood.

There was clearly great public interest in the interactions and proceedings of the NGC. This was evident in the media coverage, both the traditional and new media. The opposition parties also sought to weigh in on reports and issues. Significantly, in addition to the oversubscribed press corps, there was overwhelming participation by the NGO sector and Religious formations. These are important factors to pay attention, particularly in an environment that seeks to project an overall negative message and narrative about the ANC.

# CREDENTIAL REPORT

Status	Category	Expected	Present
<b>ANC DELEGATES</b>	<b>Branch delegates</b>		
	- Eastern Cape	403	388
	- Free State	165	162
	- Gauteng	285	262
	- KwaZulu Natal	513	447
	- Limpopo	275	264
	- Mpumalanga	315	297
	- North West	257	226
	- Northern Cape	125	121
	- Western Cape	162	148
	NEC	110	96
	ANC Veterans League	25	24
	ANC Women's League	25	23
	ANC Youth League	25	24
	REC	106	90
	PECs	117	111
	MKMVA	10	10
	Integrity Comm	14	10
	Isithwalandwe	3	2
Former NEC Members	60	18	
<b>Alliance and MDM</b>	COSATU	25	25
	SACP	25	25
	SANCO	25	20
	SASCO	3	3
	COSAS	3	2
	NGOs	10	10
	Religious		7
<b>Deployed Cadres</b>	Deployed Cadres	145	125

<b>Guests</b>	Former Liberation Movement Officials Guests	10 374	8 125
<b>Staff</b>	National Task Teams	269	197
<b>Additional</b>	Security Media	160 215	160 350
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4259</b>	<b>3,780</b>



# POLITICAL REPORT

of **ANC President Jacob Zuma**

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We welcome all of you to this National General Council (NGC), the mid-term review of our glorious movement.

The ANC constitution prescribes that we must convene no later than thirty months after the national conference, to review the implementation of policies that we adopted at the national conference.

We are also mindful of the fact that ANC conferences are important beyond the confines of our movement, because the ANC leads society and ANC policies affect millions of South Africans.

The NGC meets as we celebrate the life and selfless contribution of Comrade President Oliver Reginald Tambo, the longest serving President of the ANC who held the movement together during a difficult period.

We also meet during the 60th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, the fundamental policy document of our movement.

The inspirational Preamble of the Freedom Charter captures the aspirations of our people.

*“We, the People of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:*

*That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people;*

*That our people have been robbed of their birth right to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;*

*That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;*

*That only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birth right without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;*

*And therefore, we, the people of South Africa, black and white, together – equals, countrymen and brothers – adopt this Freedom Charter;*

*And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing neither strength nor courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won”.*

The Freedom Charter also articulates unity of purpose by our people then, in their determination to defeat apartheid colonialism.

It says; *“Let all people who love their people and their country now say, as we say here. These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty”.*

The Freedom Charter remains the foundation of our democratic and non-racial value system and informed the progressive Constitution of a democratic South Africa.

Informed by the Freedom Charter and the Constitution, the ANC has succeeded in building a nation which recognises the freedoms, equality and rights of all regardless of race, colour, creed or sexual orientation.

Guided by the Constitution we continue to build a society that is totally free of racism. We should thus remain vigilant and fight any attempt to resurrect the demon of racism from the apartheid grave and to glorify a system of government that was declared a crime against humanity.

We must also bury the demons of tribalism and regionalism and not allow these to rear their ugly heads.

Pixley ka Isaka Seme spoke eloquently against tribalism and racism ahead of the establishment of the ANC in 1911 in his piece the Native Union.

He said:

**“The demon of racialism, the aberrations of the Xhosa-Fingo (Mfengu) feud, the animosity**

*that exists between the Zulus and the Tongas, between the Basutho and every other Native must be buried and forgotten; it has shed among us sufficient blood! We are one people”.*

The ANC thus remains unwavering in its commitment to the vision expressed in the Freedom Charter to build a South Africa that is truly united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous.

### **ORGANISATION BUILDING AND RENEWAL**

The ANC provides hope to millions of our people, especially the poor and the working class.

Our people continue to put their faith in this movement because they know that it is the only political formation in the country which has an unmatched experience, capacity and political will to consolidate democracy and lead South Africa into a better future.

The ANC went through a turbulent period in the past few years from around 2002 till the Polokwane national conference.

The internal divisions within the movement had unfortunately exploded into the public arena, due to problems that had not been attended to over a period of time.

The 52nd national conference in Polokwane in 2007 became an unfortunate public spectacle of tensions within our glorious movement.

However, the conference was also an important turning point as it forced us to begin looking seriously at the need for organisational healing, building and renewal.

The conference also affirmed the centrality and authority of the branches and internal democracy within the ANC.

The work done to rebuild the organisation and promote healing after Polokwane culminated in successful national conference in Mangaung during the centenary year of the ANC, 2012.

The Mangaung conference emphasised the need for organisational renewal and underlined the need

for cadre development as part of building the organisation.

The Polokwane conference had produced an economic transformation path which was developed further in Mangaung.

The Mangaung conference called for a radical socio-economic transformation in what it termed the second phase of the transition. Following the extensive organisational work done over the years, we can now say that there is substantial stability in the ANC.

The ANC remains strong, functional and vibrant. It lives, and it leads.

However, a lot of work must be done to rid our movement of certain tendencies that still exist, which may undermine the gains we have made if not attended to.

Organisational renewal thus remains a critical component of our organisational work.

It is even more important when we need an effective ANC machinery to prepare for elections and take transformation forward.

The ANC has continuously received an overwhelming majority during each national general election.

We thank the millions of our people who voted for the ANC in last year's elections and acknowledge the hard work of all our volunteers and structures. It was a difficult election, as will be explained in the Organisational Report.

While celebrating our 2014 electoral victory, we also acknowledge the fact that our majority has not been growing during each election.

Some of our traditional voters have in recent years become dissatisfied and some have chosen to abstain during elections, demonstrating their displeasure while still remaining loyal to the ANC.

We must not take this support and loyalty for granted nor think it will be there forever.

The NGC needs to undertake a frank assessment of the state of the organisation and identify those issues that make our traditional support base unhappy.

In previous ANC conferences we have identified certain negative tendencies which undermine our credibility.

These tendencies create a public perception that the ANC has become a self-serving organisation or one that at times deviates from its core values.

The core values of our movement are unity, selflessness, sacrifice, collective leadership, humility, honesty, discipline, hard work, internal debates, constructive criticism, self-criticism and mutual respect.

While we have identified negative tendencies in the past, it appears that new ones have also emerged or the existing ones are becoming entrenched.

One of the complaints raised by our people is the impression of lack of discipline within the organisation and that people do as they please and undermine the authority of the ANC with impunity.

The ANC must not tolerate ill-discipline, hooliganism, violence and other negative behaviour. The recent expulsion and suspensions of members who engage in such activities has demonstrated that the movement will not hesitate to act to protect its integrity.

To deal with some of the negative tendencies, including the systematic sowing of divisions, we need to strengthen and empower ANC branches.

Most ANC branches function well. Others are facing difficulties and need to be freed from tendencies such as manipulation, gate-keeping or the bulk buying of membership.

A new form of gate-keeping has also crept in, through which ANC branches are blocked from growing bigger than the mandatory 100 members per branch.

In this manner people who want to join the ANC are unable to do so, while those who have joined find themselves being used as voting fodder or to rubber stamp decisions of those who control the affected branches.

Such a state of affairs and other challenges with our membership system, could be the reason why our membership has dropped from more than a million members during the centenary in 2012 to seven hundred and sixty nine, eight hundred and seventy

thousand (769 870) members.

The ANC belongs to the people and no branch should block those who qualify from joining the movement.

Another phenomenon that has been identified as a problem is that of members who belong to other members. Their actions are determined by the people they look up to or who “own” them.

As a result such members defect when the people they followed into the ANC are expelled or become unhappy and leave.

Another serious cancer that needs eradication in our movement is the existence of factions.

Some of these factions are not based on ideological differences.

They exist because of greed and the hunger for power which, once obtained, is abused to take control of state resources and to further business interests.

The existence of factions and other tendencies tends to intensify in periods leading up to elective conferences.

It should be remembered that the ANC is a broad church with many ideological strands.

It is thus inevitable that we will at times have differences regarding leadership preferences, our ideological posture, the strategic direction of the movement and the tactical approach to be adopted in pursuance of such a direction.

These differences must be principled and not personal. Once they become personal they become a problem for the organisation.

And once people begin to form factions to push their positions, it also becomes a problem.

To manage differences, our movement abides by the principle of democratic centralism which dictates that once a decision is taken, either by persuasion or a vote, such a decision is binding on all members, including those who initially opposed it.

We also need to address the reported existence of the so-called *kingmakers* in the ANC.

There is no structure or League of the ANC that has been accorded the status of being a *kingmaker*.

This notion undermines internal democracy and the authority and centrality of the branches of the ANC.

Our electoral processes are well documented in documents such as **Through the Eye of the Needle**.

They are designed to help the branches to produce the best quality of leaders in whom our entire membership and country in general can have confidence.

While the ANC also does not discourage healthy competition for positions of leadership and responsibility, such competition must not take away the fundamental right of branches to decide on the leadership of the ANC.

In this regard, tendencies such as the use of money in order to manipulate the outcomes of electoral process in the organisation are totally unacceptable.

An effective weapon of dealing with the negative tendencies is for political education to be enhanced and institutionalised within the organisation.

In this way the membership will not fall prey to factions and interest groups as they would know and understand their movement and be able to resist manipulation.

The strengthening of the Leagues of the ANC forms part of the organisation building tasks of the movement.

Politically and organisationally, the Leagues are an integral part of the ANC. They are structures of the ANC, and are subject to ANC discipline.

Progress has been made in finalising the revival of the ANC Youth League following a difficult period.

High levels of ill-discipline of the former leadership of the Youth League led to the difficult but necessary decision of expelling and suspending some leaders of the League in 2012.

In March 2013, the ANC NEC formally disbanded the ANC Youth League National Executive Committee.

A coordinating structure, the National Task Team was eskingtablished to lead the process of rebuilding the

ANC Youth League afresh, from branch level until it was ready to hold its national congress.

The ANC NEC in its wisdom changed a planned elective congress of the ANC Youth League in June this year into a consultative one to enable better preparation.

The preparatory process culminated in the successful holding of the national Congress in September 2015 which elected the current ANC Youth League leadership.

The process of healing is important given the recent turmoil in the League. The leadership must work hard to unite all young people including those whose leadership preferences were different.

The ANC Youth League should also take up issues affecting the youth such as funding for tertiary education, job creation and access to entrepreneurship opportunities.

The ANC Women's League also held a successful conference in September and elected new leadership, a few years late as the League last went to conference in 2008.

The Women's League should unite women behind the ANC and continue advancing the interests of women from all walks of life.

We are also mindful of the wisdom of President Tambo who said the advancement of women is the task of all in the ANC, men and women. The Women's League must thus obtain support from all in the movement.

Building on the successes of these two conferences, the movement must also assist the ANC Veterans League to overcome its present challenges and hold its own conference. It needs to play its rightful role of being the torchbearers of our movement.

The uMkhonto WeSizwe Military Veterans Association plays an important role in the movement, representing men and women who were ready to take up arms for South Africa to be free of apartheid colonialism and institutionalised racism.

Support to our veterans is undertaken by the Department of Military Veterans which was established following a conference resolution in 2007.

## STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE

The ANC also advances its programmes with the support of the Alliance. All components of the Alliance, plus SANCO, play important roles in advancing the goals of the NDR.

The ANC, the leader of the Alliance, is a multi-class National Liberation Movement advancing the National Democratic Revolution, the primary objective of which is the establishment of the National Democratic Society which is united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous.

The SACP is the vanguard party of the working class, with the objective of advancing a socialist revolution aimed at creating a communist society underpinned by a classless society.

COSATU is a progressive trade union federation whose core objective is to fight for and defend the rights of workers and to protect workers from the super-exploitation of the capitalist class.

SANCO is a civic movement and a critical component of civil society which mobilizes and organizes communities around bread and butter issues.

The Alliance has faced challenges given the difficulties that were faced by COSATU. The ANC has played its role as the leader of the Alliance to provide support and will continue to do so. A stronger united COSATU is important for the country and for the Alliance.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ANC PROGRAMME OF ACTION/GOVERNANCE

The NGC will take stock of the implementation of policies that we adopted in 2012 and the achievements and challenges.

We have done well in implementing the clauses of the Freedom Charter and substantial progress has been made.

Our current primary focus is economic transformation and land reform which tend to lag behind given the complexities.

The clauses of the Freedom Charter are as follows:

1. The People Shall Govern!

2. All National Groups Shall have Equal Rights!
3. The People Shall Share in the Country's Wealth!
4. The Land Shall be Shared Among Those Who Work It!
5. All Shall be Equal Before the Law!
6. All Shall Enjoy Equal Human Rights!
7. There Shall be Work and Security!
8. The Doors of Learning and Culture Shall be Opened!
9. There Shall be Houses, Security and Comfort!
10. There Shall be Peace and Friendship!

### a. Economic transformation

We made an undertaking that we would over the next five years, take decisive and resolute action to overcome the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, which are at the heart of South Africa's socio-economic challenges.

We indicated the intention to transform the structure of the economy through industrialisation, broad-based black economic empowerment, addressing the basic needs of our people, including women and youth, strengthening and expanding the role of the state and the role of state owned enterprises.

We reiterate as well that our most effective weapon in the campaign against poverty remains the creation of decent work and inclusive growth.

For us to achieve inclusive growth and create jobs, the economy must grow at faster rates.

In both the National Development Plan and the New Growth Path, we set target growth rates of above 5 per cent a year and identified specific actions that needed to be taken to grow the economy faster.

Despite our efforts, GDP growth has been slowing down over the last three years.

The second quarter of 2015 saw GDP contracting by 1.3 per cent.

This was after positive but small growth of 1.3 per cent in the previous quarter.

The NGC must reflect frankly on why our economy is not expanding as fast as we desire.

Secondly we will look at which of the steps we agreed to take have been implemented effectively and which ones have not been implemented, and why.

A significant part of the reason our economy is slowing down is because many economies that we trade with are either slowing down or contracting.

In addition to the slow global growth, we also have several domestic obstacles to economic growth. These include energy, falling commodity prices and the sometimes unstable labour relations environment.

On energy we are making good progress through expanding renewables, extending cogeneration contracts and improving maintenance and stabilising Eskom.

We are also in the long term developing an energy security plan based on producing a reliable energy mix for the country.

There are also positive signs in the economic environment despite the challenges. There are signs that the weakening of the rand is helping exports while the current account deficit has narrowed.

Government and state owned companies have sustained investment spending and this creates a platform for higher private investment when the cycle turns favourable. For example, more than one trillion rand has been invested in national infrastructure projects, compared with 451 billion rand in the previous five years.

The country also continues to attract foreign direct investment in spite of the global economic situation. This was worth 43 billion rand in the 2014/15 financial year and 3.31 billion US dollars from January 2015 to July 2015.

The United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Australia and India were the key FDI sources for South Africa.

South Africa also invests in other economies. The top five destination countries for FDI outflows from South Africa include the United Kingdom, Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia and United States.

Since 1994, trade with sister countries in the continent has increased 35-fold to about 400 billion rand, thus promoting intra-Africa trade.

As part of implementing the National Development, the ANC government this year adopted a Nine Point Plan which is being implemented currently. It involves investment in the sectors of agriculture, mining, the ocean economy, energy, industrialisation, small business development, boosting state owned and rural enterprises and others.

The ANC government continues to uphold broad-based black economic empowerment as well as affirmative action in order to further speedily transform the ownership, management and control of the economy.

Land is an integral part of economic transformation.

- Achievements include nearly 5,000 farms, comprising 4.2 million hectares, that have been transferred to black people, benefiting over 200,000 families.

- In addition, nearly eighty thousand land claims, totaling 3.4 million hectares, have been settled and 1.8 million people have benefited.

- Achievements to date include nearly 5,000 farms, comprising 4.2 million hectares that have been transferred to black people, benefiting over 200,000 families.

- In addition, nearly eighty thousand land claims, totaling 3.4 million hectares, have been settled and 1.8 million people have benefited.

But the process remains slow hence the development of new policies as outlined in Mangaung.

Following the decision of conference to reopen the land claims lodgement date, one hundred and four thousand two hundred and forty eight (104 248) new claims have been lodged.

The decision to grant exceptions to the land claim cut-off date of 1913 so as to accommodate the Khoi and San descendants, heritage sites and historical landmarks is also being implemented.

To ensure more effective radical economic transformation, we have to build a more capable and effective state, which has the technical and political capacity to lead development and transform the economy.

## **b. Social transformation**

During the 2014 general elections our people agreed with us when we said we had a good story to tell, and that South Africa was a much better place to live in than before 1994.

Indeed a lot has been achieved. A detailed report is provided in the organisational report.

More of our people have been lifted out of extreme poverty.

More than 16 million people especially older persons, vulnerable children and persons with disability receive much needed social grants to alleviate poverty.

- The Public Works and Community Work programmes had created six million work opportunities for unemployed people, 40% of them young people, by 2014.
- Over 3.3 million free houses have been built, benefiting more than 16 million people.
- Nearly 500 informal settlements have been replaced with quality housing and basic services.
- About 12 million households have access to electricity, seven million more than in 1994.
- Around 92% of South Africans had access to potable water last year, compared to 60% in 1996.

In 2014 we launched the Local Government Back to Basics programme to improve the functioning of local government.

Such interventions are critical as we prepare for local government elections.

- We continue to invest in our children's education which is an investment into the future.
- Over seven million learners from poor households do not pay school fees. Over seven million receive free meals at school.

A key new achievement is the fact that every province in our country now has a university.

Over the past two years we have added three new universities, Sol Plaatje University in the Northern Cape, the University of Mpumalanga and Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University in Gauteng.

Funding for students from poor families through the National Students Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS), has increased from 441 million rand in 1997 to over 9.5 billion rand in 2015 but remains inadequate given the increasing numbers of students. Programmes are being implemented to improve the disbursement of funds, to root out fraud in NSFAS, as well as to source additional funding.

The frustrations relating to the slow pace of transformation on campuses have also been sharply expressed by students and this is a reality. Academic staff remains predominantly white and male.

New academic posts targeting young black academics and women are being created to address transformation.

While some of the issues raised by students need attention, recent acts of violence and vandalism on campuses is unacceptable and action should be taken against students who break the law.

## **c. Health**

Dramatic progress has been made on health care especially in the fight HIV and AIDS since the announcement of a turnaround strategy in 2009.

South Africa now funds the largest Anti-retroviral treatment programme in the world, with 3.1 million South Africans being on life saving medication. This has caused an increase in life expectancy as persons living with HIV are living healthier lives.

In addition more babies are born without HIV due to a successful prevention of mother to child transmission programme.

All these and other achievements must be sustained through the introduction of universal health coverage through National Health Insurance.

## **d. Peace and stability**

The latest crime statistics indicate that we have over the past ten years substantially decreased the levels of certain categories of serious crime. But more needs to be done to make our people to feel safer.

The brazen behaviour of criminals who kill police officers, blow up ATMs or shoot people in highways

and shopping malls especially in the build up to the festive season does not make our people feel safe.

There is clearly something more that needs to be done to send a message to criminals that crime does not and will not pay. The NGC will reflect on progress made in crime fighting.

The ANC needs to work harder to reverse the incorrect public perception that the ANC and its government are soft on corruption and that the ANC is a corrupt organisation.

It is thanks to the ANC's anti-corruption programmes and policies since 1994 that the fight against corruption is high up on the country's agenda.

The many instruments that have been established to fight corruption and their output demonstrate the seriousness of the democratic government about fighting corruption.

For an example, the Anti-Corruption Task Team exists which comprises thirteen government departments and institutions aimed at fast-tracking investigations and the prosecution of corruption cases.

There also exist other specialised anti-corruption units within various law enforcement agencies which have made tangible progress.

The ANC government also works with the National Anti-Corruption Forum to coordinate a civil society wide response.

Internally within the ANC we took a decision in Mangaung to establish an Integrity Commission to promote ethical behaviour.

The members are highly regarded elders and stalwarts of our movement. We need to provide them with the necessary support.

Drugs are destroying our youth and many families are suffering. We call upon ANC branches to mobilise community members to stop turning a blind eye towards people who sell drugs in their neighbourhoods.

Domestic violence and violence against women also still requires utmost attention.

The conviction rate relating to sexual offences stood

at 71 percent in the first quarter of the current 2015/16 financial year.

### **BUILDING PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP**

The ANC's agenda in the international arena is based on its belief and commitment to progressive internationalism.

During our liberation struggle, we benefitted immensely from international solidarity.

The ANC will continue to work with progressive forces of the world against political systems which undermine global governance and exploit the natural resources of the developing countries, in particular in Africa.

The ANC has successfully engaged former liberation movements in the continent and has consolidated our partnership agenda based on serving the poor in our region and the continent as a whole.

We reiterate our call at the 53rd national conference that when assessing the balance of forces, as they apply to Africa, we need sharpen our understanding of the role of anti-imperialist motive forces in the present world situation. This is even more crucial in the context of the global capitalist crisis.

We should continue to ask a few questions and to find answers.

Who are the motive forces of the African revolution? What is the role and contribution that our revolution is making to the regeneration of Africa?

This calls for stronger cooperation among liberation movements in the region to ensure that the gains of liberation and decolonisation are not reversed.

We also need to be alive to lessons from North Africa, especially the aftermath of the political changes that were referred to as the Arab Spring.

We must carefully analyse foreign interventions that bring about regime change which leave the people leaderless and allow military formations and right wing organisations to lead, as has happened in Libya, causing serious instability in the Sahel region.

We must also continue to support the African Union



and African solutions to African problems. We cannot afford a situation where continental initiatives to bring about lasting peace, security and stability on the continent continue to be undermined by powerful foreign forces.

We continue to promote good relations with our partners in the developed North such as the EU, the United States, Japan and others.

We have also teamed up with our partners within the Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa (BRICS) formation.

With regards to global governance, the ANC should continue to pursue the reform of the United Nations and its organs to reflect the current global political and economic configuration.

Further, the impact of the global financial crisis to both developing and developed countries makes a compelling case for the reform of the global financial architecture.

The establishment of the BRICS New Development Bank is a welcome development in this new frontier.

We should continue to advocate for the rights of the people of Palestine and to call for unity amongst Palestinian formations.

We reiterate our support of the people of Western Sahara and urge all our structures to continue supporting their struggle for self-determination, freedom, human rights and dignity.

We also welcome the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and the release of the Cuban Five.

We reiterate our call for the lifting of the economic

and financial embargo to help the Cuban people to gain their economic freedom.

At the historic 70th anniversary of the United Nations last month, the UN General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals which end on 31 December 2015.

The SDGs are intended to usher in a world characterized by greater equity, a world without poverty and a world in which we can live in greater harmony with nature.

We have a lot of work to do at this NGC.

The statement by Comrade Pixley ka Isaka Seme in 1911 motivating the objectives of the founding ANC conference is relevant to this NGC, 104 years later.

He said:

***“We shall have come together to bury forever the greatest block to our security, happiness, progress and prosperity as a people.***

***“We shall have come together truly, as we are, the children of one household to discuss our home problems and the solution of them”.***

We look forward to frank and robust discussions as branches review and evaluate the implementation of ANC policies.

We wish all delegates successful deliberations.

**The ANC lives! The ANC leads!**

**Amandla!**

**All Power!**

# NGC... in pics

NGC Delegates making their way to plenary ▼



NGC Delegates making their way to plenary ▼



# NGC... in pics

NGC Delegates singing ▼



President Zuma, Deputy President Ramaphosa and Treasurer General joins NEC members in song ▼



# NGC... in pics

NEC members joins NGC Delegates in song ▼



NGC Delegates in plenary ▼



# REPORT OF NGC COMMISSIONS

(AS ADOPTED)

## Report on THE BALANCE OF FORCES

### INTRODUCTION

This report covers discussions on the Balance of Forces from all the 8 commissions. Because many of the proposals relate to matters dealt with by the sectoral commissions, this report deals with broad generic issues.

### STRATEGY AND TACTICS

The Commissions were of the common view that the 2007 Strategy and Tactics document and the 2012 Preface are still relevant. However, developments since these Conferences have brought into sharp focus many new dynamics which require further reflection. All such issues call for creative application of the tools of analysis in the ANC's arsenal, so as to sharpen our understanding of South African society and the world in which we live, and to enhance the organisation's role as a vanguard of the NDR.

It was agreed that the process of drafting the Strategy and Tactics document for the 2017 National Conference should start as soon as possible, and entail wide consultation within the ranks of the ANC and its Alliance partners as well as in broader society.

### GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT

The analysis as presented in the discussion document was broadly welcomed. Proceeding from the perspective that the balance of forces is a dynamic process, it is agreed that we need always to pay attention to the changing objective conditions and subjective factors:

domestically, continentally and in the wider world.

In this regard, there is need further to interrogate issues such as:

- *The relationship between the assessment of the balance of forces and the ANC's strategic objective.*
- *The variety of mushrooming civil society structures and the failure of the ANC to reach out and give leadership to such forces.*
- *The growth in the numbers of motive forces of the NDR which do not see the ANC as the leader of the process of transformation, reflected among others in their electoral choices.*
- *Comprehensive analysis of the nature and character of forces opposed to fundamental transformation.*
- *The root causes of weaknesses within the ANC, including the 'sins of incumbency', which undermine its ability to mobilise society around the cause of radical social change.*
- *How we make use of our involvement in regional and global economic and other fora to advance the progressive agenda.*
- *The objective and subjective circumstances that have precipitated divisions with the progressive trade union movement, and how the ANC can play its leadership role in promoting the unity of workers.*

### ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL

- The critical focus of the ANC is to ensure that it

remains a strong and cohesive organisation that is a vanguard of the motive forces of the NDR, able always to influence and lead the broad democratic movement and society at large. As such, we should seek, on an ongoing basis, to strike the appropriate balance between the number and quality of members.

- The fundamental task of organisational renewal is outlined in the resolution of the 2012 National Conference. This includes the motivation for, and decision on, the Integrity Commission. It is imperative that these decisions of Conference are implemented. The NEC should ensure that this happens, and report on progress to the membership, at least on an annual basis.

### STATE AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

- Success in implementing the programmes of radical economic transformation and other objectives of the movement depends, critically, on progress in building a capable developmental state. While much progress has been made in this regard, there are many weaknesses that manifest in the various agencies of the state, and these need to be addressed on a comprehensive basis.
- Of particular concern is the combination of factors, some objective and others a consequence of machinations by nefarious forces, which have the effect of undermining the legitimacy of the state. The Commissions further noted with concern that actions and/or omissions by some of the movement's cadres in various centres of power have the effect of undermining people's confidence in the government and in the ANC.
- The ANC has a responsibility to ensure that the state is capacitated to fulfil its obligations to society and to speed up the process of social transformation. In accordance with prescripts of the Constitution and provisions of relevant legislation, the ANC should ensure that all agencies of the state are appropriately staffed and resourced.

### NATION BUILDING AND SOCIAL COHESION

- Whilst we welcome the progress made in building a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and prosperous society, we are fully cognisant of the need to mobilise all sectors of society around the National Development Plan, with the aim of proceeding as speedily as possible towards a National Democratic Society. The leadership role of the ANC should find full expression in the efforts to forge a social compact.
- As part of this process, the ANC must develop a deeper grasp of the evolution of various classes and strata in society, including the emergent middle strata, who are a product of the process of social transformation. The analysis must inform how we relate to and engage these social strata in a manner that advances the objectives of the NDR. An appropriate response to this changing reality does not imply a slackening of our focus on the working class, the poor, women and other marginalised sectors of society.

### INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF FORCES

- The South African government and the ANC are widely respected among a multitude of countries and regions across the globe. South Africa has made great strides in making its voice and that of Africa heard, in various international fora. There is a danger, though, that this can be undermined by our own poor performance and conduct. Inversely, exemplary conduct and effective performance within South Africa – by both the ANC and the government – do have an important contribution to make in enhancing the country's standing in the global arena.
- The approach of our movement is informed by the imperative to pursue the interests of our people, and to build a safer and more humane world order. In this regard, the following areas need further analysis:
  - How we contribute to the strengthening of, and work with, the AU and regional bodies to advance African interests.

- ❑ How we utilise our positive attributes as a country, to enhance the standing of our region and continent and to advance the global transformation agenda
- ❑ Ways of strengthening the progressive alliances that have been forged over the years, including BRICS in particular. In this process, we need to be cognisant of the fact that – in all international partnerships – a variety of considerations, rather than charity, inform the conduct of international relations.
- ❑ Working with other countries on the continent, and with allies in other parts of the globe, we must continue sharply to raise the issue pertaining to the reform of multilateral institutions.
- ❑ Along with these international partners, we should also strive to understand and change the negative geo-political dynamics playing out in various parts of the world.

### **Africa**

- We note that the NGC is meeting at a time when Africa is on the rise and there are opportunities for the continent to effectively respond to challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and inequality; and to build peace and democracy. This positive tendency must be consolidated.
- Further analysis is required on new dynamics on the continent, including changing economic balances, as well as phenomena such as the emergences of the “KINGs” (Kenya, Ivory Coast,

Nigeria and Ghana). This should lead to requisite strategies on how South Africa can partner various strategic anchor countries.

- The ANC must take active part in efforts to strengthen the African Union and to ensure the implementation of Agenda 2063.

### **Middle East**

- The ANC will continue to pursue peace and democracy in the Middle East, including the liberation of the people of Palestine. In this regard, we must continually review South Africa’s relations with the state of Israel.

### **CONCLUSION**

The NGC reaffirms the ANC’s commitment continually to shift the balance of forces in favour of the forces of social transformation to attain a National Democratic Society; and to strengthen its partnerships with global forces which are committed to building a peaceful, more equitable and more humane world order.

It is the conviction of this National General Council that profound possibilities exist to speed up social change, including radical economic transformation. This however depends on the capacity and the will of the ANC to meet its historical mandate. Failure to build such capacity and to correct the incipient weaknesses within the organisation, will place the National Democratic Revolution in grave danger.

# Report on **ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL AND ELECTIONS**

## Structure of Commission Report

1. VALUES
2. ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL
  - General issues
  - Membership and Branches
  - Relationship with Local Government
  - Alliance, Youth, Women
3. DEALING WITH NEGATIVE PRACTICES
  - Role and powers of the Integrity Committee
  - Corruption
  - Factionalism – leadership and candidate selection and slates
  - Ill-discipline.
4. CADRE DEVELOPMENT
5. ELECTIONS

### 1. VALUES

Commissions recommended that the ANC takes the following steps to renew and entrench our commitment to the core values of the ANC:

1. Induct all leaders at all levels on the core values of the ANC and the conduct expected from leadership.
2. Develop a basic introductory documents to explain our core values and position on backward tendencies such as tribalism, racism, xenophobia, sexism, homophobia, regionalism, etc.

3. All ANC members and leaders should be able to promote social cohesion, nation building, and explain the ANC approach to the national question.
4. Use political education to renew our basic values of solidarity and internationalism, especially among the youth.

### 2. ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL

The Commissions reiterated and re-emphasized the need to accelerate the implementation of key resolutions. Especially important are those related to cadre development, discipline, ward based POAs, the broader organisational renewal and the relationship between the ANC and the state.

We need a Monitoring and Evaluation system to track implementation at Luthuli House under the SGO. The ANC should have a concrete organisational strategic plan annually to ensure organisational renewal.

Among other issues that should be addressed are the following:

- External engagement – tools and development of cadres to do this work properly in each community.
- Regional secretaries should not be public reps and the NEC should instruct them to resign with immediate effect.
- Deploy more resources to capture and preserve our records and history.
- Be creative and decisive when dealing with problems – focus on solving problems.



- Unity should be preserved at all cost – no winners and losers should emerge from ANC conferences and candidates who have significant minority support should be accommodated so that our executives reflect the true character of the ANC.
- Develop a more scientific deployment system that records expertise, qualifications and training needs among our core cadres deployed to public service or as public reps.
- Deployment strategy weak and cadres who have failed in one deployment should not be awarded higher or other positions.
- Availability of sufficient NEC and PEC for organisational work should be a strong consideration when deploying cadres to government.
- Improve conference preparation process – involve sectors consistently.

## BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP

The fluctuation of membership and disappearing members and BECs, are a major concern. Commissions felt that the practice of building and bulk-buying election branches before conferences should be dealt with firmly as acts of ill-discipline and corruption.

The commissions further emphasized that the ANC should:

- Develop branch profiles which should also have the branch POA as well as what has been implemented in that branch and place reports on the cloud system.
- The branch should have at least one meeting per quarter where the list of members in the branch, activities, and participating members are published. This information will become part of the audit processes and the criterion of ‘a branch in good standing’.
- Audit should also focus on life of the branch not just numbers, signatures and R20.
- We need to support political programmes and campaigns at local level and use the branch manual for guidance and the tablets and cloud system for reporting and communication with branches.
- Approach to community work should include street committees, where necessary, and the NEC should develop clear guidelines on the structure, role and powers of the street committees and how they relate to other legislated and ANC structures.
- Interact with people and break social distance, all cadres and especially leaders, should have real links with community - other than ANC branches.
- Strengthen SGO to provide visibility, campaigns, support to branches, and m and e of programmes.
- Allocation to branches of membership fee should be 100% from now.
- Inform members of when probation period expires. Track expiry and inform members electronically.
- Speed up approval of membership and allow less less space for manipulation.
- Make gatekeeping a disciplinary offence.
- PEC and REC should monitor membership growth and watch out for gatekeeping in areas with high volumes of ANC supporters or different geographic constraints.
- Dysfunctional BEC should be disbanded and BTTs put in place after due process with a clear time limit.
- Some commissions felt that the 100 minimum number was too much, especially in minority areas.
- When new members join they should go to the BGM where they should be welcomed and make their oath.
- Even provisional members should get a card and be informed of when their probabtion expires.

## RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVERNMENT AT LOCAL LEVEL

Previous resolutions on ward councillor and branch relationship must be implemented: councillor serves on BEC ex officio, monthly reports must be made to BEC and three monthly report to branch.

Branches should support incumbent ward councillor without reservation on condition that they follow the ANC guidelines. Cooperate on back to basics issues and play strong role on supporting the ward councillor, especially with community participation and consultation around local community needs.

Ministers and MECs must involve and inform branches when delivering a service or a programme in their area to assist us with claiming delivery for the ANC.

### **Alliance**

Continue to build a strong Alliance with a practical and functional programme and campaigns at national, provincial and regional level

### **Youth**

Strengthen ANC YL and support PYA and their resolution to support SASCO campaigns for SRC elections on campuses. ANC must analyse youth issues, concerns, demographics to better understand them as a motive force and a core constituency for elections.

Institutionalise cadre development for youth and do not leave it to the YL.

Concerns were also raised that generational mix does not penetrate all areas of deployment.

### **Women Empowerment**

ANC must work with WL on struggles and programmes for emancipation and empowerment of women. It is not an act of charity or an issue for the WL alone.

We should strive to achieve 50/50 for officials at all levels, as well in spite of them not being a structure.

## **3. DEALING WITH NEGATIVE PRACTICES**

### **Integrity Commission (IC)**

Corruption was widely accepted by Commissions as a major threat to the NDR and the organisation.

The Commissions discussed corruption at length and welcomed the Integrity Commission's operationaliza-

tion. The growing perception that the ANC is soft on its own members and that this has serious implications and reputational damage for the ANC. As the President said: these tendencies create a perception that the ANC is a self-serving organisation that deviates from its core-values. Mangaung decided to set up the IC made up of veterans beyond reproach to investigate and make a determination based on the best interests of the organisation. The following was agreed by commissions:

1. The Commission should get powers to implement decisions and not just to recommend to the NEC. They already investigate but are currently recommending to the NEC and most recommendations have not been adopted. The "*innocent until proven guilty doctrine*" should not apply as this is not a court or DC process. The IC should pursue the interest of the ANC and ask members to step aside while dealing with their problems, for the sake of the organisation. The IC should also be adequately resourced. Their determination on cases are final. All previous decisions should be implemented.
2. Added after debate in plenary: In taking its decisions the IC must ensure that its processes are not used to stifle debate or deny members their basic democratic rights or be used as a means of settling political scores (similar to what is set out in Rule 25.6 of the Constitution that guides DC processes.)
3. The IC must inform the Officials of its decisions before their conclusions are announced.
4. The IC should also be set up at provincial level, and members should be vetted and approved by the national IC.
5. All IC members should be above reproach and should never have faced a serious allegation or charge within the ANC or government.
6. All members of the ANC should subject themselves to the due processes of the Commission.

### **Ill-Discipline, Abuse of Organisational Process, Conflict**

The ANC is often confronted with incidents of ill-

discipline by leaders in their relationships with structures they work with. This is especially apparent when it comes to internal conflicts and leadership elections.

Many conflicts that result end up in court because of an unwillingness by the provincial leadership to address branch complaints about leadership or conflict.

We have a clear complaint system that goes through the secretaries at provincial and national level. This should be the first approach for all who are aggrieved and the process should be fair and transparent. When these structures refuse to deal with a problem we need an alternative to desperate members approaching a court. The following proposals came from commissions:

- Appoint a respected veteran or small team, at provincial level who can deal with complaints and problems to try and avoid court cases. They should be mandated to mediate conflicts and assist branches and members with getting a hearing if they have a substantive complaint.
- Act on ill discipline when it occurs within structures. At each level the secretary should immediately call members to account and engage with member to find out reasons and problems, and to correct poor behaviour.
- The DC should prepare a simple manual on its process to assist those that are charged or want to bring charges.
- The ANC needs a whistle blower line or complaint line that is separate from the elected leadership who may be the target of a particular complaint. This could possibly be one of the functions for the veterans team mentioned above.
- Failure to complete work or report on tasks at all levels of leadership should be addressed by the secretary and the structure if needed

### Defection

We need to be strategic to reinvolve and reintegrate defectors who return without speedy promotion that may be seen as disadvantaging loyal members.

### Factionalism in Elections and Slates

Commissions were united that the practice of slates should be outlawed and that serious steps should be taken to prevent and deal with this practice. We have to abandon the new culture that winners take all that has set taken root in the ANC this century.

Proposals are:

- Ban formalization of lobby groups and the promotion of slates - those who promote these must be disciplined by a DC
- Need to locate the power to elect leaders with branches as the basic and central unit of the ANC. This means that branches must vote according to their branch mandate at elective conferences and consolidation of preferences at regional or provincial level should be outlawed
- NEC to produce guidelines on how to deal with leadership selection – addendum to Eye of a Needle with practical guidelines on process.
- Buying votes or rewarding through other means is an act of corruption on both sides and must be dealt with by DC and IC if needed.
- Introduce minimum threshold of branch nominations for elected ANC positions (possibly 10%).
- Separate elections for each official position to do away with slates and allow for ‘losers’ to be accommodated at deputy level as an act of unifying the ANC.

## 4. CADRE DEVELOPMENT

### Political School

There is no reason not to implement the political school with the resources we have available. Political school should not be seen as a structure but as a curriculum with diverse and accessible methods to use in e-learning and debate.

Branches and any other group of cadres should be encouraged to hold study groups at no cost. While we work towards building a structure we should bring politics into every branch, council and executive of

the ANC. A curriculum exists and we need to work on producing videos, manuals and assignments that can be downloaded and used by any cadres. An e-school can also be developed for individuals who have internet access. We should raise funds to train facilitators for all branches of the ANC and Leagues.

### Induction

Leaders of branches need capacity to lead communities and respond to local issues and conflicts.

A clear induction programme should be designed and made compulsory for leaders and public representatives at all levels.

New cadres and those from other parties should be inducted within 6 months.

## 5. ELECTIONS

The Commissions noted that elections may be only 8 months away. We have strong support in the country, much of it unregistered and many ANC voters (13%) who are alienated or have become passive. We need to undertake the following urgent tasks:

1. Complete the selection of the best possible ward candidates and a balanced team of PR candidates by December. In strategic municipalities the NEC should consider a process for mayoral candidate selection and announcement before the election as this may aid the campaign.
2. Ensure that all young potential ANC voters have ID documents now and register them as voters next year.
3. Register them and all others who have moved in February and March next year.
4. Youth campaign that registers, educates and mobilises young people for all structures and campaign volunteers.
5. Engage with all organised sectors, report on our delivery and discuss the challenges we face and their concerns.
6. Aim to win back the black middle class vote and mobilise the working class to support the ANC.
7. Seriously engage white, coloured and Indian voters, and organisations from those communities, with a view to increasing our support and winning over key opinion-makers.
8. Target improving our support in the Western Cape by consolidating and registering the base vote, and invading the opposition strongholds.
9. Enhance local community engagement with ANC and ward councillors now and make sure that delivery is well publicised and key problems are addressed.
10. Become more scientific about our mobilisation of and contact with voters. Use the new cloud system to capture ANC support and potential support as well as local issues.
11. Expand the 20 questions booklet for volunteers and leaders and candidates to capture new issues as they arise.
12. Develop a detailed social media policy and code of conduct to be adhered to by all members.
13. Train all Ministers, Mayors, MECs and communications people to deal with ANC messaging before end 2015.

# REPORTS OF SECTORAL COMMISSIONS

## (AS ADOPTED)



# 1. Economic Transformation

## 1. The Mangaung Conference's mandate on economic transformation

1.1 At the 53rd National Conference in Mangaung in 2012 the ANC's resolution on economic policy was informed by the Freedom Charter's call that the people shall share in South Africa's wealth.

1.2 Since our democratic break-through in 1994, significant progress has been made in meeting the basic needs of our people, including through the growth of the social wage and the provision of social infrastructure. However, the redistribution of wealth and the growth of job creating industries have not met the people's expectations.

1.3 As a result, the ANC has resolved to take measures to accelerate growth and intensify of the programme of economic transformation. The intensification of our interventions will form an integral part of the second phase of our transition from apartheid to a national democratic society, and will be based on the following pillars:

1.3.1 Uniting all South Africans around the National Development Plan (NDP) to promote growth and development and eradicate the triple scourge of unemployment, poverty and inequality,

1.3.2 State-led infrastructure investment aimed at massively improving social and economic infrastructure, with an emphasis on the use of local content and local companies,

1.3.3 The successful implementation of the

strategies to give effect to the National Development Plan, including the New Growth Path and the Industrial Policy Action Plan aimed at stimulating growth, employment and the re-industrialisation of the SA economy.

1.3.4 Transforming the mining sector with the aim of widening the benefits of SA's abundance of minerals, including the creation of safe and decent work on the mines as well as benefits for near-mine local communities. Particular focus on beneficiation is essential and has to be expedited without delay.

1.3.5 Promoting youth employment, small business and cooperatives.

1.3.6 Building a developmental state with the technical and political capacity to lead development and transform the economy.

1.3.7 A supportive macroeconomic policy framework, oriented towards reconstruction, growth and development, and informed by the imperatives of sustainability and long-run macroeconomic stability.

## 2. Negative economic headwinds locally and internationally

2.1 The global economic conditions have been extremely difficult over the past three years. Growth has slowed in China and is negative in countries like Brazil and Russia. The US and Europe have faced low economic growth

and Europe has been further affected by the Greece crisis. The rate of economic growth in Africa has fallen sharply, especially for oil producers. Commodity prices have fallen sharply, including prices of a number of SA's major mineral products such as iron ore, coal, gold and platinum.

2.2 Negative global conditions affect the South African economy in a number of ways, including job losses, reduced investments, reduced exports and exchange rate volatility.

2.3 There are also specific domestic weaknesses in the SA economy. Many economic problems continue to be based on the structures of inequality and underdevelopment inherited from South Africa colonial and apartheid past. Other problems, are more conjunctural in nature, such as low levels of growth and investment, reduced business confidence, limited fiscal space, an ongoing shortage of electricity, the threat of jobs losses in mining, metals and other sectors, and drought conditions.

### 3. Infrastructure

3.1 The national infrastructure plan is a critical tool for delivery of the goals of the NDP.

3.2 The slowing global economy and the need to speed up social delivery and job creation, requires that new project approvals, funding and implementation should be brought forward where possible in key areas, such as, water (dams, water pipelines and household connections), transport (road, rail and port), energy (generation, transmission and distribution), broadband rollout and social infrastructure (health, education and sanitation). The PICC must finalise such projects on an expedited basis. The ANC NEC Lekgotla must receive a full report on project pipeline implementation in January 2016.

3.3 Maintenance of infrastructure is a key way of improving performance and creating jobs. Maintenance must be prioritized, including through clear targets, ring-fenced funding for

maintenance, clear audits of maintenance spending and linking the maintenance targets to the performance agreements of civil servants.

3.4 Infrastructure development, particularly maintenance, provides a key opportunity to train young South Africans in the range of artisanal skills, including plumbing, electrical works, masonry, brick-laying, etc.

### 4. Mining

4.1 The mining sector is undergoing a period of distress as a result of the current low commodity price cycle. The ANC calls on parties to exercise restraint in dealing with issues of employment and wages in order to avoid job losses and to sustain the sector's potential for future growth and development.

4.2 To reduce uncertainty in the mining sector, the speedy promulgation of the amendments to the Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) is required including to give effect to beneficiation. Furthermore, the resolution of the current dispute over the interpretation of the terms of South Africa's Mining Charter is also urgently required.

4.3 In line with the Resolutions of the 53rd Elective Conference in Mangaung, the State Owned mining company must be strengthened.

4.4 Progress has been made in advancing beneficiation and this process must be expedited.

4.5 Recognising the uneven levels of maturity for minerals and petroleum, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act should be split into two separate legislations, one catering for mineral resources and another one for petroleum (oil and gas) resources, which should incorporate the 'free-carry' principle for the state.

4.6 All participants in the mining industry are called upon to jointly explore appropriate

interventions in order to place the mining sector along an inclusive growth trajectory that promotes sustainable development, including protection of jobs, beneficiation of minerals and enables the sector to be a catalyst for development. In this context, the NGC welcomes the launch of the Operation Phakisa in Mining.

## 5. Oil and gas

- 5.1 The effective use of gas as a source of energy in South Africa has significant potential to reduce energy costs and improve the economy's overall efficiency and competitiveness. This can be a significant game-changer for the South African economy with sizeable positive employment effects as well as the potential to reduce the cost of living.
- 5.2 The recommendation of Operation Phakisa on the Ocean's Economy to advance offshore oil and gas exploration should be implemented. Furthermore, the exploration onshore for shale gas should be accelerated in such a way to ensure that no damage is done to South Africa's water and other environmental resources. Furthermore, the effective integration of the South African economy with the oil and gas resources available in the Southern African region holds vast potential. South African companies, including state-owned companies, should have a clear role in the gas industry.

## 6. Energy

- 6.1 The shortage of electricity supply serves as a significant constraint on economic growth and development in South Africa. Delays in the Medupi and Kusile power station projects have resulted in an unacceptable cost escalations, a prolonged period of power shortages and related economic problems.
- 6.2 As South Africa adopts various short- and medium-run strategies to overcome the current shortage of power generation, including the successful Independent Power Projects

(IPP's) for renewable energy and the planned extension of the IPP model to coal and gas projects, the ANC continues to assert the position that state owned company Eskom should remain at the centre of South Africa's Energy Industry, including in the new build programme.

- 6.3 Priority should be given to making clear decisions on future baseload power investments in order to avoid another challenge of electricity availability in the medium to long term. The implementation of an optimal energy mix is key, so as to ensure optimal power generation that is affordable, and economically and environmentally sustainable. This will require open and transparent processes on future coal, renewables, gas, nuclear and hydro investments. Maintenance and refurbishment of the current fleet is also a priority matter with regard to ongoing and future power generation.
- 6.4 The IPP office must be restructured with the objective of ensuring an improved governance structure and in order to strengthen its impact to achieve national policy objectives.
- 6.5 The process of setting up additional refining capacity in the Coega SEZ is an important development for the liquid fuels sector growth and development. This will boost industrialization, job creation and attract significant foreign direct investment.

## 7. Surface transport infrastructure

- 7.1 Transnet should continue with its extensive capital expansion programme, but in order to avoid problems of future shortages and excesses of rail capacity, its investment plans will have to remain cognisant of developments and trends in market demand. Transnet should seek to optimize the developmental impact of its investment programme, particularly through the maximization of local content with the explicit aim of creating jobs and strengthening local industry.
- 7.2 Economic policy must take into account the

opportunities provided through an integrated transport system that enhances the competitiveness of supply chains by more effectively integrating different transport modes across these chains.

- 7.3 The regulatory approach should be equitable and fair and based on an approved strategy for an integrated freight system aimed at reducing the overall cost of logistics to benefit growth and job creation and promote local industrialisation.
- 7.4 The ANC supports the user-pay principle. The NGC notes the concerns raised about the current eToll system in Gauteng. Accordingly, the NGC urges government to continue to move with speed to explore means to address the socio-economic impact on our people, including alternative means of funding road and other infrastructure.

### 8. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

- 8.1 Telecoms and broadband costs are too high in South Africa as compared to other countries, including many other African countries. These high costs are serving to retard economic activity and to hold back the potential development of a vibrant digital economy with its significant job creating potential, particularly for young people.
- 8.2 We urge government to finalise speedily the review of the existing ICT policies and regulation and adopt a new integrated ICT White Paper on the use of and adoption of the ICT to underpin the implementation of the NDP. In this regard the new policy must:
- 8.2.1 ensure universal access to broadband infrastructure in all areas of the country
- 8.2.2 ensure consolidation of government ICT assets and entities to avoid duplication and provide a coherent platform for use of the government owned assets to accelerate infrastructure deployment

- 8.2.3 create a policy and regulatory regime that opens access to infrastructure for existing and future licensed entities, in particular SMMEs, on a transparent and non discriminatory basis
- 8.2.4 create a separate licensing and reporting environment that will promote transparency in the provision of infrastructure and ICT services
- 8.2.5 reduce termination rates and make roaming affordable nationally and within the SADC region
- 8.2.6 encourage the development of local South African digital content, localize the manufacturing of ICT products and services
- 8.2.7 integrate the post office into the digital network and position it as point of presence and access for government services. This integration must be underpinned by a Universal Address System that connects south Africans through traditional post offices and new IT technologies
- 8.2.8 finalise the corporatisation of the Post Bank as a nucleus of state-owned bank
- 8.2.9 migrate government services to online e-government services that are always available.
- 8.3 The above strategy will require an increase in training and development in order to provide the necessary new skills sets in engineering and technical fields and use of technologies by ordinary South Africans.
- 8.4 The spectrum is a significant and critical scarce national resource that must be accessed by current and future licensed operators. In this regard, we further urge government to finalise, by December 2015, the new spectrum policy. The new spectrum policy must ensure equitable access by licensed operators to critical infrastructure. The new spectrum policy must prioritise rural areas to ensure availability of infrastructure in all areas of the country. It must also seek to



ensure the increased affordability of communication services.

8.5 The National Development Plan envisages substantial job creation opportunity in digital-enabled economic activity, especially for youth. The effort to promote investment and job creation in IT enabled services must be intensified.

## 9. Labour market reforms

9.1 A key question is how do we position our policies to benefit from the country's potential demographic dividend, in the context of a rapidly closing window of opportunity in this regard.

9.2 Ongoing efforts by the Nedlac constituencies to advance discussions on a minimum wage in the South African economy are fully supported by the ANC. This process is in line with our commitment to creating decent work for people in South Africa and is informed by the commitment in our 2014 Election Manifesto to "investigate the modality for the introduction of a national minimum wage as one of the key mechanisms to reduce income inequality."

9.3 There needs to be increased emphasis on artisanal and practical training for young South Africans. This is particularly important for those young people who are falling through the cracks and find themselves neither in education or in any form of employment. New, effective mechanisms must be found to support businesses, state owned companies, TVET colleges and other institutions to provide practical training for young people in our economy, including through appropriate incentives.

9.4 It is urgent that the education and post-education system support youth, ensuring they have basic capabilities in communication, comprehension and maths for employability. The gap in these capabilities place excessive pressure on employers and training institutions.

9.5 Efforts to strengthen the labour regime must be fast-tracked. These include:

9.5.1 Improving lifelong learning and career advancements

9.5.2 Improving labour market matching and transitions

9.5.3 Stabilising the labour environment, improving dispute resolution and shop floor relations

9.5.4 Strengthening the labour courts, bargaining councils and resourcing the CCMA

9.5.5 Identifying routes to more equitable wage determination in the private sector

9.5.6 Public sector labour relations conducive to delivery

9.5.7 Steps be taken to address casualisation of labour through ensuring compliance with the law.

## 10. Strengthening Black Economic Empowerment

10.1 The black industrialists programme, as part of a broader programme of transformation, is integral to efforts to scale up manufacturing. Significant funds from the IDC and dti have been earmarked to support the growth of black industrialists. The challenge, though, is for this programme to support real sector productive entrepreneurship and exclude rent seeking intermediaries.

10.2 Greater conceptual clarity is required in order to improve and broaden the transformative impact of our various black economic empowerment (BEE) initiatives. While we have made progress in some areas, there have also been reversals and unintended consequences with regard to some of our BEE interventions. Processes need to be undertaken to iron-out such problems and to develop more sophisticated mechanisms to ensure the full entry of black South Afri-

cans as productive citizens in the ownership and management of companies.

- 10.3 State procurement represents a significant market for businesses, large and small, and should be viewed as a key instrument for empowering emerging black businesses. In this regard, we need to review the PPPFA to enable the implementation of set asides that work more effectively in promoting black businesses.
- 10.4 Consideration should be given to setting up a new fund to acquire increasing ownership in both listed and unlisted companies that are seeking to dispose of their holdings, especially during the current economic downturn and relate period of low commodity prices, as part of the overall empowerment programme.

### 11. Tourism an export service sectors

- 11.1 A sector which holds great potential for job creation, especially in rural areas, is tourism. Advancing transformation in the tourism sector is paramount. The tourism sector has exceptionally strong linkages to the rest of the economy, for example food and beverage production, financial services, printing and publishing, security services, and many others.
- 11.2 The ANC notes the issues raised by the public on the newly introduced Visa processes, also notes the process initiated by government led by the Deputy President and call on Government to expedite a solution to this matter, in order to restore the country's natural comparative advantage in this important sector.
- 11.3 There is potential to unlock greater value by investing more in nurturing a culture of domestic tourism. By increasing government investment in tourism marketing, we could create meaningful new job opportunities and economic growth.
- 11.4 Key export sectors including for construc-

tion and finance services need to be supported to enable African development to benefit from local capacity and to transform local capacity to enable substantial entry of black South Africans.

### 12. Agriculture

- 12.1 Agriculture and agro-processing has large employment creation potential and significant farm exports add favourably to South Africa's balance of payments. Policy should be put into place to allow the development of a large number of small-holder farms, which are integrated into the commercial farming value chain.
- 12.2 In order to achieve this, deliberate attention should be paid to increasing the employment impact of the sector by the development of an agriculture incentive scheme that supports key inputs such as working capital, access to infrastructure, feeds and fertilizers, parent stock and research and development for the development of new cultivars and vaccines.
- 12.3 Expand agro-processing initiatives as a key focus of manufacturing promotion policy.

### 13. Manufacturing

- 13.1 Manufacturing continues to be a major sector of South Africa's economy, providing a significant base of skilled employment opportunities. Through its Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), government seeks to transform the structure of South Africa's manufacturing base through creating new levels of dynamism and competitiveness in the sector.
- 13.2 Current economic conditions are proving to be very difficult for the manufacturing sector. In order to arrest the decline in manufacturing performance, a renewed emphasis needs to be placed on localisation, particularly linked to procurement by government and state-owned companies. There should

be clear consequences for non-compliance by public entities of our policies on localisation.

- 13.3 Improved efficiencies in South Africa's transport and logistics networks would also be highly beneficial to manufacturing performance in the country.
- 13.4 The steel production sector is facing particular challenges, due to falling prices resulting from a global glut in steel output. Government should take all necessary steps to save South Africa's steel production industry, but all such assistance and protection should be conditional on the steel producers giving firm and specific undertakings with regard to job retention, new investment commitments and future pricing, which will facilitate downstream competitiveness.
- 13.5 A review of manufacturing-related incentives should be undertaken in order to assess the social returns of such incentives and with the objective of directing them towards more labour intensive and thus employment promoting outcomes. In particular, more emphasis must be given to labour intensive sectors of manufacturing in the design and allocation of incentives.
- 13.6 The entry of black South Africans in manufacturing as owner and managers must be facilitated and speeded-up.
- 13.7 We must explore policies to promote rehabilitation of waste streams in order to recover value, benefit the ecosystem and create new industrial activities through re-use – a system sometimes referred to as the circular economy. Such policies offer significant potential for job creation, SMME development and innovation. Greater collaboration between state, private sector and the society is therefore of critical importance.
- 13.8 Further consideration should be given to strengthen the state's role in petrochemical and steel-making industries, in order to achieve national development goals.
- 13.9 A range of cross-cutting issues need to spe-

cific attention, such as:

- 13.9.1 Research and Development (R&D): Investment in R&D is key intervention to lift the rate of inclusive growth and inject innovation in the economy as a driver for jobs, competitiveness and delivery. The ANC supports that further efforts need to be made to improve the level of investment in R&D.
- 13.9.2 Investment: the Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill seeks to confirm the rights of foreign investors in South Africa in a legal regime compatible with our constitution. The ANC therefore supports the Bill and its objectives.
- 13.9.3 Cooperatives and small business: collective enterprises such as cooperatives are an important means to draw more South Africans into economic activity and ensure more equitable development. Small businesses constitute a further instrument to promote entrepreneurship and combat economic exclusion. Government measures to support small business and cooperatives need to be scaled up to ensure their impact is felt across the economy.

## IMPLEMENTATION

In order to:

- mobilise the resources to implement the above priorities.
- lift the rate of inclusive growth and job creation, and
- take into account the need to address inequalities in the society, the ANC policy framework that supports a progressive tax policy and the recent calls by the OECD to consider a higher tax contribution by wealthier South Africans,

the NGC now calls for the following:

### **1. Raising resources:** *Budget reprioritisation*

Reprioritisation of the Budget across all three spheres of government in order to reduce consumption expenditure, boost investment spending and raise revenues. This will require hard choices in the allocation of resources and decisive action against waste and corruption

### **2. Raising resources:** *Tax revenue*

Consideration of an appropriately structured wealth tax to raise revenues for investment in skills, infrastructure and the economic development priorities identified.

### **3. Raising resources:** *Base erosion and transfer pricing*

A crackdown on transfer pricing abuses and fraudulent behaviour by some corporations that deprives the fiscus of resources and local stakeholders from the benefits of economic activity.

### **4. Building the developmental state:** *State owned companies*

Firm action to improve the performance of state-owned companies through better governance, by ensuring the appointment of skilled staff and qualified board members and protecting public institutions from improper interference particularly in allocation of tenders and appointment of staff.

### **5. Political co-ordination**

To improve political coordination in the movement,

the Economic Transformation Committee (ETC) should be consolidated as a single entity with sub-structures, to ensure coherence in policy recommendations to the NEC. ETC structures at provincial, regional and zonal levels need to be intensified and coordinated with the ETC at national level.

### **6. Government co-ordination**

Within government, the Presidency should step up efforts to coordinate the work of the various economic departments in national government and across the three spheres, to ensure that implementation is made more coherent and effective.

### **7. Social coordination:** *Finance sector*

Engaging with the finance sector, including banks and asset managers, to secure the lowest effective borrowing rates for the state in order to promote development inclusive growth and job creation. Such engagement will have the aim of securing an agreed concessionary rates for public infrastructure investment.

### **8. Social coordination:** *Business and labour*

To deepen the dialogue with the private sector and organized labour in order to identify commitments that need to be made by business, labour and the state, to address the new global headwinds and to boost local inclusive growth and development. This process should conclude with a National Job Summit to unveil these common commitments to the nation and help ensure that wider society is mobilised behind the programme of economic transformation.

# 2. Social Transformation

## INTRODUCTION:

- The STC Commission report was premised on the Resolutions of the 53rd National Conference, the Strategy and Tactics as adopted in the 53rd Conference and the 2014 Elections Manifesto. The Commission also took into consideration the decisions of the ANC NEC makgotla and the Alliance Summits.
- For the past 20yrs we have concentrated on solidarity based policies aimed at reducing abject poverty and reducing inequalities. This social wage which has been described by the World Bank as one of the most effective in reducing poverty and increasing incomes for the poorest; Access to potable water has grown by 29 percent; 3.7 million houses has been provided and 15 million people now have access to decent shelter.
- This was a necessary basis for building a united state based on the will of all the people, without regard race, sex, belief, language, ethnicity or geographic location and improvement of quality of life among all the people. Now we are entering the **Second Phase** of our **Radical Socio Economic Transformation** and our work is to concentrate on work that will help our people to help themselves out of poverty. This approach will create the capacities, environment and the necessary resources that will facilitate peoples active engagement in the process of their own development.
- Many of the recommendations and discussions complemented the issues raised in the report and the presentation made in the Commission and will not be repeated in this report.
- The report therefore describes some of the core issues that need to be taken forward and prioritized
- We have assessed the work done by government and it will provide a good basis on which to develop an electoral platform for the upcoming elections.
- The report deals with the following areas: Social

Cohesion, Social Development, Women, Sports, Water and Sanitation and Human Settlements.

## 1. SOCIAL COHESION:

- The discussion on Social Cohesion was framed by the 13 key issues that are in the elections manifesto.
- The following were some of the more salient issues that emerged from the discussions:
  - Social transformation is linked to spiritual transformation (Charter positive values). There is a nexus between the two. If this is not done the work on social transformation will be a technical exercise. Therefore, the need to popularize the Charter of Positive Values throughout the structures of the ANC and Society as spearheaded by the Moral Regeneration Movement led by the Deputy President.
  - Promoting Constitutional values will assist in society accepting and practicing the protection of dignity and rights of others as well as their own rights.
  - The Commission supports the newly formed Cultural and Creative Industries Federation of South Africa (CCIFSA) that will build cultural and creative industries. There will also be a requirement of legislative reform such as the intellectual property regimes as it pertains to the cultural and creative industries.
  - There is a need to do more in promoting our Indigenous Languages in both public service and the Education System, this shortcoming has led to the misplaced criticism on the introduction of Mandarin in basic education as an optional language
  - We should accelerate the idea of local manufacturing and beneficiation (e.g. our Crafts) as the issue of economic well-being cannot be delinked from building social cohesion.

- ❑ The media especially TV plays a very important role towards social cohesion and nation building. We must consciously encourage producers to produce progressive productions, esp. productions targeting the youth.
- ❑ The ANC needed to be more active in issues of social cohesion especially in relation to ensuring that geographic name changes made by government is based on consultations within the ANC structures as well.
- ❑ As part of our heritage work the ANC needs to develop a strategy to deal with the issue of statues and other cultural artifacts that celebrate the heroes of apartheid. We also need to build statues that celebrate our own heroes.
- ❑ The ANC must lead a public discourse foregrounding matters of identity, ethnicity, race, whist also emancipation the African voice, Such a discourse must start at branch level.
- ❑ An issue was raised about social distance within the ANC as well. It was proposed that the practice of differential treatment of people perceived as VVIPs and VIPs should be discouraged. At the same time the ANC branches were encouraged to develop strategies to reduce social distance between itself and communities.

### **REDUCING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY/ SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

1. The Commission supported the recommendation with respect to the transformation of Social Protection and Welfare Services outlined in the report.
2. The following issues were raised as matters that needed attention:
  - a. Fast Track the Release of the Comprehensive Social Security Document, which has been with us for almost 20yrs. The document must be tabled at NEDLAC before the end of this year.
3. Accelerate the implementing Programs and Policies to reduce Alcohol and Substance Abuse

must be overcome given the damage done by alcohol and substance abuse in communities. This includes the proposed measures to limit alcohol advertising and promotion. The commission calls on all our structures and Alliance must have programs on mobilization of communities on alcohol and Substance abuse

4. Noting the good work done by government on dealing with poverty and inequality through social grants. The illegal and/or immoral deductions from the pensions by financial service providers must be stopped.
5. The DSD needs to examine whether there are mechanisms to ensure that a portion of the grant is used exclusively for the purchase of nutritious food to improve child nutrition.

### **WOMEN**

1. The mandate of the Department, which is the socio-economic empowerment of women, promotion of women's rights and gender equality was supported.
2. Preferential Procurement rules need to be amended to make specific allocation to women enterprises including cooperatives.
3. The Women's Empowerment Bill is a step in the right direction and its implementation needs to be prioritized.
4. The set aside for women as outlined in the Department of Human Settlements must be done by all government departments as part of a process of engendering the budgeting processes.
5. Addressing gender based violence and safety of people from contact crimes is a multi-departmental responsibility and will be coordinated through the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy and through the criminal justice system.
  - a. This includes promoting the rights and safety of the LGBTI community.
  - b. A comprehensive strategy that seeks to deal with patriarchy throughout society should be developed and implemented. This should be led by the ANC working in partnership with relevant civil society organisations.

6. Accountability and coordinating measures should be put in place to ensure that all government departments work towards the empowerment of safety of women
7. The Department of Women will need to engage the National School of Government and the relevant departmental colleges on this area of work as it consolidates its capacity.
8. The Women's league must set up a Young Women's Desk.
9. As indicated in previous resolutions the punishment of perpetrators of violence must be to the fullest extent permissible by law. Recent court cases has indicated that the Criminal Justice still too lenient.
10. We must be aware of the continuing triple oppression of women. This includes continued class oppression that intersects with racism, particularly for women on farms. We need to work on improving the wages and general working conditions of women workers as part of the women empowerment agenda.
11. The NGC recommit to the establishment of the Women's Empowerment Fund.
12. We need to be committed to the resolutions we made at the last Policy Conference and Elective Conference on stopping the practices of Uku-kengenwa and Ukuthwalwa, The ANC need to engage the relevant Traditional Leaders to resolve this challenge. The Children's Act and other legislation such as PEPUDA already make such practices illegal especially in relation to children.
13. The 50/50 principle must be implemented in full in the ANC and in government.
14. We need to develop programs to address the vulnerabilities of women between the ages 36 – 55. They receive very little services and are often abused single mothers. In many cases the rate of alcohol abuse is quite high. This issue was raised and needs to be researched with a view to developing appropriate programs.

## SPORTS AND RECREATION

1. Sport is a key tool for social transformation and social cohesion
  - a. Sport funding model in government needs to be completely overhauled so that sports can meet its mandate.
  - b. Therefore needs the necessary levels of investment by all of government, including allocation from ALL provinces from the equitable share.
  - c. Implement the Ring-Fencing of the 15% of the MIG to fund the building and maintenance of sports facilities comprehensively
  - d. Consider the implementation of a 2 percent levy on the alcohol industry through the proposed restrictions on alcohol advertising. To promote Healthy Life Style
  - e. The levy on ticketing as proposed was supported, to assist in funding amateur sport
2. The STC emphasized the implementation of compulsory schools sport and for Physical Education as a stand -alone subject. This will require the review and amendment of the Schools Act.
3. The speeding up the transformation of all sporting codes was supported.
  - a. To include the boards of all Sports Federations.
  - b. We should consider possible sanctions against corporates that continue to support untransformed codes and federations.
4. We must review lease agreements that perpetuate unequal access to Sports and Recreation facilities in all communities
5. We should also look measures including funding from local government to ensure the maintenance and protection of existing sporting and recreational facilities.
6. The roll-out of outdoor recreation facilities is important and should be adequately funded.
7. We need a campaign that breaks down the notion that sports for men is about money and status in an environment that leads to the potential abuse of women.

### WATER AND SANITATION

1. STC supported the need to review legislation to facilitate the removal of unused and inequitable water rights allocations in order to ensure a more equitable distribution.
  - National government will be the custodian of water.
  - Water trading will be abolished.
2. The Department of water will explore conservation initiatives. An example included possible restrictions on the number of golf courses within a particular radius.
3. Government must develop small dams especially in rural areas as part of water conservation;
4. Urgently provide every household with quality, clean water which in the short term may include portable purification tanks and water tanks for rain water harvesting to promote food security.
5. Bucket Eradication Program to be a priority.
  - This does not mean that all solutions will be water based (flushing toilets). Other innovative measures will be utilized.
  - There will also be changes to the manner in which government deals with waste water and grey water.
6. We must also look at transforming the irrigation boards.
7. The 'War on Leaks' will serve to conserve water and provide opportunities for young people who will be centrally involved in.
8. The Back to Basics program will serve to improve the abilities of local municipalities to effectively manage water resources and improve water service delivery.
  - Grants will only be disbursed to municipalities with proven capacities. The MECs of COCTDA will be empowered to have legal oversight over municipal capacities.
  - We must also address corruption where people destroy water infrastructure to advance narrow business interests related to water.

### HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1. The ANC government aims to build a non-racial, integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing.
2. Programmes and proposals include:
  - Collapsing the 3 subsidy band into 1 to enable households earning below R3500 to access a uniform subsidy amount and expansion of the subsidy instrument to medium-income households (earning R3500 to R 7000 p.m.).
  - Funding for medium-density Social Housing (state subsidized rental housing in areas where there is a high demand for housing).
  - Loss Limit Insurance to allow banks to lend to people who may not qualify for bonds or be able to afford deposits. This will reduce the risk to banks and others lending money.
  - Fixed Interest Rates and alternative funding linked to savings/insurance products.
3. Over the next fifteen years, the Department of Human Settlements will embark on a radical spatial transformation programme aimed at changing the apartheid spatial patterns, through the establishment and building of new post-apartheid cities.
4. Promote the Integrated Urban Development.
5. Promote the housing market by removing barriers to housing trade, ensuring that the supply of state-assisted housing must respond to housing demand in areas where the population is growing, and ensuring that people get access to title deeds in townships
6. Informal settlements must be upgraded where possible and integrated into the broader urban plan to overcome spatial, social and economic exclusion.
  - Attention should also be paid to upgrading of people living in mud houses as they are often of a substandard quality.
7. Provide incentives to promote densification and disincentives to sprawl (housing spread-out over large areas).



8. Implement the Military Veterans Housing Programme.
9. Mining Towns human settlement programme including basic services to be prioritised.
10. Implement the Human Settlements and Gender Empowerment Programme.
11. We must improve our monitoring of RDP houses:
  - The resale of RDP Houses must be prevented.
  - The quality of houses in the Western Cape for example is of huge concern.
  - The DA placing its own members ahead in waiting lists.
12. All outstanding title deeds must be issued within 12 months.
13. We need to fast track the development of Agricultural Villages for farming communities.
14. The fund to plug the gap market should also be fast tracked, given that plans to do this was announced 5 years ago.

## NGC... in pics

Some of the guests who attended the NGC ▼



# 3. Education, Health, Science and Technology

## APPROACH TO WORK OF THE COMMISSION AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The Commission focused on:

- An assessment of the work of various sectors, including priorities;
- Identifying policy gaps that impede delivery; and
- Proposing steps to be taken to increase the speed of delivery to ensure that the ANC and government complete their mandate.

### Structures and institutions assessed

The report provided members and stakeholders an account of progress made by the following:

*ANC Subcommittees and structures:*

- ANC NEC Subcommittee on Education and Health
- ANC Subcommittees on Education and Health at the level of the PEC, REC and Branches.

*ANC deployees in government:*

- ANC in various legislatures, namely ANC Study Groups and Portfolio Committees in Parliament, Provincial legislatures and Local Government.
- Government departments: Basic Education, Higher Education and Training, Health and Science and Technology.

### Questions which were considered

- Have all members of the Commission reviewed and understood resolutions of the 53rd ANC National Conference which are policy?
- Do members of the Commission agree with the assessment that is in the official documents of

the ANC that is the subject of discussion in this Commission? If not, could those areas that are identified as inaccurate be listed and highlighted by members of the Commission?

- Has enough work being done in ANC structures and in communities?
- What was implemented and what were the main reasons for success?
- What were the main reason and challenges for non-implementation?
- Was the deployment of resources, e.g. financial and human, appropriate?
- What were policy gaps that made implementation difficult or unsuccessful and what changes are you proposing?
- What must be done to speed up the pace of delivery?
- Is the ANC ready for the 2016 Local Government Elections?

## INTRODUCTION

The Commission adopted the report which is contained in the Umrabulo Special Edition: NGC 2015. The report is an account to the NGC of progress made by sectors of ANC Subcommittees on Education and Health and an assessment of performance of each sector against resolutions of the ANC taken at the 53rd National Conference in Mangaung in 2012.

Members of the Commission incorporated, for the purpose of enriching our discussions, important observations and directives that are contained in the Political Report by our President and the Organisational Report by our Secretary General; plus the inputs made by Cde Jeff Radebe and Cde Nathi Mthethwa at Plenary at the start of this NGC.

**The Commission also noted that:**

Since 2012, the ANC NEC has taken additional important policy decisions that have sought to speed up the pace of delivery, e.g. the introduction of Operation Phakisa.

Important decisions that we have to consider have also been taken at a global level, e.g. the end of the era of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the introduction of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Reminder to all in the commission**

As the governing party, the ANC relies on the strength of its branches and their ability to work among the people, mass participation of communities in programs of the ANC and those of government, and its ability to use state power to advance speedily its goal of realizing the ANC's historic mission.

**MATTERS OF EMPHASIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMISSION**

Please note that these matters of emphasis and recommendations are additions to the tabled report that is being recommended for adoption by the National General Council (NGC).

**ANC BRANCH, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES**

*Recommendations to NGC*

- Reaffirm the centrality of the ANC branches in community mobilisation around the NHI.
- ANC branches must identify members with relevant skills for deployment in School Governing Bodies, clinic committees and hospital boards.

**CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

*Recommendations to NGC*

- The ANC and government must intensify the implementation of programmes to curb the scourge of teenage pregnancy.
- Programmes targeted at addressing teenage pregnancy must focus on both the boy and girl child.

**BASIC EDUCATION**

*Recommendations to NGC*

**On School Governing Bodies**

- The Commission noted that amendments to the South African School Act (SASA) are ready for presentation to the Subcommittee.
- The DBE must expedite the review of powers of the SGBs.
- Fast track the policy of introducing inspectors.
- Build more schools in villages and township, especially special schools.

**On Annual National Assessments (ANA)**

- The Commission expressed overwhelming support for the ANA.
- The challenges relating to its implementation must be resolved.
- The current process of review of ANA that has been initiated by the DBE must continue and all stakeholders must participate and contribute.
- Fast track the policy of introducing inspectors.
- Build more schools in villages and township, especially special schools.

**On ICT in Schools**

- The Commission welcomed the launch of Operation Phakisa on ICT in education.
- The implementation of the framework for use of ICT in schools in a nationally coordinated manner must be speeded up.

**On Scholar transport**

- Speed up the provision of scholar transport; and this must be implemented in all provinces.

**Early Childhood Development**

- The Commission welcomed the progress made with the universal access to Grade R.
- Collaboration with other departments in implementing the additional year for ECD was noted and welcomed.
- Steps must be taken to implement training pro-

grams for ECD practitioners and to incrementally improve their conditions of service.

### On Languages

- The Commission noted actions taken to implement the introduction of African languages in all schools and recommended a strengthening of this program whilst also introducing foreign languages such as Swahili.

### On Post Provisioning Norms

- Finalise the ongoing review of Post Provisioning Norms.

### On Quality of Education

- It was clarified at plenary that the education sector is paying serious attention to learners and students with disabilities.
- A proposal was made that the policy of compulsory education be implemented more vigorously, and that this be emphasised as a responsibility of parents. It was further proposed that loitering by children of school-going age be declared illegal.
- The resolution on 'Teachers on time, in class and teaching' remains a challenge especially in rural and township schools engagement; and SADTU confirmed that it regards this dictum as its revolutionary duty.
- The ANC must continue engagements with unions on this matter to ensure that this resolution is realised.
- Lack of security in some schools has led to instability.
- DBE must increase support for safer schools programmes.
- Balance the rights of learners with those of educators to improve discipline in schools.
- Schools should be provided with administrative support.
- Township and village schools must be prioritised and supported to ensure that they meet minimum standards.

### On Maths, Science and Technology

- The Commission noted and welcomed the DBE's

establishment of the directorate on maths, science and technology, as well as initiatives to support schools to improve learner outcomes in maths, science and technology.

- Support the partnership between the DBE, DST and other partners such as ESKOM, which are aimed at improving performance and participation in maths, science and technology.

## HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### *Recommendations to NGC*

#### On the National Student Financial Aid Scheme

- Clarity was provided to plenary that the Constitution of the Republic refers to basic education as a right and further that the provision of free education should be met progressively.
- The Commission noted the growth of NSFAS as one of the greatest achievements of our democratic government post-1994.
- The Commission also noted that the NSFAS funding model needs to be reviewed in order to ensure greater efficiency and improved support to students.
- The resolution of Polokwane on free education for the poor must be fast-tracked.
- The level of university fees is regarded as too high and options for regulating them must be considered.

#### On Sector Education and Training Authorities

- The Commission expressed concern at the under-achievement of some of the SETAs but noted that in the majority of cases this is due to the shortage of places for experiential learning.
- There should be partnerships between SETAs and government departments to increase capacity for experiential learning and for the enhancement of service delivery.

#### On TVET Colleges

- Expansion of access in TVET colleges.
- There should be a qualification mix in TVET col-

leges with a stronger focus on technical and vocational training.

## HEALTH

### *Recommendations to NGC*

#### **On National Health Insurance**

- The Commission noted good progress in several of the NHI Pilot sites and urged expansion of this initiative.
- The Commission noted the imminent release of the White Paper on the NHI.
- The DoH was encouraged to fast-track the implementation of NHI and Treasury was urged to make funds available for this.
- Clarity was provided NGC that conference directed that government find ways of funding the NHI from the public purse.

#### **On the training of medical students**

- The framework for the training of medical undergraduates must be reviewed.

- The training of medical students in Cuba and other countries must be strengthened.
- A proposal was made at plenary that the DHET set minimum requirements for admission to medical schools.

#### **On manufacturing of drugs or pharmaceuticals**

- The DoH and DST were urged to continue with their work to ensure that South Africa takes the lead in drug manufacturing in line with Africa Agenda 2063.

#### **Other recommendations**

- The practice of Remunerative Work Outside of the Public Service (RWOPs) must be reviewed.
- Dignity packs or sanitary towels must be rolled out to girl children from poor families.
- The Commission reaffirmed the resolution that directs that Community Health Workers (CHWs) be absorbed into formal government employ.
- Community Health Workers (CHWs) must be deployed to implement the anti-TB Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (DOTS).

# 4. Legislature and Governance

## 1. CONTEXT

- In order to transform South Africa ANC needs to win elections;
- ANC needs vote to stay in power;
- Building confidence of people on the ANC government;
- Respond and deliver on peoples immediate needs;
- Delivery is depended on how we use finance and economic growth;
- Delivery is also depended on appointment of capable, disciplined individuals with humility and interest of communities at heart;

## 2. LEGISLATURES ISSUES

- The 5th Parliament has been characterised by unity of the opposition with the intention of de-stabilising Parliament.
- The ANC must focus on turning Parliament into an activist Parliament with a major emphasis on its developmental role, and to guard against the erosion of dignity

### *PROGRESS*

- The 2010 NGC resolved that all Bills must go before the relevant NEC sub-committee for processing prior to introduction into Parliament. The same principle should apply to Provincial Legislatures and PECs.
- The separation of Legislative and Executive functions is being implemented.

### *RECOMMENDATIONS*

- The Strategy discussion document initiated separately by the Chief Whip and Speakers forum was noted;
- It was further agreed that one discussion document should be developed that combines the two

initiatives;

- The urgent finalisation of the matter within 12 months was emphasised

## 3. PROVINCES

- Provinces must be reviewed to strengthen the democratic state and its developmental mandate, as well as the allocation of powers and functions, planning across government, the two-tier system of LG and the effectiveness and functionality of some provinces.

### *PROGRESS*

- The ANC summit of December 2010 endorsed a framework document to guide the review process.
- An ANC Task Team will interface with government to ensure implementation of the resolution.
- The Presidential Commission has not yet been appointed, hence, the review process has not commenced.

### *RECOMMENDATIONS*

- Review of Provinces must commence;
- Establishment of the Presidential Commission should be fast-tracked;
- Changes in provincial boundaries require a change to the Constitution, This is constitutional matter and a change thereto requires a two-thirds majority.

## 4. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- There must be a developmental state to deliver on the NDP. This requires the state to build its institutional, organisational, technical and leadership capacity in order to successfully implement government programmes and reduce the reliance on the private sector and outsourcing.

*PROGRESS*

- The Presidential Review Commission has been established.
- The Public Administration Management Act (PAMA) was promulgated in December 2014.
- Constitutional issues relating to the Single Public Service needs to be resolved.
- A Provincial Monitoring, Support and intervention Bill has been developed to provide targeted support to Provinces.
- Gender equity is lagging behind, despite set targets and requirements.
- Building state capacity is a long term task.

*RECOMMENDATIONS*

- Public Administration Management Act, 2014 – provides for a regulatory framework to set Human Resource norms and standards across spheres. The L&G Sub-Committee must monitor the operationalisation of PAMA as a step towards creation of a Single Public Service.
- Single Public Service – need to look at mobility of staff across the spheres of government.
- Building state capacity – is key to state delivery. National School of Government – must create thought leadership between the private sector and government. Resolve allocation of funding.
- Service delivery ethos and attitude – The public service must adopt a service delivery ethos and attitude.
- The Presidential Review Commission – should finalise the review of all salaries.

**5. TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP ISSUES**

- The Constitution restores the dignity of especially indigenous communities, including the Khoi and San.
- They are close to the people, and function according to both formal and informal norms and rules.

*PROGRESS*

- Significant progress has been made to recognise the system.
- Provincial and National Houses are functional, and supported by government.
- A discussion paper has been drafted to take forward decisions on outstanding issues, for submission to NGC.
- The B2B programme will incorporate the role of Traditional Leaders, and relations with councilors must be improved.

*RECOMMENDATIONS*

- The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Bill was officially introduced into Parliament on 23 September 2015;
  - The Bill provides for recognition of Khoi and San communities.
- First briefing of the Committee will be on 27 October 2015.

**6. BOUNDARY DEMARCATION ISSUES**

- Conference mandated that the structure, role and mandate of the MDB be reviewed, based on the maturity in the system of governance and our democracy.
- The frequency of boundary reviews is a concern.
- Conference has also resolved on the ward delimitation process.
- The frequency of municipal and ward boundary reviews is a concern.

*PROCESS*

- The role and responsibilities of the MDB are being reviewed, based on a report that was developed by the Demarcation Task Team.
- Demarcation must be aligned to the census.
- The frequency of ward delimitation must be reduced.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- South African LG system is still evolving.
- Continue to address financially and economically non-viable municipalities after the 2016 LG election.
- Consider the views of communities when determining municipal boundaries and delimiting wards.
- Consider the time-period between the demarcation and delimitation of boundaries.
- The redetermination of municipal boundaries has resulted in a change of ward boundaries – this impacts on ANC Branches.

### 7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES

- District government is not working as intended.
- There is no differentiation model that allows special capacities of cities to be recognised and unleashed.
- Government has recently launched the Back-to-Basics programme.

### PROGRESS

- There is less progress relating to policies of powers, fiscal allocations, unviable municipalities, and the two-tier system.
- The Back-to-Basics programme will attempt to address some of the shortcomings in LG.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST:

- Ward committees – must come from community constituencies / structures, and not represent individual interests.

#### GOVERNANCE:

- Troika – there must be continuous cooperation among the troika. Clarify role of the Chief Whip.
- Councillor performance – regular evaluation of councillor performance.
- Strengthen Councillor training and support.

- Oversight – Municipal Councils must ensure continuous oversight; accountability; and alignment of structures.

#### LG FINANCES:

- National Treasury, SALGA, CoGTA are reviewing LG financing model, including LG Equitable Share and Grants

### 8. IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TOWARDS THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2016 ELECTIONS

- ANC requires critical decisions on how it treats, values and positions LG in terms of the broader developmental agenda of the ANC, and must be decisive in addressing the following:
  - ❑ Calibre and quality of cllrs to be deployed;
  - ❑ Accountability and transparency of cllrs to communities;
  - ❑ Consequence and performance management;
  - ❑ Leadership and management training;
  - ❑ Micro-management of municipalities by ANC structures (PECs, BECs, RECs);
  - ❑ Dealing decisively with fraud and corruption; and
  - ❑ Campaigns and programmes to change the image of LG.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANC

- The 60% retention of Councillors should be linked to performance;
- Consideration of nominations from the leagues for appointment in Mayoral positions;
- Utilise National and Provincial ANC deployees to support and work with Councillors in priority/high risk municipalities in elections campaign work;
- ANC Branches to develop programmes that respond to the immediate needs of communities;



- LG election Manifesto to be premised on the pillars of Back to Basics programme.

### GOVERNMENT WIDE ISSUES

- The quality of engagement between government and citizens must be improved.
- All public representatives in all spheres of government must communicate better on the work that government has done.
- A significant amount of time is spent in meetings, which limits their ability to engage with communities.
- The need to create more active citizenship and a more responsive State.

### GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- All spheres to respond swiftly to issues raised by communities;
- Identify low hanging fruit/quick wins in all governments departments;
- Massify implementation of programmes with direct impact on youth, women and communities, such as EPWP & CWP;
- Increase public participation and community report backs and door to door campaign;
- Extend programme such as Tirisano/Sukuma Sakhe to address protests and immediate community needs;
- Develop mechanisms to address underspending of infrastructure grants by weak municipalities.

### 9. IMPLEMENT L&G OUTSTANDING RESOLUTIONS

- ANC structures to monitor, evaluate and ensure implementation of outstanding conference resolutions
- Noted substantial progress made in the implementation of previous conference resolution;
- Deployees to continue with the implementation of outstanding resolutions and provide regular feedback to the appropriate structures of the ANC; and
- ANC structures to strengthen their capacity to monitor and evaluate on-going government and deployees work.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Special attention to spatial transformation an integration measures to reverse apartheid spatial patterns that characterises our municipal spaces;
- The IUDF must provide a government-wide policy framework on how urbanisation should be managed to ensure resilience and inclusion;
- Strengthen monitoring of implementation of spatial integration in all spheres – by regulating cooperative governance through the IGR Act (as amended)
- In order to give effect to the resolution on integrated planning and service delivery the NEC should review the allocation of focus areas of different NEC Sub-committees to strengthen co-ordination of policy and oversight of service delivery.

# 5. Peace and Stability

## 1. FOCUS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission conceived its mandate as prescribed by the ANC Constitution being both determining progress made in the implementation of the 53rd National Conference Resolutions, and proffering proposals to strengthen implementation thereof towards the 54th National Conference. Determination of progress made included assessment of evidence of performance as well as that of objective and subjective conditions defining the sociopolitical environment in which the National Democratic Revolution continues to be prosecuted after the 53rd National Conference. In this regard the Commission after considering reports on each policy area under Peace and Stability came to the realization that it is incumbent upon the ANC to protect the revolution from amongst others threats of terrorism, violent extremism and quasi-treasonous acts like police killings. The Commission

The Commission noted that there was significant progress in implementation of resolutions. Be that as it may the Commission observed that there were areas which needed to be strengthened and that there existed some hurdles towards the full implementation of conference resolutions. While many hurdles to implementation are borne of subjective factors which can be crossed through maximized effort and determination, others are anchored on objective factors to be addressed tactically. There is both progress and challenges in transforming organs of state charged with peace and stability, in this regard progress should be expedited and challenges resolved. There also should be strengthening of the capacity of the state to implement conference resolutions. Over and above the need to strengthen both the state capacity and transformation thereof, it is noted that national sovereignty and domestic stability have in period under review been considerably threatened.

The Commission welcomed amongst others the introduction of the new immigration regulations and acknowledged the impact of Operation Fiela in the fight against crime. The legislative changes with regard to immigration were meant to manage immigra-

tion in a manner that balanced SA openness to travelers taking into consideration security imperatives. Operation Fiela continues to have a positive impact against crime. Operation Fiela should be strengthened and extended to all provinces. Immigration regulations should be implemented concurrent with measures taken to limit unintended consequences. In this regard we support the Inter-Ministerial Committee led by the Deputy President and urge to speedily conclude its task.

The Commission takes a dim view on the killing of the police and believes that killing of the police is high treason. The Commission therefore sounds a stern warning to those who kill the police, in this regard the Commission declares: **'hands off the police or else you will face the wrath of the people and their government!'**

## 2. Improving the State's corruption investigation, prosecuting, and conviction capacity

### 2.1. RECOGNIZING THAT:

- 2.1.1. The data on convictions on corruption is being collated for publication in the near future.
- 2.1.2. The Public Service Management Act has come into force and its implementation is being monitored by the Legislature and Governance Subcommittee.
- 2.1.3. The FICA has been amended to include prominent influential persons.
- 2.1.4. Private corruptions remains a competition legislation issue in the form of collusion, price fixing, horizontal and vertical restrictive anticompetitive acts. However plans are in place to ensure the imposition of stiffer penalties on private sector corruption offenders.

2.2. NOTING THAT:

- 2.2.1. Coordination between anti-corruption agencies needs strengthening.
- 2.2.2. Cooperation between the investigators, forensic experts and prosecutors is uneven and consequently some corruption cases are lost due to poorly court ready dockets and compromised evidence.
- 2.2.3. The coming into force of the legislation has not had a significant impact in deterring public servants from doing business with the state.
- 2.2.4. The focus on anti-corruption activities should extend to issues like land, buildings, licenses and permits, and provision of government services.

2.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

- 2.3.1. There should be enhanced coordination of all anti-corruption agencies.
- 2.3.2. Investigations should be intelligence-driven and prosecution-led to ensure a high conviction rate.
- 2.3.3. Civil servants including those in the security cluster should be periodically rotated from one employment site to another so as to circumvent growth of unprofessional and frequently corrupt relations with clients, service providers and other persons they interact with and/or are responsible for.
- 2.3.4. The government should conduct a lifestyle audits for all employees of the state and its related entities.
- 2.3.5. The vetting process should be expedited for government employees and its related entities.
- 2.3.6. There should be a single vetting agency for the state to vet all strategically placed civil servants (including state owned enterprises) including those who reject promotion even though it comes with an improved remuneration package.

2.3.7. Deployment Committee should also ensure proper vetting is undertaken prior to deployment of comrades.

2.3.8. The ANC should take decisive action against members involved in corruption including those using money to influence outcomes of conferences

2.3.9. Challenge the leadership of the private sector to subject itself to instruments of financial interest disclosure, vetting and life style audit.

**3. Ensuring that all the people of South Africa are and feel safe**

3.1. RECOGNIZING THAT:

3.1.1. There has been a general decrease in serious crimes over 10 years according to the crime statistics released for 2014/15, although the category of contact crimes remained stubborn.

3.1.2. Community Safety Forums have been established in all the provinces except the Free State. There are 126 Community Safety Forums in the country .the police secretariat should embed of the functioning of the CSF

3.1.3. A concrete roadmap towards the Single Police Service is being implemented. A technical legal team has been put together to ensure that there is legal compliance in implementing the resolution.

3.1.4. Operation Fiela has been rolled out throughout the country and has boosted the confidence of the people in the capacity of our government to fight against crime.

3.2. NOTING THAT:

3.2.1. There is insufficient funding for CPFs.

3.2.2. There is lack of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and the ability of the government to self-

- correct as evidenced vigilantism acts and violent public protests.
- 3.2.3. The lack integration of the CJS through amongst others ICT impacts on its optimal performance.
- 3.2.4. A high number of parole applicants are rejected due to lack of compliance with the offender profiles.
- 3.2.5. Proximity and accessibility of police stations to communities especially rural and peri-urban ones remains a challenge in the fight against crime.
- 3.2.6. There are inadequate systems in place to facilitate victim participation in parole processes.
- 3.2.7. Though allocation of resources in the past ten years has been increasing at 10% per annum, there has not been significant corresponding benefit to the people.
- 3.2.8. The Regulation of Gatherings Act only requires the applicant to give notice and not apply for permission, in this regard to stop an illegal march requires an order of court by a magistrate. This has invariably led to legal difficulties where police have ventured to stop illegal marches without first securing a court order.
- 3.2.9. There is a perception that crime pays and hence communities harbor certain crime benefactors for own benefit, e.g. those who conduct illegal electricity connections are sometimes not only protected by the communities but the illegal connection which are an illicit benefit remain in place befitting a huge number of community members.
- 3.2.10. There is a perception that South African job creation favours non-nationals and the reality that some non-nationals occupy strategic positions which drive our policy implementation in the civil service. This is a source of potential domestic instability as we as a risk to national security.
- 3.2.11. There are no street committees in the majority of communities despite their critical necessity in fighting crime.
- 3.2.12. There is a concerning rise in incidents of brutal police killings by criminals. The acts police killings are tantamount to treason and should attract the highest penalty befitting such crimes.
- 3.2.13. Recently promulgated regulations of Unmanned Aerial Systems (aka drones) have a potential of inadvertently facilitating the breach of national security as drones could be abused to aerially monitor activities of security organs.
- 3.2.14. Several policy people who are deployed in the same area for lengthy periods of time tend to be vulnerable to compromising policing principles and thus become ineffective in the fight against crime.
- 3.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:
- 3.3.1. Enhance the capacity of the courts to eliminate the backlogs and increase the conviction rates. Call upon the judiciary to report regularly and timeously on the finalization of cases.
- 3.3.2. Proximity and accessibility to police stations should be improved through building infrastructure and facilities to ensure enhanced police visibility at community levels.
- 3.3.3. There is a need for the security cluster to look at its resource allocation guide including service model.
- 3.3.4. The administration of the CJS should be stabilized such that all outstanding investigations and prosecutions are concluded expeditiously, and all vacant posts filled.
- 3.3.5. Strengthen the capacity of the CJS to prevent, investigate and prosecute crime to ensure better results.
- 3.3.6. Expedite the integration of the CJS such that ICT is at the centre of case

- management, policing, and prosecution.
- 3.3.7. There should be partnerships with international crime fighting entities to ensure that criminal networks are combatted in all their bases across the crime chain in each country.
- 3.3.8. The government should look at amending the Regulation of Gatherings Act to facilitate ease of stopping illegal marches.
- 3.3.9. The ANC branches should play a critical role in exposing those who commit crime as well as those who harbor criminals.
- 3.3.10. The government should not only arrest those who commit crime but should eradicate all sources of benefits derived from criminal activities including but not limited to illegal electricity connections.
- 3.3.11. The security cluster should plan regular programmed joint operations to fight crime and corruption in manner that is visible to the public.
- 3.3.12. The government should explore the use of ICT for crime prevention e.g. installation CCTV technology from national to municipal level.
- 3.3.13. There should be equitable resource allocation across the CJS to ensure uniform maximum output.
- 3.3.14. The resolution not to appoint non-nationals at senior and strategic government positions must be adhered to.
- 3.3.15. ANC branches should be in forefront of protecting the police and should mobilise their respective communities in the fight against police killings. The branches should embark on a campaign to warn police killers that if they do not refrain from such acts they will face the wrath of the people and their government.
- 3.3.16. The Commission reasserts the resolution to complete the process of regulating the Private Industry and thus urges that the Bill should be signed into law regardless of external pressure.
- 3.3.17. The regulations on Unmanned Aerial Systems should be reviewed to obviate all possible security breaches that may arise unintendedly.
- 3.3.18. Police should be deployed on a rotational basis to enhance their effectiveness in fighting crime.

#### 4. Private Security Industry

##### 4.1. RECOGNISING THAT:

- 4.1.1. The Private Security Industry Regulation Bill is before the President for assent.

##### 4.2. NOTING THAT:

- 4.2.1. The imminent signing of the Private Security Industry Regulation Amendment Bill has triggered threats by some countries that if it is signed into law it would have a negative effect on economic growth in the country. Private Security threatened to lobby South Africa's exclusion on AGOA and other trading platforms
- 4.2.2. The private security industry ownership of and massive employment of foreigner's poses a security risk.
- 4.2.3. The fact that the private security industry is in possession of excessive amount of capacity poses a national security risk.
- 4.2.4. A number of national key points are secured by foreign owned private security companies.
- 4.2.5. Noted an increase of the utilization of private security by government across the three spheres
- 4.2.6. Certain South African private security companies doing business in the continent sometimes get involved in activities that undermine South Africa's diplomatic work in the continent.

### 4.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

- 4.3.1. Government must with immediate effect take leadership in securing all national key points using our security services.
- 4.3.2. The security cluster to engage all spheres of government with regard to the utilization of private security companies.
- 4.3.3. The President should sign the Private Security Industry Regulation Bill without much ado to ensure that controlling interest of private security companies is in the hands of South African nationals.

## 5. **Creating the Border Management Agency (BMA) by 2016, Concluding the International Migration Review and Recognition of DHA as a security department.**

### 5.1. RECOGNIZING THAT:

- 5.1.1. The progress made towards establishing the Border Management Agency (BMA) which include work on bringing the BMA Bill to Parliament.
- 5.1.2. Comprehensive review of International Migration Policy is underway and a Green Paper is due to be gazetted for public discussion early in 2016 – 2017. To this effect there has been support for the view that South Africa needs to think about in a positive way while taking robust steps to ensure it is managed strategically and securely by the whole government supported by civil society

### 5.2. NOTING THAT:

- 5.2.1. South Africa has not adequately invested in the people, systems and institutions needed to manage migration effectively and securely.
- 5.2.2. The existing White Paper on International Migration (2009) is compliance based, whereas proactive management of international migration

requires adopting a risk-based approach within the framework of the Constitution.

- 5.2.3. The existing White Paper does not take the context and its strategic interests into account.
- 5.2.4. Despite a service delivery and governance role, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) essentially operates in a highly secure environment. To this effect, the need for the DHA to be located within the security cluster is not adequately recognized and hence the Department is classified as a general administrative department and is hence only provided with a baseline budget that is sufficient to operate as a routine administrative department delivering services of relatively low value.
- 5.2.5. There are many people who are undocumented throughout the country.
- 5.2.6. International migration is a worldwide problem and requires international cooperation to address.
- 5.2.7. There is a high migration rate from other parts of the continent to Europe and South Africa.
- 5.2.8. There is a necessity for a permitting regime for low skilled migrants from neighbouring countries.
- 5.2.9. There is a need to develop an efficient refugee regime.
- 5.2.10. There are unintended consequences in balancing security and economic imperatives.

### 5.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

- 5.3.1. Finalization of the White Paper which will form the basis for drafting comprehensive new legislation.
- 5.3.2. The IMC led by DP to conclude its tasks as soon as possible.
- 5.3.3. DHA must be categorized as a security department with adequate funding to provide its services in a secured manner.

**6. Finalising and implementing the single police service**

6.1. RECOGNISING THAT:

6.1.1. The policy framework has been set in the White Paper on Police.

6.2. NOTING THAT:

6.2.1. There were some objections raised by SALGA and an interdepartmental task team has been established to address it.

6.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

6.3.1. The implementation of this outstanding conference resolution must be expedited.

**7. Implementing the Defence Review Strategic Policy and Strengthening Peace Support Operations**

7.1. RECOGNISING THAT:

7.1.1. A Defence Review Overarching Implementation Framework, aligned with the National Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Cycle, has been completed and approved.

7.1.2. The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has continued to contribute to peace, stability and security on the Continent by deploying military capabilities in a wide range of prominent and internationally recognized external Peace Support Operations (PSO).

7.1.3. The SANDF has been involved in supporting the people of South Africa and the continent in the domain of humanitarian assistance.

7.1.4. The SANDF continued to execute Border Safeguarding operations by deploying 13 sub-units along the borders.

7.1.5. The SA Navy continues to deploy its assets to combat piracy in the Mozambican Channel.

7.2. NOTING THAT:

7.2.1. There has not been adequate advocacy for the resourcing of the Defence Force as the Defence Review.

7.2.2. The Defence Review Strategy processing by Parliament took place concurrently with the hearings in the Arms Procurement Commission. The public perception that arms procurement was tainted by corruption was ignited by the hearings despite the fact that the quality of evidence proffered in the commission hearings revealed the contrary.

7.2.3. The Defence Review is not funded in the current MTEF to implement some of the recommendations as contained in the Defence Review which deal with Milestone 1. There is no indication that it will be funded even in the outer years due to the economic conditions prevailing in the country and all efforts are underway to engage National Treasury for more funding.

7.2.4. The SANDF members deployed in Sudan are unable to defend themselves effectively because UN conditions limit their fire power to peace keeping arrangements and not peace enforcement armaments which results in negative rebel forces having superior weapons to that of the SANDF.

7.2.5. It has not been possible to deploy the required 22 sub-units along the borders due to funding challenges.

7.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

7.3.1. The ANC should lead an advocacy campaign to educate the public about the necessity of the implementation of the Defence Review especially as it relates to national sovereignty and safety of all citizens.

7.3.2. Adequate provision of funding must be made by the state for the implementation of the Defence Review outcomes. Alternative models of

funding the implementation of the Defence Review such as ringfencing the United Nations (UN) reimbursement for PSO and revenues generated from disposals of obsolete assets should be explored.

- 7.3.3. The ANC should ensure that DOD and DIRCO engage with the AU and UN to ensure appropriate equipping of the peace keepers in Sudan to enable them to defend themselves or the SANDF members to withdraw from the Sudan Peace Keeping Operation (PKO).

## 8. Non-Statutory Forces Integration

### 8.1. RECOGNISING THAT:

- 8.1.1. A project team has been established in the Office of the Deputy Minister of Police to deal with amongst others pro-rating of leave, pension pay-outs, and re-ranking.

### 8.2. NOTING THAT:

- 8.2.1. The challenges of remuneration, benefits, ranks and promotions in certain areas remain unresolved in the security establishment.

### 8.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

- 8.3.1. Government must conclude the resolution of all outstanding matters related to the NSF by the end of the financial year.

## 9. Transformation of the Judiciary

### 9.1. RECOGNISING THAT:

- 9.1.1. There has been notable progress in the demographic transformation of the bench albeit with minor progress in achieving gender equity.
- 9.1.2. The Department of Justice has commenced with the rollout of the rationalization of magisterial districts

which commenced on 1 December 2014 in respect of the Gauteng and North West Provinces.

- 9.1.3. The construction of the seat of the Mpumalanga Division of the High Court is scheduled for completion by August 2016.

- 9.1.4. Government continues to build a minimum of two magistrates courts per year which is attributed to the 53 new courts which were built in the past first 20 years of democracy.

- 9.1.5. The National Forum on the Legal Profession established in terms of Chapter 10 of the Legal Practice Act 10 of 2015 which came into operation on 1 February has commenced with its tasks. The National Forum on the Legal Profession is the first statutory body that represents both attorneys and advocates and is therefore an important step in the quest to creating a single regulatory framework for all practitioners as part of advancing transformation of the legal profession.

- 9.1.6. The policy and legislative framework, in terms of which the administration processes which are connected with the Judicial functions of the Courts is the responsibility of the member of the Cabinet reasonable for the administration of Justice.

### 9.2. NOTING THAT:

- 9.2.1. The Commission welcomed the meeting with the President called by the judiciary. However the commission is gravely concerned by the growing incidents of judicial overreach.

- 9.2.2. The commission understands that the ANC is an independent structure with its own Constitution and internal disciplinary processes and therefore the rulings of the judiciary on ANC internal processes to even disband ANC structures are seen in the dim light by the commission.



- 9.2.3. While the commission upholds separation of powers and independence of the judiciary, the recent pronouncements of the judiciary in public
- 9.2.4. Section 165(4) of the Constitution already guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and also sanctions proper administrative support to the judiciary and the courts by the executive (organ of state).podia on matters relating to policy are of serious concern.

9.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:

- 9.3.1. We reiterate the defence of the constitutional democracy.
- 9.3.2. We recognize the separation of the three arms of state to be equal, distinct and independent.
- 9.3.3. Encourage public discourse on the functioning of the three arms of state.
- 9.3.4. The ANC should organize a people’s summit to engage on the challenges presented by judicial overreach.
- 9.3.5. There should be a deliberate programme to support progressive black legal professionals to enhance the transformation imperatives of the judiciary.
- 9.3.6. The Administration of the Courts including any allocation of resources, financial and infrastructure management and policy matters relating to the administration of courts must remain the responsibility of the Minister responsible for the administration of justice as provided for in the Constitution.
- 9.3.7. The principle of separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary must be respected by all sphere of government
- 9.3.8. Section 165 (4) of the constitution already guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and also sanctions proper administrative support to the judiciary and the courts by the execu-

tive .There is therefore no need to amend the constitution.

10. State Security and Cyber Security

10.1. RECOGNISING THAT:

- 10.1.1. Cyber security structures have now been established. Democratic intelligence dispensation has come a long way in establishing the domestic security situation and in creating the conditions for democracy to flourish, as well as creating space for citizens to exercise their constitutional rights.
- 10.1.2. South Africa has contributed significantly to the security of the Southern African region and the continent.
- 10.1.3. The Department continues to work closely with other security agencies in SADC through the regional early warning centre, African Union Peace and Security Council through Committee on Intelligence for State Security in Africa and African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism and United Nations Security Council through the Executive Directorate on Counter Terrorism as well as agency to agency relations.
- 10.1.4. A draft National Cyber security Policy Framework (NCPF) and a draft Cyber security Bill have been prepared.

10.2. NOTING THAT:

- 10.2.1. There have been increased incidents of cyber attacks globally.
- 10.2.2. There is limited regulation of cyber space in the world.
- 10.2.3. Noted increased utilization of foreign unsecured information systems in government.

10.2.4. International terrorism and globalization have resulted in the softening of borders and exacerbated security problems to unacceptably dangerous dimensions.

10.2.5. There is a rising number of purportedly organized illegal mining activities (aka zama-zamas) and this phenomenon potentially poses a threat to domestic stability and national security.

**10.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:**

10.3.1. The Government should expedite the finalization of the relevant legislation and regulations.

10.3.2. There must be public awareness campaigns on securing the cyber space.

10.3.3. The security cluster must put systems and measures to protect the integrity of state information systems.

10.3.4. Focused attention on economic intelligence and illicit economy

10.3.5. Government must finalise the implementation of a security cluster ICTS.

10.3.6. Cooperation against international terrorism and violent extremism in the global village should be strengthened.

10.3.7. There should be an inter-ministerial cooperation in eliminating illegal mining activities.

**11. Military Veterans**

**11.1. RECOGNIZING THAT :**

11.1.1. The Military Veterans Act 18 of 2011 will be reviewed to focus amongst others on extension section 5 benefits to dependents and repeal of the clause disqualifying dishonorably discharged members from access to benefits.

11.1.2. The Special Pensions Act will be reviewed to focus amongst others on tax exemptions to beneficiaries and consideration of late applications

**11.2. NOTING THAT:**

11.2.1. The current formulation of the legislation regulating military veterans remain exclusionary.

11.2.2. Other organs of state not adequately fulfilling their obligations towards military veterans.

**11.3. RECOMMENDING THAT:**

11.3.1. The Military Veterans Act and Special Pensions Act need to be reviewed and amended.

11.3.2. All state organs across all spheres of government must comply with the Military Veterans Act 18 of 2011.

11.3.3. A process to clean the database for military veterans

# 6. Communications

## *The Battle of Ideas, Accelerating Digital Future, Media Transformation and Diversity*

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Commission:

- **Considered** the NGC Discussion Document, taking into account the Resolutions of the 53rd National Conference.
- **Noted** strides made to implement the decisions of the National Conference, and observed that implementation was generally slow across a number of critical issues.
- **Acknowledged** the need for stronger interaction and engagement between the NEC Communications Sub-committee and the deployees in government on critical policy and governance issues which includes amongst others broadband, digital broadcasting, print media transformation and governance matters relating to key institutions such as the SABC and the SA Post Office.
- **Recognize** the obligation for the ANC NEC to continuously monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resolutions of the National Conference and produce regular reports to track progress.

### THE BATTLE OF IDEAS

#### *Noting that:*

- Members affirmed the report presented as a true reflection of the state of implementation.
- The ANC should lead the battle of ideas at all levels of society.
- The outcome of the raging battle ideas has a bearing on our ongoing effort to create a non racial, non sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa.
- The ongoing onslaught against the ANC and the

broader democratic movement by forces in the extreme ends of the political spectrum – neoliberalism and pseudo leftist extremism- is not informed real politics of ideology and arguments about the fundamental transformation of society, but their ideas are about the lust for power as an end in itself.

- The role of the mainstream press to facilitate – consciously or not - oppositionist politics against the ideological hegemony of the ANC and its government will continue as long as the media remain untransformed.
- The battle of ideas is not confined to the mainstream media, although the role played by the media cannot be ignored. Advances in communications technology have created new platforms for the battle of ideas
- The ANC and government still have access to strategic platforms to engage in the battle of ideas.

#### *Further noting that:*

- The existence of an untransformed superstructure of the generation and dissemination of ideas including academia, the media and journalism schools. These institutions also influence the cultural expression of South Africa.
- Progress made towards the re-establishment of the ANC Department of Information and Publicity to oversee and coordinate the communications activities of the movement.
- The establishment of the war room although its activism is largely confined to the election periods.
- The need to expand and transfer strategic communications capacity throughout the structures

of the organization including branches and regions.

- The ANC has started to develop new media Apps, eg NGC App and the media reports on it
- The development of the National Communications Policy though still in draft form. At the core of this policy is the responsibility of the leadership and general membership to communicate in a systematic and coordinated way.

*Hereby recommend that:*

- The ANC should accelerate the implementation of outstanding decisions of the National Conference. Where necessary create task teams to drive and monitor the progress and the implementation of ANC policies.
- Our approach to the battle of ideas should include the use of direct communications and unmediated platforms such as public participation forums as a way of mobilizing various sections of society to advance and defend the National Democratic Revolution (NDR).
- The ANC should establish structured, strategic relationships with various social sectors including the superstructure of the generation of ideas (the media, academia and journalism schools).
- Government should introduce a new curriculum about the history of the national liberation struggle and continuously participate and lead the development of the cultural expression of South Africa in order to influence and or inform the outlook of society.

*Further recommend that:*

- Leaders of the ANC at all levels (including councilors and members of parliament and the legislatures) should be empowered and capacitated to lead in the battle of ideas. Branches should be empowered with information to play a role in the battle of ideas.
- The ANC should establish a content hub and disseminate information through social media to reach members, supporters and the general public.
- The ANC should establish the Battle of Ideas

Councils at all levels to steer the war room programmes within the ANC, government and legislatures.

- The ANC should proactively distribute content to the membership, and resourcing branches to use communications tools.
- Create whatsapp networks in branches to facilitate ongoing discussions.
- Branch secretaries should be assisted with modern information and communications tools.

## ICT SECTOR

*Noting that:*

- ICTs are tools to facilitate economic growth and social development.
- Significant strides have been made to promote universal access, empowerment, competition, consumer protection since the 53rd conference.
- The transformation of the ICT sector remains very slow and there are still barriers to entry for small players.
- The traditional telecommunications and broadband segments are dominated by monopolies in the fixed and mobile markets. These control over 80% of licensed market activities, dominate the key radio frequency spectrum bands and own the infrastructure critical to promoting competition and innovation in the sector.
- Conference resolved to introduce a new policy and regulatory landscape underpinned by open access networks linked to the licensing of scarce radio frequency spectrum.
- The advent of open access networks constitute an orderly, radical transformation of the ICT sector to achieve universal access and social inclusion, competition, consumer protection and seeks to strengthen the strategic role of the ICT sector in economic growth and development.

*Hereby recommend that:*

- Government should complete the ICT Policy Review by the end of the current financial year

2015/16, at the latest.

- The Integrated ICT Policy should facilitate radical changes in the sector in line with the overall policy thrust of radical economic transformation.
- The envisaged Integrated ICT Policy should be underpinned by a new open access market structure, with a new spectrum policy as an integral enabler of the new radical path.
- The scarce spectrum should be licensed to a wholesale, open access network based on clear regulatory principles to reduce barriers to entry and introduce the principle of use it or lose it.
- Efforts to harmonise e-government and the role of various state institutions should be accelerated.
- Government should pay specific attention to the role of SMMEs throughout the value chain of the ICT sector, with strong emphasis on SMMEs that are owned by youth and women. A clear roadmap to empower SMMEs is needed.
- Consider introducing free WiFi in municipalities but coordinated by national government.

## BROADCASTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

*Noting that:*

- Since 1994, the ANC and its government have made unprecedented strides to transform broadcasting to meet the needs and aspirations of all South Africans.
- Progress made since 1994 include the licensing of over 200 community radio stations, the licensing of private radio stations in almost all provinces and the transformation of the SABC from a state into a public broadcaster.
- Significant progress has been made to implement the resolutions of conference through inter alia the wholesale review of the broadcasting policy to introduce a new broadcasting market structure which will also deal with competition issues throughout the value chain, including a new regulatory mechanism to deal with online services that increasingly compete with local broadcasters for advertising.

- The SABC is still faced with serious corporate governance challenges which the ANC and its government must unlock, and that opposition parties are exploiting this to advance their own political and ideological interests.
- The implementation of the digital terrestrial broadcasting programme is ongoing. It is regrettable that we have not met the June 2015 deadline. Digital terrestrial television is a game changer with significant impact beyond the traditional television broadcasting sector.

*Further noting that:*

- Significant progress has been made since 1994 to build a thriving community broadcasting sector.
- Government has launched a process to review the Media Development and Diversity Agency to strengthen its role in supporting a thriving community media sector.
- The role and impact of community media should not be measured in quantity, though important, but should be based on the quality of programming and the impact of the community sector on the lives of the citizens, especially the rural and urban poor.
- A cohort of other policies are being introduced to facilitate the harmonization of communications across the various spheres of government. This include coordinating communications strategies and plans with state entities.

*Hereby recommend that:*

- DTT should be implemented without delay to create a new broadcasting landscape that will increase the role of Free to Air television to meet the needs and aspirations of all South Africans.
- The National Broadcasting Policy should define the entire broadcasting market including how to treat broadcasting like services leading to the development of a full competitive landscape. Dominant players should share their infrastructure with new entrants with significant black ownership.
- Further work is needed to stabilize the SABC to ensure that it meets its role and social obligations. This include addressing governance challenges facing the public broadcaster.

- Additional resources are needed to support the Media Diversity and Development Agency (MDDA) to strengthen its work in facilitating media diversity and development. This should be linked to ensuring that community media projects, especially radio, serve their communities and are accountable to them, and in the language that people use and understand.

### *Further recommend that:*

- The new policy should strengthen the growth and development of the local content industry,
- Each province should have at least one community TV station to boost local content.
- The establishment of a National Youth Radio station should be fast tracked (NB: Transforming Radio 2000 was once mooted as one of the options).
- Conference resolution on the financing model for the communications regulator ICASA should also be implemented without delay.
- ICASA should adhere to its own rules and regulations, and should ensure that they are aligned to government policy.

## POSTAL SERVICES

### *Noting that:*

- The postal sector is a significant player in the South African economy, and its contribution will grow with government's efforts to accelerate economic growth and development.
- The SA Post Office is the biggest operator in the postal sector with its over 3000 outlets and access points throughout the country. Parcels of up to 1 kg (letter business) are reserved for the Post Office, while the courier business is open to competition.
- Over the years, the mail business, has been declining due to electronic substitutes like email with profound impact on the business of the Post Office. The Post Office has also lost the edge as the leading provider of courier services.
- This has been exacerbated by governance and re-

lated financial challenges in SAPO, including the failure to implement effective turnaround strategies.

- The Post Office is the only operator in South Africa with universal service obligations to rollout postal outlets and addresses to underserved areas.
- There are still South Africans (in rural areas and informal settlements) who do not have access to address limiting their participation in the mainstream economy.
- The PostBank has a market capitalisation of about R2billion, which is largely depositors money. The Postbank maintains a separate account and financial statements.

### *Hereby recommend that:*

- The Post Office should be restructured as a matter of urgency to play a bigger role in the economy and to provide the following services:
  - ❑ Extend banking services to the unbanked (through a corporatised Postbank);
  - ❑ Traditional mail business;
  - ❑ Broadband access points;
  - ❑ Electronic commerce taking advantage of its extensive distribution network;
  - ❑ Universal address system without further delay;
  - ❑ Various government transactions such as social grants, licence renewals etc.
- The Post Office should upgrade its IT capacity to be able to deal with new opportunities.
- The Postbank is a state bank which seeks to promote universal access to banking while at the same time it provides a platform for the desbursement of various state transactions such as social grants. Attempts to licence the Postbank in terms of the Banks Act, if this is the only option, should not compromise the ANC's resolutions around the Postbank.
- Where necessary, the Banks Act should be amended to allow the state to establish the Postbank in line with the resolutions of the ANC on the role and social obligations of the Postbank.

## PRINT MEDIA TRANSFORMATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND DIVERSITY

### *Noting that:*

- Print media is still dominated by the traditional oligopoly comprising Naspers, Times Media, Independent Newspapers and Caxton. Until the recent transaction involving Independent Newspapers, the sector was predominantly white owned and controlled. ANC interventions on ownership transformation have resulted in an increase in BBEE in the print media. According to GCIS' Media Landscape 2014 Caxton is still 100% white owned, Times Media Group has 55.64% black ownership, Media 24 about 45%, and INMSA about 55%.
- The big media houses also own and control small community newspapers and other aspects of the print media landscape such as printing, packaging and distribution.
- Naspers and Times Media Limited also own and control broadcasting assets beyond the requirements of the cross media ownership rules.
- Other institutions that are central to market entry are controlled by the established media houses – including the Audit Bureau of Circulation, distribution and printing outlets.
- Small and independent print media projects struggle to gain entry and access to readers given control by the big players of the value chain.
- As elsewhere in the world, production costs have been cut resulting in less expenditure on news content, more uniformity and poor standards in journalism raising questions about its relevance and media accountability.
- The print media internationally is facing new challenges due to digitisation and access to the Internet.

### *Hereby recommend that:*

- The decision of the 52nd Conference regarding the need for a parliamentary inquiry into the desirability and feasibility of a Media Appeals Tribunal within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa should be implemented. The parliamentary process should explore a system of accountability that balances

the right of freedom of expression and other rights, and ensure proportional redress whenever the media infringes on the rights of others. This should include reviewing defamation laws and the need for a legislative right of reply.

- An empowerment charter is needed to accelerate transformation in the print media sector. This should be prioritised. This should focus on inter alia demographic representation throughout the value chain.
- The MDDA should be adequately resourced to finance small community media and the alternative press in general. (NB: the print media is no longer contributing to the MDDA leaving government as the only contributor to the diversity fund). The MDDA must play a bigger role than being confined to funding.
- The Competition Commission should also investigate current practices in the print media sector to establish whether there are anti-competitive practices.
- The advertising industry is critical in the development of the print sector and its ideological orientation. Transformation of the advertising industry should be accelerated. Government should accelerate efforts to transform the marketing and advertising industry, and use its adspend to promote diversity.
- The ANC Media Charter should be reviewed to restate the vision of the ANC regarding the role of media in a democratic society.

## GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE COMMUNICATIONS

### *Noting that:*

- National Conference resolved that the continued fragmentation of government communications within and across the three spheres of government defeat the strategic role of communications as a tool for governance and service delivery. This should be addressed through a comprehensive national communications policy.
- Amongst others, the national communications policy should provide for the use of all languages and all platforms to reach citizens.

- Conference also noted the limited communications capacity in the legislatures and municipalities across the country, directing that the two spheres should be adequately resourced to communicate efficiently and effectively.
  - The ANC and government at all levels should coordinate messages.
  - Government adspend can be allocated in such a way that it contributes towards diversity and development.
  - Conference resolved that Comtask should be reviewed to ensure that the organization of government communications reflect the changing environment as government needs to communicate effectively across multiple platforms.
  - State owned enterprises play a significant role in service delivery hence their communications programmes should be aligned with those of government.
- Hereby recommend that:*
- Government should increase the distribution of Vuk'zenzela and other media through innovative means such as the Internet and email in addition to the current Apps.
  - Government should expedite the finalization of the policy framework aimed at strengthening communications in municipalities in time ahead of the local government elections.
  - Government should continue to use and increase direct engagements with communities via Izimbizo and other public platforms. This allows government to tailor-make messages and address specific issues.
  - Government should expedite the finalization of the National Communications Policy which has already been developed and distributed to all government departments to respond.
  - Government should continue to develop new tailor-made electronic Apps targeting young people to increase the uptake and usage of government information by young people.
  - The number of government departments that use the centralised media buying system should increase and this should facilitate and contribute to media diversity and development.



# 7. International Relations

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The important task of our National Democratic Revolution (NDR) is to grapple with the complex and ever-changing world order. The balance of forces and the balance of power is about concrete analysis of the dynamic world material conditions and how they impact on our country and Africa, in particular. Our vision is to create a better South Africa in a Better Africa and Just World.

Key among the aspects of the balance of forces is the understanding that the world is still unipolar with strong signs of multi-polarity on the rise. The economic model of 1945 no longer works even for the developed world. We are witnessing the strengthening of the South-South Cooperation with BRICS as an alternative voice.

Thus, there is a need to have a new world order that will work for all humanity in which the developing world (BRICS) play a critical role.

The ANC as a movement remains anti-imperialist and pursues progressive internationalism, international solidarity, African Agenda, and multilateralism; hence, we participate in a majority of multilateral fora.

Our last important assignment as Chair of G77 + China (G77) will be to lead the G77 to Paris for the United Nations Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) negotiations – in defence of the Durban Platform of Action, informed by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities .

The NGC welcomed the assessment of the implementation of the Mangaung Conference and these were said to be fair, with a broader understanding that the implementation of international relations is dependent on partners and the nature of the balance of forces that could tilt in our favour from time to time. Therefore, the NGC focused its recommendations on the following key successes, challenges and difficult policy issues.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. The NGC noted that although the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were not reached, through our decisive intervention we managed to migrate the unfinished MDGs into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 SDGs together with 167 targets and 300 indicators, which are in the main about fighting the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment, and inequality, are aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP). As a mark of our diplomacy it was agreed that all the SD Goals will be internalized into Country National Plans. South Africa, led the G-77 + China in ensuring that the 70th Summit of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) unanimously adopted the SDGs.
- 2.2. It is recommended that we popularise the SDGs, especially through national parliament, all legislatures, government, and all community structures (including ANC and Alliance), so as to mobilise our people and develop action plans.
- 2.3. It further recommended that the ANC-led government allocate adequate budget and resources towards attainment of SDGs.
- 2.4. The NGC confirmed its support for the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 Vision, recognising that it is a continuation of African Renaissance philosophy, and recommended that as a movement it is incumbent upon us to popularise its seven aspirations. The aspirations are:
  - A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
  - An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;
  - An Africa of good governance, democracy, human rights , justice & the rule of law;
  - A peaceful & secure Africa;
  - An Africa with strong cultural values and ethics;

- An Africa where development is people-driven, relying particularly on potential of women & youth; and
  - Africa as a strong & influential global player and partner
- 2.5. The NGC reiterated recommendations from Mangaung that whilst implementing the NDP, we continue to strengthen its international relations section, which will be reinforced at the scheduled 2017 ANC Policy Conference.
- 2.6. The NGC recommended that the ANC endeavour to mobilise society in support of its International Solidarity work so that the work is more visible and consistent marked by aggressive participation by members and leaders of the Alliance rather than being sporadic.
- 2.7. The NGC recommended that the ANC should convene a workshop of the Alliance to discuss and develop a common understanding on building and setting the agenda of the Global Progressive Movement, guided by the resolutions of the 4th International Solidarity Conference (Global Anti-Apartheid Movement) so as to build a better, just, humane, fair and equitable world order.
- 2.8. The ANC continues to uphold and respect human rights and it condemns impunity, war crimes, and acts of genocide, as resolved in Mangaung. However, it also opposes the double standards and selective actions of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and the fact that permanent members of the UN Security Council that are not signatories to the Rome Statute have unfettered powers with regard to referring cases to the ICC.
- 2.9. Therefore, the NGC took the decision to ask the ANC-led government to begin the process of withdrawal of its membership of the ICC, preceded by the discussions that are taking place among the member states of the ICC and those taking place within the African Union on the ICC matter. In the meantime, the national parliament must begin the process of amending the Act implementing the Rome Statute to align with Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act of 2008.
- 2.10. The NGC calls on member states of the African Union to accelerate the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and People's Rights. It supports the AU process towards the merger of this court with the African Court of Justice in order to establish the capacity to fight war crimes, crimes against humanity and acts of genocide.
- 2.11. The NGC recommends that the NEC must request the ANC-led government to conduct a comprehensive review of all multilateral agreements that South Africa has entered into since 1994.
- 2.12. The NGC recognised that the rise of terrorism and extremism is a direct product of regime change agenda, and attempting to resolve political challenges through military means. The youth have been targeted for recruitment by extremists and there has been an increase in mass migration from affected areas in Africa and the Middle East into Europe. Therefore, the NGC recommended that the ANC continue to advocate for peaceful resolution of conflicts and oppose military interventions.
- 2.13. It was further recommended that we confirm our rejection of United States African Command (AFRICOM) and other external military interventions in Africa including the secretive moves to militarise Africa.
- 2.14. The NGC recommended that we:
- a) continue to insist that provinces and municipalities recognise that international relations is coordinated by national government in line with the DIRCO's Measures and Guidelines for the Enhanced Coordination of South Africa's International Engagements document, which must be promoted amongst provinces, municipalities and civil society; and
  - b) hold the view that the posture of the ANC and ANC-led Government is common, clear, coherent and must be decisive.
- 2.15. The NGC further recommended that the draft White Paper on foreign policy, including the clarification of national Interest, is presented to ANC structures for input that will guide its

- finalisation, thus asserting the centrality of the ANC as the only developer of policy.
- 2.16. The NGC regards the formation of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) platform, particularly the BRICS Bank, as a confirmation of the ANC's primary approach to internationalism, international solidarity and multilateralism.
- 2.17. The NGC recommended that South Africa, together with the African Union, continue to utilize the Ezulwini Consensus as a guide on our position on the UN Security Council reform including the insistence that Africa receive at least two permanent seats, however, it must lobby for review to strengthen the Consensus on this matter. We need to engage BRICS partners who are Permanent Members of the Security Council to support this consensus and South Africa's availability to serve in one of the Permanent Seats of a reformed Council.
- 2.18. The NGC recommended that we encourage disengagement with Israel especially within government and legislatures, unless promoting solidarity and resolving the conflict. In particular, travel to Israel will be discouraged.
- 2.19. On party-to-party relations, the NGC recommended that the ANC develop policy guidelines on interaction with political parties that are in opposition.
- 2.20. The NGC recommended that we continue to advocate for the self-determination, freedom, and independence of Western Sahara, and as the ANC we collect and distribute children reading materials, clothing and medicines to Western Sahara.
- 2.21. The NGC recommended that the ANC, SACP, COSATU, and SANCO should meet and develop a common programme on Swaziland. Further recommending we engage all the political stakeholders to better understand the situation and to find out what future they envisage for Swaziland.
- 2.22. The NGC welcomed the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, particularly the release of the Cuban Five. The commission recommended that we support the Cuban call for the return of the Guantanamo Bay to Cuba and the lifting of the US economic embargo against Cuba.
- 2.23. The NGC welcomed the interventions made to resolve matters in Lesotho. The NGC recommended that we need to reflect and take a different approach on Lesotho, such that we include our affected provinces in the discussions to develop a comprehensive approach to assist them to find a lasting solution.
- 2.24. The NGC confirmed the view of the July 2015 Lekgotlaon dual citizenship, however since it is a new policy matter, it recommended further research and discussion on the matter at the 2017 ANC Policy Conference.
- 2.25. In line with Polokwane and Mangaung resolutions, the NGC further recommended that we fast track the strengthening and expansion of the International Relations Unit at Luthuli House into a fully-fledged department.

# 8. Rural Development, Land and Agrarian Reform

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Commission was driven by the mandate of

- Assessing progress made in the implementation of the 53rd National Conference resolutions and identifying areas where there has been less progress;
- Analysing challenges encountered and lessons learned in the implementation of the resolutions and subsequent programmes;
- Identifying and responding to existing and emerging developmental challenges.

The Commission was informed by a structured and focused input that assessed progress since the 53rd National Conference. The assessment input covered interventions to give effect to the resolutions of the ANC's 52nd and 53rd National Conferences, the challenges faced during implementation, policy and legislative interventions, progress to date, and an alignment analysis of progress against the National Development Plan, the elections Manifesto 2014–2019 and the Medium Term Strategic Framework.

The Commission took into account the President's Political Report to the NGC in particular the President's reference to land as an integral part of economic transformation, as well as, inputs on the Balance of Forces and the Battle of Ideas.

Agrarian Transformation and Rural Development remain central priorities of the ANC government. Agriculture remains one of the sectors that offers potential for increased contribution to the GDP, increased job creation and a major contributor to the rural economy.

The Commission noted progress in the implementation of almost all the resolutions as agreed to at the 53rd National Conference held in Mangaung in December 2012.

The Commission further noted other initiatives supporting agricultural and rural development in particular the Agri-parks.

The Mangaung Conference resolved that mechanisms be found to ensure that those who work the land must visibly benefit from the land reform programme. The Commission noted that progress has been made in ensuring that a Legislative arrangement and policy framework for the implementation of this resolution is in place, including the policy framework on the constitutional provision of relative rights for people working and living on the land. The progress from the willing buyer willing seller policy has been addressed through the promulgation of the Property Valuation Act, 2014, which will codify the “*just and equitable*” principle as reflected in section 25 of the Constitution.

The Commission noted progress to revitalise agricultural production in communal areas and give support to production including implements, seeds, fertiliser, dip tanks and fencing.

Concern was expressed that the 53rd National Conference had not fully articulated its agricultural vision in the significance of agriculture. The Mangaung resolutions only look at food security, in contrast to the President's SONA of 2015 which speaks to food security, creation of jobs and for young people and agriculture's contribution to the GDP.

On land tenure it was noted that the introduction of the Regulation of Land Holdings Bill which will introduce the Land Commission, will go a long way in resolving current disputes.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. On Land Reform

- 1.1 The Department of Rural Development and Land reform should continue to strengthen the security of tenure for farm workers.
- 1.2 Land rights for people in Communal ar-

eas should be formalized such that security of tenure is secured and such land can have commercial value. In order to ensure against the risk of people becoming landless in this process, a limitation clause in the title deed giving the State the first right of refusal must be secured.

- 1.3 The commission resolved that there should be equitable access to land for women and their interests be protected.
- 1.4 Unemployed graduates should receive dedicated support and be prioritised in access to land through lease hold arrangements of State land. The same should apply to the youth.
- 1.5 The necessary reform of legislation that established Communal Property Associations must be undertaken so as to ensure that the State can intervene in the interests of the broader community. The legal reform should also strengthen the role of community participation.
- 1.6 Measures to capacitate beneficiaries of land reform should be strengthened through improved post settlement support.
- 1.7 The amendments to the Expropriation Amendment Bill, currently before Parliament, is critical and should be expedited.
- 1.8 On land currently owned by foreign nationals, legal options should be considered in the context of what the Constitution provides for. Lease holdings to Foreign Nationals should be capped at 30 years.
- 1.9 On land owned by banks the legal prospects of expropriation of this land where it is established to be lying fallow, needs to be pursued.
- 1.10 The current proposed ceilings on different forms of land ownership and use is supported and should find expression through the introduction of legislation.
- 1.11 ANC structures especially in rural areas need to be capacitated on the meaning and interpretation of law as it relates to land tenure and agrarian reform.

## 2. On Governance

- 2.1 To ensure integrated support, departments involved in rural development and land reform should ensure that their regulatory frameworks are aligned to support land reform and agricultural development
- 2.2 The services and plans of Rural Development offices and that of Agriculture should be integrated to maximise outcomes. Land availability and access through the land reform programmes must be fast tracked and better coordination between both Departments.

## 3. On Agriculture

- 3.1 The ANC should focus on the development of clear policies on agriculture that ensure that there is a deliberate focus to support agricultural development.
- 3.2 The Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) and NDP need to be developed further given that agriculture is central in our resolutions and programs. The 2017 National Policy Conference must receive a comprehensive review of policy which points to the centrality of agriculture in radical socio-economic transformation. The focus should address the features of the January 2015 NEC Lekgotla resolution.
- 3.3 Agricultural support to small, medium scale black farmer should be prioritized.
- 3.4 Specific agricultural infrastructure and its ownership especially in the former bantustans needs to be reviewed and transferred to the State.
- 3.4 Agricultural financing should be reviewed to ensure that financing models are favourable to developing farmers.
- 3.5 The legislative review of the Land Bank needs to be undertaken. This review must be informed by matters of financing of agricultural development and the broader financialisation of the economy that has had a direct impact on emerging farmers resulting in their inability to source funding. The positioning of the Land and Agricultural

Bank must be expedited and it must be returned to its original mandate as a development finance institution.

- 3.6. Revival of agricultural colleges must be further enhanced.
- 3.7. Agricultural subsidies should be given within the trade rules that the country is signatory to so as to address the impact of historical deregulation of the agriculture sector whose impact had a negative impact on and left the agricultural industry vulnerable to, global economic turbulences. A review of our tariff regime and the implementation of import substitution should all be considered.
- 3.8. An agricultural trade strategy should also ensure it support local producers in creating local markets for small enterprises.
- 3.9. Research needs to be undertaken to looking into the prospects of establishing food banks.
- 3.10. The financing of Agriculture and Rural development consistent with the commitments of the Heads of State and Governments as reflected in the 2003 Maputo Declaration at 10% of GDP remains a target which should be strived for. The current funding level of 1,8% of GDP is inconsistent with the priorities attached to the political and economic mandate of both Rural Development and Land Reform and Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. Attracting increased investment into agricultural research remains critical in the overall development of the sector and as a means to strengthen the country's market share.
- 3.11. Informed by both the Polokwane and Mangaung resolutions on addressing progress and challenges in Economic Transformation, the Commission proposes that gov-

ernment must comprehensively address transformation of the agricultural sector, reviewing policy levers at its disposal, to break the current structure and ownership patterns of the agricultural sector which has led to distortions.

#### **4. On Rural Enterprises**

The commission recommended that Eula industries which are not agricultural based must be encouraged and supported

#### **5. On Food Security**

The *fetsatlala* programme needs to be massified in particular, mechanization support to land in communal areas

#### **6. On Water and Agriculture**

There is a need to reform the irrigation boards to ensure that equitable access is realized to water provision and the irrigation schemes.

#### **8. On Mining and Agriculture**

That the tension between agricultural land and mining development should be managed to ensure that agricultural land is not accessible for food security and commercial agriculture

#### **9. On human settlement development**

Models for high rise should be explored in order to ensure that encroachment of agricultural land is minimized.

The Commission has emerged better informed and prepared to drive the implementation of Agrarian Transformation to a higher trajectory.

# DECLARATION

## *of the* 4th National General Council



We, the over 3 000 delegates to the 4th National General Council of the African National Congress, gathered here in Johannesburg in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, declare for all our country and the world to know that the struggle for the socio-economic liberation of all our people remains on course.

Over the last three days, we undertook a critical review of our work towards the realisation of the vision of the Freedom Charter; evaluated progress in implementing resolutions of the 53rd National Conference, and how we give effect to the commitments we made in our 2014 Manifesto.

This National General Council is the culmination of a process of engagement by ANC structures, Alliance partners and other sectors of society that reinforced the culture of debate and introspection. Consistent with the traditions of our movement, we have frankly and honestly, within our established traditions of criticism and self-criticism, interrogated our strengths and weakness, our achievements and our shortcomings.

We have affirmed our determination to defend the essential character of the ANC as a progressive revolutionary movement that is rooted among the people. Practices and tendencies inconsistent with the values of the African National Congress threaten the effectiveness of our movement as an instrument for liberation.

This is a critical moment for the National Democratic Revolution, containing both great possibilities for decisive advances and a significant risk of reversal. All people and sectors must harness their collective will and efforts towards creating a better life for all.

Therefore, we reaffirm our resolve to root out corruption, factionalism, buying of members and gatekeeping. We agreed to reinforce measures to inculcate within our cadreship the values of service, selflessness, integrity and discipline.

This NGC paid particular attention to the standing, capacity and powers of the Integrity Commission established following a resolution of the 53rd National Conference. We agreed that the decisions

of the Integrity Commission are binding and the Commission should be better-resourced to fulfill its mandate.

To confront the practice of factionalism in leadership elections, we agreed that the formalisation of lobby groups and the promotion of slates should be disciplinary offences.

Branch delegates should vote according to their branch mandate at elective conferences and the practice of consolidating preferences at regional or provincial level must end. The ANC branch is at the centre of our work, and must ensure that members are actively engaged in political work and communities are mobilised to effect change in their lives.

We agreed that the archives are of immense importance and we must dedicate more resources to capture our history and preserve our records. Therefore, the Liberation Heritage Institute should become a national resource, located in the state, to provide South African society with significant insight into the struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

The NGC recognises the advances our movement and government have made towards the emancipation of women and promotion of gender equality. Nevertheless, we commit to intensifying efforts for the total liberation and empowerment of women.

We emerge from this National General Council with a clear sense of the tasks we must undertake to advance the struggle for economic freedom, recognising that we do so under difficult international and domestic economic conditions.

The global economic crisis continues to negatively impact on the economies of developing countries, with low global growth and depressed commodity prices being the emerging challenges. We have accordingly agreed to accelerate efforts to mitigate job losses in vulnerable sectors and create new opportunities in potentially job-creating areas.

Uniting all South Africans around the National Development Plan (NDP) to promote inclusive growth and development, and eradicate the triple scourge of unemployment, poverty and inequality is imperative.

We agreed to address weaknesses that exist in several agencies of the state.

The capacity of the democratic developmental state to coordinate implementation of policy is critical for optimal utilisation of human and material resources, in order to maximise the impact of our programmes and projects. We must intensify increased job creation and employment opportunities through mechanisms such as localisation, SMME and cooperatives support and instruments like the procurement set-asides and increased ownership and participation by black people in the economy, with a particular focus on the youth and women and people with disability.

Ownership of land is an integral part of economic transformation. We support current proposed ceilings on different forms of land ownership and use, and these should find expression through the introduction of legislation. We must consider legal options with regard to land currently owned by foreign nationals within the context of what the constitution provides. We must review agricultural financing in order to ensure that financing models are favourable to developing farmers.

The NGC welcomes measures to make quality education more accessible to all. We should increase the number of young people in post-graduate programmes.

The NGC noted that overall crime continues to decline. However, rates of violent crime remain stubbornly high despite the initiatives aimed at crimes such as murder and armed robbery. We call on all our people to join hands in the fight against crime. We shall take particular steps to combat the killing of police. Gender based violence and safety of people from contact crimes is a societal responsibility that we must address. Government must move with speed on an integrated response through the criminal justice system.

The ANC, together with its alliance partners, must work with communities to mobilise against alcohol and substance abuse.

We agreed that the ANC must intensify its involvement the battle of ideas. Further, we should accelerate the radical transformation of the ICTs as a means to contribute to economic growth and development. The



corporate governance challenges facing the SABC should be resolved speedily so that the institution can fulfill its public responsibility. We reaffirm the urgent need for media transformation, accountability and diversity and this includes the parliamentary enquiry on the feasibility and desirability of a Media Appeals Tribunal in line with the Constitution.

We remain seized of the task of building a better Africa and a better world.

The ANC reiterates our support for regional integration and Agenda 2063, the AU's developmental programme.

The ANC remains committed to internationalism and we support the struggles for national self-determination and a multilateral approach to the management of global issues. We reiterate our solidarity with the people of Palestine and support the isolation of businesses in the UN List that operate in the occupied territories in Palestine. We advocate for the self-determination, freedom and independence of Western Sahara. We support the call by Cuba for the return of Guantanamo Bay and the lifting of the USA economic embargo against Cuba.

The NGC noted the processes underway, under the auspices of the AU – including South Africa – to review Africa's participation in the International Criminal Court.

We welcome the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals by the UN General Assembly as a firm global covenant to bring about a more equitable, sustainable and just world.

The NGC recognises that for the ANC to continue the process of transforming our society and to realise the objectives of this phase of our struggle it is imperative that we retain our decisive mandate from the people.

We will therefore work hard to ensure that we gain an overwhelming majority in the upcoming local government elections, through consolidating our support base and winning new constituencies.

The Back to Basics programme should be at the core of building an effective and efficient local government. Reversing the apartheid geography by ensuring spatial integration and accelerating access to basic services is achievable through strengthening integrated planning and delivery mechanism across all spheres of government. We should fast track the implementation of the Presidential Commission review of provinces.

We thank our sister parties from the Former Liberation Movements for their support and participation during the NGC.

The ANC continues to reflect the hope and embody the aspirations of our people.

Our movement remains the most effective instrument for the achievement of a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa.

We close this National General Council conscious of the great responsibility on our shoulders, individually and collectively, to strive for and achieve a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world. We should move with urgency, conscientiousness and consciousness.

As we leave here, we recall the closing statement of the 3,000 delegates who gathered at the Congress of the People in Kliptown on 26 June 1955:

***“Let all those who love their people and their country now say, as we say here:***

***These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty.”***

# CLOSING ADDRESS

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by **ANC President Jacob Zuma**

We have come to the end of a most successful and productive National General Council of the ANC.

We end on a high note because the NGC has been marked by high levels of robust discussions and discipline. We congratulate all the delegates for reaffirming the standing of the ANC as a leader of society and as a disciplined, vibrant and dynamic instrument for social change.

One of our unique strengths as the ANC are self-criticism and self-correction. In opening the NGC, we presented serious and uncomfortable challenges affecting the movement and invited delegates to engage these in the commissions and provide solutions. The reports from the Commissions have indicated that indeed serious reflection went into the discussions.

Organisation building and renewal was a key factor in this NGC in our determination to rebuild the ANC and renew the character of our glorious movement.

We announced that our membership figure stood at seven hundred and sixty nine eight hundred and seventy (769 870 ) members, down from 1,2 million in 2012.

This correctly shocked the delegates and membership because we all want to see a growing ANC all the time.

As always, such a figure at a conference reflects audited members in good standing.

As is also known, this is usually lower than the figures on the database which would include all categories such as those whose membership had lapsed, those who are still on probation and those that have been unfortunate victims of gatekeeping and membership system administrative problems.

The ANC membership also tends to grow leading up to elective conferences. The NGC has also taken



resolutions to improve the membership administration system and to eliminate tendencies such as gatekeeping and the bulk buying of votes.

With the implementation of all our remedial actions, we intend to have all 1,3 million names that are currently on the database to be confirmed

as members in good standing sooner or at least by 2017. Let us all work hard to achieve that goal.

The strengthening of ANC branches to enable them to perform their constitutional tasks has been emphasised.

The ANC Branch Manual clarifies the role of the branch as follows when it says: *“The branch is the basic unit of the ANC, and the most important structure in the movement. It is in the branch that ANC members put to use their skills, energy, political insight and experience in a programme to transform society...”*

*“The branch is the means through which we organise our people. It is the branch which must identify ANC sympathisers and supporters who can be recruited as ANC members, and through political induction and involvement in the programmes of the movement can be developed into tried and tested cadres.*

*It is the ANC branch which is the first point of contact with the broader community. The branch must respond to the needs and interests of the community, and provide clear direction to the community on the most important issues facing it. A healthy, active and growing branch is the key to a strong, influential and successful ANC”.*

We urge comrades to seriously read the Branch manual. If we implement its directives we will not have problems in ensuring the correct functioning of the branches. Let us also grow the ANC not only in terms of quantity but also quality. Political education therefore remains paramount.

In this regard, the NGC has agreed to reinforce

measures to inculcate within our cadreship, the values of service, selflessness, integrity and discipline. Beyond membership, the ANC also needs to win back all our traditional supporters who have been dissatisfied, ahead of the local government elections.

We will win them back based on how we conduct ourselves as members and also how we implement the good policies of the ANC. The matters of promoting unity, discipline, cohesion, respect and the restoration of order in the organisation have been endorsed whole-heartedly by the NGC.

The NGC has also reaffirmed our resolve to root out corruption and factionalism. In this regard, the NGC has agreed that the Integrity Commission should be fully supported and resourced so that it can promote ethical behaviour within the ANC.

However the NGC has also cautioned that the Integrity Commission should not be abused for factional purposes or as an instrument to fight certain individuals within the movement.

To enhance the fight against corruption in the government and the private sector, the NGC has recommended the following:

1. Civil servants including those in the security cluster should be periodically rotated from one employment site to another so as to circumvent growth of unprofessional and frequently corrupt relations with clients, service providers and other persons they interact with and/or are responsible for.
2. Government should conduct a lifestyle audits for all employees of the state and its related entities.
3. The vetting process should be expedited for government employees and its related entities.
4. There should be a single vetting agency for the state to vet all strategically placed civil servants (including state owned enterprises) including those who reject promotion even though it comes with an improved remuneration package.

The ANC Deployment Committee should also ensure proper vetting is undertaken prior to deployment of comrades.

The ANC also challenges the private sector to subject itself to instruments of financial interest disclosure, vetting and life style audits.

## **ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

This National General Council has centred its discussions on measures to accelerate economic growth, create jobs, reduce poverty and improve livelihoods. In its deliberations on the economy a number of resolutions were taken and I will mention just a few. Given the distress in the mining sector as a result of the current low commodity price cycle, the ANC calls on parties to exercise restraint and moderation in order to save jobs and to sustain the sector's potential for future growth and development.

The ANC has also called for a speedy promulgation of the amendments to the Mining and Petroleum Resources Development Act to remove uncertainty.

The NGC has also called for the resolution of the current dispute over the interpretation of the terms of the country's Mining Charter is also urgently required.

To promote energy security the implementation of the energy mix is a priority including coal, renewables, gas, nuclear and hydro. The recommendation by the Presidential Operation Phakisa programme to advance offshore oil and gas exploration should be implemented, but in a manner that does not damage South Africa's water and other environmental resources.

The ANC fully supports ongoing efforts by the NEDLAC constituencies to advance discussions on a minimum wage in the South African economy.

On black economic empowerment, the NGC resolved that greater conceptual clarity is required in order to improve and broaden the transformative impact of our various black economic empowerment (BEE) initiatives. The NGC noted that while we have made progress in some areas, there have also been reversals and unintended consequences with regard to some of our BEE interventions.

Processes need to be undertaken to iron-out such problems and to develop more sophisticated mechanisms to achieve BEE-related economic transformation. The NGC called for a review of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act to enable the implementation of set asides that work more effectively in promoting black businesses.

The NGC also directed Government to take all necessary steps to save South Africa's steel production

industry. However, such assistance and protection should be conditional on the steel producers giving firm and specific undertakings with regard to job retention, future investment commitments and future pricing, which will facilitate downstream competitiveness.

### **SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

The NGC directed that the 50/50 parity between men and women principle must be implemented in full in the ANC and in government. Preferential Procurement rules need to be amended to make specific allocation to women enterprises including cooperatives. The NGC has supported the need to review legislation to facilitate the removal of unused and inequitable water rights allocations in order to ensure a more equitable distribution.

The proposal is that national government should be the custodian of water and water trading will be abolished. On human settlement, the ANC government should implement the Military Veterans Housing Programme and the Human Settlements and Gender Empowerment Programme.

In addition, the Mining Towns human settlement programme including basic services must be prioritised.

The NGC also resolved that we must improve our monitoring of RDP houses and the resale of RDP Houses must be prevented. To promote sports, the NGC resolved that the sport funding model in government needs to be completely overhauled so that sports can meet its mandate and that this requires the necessary levels of investment by all of government, including allocation from all provinces from the equitable share.

### **EDUCATION, HEALTH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

The ANC has called for a speedy review of the powers of the school governing bodies, the fast-tracking of the introduction of inspectors in schools, and to build more schools in villages and townships especially special schools.

The NGC has also expressed support to the Annual National Assessments in schools and have urged that challenges relating to its implementation

must be resolved. The NGC has welcomed the launch of Operation Phakisa on Information and Communication Technologies in schools and has urged the use of ICT nationally in our schools.

We need to confront the findings that black African children receive three and half hours of teaching per day as opposed to six and a half hours in former whites-only schools as revealed in a study. This results in a three year gap in their schooling career. In this regard, let me reiterate our call to all teachers to be in school, on time, in class, on task teaching for at least seven hours a day. The ANC will engage SADTU in this regard.

The NGC will intensify the implementation of programmes to curb the scourge of teenage pregnancy, and such programmes will target both the boy and girl child.

The ANC government was directed to fast-track the implementation of the National Health Insurance and for funds to be made available for this purpose.

### **LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNANCE**

The achievement of radical economic transformation depends on progress in building a capable developmental state. We have resolved to urgently and comprehensively address weaknesses that exist in several agencies of the state. The NGC reiterated that provinces must be reviewed to strengthen the democratic state and its developmental mandate, as well as the allocation of powers and functions, planning across government.

An ANC Task Team will interface with government to ensure implementation of the resolution. With regards to our preparations for elections, the NGC has noted the voting trends in the metros and that this requires the movement to review its strategies.

On land reform, progress in the willing buyer willing seller policy has been addressed through the promulgation of the Property Valuation Act, 2014, which will codifies the "*just and equitable*" principle as reflected in section 25 of the Constitution.

The NGC has resolved that government should continue to strengthen the security of tenure for farm workers. The Extension of Security of Tenure Amendment Bill will be an important step in this direction.

Land rights for people in Communal areas should be formalized such that security of tenure is secured and such land can have commercial value. In order to ensure against the risk of people becoming landless in this process, a limitation clause in the title deed giving the State the right of first refusal must be secured.

The NGC resolved that there should be equitable access to land for women and that their interests be protected. Unemployed graduates as well as youth from rural areas should receive dedicated support and be prioritised in access to land through the lease of State land.

The Expropriation Amendment Bill, currently before Parliament, is critical to ensure that the state is able to expropriate land in terms of the Constitution and should be expedited. We resolved that the Policy Conference should finalise the details of the policy on the ownership of land by foreign nationals.

The NGC supports the current proposed ceilings on different forms of land ownership and use and this should find expression through the introduction of legislation.

On land tenure, it was noted that the introduction of the Regulation of Land Holdings Bill, will introduce the Land Commission and go a long way in resolving current disputes. The Bill will also introduce land ceilings as outlined in previous conference resolutions.

The NGC confirmed the support for the African Union Agenda 2063 Vision, recognising that it is a continuation of African Renaissance philosophy, and recommended that as a movement it is incumbent upon us to popularise the seven aspirations.

The aspirations are:

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;
- An Africa of good governance, democracy, human rights, justice and the rule of law;
- A peaceful and secure Africa;
- An Africa where development is people-driven, relying particularly on potential of women and youth;

- Africa as a strong and influential global player and partner.

The ANC disagrees with the double-standard and selective actions of the International Criminal Court. In this regard, the NGC has recommended that government reviews South Africa's membership of the ICC.

Our last important assignment as Chair of G77+ China will be to lead the Group to Paris for the United Nations Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) negotiations – in defence of the Durban Platform of Action, informed by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities .

On communications, the ANC has resolved to accelerate the implementation of ANC conference resolutions regarding media transformation, accountability and diversity. This includes a parliamentary enquiry on the feasibility and desirability of a Media Appeals Tribunal in line with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

Comrades and friends,

The ANC carries the hopes of millions of South Africans. We remain seized with the responsibility of working to achieve a truly united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.

This NGC has taken us a step further towards the implementation of that goal. We go back with a clear mandate to grow the ANC and ensure that it further consolidates democracy and that it continues to lead our people to prosperity.

Let me remind all that preparatory work for the local elections has begun and all cadres must put shoulder to the wheel to ensure a decisive victory for the ANC. We thank all the delegates, local and international guests and all who have participated to ensure the success of the NGC.

We also thank ANC staff for their hard work as well as the law enforcement agencies and all service providers.

May all have a safe journey home.

**Amandla!**





